BERTMASTER Calife

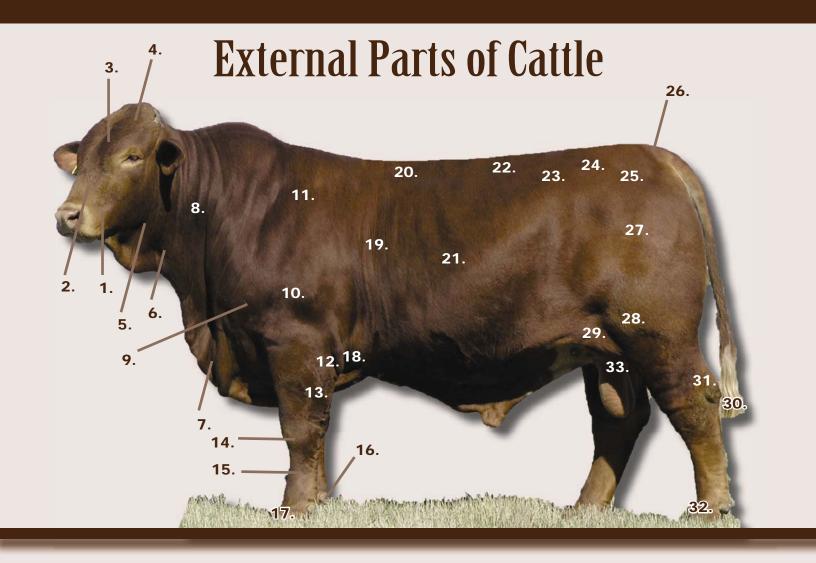


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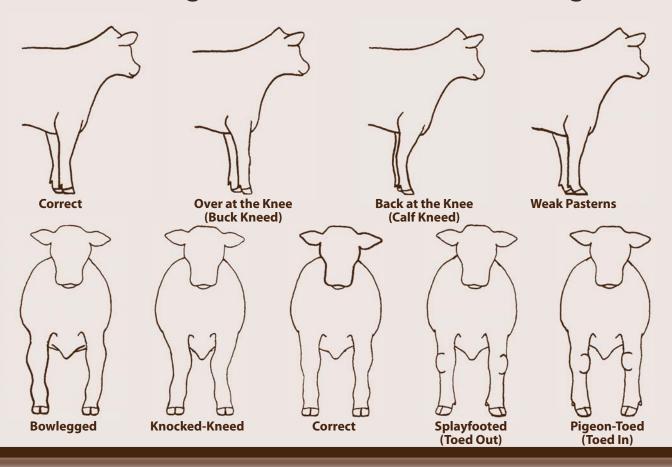
- 1. Muzzle
- 2. Face
- 3. Forehead
- 4. Poll
- 5. Throat
- 6. Dewlap
- 7. Brisket
- 8. Neck
- 9. Point of Shoulder
- 10. Shoulder
- 11. Top of Shoulder

- 12. Elbow
- 13. Forearm
- 14. Knee
- 15. Cannon
- 16. Dewclaw
- 17. Hoof
- 18. Lower Forerib, Fore Flank
- 19. Forerib
- 20. Back or Top
- 21. Rib
- 22. Loin

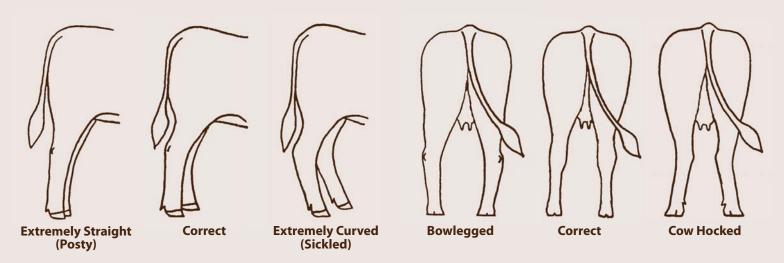
- 23. Hook or Hip
- 24. Rump
- 25. Pin Bone
- 26. Tailhead
- 27. Quarter
- 28. Stifle
- 29. Rear Flank
- 30. Switch
- 31. Hock
- 32. Pastern
- 33. Udder (Cow, Heifer) Cod (Steer) Scrotum (Bull)

A BBU Guide to Evaluating Cattle.

Feet & Leg Placement - Front Leg Set



Feet & Leg Placement - Rear Leg Set



Feet & Leg Placement Diagrams provided by South Dakota State University's College of Agriculture & Biological Sciences Department of Animal & Range Sciences

Terminology for Cattle Evaluation On Next Page.

Terminology for Evaluating Cattle

Advantages

General

Stouter/Stouter Constructed; Nicer Balanced; Growthy/Growthier; Leveler Topped and Hipped; Eye Appealing; More Dimenstional; and Cleaner Chested and Fronted

Muscle

Heavier Muscled; Thicker Topped; Wider Tracking; Deeper Quartered; More Muscular Expression Loin/ Rump/Stifle/Quarter; Wider Based; Squarer Hip; Squarer from Hooks to Pins; and Set Wider at Pins

Structure

More Desirable Slope of Shoulder; More Angle to Shoulder; More Structurally Correct; Easier Moving; Freer on the Move; Squarer on Feet and Legs; More Athletic on the Move; More Flex off - Hocks/Pasterns/ Both Ends; and Better Fills their Track on the Move

Frame

Larger Framed; Smaller Framed; More Future Growth and Outcome; and Moderate Frame

Volume & Capacity

Bolder/Wider Sprung - More Outwards Slope to Rib; More Spring of Fore Rib; Deeper Ribbed; Higher Volume; Deeper through Rear Rib of Flank; Wider Based; and Bigger Ribbed

Condition

Easier Fleshing; Freer of Fat through the Lower 1/3; Trimmer through Brisket/Flank/Udder; More Desirable Condition; and Softer Appearing

Criticisms

General

Needs More Size; Poorly Balanced; Lacks Growth; Weak Topped; Less Eye Appealing; Deep Chested; and High Flanked

Muscle

Light Muscled; Narrow Topped; Narrow Tracking; Shallow Quartered; Narrows from Hooks to Pins; and Set Narrow at Pins

Structure

Straight Shoulder; Structurally Incorrect; Restricted in Movement; Tight Hip; and Short Strided

Frame

Smaller Framed; Larger Framed; and Lacks Growth, Less Outcome

Volume & Capacity

Narrower Made; Flatter Ribbed; Less Volume; and Narrower Based

Condition

Harder Fleshing; Wastier; Excessive Degree of Condtion; Wasty through Brisket/Flank/Udder; and Less Condition

Breeding Cattle

Heifers

More Feminine; More Feminine through her Head, Neck and Shoulder; Smoother Blending through her Front End; Blends Smoother from Shoulder to Fore Ribs; and Cleaner in Navel or Underline

Bulls

More Masculine; Tighter Sheath; More Testicular Developement; More Powerful; Stouter; More Desirable Scrotal Shape; and More Correct Angle to Underline

Breeding Cattle

Heifers

Coarse Fronted; Short Necked; Wastier Navel; Wasty Fronted; Round Shouldered; and Thicker Necked

Bulls

Refined; Loose Sheath; Less Testicular Development; Twisted Testicle; Pendulous Sheath; Wastier Sheath; Finer Boned; Small Footed; and Short Necked