YOUR ANGUS ADVISOR



PERFORMANCE PROGRAMS



What are Interim Carcass EPDs?

Interim EPDs for carcass weight, marbling and loin eye area are now being calculated by the American Angus Association. An industry first, these new genetic values began appearing on the Angus Performance Pedigrees and Performance Registration Certificates Jan. 5, 1993.

Since Carcass EPDs do not exist for dams, the factors considered in calculating Interim Carcass EPDs are the EPDs for the sire, maternal grandsire and maternal great grandsire.

For example, if the sire and maternal grandsire have been evaluated for carcass merit, an Interim EPD for the animal can be generated by adding one-half the EPD of the sire and one-fourth the EPD of the maternal grandsire,. If Carcass EPDs exist for the maternal great grandsire, one-eighth of his EPD is also included.

Accuracy values for Interim Carcass EPDs reflect one fourth of the accuracy of the sire, plus one-sixteenth of the accuracy of the maternal grandsire for each trait.

Interim Carcass EPDs are designated by an "I" preceding the accuracy value in the carcass data blocks in the lower right hand corner on both Performance Registration Certificates and Angus Performance Pedigrees.

— John Crouch Director of Performance Programs

Editor's note: If you have a question or topic you'd like us to cover, please send it to ANGUS ADVISOR Q&A, Editor, Angus Journal, 3201 Frederick Blvd., St. Joseph, MO 64506.

For Your Reference. . .

In keeping with the open policy of the American Angus Association, a Breeder's Reference is published periodically in the Angus Journal to inform breeders of bulls determined free of genetic defects, those determined carriers of genetic defects or genetic factors, and those determined carriers of non-traditional blood.

The bull, Basin Rainmaker 2135, has recently been determined to be a carrier of the red gene. Registration number is 10681804; calving date is 3-10-85; owned by Wayne Stevenson and Stevenson Angus Ranch, Hobson, Mont., and Pat & Judy Wortman, Enterprise, Ore.

ADVICE FOR THE MONTH

"Past experience should be a guidepost, not a hitchin post."

Beef Cow Herd Management Tips February 1993

by Harlan Ritchie, Michigan State University

- 1. Below zero weather and wind can increase energy requirements 20 to 50 percent Increase feed accordingly.
- 2. For some herds, calving season is here. Check following items:
 - Calving assistance equipment.
 - Facilities to warm chilled calves (heat lamps, warming box etc.)
 - Frozen colostrum.
 - Oral calf feeder for administering fluids to stressed or dehydrated calves.
 - Electrolytes for dehydrated calves.
 - Pharmaceuticals for scours and respiratory problems.
 - Seven percent iodine for calves' navel.
 - Eag tags.
 - Selenium injections if white muscle disease is apt to be a problem.
 - Vitamin A injections for cows and calves ifforage quality is low.
 - Castrating materials.
 - ✓ Implants to stimulate growth of non-replacement calves.
- 3. To ensure early rebreeding, make certain the lactating cow herd is on an adequate plane of nutrition. For herds on harvested feedstuffs, consider the following diets as a guide:
 - a) Full feed of mixed legume-grass hay (30 to 40 lb.) plus grain if necessary.
 - b) 60 to 80 lb. corn silage plus 0.5 to 2.0 lb. 40 percent protein supplement or equivalent.
 - c) 15 to 20 lb. legume hay plus 30 to 35 lb. corn silage.
 - d) Free-choice mineral mix containing minimum of 8 percent phosphorus, preferably 10 percent.
- 4. If supplemental protein is needed, compare supplements on price per pound of crude protein (CP). A word of caution, however: urea is cheapest form of CP but not well utilized by cattle on poor quality forage diets, such as crop residues. On high quality forages, such as corn silage, urea-based supplements work well.

Editor's note: Several of these management tips apply to September if you have a fall calving program.



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