



Australian Lowline Cattle Association Inc.
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2020 Focus

The end of 2019 brought further devastating fires to New South Wales, Victoria and Kangaroo Island in South Australia. These followed earlier fires in Queensland and the Adelaide Hills in South Australia which impacted on some of our QLD & SA members.

Rain has begun to make an appearance in some areas of Australia so we hope this continues for everyone. If you can afford to keep some of your cattle and feed them, you will find there will be a demand for cattle once there is feed in the paddocks again.

Lowline Beef

The ALCA Council has decided to focus this year on educating members about growing and producing Lowline beef.

Developing a market for this beef, if this is what you would like to do, will also be part of our education program.

A teleconference was held recently for current CLB Producers to discuss what is needed to boost the production of Lowline beef within the membership.

For all calves
born in 2020 the
Year Letter is R

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The Certified Lowline Beef (CLB) Program, stickers and promotional material are already available for the use of CLB Producers and it is hoped that with further education among the membership there will be more members ready and confident enough to utilise these tools.

CLB is meant as a tool for producers. ALCA does not seek to run your business or dictate what is done by producers. Businesses will vary depending on location and circumstance. ALCA seeks to provide support and guidance. Ultimately each producer is responsible for their business and for the quality of animals and beef they produce. The suggestions we make are merely to support and encourage members to be more proactive in the beef industry. And to hopefully encourage the links between suppliers and producers to provide effective supply to markets.

The current conditions of drought and fire have led to a large reduction of livestock in Australia. There will be a big demand for beef in the future. We have time to set things in place for production in 12 to 18 months at the earliest. We need to be ready to promote and sell our fabulous product – our Lowline beef.

Julie Knight
ALCA President



Steering away from Bulls

The first step in producing beef is to steer your bulls.

The question of whether to castrate a bull is one often asked by Lowline breeders when they find a cute bull calf in the paddock. But in many cases the answer comes from sentiment rather than practicality.

On Wanamara Farm where we have around 50 calves every year, I will usually only keep one or two bulls out of a drop of calves.

Steers are a reliable product that will add a valuable income for the farm, whether it be from selling weaner steers, finished steers or lawn mowers (grass eaters/pets) to people on a few acres.

Steers don't have to be kept as long as bulls before they can be sold, therefore don't cost as much to feed. They can be sold when weaned or, if you have feed, as finished steers (18 months or older). Unlike bulls, your steers can be run with unjoined cows and heifers without the risk of pregnancy. You also don't have the problem of them getting bored and fighting or trying to find female company in the neighbouring paddocks.

The fact that a bull calf may have been sired by a 'champion' bull or the dam is a 'champion' cow is no reason for the calf to be kept as a bull. Not all bulls are going to be champions.

You need to be very discerning about the qualities you want in a bull and only keep the very best. The product of good genetics will always make the best steers and will probably produce the best beef for your market or even family and friends.

If you are interested in finding out the real eating qualities of the steers you are producing, carcass competitions are a great source for this information. The data provided by the carcass



competition will help prove the quality of the beef you are producing. This data can also be used in the promotion of your stud.

The choice of castration method for your bull calves may depend on whether you want to do it yourself or get someone else to do it for you.

Your options may be:

- A cattle vet will castrate your bulls, but at a price
- If you have a reliable local stock agent for selling cattle, he may come out and castrate your bulls for you as part of their business
- Contact an experienced cattleman in your area (perhaps a neighbour) and ask them to help you
- Do it yourself using castration equipment that can be purchased online through cattle equipment websites. There are different types of 'banders' available – talk to other Lowline breeders for preferences.
- Borrow or hire a bander from another Lowline breeder. This is relatively common practice and they will advise you on how the equipment works.
- Through your state Promotion Group you should be able to get advice and/or assistance with your castrations

Steering away from Bulls cont.

Castration of bull calves can be done using a lamb castrating ring at one or two months of age but after this age it is suggested that castration equipment for cattle be used as they are larger rings for larger testicles (which our Lowlines seem to have). If done around 4 or 5 months old, the calf has had the benefit of natural testosterone for growth before being castrated, and this will make a better steer.

Castration should be done in cooler weather so flies don't cause irritation and encourage infection. Calves must be vaccinated with a 5-in-1 or 7-in-1 vaccination before and at the time of castration to help safeguard against infection. Pain relief (e.g. Buccalgesic or Tri-Solfen) should be used when castrating bulls.

If you only have one or two steers per year, they may feed your family, and with the high meat prices today, that is a big saving for the year.

Other markets for steers might be;

- People wanting 'easy to manage' cattle for their small farm, who don't want the problem of cows that come into season, but want grass eaten down.
- Sell as pets (but make sure there are two animals for company as cattle are herd animals)
- Sell as weaner calves direct from the farm gate to others
- Find a butcher who will cut and pack meat for you to sell to family/friends/clients
- Sell finished steers to others and do an on-farm kill using a licensed on-farm butcher (perhaps invite purchasers to come to the farm and help pack their meat).
- Licensed On-Farm Butchers are now available in some states.
- Find an outlet/butcher to buy steers direct from the farm
- Local Farmers Markets are an ideal place to sell your beef products



- Form a group with other Lowline breeders in your area. Work together and develop a market for your steers. This way you should be able to provide a continuous supply of steers for your market which is what is needed if you are supplying a food chain.

There are various ways you can market your steers – MEAT MEANS MONEY

You are only limited by your imagination.

Julie Knight
Wanamara Lowlines



Reminder - Sustainable Beef Field Day - North Island NZ

Lowline Summer Field Day

The North Island Lowline Promotion Group would like to invite all Members and interested Australian Lowline admirers to attend the Lowline Field Day being organised by our group.

WHEN: 22 February 2020

WHERE: Triple M Stud Lowlines

18a Castle St.
Eltham,
Taranaki

AND

Kiatake Lowline Stud
130 Upper Weld Rd.
Tataraimaka,
Taranaki

TIME: 11.30am Start

Arrive at Triple M Stud, Meet & Greet
BYO lunch (Tea & Coffee available)

Following lunch, we will look at John, Sandy and Katherine's cattle. This stud produces show cattle and all of us will benefit from Sandy and Katherine's knowledge on how to handle cattle and prepare them for showing.

Following the visit to Triple M Stud we will head to the Henchman's Kiatake Stud (less than an hour's drive away).

Here we will view the stud bulls on concrete where we can assess their feet, legs, structure, etc and take the opportunity to rank them from what we think is the best to the 'not so best'. Following this we will travel to the Henchman's runoff block where we can view their cows and calves.

Special guest, judge Cedric Lander will be advising on soundness and structure with a questions and answers session. Cedric is an AngusNZ inspector and breeds stud Angus Cattle.

SATURDAY EVENING:

6pm meet at Stony River Hotel in Okato for a Group Dinner.

Accommodation is available at Stony River Hotel, if required. We ask that you please arrange your own booking. Also, dinner will be on a 'pay your own' basis.

NOTE: Very special guests to the event will be Peter and Jeanette Stebbins from Ardrossan Lowline Stud in Victoria, Australia.

The Stebbins are Foundation and Life Members of ALCA and have consistently improved their Lowlines for beef production.

They also market their own beef and will have tips on how to establish a market for Certified Lowline Beef in NZ. Jeanette is a fountain of knowledge and she will also offer us advice on how to improve our Lowlines.

Jeanette and Peter will be travelling around the North Island and enjoy visiting Lowline Breeders and talking about Lowlines.

PLEASE RSVP –

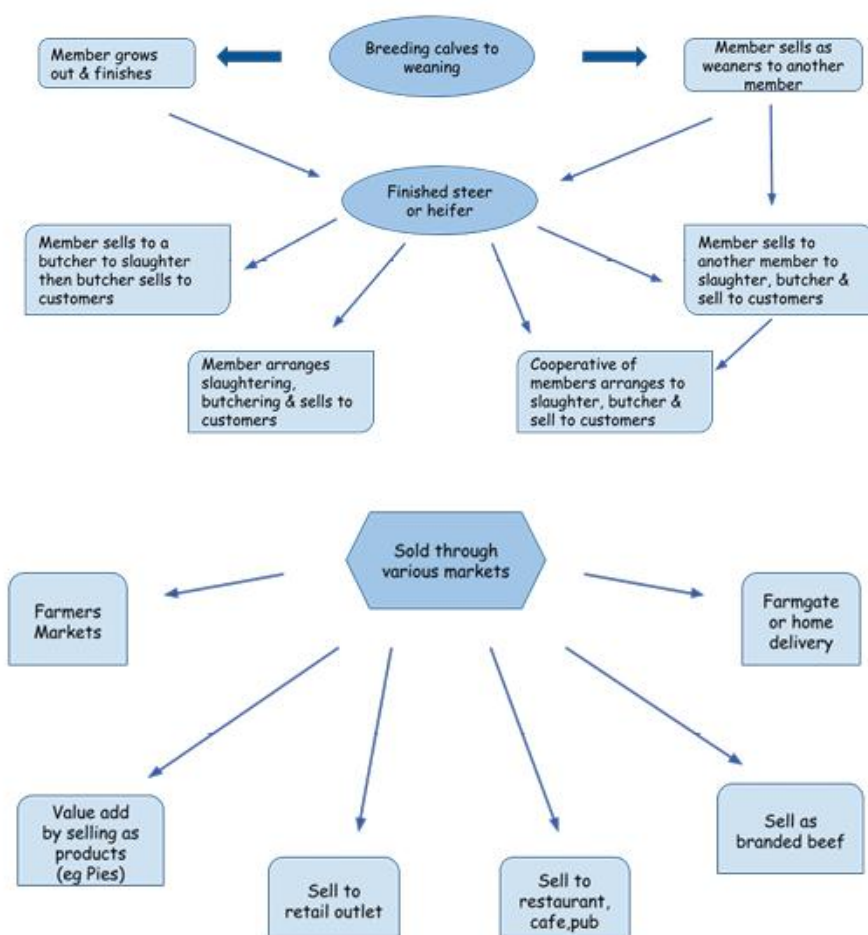
bbqgranch@gmail.com

Maurice Butler



Options for Marketing your Beef

The diagram, below, shows some avenues you could use with your steers or heifers. Everyone has different priorities when it comes to selling steers or heifers for beef. These are suggestions to give you 'food for thought' and outlines different ways you might sell your livestock for Lowline beef. There will be other ways, but these are just a few to start the thinking process.



Some members are already selling Lowline beef to local butchers.

Paul Findlay, Braeside Lowlines in Merriwa, NSW, has sold steers to Hungerford Beef Co. in the Hunter Valley.

The photo is of 60 day dry aged Lowline 'bone in chump'

The steer was evidently bred by the Gorman Family, Shadow Park, Orange, NSW (& for those who are interested, his name was Norbert)



Bull Selection

With the opportunity of participating in ALCA's **Certified Beef Programme**, good rains in most areas and regular promotion of the Lowline breed at Field Days and media, it's New Year and time to update our breeding programmes and assess our current bull(s).

This is best done well ahead of Autumn or Spring joining or December in the north, to ensure breeding and calving times are maintained. In the north it is recommended that bulls go in with cows in December and out in March to align with the wet season.

What are we trying to achieve?

- » Quality, productive stock that will be attractive to other breeders/purchasers.
- » Steers to be finished that will bring in a good income in a reasonable time.
- » Steers that can be sold on at weaning for another producer to finish.
- » A replacement bull or genetics via Artificial Insemination to improve the stock we already have.

How do you plan to attain these achievements?

- >Purchase a new bull to cover your whole herd.
- >Use AI over your whole herd or your best cows.
- >Purchase a new bull to cover those cows not AI'd or to mop up.

Firstly assess your current bull –

What conformation traits do you think he could be improved in?

Has he produced stock that fulfil any or all of the above (marked »)?

Are his progeny better than he is?



The selection of a bull is paramount in the future of your herd for many generations ahead. A bad bull will leave his traits in all sexes, in many generations ahead.

General opinion is, to progress your herd, a new bull or AI should be introduced every 2 years – whether it be a son of your current bull or a different line of genetics completely.

As the Breed descended from a small line of genetics, I think it is preferable to introduce totally new genetics at least every 2nd bull (4 – 5 yrs).

A new bull or semen can make such a difference, it's sometimes likened to introducing a new breed into your herd gaining improvement by genetic selection, a little like hybrid vigour.

Now that we have got an idea of the type of bull we want to purchase, where do we find him or AI straws?

Proven AI bulls are listed on the ALCA web site. Some of these performance proven bulls have even been accepted overseas, used over many different lines and breeds of genetics, exhibiting and multiplying their traits many hundreds of times.

A few Lowline breeders specialize in breeding good replacement bulls, suitable for beef and stud stock production and these are the breeders who should be visited to see what is on offer.



To view the List of AI Sires owned by current ALCA members, use the link below –

<https://www.lowlinecattleassoc.com.au/breeding-lowline-cattle/ai-approved-sires>

Bull Selection cont

Visiting cattle shows gives you an idea of what producers are breeding but does not give a good example of what cattle are like naturally in the paddock, as show stock are well fed prior to a show. If you are interested in a bull at a Show, visit the breeder's property and inspect the condition of all their paddock bulls.

Buying a bull at a show is not good practice, nor is buying a bull just because it won a ribbon. At shows today, because of costs, there are not many entrants, so a ribbon has lost its value in the true recognition of a champion or above standard animal.

Things you should look for in a prospective new bull

- Weight and growth for age.
- Good conformation traits – good feet, wide stance, strong pronounced hocks, good wide head and muzzle, strong top line, good muscle definition, great length, temperament.

Questions you should ask about any bull you are interested in are –

- What is his temperament?
- Is he or can he be fertility tested? You want a bull that will get your females in calf within a 6 week joining period.
- Is he or can he be registered if required?
- Is there a return policy and for how long.
- Does relevant data come with the bull, i.e., Pedigree, drenching history, weights, NLIS Identification, etc?
- When inspecting bulls, can you walk safely amongst them in a paddock?
- What is the average birth weight of his progeny or that of his sire's progeny?
- What is the yearling weight of progeny?
- What husbandry routine has been implemented on the bulls?

- How often are they handled, not petted?
- Is he proven or can he be semen tested?
- Is he used to electric or minimal fences?
- Have dogs or bikes been used around them or how are they mustered?

The more practical information a breeder can give you about a specific bull, the more you will know what to expect from his calves and how he will fit into your breeding programme.

PRICES

Remember, purchasing a bull is an investment in the future of your herd for years to come and personally inspecting prospective bulls is part of good investment. Photos alone do not do justice to purchasing a valuable asset.

When purchasing a bull, take into consideration the time the bull breeder has been breeding, and their reputation and what genetics they have infused into their herd and what history they can supply regarding the bull or the herd.

Producing quality bulls that a breeder is proud to have their Stud prefix on takes knowledge, experience, time, energy and expense and knowledge of what the market is requiring, along with after sales service. This is what you are paying for.

Do not expect to pay less than \$2000 (+GST if applicable), for a young bull, if all the above have been applied. Remember a bull is usually at his prime at 5 years of age and should be culled at 9 years of age.



Bull Selection cont

GETTING A NEW BULL HOME

As the quietest of bulls can get stirred up leaving friends and travelling on a truck, unload your bull into yards for a few days, preferably with some steers or cows, with water and feed. Don't put your bull straight into a paddock to start working.

A good rule is to drench and vaccinate all animals that arrive on our farm with 7 in 1 and an injectable drench such as Vetmec. Vaccinate with a vibriosis vaccine to prevent this disease (STD) coming into our herd, even if the previous owner has done this. Also consider vaccination for pestivirus (Pestigard) and botulism in phosphorous deficient country and possibly 3 day disease (if your state is susceptible).

Remember a working bull will spend the next 6–8 weeks walking around a herd to detect an opportune time to mate. He will spend little time eating, so he should be prepared beforehand with good nutrition and be in a forward condition to sustain himself for the activity ahead. Poor conditioned bulls will have lower fertility and take longer to get the whole herd in calf, if at all. On the contrary, fat bulls spending time sitting under trees are not productive bulls.

When introducing your new bull into the herd of cows, don't mix young bulls with older bulls, as the older bulls will dominate the younger ones and push them around. If you are introducing multiple bulls to your herd, run the bulls together for a couple of weeks prior to introducing them to the cow herd.

Once you have introduced a new bull to your herd for joining, spend a couple of times each week observing to see that he is doing the job and has no physical problems or injuries. Note that he is walking correctly, has no physical serving problems. If, after a couple of weeks, you observe quite a few cows mingling as though they are in season, there may be a problem. Young bulls are vulnerable to many causes of temporary infertility, i.e., warts, IBR (cattle herpes) or swelling around the sheath. A vet visit will be needed.

Finally, a pregnancy test of your cows 5 weeks after the bull has been taken out, is good husbandry. Keeping infertile bulls or empty cows is not good policy, nor is it profitable.

Jeanette Stebbins

Ardrossan Lowlines



Upcoming Events

2020 Royal Canberrra Show

Entries are now open for the Royal Canberra Show to be held from Friday 28th February to Sunday 1st March 2020.

Entries Close: 15th February 2020

<https://www.canberrashow.org.au/cattle-2>

2020 Toowoomba Royal Show

Entries are now open for the Toowoomba Royal Show to be held from Friday 26th March to Sunday 28th March 2020.

Entries Close: Thursday, 30th January 2020

<https://www.toowoombashow.com.au/royal-show/schedule/>

2020 Royal Sydney Easter Show

Entries are now open for the Royal Sydney Show to be held from 30th March to 7th April 2020.

Entries Close: Wednesday 5th February 2020

<https://www.rasnw.com.au/sydney-royal-competitions/competitions/cattle/key-dates--schedule/>

Seymour Alternative Farming Expo, Victoria

This is a three day event held on **Friday 14th, Saturday 15th and Sunday 16th February 2020** at Kings Park in Seymour.

Lowline cattle will be on display in the Cattle Pavilion by Wanamara Farm (Julie & Greg Knight, Wanamara Lowlines) & the Southern Region Promotion Group.

Come along and visit. There will be Lowline breeders very happy to answer questions about the cattle.

Meat Misconceptions continue to spread

By Trent Thorne 19 Jan 2020
Queensland Country Life

Agribusiness lawyer Trent Thorne says it sometimes feels like meat eaters are being turned into social pariahs.

It seems as though everywhere you turn at the moment, livestock and meat consumption are being vilified like there is no tomorrow.

Each week seems to bring a new threat or outrage, with meat eaters being turned into social pariahs. I have seen suggestions that eating meat should be made illegal, with offenders thrown in jail or be treated like smokers and have to sit outside restaurants.

A key claim underlying these arguments holds that globally, meat production generates more greenhouse gases (GHG) than the entire transportation sector. However, this claim is demonstrably wrong, and continues to be run in the mainstream press.

According to the US EPA, the largest sources of US GHG emissions in 2016 were electricity production (29 per cent of total emissions), transportation (28pc) and industry (22pc). All of agriculture accounted for 9pc, and animal ag contributed just 3.9pc of total US GHG emissions. That's very different from claiming livestock represents more than transportation.

Why the misconception? Well, in 2006 the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation published a study titled *Livestock's Long Shadow*, which received widespread international attention. It stated that livestock produced a staggering 18pc of the world's GHG emissions. The agency drew a startling conclusion: livestock was doing more to harm the climate than all modes of transportation combined.

This claim was wrong, and has since been corrected by the FAO, but it had already received widespread coverage and we are still struggling to walk back this claim.



Meat misconceptions continue to spread cont

Many people continue to think avoiding meat as infrequently as once a week will make a significant difference to the climate. But according to a recent study, even if Americans eliminated all animal protein from their diets, they would only reduce US GHG emissions by 2.6pc. Further, if the practice of Meatless Monday were to be adopted by all Americans, it would only see a reduction of 0.5pc to US emissions.

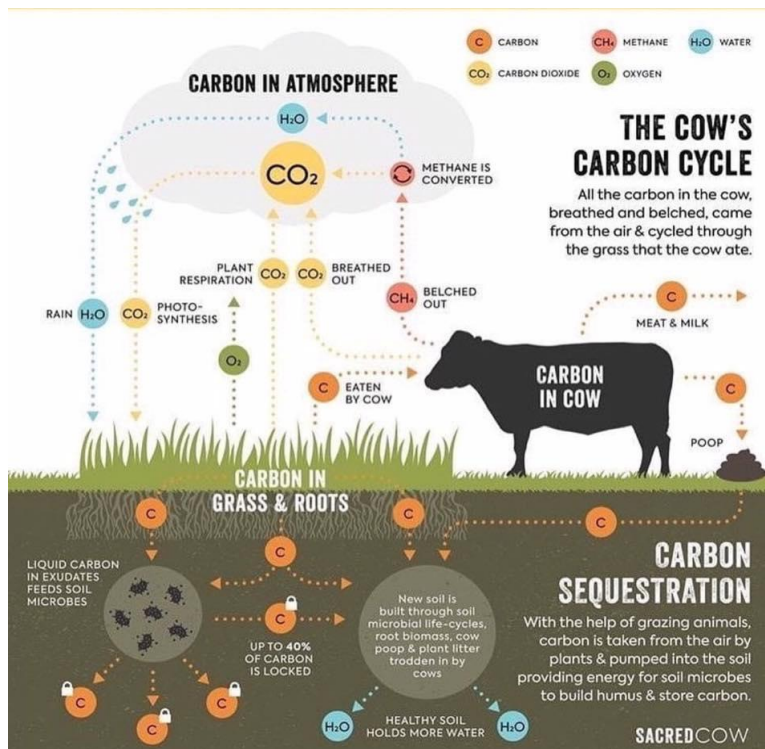
Moreover, technological, genetic and management changes that have taken place in ag over the past 70 years have made livestock production more efficient and less greenhouse gas-intensive. According to the FAO's statistical database, total direct GHG emissions from US livestock have declined 11.3pc since 1961, while production of livestock meat has more than doubled.

Land use per unit of beef varies significantly by region. It has been estimated that globally only 2pc of the cattle population is produced in feedlots, with the remaining 98pc being produced on grasslands, or mixed crop and livestock systems. Grass and rangelands make up 80pc of the 2.5 billion hectares of land used for livestock production, and most of this land is considered too marginal to be convertible to cropland.

Hypothetically removing ruminants from this non-arable land would mean that 57pc of the land currently used for livestock production would no longer contribute to global food production.

Anti-meat messaging is coming from all angles, but the reality is, eating meat is not really the problem, and giving it up could cause more harm than good.

Recently 14 global cities committed to the C40 Good Food Cities Declaration, to promote and preserve the health of citizens and the health of



the planet. The mayors of these cities will work with their citizens to achieve a 'Planetary Health Diet' for all by 2030, and use their procurement powers to change what kind of food cities buy, and introduce policies that make low-carbon food affordable and accessible for all.

I am not exactly sure how these mayors will achieve this – it seems like a pretty quick way to get voted out of office by directing people what they can and cannot buy in terms of their food.

We simply cannot allow this creeping form of totalitarianism to take hold here or overseas – it certainly is not any sort of world that I want to live in.

I lament this food paranoia – remember taste, and eating for the sheer, simple joy of eating. Isn't there already enough guilt in a donut – or do we have to add a dollop of carbon consciousness into the mix too?

We seem to constantly forget that we are blessed to live in a country where we have limitless, safe food options – a first world problem if ever there was one! So, in summary, don't feel guilty eating meat – I certainly don't!



Lowline Beef Data

Many of you know we have been collecting data on Lowline beef and may have been wondering about the results.

Well, here are some insights.

When a beast is killed generally you lose 50 – 55% of the weight in head, hide and guts which are removed. In this respect, Lowlines appear to be normal within that range.

However, when you assess the remaining carcass weight and the saleable meat available, on present data **Lowlines exceed industry standards.**

It has been difficult to get enough data as many producers do not have liveweights or meat produced weights to compare. Thank you to all those that have managed to supply this information.

Hoof and hook competitions at shows are great, especially for eating quality and beef quality and again, Lowlines are conspicuous in their presence and success in these competitions. Just look at the results from Jeanette Stebbins or Phil Worthington!



However, these competitions do not always reflect what a commercial production system would produce unfortunately, although the meat quality would be similar. MSA grading is not available to all our producers as it depends on where the animals are processed – some abattoirs do not offer it – and it does add extra costs. These competition results inform us as to our meat quality without access to MSA grading in many circumstances. Due to our gene pool it would seem likely that meat quality would be fairly consistent across the breed and this would also be reflected in our positive customer feedback.

As a result, we have concentrated on meat yield as a percentage of the carcass weight from the animals that we have data from, usually from an abattoir as an independent third party. Usually, you get about 50 – 55 % saleable meat from the carcass for all breeds of beef cattle.

From the 40 odd steers that we do have this information from, meat yield ranges from 52% to 80% (this last result includes cuts like beef cheeks, oxtail and other less popular cuts which are not usually included).

Overall however, **Lowlines are averaging 75% meat yield** from a carcass – the average for other breeds is around 50 – 55%!

So Lowlines **are** producing more beef on less land!

One example from H & S Rhode, NZ :

Processor: Allenton Meats Ashburton

Animal: 28 month old Lowline Steer – Grass Fed
Dry Weight Sixteen Days Hanging – 221 Kgs

Brisket (Untrimmed)	27.34
Prime Rib (Untrimmed)	15.37
Blade	10.78
Fore Shin	5.76
Rib-Eye	7.2
Stewing	12.18
Under Cut Corned Silverside	10.95
Hind Shin	6.07
Rump Whole	7.62
Topsides	12.15
T Bone Whole	16.5
Flank	6.35
Mince Trim	14.6
Sausage Trim	7.5
Sub Total Edible	160.37
	Kgs

= 72.6% MEAT YIELD



Lowline Beef Data cont.

Another example below from Sue Foureur, SA:

100% Lowline Steer 22mths old
 Grass fed only
 Live weight approx. 400kg
 Carcass weight 195.1kg
 Meat yield 136kg
 Cut out rate of 70%

LOWLINE ANGUS VS. OTHER BREEDS

Trangie Station Cattle Comparison Results

Breed of Cattle	Head per 100 Acres	Carcass (18 mo.)		Retail Meat Yield	
		Weight lbs.	lbs. per acre	Retail/ Carcass	lbs. per acre
Lowline	54	418	203.1	76%	154.4
Avg. of 6 Breeds	30.7	528.7	144.2	65%	93.1
Difference	23.3	-110.7	58.9	11%	61.3
Difference to Avg.	76%	-21%	41%	18%	66%
Comparison Detail of Six Beef Cattle Breeds					
1. Simmental	23	556	115.0	69%	79.4
2. Wagyu	38	442	151.1	55%	83.1
3. Shorthorn	28	532	132.4	65%	86.1
4. Hereford	30	552	147.2	64%	94.2
5. Murray Grey	32	547	157.7	67%	105.7
6. Angus	33	543	161.7	68%	110.0

These are weiner calves raised on grass only and then slaughtered at approximately 18 months old.

If one's goal is to raise the largest calves, the Simmental breed is the largest. However, if you look at grazing as a process of turning grass into edible meat, the Lowline Angus breed can yield up to 66% more per acre of grass than the average of the six breeds, and 40% more than its larger cousin, the Angus.

Above is older data from the USA but the origins are not known.

The Lowline beast is well muscled beef on short legs. I remember a judge tapping a Lowline bull's girth and the ground and explaining to the other judges "See that gap – you don't get any money for that, no matter how big it is!"

There is also the idea that the more oval bones allow for better boning out on a Lowline. Whatever the reason, Lowlines produce more beef per carcass than other breeds. The data, which has been selected for the valid information it provides, certainly confirms this.

Thank you to those producers who have provided data and those that will in the future – the more information we have, the better. Please consider recording and sending to me the carcass weight and the meat yield at least – you may need to weigh the meat you get back to do this, but the information would be most appreciated!

So we are happy to continue collecting data from producers to consolidate our results.

We held a teleconference early January 2020 for all CLB Producers and any other members interested in beef production to share ideas about possibilities.

The culmination of this meeting was identifying that need to educate our members about the benefits of growing steers for the production of Lowline beef.

The education starts now with the publication of the January Newsletter.

Read it and start thinking about your future.

Michele Molloy
 CLB Committee

Please contact Michele on mitchmay@bigpond.com for further information



New Zealand Experience 2019

Each year a student is selected on their performance at the Toowoomba Royal Show to participate in the Canterbury Show in NZ. This is kindly sponsored and organised by the South Queensland Lowline Promotion Group, Colin and Jacqui Schiller, Lik Lik, Qld and Philip and Kay Worthington, Woolstone Park, NZ.

Last year the prize went to Callum Humphris of Dakabin State High School.

I had an opportunity to travel to Christchurch, New Zealand in November 2019 to represent Australian Lowline Cattle as an Associate Judge and work with the local school.

I got to parade, judge and lead the school out in the Grand Parade. I met some awesome people and learnt a lot about some different breeds of cattle.

I noticed that they do things a little different over there which has given me the chance to bring this back with me to pass onto the kids here.

I would highly recommend this to any student who gets given the chance. The weather was cold, the surroundings were just beautiful.

Kay and Philip Worthington are just amazing and friendly people and really made myself and my mum feel at home.

Thank you again for this amazing opportunity.

Callum Humphris
Dakabin State High School



Callum with Philip & Kay Worthington



CLB Promotional Material

A range of CLB promotional material is available for the use of members who have joined the CLB Program and have signed the CLB Producer Agreement. More will be developed as the need arises.

Templates for stickers and posters, CLB flyers and the ability to use the trademarked CLB Logo are all benefits of being a member of the CLB Producer Program.

To find out more, visit the ALCA website –

<https://www.lowlinecattleassoc.com.au/breeding-lowline-cattle/produce-certified-lowline-beef>

