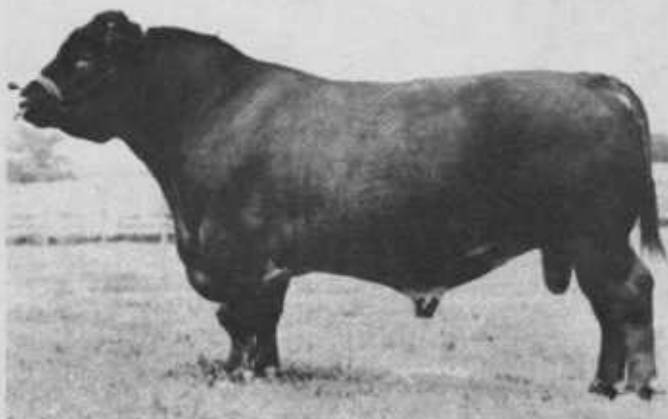
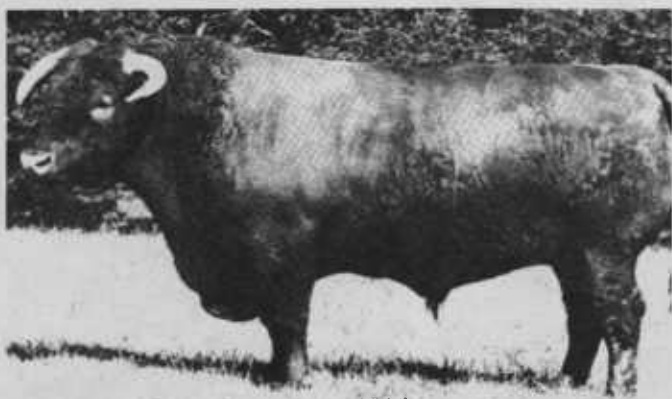


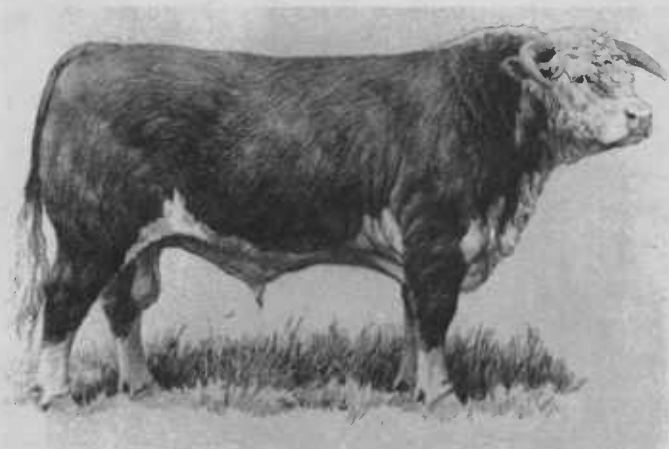
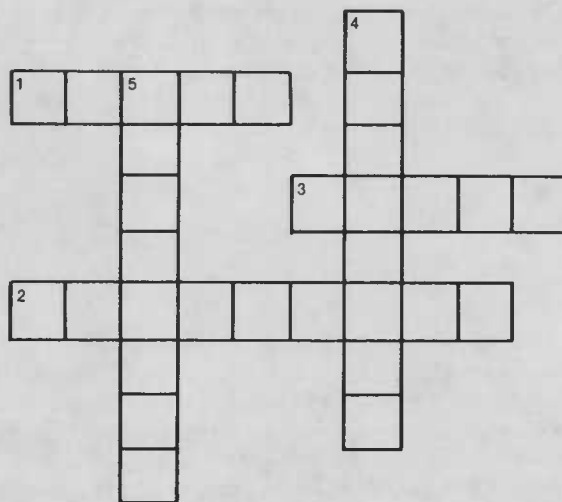
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Beef Cattle Breeds—British

Angus

The Angus breed originated in Scotland and was first imported into the United States in 1873. They are black, polled, and have a smooth coat. Angus are noted for the outstanding, well-marbled beef they produce. They are easy to handle and resistant to disease.

Devon

The Devon breed originated in Devonshire's grass-covered hills in southwestern England. Devon cattle have yellow skin and rich coats of deep red to pale chestnut. Most have medium-sized cream-colored horns with black tips; however, polled Devons are becoming more popular. Colonists brought the Devon to America as early as 1623. For years the "old red cow" supplied settlers with milk, beef, ox teams, and leather.

Galloway

The Galloway breed was developed in southwest Scotland where the climate is moist and chilly. They are black, with long, soft, wavy hair and a thick undercoat. Galloway are polled and are known for their hardiness, carcass quality, and foraging ability.

Hereford

The Hereford breed originated in the county of Hereford, England, and was imported into the United States in 1817. They have red bodies with white faces, briskets, and bellies. Their horns are medium-sized and the animals are docile and easily handled. Herefords are regarded as having superior foraging ability, vigor, and hardiness. They are a very popular breed, especially in the western part of the United States.

Shorthorn

The Shorthorn breed comes from the northeastern coast of England. They are red, roan, or white and have short, refined horns. There is also a Polled Shorthorn breed, but the polled gene is about the only trait different from the Shorthorns. Shorthorns were originally considered dual purpose animals—bred for both meat and milk. The Shorthorn is a popular breed for crossing and is generally of good temperament and is easily handled.

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