



Canadian Simmental Association Performance Code Sheet



The following codes are for use in completing CSA performance data collection forms

Twin

- 1 or blank - Single
- 2 - Twin
- 3 - Triplet

Twin Code

- 1 - Raised on own dam multiple
- 2 - Raised on dam single
- 3 - Raised on foster dam

Calving Ease

- U - Unassisted
- E - Easy assist
- H - Hard pull
- S - Caesarean section
- M - Malpresentation

Breeding Codes

- 100 - Cow exposed / AI
- 101 - Cow calved
- 102 - Dry (cow calved but did not wean a calf)
- 103 - Cow lost calf but raised foster calf
- 104 - Open (did not conceive)
- 105 - Cow used as embryo donor cow
- 106 - Cow used as recipient
- 107 - Cow not exposed
- 108 - Aborted or otherwise lost calf before due date
- 109 - Bred Commercial

Cow / Bull Disposal

- 202 - Sold for breeding purposes, certificate not transferred
- 203 - Died, sickness or disease
- 204 - Died, injury
- 205 - Died, calving difficulty
- 206 - Died, old age
- 207 - Died, other
- 208 - Culled, calf performance / productivity
- 209 - Culled, feet & legs
- 210 - Culled, disposition
- 211 - Culled, teat & udder soundness problems
- 212 - Culled, calving difficulty
- 213 - Culled, age
- 214 - Culled, open or aborted calf
- 215 - Culled, injury
- 216 - Culled, sickness or disease
- 217 - Culled, prolapsed
- 218 - Culled, cow lost calf (not due to calving difficulty)
- 219 - Culled, cancer eye
- 220 - Culled, colour
- 221 - Culled, other reasons

Calf Disposal Codes

- 301 - Aborted premature
- 302 - Stillborn / full term
- 303 - Died at birth / defect
- 304 - Died at birth / other
- 305 - Died before weaning / disease
- 306 - Died before weaning / other
- 307 - Died before yearling / disease
- 308 - Died before yearling / other
- 309 - Culled / castrated-birth weight
- 310 - Culled / castrated-performance
- 311 - Culled / castrated-physical defect
- 312 - Culled / castrated-disposition
- 313 - Culled / castrated-injury
- 314 - Culled / castrated-poor market opportunities
- 315 - Culled / castrated-colour
- 316 - Culled / castrated-small & inadequate testicles
- 317 - Culled / castrated-other reasons

Other Disposal Codes

- 401 - Herd bull
- 402 - Sale bull

DNA

- BTF - Type on file (minimum requirement for natural service sire)
- PCS - Parentage confirm to sire
- PCD - Parentage confirm to Dam
- PCB - Parentage confirm to both sire and dam (minimum requirement for AI sires)

Common Breed Codes

- AN - Angus
- AR - Red Angus
- BD - Blonde D'Aquitaine
- CH - Charolais
- GV - Gelbvieh
- HH - Horned Hereford
- HP - Polled Hereford
- HO - Holstein
- LM - Limousin
- MA - Maine Anjou
- RP - Red Poll
- SA - Salers
- SS - Shorthorn
- SM - Simmental
- TA - Tarentaise

Body Condition Scores (BCS)

Thin

1 - Severely emaciated; starving and weak; no palpable fat detectable over back, hips or ribs; tailhead and individual ribs prominently visible; all skeletal structures are visible and sharp to the touch; animals are usually disease stricken. Under normal production systems, cattle in this condition score are rare.

1.5 - Emaciated; similar to BCS 1, but not weakened; little visible muscle tissue; tailhead and ribs less prominent.

2 - Very thin; no fat over ribs or in brisket; backbone easily visible, slight increase in muscling over BCS 1.5.

Borderline

2.5 - Borderline; individual ribs noticeable but overall fat cover is lacking; increased musculature through shoulders and hindquarters; hips and backbone slightly rounded versus sharp appearance of BCS 2.

Optimum

3 - Moderate; increased fat cover over ribs, generally only the 12th and 13th ribs are individually distinguishable; tailhead full but not rounded

3.5 - Good; back, ribs, and tailhead slightly rounded and spongy when palpated; slight fat deposition in brisket.

Fat

4 - Fat; cow appears fleshy and carries fat over back, tailhead and brisket; ribs are not visible; area of vulva and external rectum contain moderate fat deposits; may have slight fat in udder

4.5 - Very fat; squared appearance due to excess fat over back, tailhead and hindquarters; extreme fat deposition in brisket and throughout ribs; excessive fat around vulva and rectum and within udder; mobility may be restricted.

5 - Obese; similar to BCS 8 but to a greater degree; majority of fat deposited in udder limits effective lactation. Under normal production systems cattle in this condition score are rare.

Calf Vigour Scores

As part of a research project to look at calf vigour/mothering ability, reporting of calf vigour scores is now an option available to interested breeders. Vigour scores are assigned within calving ease groups.

0 - unobserved

1 - extremely aggressive standing and sucking behaviour

2 – somewhat aggressive standing and sucking behaviour (normal)

3 – clearly not aggressive, delayed standing and sucking behaviour

4 - required assistance to nurse

5 - was hand-fed (tube, bottle, etc.)

Thus a potential calving ease / calf vigour score would look like.


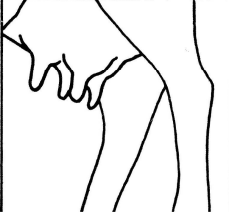
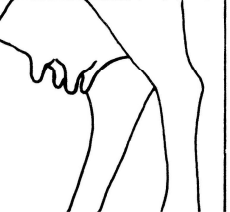

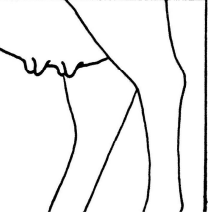


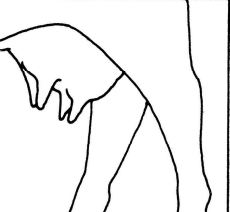
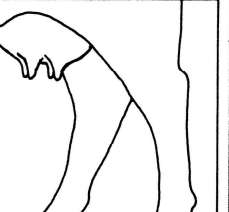
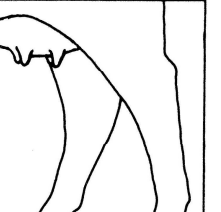
U 2 – calf was unassisted, but exhibited normal, somewhat aggressive behaviour for standing and suckling when compared to other unassisted calves.

H 1 – calf required a hard pull, but exhibited extremely aggressive behaviour for standing and sucking.

Calf vigour scores should be recorded within 1 hour of birth where possible and can be reported with the calving ease score on your forms.

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Udder Scoring

Teat Size				
				
1 – very large, balloon shaped	2 – large	3 – intermediate, moderate	4 – small	5 – extremely small
Udder Suspension				
				
1 – very pendulous	2 – large	3 – intermediate, moderate	4 – tight	5 – very tight

The udder score is thus a 2 digit code, with the first digit representing the teat size and the second digit representing the udder suspension. Udders should be scored within 24 hours of calving (at the same time birth weights are taken). Although the scoring system is subjective, it does serve to objectively describe differences in udder quality and thus can be useful in genetic evaluation. Any combination of scores is possible. Udders should be scored on the weakest quarter.

Scoring is relatively simple. Just remember the scale is from 0 to 5, with 3 being in the middle. This scoring system was derived from the Holstein scoring system.

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Mothering Ability Scores

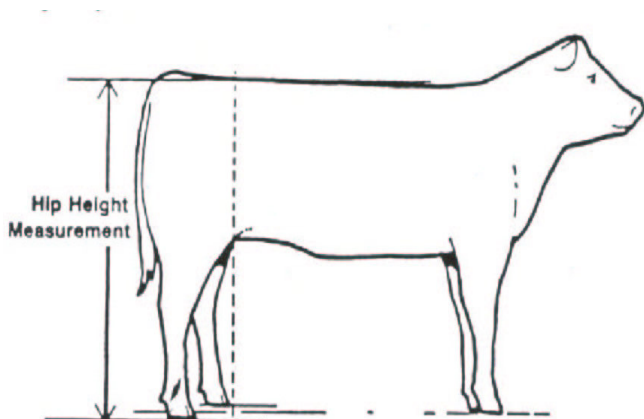
As part of the research project into calf vigour and mothering ability, reporting of mothering ability scores is now an option available to interested breeders. Mothering scores should be assigned shortly after birth.

- 0 – unobserved behaviour
- 1 – strong interest in calf
- 2 – normal interest in calf
- 3 – limited interest in calf
- 4 – no interest in calf (required intervention)

Mothering ability scores can be recorded next to the Dam Udder Score on the forms, and should be scored with calf vigour.

Docility Scores

- 1 - Docile - Mild disposition, gentle and easily handled, stands and moves slowly during processing, undisturbed, settled, somewhat dull, does not pull on headgate when in chute, exits chute calmly
- 2 - Restless - Quieter than average but slightly restless, may be stubborn during processing, may try to back out of chute, pulls back on headgate, some flicking of tail, exits chute promptly
- 3 - Nervous - Typical temperament, manageable but nervous and impatient, a moderate amount of struggling, movement and tail flicking, repeated pushing and pulling on headgate, exits chute briskly
- 4 - Flighty (wild) - Jumpy and out of control, quivers and struggles violently, may bellow and froth at mouth, continuous tail flicking, defecates and urinates during processing, frantically runs fence line and may jump when penned individually, exhibits long flight distance (how close animal will allow you to come to them before moving away) and exits chute wildly
- 5 – Aggressive/Very Aggressive - Similar to score 4 but with added aggressive behaviour, fearful, extreme agitation, continuous movement which may include jumping and bellowing while in chute, exits chute frantically and may exhibit attack behaviour when handled alone.



Hip Height Measurement

Hint: To easily record hip height measurements, simply tack a piece of measuring tape to the inside wall of the working chute. Hip heights can then be read as the animals are processed.

BIF Guidelines for Uniform Beef Improvement Programs (Eighth Edition – 2002)