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SUMMER 2015 NEWSLETTER

Please note our NEW EMAIL ADDRESS of info@srbulls.com which now coordinates with the Spitzer Ranch website at (www.srbulls.com). Almost as soon as we get something “in print” it’s out-of-date. Therefore, if you want the most current information including sales, news, genetics and etc, we would send you to the web as it usually gets updated at least monthly. Additionally you might find it interesting to follow Spitzer Ranch and our quote of the week on FACEBOOK.

TIMES ARE CHANGING FOR SPITZER RANCH FOLKS

Change always occurs whether we are ready for it or not. Patricia and I first established our Brangus breeding program in South Carolina in 1982. From the start our three boys were always involved and certainly each one did their share and more of getting us to where we are today.

We will be proud to have been Brangus Seedstock Producers for 34 years by the time our February sale rolls around. That’s a feat few operations of any breed have under their belt! However, we are making a dramatic change in our business model and the **February 27, 2016 Sale** will be our last sale day in SC.

We have recently disbursed our entire herd of breeding age females to Hunt’s H+ Brangus of Calhoun, GA (more about the Hunt family later). The 2016 sale will be a joint sale and the Hunts will hold their own sale the last Saturday in February, 2017 at the Northwest Georgia Livestock Pavilion near

Calhoun, GA.

No, we are not retiring. Far from it. We have recently established a joint venture with sons Ben and Brian doing business as SPITZER RANCH, LLC in Preston, KS. For now Patricia and Doc will remain in Fair Play, SC, but we have also leased land in Kansas which will be managed by Brian and his family. Dr. Brian Spitzer owns Hi-Plains Veterinary Services in Pratt, KS, but Brian and Loretta have always run a few cows and will be expanding that effort.

We retained this year’s heifer calves along with a few of our very best older cows, several of whom have been embryo donors in the past. We have implanted embryos in cows in KS which will be on the ground March, 2016. Additionally, cows kept will be flushed and we will continue an aggressive ET program. Heifer calves in SC will eventually travel to KS. That’s the short version of our plan and we ask you to monitor our WEBSITE for information as it’s available.

However, we are leaving you in

capable hands with the Hunt Family of Calhoun, GA who have been cooperators in the Spitzer Ranch Alliance over the past four years. They have always operated a commercial cow herd and had a few Registered Brangus cows. Even prior to joining our alliance they were using Spitzer Ranch bulls. If you paid attention there were several bulls with the H+ brand sold in the Spitzer Ranch Sale each of the last four years. Several selling at the top of the sale order.

This year they disbursed their commercial herd and the Spitzer Ranch cows found a new home in GA in July. Father, Michael, and sons, Jamey, Wesley and Seth, are committed to the Brangus breed. More importantly, they are committed to you our customers – some of whom have been buying our bulls for over 30 years.

Since purchasing their first registered cows they religiously followed our genetic plan. They have used the same bulls as us in their AI program and Spitzer Ranch bulls for natural mating. They are

OUR LEGACY: the Land, the Family, the Cattle (NCBA)

adamant about continuing to follow the same genetic plan that has produced those curve bender bulls we have supplied to our customers over the years.

Additionally, they sincerely desire to continue the same relationship with you. They have also obtained our Mail List and Buyer List. Guarantees made by Spitzer Ranch will continue to be honored as in the past. You will remain on those contact lists and they will continue to strive to please you with their genetic product in the form of bulls and the service you have come to expect.

Remember, they have the cows we spent 34 years of serious and diligent genetic planning to create. They will continue to have access to our advice and semen from the bulls we have been fortunate to produce. The genetic plan is solid, based on economically relevant traits and very predictable. Again, while the names have changed, the cows have not. We are confident the Hunts will continue the tradition we have established with these genetics in the Southeast.

NOTES FROM THE FAMILIES AT HUNTS H+ BRANGUS

When opportunity knocks, you answer the door! Last October, we at Hunts H+ Brangus were presented with an opportunity that we could not pass up. We were asked if we would like to purchase the entire herd of pregnant mature cows and pregnant heifers from Spitzer Ranch. Our response to that question was a resounding, “Yes”!

Those cows are now grazing the rolling hills of Northwest Georgia in the community of Red Bud, just outside of Calhoun, GA. In October, they will begin to calve here for the first time, alongside our existing cow herd which reflects the same Spitzer Ranch genetics. Hunts H+ Brangus has over 20

years of experience with Registered Brangus Genetics. During that time, we have learned sometimes - “opportunity only knocks once.” We are happily taking this opportunity to be a leader in Brangus Genetics in the Southeast. We are here to serve you. The future is bright for our customers and Hunts H+ Brangus!

We feel the opportunity to own these cows is an honor for our family. These cows represent the culmination of 34 years of goal oriented, disciplined, and ethical breeding on the part of Doc and Patricia Spitzer. We believe there is no better registered cow herd in the Brangus world. We believe there is no better reputation to grow with than the reputation behind these animals. We know that these cows are productive, real world calf-raising cows. We know that these cattle genetics match perfectly with the genetics we already own after following the Spitzer Ranch breeding plan over the past five seasons. In short, we know it takes cows like these to produce the bulls you need!

Why did we buy these cows? We have a plan! We plan to continue along the genetic pathway that we agreed upon with the Spitzers five years ago when we signed on as cooperators in their annual sale. We plan to rapidly increase the rate of growth of our own registered operation. We have already been keeping all our heifers. Now we have doubled our size in one summer. We have dispersed our commercial cattle enterprise in order to give 100% focus to the growth of our registered herd. We will continue the tradition of hosting a Bull Sale on the date that the Spitzers established - the last Saturday in February every year. On Saturday February 27, 2016, we will jointly host the Professional Cattlemen’s Bull Sale in Fair Play,

SC with Spitzer Ranch. The following year we will host our own Bull Sale on Saturday February 25, 2017 in Calhoun, Georgia at the Northwest Georgia Livestock Pavilion located conveniently at 1286 Hwy 53 Spur SW Calhoun, GA 30703, about 5 minutes from I-75. We plan to better serve our growing customer base and those of Spitzer Ranch, by growing the number of bulls available at our sale. We have goals that include you!

Our goal is to provide you with bulls that reflect the current genetic plan of Spitzer Ranch. We will continue the pressure to produce those sought after “Curve Bender Bulls”. Bulls that sire calves born small, alive and vigorous and then grow fast! Our goal is to grow the number of bulls available in the sale. We will do this by growing our herd and by developing committed, progressive, and ethical Cooperator Herds. We are well on our way. Our bred cow herd has an average age of 4.25 years of age! Seventy Five Percent of our herd is four years old or younger. The mature cows making up the balance of the herd are here because they have performed every year without fail. They are calf-raising machines! Unproductive cows did not stay at Spitzer Ranch and will not stay in our operation either.

You can grow with us! You will continue to be able to buy the great bulls you have come to expect through these genetics. You will continue to have opportunities to sell your commercial females sired by our bulls or past Spitzer Ranch bulls through the sale. If you are a Registered Breeder, you will be able to have a simple and clear pathway to becoming Cooperators with us in future Bull sales.

Your friends in the Cattle Business, the Families at Hunts H+ Brangus, Calhoun, GA

2015-16 SPITZER RANCH BULL DEVELOPMENT TEST

What a set of bulls we are developing for you this year. We get more excited every time we go through these calves and have had nothing but praise from cattlemen who have stopped by to take a look. The thirty bulls in our program are gaining an average of 3.38 pounds per day (Group 2015-1) and 3.27 pounds per day (Group 2015-2) thru their first stages of development.

All of you who have followed our genetic program over the past 34 years know how hard we work to find those AI Sires (or raise our own) that bend the growth curve such that they are born small, but grow like gangbusters. Most in our industry call them CURVE BENDERS and we are sure proud to have you tell us that they predictably do just that.

The average BW EPD for the 30 Spitzer Ranch (SR) bulls is 0.5 pounds less than Brangus Breed Average (BBA) and **67% of SR bulls have lower BW EPDs** than BBA. That's pretty impressive, but those same bulls also have YW EPDs averaging 13 pounds heavier than BBA. A full **87% of SR bulls have heavier YW EPDs** than BBA. How's that for real world positive Curve Benders!

Needing Calving Ease (CE) bulls that allow you to "sleep easy" all night during calving season? We have them in spades. Almost **60% of this set of bulls will have BW EPDs and actual birth weights earning them the right to have a "CE FLAG"** in their data block in the sale catalog. While there are almost no Brangus bulls that sire calves with any calving difficulties in mature cows, those bulls that earn the "CE FLAG" in the Spitzer Ranch program all but guarantee first-calf-females a really easy time at calving.

While we are sure proud of the reputation we have earned for producing those sought after curve bender bulls, don't ever think we would ignore the rest of the production picture. Do you need bulls to sire cows that milk and that have high maternal value? These SR bulls have a Milk EPD 5 pounds greater and Total Maternal EPDs 7 pounds greater than BBA. We are also proud to report that **97% have Milk EPDs and 100% have Total Maternal EPDs better** than BBA.

That would be enough as we all make money with calves that are small at birth and, probably more important, born alive and vigorous because they were not stressed at birth. And, if their mothers milk, they will grow. However, if you retain your calves thru the feedlot and on to processing or get paid on an earned reputation for selling "carcass quality" calves we don't give anything away in carcass traits. Sixty three percent of these SR bulls have the genetics to sire calves with rib eye areas larger than BBA and almost one-half have percent intramuscular fat (marbling) EPDs higher than BBA.

If you need to get bulls into your cow herd that have the bred-in genetics to sire calves with **lower birth weights** while at the same time **increasing growth** to weaning and yearling ages; if you need to produce replacement females with **more milk** and **better maternal ability**; if you need to add **muscle** and produce those reputation calves with a **high percentage of choice** grading carcasses; then you need to give serious consideration to coming to the sale for your next herd sire. Brangus crossbred cows are just the ticket to increased heterosis and all the advantages hybrid vigor brings to your cow herd. This set of bulls gives you the opportunity to pick through a genetic selection program that

compliments the heterosis that cannot be ignored if your desire is increased profitability.

These bulls will continue on our program over a 168-Day, mainly forage testing scheme, targeting a 3.25 pound ADG which will get them to about a ¼" of outside fat. Pretty slim and trim for a Bull Testing Program. But our goals are contrary to many registered cattle breeders. We feel the high gains of 4 and 5 pounds per day we sometimes see produce some pretty fat, lazy bulls that just won't get your cows bred. We have seen bulls come out of those type of programs with better than ½" of outside fat and they just won't hold up to the pressures of breeding cows. You invest too much in your herd bulls to see them fall by the wayside in short order.

Additionally the gains you see in our program are for calves straight off the cow with no warm-up period and no creep feed. We try to have green grass under their feet at all times beginning with crabgrass and our "winter mix" of Rye, Ryegrass and Radish as soon as we get it up and growing. We then supplement with a home-mixed ration consisting of soy hulls and corn gluten feed. We have learned over 34 years that's the way to provide you with sound, athletic bulls with a long, successful productive life in the breeding pasture.

Please consider buying your
next herd bulls at the

**Spitzer Ranch
and
Hunts H+ Brangus**

**Professional Cattlemen's
Performance Tested Brangus
Bull Sale set for Saturday,
February 27, 2016.**

**Your cows, your wife and your
banker will be glad you were.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

(EDITORS NOTE: This article by Geof Smith, MS, DVM, PHD, DACIVM is absolutely the best discussion we have seen on a complicated subject. It is reprinted by permission from the July 2015 issue of The Carolina Cattle Connection. If you read it before, it's worth a second read or maybe a third!)

There's no avoiding the topics of antimicrobial use in food animals these days and its relationship to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in people. We have seen news stories on the agricultural industry leading to "superbugs" and the use of antibiotics in food animals causing a serious threat to human health. These stories and news headlines can be alarming for many of us - especially cattle producers whose livelihood is dependent on selling beef. Much of the controversy surrounding the use of antibiotics in food animals and the development of AMR results from misinformation and sensationalized stories that get reported by the media. Producers should be educated about the issues surrounding the use of antibiotics in cattle and the potential effects on human health, so they can help educate their friends and the general public when opportunities arise. The goal of this month's column is to answer some basic questions about AMR resistance, so producers can deal with any concerns that consumers might raise with an educated response.

Obviously, healthy animals make healthy food, and both veterinarians and livestock producers are on the frontlines when it comes to keeping our nation's food supply safe. Advances in animal health care and management have greatly improved food safety over the years and have reduced the need for antimicrobials

in food production systems. Nevertheless, antimicrobials are an important part of our toolbox when keeping animals healthy and when used appropriately, they serve the best interest of animal health and public health.

Are the antibiotics used in animals the same as the ones used in people? Antibiotics are drugs that kill bacteria or keep them from multiplying (reproducing) or growing. In general, antibiotics are grouped in "classes" based upon how they work to kill the bacteria. There are only a few classes that are specific to either human medicine or veterinary medicine. In fact, most antibiotic classes are used in both humans and animals, so there really is no such thing as "human drugs used in animals." Many antimicrobials used in human medicine are not approved for use in animals or are too expensive to use in animals. So, essentially, some of the antibiotics used in food production systems are the same as those used in people, but some are not. There are strict federal regulations that control the use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals, including the specific drugs that can be used.

What is antimicrobial resistance and how does it happen? Antimicrobial resistance occurs when a bacteria develops the ability to resist the action of an antibiotic. Basically, the bacteria develops the ability to survive and reproduce in the presence of a drug that used to prevent these actions. There are several things that can lead to the bacteria developing resistance and, overall, it's a complex process that we don't completely understand. We do know that a bacteria can undergo mutations or changes in their DNA that make them resistant to one or more antibiotics. Often, this change is just an accident that turns out to be fortunate for that

organism, or it might be in response to something else, such as the use of antimicrobials. Resistant bacteria that change their DNA, often will pass that change onto their offspring when they reproduce.

What causes antimicrobial resistance? It is often caused by "selection pressure." Regardless of how effective an antimicrobial might be, rarely, if ever, will 100 percent of the bacteria be killed during a course of treatment. This means that at least one organism out of thousands may have developed resistance to the antimicrobial. The few surviving and potentially resistant organisms could then transfer their genetic material to offspring or even other unrelated organisms. Said another way - if there are a million bacteria and we kill 99.9 percent of them with a shot of penicillin - you still have 10,000 organisms left. Those bacteria were always part of the population - but existed as a very small percentage. However - now we have "selected" for these organisms by using penicillin and as they replicate to restore the normal bacterial population - now a much greater percentage might also be resistant to penicillin and other antibiotics in that same class.

There are also some who say that antimicrobial resistance is caused by the widespread use of antimicrobials in food production systems. Their argument is that the more antimicrobials we use, it increases the opportunity for resistance to develop. Although that may be true in a very simplified, general sense, the scientific evidence of how, if, or to what extent such exposure affects human health remains unclear.

Is antimicrobial resistance a threat to public health? Antimicrobial resistance is only a threat to public health when humans are infected with a resistant

organism that is difficult or impossible to treat. This is an issue seen more frequently with bacterial diseases transmitted between humans (like Staph aureus or MRSA infections you hear about in hospitals). While outbreaks of resistant foodborne pathogens have been reported, very few outbreaks have ever actually been traced back to the farm.

Should we be concerned about antimicrobial resistance? Of course - however, placing too much blame on antimicrobial uses in food animals for resistance in human pathogens is unreasonable. The connection between specific antimicrobial uses in food animals with foodborne or other human disease remains unclear. Based on studies to date, the risk to people of becoming infected with resistant organisms by consuming animal products (meat, milk, eggs) is extremely low. Veterinarians are concerned about the development of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria that infect animals because it may compromise the effectiveness of antibiotic therapy for animal diseases and make them harder to treat.

What's the bigger risk for causing antimicrobial resistance – antimicrobial use in humans or use in livestock? This is a matter of debate, but the simple truth is that no one really knows. It's common sense to think that both types of use can contribute to the formation of resistance in some way, although risk assessments have shown that the use of antimicrobials in food production systems plays an extremely small role. There has been no evidence that over-the-counter antibiotic products used in food-producing animals pose a specific risk to human health. There is no evidence that prescription-only use of antibiotics, or banning particular uses such as growth

promotion in food-producing animals, has decreased the rate and severity of resistant infections in humans. For example, the country of Denmark instituted antimicrobial specific bans in 1995 and 1998, and officially banned all use of antibiotics for growth promotion in 2001. Despite this change, human antimicrobial use has continued to increase and the ban has had little to no effect on the AMR problem in their human population.

Why can't we just stop using antimicrobials in food-producing animals? Eliminating antibiotic use in food animals or even the placement of more severe restrictions on their use, removes a very valuable tool in the veterinarian's kit for preventing and reducing animal disease and suffering. There is little to no evidence that restricting or eliminating the use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals would improve human health or reduce the risk of antimicrobial resistance to humans.

We as veterinarian try to use antibiotics judiciously. This means that we try to use good judgement and base our treatment decisions on aspects that will maximize the probability that the drug will work in the animal and minimize the chance that AMR will develop. If scientific research and risk-based assessments demonstrate that the use of an antimicrobial poses significant public health risks, veterinarians then support the restriction or removal of its use. For example, the FDA already has the authority to remove a drug if the product poses a public health risk. But overall – healthy animals means healthy food.

Why would banning antibiotics have negative effects on animal welfare? Ensuring good animal welfare is a human responsibility that includes consideration of all

aspects of animal well-being, including proper housing, management, nutrition, disease prevention and treatment, responsible care, humane handling and, when necessary, humane euthanasia. Banning or severely restricting the use of antibiotics in cattle would negatively impact the veterinarian's ability to protect animal health and prevent suffering from disease, which can lead to poor welfare.

What can beef producers do to prevent antimicrobial resistance? Keeping animals healthy is the main goal – after all, sick animals aren't allowed to enter our food chain and are more likely to have infections that could be passed to humans (like E. coli O157:H7). The use of vaccines, parasite treatments, good nutrition, and good management and husbandry to reduce stress and minimize the risk of disease are all necessary strategies. It is also reasonable to expect producers to use antimicrobials judiciously. When producers use antimicrobials or other medications, they are required to follow the label directions, which include the withdrawal times for the medications. The withdrawal time is the amount of time (days, weeks, or months) after the last treatment (or dose) has been given before the animal can be slaughtered. The withdrawal times are based on how the body processes the medications, and observing them ensures that there are no drug residues in the milk or meat.

Doesn't Europe ban the use of antimicrobials in food animals? The European Union does not have a ban on the use of antimicrobials – they have bans on the use of antimicrobials for the purpose of growth promotion. Sweden banned all growth promotants in 1986. Denmark instituted antimicrobial-specific bans in 1995 and 1998, and

the country completed the ban of all growth promotants in 2001. The Netherlands banned growth promotants in 2006, and the European Union banned one growth promoting antimicrobial in 1997 and others in 1999. Antibiotics are still widely used in cattle for treatment of disease.

What is the solution? Antimicrobial resistance doesn't happen overnight, and neither does the solution. First and foremost, we need more discussion, more research, and more risk-based analyses. We need more data to really determine the risks and the best measures to reduce or eliminate those risks while also weighing the benefits of antimicrobial use. This includes a science- and risk-based evaluation of antimicrobials to determine their appropriate use and/or continued approval.

Following the best available methods for managing food-producing animals, with continual evaluation and improvement when possible, keeps animals healthier and decreases the need for antimicrobials. Everyone should take responsibility for the part we may play in the development of antimicrobial resistance and take steps to address it. The other important thing is making sure our friends and neighbors understand that eating meat is safe and does not substantially lead to the emergence of antimicrobial resistance or "superbugs" as is occasionally described in the news.

Dr. Smith is with the College of Veterinary Medicine at North Carolina State University and Leader of Food Animal Focus Area.

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS

No one has been more vocally critical of our current Secretary of Agriculture, Tom Vilsack than us. However, when speaking at the Commodity Classic in Arizona this

past February, he certainly sounded as an AG Secretary should and deserves credit for a bold keynote speech. Here are a few excerpts. The Secretary challenged all in attendance to **speak up and speak out about the positive story of Agriculture in the USA**. We do not need to be bashful as there are many stories worth telling.

Do you realize AG productivity over the past 50 years has increased by 262%; while inputs used to create food, fiber and fuel have actually decreased. "Far too often in this country, we don't take notice of the positive story that allows American families to spend less on groceries than virtually anyone in the entire world", says Secretary Vilsack. He continued, "That opens up the opportunity for all of us to choose other occupations – and ways of life because we have delegated that critical responsibility – of feeding our families to a relatively small percentage of Americans who do it better than anyone in the world."

A record number of farmers and ranchers are enrolled and engaged in conservation programs to protect the nation's natural resources. Currently more than 600,000 producers are utilizing conservation practices on over 400 Million acres of land to prevent erosion and runoff. A whole suite of conservation practices have helped producers create new or improved habitat for endangered species on 4.4 Million acres of farmed ground and range country.

Using science such as GMOs provides agriculture the tools to "expand productivity so that people here in the USA and around the world can grow sufficient amounts of food using less water and less land in a more environmentally friendly way", Vilsack pointed out. "The problem with the discussion about labeling is that it's neither

about nutrition nor about risk, because there is no safety risk or health risk with GMOs. That's established", expounded Vilsack.

The Secretary continued, "What an amazing, positive story American Agriculture is. We have been – somewhat on the defensive for far too long. It is time to be positive about this industry, to be proud of it. **It is American Agriculture that is at the center of America's success story**. It is American Agriculture that has enabled this country to grow in a relatively short period of time to become the strongest, most powerful nation in the world. And we should never ever let a single person in this country forget that. Ever!"

SPITZER FAMILY NEWS – A SHORT VERSION

Doc made his annual trek to Minneapolis, MN for the GENEX delegate meeting in January. Except this year he was part of the program, reporting on his experiences representing GENEX on a week-long trip to Brazil.

As many of you learned at the bull sale, Patricia's mom passed away rather suddenly in early February which made a trip to CO not as happy as usual. Myrna was 95, but it's never easy to lose someone you love. Patricia's mom and dad made a huge effort to be part of the lives of our sons and made many trips to SC over the past 35 years. They were fun people!

March saw us delivering bulls and visiting customers in FL and May with a quick trip to KS to deliver embryos for our newest venture. A seven day trip with four days of hard driving made our tired ache. We did take a three day vacation in Franklin, NC, renting a cabin with friends Dr. Emerson and Pam Shipe. If you make our sale they are always helping get you fed.

SPITZER RANCH Professional Cattlemen's Bull Development Program

Test 2015-1 112-DAY PERFORMANCE REPORT ~September 12, 2015

ID Number	Sire	EPDs											Birth				Adj Weaning				OnTest	112-Days				
		BW	CE	WW	YW	MK	TM	CEM	SC	REA	%IMF	FAT	Date	WT	WT	RAT	NC	WT	Age	WT		ADG	RAT	WDA	RAT	
B402	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	-0.4	4.6	28	60	15	29	3.0	1.0	0.65	0.07	-0.033	10/02/14	82	618	98	2	630	345	1,040	3.66	108	3.01	97		
B405	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	-2.5	8.9	31	68	15	31	3.4	1.0	0.73	0.04	-0.018	10/17/14	62	648	102	2	628	330	978	3.13	92	2.96	96		
B403	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	-1.7	7.5	21	43	20	30	2.9	0.6	0.40	-0.03	-0.024	10/13/14	66	593	99	6	634	334	1,000	3.27	97	2.99	97		
B407	H+ Mohican Warrior Z213	-0.6	5.7	20	44	12	22	3.0	0.3	0.29	-0.07	-0.038	11/07/14	70	577	97	6	544	309	904	3.21	95	2.93	95		
B410	H+ Mohican Warrior Z213	2.2	1.3	31	58	10	26	2.3	0.3	0.43	0.00	-0.034	11/12/14	84	599	100	6	536	304	922	3.45	102	3.03	98		
B414	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	0.9	3.9	40	80	19	39	2.5	1.5	0.62	-0.03	-0.037	11/26/14	80	710	119	6	624	290	970	3.09	91	3.34	108		
B417	SR Mohican Warrior X004	2.9	0.8	37	64	10	28	3.4	0.8	0.23	0.01	-0.037	12/08/14	88	626	105	6	506	278	910	3.61	107	3.27	106		
B457	Aces TF Wrangler 145/8	-2.6	7.7	15	38	16	24	3.9	0.3	0.13	0.11	-0.026	10/26/14	62	607	94	4	606	321	976	3.30	98	3.04	98		
B458	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	-2.0	6.9	24	53	15	27	3.9	1.0	0.38	-0.04	-0.023	10/27/14	74	645	100	4	652	320	1,025	3.33	99	3.20	104		
B461	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	-3.0	8.9	17	40	18	26	3.5	0.7	0.50	0.10	-0.015	10/28/14	62	630	98	4	634	319	1,045	3.67	109	3.28	106		
B464	Aces TF Wrangler 145/8	3.9	-1.9	33	64	18	34	1.9	0.4	0.30	0.08	-0.031	11/01/14	94	694	108	4	680	315	1,075	3.53	104	3.41	110		
B463	Aces TF Wrangler 145/8	1.8	1.6	26	53	11	24	3.4	0.4	0.11	0.09	-0.029	10/31/14	78	645	98	2	612	316	1,000	3.46	102	3.16	102		
B471	MC Abrams 468T22	1.0	2.6	31	60	15	30	3.0	0.2	0.48	0.13	-0.043	11/09/14	78	677	102	2	620	307	1,000	3.39	100	3.26	105		
B494	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	1.3	3.0	33	62	14	30	3.1	0.8	0.45	0.05	-0.037	09/27/14	83	609	108	3	652	350	972	2.86	85	2.78	90		
B496	TCB Catawba Warrior R532	-0.9	4.9	26	58	16	29	2.4	1.1	0.60	0.03	-0.032	10/02/14	87	564	100	3	582	345	968	3.45	102	2.81	91		
B497	SR Mohican Warrior X004	-0.9	5.7	26	55	12	25	3.7	1.0	0.23	0.06	-0.037	10/27/14	77	522	92	3	488	320	844	3.18	94	2.64	85		
192B	Millhouse Majestic 31Z24	0.8	3.8	29	53	7	21	3.9	0.8	0.63	-0.07	-0.043	11/20/14	75	649	100	1	590	296	1,025	3.88	115	3.46	112		
17	Total Bulls	0.0	4.5	28	56	14	28	3.1	0.7	0.42	0.03	-0.032		77	624	101		601	318	980	3.38	100	3.09	100		

SPITZER RANCH Professional Cattlemen's Bull Development Program

Test 2015-2 63-DAY PERFORMANCE REPORT ~September 12, 2015

ID Number	Sire	EPDs											Birth				Adj Weaning				OnTest	63-Days				
		BW	CE	WW	YW	MK	TM	CEM	SC	REA	%IMF	FAT	Date	WT	WT	RAT	NC	WT	Age	WT		ADG	RAT	WDA	RAT	
B418	H+ Mohican Warrior Z213	-0.6	6.0	21	49	13	24	2.8	0.3	0.37	-0.03	-0.036	12/12/14	76	523	88	8	504	274	704	3.17	97	2.57	86		
B421	H+ Mohican Warrior Z213	3.0	1.4	32	64	16	32	3.0	0.4	0.38	-0.08	-0.031	12/17/14	96	627	106	8	630	269	856	3.59	110	3.18	107		
B424	SR Mohican Warrior X004	-1.4	8.1	27	50	10	23	4.3	0.7	0.23	0.04	-0.035	12/18/14	62	569	96	8	540	268	800	4.13	126	2.99	100		
B425	SR Mohican Warrior X004	3.6	-0.4	38	65	10	29	2.9	0.6	0.25	0.00	-0.037	12/19/14	98	608	102	8	606	267	846	3.81	116	3.17	106		
B427	SR Mohican Warrior X004	2.6	2.9	37	71	13	31	3.4	0.7	0.35	-0.01	-0.038	12/21/14	80	654	110	8	642	265	844	3.21	98	3.18	107		
B428	SR Mohican Warrior X004	3.4	-0.5	35	62	13	31	2.7	0.8	0.11	0.09	-0.031	12/26/14	96	628	106	8	604	260	794	3.02	92	3.05	103		
B430	SR Mohican Warrior X004	3.3	1.0	42	72	12	33	4.0	0.5	0.13	-0.02	-0.031	12/29/14	92	661	111	8	630	257	836	3.27	100	3.25	109		
B419	H+ Mohican Warrior Z213	0.7	4.0	28	61	17	31	2.4	0.4	0.50	0.00	-0.034	12/13/14	72	643	100	1	606	273	842	3.75	115	3.08	104		
B435	SR Mohican Warrior X004	0.4	4.8	36	69	16	34	3.6	1.0	0.36	-0.01	-0.021	01/26/15	66	568	100	TW	436	229	642	3.27	100	2.80	94		
B437	SR Comanche Warrior U806	1.4	1.1	23	45	10	22	2.5	1.1	0.30	0.11	-0.029	01/29/15	78	555	100	1	454	226	606	2.41	74	2.68	90		
B481	SR Mohican Warrior Y174	0.0	3.7	28	60	15	29	3.6	0.9	0.39	0.00	-0.022	12/14/14	78	641	100	1	645	272	800	2.46	75	2.94	99		
B484	SR Mohican Warrior Y174	0.1	4.1	24	52	15	27	3.2	0.8	0.48	-0.04	-0.025	12/21/14	80	553	100	1	546	265	750	3.24	99	2.83	95		
B498	SR Apache Warrior Z275	-0.9	5.1	29	58	15	29	3.5	0.3	0.64	0.13	-0.042	01/16/15	72	612	100	1	504	239	706	3.21	98	2.95	99		
13	Total Bulls	1.4	3.0	31	60	13	29	3.2	0.7	0.32	0.00	-0.031		80	603	101		565	259	771	3.27	100	2.98	100		

Average EPDs SPITZER RANCH BRANGUS Bulls 2015 - Tests 1 and 2

EPDs												
BW	CE	WW	YW	MK	TM	CEM	SC	REA	%IMF	FAT		
SPITZER RANCH Bulls												
0.6	3.9	29	58	14	28	3.1	0.7	0.37	0.02	-0.032		

Average EPDs BRANGUS Nonparents - Fall 2015 Sire Summary

EPDs												
BW	CE	WW	YW	MK	TM	CEM	SC	REA	%IMF	FAT		
BRANGUS Non-Parents												
1.1	3.7	24	45	9	21	4.1	0.5	0.32	0.01	-0.042		

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