

HIGHLANDS OF THE HEARTLAND

Summer Issue 2014
Issue 16



Heartland Highland Cattle Association, 976 State Highway 65, Tunas, MO 65764

<http://www.heartlandhighlandcattleassociation.org/> 417.345.0575

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

After such a successful 2013 HHCA Highland Auction, the Board voted to set the date for next year.

To see the results of the auction, check out the auction website at www.highlandcattleauction.com

The 4TH Annual Highland Cattle Auction set for Thursday, April 23, 2015 at the Norwood Sale Barn.

Contact Jerry Delcour for information.

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Annual HHCA 4th of July Picnic

The annual Heartland 4th of July picnic will be at a new location this year - it is in Northern Laclede county at Billy and Kathleen Bolch's, Stoutland, MO beginning at 1:00 PM. Please shoot us a quick email if you will be attending so that we can have the correct amount of "highland burgers!" Our email is bkbk@tds.net. We have plenty of room, so if anyone wants to come in the night before with a trailer or motor home, please let us know.

This is a pot luck picnic, so please bring your speciality - dessert, salads, and side dishes. We will provide the burgers and fixings, table service and water. **Be sure to bring your own chairs also!**

Directions:

From the West: I44 to Lebanon, exit 129 - turn right onto Route 5 (South Jefferson) and follow north to Route BB - turn right onto BB and follow about 7 miles

to the Intersection of Highways BB and Highway H. Turn onto Highway H and we are the first drive on the right - 23004 State Highway H Laclede County Lebanon, Mo.

From the East: I44 to exit 135 - turn right onto J, go about 1 1/2 miles to Route F (go over the RR tracks - follow to Highway BB turn right onto BB and follow about 5 miles to the intersection of BB & H - turn right onto H and we are the first drive on the right.

From the South - Follow Route 5 North to Highway BB as above.

From the North - Follow Route 5 South to highway BB; turn left and follow above.

We are a yellow house with a farmers porch and a big pond in the front.

Phone number is [774-696-2343](tel:774-696-2343) or [774-696-2344](tel:774-696-2344)

Pink Eye in Cattle—Signs, Stages, and Treatment

By Michelle McNamara

Pink eye in cattle can be caused by many different things and having excellent management practices play a vital role in controlling pink eye. A lot of people think that pink eye is only caused by flies, but this is not true. Pink eye can also be caused by long pasture grasses and dusty feed bunks. Treating pink eye in the early stages is a critical step to ensure that your animal will not have permanent eye damage that could possibly lead to blindness.

What is Pink Eye?

Pink eye is a bacterial infection of the eye that causes inflammation and sometimes temporary or permanent blindness.

What causes Pink Eye?

- Primary infectious agent is the bacterium *Moraxella bovis*.
- Eye irritation must be present for the disease to develop.
- Flies feed around the eyes and nostrils of cattle causing irritation of that eye and spreading the disease to other animals. Bacteria can survive on flies for up to 4 days.
- Irritation from tall weeds and grass or feed and dust from bunks can cause pink eye.
- Exposure to excessive UV rays can also cause the disease to occur.

Who is likely to get Pink Eye?

- Calves are more likely to get pink eye than adult cattle. Adult cattle develop protective antibodies on the eyes surface that protect them from getting pink eye.
- Bull calves are more likely to get the disease than heifer calves.

The four stages of pink eye in cattle:

Stage 1: Excessive watering of the eye and sensitivity to light. Blinking the infected eye more frequently and redness along the eyelid. Desire to stay in the shade to get out of the sun. Decreases in appetite due to pain. Will develop a small ulcer in the center of the cornea. Looks like a small white spot. Cornea becomes slightly cloudy grey color.

Stage 2: Signs in stage 1 continue but now the ulcer spreads across the cornea. More inflammation occurs and the cornea becomes cloudier. Blood vessels outside of the cornea begin to grow across the cornea. This makes the cornea look pink

Stage 3: At this stage the ulcer ends up covering most of the cornea. Inflammation spreads to the inner part of the eye. This causes the eye to fill with fibrin, this is a pus-like substance and makes the eye look yellow.

Stage 4: The ulcer goes completely through the cornea. The iris may protrude through the ulcer. May lead to glaucoma or persistent swelling. This will lead to the eye being partially or completely blind. The eye could completely rupture and causing permanent blindness.

Treatment for pink eye in cattle:

Treatment for pink eye varies depending on the stage that the pink eye is at and it is important to catch pink eye at an early stage and treat it. Pink eye is very contagious, so this is important to stop the spreading of the disease to other animals.

Treatments for the different stages:

Stage 1: Use of a long-acting tetracycline is effective for treating this stage. Another treatment for this stage is

Please see *Pink Eye* on page 4

Thank you to these members who have donated this membership year to our Regional Director Fund and the LW Recognition and Promotional Fund:

Jim Sposato; Harold & Jann Ramey; Keith & Marcy Morris;
Don & Peggy McCallie; Rich & Jean Gruenert;
Ron & Hilda Hertel; and Greg Campbell.

\$\$\$ Drought Relief for Farmers

I have some information I want to share with all our members from all states. It may not pertain to all of you in all the different states, BUT it is worth you looking into.

I have been in contact with the USDA Farm Service Agency, and every state/county have one of these agencies. They told me that if your state or county has been declared a DROUGHT COUNTY/STATE in 2012 you are eligible for funding on the amount of cattle/cows and any animals weighing 500 pounds you had during that period of time. Here in MO they will go off

your taxes. Now some states may have other years delegated for their drought time.

One of our members in MO already has received their money from this service. I have my appointment in Aug. so I am looking for hay money. Hurrah!

Take the time to at least call your Farm Service Agency, there are no hoops to go through, it is simple, anything is better than nothing and we are all farmers, just different sizes!!!!

Horn Flies

Reprinted from *Midwest Farm and Livestock*

When it comes to raising cattle, every pound counts, and, as every producer knows, there are always several factors that can steal dollars from the bottom line. In fact, one of the most economically devastating threats, especially for pastured cattle, measures only about the size of a pencil eraser---it's the horn fly.

"Even though horn flies are small pests, they can be a big problem" said Roger Winter, DVM, Technical Services Vet for AgriLags.

"According to the USDA, the detrimental impact of horn flies is more than \$1 billion per year in the U.S., with up to \$60 million spent on insecticidal control. Financial loss can be attributed to reduction in weight gains, feed efficiency and milk yields as well as loss of blood and energy used trying to dislodge flies."

Blood Loss Equals Lost Gains

Horn flies take anywhere from 25-38 blood meals per day and with large numbers feeding on one individual animal. This can result in a significant amount of blood loss each day. Unlike most other flies, horn flies remain on the host animals constantly and leave only for a brief period to lay eggs on very fresh manure.

"Horn flies have a piercing-sucking mouth part that is similar to a mosquito but is more painful because it's larger," said Bob Pennington, MS Consulting Vet Entomologist for SmartVet. "Hundreds of flies, each

biting around 30 times a day, can result in up to one-third of a liter of blood lost per animal per day. That's a considerable amount of energy loss."

Numerous studies have been conducted to understand the economic impact of horn flies on cow and calf-weaning weights. Very conservative figures show that horn flies can result in one-tenth to one-third of a pound in reduction in weight gains per calf, per day. For example, in a 5-month period (150 days,) that equals 15 to 50 pounds reduction in weaning weights. At approximately \$1.6- per pound, a 30 pound weight reduction results in an average income loss of \$48 per head due to horn flies. If a producer has 50 head of cattle that equals \$2,400 total income loss.

When to Treat

"Instead of feeding regularly, cows are fighting the awful bite from horn flies by switching their tails, throwing their heads, kicking and stomping to dislodge them," said Pennington. "When doing this, they are not as efficient when it comes to grazing and meat and milk production.

Treatment and prevention are key to controlling horn flies. The best time for producers to justify taking horn

Please see *Horn Flies* on page 4

HHCA Renewal

For those of you who received your HHCA renewal membership invoice in the mail the end of May, your membership will lapse after July 1st, 2014.

Please send in your dues or use the Paypal button on the website. That will allow you to continue to receive the benefits of the HHCA.

Pink Eye from page 2

putting a small amount of penicillin and dexamethasone, this is known as a bulbar conjunctiva, in the eye a couple times will treat this stage also.

Stage 2: At this stage it is recommended to use long-acting tetracycline and bulbar conjunctiva.

Stage 3: Tetracycline and a bulbar conjunctival injection are used together with an eye patch, suturing the third eye lid over the eye, or suturing the eyelids shut. This causes for a reduction in further irritation of the eye to occur

Horn Flies from page 3

fly control measures that will generate a positive return on investment is when the flies reach the economic threshold. On average, if more than 200 flies are observed on a single beef cow or stocker animals it is considered the “treatment threshold.” For a single calf or lactating dairy cow, it’s 50 flies.

“Throughout the fly season, weekly monitoring for horn flies is highly recommended,” said Winter. “It’s usually best to monitor between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. when horn flies are most visible on the shoulders and sides of cattle. On hotter days, the flies tend to migrate to the cow’s belly where it’s cooler and harder to observe.”

Fly Season Control Options

Horn fly infestations can vary greatly by region due to climate. In Northern areas, the season usually lasts anywhere from four to five months, whereas in Southern states, they can endure more than half a year of horn fly nuisance. For this reason, season-long control is typically recommended. Pennington suggest these tips to consider when developing a herd fly-control program:

- Withhold tagging or pour-on treatments until horn fly numbers reach about 100 per side of animal. This will keep them from being applied too early. It takes more than 200 flies per cow to have an economic impact on weight gain of nursing calves.
- Remove insecticide ear tags in the fall.
- Use of oral larvicide treatment such as Rabon or any Altosid is a good way to reduce fly breeding in manure.

Lastly, the most important way to safeguard against horn flies becoming resistant to insecticide is to rotate different modes of action. There are many methods available to control horn flies such as insecticidal ear

Stage 4: This has the same treatment as stage 3.

Preventing pink eye:

- Keep grasses and weeds cut
- Fly control

Pink eye can be a major problem in the cattle industry. If it is not treated right away it can lead to permanent blindness. Some sprays and ointments can be used if caught early on, Vetericyn Bovine Eye Wash can be used to help kill bacteria in the eye.

tags, dust bag, concentrated pour-ons, animal sprays, backrubbers and oral larvicides available in minerals and feed supplements. Horn flies are notorious for building resistance to some classes of chemicals, so producers should use an integrated program with multiple products for the best protection.

New, Unique Form of Horn Fly Control

Most recently, AgriLabs introduces VetGun, an innovative, new concept in insecticide delivery that offers producers another tool for treating horn flies. The power behind the VetGun is the AiM-L Vet Cap, a scientifically developed capsule contains and EPA approved topical insecticide call Lamba cyhalothrin—a proven ingredient to control horn flies, face flies and lice on cattle. When used in conjunction with other methods, it can be a very effective solution for r4esistanc management.

VetGun uses precision-engineered CO2 power to project a precise dosage of AiM-L Vet Cap to treat the animal. It bursts upon impact, allowing the topically applied insecticide to go to work immediately, similar to that of pour-on applications. It’s designed to limit cattle handling and stress, while uniquely applying effective horn fly control.

With this application system, the insecticide can be applied to cattle at a range of 15 to 30 feet, allowing the producer to treat animals from a safe distance. It’s as simple as laying down a lick, hay or feed to create a positive correlation with the dosing process. Most animals show little reaction then return to eating.

If anyone is interested in hearing more about how this works for horn fly reduction, HHCA member Butch Ferguson of Richland, MO has used this method and can tell you first hand of his success. bferg@mac.com

Welcome New Members

ILLINOIS:

Crystal Brown Wapella, IL (purchased at auction)

IOWA:

Mark & Kala Boswell, Davis City, IA

KANSAS:

Britt Moore, Augusta, KS *sponsored by Troy Schroeder, Albert, KS*

John Daniel, Douglass, KS *sponsored by Troy Schroeder, Albert, KS*

David Hunt Galena, KS (purchased at auction)

LOUISIANA:

Ann Orgeto, Turkey Creek, LA (purchased at auction)

Robert (Bob) Clemons Deville, LA

MISSOURI:

Curt Williams, Fair Grove, MO *sponsored by Ron & Phyllis Campbell Nixa, MO*

Joe Langford, Bolivar, MO

Collin & Elizabeth Douthit, Odessa, MO *sponsored by Chris Laye, Richland, MO*

Jerry & Sally Thompson, Syracuse, MO (purchased at auction)

Ed & Lori Lockwood, Kingdom City, MO

Ron & Lori Herron, Carl Junction, MO (purchased at auction)

Herman & Margaret Gates, Ava, MO (purchased at auction)

Everett & MariAnn Winters, Olean, MO *Sponsored by Jim & Randy of BryantView Highlands, Ava, MO*

Chad & Nicole Bryan, Buffalo, MO *Sponsored by Gloria Asmussen, Tunas, MO*

OKLAHOMA:

Betty McKush, McCloud, OK *sponsored by Blake Coble, Henryetta, OK*

Sieck Farms, Supulpa, OK *sponsored by Blake Coble, Henryetta, OK*

Dale & Rhonda Roach, *sponsored by Blake Coble, Henryetta, OK*

Michael Hixon Yukon, OK *sponsored by Blake Coble, Henryetta, OK*

Melissa Nichols & KevinCortez, Prague, OK *sponsored by Blake Coble, Henryetta, OK*

Luke & Kam kAllard, Choctaw, OK *sponsored by Robert & Dianne Smith, McCloud, OK*

Alan & Connie King, Newalla, OK *sponsored by Robert & Dianne Smith, McCloud, OK*

Tyler Howle Shawnee, OK

TEXAS

Kim Lubke Grandview, TX *sponsored by Blake Coble, Henryetta, OK*

Darrell Hedges Sadler, TX *sponsored by Blake Coble, Henryetta, OK*

J.R. & Jeanne Dyer, Cookville, TX *sponsored by Glenn & Sherri Young, Tyler, TX*

A sincere Thank You to all the HHCA members who sponsored some of these new members. When they sold their Highland cattle, they sponsored the buyer a HHCA membership. It is only \$15 to sponsor a new member. Sponsorship gives the new members information and networking within the Association as well as many other benefits. Think about sponsorship when you sell your Highlands.

Remember Christmas in July!

Start purchasing those Christmas gifts for those hard to buy for friends and family members!

Our HHCA calendars, t-shirts and caps, and Highland notepads make great gifts. Order now and get your shopping done in plenty of time.

Board of Directors and Officers' Contact Information

Board of Directors

Year	Name	Location
2015	Troy Schroeder	Albert, KS
2015	Glenn Young	Tyler, TX
2016	Christine Batz	Sac City, IA
2017	Blake Coble	Henryetta, OK
2017	Steve Stewart	Spokane, MO

Officers

President Greg Roberts
 13177 Highway T
 Marionville, MO 65705
 417.744.1928
sybilcampbell-roberts@netzero.net

Vice President Jerry Delcour
 2387 Lane Branch Road
 Crane, MO 65633
 417.369.0505
hairycows@centurytel.net

**Secretary/
 Treasurer** Gloria Asmussen
 976 State Hwy 64
 Tunas, MO 65764
 417.345.0575
heartlandhighlandcattle@gmail.com

Check out the HHCA website!

www.heartlandhighlandcattleassociation.org

On the site you will find updated classified ads, membership page of new members, and the Events page with the Calendar of Events and pictures from the events.

This is a great place to get and give information about your farm and Highland cattle.

Use your FREE ad and get exposure and results.

Cut along line

Renewal or New Membership Application Heartland Highland Cattle Association

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ Cell _____

E-mail Address _____

Please remit \$25.00 yearly (12 month) membership dues to:
Heartland Highland Cattle Association
 976 State Hwy. 64
 Tunas, MO 65764

If you have any questions, comments or concerns, please contact the Secretary, Gloria Asmussen at 417.345.0575

**A HUGE “ THANK YOU SHOUT”
goes out to the NorthCentral Highland Cattle Assoc. for the fantastic
convention they held in June at Duluth, MN.**

**It was nice seeing HHCA members Ted Bone of Illinois and
Randy & Chris Batz of Iowa at the convention.
We all learned something as they had many informative workshops.**

Job well done!

Fly Strike and Maggots

Reprinted from Pat White, DVM

Fly strike occurs when common flies lay their eggs in a moist, warm tissue somewhere on the body of a newborn calf. It can occur in older animals, but generally that requires some sort of injury, or widespread skin inflammation before fly strike would become a serious problem in an older animal. Usually, they are capable of licking, rubbing or scratching and physically removing the fly eggs or larva from their bodies.

In the newborn calf however, flystrike becomes a potentially life threatening condition. The flies lay their eggs, usually around the anus, where there is a buildup of soft, milk-manure, or around the umbilicus that may still be moist as it hasn't healed from birth yet.

The eggs hatch into tiny larva, or maggots, that feed on organic matter until they pupate. These larva are tiny specks when they are first hatched, but rapidly grow into inch long, fat grub-like maggots. While they do not feed on living tissue, like the screwworm, the inflammation and irritation that they cause contributes to necrosis or death of the tissue they are on. The inflamed, oozing tissue attracts more flies, which lay more eggs, and on and on. The intense dermatitis causes discomfort, infection, fever and dehydration. Untreated, this becomes a death sentence for the calf.

Early signs of flystrike usually are limited to evidence that the calf is uncomfortable. The tail may twitch and twirl when the calf is not nursing. It may kick at its stomach, if the umbilicus is infested. If you examine the calf at this point, you may find tiny white debris that almost resembles pollen, stuck in clumps in the hair over the tail, under the tail, or around the umbilicus. These are newly hatched larva that really don't even resemble the maggots that they will become.

If you miss the early signs, later in the infestation, the larva will be obviously grub-like, although they may be hidden under clumps of hair stuck together with serum. At this point, the skin underneath the maggots is moist, red and painful. Still later on, the inflammation and infection in the skin may actually eat holes through the skin and you may see the subcutaneous tissue underneath. The skin and tissue may appear to be gray in color.

Treatment for flystrike depends on how severe the condition is when you find it. Cases noticed early, when the larva are still tiny, will respond to scrubbing and clipping hair, with the application of a fly repellent. It is important to remove the dampened hair where the larva are, so that it can completely dry. Dry tissue will not attract more flies.

Please see *Fly Strike* on page 8

Fly Strike from page 7

More severe cases may require shaving large areas of skin, thorough scrubbing and searching out all the maggots that may be hiding, and removing them. If large areas are involved, and you are a novice at maggots and nursing care, please consult a veterinarian. At this point, the calf may require IV fluids, antibiotics and possibly forced feedings if it is too weak to nurse.

I have found that prevention is far easier than treatment. We try to calve all our cows (and sometimes we fail miserably) early enough in the spring so that the fly season hasn't started. Depending on your part of the country, that may, or may not be practical. When I do have later calves, I wait until I know they are nursing normally, and then I apply a small amount of either Ivomec Pour-On or Ivomec Eprinex Pour-On to the calf's back. I do weigh all my calves, so that I can put an accurate amount on the animal. Most of my calves weigh between 50 and 85 pounds, so that I apply 2 ½ to 4 c.c.s (mls) to the calf. (The dosage for both of these products is 5cc per 110 #.)

These products seem to work by killing the larva after they hatch, and it appears to last about 3 weeks in most cases, although I have reapplied it at weekly intervals on rare occasions without any ill effects. If the fly eggs hatch and die, they do not seem to cause any irritation, although they may attract yet more flies. I believe that the mother's grooming then removes the dead larva, and the problem is solved.

Sometimes even with this prevention, you may have to intervene to remove large deposits of manure from under the tail. Occasionally new mothers just won't clean the calf adequately and this mess attracts the flies.

Although the larva won't live, the manure stuck to the skin may cause irritation and inflammation.

Fly strike is not limited to the newborn. Any age animal can become susceptible due to injury. Any wound that attracts flies can develop into a serious problem, particularly if the animal's tongue, tail or horn cannot reach the area. Matted hair that remains soaked with moisture due to severe downpours can result in inflammation and dermatitis, attracting flies and resulting in a secondary fly strike. Pour-on dewormers such as Ivomec or Eprinex have worked well as preventatives in the face of open draining sores that cannot be sutured, in adults as well as juveniles.

There are several other topical medications that can be used to kill maggots and help prevent flystrike. Follow label directions carefully, as many of these are potent insecticides that deserve your respect.

Updated info from HHCA Member: There is an aerosol called Screw Worm that can be found at your local feed store or MFA what works wonders on fly strike. If your Highland already has the maggots, spray this on the area and you will see them just fall out of the hair. It is important still to comb out and treat the infected area as well, but it is fast and easy.

Salisbury Steak with Mushrooms and Onion Gravy from the Kitchen of Sybil Campbell–Roberts

Ingredients:

2 tablespoons oil
2 large onions, thinly sliced
8 oz sliced fresh white button mushrooms or 1 (10 ounce) can canned mushroom slices.
4 tablespoons all-purpose flour (I used 5 tablespoons for a thicker gravy)
1 pinch cayenne pepper to your taste (optional) or 1 pinch crushed red pepper flakes to your taste (optional)
2 cups canned low sodium beef broth (I used bullion base, enough to make the two cups)
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1/2 teaspoon fresh ground black pepper (to taste)
1-2 teaspoon beef bullion powder (or to taste, add in for a stronger beef flavor) (optional)

Hamburgers

1 lb. ground Highland beef
1-2 tablespoons minced garlic
1 large egg
0.5 (2 ounce) package dry onion soup mix (you can use one package but do not add any extra salt to the burger mixture.
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1/4 cup dry breadcrumbs
1/2 -1 teaspoon fresh ground black pepper

Directions

1. In a bowl combine all hamburger mixture until combined.
2. Shape into 6 patties.
3. Heat oil in a large skillet over medium-high heat.
4. Add in hamburger patties, cook until browned on each side (about 3-4 minutes per side, the burgers do not have to be cooked all the way through as they will finish cooking completely in the gravy) remove to a plate.
5. To the same skillet add in sliced onion and mushrooms; cook stirring scraping up any browned bits that have accumulated on the bottom of the skillet; cook for about 8-20 minutes or until the onions are softened (adding in more oil if needed).
6. Add in the flour and cayenne pepper, stir for 2 minutes.
7. Add in beef broth, Worcestershire sauce and black pepper, bring to a simmer stirring continuously until bubbly and thickened (at the point you may add in the beef bouillon powder).
8. Add in the patties back to the skillet.
(Reduce heat to low and simmer uncovered for about 25 minutes turning the patties over once halfway through cooking.

My patties turned out a little dry so I would add a little extra oil to the patties or pasta sauce of some kind if you don't want the extra fat. A little bit of pork sausage could work too

HHCA Classifieds

CHECK OUT ALL THE ADS ON THE HHCA WEBSITE AT www.heartlandhighlandcattleassociation.org

Use your FREE membership ad on the website classified section and in the newsletter, your ad will pay off.

There are always SOLD signs being placed on ads.

Alabama:

Glenn Brooks Acres
info@gb3highlandcattle.com
 205.432.9531
 Scottish Highland Cattle
www.visitkatiefarms.com

Illinois:

White unregistered Highland heifer,
 dob April 2013 Loves to be hand fed
 Pocahontas, Il 618.669.2236
tomteesa55@yahoo.com

Kansas:

Unreg. Highland 3 yr. old cows,
 yearling heifers and bulls Smolan, KS
1scythian@gmail.com
 Can be registered white Highland bull
 dob 6/27/13 \$900 Winfield, KS
 620.446.1994 jelliott@wildblue.net
 Unreg. yearling dun Highland bull
 8/24/13 \$750 & Highland heifer 4/24/13
 \$800 Lawrence, KS 785.749.3190
pnrferg@sbcglobal.net
 OzHighland Farm Reg. & unreg.
 Highland cattle
www.ozhighlandfarm.com
 785.256.7920
 W-L Highland Ranch Reg. & unreg.
 Highland Cattle
www.wbarlhighlandranch.com

Louisiana:

Scotland Farms of Louisiana
alancamvet@alo.com 318.371.1781
www.scotlandfarms.com

Mississippi:

Valley Farms Oxford, MS email
valleyfarmshoney@gmail.com

Missouri:

Highland/Jersey cross heifer, Ava, MO
kat.collins@theheritagehills.com
 (2) registered red Highland yearling
 heifers Eldorado Springs, MO
 417.876.6294
 Unreg 2 yr. old Black heifer \$1200
 Alton, MO 941.524.0081
jamesmadams@aol.com
 6 yr. old unreg. Highland bred cow, no
 horns, \$1250 Hurley, MO 417.369.0505
hairycows@centurtytel.net
 2 year old and yearling reg. & unreg.
 Highland heifers and bulls Ash Grove,
 417.751.3881 iapcv@live.com
 Unreg. red yearling heifer, very docile,
 dob 8/29.13 Alton, MO 417.778.6009
blackbellacres@yahoo.com
 Unreg. yearling Highland bull, halter
 trained, dob 8/22/13 Alton, MO
 417.778.1451 dp6454@yahoo.com
 Reg. bulls and heifers different ages
 Eolia, MO Thistle Hill Plantation
 contact Bruce 314.739.0001 636.290.1458
 Wanted Highland cattle ready to
 process for beef contact
cchighlandranch@yahoo.com
 573.528.5129
 Cheek's Sunset Sambo Fair Grove, MO
gary@williamsconst.com 417.818.1515
 Red Willow Ranch Reg. Highland
 Cattle and beef for sale Buffalo,
gwolfgang2005@yahoo.com
 417.345.0575
 Black Bell Acres Highland cattle
www.blackbellacres.com 417.778.6009
 C&C Highland Ranch, Reg., unreg
 Highlands and processed beef
 573.528.5129
www.cchighlandranch.com
 Jack's Cattle Co. Reg. Highland Cattle
www.jackscattle.com 816.697.8810

Vintage Hill Reg. Highland Cattle
www.vintagehill.com 660.537.3906
 High-Land Farm Reg. Highland Cattle
 Alton, MO 309.251.5832
jannlr51@gmail.com

Nebraska:

Almosta Farm Magnet, NE
www.almostafarmhighlands.com

Oklahoma:

Yellow unreg. Highland bull dob 9/8/13
 enjoys being hand fed \$650 Marlow, Ok
 580.641.2258 kentwstrahan@sbcglobe.net
 Unreg. Twin Highland bull calves dob
 9/15/13 great for an oxen team Fairview,
 OK 580.227.2027 pgeddesc@yahoo.com
 Dispersing our Highland Fold Reg.
 Highland cows and heifers, Okmulgee,
 OK 918.759.2230 mckyblitz@aol.com
 Coble Highland Ranch
www.coblehighlandranch.com
 918.652.1411

Texas:

Can be registered, red Highland bull
 11/30/13 \$1000 Tyler, TX 903.571.4425
youngsproutfarms@gmail.com
 Twisted Timbers Ranch, Collinsville, TX
www.twistedtimbersranch.com
 Young Sprout Farms Reg. Scottish
 Highland cattle 903.571.4425
glennyyoung@hughes.net

Wisconsin:

Four T Acres Reg. Highland Cattle
 good bloodlines 262.539.2725
ftacres@tds.net

NEW: PAYPAL ON THE HHCA WEBSITE!

The HHCA has a payment button on our Home page for payment of membership dues and for purchasing an additional 3 months of ad space for the Classifieds page. There is also a Paypal button on the Merchandise page for purchasing Highland calendars, notepads, Highland-themed gear.

This is another convenience and benefit of the HHCA! Spread the word!

**Heartland Highland Cattle
Association**

976 State Hwy 64
Tunas, MO 65764

Phone:

417.345.0575

E-Mail:

[heartlandhighlandcattle@
gmail.com](mailto:heartlandhighlandcattle@gmail.com)

**Hairy cows are the way
to go!**

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www.heartlandhighlandcattleassociation.org

Heartland Highland Cattle Assn.

976 State Hwy 64
Tunas, MO 65764



Customer Name
Street Address
City, ST ZIP Code