

TLC Loaded Elixir 702



ASA# 4388451 • 1/2 SM 1/2 AN • Black • Homozygous Polled

Remington Lock N Load 54U
Sire: DMCC/Wood Fully Loaded 39D
Aubreys Black Blaze III

Heavenhill Final Answer 094
Dam: Heavenhill Elixir 166
Heavenhill Elixir CC&7 214

SimAngus™

- Adj. BW: 79 lbs. ■ WW: 812 pounds
- Scrotal: 38.5 cm
- Multi-purpose bull, would be ideal for keeping replacement females to add back into your herd or calves to sell at weaning.
- Calving ease bull with the potential of rapid growth in calves born.
- Sound feet and legs. Extremely flexible and moves well.
- Extremely docile with great temperament.
- Hails from the strong dam lineage from Rita 0M7 OF 6D1 ELIXIR, bought from Wehrmann Angus and used as a foundation female. Her progeny have been outstanding as purebred Angus and as SimAngus™.
- Ranks in the Top 5% in the breed in four categories and ranks in the Top 10% in five categories.
- Don't miss your chance to add this outstanding sire to your lineup.



Sire — DMCC/Wood Fully Loaded 39D

Semen: \$25/unit Semen stored at <https://multigen.net/contact.html>

Trait	CE	BW	WW	YW	ADG	DMI	\$Gain	MCE	Milk	MWW	Stay	DOC	CW	YG	Marb	Fat	REA	Shr	API	TI
EPD	14.2	3	92.8	159.6	.42	1.69	.12	7.8	20.1	66.3	10.7	16	60.4	-.13	.36	-.037	.76	-.13	131.0	87.6
ACC	.40	.41	.40	.40	.40	.29	.34	.21	.14	.22	.31	.38	.38	.30	.36	.33	.35	.04		
%	35	95	10	3	1	99	4	40	85	35	85	15	4	70	60	55	30	99	60	30

EPD as of 2.25.25



TLC Simmental Farm

Rebecca Ellington
Mt. Sterling, KY
859-619-5209

Considerations for Beef on Dairy

by Lilly Platts

Conventional beef cattle and dairy animals, which are primarily Holstein, both contribute positive carcass traits, from tenderness and flavor to muscling. When crossed, fed, and managed well, beef-on-dairy can outperform traditional beef animals in the feedlot and on the rail.

Both the beef and dairy industries can benefit greatly from collaboration, but harnessing the advantages of both beef and dairy cattle requires genetic considerations, and ultimately, overcoming several issues in fed Holstein cattle.

Dr. Dale Woerner, Texas Tech University, discussed beef-on-dairy opportunities and challenges at Fall Focus 2024. Woerner has studied the challenges and benefits of beef-on-dairy cattle extensively through research and carcass evaluation.

Sexed semen has allowed for dairy producers to narrow down their selection decisions, but a large number of bull calves are still born. These steers are fed for beef production, but because they aren't beef cattle, the final product can be less desirable. Breeding these dairy females to beef bulls can add significant value to feeder calves, and also increase profitability in the feedlot.

Woerner explained that the collaboration started with beef producers "renting" dairy females as recipients. This has shifted to producing crossbred beef-on-dairy animals. "Ultimately, today we've transitioned those cattle, which once really looked exclusively like black-and-white Holstein steers and heifers, to crossbreds," he explained. "We

don't know exactly how many of those cattle are coming in because some of them go incognito. In fact, that was the intention from the beginning — to hide them in the beef mix — but we think there is somewhere north of three million of these cattle coming into the market."

Some producers were ahead of the beef-on-dairy trend many years ago, but Woerner shared that the noticeable shift took place around 2017. "We saw a sharp transition of beef semen sales into dairies, replacing dairy semen sales," Woerner said.

This was due to several factors. "The evolution of sexed semen had a lot to do with this, as well as genomic data on the cow side, allowing dairy producers to make better selections for milk production. Ultimately, we started to see more beef semen going to dairies," Woerner shared.

Dairy cattle present a number of challenges in the feedyard and on the rail, from carcass composition to liver abscesses and yield grade. Genetically, these cattle have been bred for generations to produce milk, not meat. "In conventional cattle produced for beef, we emphasize things like growth rates, dressing percentage, muscle to bone ratio, steak shape, and the bright cherry red color of beef we're all familiar with," Woerner said.

While dairy cattle lack many of these traits, they do offer more predictability. "Dairy cattle offer genetic consistency," Woerner explained.

Dairy cattle are physiologically and biologically different from conventional beef animals. They produce more internal fat, which also means they produce more marbling on average. Holstein-beef cross animals are more