

Vaccination and Other Protocols

Birth

Probiotic Paste. Obtain Weight.

One Month of Age

Take DNA sample and GeneSTAR sample.

Two Months of Age

Modified Live Bovishield Gold 5 Vaccine; TriVib 5L Vaccine; Blackleg Vaccine. Brand Calves.

Four Months of Age

De-Horn; Ivomec De-Wormer Paste; Booster shots — TriVib, Bovishield and Blackleg. Wean. Obtain weight.

Twelve Months of Age

TriVib, Bovishield and Ivomec Booster shots. Obtain weight.

Annually thereafter — Bulls only

Yearly booster shots.

Cows & Heifers: 1 Month prior to Breeding

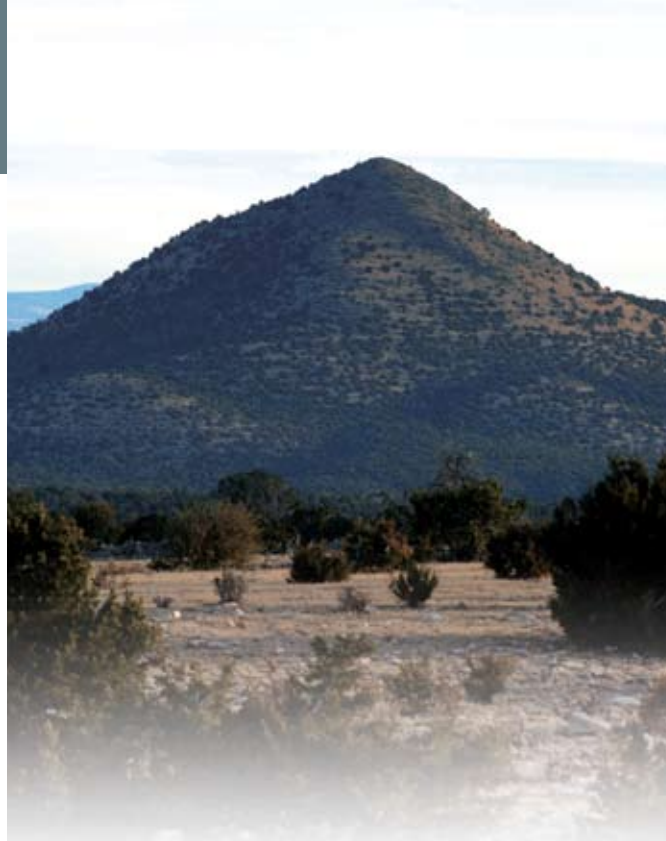
TriVib, Bovishield, Blackleg, Ivomec & Scour shot

Fullblood Wagyu Heifers — 3 Months after Breeding

Scour shot booster

Fullblood Wagyu Heifers — 1 Month before Calving

Scour shot booster



Lone Mountain Cattle Company

The Lone Mountain Cattle Company is a Fullblood Wagyu breeding operation located in Golden, New Mexico at Lone Mountain Ranch. Our goal is to create the best possible genetics of Fullblood Wagyu, and to be a leading U.S. Wagyu producer. By focusing on genetics, our long-range goal is to establish a Fullblood Wagyu herd of 250 to 300 breeding cows. Superior genetics are the key to taking our herd and yours Beyond Prime.

LONE MOUNTAIN RANCH

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LONE
MOUNTAIN
CATTLE
COMPANY

Raising Wagyu



CERTIFIED 100%
W
FULLBLOOD
WAGYU

Raising Wagyu | The Lone Mountain Way

True, there are many traditional “secrets” about raising and feeding Wagyu. Some have reached mythic proportions — i.e., the beer-and-massages tactic in Japan, among others. At Lone Mountain, we have found Wagyu to thrive when raised the same as other Western cattle. That said, we have also found a range of practices to successfully raise this special breed. What follows is a basic rundown of the trade “secrets” we have stumbled upon along the way.

In keeping with the Lone Mountain Ranch mission, we do not use growth hormones, and only feed with vegetarian-type grain products. Antibiotics are only used when animals become sick, at which point they are taken out of the “Natural-Fed” program.

To produce the greatest quality of meat, the rancher cannot hurry Mother Nature along: short feeding rarely pays off. Wagyu marbling genetics do not begin to truly kick in until 20 months of age or so.

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Cover Photo: TF Itohana 2

Calves

Newborn



- Immediately after birth, a healthy dose of probiotics.
- If not sucking in earnest, a healthy dose of powdered colostrum (1/2 gallon AM, 1/2 gallon PM).

Two Weeks



- For two weeks, closely monitor calves twice daily.
- Allow access to a starter rotation of creep feed (18% protein) at 10 days of age.

Four Months



- Weaned at 4 months of age. Free choice creep feeding accessible until 6 months of age.
- After weaning, all calves get free-choice oat hay (or forage sorghum), free-choice molasses (32% protein), and free-choice creep feed

Six Months



- After 6 months, switch from Creep Feed to a Starter Ration (12% protein). Begin with 2 lbs/day and increase gradually to 5, using 1.5% of body weight as a gauge.

Bulls

Until two years old, bulls are given free-choice molasses, free-choice grass, and 2 - 5 lbs/day in grain (using 1.5% of body weight as a gauge). Free-choice oat hay if grass is unavailable.

At two years old, grain is changed to a Finisher Ration. Free-choice oats or alfalfa -- 1 flake daily for every 3 bulls.

Bulls are fed the same as cows with the addition of free-choice molasses. They are fed 5 lbs grain (Finisher Ration), plus free-choice oats and grass, no alfalfa.

Heifers / Cows

Heifers should be 800 lbs or 24 months old before breeding; they can be flushed once before calving, but no more — this builds their immunity to scours, develops milking capability, and insures heifer’s size is sufficient to deliver without difficulty.

First-calf heifers should be grained heavily (5 lbs/day) 30 days prior to calving. No molasses during this time.

Once bred, heifers are kicked out to pasture, allowed free-choice grass (or 10 lbs of alfalfa daily in winter). If no pasture grass, oat hay or sorghum forage.

Cows get 20 lbs of alfalfa every other day and dry grass if available, and if not, oat hay on alternate days. 20 - 30 lbs of forage per cow per day seems to work. In cold weather, a ration of Range Cubes (24% protein) helps.