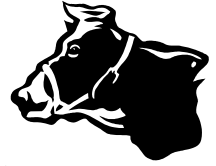




4-H Beef Breeding Project Record

4-H 43

YEAR _____



Name: _____

Age: _____

Years in Project: _____

Club Name: _____

This project has been completed by filling out this record, exhibiting the project, and giving a demonstration or oral presentation.

National 4-H Beef Program Objectives

- Learn basic principles of animal science by owning and/or caring for and keeping records on one or more head of livestock.
- Demonstrate a knowledge of sound breeding, feeding, and management practices.
- Identify types and grades of animals, and employ efficient marketing methods.
- Develop integrity, sportsmanship, decision making capability, and public speaking skills through participation in demonstrations, tours, judging, and/or exhibits.
- Learn the value of scientific research and its influence upon animals and the meat industry.

Keeping good records is an important part of your 4-H Work. Accurate records will tell others about your work and progress. If additional pages are required, please copy and include them.

*Educating
People To Help
Themselves*

Feeding and Management

Date	Grain/Supplement	Pounds	Cost	Mineral	Pounds	Cost

Total \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Date	Hay	Pounds/Bales	Cost	Pasture	Cost*

Total \$ _____

Total \$ _____

*Suggested use: \$10.00 per head per month pasture cost

Beef Cow Breeding and Calving Record

List all animals in this project

Breeding Record

Cow No.	A.I.* Date No. 1	A.I. Sire Code No. 1	A.I. Date No. 2	A.I. Sire Code No. 2	Pasture Sire Code	Pasture Date		Pregnancy Check Date	Remarks
						In	Out		

* Artificial Insemination

Calving Record

Cow No.	Calf No.	Sire Code	Date Calved	Sex	Birth Weight	Calving Ease	Remarks

Sire code (List full name and registration number)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Did you change the diet (kind of feed or amount fed) at any time? (e.g. summer/winter): _____

If yes, why? _____

Did you provide salt and minerals? _____ When and why is it necessary to do this? _____

Are there any changes you would make in your feeding program? _____

Why? Or why not? (This would include feeds/hay used.) _____

Describe your feeding program. How does it change throughout the year? _____

Sales Record

Date	Animal Sold	Sold To	Value

Total Animals Sold _____

Total Value \$ _____

Death Loss Record

Date	Animal	Reason	Value

Total Number Lost u _____

Total Value \$ _____

Exhibits

Date	Name of Show	Where	No. Class	Placing	Value of Premiums Won

Total Value of Premiums Won _____

Demonstrations

Date	Title	Local, Regional, County or State	Placing

Financial Summary

Feed Expenses	Cost
Pasture	_____
Hay	_____
Grain	_____
Salt/Minerals	_____
Silage	_____
Total	\$ _____

Other Expenses	Cost
Veterinary	_____
Death Loss	_____
Equipment cost (1 year)	_____
Supplies	_____
Other expenses: _____ _____	_____
Total	\$ _____

Total feed expenses for one cow/heifer
(Total feed cost divided by number of cows/heifers)

Total other expenses for one cow/heifer

Total annual expenses for one cow/heifer
(Total feed cost plus other cost divided by number of cows/heifers)

Total expense for your herd

Total

Income	Cost
Sale of Animals	_____
Premiums	_____
Other: _____ _____	_____
Total	\$ _____

Citizenship/Community Service

List any citizenship and/or community service activities done as part of your beef project.

What you did	Where	No. in Audience

Leadership

List any leadership activities you did this year as part of your beef project.

What you did	Where	No. in Audience

Breeding Herd Management Summary

1. What was your annual cost of keep a cow/heifer? _____

2. Do you see a realistic way of lowering your annual cost of maintaining a cow/heifer? _____

Explain. _____

3. Why should you keep and use production records in your breeding herd project: _____

4. How do you plan to improve or expand your herd? _____

5. For each cow, determine the number of days from date her previous calf was born to date of calving this year. If this was more than 12 months, give possible, reasons why. _____

6. Was there a difference in the average daily gains of the calves? Give possible reasons for these differences. _____

7. Did the best-looking cow produce the best-gaining calf? _____

8. What does a "205-day adjusted weight" mean? _____

9. Determine the average profit per calf at weaning.

(a) Average value per calf \$ _____

(b) Average annual cow cost _____

(c) Average profit per calf _____
[line (a) minus line (b)]

10. What was the difference in profit between the heaviest and the lightest calves?

Weight of heaviest calf _____ lb.s

_____ - _____ = _____
(calf's value) (annual cow cost) (calf's profit)

11. Does a) percent of calves weaned or b) calf weaning weight have the most influence on money made in a cow/calf enterprise? Explain. _____

Suggestions for Using This Chart

Use this chart to record as much information as you can about beef cow production (including both registered and non-registered animals). However, the basic information needed is identification number of cow, birth-date, number, sex of calf, date weighed, actual weight, and age of dam.

The columns labeled "Remarks" can be very valuable in recording such items as disposition of cow, any difficulties at calving, and difficulty in rebreeding.

Calving Ease Codes

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Unassisted | 5. Abnormal presentation |
| 2. Easy pull | 6. Dead on arrival |
| 3. Hard pull | 7. Induced or premature |
| 4. Caesarean | |

Example: 2/7 means easy pull/induced

Adjusting for Age, Age of Dam, and Sex

To adjust weight at time of weighing to a basis of a 205-day-old bull calf raised by a 5-year old cow, make the calculations in the order listed below

1. **Adjusting weight to 205 days** is done on the basis of average daily gain from birth to weaning. This is done by first subtracting a standard birth weight of 70 pounds for heifers and 75 pounds for bulls from the actual weaning weight and then dividing by age in days to get average daily gain. Then multiplying the average daily gain by 205 and adding back the birth weight that was subtracted gives an age-adjusted weight.

Example: a heifer calf from a 4 year old cow weighed 370 pounds at 180 days old.

2. **Adjusting for age of dam** is done by adding the age-adjusted weight to the following factors:

	Males	Females
2 year-old dam	60 lbs.	54 lbs.
3 year-old dam	40 lbs.	36 lbs.
4 year-old dam	20 lbs.	18 lbs.
5 – 10 year-old dam	0 lbs.	0 lbs.
11 year-old dam or older	20 lbs.	20 lbs.

Example: $412 + 18$ (factor for 4 year-old dam) = 430 lbs. age-dam-adjusted weight.

3. **Adjusting for sex** is done by multiplying the age-dam-sex-adjusted weight

Heifers = 1.10; Bulls = no adjustment; Steers = 1.05

Example: 430×1.10 (factor for heifer calf) = 473 lbs. age-dam-sex-adjusted weight

Thus, the 370 lb. heifer calf from a 4-year-old cow weighed when 180 days old now has an adjusted weight of 473 lbs. on the basis of a bull calf weighed at 205 days old and raised by a 5-year-old cow. This makes it possible to compare this cow with all others in the herd on which this index has been calculated.

4. **Calculating the ratio** is done with the following equation:

If the herd average age-dam-sex-adjusted weight is 455 lbs, then the calculation is as follows:

This means that this individual is 4 percent above the average of the group.

Beef Cow Production Record*

Cow no. ** _____ Breed _____ Birth Date _____

Sire _____ Dam _____ Registration no. _____

205-day adjusted weight, if known _____ 365-day adjusted weight, if known _____

Remarks regarding this cow (how delivered, description, disposition, etc.) _____

Calving Record								Calf Weight Record			Embryo Record			
Year	Sire code	Date calved	Calf number	Birth weight	Calving ease ***	Sex	Remarks	Date weaned	Actual weight	205-day*** adjusted weight	Date flushed	Sire code	Number of eggs	Remarks

Sire Code (list name and registration number)

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ | 7. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ | 8. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ | 9. _____ | 12. _____ |

*This form can be used for registered or non-registered cattle.

** Complete one sheet for each cow and heifer in this project.

*** See other side

