



# Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter

Owyhee County

University of Idaho  
Extension

November, 2016

## Culling Decisions

*K. Scott Jensen, Extension Educator, Owyhee County*

Inside this issue:	
<i>Culling Decisions</i>	1
<i>When Should I Start Feeding?</i>	2
<i>Follow Drug Withdrawal Period and Reduce Residues</i>	2-3

### Coming Soon!

### Idaho Range Livestock Symposium

This newsletter is provided as a public service. If you do not have an interest in receiving the Owyhee County Extension Newsletter in the future, please contact the Extension Office and we will remove your name from our mailing list. Likewise, if you know of someone who would like to receive the newsletter, please let us know at [owyhee@uidaho.edu](mailto:owyhee@uidaho.edu) or 208-896-4104. Past editions of the newsletter are available on our website, [owyheecounty.net/extension](http://owyheecounty.net/extension)

Fall is the time of year when most culling decisions are made. Cattle are typically culled from the herd for one of two basic reasons, the first of which is physical impairment. Conditions such as cancer eye, bad udders, lumpy jaws, bad feet, stifles, etc. are all conditions that warrant culling. Normally the annual culling rate for physical impairment reasons is less than 1.5% of the herd.

Despite the low percentage of animals that are culled for physical reasons, livestock producers should pay careful attention when evaluating the physical condition of animals. Animals with advanced stages of cancer-eye or severe lumpy jaw should not be marketed. The few dollars that one might gain if he is able to market the animal are insignificant compared to the "black-eye" that the industry can receive if some of our detractors see these animals in the market-place. In many instances, careful inspection of each animal as it is worked through the chute each year can help identify these problems at a much earlier stage which will allow for more timely marketing.

The second and much more significant reason for which animals are culled from the herd has to do with the culling policy of the individual manager/ranch. Culling policy refers to criteria that are set forth on each operation. These criteria may include things such as cow age, not weaning a live calf, failure to breed/re-breed, weaning a sub-par calf, disposition, etc.

Many economic studies have concluded that open cows should be culled at pregnancy check time. Additionally, other studies have shown that open cows that are given a second chance and retained in the herd are very likely to be open again a few years later. Consistent culling of open cows is one of the best things you can do to improve overall herd fertility. The same can be said for cows that breed late.

What about the cow that is healthy and pregnant but did not wean a calf? There are studies that show greater economic efficiency in retaining her in the herd. This is because she has already reached maturity and doesn't need extra nutrition for growth and that cows have less calving difficulty than heifers. Additionally, the risk of her losing a second calf is thought to be much lower than the risk of a heifer losing a calf.

A different train of thought on this subject makes a comparison between this cow and others in the herd who also bred back on time and did wean a calf. A cow's job is to wean a live calf every 365 days. She should be looked at as an employee of the ranch and terminated if she does not do her job. One producer and friend of my carries this one step further and culls cows based on whether the calf got sick and needed treatment. He compares her to the cows whose calves stayed healthy. In that comparison, she has not done her job. Strict adherence to this way of thinking can perhaps over time reduce the number of cows in the herd that do not wean a calf each year or the number that need treatment.

Age should also be a culling criterion. While there is no set age at which a cow should be culled, the environment in which she is required to work can affect her ability to do her job. As a cow ages and her teeth wear down or disappear altogether, her ability to forage sufficiently in many rangeland scenarios is limited. This same cow might have several more productive years if moved to irrigated pasture.

A ranch culling program and replacement program must be coordinated for greatest economic efficiency. This will help maintain needed numbers while removing less or non-productive animals from the herd. ♦

**Idaho Range Livestock Symposium . . . Integrating the needs of animals, rangelands, and people ■ January 12, Marsing American Legion Hall ■ Program 9:000 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. ■ RSVP for FREE LUNCH 208-885-6536 or <http://www.uidaho.edu/cnr/rangeland-center/events/irls> ■ Topics: Communication and Mediation to Resolve Public Land Issues; Market Outlook; What the New Veterinary Feed Directive Means for Cow/Calf Producers; Toxic Range Plants in the Intermountain West; Mineral Supplementation of Range Livestock; Shipping Livestock — Idaho Brand and Health Requirements; Stock Trailer Transportation and BQA; Semi Trailer Transportation; Trailer Inspections.**



## When Should I Start Feeding?

*Ron Torrell, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, retired*

**Question of the day: “What a fantastic fall. Open fields, blue skies and plenty of dry standing feed. When should I start feeding my cows?”**

The short answer, in generalities for each operation is different and has different resources available or unavailable: Do not let these clear, open, blue sky and cool days cloud your vision. Remember you cannot starve a profit out of a cow. Sort your cows into young, thin and mature cow groups. Sorting cows is not only for nutrient demand but also reduces competition on the feed ground. Hopefully your cow herd has a tight calving interval so you can manage them according to stage of production, age and body condition.

For young cows, especially if they are thin, start feeding right away or at least provide them with a supplement. They need help. Old cows in good body condition are fine if they are in the mid tri-mester of pregnancy. Once the mature cows get into the last tri-mester of pregnancy they need more nutrition as well.

Long answer, in generalities for each operation is different and has different resources available:

March and April calving cows are in their mid tri-mester of pregnancy and turning the corner on the last tri-mester. Mature cows in good body condition require approximately 7 % crude protein in their diet at this stage of production. This standing dry feed will run anywhere from 4 to 7 %. Our veteran employees in good body condition will do fine without feeding at this time although a little protein supplementation would not hurt. Every other day supplementation of protein could be considered.

It is our young cows that need our attention. Holding off on supplementation or feeding of these young cows will bite you next year in breed back. Our young cows in mid tri-mester of pregnancy grazing this 4 to 7 % aftermath require 8 to 8.5 % crude protein in their diet at this stage of production. Do the math—it does not add up. Consider protein supplementation and/or the start of hay feeding on your young cows.

What you do or do not do today will affect production and breed back next spring. Management is a process of anticipation and action. Viewing your young cows for body condition can be deceiving for rumen fill of dry feed gives the impression of a higher body condition than is actual. Also, young cows have less capacity, the fetus will extend the abdomen also deceiving the true body condition. Add on the colder temperatures and you can see the need to feed these young cows now even if you have plenty of standing old feed.

Do not forget mineral supplementation. Fetal growth and immune system development of that fetus requires a good mineral supplementation program at this time. MINERAL MINERAL MINERAL is the minimum. ♦

## Follow Drug Withdrawal Periods and Reduce Residues

*J. Benton Glaze, Jr., Ph.D., Extension Beef Cattle Specialist  
Animal & Veterinary Science Department, University of Idaho*

Beef quality assurance (BQA) is a national program that raises consumer confidence in beef through the development and promotion of proper management techniques and a commitment to quality within every segment of the beef industry. The beef industry’s commitment to quality includes efforts to reduce and eliminate the incidence of illegal drug residues. In recent years, drug residues in fed cattle have been documented to be almost non-existent. The incidence is greater (still small) in market cows and bulls and in cull dairy animals.

Preventing drug residues is the responsibility of each and every producer. To keep residues at bay in the beef industry, producers should follow all label directions which includes drug withdrawal periods. This includes drugs used to treat sick animals (injections, orals, topicals), vaccines to prevent disease, pesticides and herbicides used on animals and crops grown for feed, and additives used in feeds and supplements. All drugs and compounds that have the potential to end up in beef as a residue, have a withdrawal period on the label that must be adhered to, or followed.

Every federally approved drug (animal health product) has a withdrawal period printed on the label, or package insert. Withdrawal periods represent the amount of time it takes for an animal to metabolize an administered animal health product and the amount of time it takes for the product concentration level in the tissues to decrease to a safe, acceptable level (as set by FDA and EPA). The concentration of drugs, pesticides, herbicides, and other compounds in animal tissues is dependent on a variety of factors including the drug, drug formulation, dose, route of administration, frequency of administration, species of animal, target tissues, and various management factors.

. . . continued on page 3



**Drug Withdrawal Periods . . .** continued from page 1

A withdrawal period is defined as the time from which the animal was last treated until it can be harvested with no risk of illegal residues in the animal’s tissues. In terms of marketing beef cattle, withdrawal periods represent the time in which beef and beef products should not be marketed into the food supply. Prior to using an animal health product, producers should refer to the label and package insert, determine the proper withdrawal period, and calculate a safe marketing date. Table 1 lists some animal health products, their withdrawal periods, and shows the calculation of safe marketing dates. Withdrawal periods may be extended when combinations of drugs are used or when drugs are used in an extra-label (off-label) manner. In these situations or at any time a producer is uncertain of a specific drug withdrawal period, a veterinarian should be consulted.

To gauge how the beef industry is doing in utilizing withdrawal periods to help reduce residues, consider some of the results of a producer survey that was conducted in conjunction with the 2011 National Beef Quality Audit (NBQA). Table 2 shows the percentage of producers, from various industry segments that verify withdrawal times for animal health products. Overall, 86% of the survey respondents indicated that they always verify the withdrawal period of animal health products. While the numbers are encouraging, there are still producers that need to verify withdrawal periods before administering drugs to their animals. Table 3 provides information about record keeping habits of producers when withdrawal periods are involved. Overall, the results show that only about 74% of producers keep track of withdrawal periods with written records. Approximately one-quarter of producers need to develop record keeping systems for withdrawal periods to ensure that animals are not being marketed before the animal health products have cleared their system.

As mentioned previously, preventing illegal drug residues is the responsibility of every beef producer. Following beef quality assurance guidelines for the administration of animal health products and adhering to proper withdrawal periods has led to the production of the highest quality and safest beef ever. To maintain this level of excellence and continue to decrease the incidence of illegal residues in the beef industry, producers need to verify and follow withdrawal periods every time an animal health product is used.

Table 1. Safe marketing dates using drug withdrawal periods<sup>a</sup>.

Drug (Administration Route)	Withdrawal Period	Last Treatment Date	Safe Marketing Date
BO-SE (IM, SubQ)	30 days	November 1, 2016	December 1, 2016
CattleMaster Gold (SubQ)	21 days	November 1, 2016	November 22, 2016
Ivomec Pour-On (Topical)	48 days	November 1, 2016	December 19, 2016
NuflorGold (SubQ)	44 days	November 1, 2016	December 15, 2016
Scour Bos 9 (IM)	60 days	November 1, 2016	December 31, 2016

<sup>a</sup>The drugs and withdrawal periods are used as example only. To obtain the most current drug information, consult the drug label, package insert, or veterinarian.

Table 2. Frequency of beef producers in various industry segments that verify withdrawal times for animal health products.

Frequency	Overall	Industry Segment (%)				
		Purebred	Cow-Calf	Stocker	Feedlot	Dairy
Always	85.8	89.9	84.4	85.5	92.3	81.0
Usually	9.8	7.8	11.0	8.4	3.7	12.0
Sometimes	2.4	1.5	2.3	4.8	2.4	5.6
Never	2.0	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.4

<sup>a</sup>Adapted from the 2011 National Beef Quality Audit

Table 3. Frequency of beef producers in various industry segments that keep track of withdrawal time with written records.<sup>a</sup>

Frequency	Overall	Industry Segment (%)				
		Purebred	Cow-Calf	Stocker	Feedlot	Dairy
Always	46.7	49.4	42.4	39.9	66.6	59.3
Usually	26.9	29.5	28.0	28.8	17.4	24.3
Sometimes	14.8	13.4	15.9	12.9	10.2	13.6
Never	11.7	7.7	13.8	18.4	5.8	2.9

<sup>a</sup>Adapted from the 2011 National Beef Quality





Inside this issue:	
<i>Family Travel</i>	6
<i>Did You Know?</i>	6
<i>Keep the Kids Busy with a Fall Craft</i>	7
<i>Turn Boring Activities into Fun!</i>	8
<i>Because you asked . . .</i>	8

### Family Travel Fears?

If you and your family plan to travel this holiday season, but you are nervous about making the trip with the little ones in tow, here are some tips that may work for you.

An easy way to keep kids entertained in the car (or even on a plane) is to provide them with coloring pages. There are several free pages you can find online, whether you want to go with a holiday or topic theme, that are easy to find. There are some great resources available at: [parenting.com](http://parenting.com) or [pbskids.org](http://pbskids.org)



Finger Puppets Story-telling. While this activity takes a little planning, you can acquire (or even make) finger puppets to use while retelling a favorite story. (You can even change the story line or make up a new one!)

One thing that might work to keep them pleased is with a box of band aids or a roll of bubble wrap. While the activity might not last long, it can provide some fun laughter and enjoyment for them to help break up the quiet or boring trip.



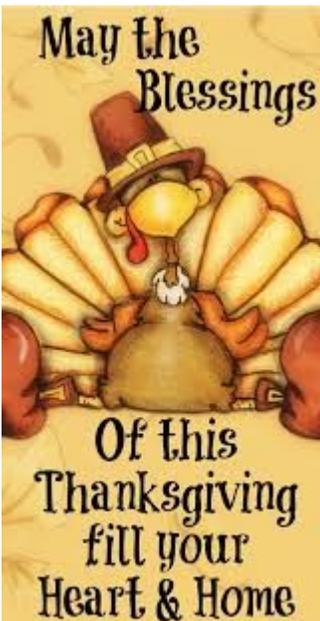
String a cereal onto a string or dental floss that they can then make into a necklace. Tell them that the best part is that they can eat the cereal off when they are done.

Mr. or Mrs. Potato Head! While this may be an oldie, it can still be a goodie. Make a competition for the kids to create the silliest face. It will introduce a little friendly competition and give them something to giggle about. ♦

### Did You Know?

Chickpea brine is starting quite the new craze. The remnants in a can of garbanzo beans has been used by vegans as an egg substitute, but is starting to gain attention by all diet types with its ability to be a plant-based inclusion in a diet. While you may not be planning to go out and buy garbanzo beans in bulk, it can be helpful to know that if you run out of eggs while in the middle of making homemade meatballs, you can substitute with an ingredient that you may have on your shelf in the pantry.

*Source: parenting.com* ♦





## Keep the Kids Busy!

With Halloween just passed and several holidays quickly approaching, you may be wondering what activities you can do with the kids. While there are several free resources available online – coloring pages that can be printed and craft ideas as well, here is one craft idea to get you started:

### Paper Strip Pumpkin Craft

Age Level: 6+

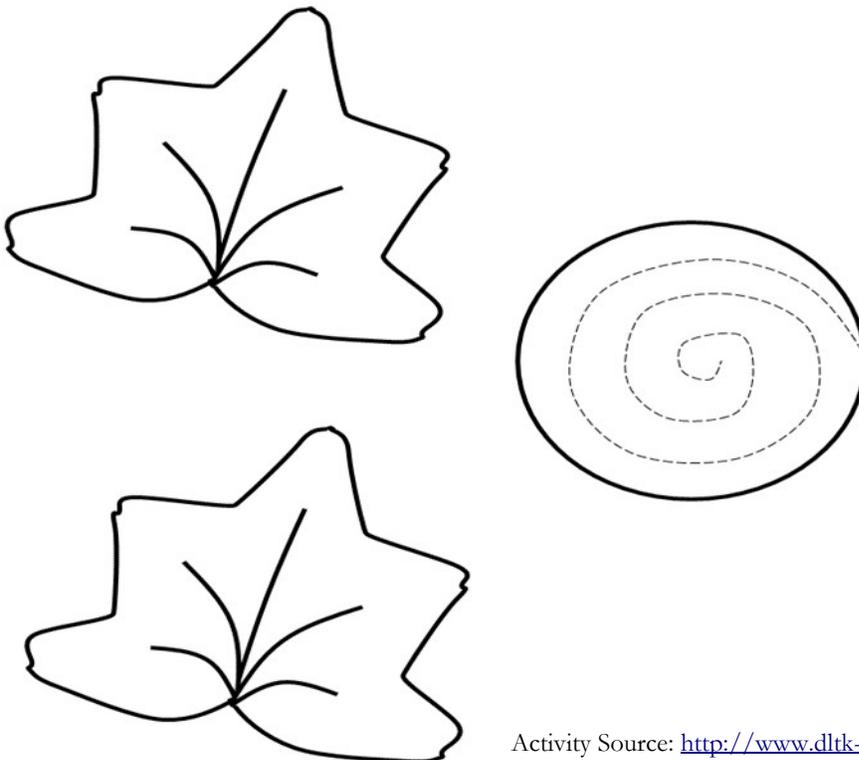
This paper pumpkin craft is a thanksgiving-themed craft and simple for kids to make. It would make a nice centerpiece for the dinner table or can be hung around the house with a bit of thread.

#### Materials:

orange construction paper,  
brass fastener ("brass brad")  
hole punch,  
printer,  
paper,  
scissors,  
glue.

#### Craft Instructions:

- Cut out 12 identical strips of orange construction paper. You may want to use a few more strips if you feel that your pumpkin isn't "full" enough.
- Punch a hole in each end of all the paper strips.
- Stack them all one on top of the other.
- Put a brass brad through all of the holes on one end and put another brass brad through all of the holes on the other end.
- Make a "U" shape with all of the paper strips and fan them out to make a ball.
- Use glue to add a green leaf or two and a vine to the top of the pumpkin – a template is located below (to make the vine cut the circle on the template out in a spiral).





## Turn Boring Activities into Fun!

With fall here and your schedule nowhere near slowing down, you may be thinking of ways to help get a schedule back on track. One popular new activity is meal preparation in a group. Over the last several years this practice has gained popularity due to the fact that most individuals can turn it into a party or get-together to complete with their family or friends. Making meals in this manner can not only cut down on preparation time, but also turn a sometimes monotonous task into a social gathering activity.

Thinking about other things that need to be done around the house? What about those daily needs such as sweeping the floor, setting the table, clearing the table, doing the dishes? When you consider these, it doesn't seem nearly as fun as doing a group freezer meal party with your friends, but the two can be tackled in the same way. The key is to start small, and with a clear plan.

While working on chores around the house may seem like the biggest hassle in the world, by treating it like a game or a competition, this is one way that you may be able to get your little ones on board. Just as when you are working towards any goal, the first step is to put it in writing. If you can have a clear goal that you want to work towards in the house – make it clear what your expectations are for everyone involved. An example of this is shown below.

**Chore Goal:** Clean the guest bathroom

- Tasks:**
- Sweep the floor
  - Take out the trash
  - Wash the sink (including faucet and handles)
  - Scrub the toilet (using scrub brush)
  - Check the toilet paper roll
  - Check if towels need to be washed

- Prize/Reward:**
- First served at dinner
  - Stay up 15 minutes past bedtime
  - Get to pick the movie for weekend movie night

## Because You Asked:

**I like to keep my gas tank full in case of traffic tie-ups, but is it bad for the engine not to let the old gas get used up first?**

Gasoline does lose octane gradually over time, and old gas sitting in your tank for two months or longer can



create residues, but for a car that's used regularly, that isn't a problem. According to John Ibbotson, chief mechanic for Consumer Reports' Auto Test Center, "the new gas will mix with what's already in your tank, and any variance in the

octane will be adjusted for automatically by your car's engine computer." The octane levels in old gas could be a concern only if you're storing your car for six months or longer, in which case you can add a gasoline additive (or stabilizer) to preserve it.

**I got ink on the sleeve of one of my favorite shirts. Can it be saved?**

Removing a ballpoint ink stain can be easy if you catch it early. Amodex, the highest rated stain remover by Consumer Reports is recommended for this task. Lay paper towels under the garment and



work a small amount of Amodex into the affected area using an old toothbrush or by rubbing the stained section of clothing against itself. Blot with a white cloth. When most of the ink is gone, give the garment a quick rinse and the remainder should come out. Rubbing alcohol is also a trick that can be attempted. With either product use, the faster you move, the more successful you will be in getting the stain out. If you run it through the washer and dryer before giving it a go, usually those stains are set and almost impossible to remove.

**Source:** Consumer Reports Magazine, October 2016 ♦



# Owyhee County 4-H



November, 2016

## From the Fair Board . . .

The Owyhee County **Boundary Exception Petition** policy was reviewed and discussed at the November Fair Board meeting. We would like to bring two points of the discussion to your attention:

- First, the Fair Board said to expect that they will be giving more stringent review of the petitions this year than they have been doing in recent years.
- That said, they would like to move the deadline for Boundary Exception Petition submission to January 1. This would allow for any petitioners who may be declined to still be able to join a 4H club or FFA chapter in their county and participate there.

*NOTE: Due to the fact that we have already started the 2016-17 year; they will accept petitions up to February 1 this year. **Beginning next year, the deadline will be January 1.** If you have members who would like to submit their petitions earlier this year so they can plan accordingly, the Fair Board will review petitions at the January 5 meeting, and as they are received prior to the February 1 deadline and let you know.*

## From the Extension Office . . .

As we are beginning the new 4-H year, here's a few reminders:

- Online enrollment at [4honline.com](http://4honline.com) for new members and re-enrollment for returning 4-H and FFA members is open now through **March 1**. New members may enroll after that time; however, local deadlines and requirements must be met to participate in specific activities such as Fair. Questions? Give us a call, 896-4104.
- 4-H Clubs should consist of at least 5 members from no fewer than 3 families.
- Regardless of the number of projects or number of clubs in which a member participates, they pay dues one time. **Owyhee County 4-H dues for 2016-17:**

Cloverbuds (5-7)	\$4
Regular 4-H (8-18) other than Horse project	\$11
Horse project (8-18)	\$14

- Returning Leaders and New Leaders! Be sure to complete your leader enrollment requirements. If you have any questions, contact Janelle at 896-4104 or [jmthompson@uidaho.edu](mailto:jmthompson@uidaho.edu). **There will be a meeting for all Leaders and Advisors on Monday, February 13, 2017 at the Extension Office.** There are changes this year to the **animal curriculum** that we will be telling you about. If you have members working on activities prior to this date, please talk with Janelle before you get started.
- We are working on updating and linking the **Project Checklists** on our website. We plan to have this done before the first of the year. If you know of any specific projects members in your club want to work on now, please let us know and we can get those checklists updated first.

## From the State 4-H Office . . .

The Idaho State 4-H Youth Development Office has changed the age divisions for 4-H events. We will be adjusting our county 4-H events and fair age divisions accordingly. The new age classifications, based on age as of January 1, are as follows:

Cloverbuds	5-7 years old
Junior	8-10 years old
Intermediate	11-13 years old
Senior	14-18 years old



## Have you submitted your Club Financial Report?

Thank you to all the clubs who have already submitted their reports! Please remember, regardless of whether you had a bank account for your club or not, you must submit a form. At this time we still need reports from the following:

- Country Kids
- Owyhee Stitchers
- Owyhee Gems
- Owyhee Outlaws
- Reynolds Creek 4-H
- Ruff Riders
- South Mountain Cowboys



Your club will remain “inactive” and no members will be able to enroll for the 2017 4-H year until your 2016 Club Financial Report has been submitted.

If you have any questions, please contact Janelle.

## Know Your Government Conference

The 4-H Know Your Government Conference is for 8th and 9th graders who are currently active in 4-H. Any 2016 delegates who are now in the 9th grade and who completed *Exploring Citizenship, My Government*, may apply to attend if they participate in a different workshop. A total of 175 youth from the state, 40 from District I (includes Coeur d’Alene and Nez Perce Reservation Programs), 50 from District II, 40 from District III and 45 from District IV (includes Fort Hall Reservation Program), will attend February 18-20 in Boise.



If you are interested in applying, please contact Janelle and we will send you an application packet. Scholarships are available! **Applications are due to the Extension Office by November 14.**

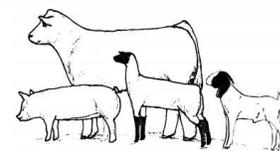


## 2017 Owyhee County 4-H & FFA Market Livestock Weigh-in Schedule



Species	Days on Feed	Maximum at Initial Weigh-in	Minimum at Final Weigh-in	Weigh-in Dates and Location	Final Weigh-in
<b>BEEF</b>	158	900 (suggested 750-850 lbs.)	1,100 lbs.	<b>Saturday, March 4</b>	Wednesday, August 10
<b>SWINE</b>	121	85 (* suggested 65-80 lbs.)	230 lbs.	<b>Monday, April 11</b>	Wednesday, August 10
<b>SHEEP</b>	82	90 (suggested 75-85 lbs.)	110 lbs.	<b>Friday, May 20</b>	Wednesday, August 10
<b>GOATS</b>	82	Born after Jan. 1 and must have ADG of .3 at final weigh-in	65 lbs.	<b>Friday, May 20</b>	Wednesday, August 10

- See the Owyhee County Fair Book for the complete 4-H and FFA Fair Exhibitor, Livestock Exhibitor, and Sale Rules and information.
- Forms and information available on our website at [www.owyheecounty.net/extension](http://www.owyheecounty.net/extension)
- Please contact the Owyhee County Extension Office at [owyhee@uidaho.edu](mailto:owyhee@uidaho.edu) or 896-4104 if you have any questions.





NOVEMBER			
11	F		VETERAN'S DAY - Extension Office will be closed
14	W		Know Your Government (KYG) Conference Applications DUE (see page 8)
24	Th		THANKSGIVING - Extension Office will be closed
DECEMBER			
2	F		4-H Project Days at the Extension Office
5	M		4-H Project Days in Bruneau
5	M	7:00 p.m.	OCHL (Owyhee County 4-H Horse Leaders) at the Extension Office
15	Th		<b>Pesticide Applicator's License Renewal</b> 9:00 a.m. - noon at the Extension Office. Lunch will be served. To sign up or if you need more information, contact Gina at <a href="mailto:gina.millard@nacdn.net">gina.millard@nacdn.net</a> or 896-4544 ext. 102
23-31			Extension Office closed during Christmas break.
JANUARY			
1-2			Extension Office closed for New Year's Day
9	M	7:00 p.m.	OCHL (Owyhee County 4-H Horse Leaders) at the Extension Office
12	Th		Rangeland Livestock Symposium (Marsing American Legion Hall)
23	M	6:00 p.m.	Extension Overall Advisory Committee meeting at the Extension Office
FEBRUARY			
6	M	7:00 p.m.	OCHL (Owyhee County 4-H Horse Leaders) at the Extension Office
11	S		Owyhee Cattlemen's Association Winter meeting in Oreana
13	M	7:00 p.m.	4-H Leader & FFA Advisor meeting at the Extension Office
20	M		PRESIDENT'S DAY - Extension Office will be closed
28	T		AI School at the Extension Office and local dairy. For more information contact the Extension Office.
MARCH			
1-3	W-F		AI School at the Extension Office and local dairy. For more information contact the Extension Office

The following is a excerpt from a column by Paul Marchant in the October 1, 2016 issue of *Progressive Forage*.

**EMPTY HALTERS.** This year marked the first time in two decades, after five kids and dozens of steers and heifers, not one time this August did I have to urge a kid to drag his butt out of a makeshift bed on the floor at 5:30 in the morning to get to the wash rack before it filled up with other sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, bovines, sheep and swine — all with their own stories of how they got to that point.

Even though the stories are as varied as the individuals, there are several common threads that bind the fabric of rural fair families. One of those threads always leads to a trailer or loading chute. I still get kind of choked up when I think of my kids, especially my daughters when they were younger, bidding a final farewell to what they thought of as their best friends. It's a scene that's played out thousands upon thousands of times each year. It's heartbreaking every time. But, oh what lessons these experiences teach.

- It teaches that life is wonderful — but tough.

- It teaches that winning is fun and losing is hard — but not the worst thing that can happen.
- It teaches that if you work hard, you can achieve your goals.
- It teaches that you can do your best and still be miles from your goal.
- It teaches that you can do hard things.
- It teaches you to hold on — and to let go.
- It teaches you to love and to lose — and that love can be its own reward.
- It teaches respect and honor — and how to fight through disappointment and hurt.
- It teaches you that animals are not people — but they can and should be treated with kindness and respect.
- It teaches you that it's OK to be happy for your successes and sad in your losses — and that you should allow other people the same happiness and sadness.
- It teaches you how to deal with life.

. . . continued on page 10

**Owyhee County**

238 8<sup>th</sup> Ave. W., P.O. Box 400  
Marsing, ID 83639  
(208) 896-4104 FAX (208) 896-4105  
Owyhee@uidaho.edu  
www.owyheecounty.net/extension

**ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED**

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

U.S. POSTAGE PAID

MARSING, IDAHO

PERMIT NO. 11

*The University of Idaho is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educational organization. We offer our programs to persons regardless of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, sexual orientation, or disability.*

**DON'T FORGET, November 11 is**



**Empty Halters . . . continued from page 9**

The day after the sale this year, my sister shared a point on Facebook from a rancher friend of hers whose young daughter also showed steers at their county fair. Gus, the rancher and author of the post, very eloquently expressed the feelings that undoubtedly are shared by parents and families all across the country.

“With my fourth turn at soothing the tears of an empty halter, I am gaining a better understanding of the pain involved. If your child has a project where they put their time, effort, work,, pain, sweat and trials into a series of highs and lows . . . When that project ends, they will be sad. It means they have a passion for something, and I've seen it on ball fields and I see it all over the fairgrounds. If you see my kids leaving the steer barn with an empty halter and crying, don't be sad for them. Be sad for the kid who doesn't know what passion is. Be proud of those empty-halter kids because they found something to be passionate about.” ♦

Inside this issue:	
 <p><i>Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter</i></p>	1-3
 <p><i>Family Issues Newsletter</i></p>	4-6
 <p><i>Owyhee County 4-H Newsletter</i></p>	7-10
 <p><i>Calendar</i></p>	9