4-H 1339

BEEF COW PRODUCTION RECORD*

Cow No. _____ Breed _____ Birth Date _____

Sire _____ Dam _____ Registration No. _____

205-day adjusted weight, if known _____ 365-day adjusted weight, if known _____

(How obtained, description, disposition, etc.) Remarks regarding this cow _____

CALVING RECORD								CALF WEIGHT RECORD						
Year	Sire	Date Calved	Calf No.	Birth Wt.	Calving Ease***	Sex	REMARKS	Date Weighed	Actual Weight	Age of Dam	205-day** Adj. wt.	Weight*** Ratio	Grade**	REMARKS

*This record form may be used for both registered or non-registered beef cows.

**Optional

***See other side for suggestions on using this card.

1P-2.5M-8:85-UP

SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THIS CARD

This card provides spaces for information to cover as many situations as possible including its use for registered animals. However, the basic information needed is identification number of cow, birthdate, number, and sex of calf, date weighed, actual weight and age of dam. Other information such as grade of calf is optional.

The columns labeled "Remarks" can be very valuable in recording such items as disposition of cow, any difficulties at calving, and difficulty in re-breeding.

Calving Ease Codes

1: Unassisted
2: Easy Pull
3: Hard Pull
4: Caesarean
5: Abnormal presentation
6: Dead on arrival
7: Induced or premature

Example: 2-7 Easy pull, induced

Grade Codes

Grade is a score from 1 to 17 with 17 being a nearly ideal animal in the mind of the grader. Most beef calves will grade from 10 to 15.

Adjusting for Age, Age of Dam, and Sex

To adjust weight at time of weighing to a basis of 205-day-old bull calf raised by a 5-year-old cow, make the calculations in the order listed below.

1. **Adjusting weight to 205 days** is done on the basis of average daily gain from birth to weaning. This is done by subtracting a standard weight of 70 pounds for birth weight from the actual weaning weight and dividing by age in days to get average daily gain. Multiplying the average daily gain by 205 and adding back the 70 pounds that was subtracted for birth weight gives an age-adjusted weight. Example: a heifer calf from a 4-year-old cow weighed 370 pounds at 180 days of age.

$$\frac{\text{(Actual wt.) } 370 - 70 \text{ (birth wt.)}}{180} \times 205 + 70 = 412 \text{ lbs. age-adjusted wt.}$$

2. **Adjusting for age of dam,** add the age-adjusted weight to the following factors:

	Males	Females
2-year-old-dam:	60 lbs.	54 lbs.
3-year-old-dam:	40 lbs.	36 lbs.
4-year-old-dam:	20 lbs.	18 lbs.
5- through 10-year-old dam:	0 lbs.	0 lbs.
11-year-old dam or older:	20 lbs.	18 lbs.

Example: 412 + 18 (factor for 4-year-old dam) = 430 lbs. age-dam adjusted wt.

3. **Adjusting for sex,** multiply the age-dam adjusted weight by one of the following:

Heifers- 1.10, Bulls-no adjustment, Steers- 1.05

Example: 430 × 1.10 (factor for heifer calf) = 473 lbs.

Thus the 370-pound heifer calf from a 4-year-old cow weighed when 180 days of age now has an adjusted weight of 473 pounds on the basis of a bull calf weighed at 205 days of age and raised by a 5-year-old cow. This makes it possible to compare this cow with all others in the herd on which this index has been calculated.

4. **Calculating the ratio** is done by the following equation:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Individual Record}}{\text{Herd Average}} \times 100$$

If the herd average age-dam-sex adjusted weight is 455 pounds, then the calculation is as follows:

$$\frac{473}{455} \times 100 = 104$$

This means that this individual is 4 percent above the average of the group.

O-15607