



Canadian Limousin Association

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Performance Data ~ Quick Reference Sheet

Information to collect at birth:

birth date	tag # calf i.d.	dam / sire i.d.	horn status	color	Single/Twin nurse cow
Birth Weight: this information is used for the calculation of the Birth weight EPD. Also used in calving ease (indicator) and growth prediction (multi-trait)				in pounds or kilograms	
Calving Ease: this information is used for the calculation of the Calving Ease EPD.				U = Unassisted / Unobserved E = Easy Pull, H = Hard Pull, M = Malpresentation S = Surgical.	
Dam's udder score: While this information is not included in genetic evaluation at the present time, the data bank will be of great value for the future evaluation of udders, and longevity of udder in relation to milk production. Udder score is related to convenience and reduced labour at calving time. See chart for scoring.					
Also important: Condition score at calving, Dam weight at calving. Relate to maintenance energy requirement of the cow.					

Information to collect at weaning (record the date)

Management Group - Indicate by group number i.e. #1, #2, etc., calves which were raised under different management conditions. Important: All calves in a group must have had equal opportunity to perform. Correct reporting of management groups is critical for accurate EPD's	
Age Range 160-250 days of age	
Weaning Weight: this information is used for the calculation of the Weaning weight EPD.	In pounds or kilograms Make sure to indicate the management group
Calf Temperament: see Docility Score Chart. This information is the backbone of our unique Limousin Docility EPD.	Enter by number the temperament of the calf when it was weighed.
Dam Condition: Indicate by number the condition of Dam within a week from the day the calf's weaning weight was taken. Condition score is an objective indicator of cow maintenance requirements, and has significant influence on breed back percentages.	See Body Scoring Chart on the back side of the Quick Reference sheet.

Information to collect at yearling (record the date)

Make sure to indicate management Group. There must be at least 140 days between the Weaning Weight and the Yearling Weight.	
Age Range: 320-410 days of age	
Yearling Weight: this information is used for the calculation of the Yearling weight EPD and growth evaluation.	In pounds or kilograms Make sure to indicate the management group
Scrotal Circumference: This information is very important to secure accurate SC EPD.	In centimeters
Ultrasound: Used in the calculation of carcass evaluation.	Must be done by a certified technician and analyzed by an approved lab in order to be included in EPD calculation.

Udder Score (to take at calving)

Teat Size				
10 – very large, balloon shaped	20 – large	30 – intermediate, moderate	40 – small	50 – extremely small
Udder Suspension				
10 – very pendulous	20 – loose	30 – intermediate, moderate	40 – tight	50 – very tight
The udder score is thus a four digit code, with the first 2 digits representing the teat size and the second two digits 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 objective, 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 50, with 25 being in the middle.				
<i>Example: for a female with large teats and an average suspension, her 4 digit score would be 2030</i>				

Docility Scores (to record at weaning)

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	Jumpy and out of control. Quivers and struggles violently. May bellow and froth at the mouth. Continuous tail flicking. Defecates and urinates during processing. Frantically runs fence-line and may jump when penned individually. Exhibits long flight distance and exits chute wildly.
5-AGGRESSIVE	May be similar to score 4, but with added aggressive behavior. Fearful extreme agitation. Continuous movement which may include jumping and bellowing while in chute. Exits chute frantically and may exhibit attack behavior when handled alone.
6-VERY AGGRESSIVE	Extreme aggressive temperament. "killers". Pronounced attack behavior.

Important Dates to Remember

January 15	WHE due	June 1	Performance data due for Fall EPD run	November 1	Performance data due for Spring EPD run
February 28	Proto testing	September 30	Proto testing	December 30	Proto testing
April 30	Proto testing				

Body Scores

Thin



1-Emaciated:
little muscle left



2-Very thin:
bones visible/no fat
considerable muscle loss



3-Thin:
foreribs visible
some muscle loss



4-Boderline:
foreribs not visible
12th & 13th ribs visible

Moderate



5-Moderate:
all bones covered
neither thin or fat



6-Good:
smooth appearance
some fat on back and tail



7-Very good:
smooth appearance with
fat over back and tail
head

Fat



8-Fat:
blocky appearance
bone over back not visible



9- Very fat:
tail head buried in fat

Cow Disposal

- 1 or blank - Active
- 201 - Died - Illness
- 202 - Died - Injury / Accident
- 203 - Died - Calving Difficulty
- 204 - Died - Old Age
- 205 - Died - Other / Disease
- 301 - Sold for breeding purposes, certificate not transferred
- 302 - Culled, calf performance / productivity
- 303 - Culled, low production value \$ (not reproduction or performance related)
- 304 - Culled, old age
- 305 - Culled, infertile
- 306 - Culled, cow calved but did not wean a calf
- 307 - Culled, calving difficulty
- 308 - Culled, aborted
- 309 - Culled, prolapsed
- 310 - Culled, reproductive disease
- 311 - Culled, poor body condition (unthrifty)
- 312 - Culled, teat & udder soundness problems
- 313 - Culled, feet & legs
- 314 - Culled, structurally unsound
- 315 - Culled, disposition
- 316 - Culled, injury
- 317 - Culled, sickness or disease
- 318 - Culled, genetic defect
- 319 - Culled, cancer eye, etc.
- 320 - Leased
- 321 - Missing or stolen

Calf Disposal Codes

- 401 - Aborted premature
- 402 - Stillborn / full term
- 403 - Died at birth / defect
- 404 - Died at birth / other
- 405 - Died before weaning / disease
- 406 - Died before weaning / other
- 407 - Died before yearling / disease
- 408 - Died before yearling / other
- 409 - Died, other
- 410 - Culled / castrated - physical defect
- 411 - Culled, fertility
- 412 - Culled / castrated - performance / productivity
- 413 - Culled / castrated - disposition
- 414 - Culled, age
- 415 - Culled / castrated-other reasons
- 416 - Sold - transferred
- 417 - Sold - for slaughter
- 418 - Sold - commercial

Other Disposal Codes

- 419 - Unknown

Include disposal codes for all animals leaving your herd. Report to the CLA with your performance data.

Also remember to collect hair for DNA when possible for all calves. You will need DNA for:

<i>.All Fullblood calves</i>	<i>.All E.T. calves</i>
<i>.Bulls siring cattle to be registered</i>	<i>.Donor dams</i>
<i>.Random checks</i>	<i>.Animals aged 24 months or older that have not been previously registered</i>