

# INSTRUCTION FOR COMPLETING THE YEARLING WORKSHEET

**This form will come preprinted with all information provided from your Weaning Worksheet if enrolled in Group BreedPlan.**

Check to ensure that all your calves are listed and that all information reported is correct. **If you have corrections make them on the form. Do not overwrite any information, please add it or make a note on the reverse side of the page.**

## **WEIGH DATE**

This is the day the calves are weighed. Calves must be at least 301 days old and younger than 500 days old in order for the weight to qualify as a yearling weight.

## **WEIGHT**

This is how much the calves weighed, using a scale, and measured in pounds.

## **MANAGEMENT GROUP—Important for EPD's**

If calves that were in the same management group at weaning have been treated differently since that time, they should be assigned different management groups at 365 days of age. EPD's are generated from the comparisons of animals within a management group. Grouping animals together that were not treated similarly will generate EPD's that will be "low quality". You can use 1-99 for your management groups. Heifers and bulls can be in the same group, as heifers are compared to heifers, bulls to bulls, and steers to steers.

**Management groups are the single most important factor affecting the validity of expected progeny differences.**

## **DISPOSAL CODE**

1=Died

2=Sold, no registration papers were transferred.

3=Culled, slaughtered or sold for feeding

Indication of disposal helps maintain an accurate inventory of your herd in the computer.

## **REG. NOW --Register the calf now**

Y=Yes, register the calf now—Calf must have name to be registered

N=No, do not register the calf now

The remaining fields are **optional** when sending in the Yearling worksheets. The AMGA will retain this information for future development.

## **Scrotal (Scrotal Circumference Measurement- measured in centimeters)**

Testicular size or the amount of sperm produced is estimated through the use of scrotal circumference measurements. Indicate date measurement was taken. Indicate date measurement was taken. See the AMGA Breeder's Guide for detailed instructions for taking measurements.

## **Hip Height**

The hip height measurement (in inches) should be taken at a point directly over the hips bone (hooks) with the animal standing on a level surface. See the AMGA Breeder's Guide for detailed instructions.

## **Rib Eye—Ultrasound measurement**

Measures the depth and width of fore and rear rib along with spring and length of rib in square inches. Wide and deep ribbing is considered the high end of the scale. Rib eye measurements are collected from ultrasound reports. Please submit your reports when available.

## **Back Fat—Ultrasound measurement**

Measure the exact fat depth in millimeters. Back fat measurements are collected from ultrasound reports. Please submit your reports when available.

## **Muscle Score (Measured on a scale of 1 to 4)**

Primary source of this score is a rear view with emphasis on the width of rump and hindquarter. Light muscling is the low end of the scale; heavy muscling is the high end of the scale.

## **Feet/Legs )Measured on a scale of 1 to 9)**

Feet and legs are coded by viewing the animal. Leg set indicates the amount of set or curve to the hock joint. Foot angle is measured from the side based on the steepness of the angle near the top of the foot. The scale indicates 1 as weak and 9 as strong.

## **Temperament (Measured on a scale of 1 to 6)**

Is the visual assessment of the attitude of the animal.

1=Docile

2=Restless

3=Nervous

4=Flighty

5=Aggressive

6=Very Aggressive

## **Marbling Score( Measured on a scale of 0 to 300)**

The alternating of layers of fat and lean in meat. The marbling score is collected from ultrasound reports. Please submit your reports when available.