



breeds with similar characteristics throughout Italy. Common traits of these breeds are lyre - shaped horns, black pigmented skin, white or greyish coat and general conformation. In northeastern Italy the amalgamation of Bos Primigenius Podolicus and Bos Primigenius Nomadicus saw the formation of a new breed. Since this region, comprising the provinces of Ravenna, Forl and Rimini was known as Romagna, the breed acquired the name Romagnola.

For centuries the main purpose of these animals was to assist man in tilling the fertile plains, with the production of beef as a secondary consideration. The fertile soils and high quality forage contributed significantly to the evolution towards a progressively more muscular type while the continued use of Romagnolas as living tractors ensured their structural soundness and dynamic traits. During the past century the mechanization of agriculture has seen the role of the Romagnola directed specifically into beef production.

The man responsible for the definite change in this direction was Leopoldo Tosi, who developed the first nucleus of selectively bred Romagnola cattle in the mid 1800s in San Mauro Pascoli on the estate of the Counts of Torlonia. This initial herd became the focal point for the entire breed. Over a relatively short period great progress was made such that by the year 1900 the Romagnola was able to win first prize as best beef breed, ex equo, with Herefords at the Paris International Agricultural Fair.

A FEW FACTS

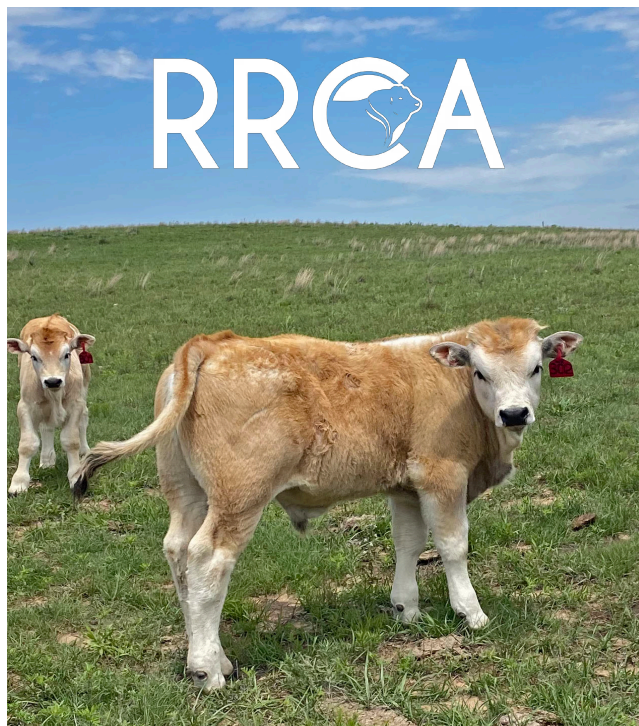
- Romagnola is pronounced: RO-MUH-NO-LUH
- They come from Italy but they are not Chianina.
- They have extra muscle but are not double-muscled so calves are born small and tubular.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT US!

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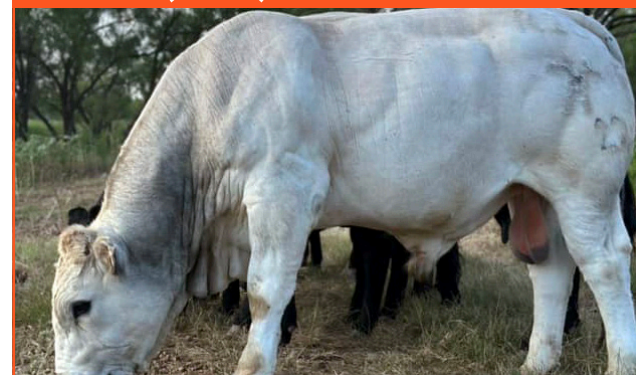
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ROMAGNOLA ROMANGUS CATTLE ASSOCIATION

Home of the complete and original herd book for Romagnola cattle in America, and official registry for Romagnola, RomAngus, and RomMaster cattle in the United States.



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Defining Characteristics of the Romagnola Cattle

The rapid growth, early maturity and superior fertility are just a few of the traits that contribute to the success of Romagnola cattle. Their balanced development greatly contributes to their compact structure and well-expressed muscle development.

Though Romagnola may be among the largest of beef breeds, their calves are among the easiest to birth due to their narrow, tubular shape. Growing cattle are very muscular over the loins and hips as well as through the shoulders and lower thighs. This structure was originally sought after for draft and is now attracting attention for meat processing.

Romagnola cattle have black skin with a white coat and shades of gray concentrated around the eye sockets, ears, neck, and thighs. Their coat is dependent on the season. In winter months, their hair becomes much thicker and darkens in color. The summer hair coat is much shorter and lighter. This trait makes them adaptable in almost any climate.

Why Romagnolas are Appealing

Maximizing the carcass potential in calves is something Romagnola does with ease.

Maternal excellence, carcass traits, adaptability, and growth potential, the Romagnola breed and its breeders are committed to producing genetics that will advance your cowherd and help meet the needs of today's beef industry.



- Romagnola cattle have a gentle disposition.
- Romagnola bulls sire calves with low to moderate birth weights. Calves are born long and tubular for easy calving, full bloods 60-75 lbs.
- Romagnola bulls add weight at weaning, 42-102 lbs. from the Romagnola side. increase carcass yield at slaughter, and put more dollars in your pocket.
- Romagnola bulls have a recessive color gene, calves will be the dominant color of the Dam or female.
- Romagnola cattle convert their feed at a higher percent than other British and Continental breeds as much as 34% more.
- Romagnola bulls are proven to possess and pass tenderness trait and are superior to all other Continental breeds.
- Romagnola bulls mature early and become fertile aggressive breeders in all types of pasture conditions.
- Romagnola cattle are able to sweat, which enables them to withstand tropical and drought conditions, and do well in cold climates.
- Romagnolas have the leg and hoof soundness to be able to cover the ground, in all terrain, to effectively service the cows during breeding season.
- Romagnola cattle have a long productive life when taken care of. Many live 14 productive years.

Origins of the Romagnola

The Romagnola breed of cattle derives from the Bos Primigenius Podolicus, a wild ox which lived on the Italian peninsula and, to a great extent also, from the Bos Primigenius Nomadicus, a bovine originating in the Euro - Asian steppes, which came to Italy during the fourth century A.D. with the Gothic invasion led by Aginulf.

The Romagnola therefore combines the characteristics of both major types of Aurochs, the ancient wild cattle which were the forebears of the modern Bos Taurus and Bos Indicus cattle breeds.

These primitive beasts gave rise to several