Focused on Farming

Hello shortie

Peter Harland

The Upsall Shorthorn herd was established in 1909 by the current owner Gerald Turton’s great uncle. Currently the breeding herd numbers around 100 breeding females, all pedigree Beef Shorthorn.

The cows calve in early springtime. By late July the cows and their bull calves are separated from the cows and their heifer calves. At this time, the bull calves are introduced to creep feed whilst they are still on the cows. Later in the year around September, the heifer calves are introduced to creep also. Because they received some creep while still on the dam, they suffer less stress at weaning and quickly get used to the feed regime after separation from their mothers.

Upsall shorthorns are fed Jamesons’ calf blend, which comprises sugarbeet, distillers, rolled barley, mixed flakes etc. Farm manager, Ian Park prefers a blend rather than a nut as he finds that he gets less digestive upsets with a blend, also the calves take to it quicker. Once the calves are eating the mix well, some home grown oats are also added to it.

On housing the calves are fed ad lib good quality clamp silage, and offered calf blend twice a day. Ian does not feed the calves concentrate ad lib, the bull calves receive 2kg and the heifers 1kg. By this stage the cattle are on 50% oats and 50% calf blend.

All the calves are measured and scanned for eye muscle area, fat depth, daily live weight gain etc. The best bulls are reserved to be sold for breeding, and the surplus are sold as stores. The surplus heifers are often sold at breed sales. On this ration older bulls have been recorded as growing up to 2kg/d. And heifers are able to reach sufficient body weight to calve down at 2 years old.

Some of Upsall shorthorns customers have reported that in a given years calf crop, Upsall sired calves are among the best for live weight gain, and reach slaughter weights quickly and easily. Ian and Gerald agree the cattle are capable of doing more, however as they sell a lot of breeding stock they don’t want to overdo the animals and reduce the working life.
Rocket fuel

Dr Ruth Lawson

Late pregnancy and lactation places huge demands on pregnant ewes carrying twins plus. During late pregnancy the ewe needs nutrients for:

- Growth of lambs
- Udder & milk production
- Colostrum

Ewes with thick, yellow colostrum with strong, vigorous lambs will have been on a good quality sheep cake. As the lambs grow they push against the gut so a high energy sheep cake is needed as there isn’t any room for fillers. Some bypass protein is also beneficial and has been shown to improve lamb birth weight & immunity to parasites. Cereals are a good source of energy but high levels of cereals, particularly wheat, can cause acidosis so the inclusion of a digestible fibre source, such as molassed sugar beet pulp is desirable. Various vitamins and minerals are needed for ewes and lambs at lambing. For example vitamin E will aid the immune system and keep them healthy. Ewedale rolls and pencils will ensure the ewe meets the rapid increase in demand for energy and protein in the final eight weeks of pregnancy and into lactation. Since mortality is invariably highest in lambs with a low birth weight and/or born to ewes in poor body condition, feeding ewedale sheep cake will reduce mortality in newborn lambs.

For more information visit our website www.wejameson.co.uk or ring us to discuss your requirements.

Maize Varieties

Neil Edminson

2014 was a good year for maize growing. Good yields were generally achieved and the resultant silage has analysed well and fed well. On some farms where the grass silage is poorer than expected, the introduction of maize silage has lifted milk yields. All we can want is maize to do well every year. Selecting a good, reliable variety is important as we cannot be sure what 2015 will bring.

ACTIVATE
This very early variety (MC11) has produced extremely good quality silage and has done well in marginal crop conditions. Also it is suited to late sowing after an early grazing or silage crop. It has achieved the Limagrain LG Animal Nutrition Status verifying the beneficial animal performance achieved.

AMBITION
This was again the bestselling variety in the UK, achieving very high yields. It is slightly later than Activate but is a very tall variety with good long cobs resulting in very high yields. On good maize land it is the best variety available. It also has achieved the Limagrain LG Animal Nutrition Status and feeds very well.

CRESCEndo
This old favourite of maize growers is available again in 2015. It has been a very consistant variety over many years and built up a loyal band of farmers who like the resultant silage. With this longevity we can supply the seed at a very competitive price.

REASON
New for this season, Reason looks highly promising and suitable for growing in Yorkshire. We are expecting it being a high yielding Maturity Class 10. For farmers looking for a new variety to grow this has to be a good option.

YUKON
Well placed in the NIAB Descriptive List this has proved to be a very reliable variety over different soil types in the three years we have seen it grown locally. It is slightly earlier than Ambition and suits more marginal land.

To discuss what would be best in your individual situation then contact Neil on 07889 539373.
A few things you might not know about Coccidiosis in calves  Graham Jameson

- Immunity to coccidiosis persists for only 3 to 4 months, and reinfection may occur.
- It has been estimated that only 5% of infected animals show clinical signs of coccidiosis. The remaining 95% suffer from subclinical coccidiosis. So just because you can’t see signs in all the calves doesn’t mean they aren’t having their growth restricted.
- A major difficulty in treating clinical coccidiosis is that signs of the disease do not appear until the life cycle is almost complete. By this time the gut may be severely damaged.
- Reduction in feed efficiency of nearly 30% is seen due to a loss of nutrient absorption in the gut.
- Incorporating Deccox in feed usually works out cheaper than oral treatments.

Fertilizer: nitrogen update  Jonathan Stansfield

In the autumn we did not consider that there was an urgent need to buy fertilizer. The cereal price had fallen and the milk price was following it down and we could not envisage how fertilizer would rise. Buying early had not been worthwhile for the previous 2 years and consequently, sales in the autumn were much lower than in previous years. This situation has drifted into winter with only a limited start to buying new season nitrogen during December.

At the time of writing, in spite of oil prices falling, fertilizer nitrogen prices are rising, so why is this happening? The biggest driver in the market appears to be a fall in nitrogen production in Europe and so British product is being exported there. Imported nitrogen is not coming into the UK as fast as we would like and instead is heading to Europe as a higher price can be realized there. Also, the forward price for wheat has firmed in the last few months and that has encouraged the purchase of nitrogen.

So, although it is not looking as good a deal as could be achieved last year at this time, farmers should start to consider their options and buy at least some of their requirement if they have storage. Fewer sales in the autumn mean more sales in the spring so, whilst we are not going to frighten farmers with the “can’t get delivery” line, there could be delays when we get to peak delivery time in March.

For more information visit our website www.wejameson.co.uk or give us a ring
Around the Markets

Taking the championship in the lamb carcass classes at Smithfield festival were Andrew and James Bailey with a Beltex cross carcass from their Ivanhoe Livestock enterprise, Bedale, North Yorkshire. This carcass graded E3L and his lambs are fed on our Maize-o-mix.

Tom Farrar from Tadcaster was successful at York auction Christmas show with third prize for a pen of finished lambs at 225.6p/kg - fed on our hogg blend – congratulations to Tom!

Congratulations also to Simon Garth for champion pen of 5 beltex lambs at Bentham auction Christmas show, lambs fed on hogg blend.

Congratulations to John Newcombe for best heavy bull at Thirsk auction Christmas show. Mr Newcombe uses our Cattle Pro 60.

Killer bugs
Kathryn Lawson

If sheep suffer with clostridial infections, they progress rapidly and many sheep may be found either dead or dying. Even intensive treatment with antibiotics is rarely effective. The potent toxins produced by the various clostridial species are responsible for the rapid demise of the animal. In view of both the economic importance and the welfare aspects of these diseases, efficient vaccination programmes are required to affect good control. Farmers are advised to vaccinate their ewes against the clostridial diseases four weeks before lambing. The ewes must be dry when they are vaccinated and care must be taken to ensure correct subcutaneous injection of every ewe. A good vaccination protocol ensures lambs receive antibodies in the ewes’ colostrum at lambing time.

For more advice on vaccination give me a ring or call in to the trade desk.