

Templeton Livestock Market

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Sales On Saturday!

www.visaliainlivestock.com

Templeton Livestock Market Roundup Saturday, February 20, 2010 Cattle Saleable: 315

The market this week continued its up trend finishing \$2-7 higher across the board. Light turnout cattle showing the bulk of demand and making up most of the numbers, selling \$2-4 higher on the steers and \$5-7 higher on the heifers. We are also seeing the feeder weight cattle pick up, this class called \$2-4 higher in a light test. Slaughter cattle reaching more new highs selling \$2-3 better this week. Good quality bred cows no good test called fully steady with excellent demand.

We have been getting a lot of feedback from many of our out of state buyers. Not only are the second vaccination shots very important but we are also hearing of some localized mineral deficiencies which is a very important component of a healthy immune system. Please take note of the article from Dr. Gary Evans in this weeks "Doc's Corner." This is an important issue that many of us may benefit from. A good nutritional analysis along with a steady shot regimen are some of the basic keys to a successful marketing program.

....See you at ringside Randy

Looking Ahead

February 27th
 NO Sale

March 6th
 Good Sale

March 13th
 NO Sale

March 20th
 Regular Sale

Choice Steers		Choice Heifers
\$115.00-130.00	300 LBS	\$100.00-115.00
\$110.00-125.00	400 LBS	\$95.00-110.00
\$105.00-120.00	500 LBS	\$95.00-105.00
\$100.00-113.00	600 LBS	\$90.00-100.00
\$92.00-102.00	700 LBS	\$85.00-95.00
\$86.00-94.00	800 LBS	\$83.00-91.00
\$82.00-90.00	900 LBS	\$77.00-83.00
Slaughter Bulls		Slaughter Cows
\$64.00-68.00	High Yield	\$54.00-60.00
\$59.00-63.00	Medium Yield	\$48.00-53.00
\$52.00-58.00	Low Yield	\$42.00-47.00
\$55.00-65.00	Feeder	\$50.00-60.00
N/A	Heiferettes	\$60.00-70.00
TOP BULL	TOP HOLSTEIN COW	TOP COW
\$65.00	\$ N/A	\$58.00

Representative Sales

2	Blk Strs	385 lbs	\$126.50
3	Red Strs	440 lbs	\$126.00
3	Blk Strs	477 lbs	\$125.50
2	Blk Strs	510 lbs	\$120.00
4	Blk Strs	598 lbs	\$114.50
3	Blk Strs	618 lbs	\$111.00
5	Blk Strs	640 lbs	\$111.00
3	Blk Strs	705 lbs	\$100.00
2	Blk Hfrs	333 lbs	\$116.50
2	Char Hfrs	395 lbs	\$111.00
2	Blk Hfrs	448 lbs	\$110.00
2	Blk Hfrs	498 lbs	\$108.50
3	Red Hfrs	535 lbs	\$106.50
4	Blk Hfrs	570 lbs	\$107.25
4	Blk Hfrs	665 lbs	\$92.00
3	Blk Hfrs	672 lbs	\$96.00

**Check out "Doc's Corner" and
learn about trace mineral
deficiencies in your area!**

FIRST CLASS



DOC'S CORNER BY DR. GARY EVANS, LARGE ANIMAL PRACTICE

Trace Minerals

Trace minerals are required at very low levels (less than 100 parts per million) in forage of cattle. A deficiency of these minerals can reduce growth, interfere with reproduction, affect body condition and decrease ability to resist disease. The most common trace minerals deficient in the tri-county area are copper and selenium. This deficiency may be primarily due to low level of these minerals in the diet or secondary because other minerals, such as molybdenum, iron or sulfur can block the absorption and utilization of copper and selenium. These secondary deficiencies are often very difficult to correct requiring much more trace mineral in the diet. This is particularly true in secondary copper deficiency. Trace mineral programs can be very simple, such as administering copper at the pregnancy check., other programs might use a high protein lick with vitamins such as A, D and E and the highest legal level of selenium and high levels of copper from about one month before calving until early spring when the grass gets ahead of the cows. These programs work but certain ranches will not respond to a simple trace mineral program usually because of high levels of molybdenum or sulfur in the feed or iron in the water. Testing a small number of animals for their trace mineral levels in either their blood or liver is a very efficient and fairly economical method of determining why the trace mineral program is not working.

We usually test a representative number of animals (5-10) to determine their level of selenium, copper, zinc, iron, calcium and phosphorus in the serum. This gives us a pretty good overview of the trace mineral status and the levels of iron that can interfere with copper and selenium absorption and utilization. The laboratory analysis costs about \$50.00 per sample, so we would expect to get \$300 to \$500 cost just for the laboratory services.

Additional testing can be performed after the trace mineral program is initiated to check the levels of trace minerals and the minerals that block the absorption and utilization of copper and selenium. A Heavy Metal Screen on a sample of liver can give us good information on the liver storage of the trace minerals copper, zinc, cadmium, and manganese. This screen will also give us levels of minerals that block the absorption and utilization of trace minerals such as molybdenum and iron. Selenium levels must be run separately adding cost but we really need the level of liver selenium storage to evaluate our trace mineral supplementation program. Cattle store these trace minerals in their livers and the levels in the liver are usually much higher than the normal serum levels. The liver maintains the serum trace mineral levels just like most of us maintain our checking accounts with our saving account. Cows during late gestation give up their copper stores to their fetuses because their milk has very little copper and the calves do not consume much grass until they are a few months old.

Copper is really the number one trace mineral deficiency in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Monterey counties. Whether the deficiency is low levels in the forage or high levels of iron, sulfur or molybdenum in the forage or water, we need to supplement with more copper in the diet. This can be accomplished by administering *Copasure* boluses orally, injecting *Multimin* or a 20% copper glycinate product, or supplementing the diet with various licks or granular trace mineral rich salt mixes. These methods of supplementation vary in efficiency and cost.

Selenium is the second most common trace mineral deficiency diagnosed in our practice. A broad section of the coast from San Luis Obispo to San Simeon is marginally deficient. The common symptoms of this deficiency are a higher percentage of retained fetal membranes in calving cows and heifers, muscle weakness and inability to stand and travel in calves. Selenium should prevent and help treat both of these conditions. Selenium supplementation can be provided by an oral selenium bolus, injectable products such as *Multimin* or *MUSE* or trace mineral rich oral products the animals consume on a daily basis. Selenium supplementation is usually easy because our level of deficiency is slight. I believe most protein rich licks are an excellent method of selenium supplementation in the summer. The key is to provide these at least one month before calving. Supplementation during the green grass season is difficult because consumption of these products goes way down. In selenium deficiency areas supplementing calves with *Multimin* or *MUSE* at spring branding and when they receive their booster vaccination one month before weaning should really help the immunization process. This will make your calves more valuable. The key to any trace mineral program is continued evaluation. These programs often need to be modified to improve response, increase efficiency and decrease cost. Good advice is to take good care of the cow from late pregnancy to early spring and she will reward you next summer by weaning a large calf and calving early a few months later.