Canadian Simmental Association
Performance Code Sheet

The following codes are used for 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
201 - Sold for breeding purposes, certificate transferred
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
PO Profile Only
(Minimum requirement for natural service sires)
SV - Parentage confirm to sire
DV - Parentage confirm to Dam
PV - 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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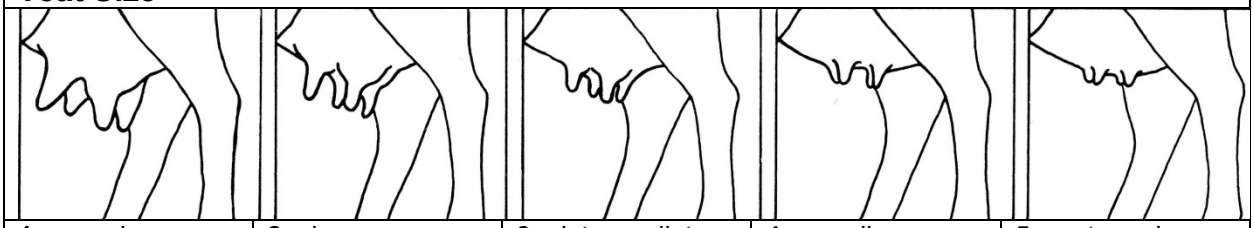
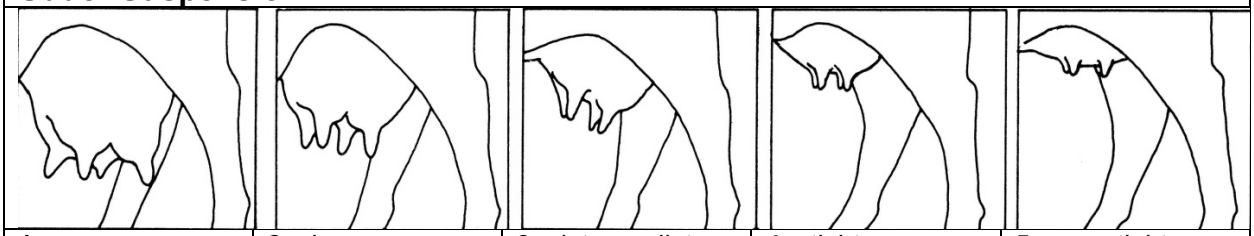
Udder Scoring

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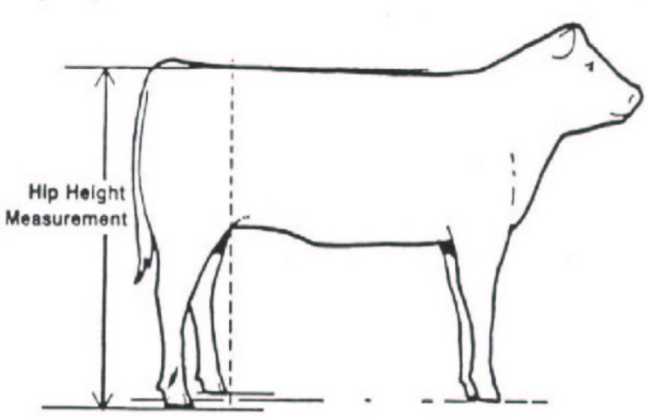
Mothering Ability Scores
As part of the research project into calf vigour and mothering ability, reporting of mothering ability scores is now an option available to interested breeders. Mothering scores should be assigned shortly after birth.

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)

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 fenceline 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 (Ninth Edition – 2010)

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/bj