



Data Collection Guide

BREEDING DATA

- Submitted on female exposure and disposal worksheets
- Submitted for all females
- Record all AI and Natural services, including sires and dates

CALVING EASE

- Submitted on application for registration and herd inventory worksheets, or on AngusNOW

- Collect at birth

U = Unassisted Delivery, **E** = Easy Pull, **H** = Hard Pull (hand or mechanical), **M** = Malpresentation, **S** = Surgical (Caesarean) Intervention

BIRTH WEIGHT

- Submitted on application for registration and herd inventory worksheets, or on AngusNOW
- Collect within 24 hours of birth
- Weigh with a scale, in pounds
- Management group information should only reflect different treatment of dams while pregnant

NURSE INFORMATION

Blank – Single Born, Nursed Own Dam

1 – Calf was Fostered onto Another Cow

2 – Twin Calves Both Nursed Own Dam Together

3 – Twin Calf That Nursed Own Dam Alone

WEANING WEIGHT

- Submitted on weaning weight worksheets, or AngusNOW
- Collect between 120 – 280 days when the majority of calves are as close to 205 days as possible
- Weight with a scale, in pounds
- Individual weights should be recorded on the entire weaned group on the same day
- Management group information should reflect different treatment of calves from birth to weaning

YEARLING WEIGHT

- Submitted on yearling weight worksheets, or AngusNOW
- Collect between 320 – 440 days when the majority of calves are as close to 365 days as possible
- Weight with a scale, in pounds
- Individual weights should be recorded on the entire group on the same day
- Management group information should reflect different treatment of calves from weaning to yearling

SCROTAL CIRCUMFERENCE

- Submitted on yearling weight worksheets, or on AngusNOW
- Collect between 320 – 440
- Measure in cm, using a tape placed at the largest diameter of the scrotum
- Same day weight not required
- Management group information should reflect different treatment of calves from weaning to yearling

HIP HEIGHT

- Submitted on yearling weight worksheets, or AngusNOW
- Collect between 320 – 440 days
- Measure in inches the distance from the ground to the hooks or hip bones
- Same day weight is required
- Individual heights should be recorded on the entire group on the same day
- Management group information should reflect different treatment of calves from weaning to yearling

ULTRASOUND DATA

- Collect on bulls between 320 – 440 days, and on heifers and steers between 320 – 460 days of age
- Scanning must be performed by a certified Ultrasound technician, data and images must be reported to the Association by the CUP lab
- At least 5 animals, from 2 different sires, are required for the contemporary group to be included in genetic evaluations
- Management group information should reflect different treatment of calves from weaning to yearling

FEED INTAKE DATA

- Submitted by Member or Growsafe directly, on CAA template spreadsheet
- Collect at 160 – 480 days old
- Must be on test a minimum of 45 days with at least 14 days adjustment period
- Weaning weight, Yearling weight, and In and Out weights must be recorded

CARCASS DATA

- Submitted on CAA template spreadsheet
- Calves must be at least sire verified, dams must be identified
- Calf tattoo, date of birth and sex must be recorded
- Collect harvest data between 360 and 660 days of age
- At least 5 animals, from 2 different sires, are required for the group to be included in genetic evaluations
- Carcass traits recorded include:
 - Harvest plant and location
 - Hot carcass weight
 - Marbling score (e.g., MD30)
 - Carcass maturity
 - Fat thickness
 - Ribeye area
 - Percent pelvic, heart, and kidney fat, if available
 - Quality grade
 - Yield grade

MATURE COW BODY CONDITION SCORE

- Submitted on AngusNOW
- BCS 1** = Bone structure of shoulder, ribs, back, hooks and pins is sharp and easily visible, no fat deposits or muscling.
- BCS 2** = No fat deposition, some muscling in the hindquarters, the spine feels sharp to the touch.
- BCS 3** = Beginning of fat cover over the loin, back and foreribs, the backbone is still highly visible.
- BCS 4** = Foreribs are not noticeable but the 12th and 13th ribs are still noticeable to the eye. Spine can be felt with slight pressure and feel rounded.
- BCS 5** = The 12th and 13th ribs are not visible to the eye. The backbones can only be felt with firm pressure but are not noticeable to the eye, areas on each side of the tail head are well filled but not mounded.
- BCS 6** = Ribs are fully covered, hindquarters are plump and full, noticeable sponginess over the foreribs and on each side of the tail head.
- BCS 7** = Abundant fat cover on either side of the tail head with evident patchiness.
- BCS 8** = Animal takes on a smooth, blocky appearance, bone structure disappears from sight, fat cover is thick and spongy.
- BCS 9** = Bone structure is not seen or felt, tail head is buried in fat, the animal's mobility may actually be impaired by excessive fat.

FEET AND LEG SCORING

- Submitted on AngusNOW and CAA worksheets
- Collected on date of yearling weight and subsequently when scoring mature cow weight
- Management group information includes animals that were fed and pastured the same
- Foot and claw scores range from 1 – 9 (see chart)
- Leg scoring (rear leg side view and rear leg rear view) range from 1-9 (see chart)

MATURE COW WEIGHT

- Submitted on AngusNOW
- Must be taken +/- 45 days of calf's weaning weight date
- Must be taken with a body condition score

TEAT AND UDDER SCORING

- Submitted on AngusNOW and CAA worksheets
- Recorded on herd inventory and application for registration worksheets or AngusNOW
- Collected within 72 hours of calving
- Udder suspension and teat size scores range from 1 – 9 (see interior chart)

DAM STATUS CODES

- 11 – Animal on Lease
- 12 – Open (missed calving opportunity)
- 13 – ET Donor Dam
- 14 – ET Recipient Dam
- 15 – Moved to Next Calving Season
- 16 – Still to Calve in Current Season
- 17 – Aborted Calf

MATURE ANIMAL DISPOSAL CODES

- 1 – Died Disease
- 2 – Died Age
- 3 – Died Other
- 4 – Culled Physical Defect
- 5 – Culled Fertility
- 6 – Culled Performance
- 7 – Culled Temperament
- 8 – Culled Age
- 9 – Sold for Breeding (no papers transferred)
- 10 Sold for Breeding (transfer forthcoming)
- 18 – Moved to Commercial Herd

CALF DISPOSAL CODES





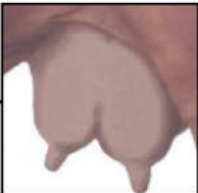
- B – Stillborn Full Term
- C – Died at Birth Defect
- D – Died at Birth Other
- E – Died Before Weaning Disease
- F – Died Before Weaning Other
- G – Died After Weaning Disease
- H – Died After Weaning Other
- I – Sold (no transfer)
- J – Sold (transfer forthcoming)

DOCILITY SCORE



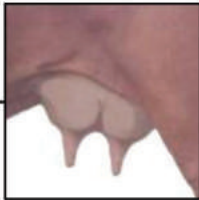


- Submitted on AngusNOW and CAA worksheets
- 1 = Docile (acceptable, mild disposition)
 - 2 = Restless (restless during processing)
 - 3 = Nervous (nervous and impatient)
 - 4 = Flighty (jumpy and out of control, quivers and struggles)
 - 5 = Aggressive (extreme agitation)
 - 6 = Very Aggressive (extremely violent behaviour)

T CONFORMATION SCORING CHART TEAT & UDDER

Udder Suspension Code

9		Very Tight
8		Tight
7		Intermediate/ Moderate
6		Pendulous
5		Very Pendulous/ Broken Floor

Teat Size Code

9		Very Small
8		Small
7		Intermediate/ Moderate
6		Large
5		Very Large/ Balloon-Shaped

Breed Development Contact

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With thanks to the Beef Improvement Federation for permission to use

FOOT SCORE GUIDELINES

Foot angle

Claw Set



1

Extremely straight pasterns.
Very short toe. Unsound.

Extremely weak, open,
divergent claw set. Unsound.

1



2

Straight front and rear pasterns.
Marginally unsound.

Open, divergent claw set.
Marginally unsound.

2



3

Moderately straight front
and rear pasterns.

Moderately open/divergent
claw set.

3



4

Slightly straight front
and rear pasterns.

Slightly open/divergent
claw set.

4

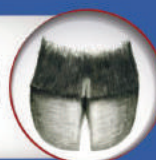


5

Approximately 45-degree angle
at pastern joint. Appropriate length of
toe and depth of heel.

Symmetrical claws, with
appropriate space between claws.

5



6

Slightly shallow heel and long toe.

Slight tendency for claws to curl.
One claw may be slightly larger
than the other.

6



7

Moderately shallow heel and long toe.
Somewhat weak pasterns.

Tendency for claws to curl, with one
claw larger than the other.

7



8

Shallow heel and long toe.
Marginally unsound.

Moderate scissor claw and/or screw
claw. Curling of one or both claws. Near
crossing of claws. Marginally unsound.

8



9

Extremely shallow heel and long toe.
Extremely weak pasterns. Unsound.

Extreme scissor claw and/or screw claw.
Pronounced curling of one or both claws.
Crossing of claws. Unsound

9

