

Mississippi Beef Cattle Improvement Association

Mississippi Beef Cattle Improvement Association—Productivity and Quality



Upcoming events:

- August 2—Mississippi Homeplace Producers Feeder Calf Board Sale, Hattiesburg, MS
- August 12-13—Deep South Stocker Conference, Moultrie, GA
- August 28—Mississippi Angus Association field day, Tanner Farms, Shuqualak, MS
- September 1—Mississippi BCIA Fall Bull Sale nomination deadline
- November 4-6—MSU Artificial Insemination School, Mississippi State, MS
- November 11—Mississippi BCIA Fall Bull Sale, Raymond, MS, 12:00 noon
- January 20—Mississippi BCIA Spring Bull Sale nomination deadline
- March 3—Hinds CC Bull Test Sale and Mississippi BCIA Spring Bull Sale, Hinds Community College Bull Sale Facility, Raymond, MS

Inside this issue:

MBAH Trich Control Rules	2
MBCIA Membership Application	4
Year Letter ID System	4

Mississippi BCIA Accepting Fall Bull Sale Nominations

Preparations are now underway for the 2010 Mississippi Beef Cattle Improvement Association Fall Bull Sale. The Mississippi Fall BCIA Bull Sale program encourages production and identification of genetically superior bulls by purebred breeders and purchase and use of these bulls by commercial producers.

The 2010 sale is scheduled for Thursday, November 11, 2010 at 12:00 noon at the Hinds Community College Sales Facility in Raymond, Mississippi. This is an excellent sale facility that allows for a very professional presentation of the bulls. Mississippi beef breeders are encouraged to nominate quality bulls that meet all the requirements for the sale.

The Rules and Regulations for the BCIA Bull Sale along with a nomination form and current bull sale information are posted on the MBCIA website at msucares.com/livestock/beef/mbcia/bcia_bullsale.html and are available through county Extension offices across Mississippi.

With the continued effectiveness of distance bidding sites, the annual sale will once again be broadcast live from the Raymond sale site over the Extension distance education system to interactive bidding sites in the Panola County Extension office in Batesville, MS and the North MS Research and Extension Center in Verona, MS. Producers at the remote sites will have the opportunity to view video of the bulls immediately prior to the sale, view and hear the sale live, and bid on bulls from Batesville and Verona. Look for sale advertisements in the future with more details on this.

If you are interested in consigning bulls to this sale, please complete the nomination form and return it to Box 9815, Mississippi State, MS 39762 no later than September

1, 2010. Be sure to include the nomination fee, a signed registration certificate, actual birth weight, and adjusted weaning and yearling weights and ratios for each bull.

**Mississippi BCIA
Bull Sale
Nomination
Deadline**

September 1, 2010

If you have any questions about the sale, please call your local Extension Service office or contact Jane Parish in the MSU Animal and Dairy Sciences Department.

Jane Parish
662-325-7466
jparish@ads.msstate.edu

For information on centralized ultrasound scanning of Mississippi bulls for MBCIA sales contact:

Dr. Rhonda Vann
Brown Loam Branch Experiment Station
601-857-5952
rcv2@ra.msstate.edu

MBCIA Sale Participation Advantages

- ✓ Promotes Mississippi cattle
- ✓ Potential to reach new customers
- ✓ Can increase private treaty sales by expanding market areas and advertising
- ✓ Opportunity to promote individual operation, cattle, and breeds
- ✓ Chance to meet other breeders
- ✓ Divides sales costs among consignors
- ✓ Sale management handles sale logistics



Trichomoniasis is a venereal disease in cattle caused by a protozoan

Mississippi Bovine Trichomoniasis Control Rules

Rules of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (New as of 2010)

No bull that has tested positive for Trichomoniasis shall be brought into this state for any purpose whatsoever except to go directly to slaughter and must be on a 1-27 Form.

No bull may be brought into this state without being accompanied by a negative test for Trichomoniasis except for the following animals:

1. Exhibition and rodeo bulls that are temporarily in the state only for the purpose of the event and will be leaving the state after the event;
2. Bulls consigned to go directly to slaughter
3. Virgin bulls with accompanying statement.

A bull that is brought into this state without being accompanied by a negative test for Trichomoniasis shall not be commingled with any cow unless the bull is tested and found to be negative for Trichomoniasis prior to commingling.

All bulls tested for Trichomoniasis whether in-state or to be brought into this state, shall be identified by one or more of the following means prior to importation:

1. USDA Official Permanent ID to include but not limited to:
 - a. Brucellosis ear tag;
 - b. official 840 radio frequency identification device (RFID);
 - c. official 840 flap or bangle tag;
 - d. official individual animal breed registry brand;
 - e. official individual animal breed registry tattoo; or
 - f. official state of origin Trichomoniasis tag.

A virgin bull is a bull less than 24 months of age in which both permanent central incisor teeth in wear are not present and that has never been commingled with breeding females. Virgin bulls, other than exhibition and rodeo bulls, brought into this state shall, in addition to any other required docu-

mentation, be accompanied by a certification of virgin status signed by the owner of the bull, or the owner's representative or a duly authorized Veterinarian. The certification shall include the bull's individual identification. If the owner seeking to import the virgin bull into this state acquired the bull from a breeder or another owner then a certification of virgin status signed by the breeder and each prior owner of the bull, or their representative must also accompany the bull.

The requirements for testing bulls for Trichomoniasis, whether in this state or to be imported into this state, are as follows:

1. All samples to be submitted for testing for Trichomoniasis shall be drawn by a certified accredited veterinarian.
2. The testing of samples shall be performed at an official laboratory or by a certified accredited veterinarian, qualified to test for Trichomoniasis.
3. Three separate official culture tests, each conducted not less than one week apart, or one Polymerase Chain Reaction test (PCR) shall be performed, no more than 30 days prior to entry of the bull into this state. Test samples shall not be pooled. A bull undergoing the three separate official culture tests must test negative on each such test to be considered free of Trichomoniasis.
4. A positive result on any test shall immediately cause the bull to be classified as a Trichomoniasis infected bull subject to the restrictions set out in these regulations.
5. A PCR test to confirm the presence of Trichomoniasis may be requested in the event of a positive result on a test, but the request for the confirmatory test must be made within 5 days of notification of the positive test result.
 - a. If the confirming PCR test comes back negative then the bull is considered negative for Trichomoniasis and may be moved as a negative bull.
 - b. If the confirming PCR test comes back positive then the bull shall be considered to be infected and subject to the restrictions set out in these regulations.

"...Trich causes infertility, early abortions and uterine infections, resulting in "repeat breeder" cows and an extended calving season."

Trichomoniasis Control (Cont.)

6. Bulls being tested for Trichomoniasis shall be kept separate from female cattle at all times during the entire test period and from the completion of the test until importation into this state.

7. All positive test results for Trichomoniasis shall be reported to the state veterinarian within 24 hours after receipt of the results. When a positive test result is received the treating veterinarian shall consult with the state veterinarian on the first business day after receipt of the test results to determine a plan of action regarding the animal testing positive.

Bulls in Mississippi testing positive for Trichomoniasis shall be subject to the following restrictions.

1. If a confirming PCR test is timely requested then the bull testing positive shall be segregated from all other cattle until the PCR test results are received.

2. A bull that has tested positive for Trichomoniasis for which no confirming PCR test has been timely requested or which is confirmed by the PCR test to be infected with Trichomoniasis shall be immediately isolated from and kept isolated from all other cattle, except for other known infected bulls and shall not be moved except as provided in these regulations.

3. An infected bull shall be moved directly to slaughter, or sold directly for slaughter through a livestock market, within 30 days from receipt of the positive results of the original test or the results of the confirming PCR test, whichever is later.

a. Movement of an infected bull shall be under a VS 1-27 permit issued by the state veterinarian or his representative.
b. The VS 1-27 permit shall accompany the bull upon movement of the animal.

4. If an infected bull has been in a herd with other breeding bulls then the other breeding bulls shall automatically be under quarantine until they have tested negative for Trichomoniasis.

a. All of the other breeding bulls shall be immediately separated from, and kept separate from, all female cattle and from all vir-

gin bulls or other breeding bulls that have tested negative for Trichomoniasis.

b. Each breeding bull that has been in a herd with an infected bull shall be tested for Trichomoniasis.

c. Two PCR tests conducted at least seven days apart or three separate official culture tests, each conducted not less than one week apart, shall be performed on each bull. Test samples shall not be pooled. Each test conducted on a bull must show a negative result before the tested bull can be declared to be free of Trichomoniasis.

d. A bull that has tested negative shall be immediately removed from all of the other bulls that have not been tested, or for which the test results have not been received and shall be free of the hold or do not remove order.

e. A positive result on any test shall immediately cause the tested bull to be classified as a Trichomoniasis infected bull subject to the restrictions set out in these regulations.

f. A PCR test to confirm the presence of Trichomoniasis may be requested in the event of a positive result on a culture test, but the request for the confirmatory test must be made within 5 days of notification of the positive test result.

(1) If the confirming PCR test comes back negative then the bull is considered negative for Trichomoniasis and may be moved as a negative bull

(2) If the confirming PCR test comes back positive then the bull shall be considered to be infected and subject to the restrictions set out in these regulations.

A virgin bull or breeding bull that has tested negative for Trichomoniasis but which has been commingled with cows that come from a known Trichomoniasis infected herd shall not be moved to a herd not known to be infected or commingled with cows from such a herd unless the bull has been tested for Trichomoniasis and has negative test results.

Source: http://www.mbah.state.ms.us/regulations/regulations_html/ch19.htm

“...Bulls become infected by breeding an infected cow and then spread the disease to other cows.”



Trichomoniasis can be prevented by using virgin bulls or by testing older herd sires

Mississippi Beef Cattle Improvement Association—Productivity and Quality

Mississippi Beef Cattle Improvement Assn.
Box 9815
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Phone: 662-325-7466
Fax: 662-325-8873
Email: jparish@ads.msstate.edu



Send questions or comments to Jane Parish,
Extension Beef Cattle Specialist,
Mississippi State University Extension Service

Jane Parish

Mississippi State University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or group affiliation, age, disability, or veteran status.



**Visit MBCIA online at
[http://msucares.com/
livestock/beef/mbcia/](http://msucares.com/livestock/beef/mbcia/)**

MBCIA Membership Application

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

County: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

(Check one) Seedstock: Commercial:

Cattle breed(s): _____

Completed applications and \$5 annual dues or \$100 life-time dues payable to Mississippi BCIA should be mailed to:

*Mississippi Beef Cattle Improvement Association
Jane Parish, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Box 9815, Mississippi State, MS 39762*

Year Letter System for Animal Identification

Unique individual animal identification is necessary for proper herd management. Recording and using information on individual animals enables you to make informed selection or culling decisions, track medication usage and withdrawal periods, and identify specific animals. Without identification, it is difficult to manage a cowherd effectively.

All identification starts with a system. There should never be two individuals in the herd with the same permanent identification. There are many unique livestock numbering systems available. One of the more common systems uses the last digit of the birth year as the first digit of the identification number (e.g., 7101). Use of this system allows 10 years before the same identification number could be used again.

Another very common system is the International Lettering System. In this system, letters are identified for specific birth years (Table 1), and a letter is used as the first digit of the identification number (e.g., T101). Using this system ensures 22 years before another animal has the potential for the same identification number. Another very simple system is to consecutively number the cattle (e.g., 1 to 999). The drawback of this system is that you cannot quickly identify birth year.

The number of digits used in an individual identification number depends on the numbering system. The calf order of birth can compose the next digits in an individual identi-

fication number. If you have less than 100 cows, you can use two additional digits (e.g., T25 or 725). If you have more than 100 cows, you have to use three additional digits (e.g., T025 or 7025). Other systems use the dam identification number as the additional digits. This is useful if you want to quickly identify cow families in the pasture.

International Lettering System & Corresponding Birth Year

Year	Letter	Year	Letter
2010	X	2021	J
2011	Y	2022	K
2012	Z	2023	L
2013	A	2024	M
2014	B	2025	N
2015	C	2026	P
2016	D	2027	R
2017	E	2028	S
2018	F	2029	T
2019	G	2030	U
2020	H	2031	W

Letters I, O, Q and V are not used.

Source: ANR-1323. Alabama Cooperative Extension System.