

# Livestock Breed Identification

## Cattle



# *Africander*



- **Origin:**
  - South Africa
  - member of the Bos Indicus group
  - was imported to the U.S. and then to Australia where it has been used in extremely humid and also hot/dry conditions with much success
- **Characteristics:**
  - solid red and horned, but polled has been developed
  - has smooth hair and fairly loose skin
  - ears are droopy and large
  - bulls have hump muscle

# *Africander*



- **Size:**
  - small to medium sized with light muscling
  - cows weigh between 1,150 and 1,350 lbs. and bulls between 1,650 and 2,200
  - largest breed in Africa
- **Usage:**
  - has been used in crossbreeding programs to increase fertility, parasite resistance and temperament since it is very docile
  - is very fertile and can produce and raise a calf in the harshest conditions
  - has an excellent ability to gain weight on very poor feed

# Amerifax



- **Origin:**
  - United States
  - during the early 1970s a group of cattle producers developed the breed
  - Amerifax are  $\frac{5}{8}$  Angus and  $\frac{3}{8}$  Beef Friesian
- **Characteristics:**
  - solid red or black in color and polled
  - they have a gentle disposition and excel in maternal traits

# Amerifax



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh roughly 1,050 lbs.; bulls weight between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - Amerifax takes the desirable traits of the Angus and Friesian
  - works well as the maternal side when crossbreeding

# Angus



- **Origin:**
  - Scotland
  - two strains of cattle developed in the countries of Aberdeenshire and Angus; the Doodies of Angus and the Hummels of Aberdeen are the foundation breeds of the Angus
  - George Grant of Victoria, Kansas, imported the first Angus bull to the United States in 1873
- **Characteristics:**
  - were primarily red in color but are now solid black
  - some polled strains

# Angus



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.; bulls weigh 1,799 to 2,400 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - used as a dam breed because of calving ease and mothering ability
  - works well in crossbreeding by giving polledness, dark pigment and mothering ability
  - foundation breed for Brangus and Amerifax
  - weather adaptable, good natured and mature early

# *Barzona*



- **Origin:**
  - Kirkland, Arizona
  - F.N. Barb developed the breed in 1942
  - In 1946 E.S. Humphrey headed the breeding program on the ranch; used Africander, Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus genetics
- **Characteristics:**
  - red in color varying from dark to light red, with occasional white on the underline or switch
  - can be horned or polled

# *Barzona*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh about 1,100 lbs.; bulls weigh about 1,800 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - Barzona are used as a dam breed
  - resistant to pests, parasites and heat
  - fertile and calve easily
  - adaptable and hardy

# *Beef Friesain*



- **Origin:**
  - Netherlands
- **Characteristics:**
  - black and white in color, sometimes having white and red patches
  - sexually mature early and are noted for calving ease

# Beef Friesain



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh roughly 1,350 lbs.; bulls weigh approximately 2,200 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - originally a dual purpose breed
  - one of the foundation breeds of the Amerifax
  - a two-way breed, but works better as the maternal breed in a crossbreeding program

# *Beefmaster*



- **Origin:**
  - Falfurrias, Texas
  - Edward C. Lasater developed the breed in 1908
  - Tom Lasater continued to develop the Beefmaster in the 1930s
  - 1/2 Brahman, 1/4 Shorthorn and 1/4 Hereford
- **Characteristics:**
  - red is the dominate hair color, but no set color pattern
  - generally horned

# Beefmaster



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed
  - cows weigh about 1,300 lbs.; bulls weigh about 2,100 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - selected for fertility, conformation, milk production, hardiness, weight and disposition
  - adapted to sparse and rugged range conditions
  - works well as a dam breed
  - dual purpose

# *Blonde d'Aquitaine*



- **Origin:**
  - the southwest part of France; from the plains of Garonne, the hills of Garonne and the Pyrenees Mountains
  - the Blonde d'Aquitaine trace to cattle which were in the area in the middle ages, when blonde cattle were used to pull carts carrying weapons and goods
  - comprised of three strains of cattle, Garonnais, Quercy and the Blonde des Pyrenee
- **Characteristics:**
  - well-muscled breed covered with short, light colored hair ranging from white to red
  - forehead and muzzle are broad, the face triangular
  - horns are light in color and thick at the base, darkening at the tip

# *Blonde d'Aquitaine*



- **Size:**
  - fine to moderate framed for a larger breed
  - most mature bulls weigh from 1,600 to 2,600 lbs. while females range from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs.
  - steers at slaughter to 14 months weigh around 1,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - blondes produce what the consumer demands – lean red meat; they do so with less cost and hassle than many of their popular peers
  - adaptable, hardy, calving ease and rapid growth

# *Brahman*



- **Origin:**
  - India
  - created by crossing Guzerat, Nelore and Gir
  - first *Bos Indicus* imported to the United States by James Bolton Davis of South Carolina in 1849
  - more were imported to the South between 1854 and 1926
- **Characteristics:**
  - hair color is usually gray or red, but can be black, white or spotted
  - black pigment keeps intense sun rays out
  - abundance of loose skin, droopy ears, pendulous sheath and a pronounced hump
  - broad with a sloping rump and horned

# *Brahman*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - calves weigh about 60 lbs. at birth
  - cows weigh between 1,000 and 1,400 lbs.; bulls weigh between 1,600 and 2,200 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - brought to the United States for crossbreeding
  - noted for heat tolerance and insect resistance
  - are excellent mothers
  - females and males tend to reach puberty later than most breeds
  - are the foundation breed to many other breeds

# Brangus



- **Origin:**
  - USDA Experiment Station in Jeanerette, Louisiana 1932
  - in the 1940s a group of ranchers from across the United States met in Vinita, Oklahoma seeking a beef animal which had mothering qualities and the ability to serve in adverse conditions
  - 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Angus; foundation cattle must be registered in their respective breeds; intermediate crosses must be certified by the International Brangus Breeders Association
- **Characteristics:**
  - black or red and polled with medium to large ears and a moderate hump
  - heat tolerant and resistant to insects
  - have good mothering abilities

# *Brangus*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs.; bulls weigh between 1,800 and 2,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - used as a dam breed plus rotational and terminal sire
  - good temperament and mature young

# *Braunvieh*



- **Origin:**
  - Switzerland
  - thought to be the oldest pure breed on earth with records dating back to 800 B.C. and evidence of the breed during the Bronze Age
  - development of the breed came into its own in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and production records date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - were imported into the United States from Switzerland around 1880
- **Characteristics:**
  - large, docile dairy cattle commonly associated with the Swiss Alps and were the basis for the American Brown Swiss dairy breed

# *Braunvieh*



- **Size:**
  - large-sized with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh between 1,200 and 1,500 lbs.; bulls weigh between 2,100 and 2,500 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - suggested as a sire breed; they work well in crossbreeding
  - one of the foundation breeds for the Charbray

# *Charolais*



- **Origin:**
  - Charolles, France
  - first recorded in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - Jean Pugibet imported Charolais to Mexico in 1930; the King Ranch of Texas introduced them to the United States in 1936
- **Characteristics:**
  - white, golden wheat or straw in color with pink muzzle and hooves
  - naturally horned, but there are polled strains
  - efficient and gain rapidly
  - breed is known for its docility

# *Charolais*



- **Size:**
  - large-sized breed with a heavy muscling
  - bulls weigh from 2,000 to 2,500 lbs.; cows weigh from 1,250 to 2,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - superior growth ability and have economically gratifying terminal weights
  - used in crossbreeding

# *Chianina*



- **Origin:**
  - Italy – specifically the Chianina Valley in the province of Tuscany
  - traced to the Roman Empire where they were used to draft
  - semen was first sent to the United States in 1971
- **Characteristics:**
  - full bloods are white to steel gray; white is recessive so when crossed with dark colored animals, dark color will be expressed
  - have black skin pigmentation
  - have strong; correct legs and hard hooves
  - short horns and long, straight faces

# *Chianina*



- **Size:**
  - Chianina are the largest breed of cattle in the world
  - cows stand 60 to 63 in. at the withers and weigh as much as 2,200 lbs.; bulls stand up to 6 ft. at the withers and weigh as much as 3,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - in their native land they are used for draft and beef
  - often used in crossbreeding for added height and size – terminal breed



# *Galloway*



- **Origin:**
  - Scotland
  - one of the oldest British Breeds, the Galloway were first brought to the United States through Canada in 1866
- **Characteristics:**
  - black to light dun in color or red and white banded and homozygous polled
  - similar in appearance to Angus except for their long curly hair
  - velvety undercoat protects them from insects during the summer

# *Galloway*



- **Size:**
  - small-sized breed with flat muscling
  - bulls weigh from 1,700 to 2,300 lbs.; cows weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - noted for their hardiness in cold weather and adaptability to rough terrain
  - cows are good mothers, docile and reach puberty early

# *Gelbray*



- **Origin:**
  - United States
  - developed in south Louisiana in the early 1980s
  - composite breed made up of Brahman, Gelbveih and Red Angus breeds
- **Characteristics:**
  - solid red and range in color from reddish gold to russet with fine, dense hair
  - generally polled due to the Red Angus influence and possess dark skin pigmentation

# *Gelbray*



- **Size:**
  - moderate in size with a smooth, thick muscling pattern
- **Usage:**
  - make an excellent dam breed due to their milking ability and easy calving traits
  - offers high fertility, easy calving, uniformity, good disposition and high weaning weights when used in a purebred or terminal sire situation

# *Gelbvieh*



- **Origin:**
  - Bavaria, Germany
  - result of crossbreeding Keltic-German Landrace, Simmental, Shorthorn and Heil-Brown Landrace
  - semen came to the United States in 1971
- **Characteristics:**
  - golden red to rust in color
  - horned cattle with dark hooves
  - fast gaining and excellent milk producers

# *Gelbvieh*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with thick, yet smooth muscling
  - bulls weigh between 2,000 and 2,400 lbs.; cows weigh between 1,150 and 1,350 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - dual purpose breed
  - works well as a sire and dam breed and are noted for good nature, fast growth, high fertility and calving ease
  - one of the foundation breeds for the Gelbray

# *Hereford*



- **Origin:**
  - county of Hereford, England
  - Benjamin Tomkins is credited as the founder of the breed
  - Henry Clay of Kentucky imported the first Herefords in 1817
- **Characteristics:**
  - red to yellowish-red body and white face; white is also on the underline, flank crest, breast, switch and below the knee and hock
  - early maturing and noted for their doing ability
  - low milking ability
  - may also come in polled varieties

# Hereford



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh about 1,200 lbs.; bulls weigh as much as 1,800 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - crossed with Angus to make an excellent commercial cow in areas of sparse feed
  - one of the most numerous breeds in the United States
  - one of the foundation breeds of the Braford

# *Limousin*



- **Origin:**
  - France; records of Limousin cattle date to the 1600s
  - first imported to Canada in 1968; semen from this bull was sent to the United States in 1969
- **Characteristics:**
  - dark golden-red in color with black strains
  - horned with some polled strains being developed
  - have a deep chest, strong topline and heavy muscled hindquarters
  - have a small, short head

# *Limousin*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with thick muscling
  - bulls weigh about 2,200 lbs.; cows weigh about 1,400 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - noted for high cutability
  - as a terminal sire breed, they work well in improving muscle, but calving difficulty is sometimes increased

# Maine- Anjou



- **Origin:**
  - France
  - in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Count de Falloux crossed the Mancelle (a dairy breed) with the Durham from England to result in the Maine-Anjou
  - Canada imported the first Maine-Anjou in 1969
  - introduced to the United States through artificial insemination
- **Characteristics:**
  - very dark red with white markings; white may be on the head, body, underline, tail and rear legs
  - can be horned or genetically polled
  - noted for their milking ability, high cutability, but are slower maturing due to their large size

# Maine- Anjou



- **Size:**
  - largest breed of cattle in France
  - cows weigh between 1,400 and 1,600 lbs.; bulls weigh between 2,000 and 2,500 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - dual purpose breed in France; is suggested to use them as a terminal sire breed, although some breeders use them as the dam due to their maternal characteristics

# Marchigiana



- **Origin:**
  - Marche region around Rome, Italy
  - it is thought the 'Marche' cattle were developed from Bos Indicus strains coming into the region and crossing with Bos Taurus strains present around the time of the decline of the Roman Empire
- **Characteristics:**
  - horned or polled with a white hair coat and black skin pigmentation; hair on the switch of the tail is usually black
  - known for their calving ease with the calves being born long and thin; once on the ground the calves are vigorous and grow rapidly
  - good milkers noted for their high weaning weights

# Marchigiana



- **Size:**
  - large breed with heavy muscling and strong feet and legs
  - fine bone structure
  - cows weigh between 1,300 and 1,500; bulls weigh between 2,000 and 2,400
- **Usage:**
  - besides purebred use, the Marche is used as a terminal beef sire because the white hair color is a recessive trait and the calf is usually born the color of the dam
  - popular cross is with the Angus breed
  - high fertility, rapid growth rates, hardiness and climate adaptability makes this breed popular in the United States

# *Murray Grey*



- **Origin:**
  - Australia
  - in the early 1900s, a light roan Shorthorn cow was crossed to several Angus, but all the offspring were gray– starting a new breed
  - semen was imported to the United States in 1969
- **Characteristics:**
  - silver to dark or dun gray in color with dark pigment and are homozygous polled
  - noted for calving and handling ease

# *Murray Grey*



- **Size:**
  - small-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - birth weights between 60 and 70 lbs.
  - cows average between 1,100 and 1,500 lbs.; bulls average between 2,000 and 2,400 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - works well as a dam breed

# *Piedmontese*



- **Origin:**
  - Piedmonte region of northwestern Italy
  - evolved from fusion of the ancient European Aurochs and the Zebu cattle from Pakistan
  - was first imported into Canada in 1980 and shortly thereafter brought into the United States
- **Characteristics:**
  - fawn when they are born, gradually turning white as they develop
  - black coloring around the eyes, a black nose, black feet and black tail-tip
  - double muscled animals with small bones and thin skin; the double muscling trait develops weeks after birth

# *Piedmontese*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed
  - cows average between 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.; mature bulls average between 2,000 to 2,200 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - have higher cutability than any other breed and are also valued for their leanness due to their double muscling, small bones and thin skin

# *Pinzgauer*



- **Origin:**
  - Austria
  - developed by Alpine herdsman as far back as 500 A.D.
  - exportation in Europe started in the 1800s; Canada imported them in 1972; semen was exported to the United States the same year
- **Characteristics:**
  - chestnut red with white on the back, tail and barrel
  - homozygous horned or polled
  - have strong, correct legs for traveling long distances

# *Pinzgauer*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed
  - bulls weigh between 2,000 and 2,800 lbs.; cows weigh between 1,000 and 1,600 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - dual purpose breed in Austria
  - works well as a two-way breed in America

# *Polled Hereford*



- **Origin:**
  - Iowa
  - Warren Gammon of Des Moines started developing this breed in 1901; he contacted Hereford breeders with naturally hornless cattle; Mr. Gammon started with 11 polled Herefords and formed a separate registry
- **Characteristics:**
  - red to yellowish-red body and white face
  - white on the underline, flank crest, breast, switch and below the knee and hock
  - early maturing and are noted for their doing ability
  - have a low milking ability

# *Polled Hereford*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh about 1,300 lbs.; bulls weigh as much as 2,300 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - crossed with Angus to make an excellent commercial cow in areas of sparse feed
  - one of the most numerous breeds in the United States
  - one of the foundation breeds of the Braford

# *Red Angus*



- **Origin:**
  - Scotland
  - result of pairing the recessive gene for red color in the Angus breed
- **Characteristics:**
  - recessive gene pairing can produce red-colored offspring
  - homozygous polled

# *Red Angus*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.; bulls weigh 1,700 to 2,400 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - used as a dam breed because of calving ease and mothering ability
  - works well in crossbreeding by giving polledness, dark pigment and mothering ability

# Red Brangus



- **Origin:**
  - Spicewood, Texas
  - In 1946, Malcolm Levi started crossing purebred Brahman and Angus carrying the red gene; Red Brangus can be 5/8 Brahman and 3/8 Angus, 1/2 Brahman and 1/2 Angus or 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Angus
  - Black Angus cows with gray Brahman bulls
- **Characteristics:**
  - red and polled
  - hide is loose and pliable
  - have similar characteristics to the Brahman and Angus

# Red Brangus



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - calves weigh about 70 lbs. at birth
  - cows weigh between 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.; bulls weigh between 1,800 and 2,200 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - good in crossbreeding for hybrid vigor and as a dam breed for mothering ability

# *Red Poll*



- **Origin:**
  - England
  - developed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century combining the beef characteristics of the Norfolk and the milking ability of the Suffolk Poll; is relatively uncommon in the United States but has gained popularity in Australia
- **Characteristics:**
  - polled as the name implies and is dark red in color
  - early maturing cattle with rapid growth rates and high milking abilities

# *Red Poll*



- **Size:**
  - small to medium sized breed
- **Usage:**
  - used mainly for beef production
  - useful as a maternal cross due to the heavy milking abilities, high weaning weights and good carcass traits
  - closely resembles the Red Angus

# RX3



- **Origin:**
  - United States
  - developed in North Dakota and Montana
  - perfected in the early 70s becoming a breed association in 1974; the association is called the American RX3 Registry
  - percentage required purebred is 1/2 Red Angus x 1/4 Hereford x 1/4 Red and White Holstein
- **Characteristics:**
  - solid red and polled
  - noted for the milking ability of the dam due to the Holstein influence along with a residual hybrid vigor which includes high fertility rates
  - noted for calving ease, mothering ability, moderate cow size and

# RX3



- **Size:**
  - medium sized with moderate muscling
- **Usage:**
  - maternal traits make them a very useful breed for a commercial cow-calf operation
  - works well as either a maternal cross or a purebred in a beef operation



# *Sahiwal*



- **Origin:**
  - central and southern area of the Punjab in Pakistan
  - first were imported to Australia in the early 1950s
- **Characteristics:**
  - horned cattle which range in color from light red to a very dark brown
  - tick resistant, heat tolerant and have played a major role in developing Australian breeds which are suitable for tropical conditions
  - have loose skin and drooping ears, but lack a true hump

# *Sahiwal*



- **Size:**
  - moderate sized animal with light to slight muscling
- **Usage:**
  - not common in the U.S., the Sahiwal is used in tropical climates for beef production due to their hardiness
  - high milk yields

# *Salers*



- **Origin:**
  - Auvergne region of France
  - thought to have developed from ancient Egyptian Red cattle
  - Valiant was the first bull imported to Canada in 1972; semen was then distributed in the United States and Canada
- **Characteristics:**
  - commonly solid red in color with black animals becoming more common
  - breed has upright 'lyre' shaped horns, can be polled
  - adapted to severe weather conditions and less than optimum conditions

# *Salers*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh about 1,300 lbs.; bulls weigh about 2,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - originally a dual purpose breed but beef characteristics are emphasized in the United States
  - considered a two-way breed and are noted for their early maturing pattern and good milking abilities

# *Santa Gertrudis*



- **Origin:**
  - United States
  - King Ranch in Texas began crossing Shorthorns with Brahman in 1910; they are 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Shorthorn
  - by the 1940s, Santa Gertrudis was considered a breed
- **Characteristics:**
  - solid cherry red in color and can be polled or horned
  - has large ears, loose skin and excessive skin in the dewlap
  - little evidence of a hump

# *Santa Gertrudis*



- **Size:**
  - large-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh about 1,600 lbs.; bull weigh about 2,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - work well as a two-way breed

# Scotch Highland



- **Origin:**
  - Scotland
  - breed was recorded as far back as the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - were imported to the United States in the early 1900s
- **Characteristics:**
  - hair color is black, red, brindle, yellow, dun or silver
  - outer coat is long and coarse and the undercoat is soft and thick
  - has wide branching horns and are noted for early maturity

# *Scotch Highland*



- **Size:**
  - very small-sized breed with flat muscle mass
  - cows weigh about 900 to 1,200 lbs.; bulls weigh about 1,500 to 1,800 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - good mothers
  - would work in a crossbreeding program to improve cold tolerance

# Shorthorn



- **Origin:**
  - England in the counties of Durham, York, Lincoln and Northumberland, about 1600
  - imported to Scotland and Virginia in 1783
  - there are three types of Shorthorns: the Milking Shorthorn, Beef Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn
- **Characteristics:**
  - hair color is red, white, red and white or roan
  - can be horned or polled
  - adapted to many climates and have a very quiet temperament
  - foundation to several breeds

# *Shorthorn*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh about 1,300 lbs.; bulls weigh about 2,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - have excellent maternal traits
  - works well in crossing with other breeds to increase milk production

# *Simbrah*



- **Origin:**
  - United States
  - developed in the 1970s in the Gulf Coast
  - purebred Simbrah must be 5/8 Simmental and 3/8 Brahman
- **Characteristics:**
  - horned breed, but there are polled strains
  - usually yellowish brown to red in color, but there are no color restrictions
  - typically show the droopy ear characteristics of the Brahman
  - slight hump

# *Simbrah*



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed
  - tend to have lighter birth weights similar to the Brahman
  - cows weigh between 1,000 and 1,600 lbs.; bulls weigh as much as 2,200 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - crossbred animal with exceptional heterosis
  - combine the heat tolerance of the Brahman and the muscling and frame of the Simmental

# *Simmental*



- **Origin:**
  - Simme Valley of Switzerland
  - among the oldest breeds in the world
  - Travers Smith of Canada imported 'Parisien' from France in 1967; the same year semen was shipped to the United States
  - Namibia was the first country outside of Europe where the breed was successfully established
- **Characteristics:**
  - varies from gold to red with white or black
  - head, underline, breast, legs and switch can be white
  - horned or polled
  - heavy dewlap

# *Simmental*



- **Size:**
  - second largest breed in the world
  - bulls weigh as much as 2,800 lbs.; cows weigh between 1,500 and 2,000 lbs.
  - bodies are long with well more than moderate muscling
- **Usage:**
  - originally were a triple purpose breed
  - dual-purpose breed in the United States, but are mainly used for beef production
  - works well for the dam or sire side when crossbreeding
  - will help improve milk production, add height and growth

# South Devon



- **Origin:**
  - originate from the counties of Devon and Cornwall in southwest England where they have been a distinct breed since the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - not related to Devon cattle which are also from England
- **Characteristics:**
  - available both horned and polled
  - various shades of red, but some blacks are also available; curly hair
  - exceptionally docile; cows and bulls handle easily under pasture and range conditions; gentle disposition is an important economic trait making management easier and improves rate and efficiency of gain

# *South Devon*



- **Characteristics cont.:**
  - more than 100 years of selection for performance have given outstanding qualities of beef and maternal characteristics
- **Size:**
  - bulls obtain an average mature weight of 2,600 to 3,300 lbs.
  - largest of British breeds
- **Usage:**
  - have performed exceptionally well against all breeds in bull tests and steer competitions

# *Tarentaise*



- **Origin:**
  - Savoie region of France
  - came from an ancient Alpine breed of cattle
  - were first recorded in 1888
  - Dr. Ray Woodward imported Tarentaise to North America in 1972
- **Characteristics:**
  - wheat, cherry to dark tan in color with dark pigment
  - horns are 'lyre' shaped
  - hardy, adaptable, early maturing breed

# *Tarentaise*



- **Size:**
  - moderate-sized breed with heavy muscling in the hip region
  - cows weigh about 1,400 lbs.; bulls weigh about 1,800 to 2,000 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - often thought of as a dual-purpose breed, yet in France are solely used for milk production to make specialized cheese
  - beef characteristics are emphasized in the United States
  - are thought of as a maternal breed; have been suggested in crossbreeding due to their ability to pass on maternal traits such as increasing milk production and desirable udder and teat conformation, also improved yield grades

# Texas Longhorn



- **Origin:**
  - United States
  - Christopher Columbus brought cattle of Spanish origin to Mexico in 1493; 200 years later, descendants of these cattle were brought to Texas, they became the foundation of the Texas Longhorn
- **Characteristics:**
  - possess a variety and combination of colors and patterns
  - noted for long distinctive horns
  - calves have small birth weights, slim shoulders and hips which make calving difficulty non-existent
  - noted for their rustling ability, strong legs and adaptability

# Texas Longhorn



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with flat muscles
- **Usage:**
  - breed was developed by nature to withstand heat, cold winters and to travel long distances without water
  - many producers use Longhorn bulls on their first calf heifers to reduce the incidence of dystocia which is common with some of the large, English and European breeds of cattle
  - horns and hides are also valuable

# *Tuli*



- **Origin:**
  - Africa
  - descendant of Bos Taurus cattle which have been recorded in Africa for more than 5,000 years
  - introduced to Australia in 1990
- **Characteristics:**
  - mostly polled with colors ranging in red, yellow and white
  - has smooth hair coat with a hump
  - body resembles the Taurus strains of cattle with tighter skin, heavier muscling and small ears
  - cows are noted as being easy calvers and good milkers
  - extremely docile
  - high in fertility, adaptability and excellent beef qualities

# *Tuli*



- **Size:**
  - moderate in size with moderate to heavy muscling
- **Usage:**
  - heat and tick resistant and is well suited to dry, sparse climates
  - promising breed of beef cattle offering many opportunities for crossbreeding

# Watusi



- **Origin:**
  - Eastern Africa
  - were not imported to Europe until the 1920s; were then imported to North America
  - because of strict import laws in the United States Watusi cattle cannot be sent directly from Africa; only offspring from Europe are legally imported
- **Characteristics:**
  - dark red color is preferred, but may be black, white, gray, brown, yellow or dun
  - have distinct horns which can have a tip-to-tip span of about eight ft.

# Watusi



- **Characteristics cont.:**

- horns act as a radiator for the blood, cooling it as it travels through the extensive network of vessels which fill the massive horns; allows them to withstand severe temperatures which would devastate most breeds
- protect themselves by staying close together and sleeping in a circular formation with calves in the center

- **Size:**

- medium-sized breed
- cows weigh between 2,000 and 2,600 lbs.; bulls weigh between 2,200 and 3,500 lbs.

- **Usage:**

- used for milk production in their native land

# White Park

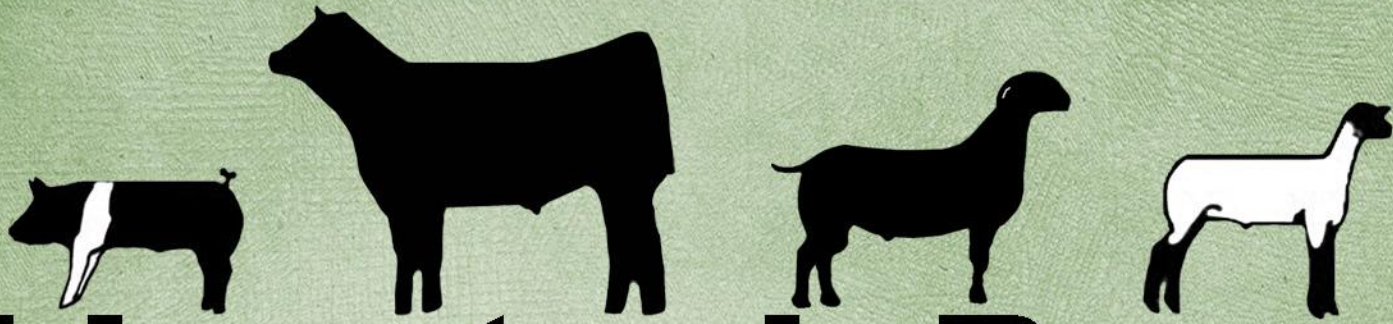


- **Origin:**
  - Wales in 856
  - in 1940, one bull and five cows were brought to the United States in case of a Nazi invasion; these six animals are the basis of White Park cattle in the United States
- **Characteristics:**
  - white in color with black points and naturally polled
  - noted for calving ease and mothering ability
  - dual purpose

# White Park



- **Size:**
  - medium-sized breed with moderate muscling
  - cows weigh about 1,400 lbs.; bulls weigh about 2,100 lbs.
- **Usage:**
  - works well as either the dam or sire in a crossbreeding program; would contribute good maternal traits and less calving troubles



# Livestock Breed Identification

## Cattle

### Assessment



# Assessment

1. Which of the following breeds is  $\frac{3}{8}$  Brahman and  $\frac{5}{8}$  Angus?
  - A. Brangus
  - B. Simbrah
  - C. Red Angus
  - D. Simmental
  
2. What is the location of the Charolais' origin?
  - A. Ancient Rome
  - B. Charolles, France
  - C. Tuscany, Italy
  - D. Branson, Missouri

# Assessment

3. About how much will a Hereford cow weight?

- A. 1,000 lbs.
- B. 500 lbs.
- C. 2,000 lbs.
- D. 1,200 lbs.

4. Which of the following breeds is a foundation breed for the Braford?

- A. Amerifax
- B. Ankina
- C. Hereford
- D. Chianina

# Assessment

5. The Murray Grey originated on which continent?
- A. South America
  - B. North America
  - C. Australia
  - D. Russia
6. Which of the following breeds is double muscled?
- A. Piedmontese
  - B. Red Angus
  - C. Watusi
  - D. Polled Hereford

# Assessment

7. The Pinzgauer has been developed by Alpine herdsmen dating back to what year?
- A. 1937
  - B. 17 B.C.
  - C. 500 A.D.
  - D. 1310
8. Which of the following is a foundation breed for the Brangus, Ankina and Amerifax?
- A. Hereford
  - B. Piedmontese
  - C. Braford
  - D. Angus

# Assessment

9. Which breed originated in Spicewood, Texas?
- A. Santa Gertrudis
  - B. Red Brangus
  - C. Shorthorn
  - D. Texas Longhorn
10. Which breed shows the droopy ear characteristics of the Brahman?
- A. Simbrah
  - B. Scotch Highland
  - C. Red Poll
  - D. Pinzgauer

# Assessment

11. Which breed protects itself by sleeping in a circular formation with calves in the center?
- A. Red Angus
  - B. Texas Longhorn
  - C. Watusi
  - D. Brahman
12. In 1940, one bull and five cows were brought to the United States in case of a Nazi invasion. These six animals became the basis of which breed in the United States?
- A. White Park
  - B. RX3
  - C. Gelbvieh

# Assessment

13. Which breed originated in South Africa?

- A. Sahiwal
- B. Salers
- C. Marchigiana
- D. Africander

14. Which breed is  $\frac{5}{8}$  Angus and  $\frac{3}{8}$  Beef Fresian?

- A. Ankina
- B. Simbrah
- C. Amerifax
- D. Red Brangus

# Assessment

15. In what U.S. state did the Barzona originate?

- A. Texas
- B. Pennsylvania
- C. Arizona
- D. Oklahoma

16. What is the dominate hair color of the Beefmaster?

- A. Red
- B. Black
- C. White
- D. Black and white

# Assessment

17. Which breed shows the characteristics of an abundance of loose skin, droopy ears, pendulous sheath and a pronounced hump?
- A. Hereford
  - B. Braford
  - C. Brahman
  - D. Chianina
18. Which breed originated in the Chianina Valley in the province of Tuscany, Italy?
- A. Charolais
  - B. Chianina
  - C. Marchigiana

# Assessment

19. What percentage is required for the RX3 to be registered purebred?
- A. 1/2 Red Angus x 1/4 Angus x 1/4 Hereford
  - B. 1/2 Red and White Holstein x 1/4 Brahman x 1/4 Red Angus
  - C. 1/2 Hereford x 1/4 Angus x 1/4 Red and White Holstein
  - D. 1/2 Red Angus x 1/4 Hereford x 1/4 Red and White Holstein

# Assessment

20. Which of the following is the second largest breed in the world?

- A. Simmental
- B. Brahman
- C. Brangus
- D. Simbrah

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