



## Canadian Limousin Association Performance Code Sheet

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

### Sex

- F - Female
- M - Male
- S - Steer (castrated)

### Tattoo Location

- L - Left ear
- R - Right ear
- B - Both ears

### Twin #

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

### Twin Code / Nursing Code

- 1 - Twin - Raised on foster dam
- 2 - Twin - Raised on own dam, twin
- 3 - Twin - Raised on own dam, single
- 4 - Single Calf - raised on foster dam
- 5 - Artificially reared or orphan

### Calving Ease

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

### Colour

- B - Black
- R (or blank) - Red

### Creep Fed

- Y - Yes (indicate number of weeks)
- N - No

### 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 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

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## DNA

BG - Type on file (minimum requirement for natural service sire)  
SV - Parentage confirm to sire  
DV - Parentage confirm to Dam  
PV - Parentage confirm to both sire and dam (minimum requirement for AI sires, embryo calves and fullblood registrations)

## 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

For a complete listing of breed codes go to [www.limousin.com](http://www.limousin.com)

## 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.  
2 - Emaciated; similar to BCS 1, but not weakened; little visible muscle tissue; tailhead and ribs less prominent.  
3 - Very thin; no fat over ribs or in brisket; backbone easily visible, slight increase in muscling over BCS 2.  
**Borderline**  
4 - 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 3.  
**Optimum**  
5 - Moderate; increased fat cover over ribs, generally only the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> ribs are individually distinguishable; tailhead full but not rounded  
6 - Good; back, ribs, and tailhead slightly rounded and spongy when palpated; slight fat deposition in brisket.

### Fat

7 - 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  
8 - 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.  
9 - 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.

## 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 - 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  
6 - Very Aggressive - Extremely aggressive temperament, "killers", pronounced attack behaviour

# Canadian Limousin Association Performance Code Sheet

## Udder Score

### Teat Size

50 – best, very small  
45 – very small  
40  
35 – small  
30  
25 – intermediate / moderate  
20  
15 – large  
10  
5 - very large, balloon shaped  
0 - worst

### Suspension

50 – best, very tight, well suspended udder  
45 – very tight  
40  
35 – tight  
30  
25 – intermediate / moderate  
20  
15 – large  
10  
5 – very pendulous  
0 - worst, low, very pendulous, broken floor

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. This is the same scoring system in use by the American Gelbvieh Association and it was derived from the Holstein scoring system.