

TNT Resolution L436



ASA# 4241868 • 3/4 SM 1/4 AN • Homozygous Black • Homozygous Polled

Gibbs 7056E Southern Comfort
Sire: TNT Assurance J455
Ms NLC Tanker 2071Z

TNT Punch Y260
Dam: TNT Miss A99
TNT Miss X27

SimAngus™

- Resolution was the second-high-selling bull of the TNT Simmental Sale in 2024! He combines the pedigrees of the popular and high-performance bull, TNT Assurance, and the dam of TNT Diversify, another acclaimed performance bull.
- Large-framed bull that is physically impressive in his width, depth, and stands on an exceptional foot. He will add pounds and frame to his calves and keep the structural integrity. His disposition is excellent.
- First calves are hitting the ground this spring and the first reports are positive!
- Outcross black pedigree that will increase frame, performance, structural soundness, and maternal qualities!

Semen: \$40/unit Semen available through owners.

Trait	CE	BW	WW	YW	ADG	DMI	\$Gain	MCE	Milk	MWW	Stay	DOC	CW	YG	Marb	Fat	REA	Shr	API	TI
EPD	11.1	1.3	92.3	146.7	.34	1.53	.04	7.5	30.9	76.9	22.0	11.8	55.8	-.41	.19	-.099	1.11	-.29	141.9	86.1
ACC	.45	.52	.50	.51	.51	.35	.38	.24	.20	.30	.34	.44	.40	.32	.37	.34	.38	.02		
%	75	75	10	10	15	95	60	45	10	4	2	60	10	4	85	2	3	60	40	40

EPD as of 3.7.25



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feed-efficient than purebred Holstein animals. Carbon, and producing carbon-neutral products, is a priority for many companies, and improving the feed efficiency of Holstein feeder calves through crossbreeding presents several opportunities for both industries.

“Ultimately, we see carcasses from crossbred cattle [beef x dairy] that are much better than purebred Holstein. They’re producing carcasses that are a little fatter externally, but that are producing bigger ribeyes, and are more muscular. In the feedlot setting, they’re converting feed to gain at a more efficient rate,” Woerner explained. “They have an improved yield grade, slightly over that of purebred Holstein, because of the larger ribeye area.”

It would make sense to jump to the conclusion that these animals graded lower than beef calves, but Woerner explained that this isn’t the case. “They had the same level of quality and marbling. It’s also worth noting that dairy cattle are leaner than conventional cattle externally, and they produce more marbling on average. These cattle bring very positive attributes to the table,” he added.

Holstein and Holstein-cross cattle carry more internal fat, which doesn’t translate to the standard yield grading system. “Packers know that these cattle still don’t yield as well, which is why they’re continually discounting them based on yield grade,” Woerner shared.

Dairy cattle are genetically more predisposed to produce marbling compared to conventional beef animals, which has also been demonstrated through introducing dairy genetics into beef herds. “Quality grade is improved with beef-on-dairy cattle in comparison to conventional

cattle, but it’s slightly decreased compared to that of Holstein cattle. So, these crossbred cattle don’t grade quite as well as purebred Holstein cattle, but grade better than conventional beef on average,” Woerner explained.

Tenderness and flavor are also areas where Holstein beef outshines the average conventional beef animal. Woerner said, “The fatty acid composition is different in these dairy crossbred cattle than in conventional cattle. They’re producing more fat, including marbling, that tastes more like butter from a chemical standpoint.”

Color is one of the biggest things influencing consumer choice in the grocery store. Bright red meat looks fresher to the consumer’s eye, and is preferred over darker-colored beef. Holstein beef is darker in color by nature, meaning that for many years, the product couldn’t be placed next to conventional beef. Scientifically, this darker color does not indicate a lower-quality product, or any food safety issues, but these packages of beef would remain on the shelves. Crossbreeding has helped solve this issue.

The shape of various cuts of beef have also been a challenge for Holstein beef. Long, skinny steaks and other odd-shaped cuts don’t look as appealing as a conventional cut of beef, and are also not desirable for restaurants. Beef genetics improve these things, making the crossbred beef more appealing to consumers.

Woerner concluded that Holstein cattle have a lot to offer, from tenderness and flavor to consistency. Overcoming issues like red meat yield and liver abscesses can make beef-on-dairy crosses even more beneficial to the industry. ■