

IRISH DEXTER TIMES

Issue 9 / Winter 2019

Legacy Dexter Cattle Breeders



Speedwell Farm

Irish Dexter Times

Legacy Dexter Cattle Breeders

*“Bringing breeders together
to preserve rare, old bloodlines.
Free from modern upgrading.”*

* * *

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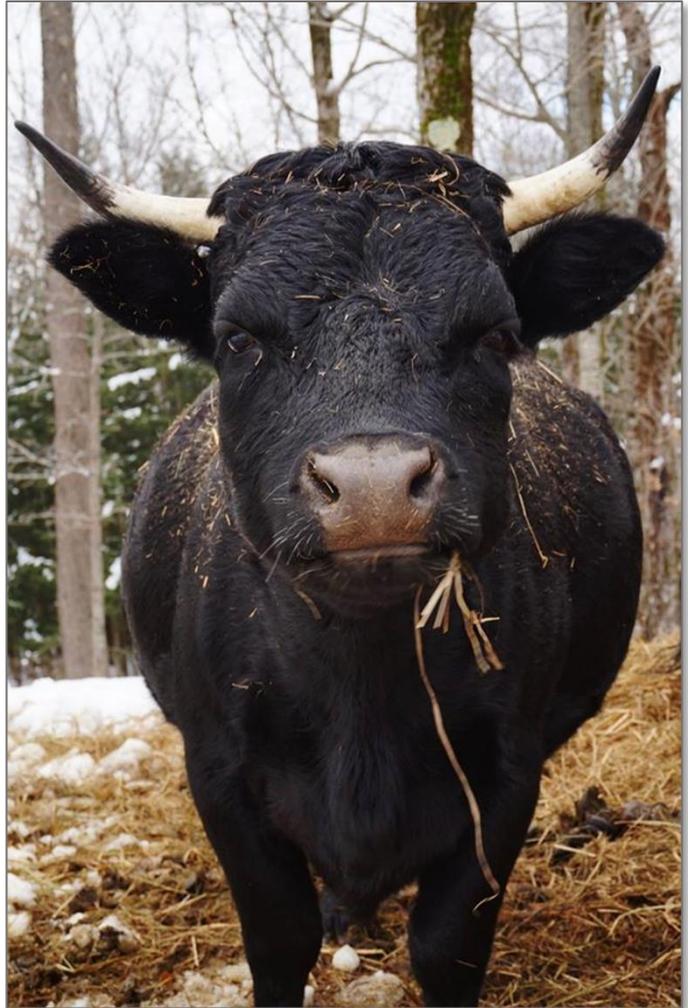
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A Standard Description of the Dexter

Front photo: Speedwell Farm

*President: Michael Mendenhall
Vice President: Shaun Ann Lord
Secretary: Karrie Winebrenner*



The Double D

Welcome Everyone!

This winter has certainly been a cold one!! Temperatures in our northern areas down to -40 F; snow & ice even into the South... With still more to come. We will ALL be ready for spring this year.

Interest in preservation continues to grow, and we are adding new breeders to our effort. We THANK YOU ALL for your help & for all that you do.

- Karrie

And from “DD's Heavens2Betsy” (pictured above)

Happy Gheimhridh!

Irish for Winter

THE BEST BREEDS OF BRITISH STOCK

A Practical Guide for Farmers and Owners of Live Stock in England and the Colonies - 1898

THE KERRY AND DEXTER-KERRY BREEDS OF CATTLE

By John Watson

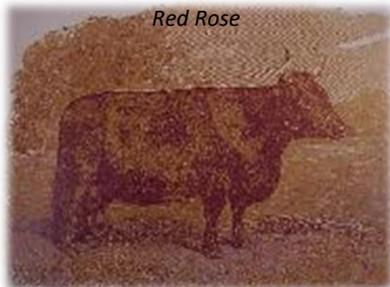
“There is no doubt this is distinctly the poor man’s cow, thriving where no English or Channel Islands breed could get a living, and during extremes of heat and cold is of the hardiest possible constitution. It has beaten all other breeds in the question of milk in proportion to live weight, and, as the Prince of Wales remarked some years ago, produces the finest beef in the world.”

This is the opinion of a disinterested authority on Kerries, whose knowledge of the breed is second to none; and on its practical side it is strikingly borne out by the following facts:- “Red rose,” a seven-year-old Dexter cow, and a good type of her breed, gained the first prize in her class at the “Royal”; she calved at the end of March in one year, and during the following twelvemonth gave a supply of milk which amounted in the aggregate to a weight of 4 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lb., or, measured in the usual way, 983 gals. “Red Rose” is a small cow, as all her breed are, and herself weighs just 9 cwt.; so that during the year she produced more than ten times her own weight. Another cow, also a prize-winner, was, when I saw her, giving 16 quarts daily - a capital return for a small cow; and this, too, in December.

Although this is perhaps an extreme case, it is by no means so exceptional as it would seem, especially among the best examples of the breed. For instance, the writer recently saw a small red cow, the property of Mr. Martin J. Sutton, and winner of the first prize at the “Royal,” which gave her own weight in milk in seventeen days. The butter from the milk of the Kerry is of very high quality, and perhaps the best testimonial to the breed in this connection is that it is now being adopted as the stock animal of several professional dairy farms. As a rule, the cows have remarkably large and well-shaped udders.

That Kerries make good beef is now amply demonstrated, and a splendid steer exhibited at Smithfield fetched £40, killing remarkable well. The beef is fine in grain and rich in flavour. And just now, when there is such a run in favour of small carcasses, no variety of cattle when fat sells more readily, or at a higher price in relation to weight, than the Kerry and Dexter-Kerry. Without here going into the question of the difference in the two breeds, it may be briefly stated that the strong point of the former is its milk-producing qualities; and of the latter, meat and milk producing properties combined. Of the two varieties, however, more hereafter.

There is no thriftier animal in existence than the Kerry; and although it manages to thrive on its bare native hills, it soon responds to better food and conditions when it comes south; for, like its fellow countrymen, it makes a capital emigrant. It has travelled south with every indication that it has come to stay, and it is only to be hoped that its usefulness and thrifty nature will not be spoiled by the over-generous treatment it is now receiving. For farmers, the practical outcome of pampering is that it would lose two chief characteristics - its good milking properties and its hardihood. Some of the chief English herds, however (and, curiously enough, the best breeds of Kerries are now found in England), are running on poor light land, and, beyond hay, get little in the nature of special food. An advantage of the Kerry is that three of them can be kept in place of two cattle of any other breed, and they grow fat on land that would starve a Hereford or a Shorthorn.



In one connection the writer feels confident in prophesying the ascendancy of the Kerry, namely, where one or two cows are kept for supplying a family with milk, or as ornaments in a home paddock. The Jersey or Guernsey usually occupies this position; but, in addition to the care and careful housing these breeds require, the percentage of losses is great - so much so that in the north of England and Scotland the Channel Island breeds are practically out of court. In the more hilly parts of the country it is a question whether the Kerry would not prove a more paying

animal than the poorer class of Shorthorns which now pasture there. As an admirer of the latter breed (living, as I do, in the heart of the Shorthorn country), I believe it to be by far the best breed of British cattle; but when I see it in the hill-country valleys, with good frame, but otherwise a shadow of what it ought to be, - in such cases I am confident the Kerry would prove the better animal. In making this suggestion, I do not mean that it should invade the great belt of pasture occupied by the Ayrshire, an all-round animal which cannot be excelled in its native country.

It is interesting to note that the Kerry has been largely employed in carrying out the plan of renting cows to labourers and cottagers on the hiring-out system - another proof that it is essentially the poor man's cow. Individual cows, originally imported as in-calf heifers at from £7 to £8, have, even after having been fed for years, been sold at a profit. When anyone sees a Kerry for the first time, astonishment is often expressed at the small size of the animal; and it is said that the Royal Dublin Society awarded the prize to a cow measuring only 38 in. at the shoulder, 70 in. in girth, and 42 in. from top of shoulder to setting on of tail.

As its name implies, the Kerry has its original home in Ireland, and it is the most appropriate breed of cattle to the bleak Kerry hills which it pastures. How long it has been in Ireland is not known, and many different accounts are given of its origin. As long ago, however, as a hundred years its merits were known; for when, on a large estate in the county of Cork, an experiment was tried, the Kerry came out best among all the breeds for the quantity of good milk it yielded. And early in the present century, as the outcome of a survey undertaken by the Royal Dublin Society, these cows are praised as good milkers, one weighing 3 cwt. yielding not uncommonly 16 quarts a day.

In that day the Kerry farmers preferred small beasts, as peculiarly capable of enduring hardship and being easily maintained. In fact, it is the small size and the abundant yield of the Kerry that renders it of such value to the small farmers and cotters of Ireland. The keen interest now taken in the breed dates from 1887, when a Herd book was established to promote its interests. It is described originally as a light, neat, active animal, with fine and rather long limbs; narrow rump; fine, small head; lively, projecting eye, full of fire and animation; with a fine white cocked horn, tipped with black; and in colour either black or red.

Another interesting fact in connection with the development of the breed is its recognition by the show authorities. Kerries were first exhibited at the Royal Dublin Society's Show in 1844, but not until 1876 was a distinct class provided for Dexters. Kerries were first provided with a class at the "Royal" in 1862, while by 1889 (at Windsor) the two breeds had so gained in popularity that 136 animals were exhibited. Another important step was when the Smithfield club provided a section for Kerries and Dexter-Kerries, at the same time establishing classes for small breeds. The importance of this step is that by so doing these cattle were for the first time recognised as beef-producers. In this connection, and in confirmation of the opinion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, quoted at the beginning of this chapter, it may be mentioned that after the Smithfield Show of 1890 a three-year-old Kerry heifer was followed to the butcher, where it was stated that a more useful or satisfactory carcass had never been seen, the lean meat being juicy, of fine colour, and full of "nature." The live-weight was 10 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lb., and the dressed carcass weighed 726 lb, showing a percentage of dressed carcass to live-weight of 61'84. The fore-quarters weighed 23 st. 4 lb, and the hindquarters 21 st. 7 lb. Kerries are now more and more in request for crossing with larger breeds (such, for instance, as the Aberdeen-Angus) for the production of "small beef." Whether at home or abroad, Kerries have always fattened well, and the beef is nicely marbled. In fact, the Kerry is, both as a milker and as a beef-producer, equal, if not superior, to any other breed of British cattle.

An important variety of the Kerry is the Dexter-Kerry, an animal that differs from the parent stock mainly in roundness of form and shortness of leg; it is also larger. Whether this variety was produced by selection, or whether size has been obtained by crossing with some larger breed, it is impossible to say. Suffice it that an animal has been produced feeding up to a wonderful depth and thickness, on a compact frame; and it has been said of a Dexter-Kerry that it presents the appearance of a grand Shorthorn seen through the wrong end of a telescope. Whatever else the Dexter may be, it is an improved "Kerry," and the quotation which follows conveys a practical description of this black diamond. It is "a Kerry pressed down, flattened, moulded, smoothed, and widened into a plump, dumpty little beast, with a softer and somewhat larger head, and short, straight posts of legs, which give her a dwarf-like appearance. With the exception of one or two points, the transformation is complete; in fact, there is nothing now left but the horns to identify her with her original family. To sum up, the Kerry may be described as a picturesque, hardy, mountain goat-cow; the Dexter as a quaint-looking little domestic cream-ewer; and both breeds as the *crème de la crème* of the dairy, and *bonne bouche* of our 'English roast beef.'"

The following are the standard descriptions of the Kerry and Dexter-Kerry:- The Kerry cow should be long, level and deep; her colour black; her head long and fine; her horn fine at base, mottled or white, tipped with black, upright and cocked; her eye soft and prominent, her bone fine; her coat like satin in summer, in winter long and thick; her udder should be soft and large, but not fleshy, protruding well under the belly, the teats being placed square and well apart, the milk veins prominent and large; the tail should be well put on, and have at the end long fine black hair. The Kerry cow should not weigh over 900 lb. live-weight when in breeding condition. A small amount of white on the udder and under line not to disqualify. The bull should be whole black, without a white hair; should have a long head, wide between the eyes, of masculine character; throat clean; horns medium length, mottled or white, with black tips, turned backwards; withers fine; back straight from withers to setting-on of tail, which should be long, fine, tipped with black hairs. The Kerry bull should not weigh over 1000 lb. live-weight when in breeding condition.

The Dexter is essentially both a milk-producing and a beef-making breed and both these points should, in judging, be taken into consideration. Bulls, whole black or whole red (the two colours being of equal merit); black with white on udder, or red with white on bag. The extension of the white of the udder slightly along the inside of flank or underside of belly, or a little white on end of tail, shall not be held to disqualify an animal which answers all other essentials of this standard description:- Head short and broad, with great width between eyes, and tapering gracefully towards muzzle, which should be large, with wide-distended nostrils. Eyes bright, prominent, and of a kind and placid expression. Neck short, deep, and thick, and well set into the shoulders, which, when viewed in front, should be wide, showing thickness through the heart, the breast coming well forward. The horns should be short and moderately thick, springing well from the head with an inward and slightly upward curve. Shoulders of medium thickness, full and well filled-in behind; hips wide; quarters thick and deep; back straight; ribs deep and well sprung, flat and wide across loins, well ribbed-up, straight underline; udder well forward and broad behind, with well-placed teats of moderate size; legs short (especially from knee to fetlock), strong and well placed under body, which should be as close to the ground as possible; tail well set-on, and level with back. The skin should be soft and mellow, and handle well; hide not too thin; hair fine, plentiful, and silky. Dexter bulls should not exceed 900 lb. live-weight when in breeding condition. Dexter cows should not exceed 800 lb. live-weight when in breeding condition.

Who Am I?



Answer cont. from Issue 8

If you guessed Wee Gaelic Ms Fermoy, Congratulations, you got it! We did play around with the photo a bit.... The above picture, taken at Paradise Farm is the original. Sadly, we will never get to see Fermoy's beautiful horns as she was dehorned as a calf. But now thanks to photo-shop, we can picture her as she might have appeared; sporting her granddaughter's horns.

Ms Fermoy, the foundation cow of the new "Red-Polled Dexter", was bred exclusively to modern up-graded bulls throughout her early productive years. Namely Saltaire Platinum (polled), a Platinum son, & a grandson of Lucifer of Knotting (red). Located by pedigree, this Legacy cow was purchased by Judy Sponaugle & Gene Bowen in her later years with the hope of producing a pure-bred calf to carry on her rare bloodline. Sadly, she proved unable to carry another calf to term & the decision was made to have her flushed. Thanks to their dedication we now have Legacy Eve of Paradise & her offspring to carry on this remarkable line.



Ms Fermoy was the last surviving red Legacy Dexter when she passed at 19 yrs old.

USING IVF TO PRESERVE DEXTERS

My first experience with developing Dexter embryos for a preservation effort was a number of years ago, with a cow named Wee Gaelic Ms. Fermoy. She was the only cow with a Legacy pedigree that was Red in color, and at the age of 18 had aborted two calves around the first trimester. Examined by my local vet, it was determined her uterus was so damaged and scarred she could no longer retain a fetus. Gene Bowen, a fellow breeder, told me of a Veterinarian a couple hours from his farm whose specialty was bovine reproduction services. It was agreed that Gene would take Ms. Fermoy to his farm, coddle her to excellent physical condition, and deliver her to the Southside Animal Hospital where Dr. Pete Fulper began preparations for an embryo flush. After two flushes, there were six viable embryos flushed with one being transplanted immediately to Gene's cow Bambi of Paradise. Eventually the first Ms. Fermoy calf was born and named Legacy Eve of Paradise.

The next project was to preserve the Colorado line. Unfortunately, there are no Colorado dwarfs left today. But not all is lost for the dwarf. What we do have is a handful of straws left from Anton of Mt. Carmel. Anton was a dun dwarf bull born in 1984. Anton is not from the Colorado herd and has no Colorado animals behind him, but he does descend from the same herds that made up the Colorado herd. With our goal to continue to keep the Colorado herd closed (as it has been for over 50 years), we will be using some of the Colorado herd animals to form this new branch, including Anton of Mt. Carmel.

In 2017 an attempt to flush an elderly Colorado cow was not successful, and Dr. Fulper suggested we consider an invitro fertilization process which might be more successful. Mike Mendenhall and I worked together to develop this project, and another attempt at an AI breeding recently resulted in a bull calf. Unfortunately, he was not a dwarf. With two failed attempts for a dwarf, it was clear the risk was too great to continue with so few straws left. So in 2018, we turned to Trans Ova and invitro fertilization.

With an embryo flush from a donor cow, the cow is given hormones and multiple eggs are produced. They are then fertilized and allowed to develop for 7 days before being flushed from the cow and immediately placed in recipient cows or frozen for later use.

With the invitro fertilization process, the donor cow is given injections of hormones for three days, and then multiple oocytes (eggs) are flushed and fertilized in a petri dish. The benefit of this method is that multiple cows can be flushed on the same day, and all oocytes produced can be fertilized with one straw of semen, thereby preserving rare semen.

I discussed the idea with Mike Mendenhall, and it was decided to choose two of the aging Colorado cows for the procedure. The process was initiated with Trans Ova in Hagerstown, Maryland. and hormones were administered to the cows by injection for three days in succession, then both cows were delivered on the scheduled date for the flush to the Trans Ova laboratory location. They were unloaded immediately upon arrival, moved through a holding area into a room where both were placed in head gates. In less than 20 minutes the oocytes were flushed from the cows. They were then fertilized in a petri dish and spent a week in an incubator. After a week in the incubator the embryos were overnighted to Trans Ova in Chillicothe, Missouri. At the same time 2 cows in Iowa were given a full Cider protocol to bring them into heat at the proper time. The 2 cows from Iowa were then brought to the facility and were implanted with the embryos. There were 5 resulting viable embryos. One of them was of questionable quality and it did not make it. One cow is currently carrying a successfully implanted embryo and 3 more embryos are frozen that will be implanted next summer when the recipient cows are ready. We have plans to do this again in future as well as possibly using sexed semen to try and get more heifers in the Colorado herd.

-Judy Sponaule



Ella is a cow descending from polled lines. She, and several others like her, are helping to preserve some of the rarest Legacy blood lines by acting as carriers for embryos obtained from Colorado lines

Celebrating a Grand Matriarch

Jan of Old Orchard celebrated her 23rd birthday on January 20th this year. She along with her friend Dolly of Old Orchard, joined the Chautauqua herd in 1996 at just 4 mos. of age. Marcia Read dehorned almost all of the Old Orchard herd and bottle fed the calves, so Jan and Dolly were both very friendly and halter-trained when they arrived.

A quiet, timid cow, Jan produced a number of fine heifers and several bull calves including Chautauqua Voldemort, and Chautauqua Fintan. Her owner Shaun Lord reports she is in good health; slick, eats well and spends the brutal NY winters in her own 16' by 16' deeply bedded stall. Jan's pedigree is heavily Peerless and Malach.

How do you celebrate such a happy day?

Apples, a back rub, and an extra scoop of grain of course.



Jan of Old Orchard
L00111TH-96HH

Photos:

Top - Taken at 23 yrs

Left - Taken at 9 yrs

Far Right - Progeny



Chautauqua Fintan



Chautauqua Voldemort



Chautauqua Sorcha



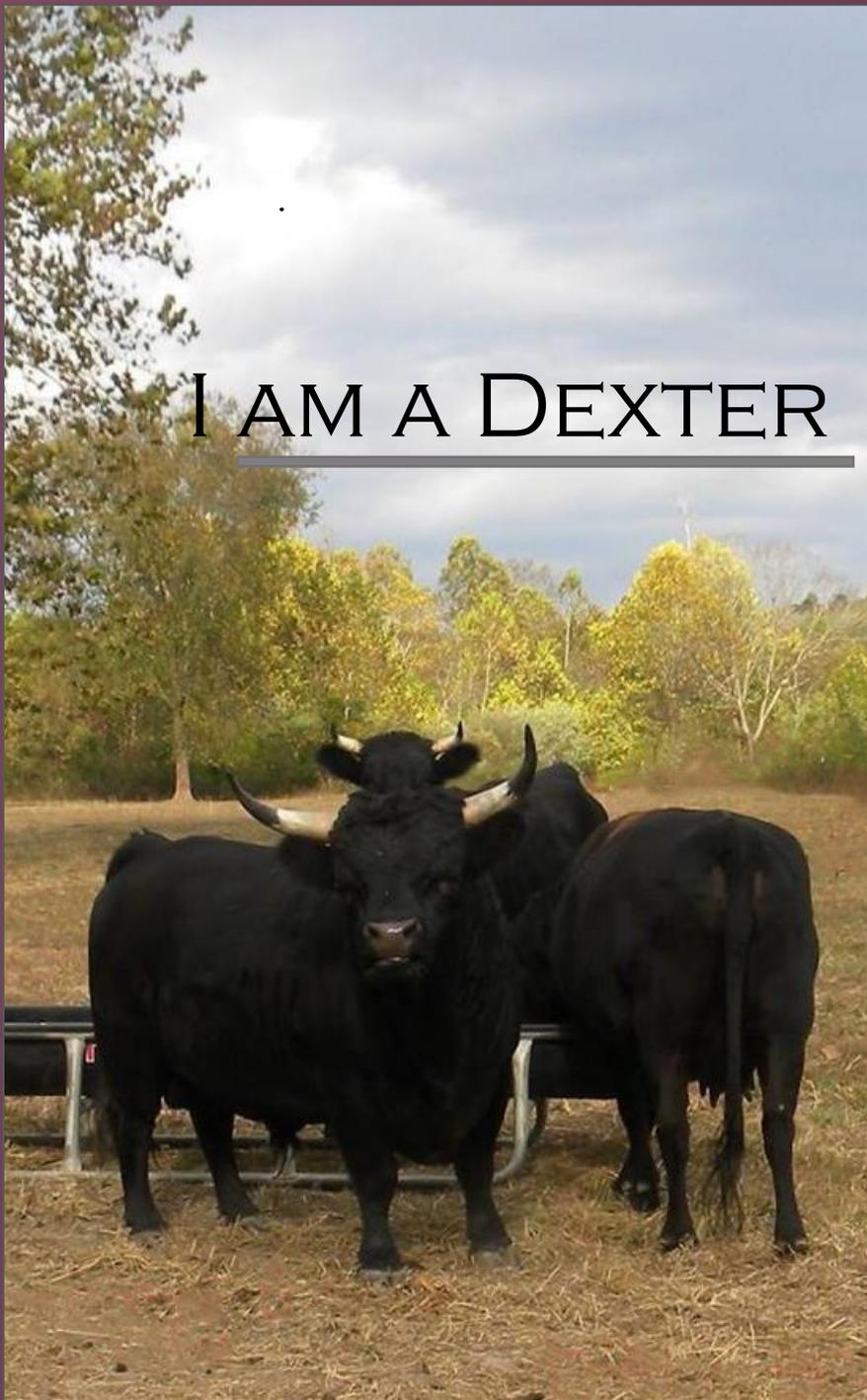
Chautauqua Jody



Chautauqua Aislinn

BLUE MOUNTAIN QUIVER

I AM A DEXTER



Traditional Horned
Preservation Bloodlines
Legacy Registration
#L01604TH-13HH

Dwarf Dexter Bull
Chondrodysplasia Carrier
39 in at hip

Bringing together so many great
old names like Clove Brook,
Bedford, o'Briar Hill, Cranworth
& lots of Old Orchard.

Sire: Macbeth of Paradise
Dam: Old Orchard Dream

DOB: Aug 30, 2013

QUIVER CREEK FARM
HOHENWALD, TENNESSEE

Look at those Horns!

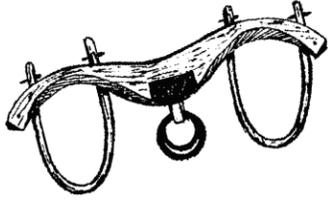


*Quiver is a great bull, just an all-around quiet guy.
He enjoys his five ladies, his food, and is a good dad to all
of his babies.*

*We wanted pet like cows, when we started years ago.
I couldn't have asked for a better breed to fulfil that
dream than a DEXTER.*

We enjoy them so much.

- Lisa Reilly



Homesteaders' Nook

Bits of Know-How to Make Life Just a Little Easier

-For these cold winter months



Lake Port Farm

Re-purpose IBC totes into these durable calf huts. Easy to make – Just cut an opening in the side with a Sawzall making sure to grind down any sharp edges. Then put a cover on the bottom so they don't get their legs caught between the plastic & the metal cage around it.

The huts sit 6" off the ground & are light enough to be moved by hand or by a tractor with pallet forks. Filled with straw, they provide great shelter for young calves & can stand up to winter's high winds & freezing temps. Best of all, cows can't get inside to mess them up. No nails or screws to loosen & drop to the ground. Lined up they also make a great wind break for mothers sleeping right outside.



*Thanks
Hans Peterson*

Plastic Disease?

Reminder - Be sure to remove all plastic netting & twine from hay bales before putting out for your cattle. Pieces can build up in the rumen sometimes leading to fatal blockages & bloat.

No more breaking ice in the morning!

If you have a cow who likes to take the heater out of the water tank - Try this: Plastic pipe keeps electric cord in place & out of reach. Drill holes & securely bolt straps to tank. Be sure to use rubber washers when attaching to keep from having leaks.

**Water heaters should always be plugged into a properly wired GFI outlet.



AI Bulls

Legacy Dexter Cattle Breeders

Traditionally Bred Irish Dexter Bulls for the Preservation Breeder

Brenn of Paradise

[L00062TH-04HH](#)

Traditional Horned
Pure Black (ED/ED B/B)
A2/A2 beta casein
Chondro carrier / PHA Free
39" hip height at 3 years

Excellent Conformation/Temperament
Top scores for fertility 40 mil sperm/straw

Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis and Texas A&M



Gene Bowen \$25/straw
genebo16@msn.com \$225/10

SF Ferdinand

[L17853TH-05HH](#)



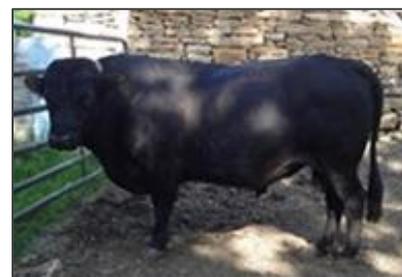
Traditional Horned
Dun carries Red (ED/E+ b/b)
A2/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
47" at the hip at 9 years
63" from shoulder to pins
Calm, Even temperament
Dark Mahogany
Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis and Texas A&M
Ph: 716-965-2502 / 716-673-5379

Shaun Ann Lord \$30/straw
lordmike@me.com

Ace of Clove Brook

[L00280TH-03HH](#)

Traditional Horned
Black carries Dun (ED/ED B/b)
A2/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
Excellent Disposition
48" at the hip 92" overall length
55" from shoulder to pins
Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis and Texas A&M
Ph: 716-965-2502 / 716-673-5379



Shaun Ann Lord \$30/straw
lordmike@me.com

West Wind Thomas

[L00384TH-01HH](#)



Traditional Horned
Black carries Dun and Red (ED/E+ B/b)
A2/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
47" at the hip at 10 years
Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis and Texas A&M
Ph: 716-965-2502 / 716-673-5379

Shaun Ann Lord \$30/straw
lordmike@me.com

Legacy Mendenhall Ollathir

[L01626LH-13HH](#)

Legacy Horned
Black does not carry red or dun (ED/ED B/B)
A1/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
41" at hip at 2 years
Very high fertility
Great disposition
Genotyped and parentage verified, UCD

\$50/Straw (\$25 for Traditional preservation)



Craig Turpin \$30/straw
craigaturpin@gmail.com

LP Lir

[L01652TH-13HH](#)



Traditional Horned
Red carries Dun (E+/E+ B/b)
A1/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
41" at hip at 2 years
Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis

\$50/Straw (\$25 for Traditional preservation)

Craig Turpin \$30/straw
craigaturpin@gmail.com

AI Bulls

Legacy Dexter Cattle Breeders

Traditionally Bred Irish Dexter Bulls for the Preservation Breeder

Max of the Double D

[L00115TH-00HH](#)

Traditional Horned
Black does not carry red/dun (ED/ED B/B)
A2/A1 - Beta Casein
Chondro carrier / PHA Free
39" at hip at 4 years
846 lb. at 4 years
Triple Purpose – Milk, Meat, & Draft
Smooth Coat
Excellent Temperament
Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis VGL: LEG115

Quality tested
Semen tested for Export.



Jody Jess \$30/straw
jessracin@comcast.net \$250/10

LP Ross

[L01958TH-14HH](#)



Traditional Horned
Red does not carry dun (E+/E+ B/B)
A1/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
44" at hip at 4 years
Very gentle disposition
Genotyped and parentage verified, UC Davis
\$50/Straw (\$25 for Traditional preservation)
30 million per straw concentration
*Female sexed straws – limited supply *
\$150/Straw (\$75 for Traditional preservation)
4 million per straw concentration

Craig Turpin
craigaturpin@gmail.com

Legacy Mendenhall Mickey

[L01737LH-14HH](#)

Legacy Horned
Dun
A1/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
39" at hip at 3 years
Genotyped and parentage verified, UC Davis

\$50/Straw (\$25 for Traditional preservation)
30 million per straw concentration

*Female sexed straws – limited supply *
\$150/Straw (\$75 for Traditional preservation)
4 million per straw concentration



Craig Turpin
craigaturpin@gmail.com

Armstrong of Paradise

[L00697TH-10HH](#)



Traditional Horned
Pure Black (ED/ED B/B)
A2/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
41.5" hip and shoulder height at 2 years
Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis and Texas A&M

Gene Bowen \$25/straw
genebo16@msn.com \$225/10

Adam One of Paradise

[L01899TH-14HH](#)

Traditional Horned
Black carries Red (ED/E+ B/B)
A2/A2 beta casein
Non-chondro / PHA Free
43" shoulder height at 3 years
Genotyped and parentage verified,
UC Davis and Texas A&M



Gene Bowen \$25/straw
genebo16@msn.com \$225/10

Knobley Macklynn

[L01909TH-14HH](#)



Traditional Horned
Red carries Dun (e/e b/b)
A2/A2 beta casein
Chondro Carrier / PHA free
Genotyped and Parentage verified, UCD
Gentle temperament

Shaun Mooney \$50/straw
oxenyoke@yahoo.com

AI Bulls

Legacy Dexter Cattle Breeders

Traditionally Bred Irish Dexter Bulls for the Preservation Breeder

Fairy Hill Peter

[L00081LH-87HH](#)

Legacy Horned
Dun (ED/ED b/b)
-does not carry Red
Non-Chondro / PHA Free
Not homozygous for A2 beta casein
A1/A1 -or- A1/A2 (untested)

Tri-Purpose Bull
Old dairy bloodlines
Excellent Udders
High Milk Production
Genotype On File - UC Davis

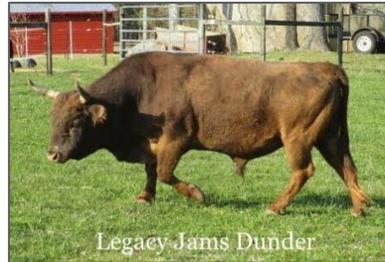
Limited Quantity Available
*LDCB Members ONLY
*Legacy Horned females ONLY



Judy Sponaule
LegacyDatabase@aol.com \$25/straw

Legacy Jams Dunder

[L00083LH-06HH](#)



Legacy Horned
Dun (ED/ED b/b)
A2/A2 beta casein
Non-Chondro / PHA Free

Tri-Purpose Bull
Beefy build / Deep Bodied
Good legs & feet
Throws small calves
Excellent Temperament
Genotyped and parentage verified, UC Davis

Preservation Breeders Pricing
Up to 2 straws per each Trad Female \$20 ea
Up to 2 straws per each Leg Female \$10 ea

Gene Bowen
genebo16@msn.com \$40/straw

BHD Buckhill AC Reilly

[LF37079TH-16HH](#)

Traditional Horned
Black / Black
A2/A2 beta casein
Kappa Casein AB / Beta Lactoglobulin BB
Non-chondro / PHA Free

Sire: Ace of Clove Brook
Super gentle bull, easy to handle
Produces small & very long body calves
46" hip height at 2 yrs
Genotyped and parentage verified
VGL Case# NC37079

Limited Quantity Available



Jody Jess
jessracin@comcast.net \$30/straw
\$125/5

AI List - LDCB

Preservation Bloodlines ONLY

- *LH / Legacy Horned
- *TH / Traditional Horned

Members must provide the following to list on this page.

Legacy Registration #
Chondro/PHA status
Genotype & PV info
Pricing

* Contact us -
Early bull not genotyped/PV?

Send information & inquiries to
legacybreeders@gmail.com

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Calving Table

Based on 283-day Gestation

Legacy Dexter Cattle Breeders

Service	Calf Due										
Jan 1	Oct 10	Mar 1	Dec 8	May 1	Feb 7	Jul 1	Apr 9	Sep 1	Jun 10	Nov 1	Aug 10
Jan 2	Oct 11	Mar 2	Dec 9	May 2	Feb 8	Jul 2	Apr 10	Sep 2	Jun 11	Nov 2	Aug 11
Jan 3	Oct 12	Mar 3	Dec 10	May 3	Feb 9	Jul 3	Apr 11	Sep 3	Jun 12	Nov 3	Aug 12
Jan 4	Oct 13	Mar 4	Dec 11	May 4	Feb 10	Jul 4	Apr 12	Sep 4	Jun 13	Nov 4	Aug 13
Jan 5	Oct 14	Mar 5	Dec 12	May 5	Feb 11	Jul 5	Apr 13	Sep 5	Jun 14	Nov 5	Aug 14
Jan 6	Oct 15	Mar 6	Dec 13	May 6	Feb 12	Jul 6	Apr 14	Sep 6	Jun 15	Nov 6	Aug 15
Jan 7	Oct 16	Mar 7	Dec 14	May 7	Feb 13	Jul 7	Apr 15	Sep 7	Jun 16	Nov 7	Aug 16
Jan 8	Oct 17	Mar 8	Dec 15	May 8	Feb 14	Jul 8	Apr 16	Sep 8	Jun 17	Nov 8	Aug 17
Jan 9	Oct 18	Mar 9	Dec 16	May 9	Feb 15	Jul 9	Apr 17	Sep 9	Jun 18	Nov 9	Aug 18
Jan 10	Oct 19	Mar 10	Dec 17	May 10	Feb 16	Jul 10	Apr 18	Sep 10	Jun 19	Nov 10	Aug 19
Jan 11	Oct 20	Mar 11	Dec 18	May 11	Feb 17	Jul 11	Apr 19	Sep 11	Jun 20	Nov 11	Aug 20
Jan 12	Oct 21	Mar 12	Dec 19	May 12	Feb 18	Jul 12	Apr 20	Sep 12	Jun 21	Nov 12	Aug 21
Jan 13	Oct 22	Mar 13	Dec 20	May 13	Feb 19	Jul 13	Apr 21	Sep 13	Jun 22	Nov 13	Aug 22
Jan 14	Oct 23	Mar 14	Dec 21	May 14	Feb 20	Jul 14	Apr 22	Sep 14	Jun 23	Nov 14	Aug 23
Jan 15	Oct 24	Mar 15	Dec 22	May 15	Feb 21	Jul 15	Apr 23	Sep 15	Jun 24	Nov 15	Aug 24
Jan 16	Oct 25	Mar 16	Dec 23	May 16	Feb 22	Jul 16	Apr 24	Sep 16	Jun 25	Nov 16	Aug 25
Jan 17	Oct 26	Mar 17	Dec 24	May 17	Feb 23	Jul 17	Apr 25	Sep 17	Jun 26	Nov 17	Aug 26
Jan 18	Oct 27	Mar 18	Dec 25	May 18	Feb 24	Jul 18	Apr 26	Sep 18	Jun 27	Nov 18	Aug 27
Jan 19	Oct 28	Mar 19	Dec 26	May 19	Feb 25	Jul 19	Apr 27	Sep 19	Jun 28	Nov 19	Aug 28
Jan 20	Oct 29	Mar 20	Dec 27	May 20	Feb 26	Jul 20	Apr 28	Sep 20	Jun 29	Nov 20	Aug 29
Jan 21	Oct 30	Mar 21	Dec 28	May 21	Feb 27	Jul 21	Apr 29	Sep 21	Jun 30	Nov 21	Aug 30
Jan 22	Oct 31	Mar 22	Dec 29	May 22	Feb 28	Jul 22	Apr 30	Sep 22	Jul 1	Nov 22	Aug 31
Jan 23	Nov 1	Mar 23	Dec 30	May 23	Mar 1	Jul 23	May 1	Sep 23	Jul 2	Nov 23	Sep 1
Jan 24	Nov 2	Mar 24	Dec 31	May 24	Mar 2	Jul 24	May 2	Sep 24	Jul 3	Nov 24	Sep 2
Jan 25	Nov 3	Mar 25	Jan 1	May 25	Mar 3	Jul 25	May 3	Sep 25	Jul 4	Nov 25	Sep 3
Jan 26	Nov 4	Mar 26	Jan 2	May 26	Mar 4	Jul 26	May 4	Sep 26	Jul 5	Nov 26	Sep 4
Jan 27	Nov 5	Mar 27	Jan 3	May 27	Mar 5	Jul 27	May 5	Sep 27	Jul 6	Nov 27	Sep 5
Jan 28	Nov 6	Mar 28	Jan 4	May 28	Mar 6	Jul 28	May 6	Sep 28	Jul 7	Nov 28	Sep 6
Jan 29	Nov 7	Mar 29	Jan 5	May 29	Mar 7	Jul 29	May 7	Sep 29	Jul 8	Nov 29	Sep 7
Jan 30	Nov 8	Mar 30	Jan 6	May 30	Mar 8	Jul 30	May 8	Sep 30	Jul 9	Nov 30	Sep 8
Jan 31	Nov 9	Mar 31	Jan 7	May 31	Mar 9	Jul 31	May 9	Oct 1	Jul 10	Dec 1	Sep 9
Feb 1	Nov 10	Apr 1	Jan 8	Jun 1	Mar 10	Aug 1	May 10	Oct 2	Jul 11	Dec 2	Sep 10
Feb 2	Nov 11	Apr 2	Jan 9	Jun 2	Mar 11	Aug 2	May 11	Oct 3	Jul 12	Dec 3	Sep 11
Feb 3	Nov 12	Apr 3	Jan 10	Jun 3	Mar 12	Aug 3	May 12	Oct 4	Jul 13	Dec 4	Sep 12
Feb 4	Nov 13	Apr 4	Jan 11	Jun 4	Mar 13	Aug 4	May 13	Oct 5	Jul 14	Dec 5	Sep 13
Feb 5	Nov 14	Apr 5	Jan 12	Jun 5	Mar 14	Aug 5	May 14	Oct 6	Jul 15	Dec 6	Sep 14
Feb 6	Nov 15	Apr 6	Jan 13	Jun 6	Mar 15	Aug 6	May 15	Oct 7	Jul 16	Dec 7	Sep 15
Feb 7	Nov 16	Apr 7	Jan 14	Jun 7	Mar 16	Aug 7	May 16	Oct 8	Jul 17	Dec 8	Sep 16
Feb 8	Nov 17	Apr 8	Jan 15	Jun 8	Mar 17	Aug 8	May 17	Oct 9	Jul 18	Dec 9	Sep 17
Feb 9	Nov 18	Apr 9	Jan 16	Jun 9	Mar 18	Aug 9	May 18	Oct 10	Jul 19	Dec 10	Sep 18
Feb 10	Nov 19	Apr 10	Jan 17	Jun 10	Mar 19	Aug 10	May 19	Oct 11	Jul 20	Dec 11	Sep 19
Feb 11	Nov 20	Apr 11	Jan 18	Jun 11	Mar 20	Aug 11	May 20	Oct 12	Jul 21	Dec 12	Sep 20
Feb 12	Nov 21	Apr 12	Jan 19	Jun 12	Mar 21	Aug 12	May 21	Oct 13	Jul 22	Dec 13	Sep 21
Feb 13	Nov 22	Apr 13	Jan 20	Jun 13	Mar 22	Aug 13	May 22	Oct 14	Jul 23	Dec 14	Sep 22
Feb 14	Nov 23	Apr 14	Jan 21	Jun 14	Mar 23	Aug 14	May 23	Oct 15	Jul 24	Dec 15	Sep 23
Feb 15	Nov 24	Apr 15	Jan 22	Jun 15	Mar 24	Aug 15	May 24	Oct 16	Jul 25	Dec 16	Sep 24
Feb 16	Nov 25	Apr 16	Jan 23	Jun 16	Mar 25	Aug 16	May 25	Oct 17	Jul 26	Dec 17	Sep 25
Feb 17	Nov 26	Apr 17	Jan 24	Jun 17	Mar 26	Aug 17	May 26	Oct 18	Jul 27	Dec 18	Sep 26
Feb 18	Nov 27	Apr 18	Jan 25	Jun 18	Mar 27	Aug 18	May 27	Oct 19	Jul 28	Dec 19	Sep 27
Feb 19	Nov 28	Apr 19	Jan 26	Jun 19	Mar 28	Aug 19	May 28	Oct 20	Jul 29	Dec 20	Sep 28
Feb 20	Nov 29	Apr 20	Jan 27	Jun 20	Mar 29	Aug 20	May 29	Oct 21	Jul 30	Dec 21	Sep 29
Feb 21	Nov 30	Apr 21	Jan 28	Jun 21	Mar 30	Aug 21	May 30	Oct 22	Jul 31	Dec 22	Sep 30
Feb 22	Dec 1	Apr 22	Jan 29	Jun 22	Mar 31	Aug 22	May 31	Oct 23	Aug 1	Dec 23	Oct 1
Feb 23	Dec 2	Apr 23	Jan 30	Jun 23	Apr 1	Aug 23	Jun 1	Oct 24	Aug 2	Dec 24	Oct 2
Feb 24	Dec 3	Apr 24	Jan 31	Jun 24	Apr 2	Aug 24	Jun 2	Oct 25	Aug 3	Dec 25	Oct 3
Feb 25	Dec 4	Apr 25	Feb 1	Jun 25	Apr 3	Aug 25	Jun 3	Oct 26	Aug 4	Dec 26	Oct 4
Feb 26	Dec 5	Apr 26	Feb 2	Jun 26	Apr 4	Aug 26	Jun 4	Oct 27	Aug 5	Dec 27	Oct 5
Feb 27	Dec 6	Apr 27	Feb 3	Jun 27	Apr 5	Aug 27	Jun 5	Oct 28	Aug 6	Dec 28	Oct 6
Feb 28	Dec 7	Apr 28	Feb 4	Jun 28	Apr 6	Aug 28	Jun 6	Oct 29	Aug 7	Dec 29	Oct 7
		Apr 29	Feb 5	Jun 29	Apr 7	Aug 29	Jun 7	Oct 30	Aug 8	Dec 30	Oct 8
		Apr 30	Feb 6	Jun 30	Apr 8	Aug 30	Jun 8	Oct 31	Aug 9	Dec 31	Oct 9
						Aug 31	Jun 9				

A Standard Description of the Dexter



Chondro bull – Walnut Lawn Shadwell



Chondro cow - Odetta of Sussex



Non-chondro bull - SF Ferdinand



Non-chondro cow - Legacy Blue Tully

1. The Dexter is essentially both a milk-producing and a beef making breed, and both these points should, in judging, be taken into consideration.
2. Colour.--Bulls.-Whole black or whole red (the two colours being of equal merit). A little white on organs of generation not to disqualify an animal which answers all other essentials of this standard description. Cows.-Whole black or whole red (the two colours being of equal merit). Black with white on the udder, or red with white on bag. The extension of the white of the udder slightly along the inside of flank or under side of the belly, or a little white on end of tail, shall not be held to disqualify an animal which answers all other essentials of this standard description.
3. Head AND Neck.--Head short and broad, with great width between the eyes, and tapering gracefully towards muzzle, which should be large, with wide distended nostrils. Eyes bright, prominent, and of a kind and placid expression. Neck short, deep and thick, and well set into the shoulders, which, when viewed in front, should be wide, showing thickness through the heart, the breast coming well forward.
- Horns.-These should be short and moderately thick, springing well from the head, with an inward and slightly upward curve.
4. Body.--Shoulders of medium thickness, full and well filled in behind, hips wide, quarters thick and deep and well sprung, flat and wide across loins, well ribbed up, straight underline, udder well forward, and broad behind with well-placed teats of moderate size, legs short (especially from knee to fetlock), strong, and well placed under body, which should be as close to the ground as possible. Tail well set on and level with back.
5. Skin.--The skin should be soft and mellow, and handle well, not too thin, hair fine, plentiful and silky.
6. Dexter Bulls should not exceed 900 Lbs., live weight, when in breeding condition. Dexter Cows should not exceed 800 Lbs., live weight, when in breeding condition.

It should be noted that this early standard describes Dexters with Chondrodysplasia (dwarfism). It should also be noted that at the time the standard was written genetic testing was not available, and dun had not been distinguished as being its own color, separate from red.