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Quick Facts...

Breeder Heifer Terminology

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by S.E. Myers1

Breeding heifer judging involves making decisions based on visual observation and often is combined with individual performance traits and/or expected progeny differences. These decisions help determine which animals stay in the breeding herd (selection) and/or which sires will be mated to which dams. The terminology found below will help youth develop their livestock vocabulary. As you look over the terms, try to picture an animal with the characteristics described by the terminology. When you have an understanding of these terms, you will be able to completely describe all of the important points of a class of breeding heifers. If you are uncertain about the exact meaning of a term or phrase, ask your coach, parent, 4-H leader, volunteer or Colorado State University Cooperative Extension agent.

Priorities for Judging Breeding Heifers

- Muscle and Volume
- Structural Correctness
- Growth (Performance)
- Balance

Advantages

Correctness of Condition

Muscle Terminology

Heavier muscled Naturally thicker More volume of muscle Wider tracking Has more top More dimension to her top Thicker rumped Thicker quartered More thickness from hooks to pins

Criticisms Light muscled Narrow tracking Narrow topped Flat quarter Shallow quarter

Volume Terminology

Bigger (higher) volumed

Advantages

Wider chested

Bolder hearted

Broodier

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Bolder sprung More spring of rib

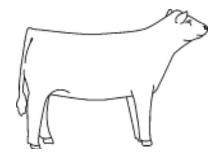
Deepest and fullest in her rib More spring and dimension to her rib More depth to her rib and flank

More overall dimension and capacity

Criticisms

Low volumed Narrow chested Flat ribbed Tight ribbed Shallow bodied Tight in her fore rib

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Structural Correctness Terminology

Advantages	Criticisms
Structurally more correct	Poorest structured
Longer (freer) striding	Short (tight) stride
Sounder striding	Straight shouldered
Easier moving	Toes out up front
More desirable slope of shoulder	Straight in the hock
Moved with more flex to her hock	Post legged
Traveled truer off her rear (front) legs	Straight pasterned
More correct (desirable) set to her hock	Sickle hocked
Stands wider and squarer behind	Narrow tracking
More functional appearing	Cow hocked
Leveler from hooks to pins	Low at her pins
Heaviest boned	Light (fine) boned
Larger footed	

Growth (Performance) Terminology

Advantages	Criticisms
Larger framed (ONLY when appropriate)	Smaller framed
Appeared to be faster growing	Appeared pounds light
Growthier appearing	Early maturing
Longer patterned (bodied, fronted)	Lower W.D.A. in class
More moderately framed	Short bodied (fronted)
More sensible in her size	More extreme in her frame (to big)
More conservative in her frame	

Balance Terminology

Advantages	Criticisms
Highest quality	Plain (unattractive)
More stylish (eye appealing)	III made
More balance (symmetry)	Poor balanced
Nicer profiling	Breaks behind the shoulder
Cleaner patterned	Easy (weak) topped
More refined head	Short fronted
Longer necked	Heavy fronted
Cleaner fronted	Low headed
Smoother shouldered	Heavy brisket
Neck blends smoother into her shoulder	Coarse shouldered
Lays neater and tighter in the shoulder	Weak topped
Stronger topped	Steep rumped
Leveler hipped (rump)	High tailhead
Leveler and squarer from hooks to pins	Large naveled
Cleaner naveled	
More correct vulva size and placement	

Correctness of Condition Terminology

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Advantages	Criticisms
Easier fleshing (keeping)	Heavier conditioned
Better doing	Harder fleshing
Easier maintaining	Harder doing
Lighter conditioned	Heavier brisket
Trimmer patterned	Wasty through her udder

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