

Angus Australia Disclaimer and Privacy Information



Attention Buyer

Animal details included in this catalogue, including but not limited to pedigree, DNA information, Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) and Index values, are based on information provided by the breeder or owner of the animal. Whilst all reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information provided in this catalogue was correct at the time of publication, Angus Australia will assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information, nor for the outcome (including consequential loss) of any action taken based on this information.

Parent Verification Suffixes

The animals listed within this catalogue including its pedigree, are displaying a Parent Verification Suffix which indicates the DNA parent verification status that has been conducted on the animal. The Parent Verification Suffixes that will appear at the end of each animal's name.

The suffix displayed at the end of each animal's name indicates the DNA parentage verification that has been conducted by Angus Australia.

PV: both parents have been verified by DNA.

SV: the sire has been verified by DNA.

DV: the dam has been verified by DNA.

#: DNA verification has not been conducted.

E: DNA verification has identified that the sire and/or dam may possibly be incorrect, but this cannot be confirmed conclusively.

Privacy Information

In order for Angus Australia to process the transfer of a registered animal in this catalogue, the vendor will need to provide certain information to Angus Australia and the buyer consents to the collection and disclosure of that information by Angus Australia in certain circumstances. If the buyer does not wish for his or her information to be stored and disclosed by Angus Australia, the buyer must complete the form included below and forward it to Angus Australia. If the form is not completed, the buyer will be taken to have consented to the disclosure of such information.

Buyers option to opt out of disclosing personal information to Angus Australia

If you do not complete this form, you will be taken to have consented to Angus Australia using your name, address and phone number for the purposes of effecting a change of registration of the animal(s) that you have purchased, maintaining its database and disclosing that information to its members on its website.

I, the buyer of animals with the following idents _____

from member _____ (name) do not consent to Angus Australia using my name address and phone number for the purposes of effecting a change of registration of the animals I have mentioned above that I have purchased, maintaining its database and disclosing that information to its members on its website.

Authorised Name: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please forward this completed consent form to Angus Australia, 86 Glen Innes Road, Armidale NSW 2350



BRINGING YOUR NEW BULL HOME



Consult with your veterinarian and draw up a policy for treating bulls on arrival and then annually. Bulls should be drenched to prevent introducing worms and, if necessary, should be treated for lice. Plan to give follow-up vaccinations 4–6 weeks later. Leave the bulls in the yards for the next day or two on feed and water to allow them to settle down with other stock for company. A bull's behaviour will decide how quickly he can be moved out to paddocks.

Mating new young bulls

Newly purchased young bulls should not be placed with older herd bulls for multiple-sire joining. The older, dominant bull will not allow the young bulls to work, and will knock them around while keeping them away from the cows. Use new bulls in either single-sire groups or with young bulls their own age. If a number of young bulls are to be used together, run them together for a few weeks before joining starts. They sort out their pecking order quickly and have few problems later. When the young bulls are working, inspect them regularly and closely.

Managing Older Herd Bulls

Older working bulls also need special care and attention before mating starts. They should be tested or checked every year for physical soundness, testicle tone, and serving capacity or ability. All bulls to be used must be free-moving, active and in good condition. Working bulls may need supplementary feeding before the joining season to bring up condition.

During mating

- Check bulls at least twice each week for the first 2 months. Get up close to them and watch each bull walk; check for swellings around the sheath and for lameness.
- Have a spare bull or bulls available to replace any that break down. Replace any suspect bull immediately.
- Rotate bulls in single-sire groups to make sure that any bull infertility is covered. Single-sire joining works well but it has risks. The bulls must be checked regularly and carefully, or the bulls should be rotated every one or two cycles.

Bulls are a large investment for breeding herds and they have a major effect on herd fertility. A little time and attention to make sure they are fit, free from disease and actively working is well worthwhile.

Northern Australia

Although the Angus breed originated in a cooler climate, they can adapt to subtropical regions with many straightbred and cross bred producers finding success in Northern Australia. Some of the following information may also be helpful for new bulls located in more temperate climates.

Adaptation

They key to Northern success for Angus is that cattle introduced from the Southern regions of Australia be allowed to adapt to their new environment before commencing their working life. If possible, a break of 3 months is advisable before you set your bull to work.

Purchase in cooler months

Ensure your bulls are in good condition before they do commence their working life. The cooler months are an ideal time to purchase and introduce Angus cattle, allowing them plenty of time to acclimatise.

Change of feed source

When inducting Angus cattle into your herd consider their source of feed. Have you taken an animal which has been supplemented on grain straight to a dry pasture? Animals should be gradually changed over to their new feed to ensure they do not lose condition. This may involve using supplements which could include dry lick/urea blocks.

Managing Cattle Ticks

For ticky areas, bulls should be vaccinated prior to transport and given another booster afterwards. Remember male are more susceptible to ticks than females.

**Information is provided by the Department of Primary Industries NSW. For further information visit www.dpi.nsw.gov.au or www.angusaustralia.com.au.*

**FOR MORE INFORMATION
ON GUIDELINES FOR
THE RELOCATION &
ONGOING MANAGEMENT
OF ANGUS BULLS.**



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TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

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Cattle Evaluation