

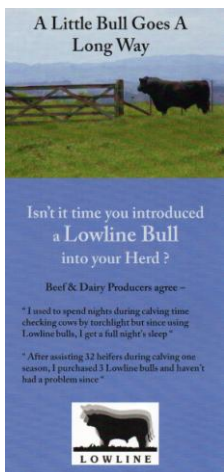
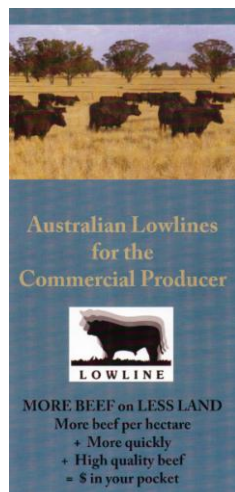


Australian Lowline Cattle Association Inc.  
Website: [www.lowlinecattleassoc.com.au](http://www.lowlinecattleassoc.com.au)

E-mail: [office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au](mailto:office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au)

## Promotional Material

ALCA has available for all members 5 promotional DL flyers that have been designed to attract buyers for your cattle and your Lowline beef.



These have been produced for the benefit of our members so please take advantage of this offer.

If you would like some of these flyers for promotion, please contact Carole Johns at ALCA  
[office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au](mailto:office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au)



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## Reminder - Recorded Calves

If a calf is already calf recorded the member needs to e-mail the ALCA office & let them know the details of the animal to be upgraded to a FULL REGISTRATION (eg. Name, ID number, DOB). Attach a copy of the DNA test Results.

A payment of \$30 (+ GST) will be required to upgrade the animal on the database.

Please do not do the registration through "online transactions" as it will not allow you to proceed, because the animal is already on the database



## 2017 Canberra Show Results



Parade of Lowline Champions at Canberra Show

The Royal Canberra Show was held from 24th – 26th February, 2017 at Exhibition Park in Canberra.

An impressive line-up of 25 Lowlines animals were exhibited by 8 studs from New South Wales & Victoria. Congratulations to all who participated.

### **BULLS**

Class 55: Bull 8– 12months

- 1<sup>st</sup> Cann Valley Momentous – Matt Cooney  
2<sup>nd</sup> Rotherwood Masterpiece – Vicki Gilbert

Class 56: Bull 12 – 14 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> O'Hara Charleston – T & W Hall  
2<sup>nd</sup> Barrenjoey Captain Jack – W & L. Bryden

Class 57: Bull 14 – 16 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Cann Valley Count Lucifer – Matt Cooney  
2<sup>nd</sup> Rotherwood Lieutenant Major – Vicki Gilbert

Class 59: Bull 18 – 20 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Whitby Farm Jim Whipp – K & G Lorains

**Junior Champion Bull:**

**Cann Valley Momentous – Matt Cooney**

**Reserve Junior Champion Bull:**

**Rotherwood Masterpiece – Vicki Gilbert**

Class 61: Bull 24 – 30 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> O'Hara Sir Charles – W & T Hall  
2<sup>nd</sup> Serena Downs Luke The Duke–C & M Noel

Class 65: Bull over 30 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Barregowa Jetstream – A & S O'Brien  
2<sup>nd</sup> Trungley Tungsten – W & L Bryden

**Senior Champion Bull:**

**O'Hara Sir Charles – W & T Hall**

**Reserve Senior Champion Bull:**

**Barregowa Jetstream – A & S O'Brien**

**Grand Champion Bull:**

**O'Hara Sir Charles – W & T Hall**

### **FEMALES**

Class 63: Heifer 8– 12months

- 1<sup>st</sup> O'Hara Miss Sue–Ellen – Vicki Gilbert  
2<sup>nd</sup> Rotherwood Mezmerize Me – W & T Hall

Class 65: Heifer 14 – 16 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Whitby Farm Eve – K.& G Lorains

Class 66: Heifer 16 – 18 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> O'Hara Katie Scarlett – W & T Hall  
2<sup>nd</sup> Barrenjoey Stormy Miss – W & L Bryden

## 2017 Canberra Show Results cont.

### Class 67: Heifer 18 – 20 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Whitby Farm Utopia – K & G Lorains  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Serena Downs Leisel – C & M Noel  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Shadow Park Zoom Zoom – Gorman Family

### Junior Champion Heifer:

**O'Hara Katie Scarlett – W & T Hall**

### Reserve Junior Champion Heifer:

**Whitby Farm Eve – K. & G Lorains**

### Class 68: Heifer 20 – 24 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Cann Valley Lunar Eclipse – Matt Cooney

### Class 69: Cow 24 – 30 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Whitby Farm Diamond – K & G Lorains

### Class 70: Cow over 30 mths

- 1<sup>st</sup> Barrenjoey Fiorente – W & L Bryden  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Wigram Sweet Shiraz – Gorman Family  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Serena Downs Jingle Bells – C & M Noel  
 4<sup>th</sup> Serena Downs Jana – C & M Noel

### Senior Champion Cow:

**Barrenjoey Fiorente – W & L Bryden**

### Reserve Senior Champion Cow:

**Cann Valley Lunar – Matt Cooney**

### Grand Champion Female:

**Barrenjoey Fiorente – W & L Bryden**

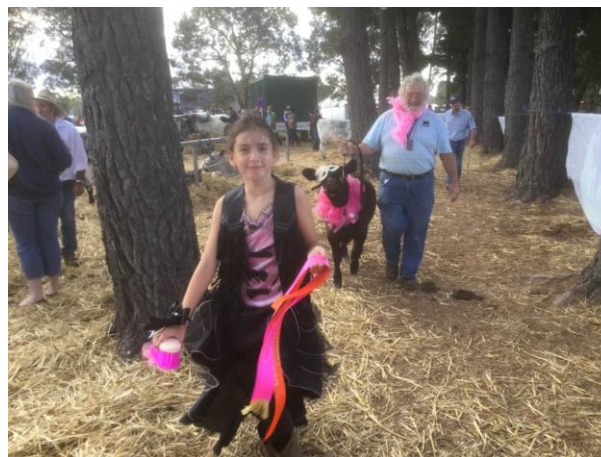
### Class 71: Sire's or Dam's Progeny

- 1<sup>st</sup> O'Hara Master Gerald – W & T Hall

### Class 72: Breeder's Group

- 1<sup>st</sup> W & T Hall  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Matt Cooney  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Vicki Gilbert  
 4<sup>th</sup> K & G Lorains

**The Tammy Breuer Perpetual Trophy – Supreme Exhibit – O'Hara Sir Charles**



Calf Capers at Canberra –  
Sienna Smith & her assistant handler, Michael Noel

## Welcome to New Members

ALCA would like to welcome to our latest new members.

Paul McKnight (Commercial Membership)  
Yallourn North, Vic.

Frances Elizabeth David & Keith Raymond Davis  
( Full Membership)  
East Malvern, Vic. – Moyyan Lowlines

Gordon Leibel (Full Membership)  
Macclesfield, Vic. – Laancoorie Lowlines

Mathew White (Full Membership)  
Chepstowe, Vic. – Mt Emu Lowlines

Steven & Wendy Rhodes (Full Membership)  
Herald, California, USA – Sunset Ranch Lowlines



Lovely 15 yr old matron, SC Clementine, with her new calf, Sunset's Black Lace, owned by Wendy & Steve Rhodes, Sunset Ranch, USA



# Practical Biosecurity for Purchasing Beef Cattle

## Livestock Biosecurity Network

**By Dr Pat Kluver, Livestock Biosecurity Network Manager Biosecurity & Extension**

We employ biosecurity practices to reduce the risk of every day threats from endemic diseases and, just as importantly, from rare but costly exotic disease incursions.

By far the greatest threat of introducing disease is the purchase of cattle. Which diseases are important to you will depend upon your operation, the availability of low risk cattle and the market you are supplying.

For instance, Johne's disease (JD) may not be as important to a trading operation compared to a breeding operation.

These threats can be reduced with simple practices that are easy to implement, inexpensive and the payoff is ongoing and cumulative.

The best approach to purchasing cattle can be broken down into three phases; **pre-farm gate, receival and on-farm**. It's as much about stopping the spread as it is its entry to the farm.

**Pre-farm gate** is where we do all preliminary checks to make sure that the cattle we are buying are healthy and unlikely to be carrying any disease that may affect the rest of your herd.

Check the [Cattle Health Declaration](#) (previously Statement) for information on disease status and previous treatments including vaccinations for clostridials and leptospirosis (7 in 1), drenches.

Check all cattle look healthy. Pestivirus carrier animals are usually, but not always, poor doers and look less than healthy. They usually die before two years of age.

The Australian beef industry introduced a new, [national approach to JD in cattle](#) in 2016. Make sure you're across the new risk profiling tools like Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) – the higher the score the lower the risk. If you're buying bulls, pestivirus antigen negative is a must along with history of vibrio vaccination.

**Receival** is when we do all preventative treatments as cattle enter the farm.

All cattle get a quarantine drench to remove resistant worms with a mixture of three different actives and then allowed to clean out for 48–72 hours in the yards if possible.

If they have come from a fluke area then a combination drench with Triclabendazole should also be used. Any other health treatments that are required should be given now, such as vaccinations or trace element supplementation.

Once **on-farm** keep the new arrivals separate from the rest of the herd for a period of at least a month to ensure they are healthy.

The quarantine paddock should not allow nose to nose contact with the rest of the herd so should be separated with a laneway or shelter belt. At this stage any illness or death should be investigated by a vet.

This is by no means an exhaustive list of disease management recommendations.

For a more comprehensive approach, download the biosecurity planning tool from our website [www.lbn.org.au](http://www.lbn.org.au) or visit the Farm Biosecurity website.

To bolster biosecurity on your farm, download the free Farm Biosecurity app.

Dr Pat Kluver is one of LBN's Biosecurity & Extension Managers.  
He can be contacted on [pkluver@lbn.org.au](mailto:pkluver@lbn.org.au) or 0499 077 213.



## The Trouble with Fencing Wire

This article is taken from the December issue of the Greenham & Sons Newsletter.

Greenham & Sons is an abattoir in Tongala, Victoria – [www.Greenham.com.au](http://www.Greenham.com.au)

One of the issues we encounter weekly at the plant is the amount of fencing wire we find during the slaughter process.

Due to their method of grazing and anatomy, cattle find it difficult to spit out the hardware that has been left behind by farmers or fencing contractors.

The high tensile wire rusts down in their reticulum (which sits only 2 – 3 cm from the heart) and can potentially pierce vital organs during the normal contractions of the rumen.

The condition is called 'traumatic pericarditis' and in many cases, can lead to acute infections or abscesses, ultimately condemning the carcass if the animal is sent for slaughter, or in worse cases, causing sudden death in the paddock. It is also commonly known as 'Hardware Disease'.

With good on-farm management of fence installation and repair, we can all aim to avoid these losses and maintain better animal welfare outcomes.



Wire & metal objects found in the rumens of cattle slaughtered at Greenham & Sons Abattoir, Tongala, Vic.

## 2017 Pittsworth Show Results, Qld.

Congratulations to all the exhibitors who paraded 22 animals at the 2017 Pittsworth Show – Lik Lik Lowlines, Sunrise Lowlines, Ebony Lowlines, Pittsworth State High School & Lockyer District High School.

Judge: Mr James Dockrill

Junior Champion & Grand Champion Bull:  
Pittsworth Model

Reserve Junior Champion Bull: Lik Lik Legend

Senior Champion Bull: Loc-Hi Kid Cudi

Junior Champion Female: Alycam Mee Mee  
(Ebony lowlines)

Reserve Junior Champion Female: Alycam  
Lucerne (Ebony lowlines)

Senior Champion Female: Loc-Hi Gracie

Reserve Senior Champion Female:

Loc-Hi Gritty

Grand Champion Female: Loc-Hi Gracie

Interbreed Champion British Pair:

Loc-Hi Lowlines

### Lowline Logo



The Lowline breed logo & the Certified Lowline Beef (CLB) logo have been put on the ALCA website so members can use them for their own promotional material.

They can be found in the MEMBERS AREA under FORMS & DOWNLOADS.

It must be noted that these logos are trademarks of ALCA & cannot be altered in any way for reproduction.

Only ALCA members who have signed the CLB Producers Agreement can use the CLB logo.

If you have any questions please contact Carole at [office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au](mailto:office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au)



## How to freeze brand your cattle



In Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia, all animals over 100kg are legally required to be branded.

ALCA members have an exemption in Queensland with member to member stud sales, as we have DNA & PV for our stud cattle.

But all animals sent through a saleyard or to the meatworks or abattoir must be branded, no matter what breeding they have. It is illegal not to do so!

Branding of some sort, either Freeze branding or Fire branding, is the only option if you wish to send animals to the saleyards or to the meatworks.

### How to freeze brand your cattle

Freeze branding can be a relatively painless and very effective form of permanent animal and herd identification. Research indicates that freeze branding is more comfortable to cattle than is hot iron branding. While hot iron branding makes a neat, legible scar on the surface of the hide, freeze branding changes hair color to white. Freeze branding works by destroying the pigment-producing cells in hair follicles, resulting in white hair growth. Liquid nitrogen or a combination of denatured alcohol and dry ice are effective methods for cooling freeze branding irons. Denatured alcohol is undrinkable and is used for industrial purposes. Liquid nitrogen cools freeze branding irons to a colder temperature than does alcohol and dry ice.

### Supplies Needed for Freeze Branding

- Cattle working facility with an area to restrain individual animals
- Freeze branding irons
- Ice chest (plastic or Styrofoam, not metal)
- Dry ice or liquid nitrogen
- Denatured alcohol
- Clippers and a source of electricity
- Spray bottle
- Rag or brush to clean the clipped area
- Timer or clock with a second hand or digital second display
- Leather gloves
- Copper alloy freeze branding iron



Freeze branding irons

## How to freeze brand your cattle cont.

Irons suitable for freeze branding are often made of copper alloy. Copper irons tend to work better than stainless steel and aluminum irons because they transfer cold well. Freeze branding irons are recognizably different from hot branding irons. They do not have breaks in the metal at key joints to release excess heat, they typically have shorter wooden handles and a thicker branding surface area to achieve a good brand. Clipping in a block pattern, with level and square edges, makes proper brand placement much easier and results in a more attractive brand. Use a cloth rag or brush to remove clipped hair, manure, and other debris that may interfere with iron-to-hide contact. The denatured alcohol sprayed onto the hide forms a layer that helps transfer the cold temperature of the iron to the hide. Apply enough denatured alcohol to wet the hide thoroughly.

### Step by Step Instructions

1. Let the irons cool for 20 minutes before first use.
2. Properly restrain the animal.
3. Clip the area to be branded.
4. Brush or wipe the area clean.
5. Spray a liberal coat of alcohol on the clipped surface.
6. Apply the branding iron for the predetermined amount of time (see table below). If the iron moves, reapply it to the depressed area and add a few seconds to the application period.

The big advantage of freeze branding is the brand is readable year round on black or red cattle. Good brands are easily seen from quite a distance and readable from over 20 metres. The only disadvantage to freeze branding is the amount of time it takes.

One will have a good idea if the brand is done properly if the hide area is frozen stiff. One can determine this by taping with your fingernail. It should feel like taping on an ice cube. It will take three to four weeks for the brand to show up nicely.

Branding iron contact time for freeze branding		
Age of animal	Contact time (seconds)	
	Dry Ice and Alcohol	Liquid Nitrogen
4 to 8 months	25	15
9 to 18 months	30-40	20
Over 18 months	45-50	25-30
Mature animal with thick hide (i.e. Hereford)	50-60	35

## Woolstone Park, NZ - Youtube Interviews with 'On The Land'



Phillip Worthington from Woolstone Park Lowlines, North Canterbury in NZ (& ALCA Councillor) gives a great impromptu interview with Rob Cope-Williams, a very well-known rural broadcaster in NZ hosting programs like 'Country Calendar' and 'On The Land'.

Rob came out to Woolstone Park recently to do a piece on the Rangiora High School students and their cattle handling for 'On the Land'. Phil & his wife, Kay, do a wonderful job with Rangiora High School students at their farm. The students learn about cattle handling & participate in the local cattle show circuit with Phil's Lowlines.

This interview is presented as two YOUTUBE videos on YOUTUBE.COM and can also be seen on the Australian Lowline Cattle Association Facebook page.

**Part 1: Lowlines prove to be amazing producers.**

**Part 2: Townies take on showing cattle**

If you haven't already seen these videos, have a look via the ALCA Facebook page. They are great interviews and explain the reasons we all have these wonderful cattle and why more schools need to take advantage of Lowlines in their school agriculture programs.

Great job, Phil & Kay!

## 2017 Royal Sydney Easter Show

**Lowline judging will be on Friday 7<sup>th</sup> April at 2pm**

Lowline studs from New South Wales & Victoria will be exhibiting their cattle so please come along and show your support.

This is also a great opportunity to meet & chat to ALCA members you might normally not have contact with.....and see some great Lowline cattle!



2016 Sydney Show – judging for Grand Champion Female

## 2017 Royal Queensland Show (EKKA) - Entries Open

Entries are now open for the 2017 EKKA.

Lowline Cattle Dates: 14<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> August

Lowline Judging: Friday 18<sup>th</sup> August

<http://www.ekka.com.au/competitions/categories/beef-cattle>

For further information contact the Southern Queensland Promotion Group –  
Christina Schiller  
[christina.schiller@uqconnect.edu.au](mailto:christina.schiller@uqconnect.edu.au)



## Risks of Buying Cattle Online

### Livestock Biosecurity Network

As members of ALCA we have the opportunity to purchase cattle from reputable Lowline stud & commercial breeders. We also have the facility of the ALCA website SALEYARD where members can offer cattle and goods for sale.

Selling cattle via social media has become very popular.

This is a good article on Biosecurity issues that we should all be mindful of when purchasing cattle or any other types of livestock.

#### **Buying livestock on Facebook or Gumtree? Be aware of risks**

By Rachel Gordon, LBN Biosecurity & Extension Manager for the Livestock Biosecurity Network

The internet, and in particular social media, has brought with it a new method of buying and selling livestock. Buy, swap, and sell groups on sites such as Facebook, or ads on sites such as Gumtree are now a popular way to trade goods, including livestock.

People are easily able to offload livestock that is surplus to requirements, whether it be a mob of sheep or a single poddy calf. It's quick, efficient and simple.

This ease in trading does come with certain risks though, and it can increase the opportunity for unwanted pests, diseases, and weeds to be inadvertently spread around the country.

In some cases, vendors and buyers are simply unaware of their responsibilities, particularly if they are not used to trading livestock. Perhaps they just want to have a few 'grass eaters' in the backyard.

When buying or selling animals in this way, it is important to keep biosecurity at the forefront of your mind. It is also important to be aware of your legal obligations when keeping livestock.



If you are buying any livestock at all, do you have a Property Identification Code (PIC) for where they will be kept? This is a legal requirement even if you only have one animal, such as a horse.

If you are buying cattle, sheep or goats, are they correctly tagged with National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) tags?

Is the vendor providing you with accurate NLIS paperwork to ensure you can correctly transfer the animals from their property to yours?

Do the NLIS numbers on the paperwork match the numbers on the eartags in the animals' ears?

Other things to consider when buying livestock is their history.

If you are buying cattle, sheep, or goats, ask the vendor to provide a health statement. This is a legal document that provides additional health information with respect to pests and diseases such as lice, footrot, Johne's disease, ovine brucellosis, caprine arthritis encephalitis, Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, pestivirus, and cattle ticks.

It also details health treatments carried out within the previous six months such as drenching, vaccinations, and treatments for external parasites such as lice.

Health statements are freely available from the Farm Biosecurity website ([www.farmbiosecurity.com.au](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au)).

## Risks of Buying Cattle online cont.

Once you have taken delivery of your animals, and you are satisfied their relevant paperwork is in order, there are a few more practical and easy steps to take to further reduce the risk of pest, disease, and weed spread.

It is important to quarantine any livestock you have purchased, but even more so if you do not know their history. Holding newly arrived animals in yards for 48 hours allows any unwanted weed seeds to pass through their system, reducing the opportunity for weeds to spread about your property.

Additionally, keeping new livestock separate from existing livestock for at least 28 days gives you time to observe any clinical signs of disease that may not have been obvious when you first bought the animals. Ensure that you monitor new stock closely, and phone a vet or the Emergency Animal Disease Hotline (1800 675 888) if you see anything unusual.

Monitor the yards and the paddock in which the animals were quarantined for new weeds germinating so you are able to remove them before they establish.

These simple steps of:

- \* using health statements
- \* holding animals in yards on arrival
- \* quarantining animals for 28 days
- \* monitoring for disease
- \* monitoring for weeds

...cost you very little in time and money, but can save you a fortune in both!

Rachel Gordon is one of LBN's Biosecurity & Extension Managers. She can be contacted on 0488 400 207 or email [rgordon@lbn.org.au](mailto:rgordon@lbn.org.au)



## Collecting Steer Data

ALCA has decided to facilitate the collection of steer data from CLB producers by using a simple data feedback form.

This data collection will benefit all members when information on our CLB beef production is collated and made available, both for stud breeders at time of sale and commercial producers needing feedback on their processes and production.

It has always been a requirement when signing the CLB Producers Agreement to provide ALCA with this information. But many producers have not yet done so, perhaps through time constraints or other difficulties.

So ALCA has now provided a feedback form which will be available on the website and able to be emailed directly!

But you don't have to wait for it to be available.

Each producer will receive a Carcass Data Form via email and it can be filled in with any previous carcass data and emailed to [mitchmay@bigpond.com](mailto:mitchmay@bigpond.com) to get the ball rolling!

This information will benefit all members, breeders and producers. And it will benefit the breed as a whole to have some valid statistical data to support our promotions.

## 2017 Lowline Journal Photos

The ALCA Council would like to thank all members who contributed photos for consideration for the 2017 Lowline Journal. We appreciate your support of this very important and beneficial breed publication.

Unfortunately, due to printing deadlines, acknowledgements for the photos used were not printed in the Journal. We apologise for this omission.

Thank you to McIntosh Creek, Elle Kay, Bembridge, Wanamara, Timitch Hill & Ardrossan.

