

Investment Area Guidelines:

LARGE ANIMAL



Beef & Dairy Cattle, Equine

Questions concerning these guidelines should be directed to the Governor's Office of Agricultural Policy at (502) 564-4627. Applications to administer CAIP must be directed through the local County Agricultural Development Council(s).

Funded participants shall adhere to all local, state, and federal rules and regulations.

A. Cattle – Beef & Dairy

Prerequisites:

- **Beef & Dairy applicants** must become Kentucky Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) certified before funding is received.
- **Dairy applicants** shall be permitted by the Kentucky Milk Safety Branch.
- **All bulls** purchased or leased through this program must pass a Breeding Soundness Evaluation (BSE) – within the last 6-months - prior to receiving cost-share funds. The cost of a BSE should be negotiated between the buyer and seller and can be included in the total cost of the bucks/rams purchase.
- **Bull Leases** must be producer-to-producer or leasing company-to-producer. *This program is not for funding the development of leasing programs that include using funds to purchase a group of bulls for lease to local producers.*
- **Ownership of breeding stock** must be maintained for a minimum of two (2) successive breeding seasons, not in the same year.
- **Minimum herd size** to qualify for cost-share - **beef:** 10 mature cows or 35 backgrounding cattle / **dairy:** 40 head herd

Eligible Cost-share Items:

1. Genetics

- a. Bulls (purchase or lease) / Semen for A.I.
 - i. Expected progeny differences (EPDs) must be certified to meet the requirements set forth in the state EPD standards in Appendix A.
 - ii. Must qualify within one of the two bull type categories, selected by the producer at the time of application.
 - iii. **Beef:** When selecting bulls/semen/lease for each of the six bull type categories, the following traits must be met to qualify:
 1. **Balanced Trait Bulls**, the EPD requirements must be met for calving ease, milking ability, and either weaning weight or yearling weight guidelines.
 2. **Carcass Merit Bulls** must meet minimum calving ease and carcass traits that are breed specific.
 3. **Heifer Acceptable Bulls** will have to meet minimum calving ease and either weaning weight or yearling weight guidelines.
 4. **High Productivity Bulls** must meet EPD requirements for minimum calving ease and milking ability, and minimum weaning weight or yearling weight guidelines.

5. **Low Maintenance Bulls** must meet minimum calving ease and maximum yearling weight and milking ability guidelines.
 6. **Terminal Bulls**, the EPDs shall meet the calving ease and either weaning weight or yearling weight guidelines, depending on the targeted market.
- iv. **Dairy:** When use the Lifetime Net Merit Index when selecting (<http://aipl.arsusda.gov/reference/nmcalc.htm>).
1. This score is an economic index based on milk, fat, protein, somatic cell score, productive life, daughter pregnancy rate, calving ability, udder, feet and legs, and body size.
 2. Semen purchased from artificial insemination (AI) organizations must be from bulls in the upper 20% (80th percentile) for their respective breeds.
 3. Natural service bulls must have sires that are in the upper 20% and dams in the uppers 30% (70th percentile) for their respective breeds for the Net Merit Index.
- b. DNA Testing
- c. Artificial Insemination
- i. Estrus synchronization
 - ii. AI Procedure
 - iii. AI School
 - iv. AI Equipment, *excluding liquid nitrogen, gloves, sheaths and other consumables*
- d. Heifers - Bred or open heifers
- i. Applicant must submit Heifer Affidavit – Producer Report for heifer purchases and include documentation of veterinary examination
 - ii. All heifers purchased shall have been developed following the minimum guidelines outlined by the University of Kentucky and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture’s “Herd Builders” replacement heifer program <http://www.kyagr.com/marketing/animalmktg/documents/00000HBSaleRequirements.doc>
- e. Herd pregnancy checks

2. **Handling Facilities –**

including secure lots or pens for holding, sorting, bulls, calves

- a. Commercial headgate, headlock stanchions
- b. Chutes – holding, squeeze, curved or offset working, loading
- c. Crowding tub and gate
- d. Gates, corral panels and materials for pens
- e. Scale
- f. Flooring: Gravel, filter fabric, concrete and contracted site preparation
- g. Catch lanes, management rails
- h. Feed ways, forage/TMR mixers, feeding equipment systems
- i. Creep gate, creep feeder, mineral feeder, feed bunk, trough
- j. Filter fabric pads for heavy use areas

- k. Animal waste handling and distribution equipment (excluding motorized vehicles) or custom services
- l. Temporary or Permanent Shade (excluding trees) – material costs necessary for construction of temporary or permanent shade for cattle
- m. Misting / sprinkling system

3. Milk Production

- a. Milking equipment and generator
- b. Calf hutches, palpation rails, hoof trimming chute or table, free-stall mattresses including waterbeds, specialized equipment for bedding free stalls, and footbaths
- c. Treatment stall or pens
- d. Cooling fans, shade cloths and sprinkler systems
- e. Cooling and raw milk storage equipment
- f. Pasteurization equipment
- g. Animal waste handling and distribution equipment (excluding motorized vehicles) or custom services
- h. Rubber flooring or concrete for heavy cow and human traffic area

Exceptions/Limitations:

- **Buyer/Seller Clause:** A producer shall not participate as a buyer and seller (of that sex of breeding livestock) within the same program year.

Meaning – if one producer sells Bulls to producers that participate in CAIP, they shall not receive cost-share on the purchase of Bulls within the same program year – this statement also applies to Heifers.

- **Emergency Early Release Clause** – The local program administrator shall reserve the right to approve an early release, if it is determined that an animal, due to physical or disposition problems, is no longer considered sound for breeding purposes. The local program administrator can require the animal to undergo an examination by a licensed veterinarian to assist in determination.

Exclusions:

- The intent of genetics investments is to aid producers in bringing superior genetics into their herd.

Cost-share shall not be provided for animals traded or sold between producers who have co-mingled herds or share sires. This includes the use of a third party to buy/sell the same animals from the co-mingled herd.

B. Equine

Eligible Cost-share Items:

1. Equine exerciser equipment (excluding motorized vehicles)
2. Temporary or Permanent Shade (excluding trees) – material costs necessary for the construction of temporary or permanent shade for livestock
3. Mare/foal monitoring system (including alerts and camera)
4. Animal waste handling and distribution equipment (excluding motorized vehicles) or custom services

Appendix A: Expected Progeny Differences

(Updated 2/1/2013)

Beef Sire Selection for Cattle Genetic Improvement Program

Introduction

The overall goal of the beef operation should be to increase net income. Net income is a balance between how much is spent on the operation and how much income the operation generates. Therefore, beef producers need to focus on increasing income while minimizing additional cost or reduce cost while trying to maintain income. Although this practice pertains to the entire beef operation, this program is to assist in selecting a bull that helps achieve this goal.

Two practices are available to improve the genetics of commercial beef operations: crossbreeding and individual bull selection. Crossbreeding has a major economic impact on your herd and should be practiced by commercial cattlemen (additional information is available in ASC-168, available at your county Extension office); however, this program does not require crossbreeding.

When looking for a bull to purchase for your operation it is important to realize that as you make progress to improve one trait you often lose ground in another trait. For example, as we select for increased growth, which has a positive impact on income, we usually inadvertently increase the mature size and maintenance costs of our cows through retaining replacements. Finding the balance between the productivity level of the cow (growth and milk) and the required energy to maintain her is very difficult and, if not done properly, will likely result in decreased reproduction. Research has shown that cow efficiency is dependent on the level of nutrition that they receive. Larger high-producing cows are the most efficient in very lush, high nutritional environments (Average Kentucky forages would not support this level of productivity) and smaller low-producing cows are the most efficient in limited nutritional situations. Under optimum nutrition there are very little differences between the breed types. Before you buy a bull it is important to consider what you want to produce and what resources (primarily nutrition) you have available.

Bull Purchasing

When purchasing a bull there are four primary characteristics that should be assessed: reproductive soundness; structural soundness; visual evaluation; and performance characteristics.

Reproductive Soundness – For a bull to have any value to a beef producer he must be reproductively sound. The best means to determine the reproductive soundness of a bull is through a breeding soundness exam. If a bull passes this exam he should have the physical capability to breed and settle cows. This exam does not measure desire and bulls should be observed for their interest in females in heat. ***To receive cost-share money bulls must pass a breeding soundness exam.***

Structural Soundness – To be an efficient breeder a bull must be structurally sound. This means that he should move without pain or discomfort and should have appropriate angles at weight bearing joints. ***There are no requirements for structural soundness; however, producers should evaluate bulls for soundness to avoid problems with breeding and future problems in replacement females.***

Visual Evaluation – Many traits that are important to beef producers can only be evaluated through visual observation. These include, but are not limited to: disposition, horned/poll, color, muscling, body capacity, structure, sheath, and testicular development. ***There are no requirements for visual appraisal; however, producers are encouraged to carefully evaluate bulls for visual traits that are of economic or functional importance to them.***

Performance Characteristics – The primary reason for purchasing a bull is the expected performance of his calves. If replacement females will be retained then this decision should not be short sided, because the impact will be long lasting. Breeds differ on their level of productivity; therefore, the first decision will be on breed type. Once a breed is determined, selection between bulls for performance should be based on the Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs), whenever possible (For more information on EPDs please see ASC-141). There is no such thing as the “Best Bull”; each individual beef producer must make that determination based on what they want to get from the bull. ***Guidelines have been developed for six specific bull types. Producers must select what type of bull they will purchase (2 choices can be made) on their application then purchase a bull that meets the requirements for that bull type.***

Conclusions

Crossbreeding and bull selection have very important long-term economical impact on your herd. Selecting the right bull for your operation is a decision that includes setting production goals, analyzing your resources and management, and then locating the bull that best fits your situation. If done properly this process will take time and effort on your part, but the rewards can be significant.

How to determine if a bull qualifies for a category

1. All categories require that the bull meet a minimum Calving Ease or maximum Birth Weight EPD. If the breed you are using computes Calving Ease EPDs then that is the EPD that must be used. The bulls EPD must be equal to or be greater than the value listed for that category. If the breed does not compute Calving Ease EPDs then Birth Weight EPDs will be used. The breeds that use Birth Weight have parentheses around their values. The bulls Birth Weight EPD must be equal to or less than this value.
2. All categories have a requirement for growth, however, three have minimum values, one is a maximum value and for the other two there is an upper and lower limit. For Heifer Acceptable, Terminal Sire and High Productivity categories the bull's Weaning Weight **OR** Yearling Weight EPD must be equal to or greater than the value listed. For the Low Maintenance category the bull's Yearling Weight must be equal to or less than the value listed. For the Balanced Trait category the bull's Weaning Weight **OR** Yearling Weight EPD must be equal to or in between the two values listed. For the Carcass Merit category the bulls Carcass Weight EPD must be equal to or in between the two values listed. In this category if the breed does not compute Carcass Weight EPDs then Yearling Weight EPDs are used and this is indicated by the values being in parentheses.
3. There are requirements for milking ability in three of the categories. Balanced Trait bulls must have an EPD that is equal to or in between the two values listed. For the Low Maintenance Category the bull's EPD must be equal to or less than the value listed. High Productivity bulls must have a value that is equal to or greater than the EPD listed in the guidelines. The other three categories have no requirement for milk.
4. Carcass Merit bulls must also meet minimum standards carcass characteristics; one pertaining to improved Quality Grade and the other to improved Yield Grade. For improved Quality Grade the bull's EPD for Marbling or Intra-Muscular Fat (IMF) must be equal to or greater than the value listed (For Angus both Marbling and IMF values are listed and the bull must meet one or the other). For improved Yield Grade the bulls EPD for Yield Grade (lower values means greater red meat yield) must be equal to or less than the value listed. If the breed computes % Retail Product instead of Yield Grade EPDs then the bull's EPD must be equal to or greater than the value listed (For Angus either the Ultrasound %RP or the Carcass %RP may be used). If the breed does not compute Yield Grade or % Retail Product then the bull's EPD for Rib Eye Area (REA) must be equal to or greater than the value listed **AND** his EPD for Fat must be equal to or less than the value listed. Breeds that do not compute carcass EPDs do not qualify under this category.

For more information there is a video available at your county Extension office or contact your county agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources or Darrh Bullock, University of Kentucky Beef Extension Specialist (859-257-7514 or dbullock@uky.edu).

Heifer Acceptable Bulls

Breed	Calving Ease or (BW) ¹	Growth (either) ²	
		Weaning Weight Not Below	Yearling Weight Not Below
Angus	7	31	60
Beefmaster	(-1.9)	-3	-1
Black Hereford	(2.3)	34	48
Brangus	8	11	18
Braunvieh	5.6	32	51
Charolais	10.9	11	20
Chianina/Chi-Angus	(-.9)	28	52
Gelbvieh/Balancer	13.2	51	71
Hereford	2.1	32	53
Limousin/Lim-Flex	15	31	61
Maine-Anjou	(.1)	28	60
Piedmontese	3.0	-14	-29
Red Angus/AngusPlus	8	35	51
Red Poll	(0.0)	-3	-4
Salers	1.5	20	42
Santa Gertrudis	(-1.3)	-5	-6
Senepol	(-1.3)	1	3
Shorthorn	4.3	4	9
Simmental/SimAngus	13.2	51	71
Tarentaise	3	-9	-3

¹Calving Ease EPDs are to be used unless the value is in parentheses which indicate that the Birth Weight EPD should be used. Remember: Calving Ease EPDs are the listed value or greater; Birth Weight EPDs are the listed value or less.

²The bull must meet the EPD requirement for either Weaning Weight or Yearling Weight. The bull's EPD must be equal to or greater than the listed value.

Heifer Acceptable – This is a specialty-type bull that should be used when a high percentage of first-calf heifers are to be bred. For larger, heavier birth weight breeds it may be difficult to find a Heifer Acceptable bull. Typically, easy calving bulls do not express as much growth in their calves. *To maintain an acceptable level of growth, bulls with extremely low weaning and/or yearling weight EPDs should be avoided.*

Terminal Bulls

Breed	Calving Ease or (BW)	Growth (either) ²	
		Weaning Weight Not Below	Yearling Weight Not Below
Angus	-3	49	90
Beefmaster	(2.2)	13	19
Black Hereford	(5.5)	43	68
Brangus	0	24	44
Braunvieh	-3.7	44	68
Charolais	-3.4	26	46
Chianina/Chi-Angus	(5.6)	37	66
Gelbvieh/Balancer	4.8	62	91
Hereford	-4.5	50	81
Limousin/Lim-Flex	3	47	85
Maine-Anjou	(5.6)	43	84
Piedmontese	-8.3	8	14
Red Angus/AngusPlus	-4	62	91
Red Poll	(3.4)	3	3
Salers	-1.2	34	66
Santa Gertrudis	(2.7)	7	8
Senepol	(3.2)	11	13
Shorthorn	-6	5	10
Simmental/SimAngus	4.8	62	91
Tarentaise	-5	11	21

¹Calving Ease EPDs are to be used unless the value is in parentheses which indicate that the Birth Weight EPD should be used. Remember: Calving Ease EPDs are the listed value or greater; Birth Weight EPDs are the listed value or less.

²The bull must meet the EPD requirement for either Weaning Weight or Yearling Weight. The bull's EPD must be equal to or greater than the listed value.

Terminal – This is a specialty-type bull that should be used when replacement females will not be retained. The purpose of this bull is to produce calves with exceptional feeder calf performance. Therefore, milk can be disregarded and growth should be emphasized. *Upper extremes should be avoided if the cow size is large and there is danger of producing carcasses that are heavier than the accepted standard.*

The values listed for Calving Ease/Birth Weight in this category only eliminate the very worst calving difficulty bulls. Producers should consider how many first-calf heifers are to be bred when determining their level of Calving Ease/Birth Weight. For increased security, choose a bull that meets the Heifer Acceptable category. If any heifers are to be bred then it is recommended to use the Calving Ease/Birth Weight guidelines for a Balanced Trait Bull.

Balanced Trait Bulls

Breed	Calving Ease or (BW)	Growth (either) ²				Milk	
		Weaning Weight		Yearling Weight		Not Below	Not Above
		Not Below	Not Above	Not Below	Not Above		
Angus	4	38	57	71	102	19	29
Beefmaster	(0.2)	3	21	4	31	-1	8
Black Hereford	(3.1)	36	48	53	80	11	19
Brangus	4.1	14	33	27	59	8	19
Braunvieh	.8	36	52	56	84	31	39
Charolais	3.2	15	34	28	60	3	15
Chianina/ Chi-Angus	(2.8)	27	45	50	81	9	17
Gelbvieh/ Balancer	9.9	53	70	75	104	19	28
Hereford	.8	39	57	63	94	15	28
Limousin/ LimFlex	8	37	56	69	99	19	29
Maine-Anjou	(2.1)	33	50	68	96	16	25
Piedmontese	0.0	-8	18	-13	29	-6	12
Red Angus/ AngusPlus	5	53	70	75	104	19	28
Red Poll	(.6)	-1	7	-1	8	0	4
Salers	0.0	24	42	49	81	15	25
Santa Gertrudis	(.2)	-2	13	-2	18	-2	7
Senepol	(.8)	2	16	2	19	0	9
Shorthorn	0	5	20	10	32	0	4
Simmental/ SimAngus	9.9	53	70	75	104	19	28
Tarentaise	0	-4	22	2	36	0	4

¹Calving Ease EPDs are to be used unless the value is in parentheses which indicate that the Birth Weight EPD should be used. Remember: Calving Ease EPDs are the listed value or greater; Birth Weight EPDs are the listed value or less.

²The bull must meet the EPD requirement for either Weaning Weight or Yearling Weight.

Balanced Trait –Bulls that fit these recommendations should provide moderation for calving ease/birth weight, growth and milking ability. The purpose of this bull would be to produce calves that are acceptable feeder calves, while keeping the mature size and milk level of replacement females in moderation.

Low Maintenance Bulls

Breed	Calving Ease or (BW)	Yearling Weight Not Above	Milk Not Above
Angus	-3	86	23
Beefmaster	(2.2)	15	3
Black Hereford	(5.5)	64	14
Brangus	0	40	10
Braunvieh	-3.7	64	34
Charolais	-3.4	41	8
Chianina/Chi-Angus	(5.6)	62	12
Gelbvieh/Balancer	4.8	87	23
Hereford	-4.5	81	21
Limousin/LimFlex	3	81	23
Maine-Anjou	(5.6)	80	20
Piedmontese	-8.3	5	15
Red Angus/AngusPlus	-4	87	23
Red Poll	(3.4)	2	1
Salers	-1.2	61	19
Santa Gertrudis	(2.7)	7	1
Senepol	(3.2)	10	3
Shorthorn	-6	18	1
Simmental/SimAngus	4.82	87	23
Tarentaise	-5	20	0

¹Calving Ease EPDs are to be used unless the value is in parentheses which indicate that the Birth Weight EPD should be used. Remember: Calving Ease EPDs are the listed value or greater; Birth Weight EPDs are the listed value or less.

Low Maintenance – This category is for producers that will be retaining and/or selling replacement females that they desire to have lower maintenance requirements. Typically, cows that have smaller mature size and less milking ability have lower maintenance requirements. The trade-off is that their siblings, which will be sold as feeder calves, will usually have less growth as well. *It is recommended to avoid the lowest extremes for either growth or milking ability.*

The values listed for Calving Ease/Birth Weight in this category only eliminate the very worst calving difficulty bulls. Producers should consider how many first-calf heifers are to be bred when determining their level of Calving Ease/Birth Weight. For increased security, choose a bull that meets the Heifer Acceptable category. If any heifers are to be bred then it is recommended to use the Calving Ease/Birth Weight guidelines for a Balanced Trait Bull.

High Productivity Bulls

Breed	Calving Ease or (BW)	Growth (either) ²		Milk Not Below
		Weaning Weight Not Below	Yearling Weight Not Below	
Angus	-3	47	87	24
Beefmaster	(2.2)	10	16	4
Black Hereford	(5.5)	42	66	16
Brangus	0	23	41	11
Braunvieh	-3.7	42	8	1
Charolais	-3.4	23	42	9
Chianina/Chi-Angus	(5.6)	35	63	13
Gelbvieh/Balancer	4.8	64	88	24
Hereford	-4.5	50	82	22
Limousin/Lim-Flex	3	45	82	24
Maine-Anjou	(5.6)	41	81	21
Red Angus/AngusPlus	-4	64	88	24
Piedmontese	-8.3	15	6	16
Red Poll	(3.4)	4	2	2
Salers	-1.2	31	62	20
Santa Gertrudis	(2.7)	7	7	2
Senepol	(3.2)	10	11	4
Shorthorn	-6	11	19	2
Simmental/SimAngus	4.8	64	88	24
Tarentaise	-5	14	17	1

¹Calving Ease EPDs are to be used unless the value is in parentheses which indicate that the Birth Weight EPD should be used. Remember: Calving Ease EPDs are the listed value or greater; Birth Weight EPDs are the listed value or less.

²The bull must meet the EPD requirement for either Weaning Weight or Yearling Weight. The bull's EPD must be equal to or greater than the listed value.

High Productivity – Producers with extremely good management may consider bulls that meet these guidelines.

Feeder calves produced by bulls from this category should exhibit good growth and replacement females should have exceptional milking ability. The trade-off is that replacement females will be larger and have higher maintenance costs. If these cows do not receive adequate nutrition then they will lose body condition and there will likely be reduced reproduction rates. *This option is not for everyone and total herd performance should take precedence over individual calf performance.*

The values listed for Calving Ease/Birth Weight in this category only eliminate the very worst calving difficulty bulls. Producers should consider how many first-calf heifers are to be bred when determining their level of Calving Ease/Birth Weight. For increased security, choose a bull that meets the Heifer Acceptable category. If any heifers are to be bred then it is recommended to use the Calving Ease/Birth Weight guidelines for a Balanced Trait Bull.

Carcass Merit Bulls

Breed*	Calving Ease or (BW) ¹	Carcass Weight or (Yearling Weight) ²		Yield Grade Indicator ³	Quality Grade Indicator ⁴ Not Below
		Not Below	Not Above		
Angus	-3	4	45	.31/.010 (C)	.38
Beefmaster	(2.2)	(-5)	(38)	.03/0.0 (C)	0
Brangus	0	(17)	(74)	.30/-0.001 (C)	.02
Braunvieh	-3.7	15	45	.72 (D)	0
Charolais	-3.4	-4	28	.15/-0.002 (C)	.01
Chianina/Chi-Angus	(5.6)	-14	23	-.06 (B)	.14
Gelbvieh/ Balancer	4.8	9	44	-.16 (A)	-.13
Hereford	-4.5	(48)	(104)	.29/.004 (C)	.06
Limousin/Lim-Flex	3	-3	48	-.07 (A)	-.03
Maine-Anjou	(5.6)	-14	18	.34 (B)	.19
Red Angus/AngusPlus	-4	9	44	.02 (A)	.44
Piedmontese	-8.3	-38	34	.02/0.0 (C)	.01
Salers	-1.2	1	26	0.0 (B)	.1
Shorthorn	-6	-12	15	.01/-0.01 (C)	.02
Simmental/SimAngus	4.8	9	44	-.26 (A)	.09

¹Calving Ease EPDs are to be used unless the value is in parentheses which indicate that the Birth Weight EPD should be used. Remember: Calving Ease EPDs are the listed value or greater; Birth Weight EPDs are the listed value or less.

²Carcass Weight EPDs are to be used unless the value is in parentheses which indicate that the Yearling Weight EPDs should be used.

³Yield Grade indicator is different between breeds. The letter in parentheses refers to the following EPD values: A = Yield Grade EPD; B = % Retail Product EPD; and C = Rib Eye Area (REA) / Fat EPDs. D = Rib Eye Area (REA). For % Retail Product and REA the bulls EPD must be equal to or greater than the value listed; for Yield Grade and Fat the EPDs must be equal to or less than the value listed.

⁴Quality Grade indicator is either the Marbling or Percent IMF EPD depending on the breed.

Carcass Merit – Producers that will be retaining ownership of their calves and/or being paid for carcass merit should place additional emphasis on those traits. A Carcass Merit bull may easily fit one of the other categories, but would also produce calves with acceptable carcass characteristics. Traits of economic importance would be carcass weight, marbling (% intra-muscular fat) and lean to fat ratio (Yield Grade, % retail product or rib eye area/fat thickness). The pricing scheme that the calves will be sold under will determine the level of emphasis to be placed on each trait. For example, if the calves are to be marketed on a “High Quality Grid” then greater emphasis would be placed on increasing marbling, while maintaining acceptable carcass weights and cutability. *Also, remember that as you increase carcass weight you also increase mature cow size of replacement females.*

The values listed for Calving Ease/Birth Weight in this category only eliminate the very worst calving difficulty bulls. Producers should consider how many first-calf heifers are to be bred when determining their level of Calving Ease/Birth Weight. For increased security, choose a bull that meets the Heifer Acceptable category. If any heifers are to be bred then it is recommended to use the Calving Ease/Birth Weight guidelines for a Balanced Trait Bull.

*If breed not listed then carcass EPDs are not available.

Appendix B: Heifer Purchases

Requirements for Heifer Purchases Program - Beef

(<http://www.kyagr.com/marketing/beef.html>)

Bred Heifers:

1. All bred heifers must be bred to calving ease bulls based on their EPDs (see Beef Sire Selection for Cattle Genetics Improvement Program). The EPD's of the service sire must be provided at the time of sale.
2. All bred heifers must be owned by the consignor at the time of breeding.

Open Heifers:

1. All open heifers must be owned a minimum of 60 days prior to consignment and be a minimum of 12 months of age on sale day.

Vaccination:

Heifers must be vaccinated for IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV, Leptospirosis, Vibriosis, (Campylobacter Fetus), and 7-Way Blackleg. Various products may be used on the heifers. Label directions concerning booster vaccinations must be followed. Initial vaccinations and boosters must be administered to all heifers and cannot be given within two weeks prior to sale day. Any intramuscular vaccines should be given in the neck. A veterinarian and/or a signed statement from the producer must validate vaccinations.

Parasite Control:

All heifers must be treated for internal and external parasites within 45 days of sale. Products for internal parasite control must have a label claim for all stages of the parasite life cycle.

Bred Heifers:

Consignors guarantee heifers to be safe in calf. If a heifer is proven open by veterinary exam within 30 days after sale, the consignor will replace the heifer or make financial settlement with the buyer. All heifers must have had a yearling pelvic measurement of 150 square centimeters or greater, and/or 18 months old heifers must have a pelvic measurement of 180 square centimeters or greater. Tract score and pelvic measurement work should be done by local vet and statement brought to the sale.

Open Heifers (ready to breed):

Open heifers that are 15 months of age or less must have a reproductive tract score of 2 or greater on sale day. Heifers that are older than 15 months of age must have a reproductive tract score of 4 or 5 on sale day. Open heifers must be pregnancy checked and certified open. Tract score and pelvic measurement work should be done by local vet and statement brought to the sale. All consignors guarantee that animals are sold as represented. If not then settlement must be made with the buyer.

Blemishes:

Heifers with active cases of Pinkeye or scars resulting from Pinkeye will not be eligible for sale. Heifers must be polled or dehorned and healed completely by sale day.

Body Condition:

All heifers must have a minimum body condition score of 5 on sale day. Open heifers must weigh 700 pounds or greater upon check in at the sale.

Sire Requirements:

Bulls of known ID and breed must service heifers. All service sires must have complete EPD information, with emphasis placed on birth weight and calving ease.

Requirements for Heifer Purchases Program - Dairy

Heifers:

1. All bred heifers should be bred AI to bulls that are considered acceptable to use on heifers based upon scoring <10% on percentage of difficult births in heifers (%DBH).
2. All bred heifers must be owned by the consignor at the time of breeding.
3. All open heifers must be owned a minimum of 60 days prior to consignment and be a minimum of 12 months of age on sale day.

Vaccination:

Heifers must be vaccinated for IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV, Leptospirosis, and 7-Way Blackleg. Various products may be used on the heifers. Label directions concerning booster vaccinations must be followed. Initial vaccinations and boosters must be administered to all heifers and cannot be given within two weeks prior to sale day. A veterinarian and/or a signed statement from the producer must validate vaccinations. All vaccinations must meet BQA certification and must include a list of all products used.

Parasite Control:

All heifers must be treated for internal and external parasites within 45 days of sale. Products for internal parasite control must have a label claim for all stages of the parasite life cycle and brands must be listed.

Bred Heifers:

Consignors guarantee heifers to be safe in calf. If a heifer is proven open by veterinary exam within 30 days after sale, the consignor will replace the heifer or make financial settlement with the buyer. All heifers must have had a yearling pelvic measurement of 150 square centimeters or greater, and/or 18 months old heifers must have a pelvic measurement of 180 square centimeters or greater. Tract score and pelvic measurement work should be done by local vet and statement brought to the sale.

Open Heifers (ready to breed):

Open heifers must be certified to not be a freemartin. Open heifers must be pregnancy checked and certified open. All consignors guarantee that animals are sold as represented. If not then settlement must be made with the buyer.

Blemishes:

Heifers with active cases of Pinkeye or scars resulting from Pinkeye will not be eligible for sale. Heifers with active cases of ringworm or heel warts will not be eligible for sale. Heifers with unsound udders or udders showing evidence of mastitis will not be eligible for sale. Heifers must be polled or dehorned and healed completely by sale day.

Body Condition:

All heifers must have a body condition score between 2.5-3.5 on sale day. Dairy heifers must be between the median and 95th Percentile for wither height based upon the Penn State guidelines for their respective breed.

Sire Requirements:

Bulls of known ID and breed must service heifers. See item no. 1 in section on Heifers. All service sires must have complete Net Merit Index information.