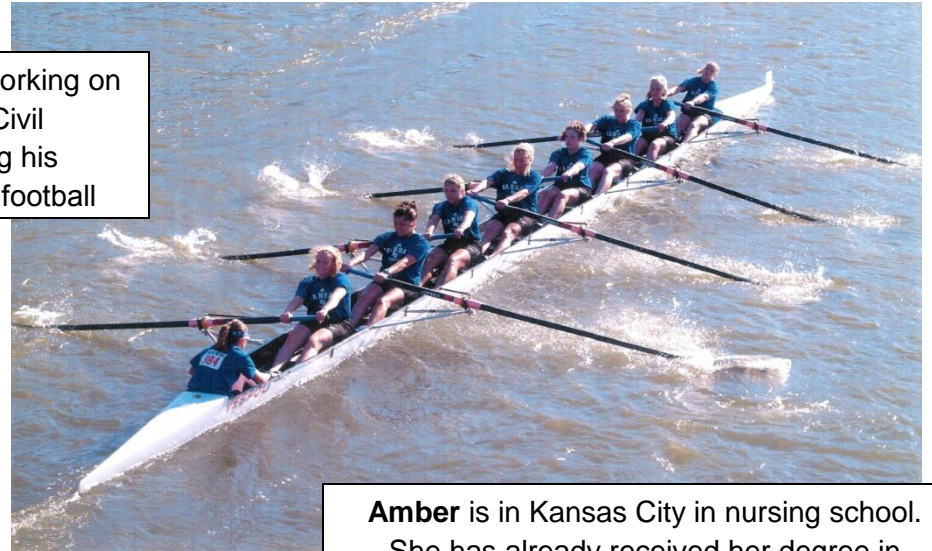








**Brandon** is at Kansas State working on his graduate degrees in Civil Engineering. While earning his Bachelor's degree he played football



**Amber** is in Kansas City in nursing school. She has already received her degree in accounting from the University of Kansas where she participated on the rowing team.



**Darnell** is attending Oklahoma State pursuing a dual degree in industrial engineering and finance while wrestling. This is move that won the state championship last spring.





Heifers start calving in the pens where we can watch them in January. The older cows calve out on stalks in February and March.







WDG's are purchased from ethanol plants within 60 miles. Our mineral and protein pre-mix is purchased exclusively from X-tra Factors , located in Pratt. Roughages and corn are primarily home grown.



We use a variety of feed stuffs, including dry rolled corn, wet distillers grain, ground sudan, grass, and alfalfa hay, and corn and sorghum silage.





Bags are used when the “price is right” and for inventory control. Delivery trucks do not always show up on time.





Our rations are mixed in a mixer box mounted on a truck that delivers the feed to the cattle either in the pens or out on stalks.



Breeding animals carry two dangle ear tags and have freeze branded ID numbers. Calves' ear tags match their dam's ID to facilitate sorting. Then if they make the cut to become a breeding animal they are assigned their own number. The first digit represents the year of birth. The CB is an ownership brand. Registered calves get orange ear tags at birth while commercial calves get yellow tags.



These calves also have a fly tag.



Steers are initially tagged in the right ear and heifers in the left. Feedlot animals get source and age program compliant visual and EID tags at weaning. This gives us a very redundant ID mechanism on our home raised calves.







Breeding animals are freeze branded  
at 10 months of age.

A slurry of dry ice and alcohol is put in  
insulated boxes and the brass brands  
are submerged in the slurry to cool. The  
brand location is shaved and the brands  
are held on for 60 seconds, notice the  
timer in the picture at the right.



Registered breeding animals are ultra sounded for marbling, rib fat, and rump fat at a year of age. Bulls are give a breeding soundness exam before the breeding season.







**Weather in Kansas can be unpredictable and challenging.**



Cows and calves go to grass in late April and stay until October.





We utilize old and new methods to fertilize crops. Manure is spread on irrigated corn fields. Anhydrous ammonia is applied with a strip till unit utilizing auto steer. A typical wheat harvest in Kansas takes place in the middle of June.



Our planter is 40 feet wide and has 16 rows 30" apart. It covers 4.8 acres per mile. The tractor carries 1000 gallons of fertilizer. Most of our spring planted crops are irrigated. We have very good water and are able to apply 18" of water per acre during the summer season.

