

Beef Production

Breeds

Operations

Facilities

Angus

- Color: Black or red
- Origin: Scotland
- Polled (without horns)
- Known for marbeling



Charolais

- Color: white
- Origin: France
- Good for crossbreeding to increase size.



Hereford

- Color: Red with white face, legs and underline
- Origin: England
- Cold tolerant



Limousin

- Color: Rust red
- Originated: France
- High Cutability (amount of available meat from the carcass)
- Large loin eye area.



Shorthorn

- Color: White or roan
- Origin: England
- Dual purpose breed (good mothering ability and milk production)



Simmental

- Color: white, red, or yellow
- Origin: Switzerland
- Rapid growth



Brahman

- Color: Light gray or red
- Origin: India
- Hump over shoulders
- Droopy ears
- Resistant to heat and insects



Maine Anjou

- Color: dark red and white
- Origin: france
- Large breed
- Easy to finish on grass



RARE BREEDS

Belgian Blue

- Color: Whitish blue
- Origin: Belgium
- Known for double muscling gene



Watusi

- Color: red, red and white
- Origin: Africa
- Known for huge horns
- Can live on poor quality forage



Waygu

- Color: black
- Origin: Japan
- Known for excessive marbling
- High quality meat



BEEF CATTLE OPERATIONS

Commercial Cow/Calf Operation

- Herd consists primarily of mother cows
- Focus is on production of calves, ideally each cow produces one calf per year.
- Calves are born each year and are raised until they are weaned and then sent to the feedlot
- [Let's see one](#)

Feedlot

- Buy weanling or yearling calves from cow/calf operations and raise until they are ready to harvest
- Feed high percentages of concentrates (grains) and lower percentages of roughages (hay) to increase rate of weight gain
- Feed animals until they are finished for market
- [Let's see one](#)

Purebred

- Produce purebred animals to provide quality breeding stock for cow/calf operations
- Goal is to improve beef cattle quality by improving genetics

FOUR ELEMENTS OF A BEEF PRODUCTION FACILITY

Shelter



Access to Water



Processing Facilities



Feed



TYPES OF MARKETS

Purebred Markets

- Sell live animals to producers for breeding



Sale Barns

- Sell calves to feedlots



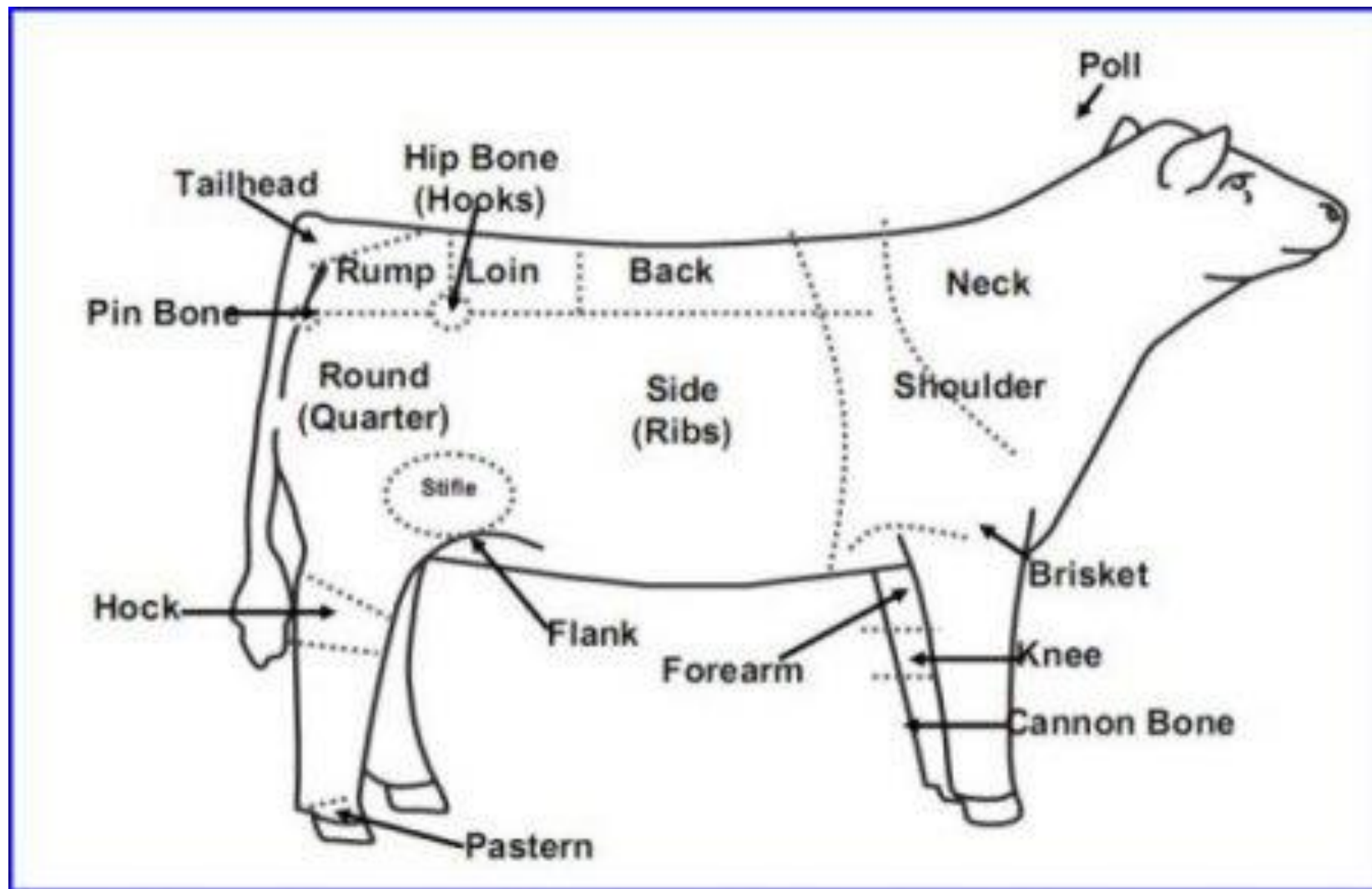
Slaughter House

- Sell cattle directly from the producer to the meat packer



JUDGING BEEF CATTLE

Parts of Beef Cattle



Four Things to Look For

- Muscling
- Fat
- Volume
- Structure & Balance

Muscling

- Thickness through the center of quarter
- Width of base
- Other areas to evaluate muscle:
 - Stifle
 - Round
 - Forearm

Fat

- Tailhead
- Cod/Udder
- Flank
- Ribs
- Brisket

Volume

- Length of body
- Depth of body
- Spring of rib
- Width of base

Structure and Balance

- Box shaped
- Uniformity in:
 - Length
 - Depth
 - Width

