

Virginia Cooperative Extension

A partnership of Virginia Tech and Virginia State University



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Livestock Update

Beef - Horse - Poultry - Sheep - Swine

November 2012

This LIVESTOCK UPDATE contains timely subject matter on beef cattle, horses, poultry, sheep, swine, and related junior work. Use this material as you see fit for local newspapers, radio programs, newsletters, and for the formulation of recommendations.

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Scott P. Greiner, Extension Project Leader
Department of Animal & Poultry Sciences

Dates to Remember

BEEF

OCTOBER

26 18th Annual Hokie Harvest Sale, VT Beef Cattle Center. Blacksburg. **Contact:**
Dr. Dan Eversole, (540) 231-4738; email: deversol@vt.edu

NOVEMBER

29 VT Beef Webinar. **Contact:** Mark McCann, (540) 231-9153; email: mark.mccann@vt.edu

DECEMBER

8 Virginia BCIA Culpeper Senior Bull Sale, Culpeper Ag Enterprises, Culpeper. **Contact:** Scott Greiner, (540) 231-9159; email: sgreiner@vt.edu

JANUARY

26 Virginia Tech Beef Cattle Health Conference. Blacksburg. **Contact:**
Ralph Roop (540) 231-7344; email: reroop@vt.edu

FEBRUARY

1 Virginia Beef Convention. Hotel Roanoke. **Contact:** Jason Carter, (540) 992-1009;
email: jcarter@vacattlemen.org

SHEEP

DECEMBER

1 Virginia Bred Ewe Sale, Rockingham Fairgrounds. Harrisonburg. **Contact:** Scott Greiner, (540)
231-9159; email: sgreiner@vt.edu

JANUARY

11-12 Shepherds Symposium, Alphin Stuart Arena, Virginia Tech. **Contact:** Scott Greiner, (540) 231-
9159; email: sgreiner@vt.edu

SWINE

OCTOBER

26-27 Virginia Tech Small-Scale and Niche Market Pork Production Conference. Tidewater AREC.
Suffolk. **Contact:** Mark Estienne, (757) 657-6450, ext. 408; email: mestienn@vt.edu

October Beef Management Calendar

Dr. Scott P. Greiner

Extension Animal Scientist, VA Tech

Spring Calving Herds

- Work calves prior to weaning, administer pre-weaning vaccinations
- Wean calves this month or early next month
- Market calves to your best advantage
- Make arrangements for backgrounding calves
- Feed replacement heifers to gain 1.5 – 1.75 lbs per day or use the target weight method to calculate rate of gain
- Pregnancy check cows
- Body condition score cows at weaning and separate thin cows
- Cull open, old and very thin cows; check feet and legs, udders and eyes
- Switch to high magnesium minerals to prevent grass tetany
- Finalize winter feeding strategies and inventory feed supplies, and secure feed for winter

Fall Calving Herds

- Continue calving
- Move pregnant heifers and early calving cows to calving area about 2 weeks before due date
- Check cows 3 to 4 times per day, heifers more often – assist early if needed
- Keep calving area clean and move healthy pairs out to large pastures 3 days after calving
- Body condition score cows at calving; plan nutrition/grazing program based on BCS
- Ear tag and dehorn all calves at birth; castrate male calves in commercial herds
- Give selenium plus vitamin E and vitamin A & D injections to newborn calves
- Feed cows extra energy after calving; protein supplementation may be needed if good pasture is not available. Cows calving at BCS < 5 should receive special nutritional attention.
- Keep high quality, high magnesium, high selenium minerals available
- Reproductive tract score and measure pelvic areas on yearling replacement heifers; RTS should be 3 or better and pelvic areas should be >150 sq. cm
- Plan estrous synchronization program; line-up AI technician and supplies

November Beef Management Calendar

Dr. Scott P. Greiner

Extension Animal Scientist, VA Tech

Spring Calving Herds

- Secure winter feed supply!
- Body condition score cows, separate thin cows and provide nutritional management to improve BCS prior to calving
- Market calves to your best advantage
- Background calves for sale in December, if possible
- Feed replacement heifers to gain 1.5 - 1.75 lbs per day
- Cull open, old and very thin cows; check feet and legs, udders and eyes
- Consider alternative marketing strategies for cull cows to take advantage of seasonality in cull cow price
- Test hay for nutrient quality
- Get list of bull sales coming up early winter and spring

Fall Calving Herds

- Secure winter feed supply!
- Finish calving
- Check cows 2 to 4 times per day, heifers more often - assist early if needed
- Keep calving area clean and move healthy pairs out to large pastures 3 days after calving
- Ear tag and dehorn all calves at birth; castrate male calves in commercial herds
- Keep good calving records so that calves may be marketed as age/source verified
- Give selenium and vitamin A & D injections to newborn calves
- Feed cows extra energy after calving; stockpiled fescue will take care of needs. Cows calving at BCS < 5 should receive special nutritional attention.
- Test hay for nutrient quality
- Look for opportunities to secure low-cost feed supplies of bulk feeds or commodity feeds
- Keep high quality, high magnesium, high selenium minerals available
- Begin breeding replacement heifers late this month; try AI on heifers
- Get breeding soundness exams done on all bulls
- Purchase new herdsires at upcoming bull sales

Simmental and Red Angus Publish EPDs on a Common Base

Dr. Scott P. Greiner
Extension Animal Scientist, VA Tech

The Fall 2012 genetic evaluations for the American Simmental Association and Red Angus Association of America marks the first time major breeds have expressed their EPDs on a common base (i.e., the same scale). Simmental and Red Angus have been working together utilizing a multi-breed evaluation for the computation of EPDs on purebreds and composite seedstock. By expressing EPDs for the two breeds on a common base, the result is that the EPDs of the two breeds are directly comparable. In other words, EPDs for Simmental and Red Angus are directly comparable across breeds.

The “base” for any breed is simply the reference point to which future generations are compared. For most breeds, the base was a particular year (normally several generations ago). Therefore, as selection pressure occurred the average EPD for many given traits increased over time (for example an EPD of +81 for YW indicates the animal has 81 lbs. more genetic merit for YW than the base or average animal in the base year). Simmental and Red Angus have agreed upon a common base. As a result, their average EPDs as well as their percentile tables have changed. Below are two tables which represent the change in the EPDs from the Spring 2012 sire summary to the current Fall 2012 sire summary for each breed. While the average EPD in each breed has changed, the relative rank of animal within the breed is unchanged. As an example, calving ease bulls are still calving ease bulls. Bulls that rank in the top 10% of the breed for growth still do so, although their EPD value has changed.

Breeders and commercial cattlemen are encouraged to become familiar with the new EPD scale. For more information visit the ASA or RAAA websites.

Simmental Breed Average EPDs Fall 2012 vs. Spring 2012									
	CE	BW	WW	YW	Milk	MB	REA	API	TI
Breed Avg. EPD - Fall 2012	+7.5	+2.6	+64	+91	+22	+0.07	+0.59	106	62
Breed Avg. EPD- Spring 2012	+7.5	+0.7	+31	+56	+3.4	+0.17	+0.19	105	62

Red Angus Breed Average EPDs Fall 2012 vs. Previous						
	BW	WW	YW	Milk	MB	REA
Breed Avg. EPD - Fall 2012	-1.2	+55	+83	+19	+0.39	+0.13
Breed Avg. EPD- Prior Base	-0.5	+33	+62	+17	+0.09	+0.07

VT Beef - Winter Webinar Series to Kick-Off November 29th

Dr. Mark A. McCann
Extension Animal Scientist, VA Tech



Dr. Matt Poore, Extension Ruminant Nutrition Specialist at North Carolina State University will be the featured speaker for this winter's first Beef Webinar sponsored by Virginia Cooperative Extension and scheduled for 6:30 p.m., Thursday, November 29th. Dr. Poore will discuss the use of by-product feeds for both stocker and cow-calf production. He has conducted research with byproduct supplementation strategies for several years with a focus on level of supplementation and frequency of feeding. Some of his supplementation frequency research has compared feeding calves 3X per week to daily feeding with interesting results. Participants in the on-line meeting will have the opportunity to ask questions through an on-line chat box or over the telephone using a number provided during the program.

Check with your local Extension Agent about accessing the program at your local office. Producers with high speed internet service can access the meeting at home. Webinar information and meeting links will be available on the VT Beef Extension webpage <http://www.vtbeef.apsc.vt.edu/> . From the VT Beef Extension site, you can click on the meeting link and go directly to the meeting.

In addition to the November 29th meeting, future webinars will be scheduled for January, February and March. If you have questions please contact Mark McCann at 540-231-9153 or mark.mccann@vt.edu .

Virginia Tech Beef Cattle Health Conference

Saturday January 26, 2013

9:00 am - 3:00 pm

Sponsored by the

Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine,
Animal & Poultry Sciences, Virginia Cooperative Extension

8:30 - 9:00	Registration	All Labs will be 30 minutes long
9:00 - 9:20	Top 5 Toxic Plants – Dr. Holly Schramm	Lab 1 Body Condition Scoring Dr. Dee Whittier
9:20 - 9:40	Respiratory Disease – Dr. Sara Holland	
9:40 - 10:00	Pain Management in Cattle - Dr. Sierra Guynn	Lab 2 Record Keeping for Beef Cattle Dr. John Currin
10:00 - 10:15	Morning Coffee Break	Lab 3 Toxic Plant Identification Dr. Hollie Schramm
10:15 - 10:35	Backgrounding Your Calves - Dr. John Currin	
10:35 - 10:55	Public Perception of Cattle Production - Kate Lawrence	Lab 4 Hay Evaluation – Andy Allen & Scott McElfish
10:55 - 11:15	Cross Breeding Success – Bill McDonald	
11:15 - 11:35	New Antibiotics and Uses – Dr. Dee Whittier	
11:40 - 12:00	Travel to Alphin-Stuart Arena for Lunch	

Registration Fee:

\$5.00 per person

Free to anyone under 18

This fee includes lectures, laboratories, proceedings, and lunch on Saturday.

Attendance will meet the requirement for BQA recertification for those already certified in the Virginia Beef Quality Assurance program.

Location:

This course is being held at the College of Veterinary Medicine on the campus of Virginia Tech. The registration will be in the College Center.

For more information contact:

Ralph Roop (540-231-7344) reroop@vt.edu

If you are a person with a disability and desire any assistive devices, services or other accommodations to participate in this activity, please contact Ralph Roop, VMRCVM at 540-231-7344 during business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. to discuss accommodations 5 days prior to the event. *TDD number is (800) 828-1120.

Registration Form

Please print or type – complete a separate form for each participant

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Daytime Phone Number _____

Amount Enclosed _____

Make check payable to: Treasurer of Virginia Tech. Return form with payment by January 23, 2013 to:

Ralph Roop
PMM
College of Veterinary Medicine
Duck Pond Drive
Blacksburg, VA 24061

18th Annual Virginia Tech Hokie Harvest Sale
 Dr. Dan Eversole
 Animal & Poultry Sciences, VA Tech

18th Annual  Virginia Tech

HOKIE HARVEST SALE

Friday, **OCTOBER 26, 2012**

Animal Judging Pavilion • Virginia Tech
 Sale Time 6:30 pm
 Blacksburg, Virginia



Selling! ELITE GENETIC GRADUATES

12 Service Age Bulls - Complete With Performance & Ultrasound Data
 Angus • Hereford • Simmental • SimAngus



VPI Commander 1Y23 - Lot 15



VPI Impress Me 1Y34 - Lot 14



VPI Milestone Y110 - Lot 17



VPI Right Way Y164 - Lot 22

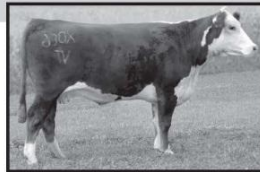
10 Purebred Females - Spring 3-1 Splits • Fall Pairs • Spring Bred Cows
 Angus • Hereford • Simmental • SimAngus



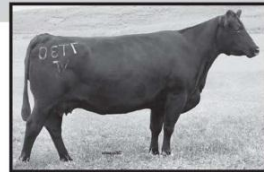
VPI Shadoc 2Z7 - Lot 1A



VPI Misti X056 - Lot 10



VPI Victoria X006 - Lot 6



VPI Shadoc 7T30 - Lot 2

Plus! 17 Spring Bred Commercial Cows & Heifers

Sale Book On The Web At www.brubakersales.com
 Bid online at www.cowbuyer.com

Dr. Dan Eversole
 540/231-4738
deversol@vt.edu

Chad Joines
 540/231-6280
cjoines@vt.edu

Morgan Slaven
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 540/383-7579

 Ken Brubaker
 540/908-5799
ken@brubakersales.com

Sheep Update

Dr. Scott P. Greiner

Extension Animal Scientist, VA Tech

Annual Virginia Fall Bred Ewe & Doe Sale to be Held December 1

The 2012 Virginia Sheep Producer's Association Fall Bred Ewe & Doe Sale will be held Saturday, December 1 at 1:00 PM at the Rockingham County Fairgrounds in Harrisonburg. Yearling ewes and does, ewe lambs and doe kids, along with mature ewes and does will be sold. All yearling and mature ewes and does will be sold as guaranteed pregnant. Breeds offered will include Suffolk, Hampshire, Dorset, and crossbreds (including wether dams. All does will be registered meat goats or meat goat crossbreds. For a sale catalog or more information visit the VSPA website

<http://www.vasheeproducers.com/> .

Sheep Management 101 Workshop and Shepherd's Symposium scheduled for January 11-12, 2013

The annual Shepherd's Symposium will be held Saturday, January 12, 2013 at the Alphin-Stuart Livestock Arena on the campus of Virginia Tech. The one-day program will include educational sessions with a variety of production, management, and marketing topics. A lamb lunch will be included. The day prior, Friday, January 11, an all-day Sheep Management 101 Workshop will be conducted. This program is designed for new and beginning shepherds, and provides hands-on education on basic sheep management. On Friday evening, open meetings of the Virginia Sheep Producers Association and the Virginia Sheep Industry Council will be hosted. Program details and registration materials will be available in mid-November. For more information, contact Scott Greiner at 540-231-9159 or

sgreiner@vt.edu or visit Virginia Tech Sheep Extension

<http://www.apsc.vt.edu/extension/sheep/index.html>.

2012 Southwest AREC Sheep Field Day & Ram Test Sale

Dr. Scott P. Greiner

Extension Animal Scientist, VA Tech

Nearly one hundred people attended the first annual Virginia Tech Southwest Agricultural Research and Extension Center (SWAREC) Ram Test Sale and Field Day, held on September 22nd in Glade Spring, Virginia. Buyers from all over the eastern United States were excited by the opportunity to purchase performance tested Katahdin rams.

Thirty two registered and recorded Katahdin ram lambs from Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Georgia were offered for sale following the 12 week performance test. Total sales exceeded \$26,000, with the average ram lamb selling for \$883. Sale order was determined based on a combination of performance traits measured, including growth and parasite resistance. Ram lambs were categorized based on mean fecal egg counts (lowest to highest) and then ranked according to growth (highest to lowest). The top ten performing ram lambs were:

Rank	Lamb ID	Consignor	Sale Price
1	NWT 347	Milledge & Roxanne Newton, Hahira, GA	\$1900.00
2	WRI 2120	Lee & Cindy Wright, Chilhowie, VA	\$1200.00
3	OW 138	J. Pete Odle, Nickelsville, VA	\$1000.00
4	BHL 0149	Jim & Sally Hash, Marion, VA	\$1000.00
5	VPI 2014	Virginia Tech, Glade Spring, VA	\$ 700.00
6	OW 143	J. Pete Odle, Nickelsville, VA	\$ 900.00
7	BGK 1215	John S. Bruner, Science Hill, KY	\$1500.00
8	WRI 2067	Lee & Cindy Wright, Chilhowie, VA	\$1000.00
9	BGK 1218	John S. Bruner, Science Hill, KY	\$1000.00
10	HCK 1507	David S. Redwine, DVM, Gate City, VA	\$ 800.00

The Field Day commenced with a comprehensive overview of the Forage-based Ram Test provided by Dr. Scott Greiner, Extension Specialist, Virginia Tech, and Lee Wright, Superintendent, SWAREC. Eighty-nine consigned ram lambs born December 15th through March 15th were delivered on June 5, 2012 to the SWAREC in Glade Spring, Virginia. On arrival, lambs were weighed, vaccinated, and dewormed with three classes of anthelmintics. Fecal egg counts and scrotal circumferences were measured. After a 21 day adjustment period, lambs were allocated to four forage paddocks based on age and weight. All lambs received an oral dose of 5,000 3rd stage *H. contortus* larvae.

Performance data, including body weights, fecal egg counts, and FAMACHA scores, were recorded both at the start of the test and at two week intervals throughout the 12 week period. Lambs had continuous access to fescue pasture and received supplemental concentrate feed at a rate of 3% body weight daily. None of the eighty-nine lambs were removed from the test due to illness or severe parasitism, although seven lambs did require deworming one time while on test. At the completion of the test, ram lambs were evaluated for breed soundness and were scanned via ultrasound to evaluate loin eye depth and back fat thickness. Performance was based on average fecal egg counts (post-infection), average daily gain in pounds per day while on test, and weight-per-day-of -age since birth.

In addition to the performance test description and evaluation, Dr. Scott Greiner talked about the importance of properly managing ram lambs during and after the breeding season and how to prepare

ewes for successful breeding, including the use of CIDR's for synchronizing estrus. Breeding season management includes assessing nutritional requirements of breeding rams and ewes, vaccinating for abortion diseases and avoiding fertility related problems.

Dr. Dave Notter provided information on genetic selection with an emphasis on parasite resistance. He described how estimated breeding values (EBV's) are used to predict the genetic potential of an animal to pass on parasite resistance to his/her progeny. For instance, a Katahdin with a fecal egg count EBV of -50 is predicted to have 50% fewer worms in the gut as compared to the average Katahdin. And, since parasite resistance is a heritable trait, using a sire with low fecal egg count EBV's is expected to improve the overall parasite resistance of his progeny.

Dr. Mark McCann presented an overview of the nutritional requirements of sheep based on stage of production. With recent increases in grain prices, managing feed costs require an efficient, economical and effective supplementation program based on accurate forage testing for hay quality. Producers can minimize the impact of grain and feed costs by delaying lambing to coincide with the spring flush of forage growth, stockpiling pasture forage, and determining the nutritional quality of hay by forage testing. These strategies will minimize winter feed costs by preventing overfeeding with expensive grain supplements and by feeding according to the stage of production and availability of quality hay.

We would like to thank the staff of the Virginia Tech Southwest Agricultural Research and Extension Center for their hard work and diligence in collecting and analyzing data, daily care and management of the consigned lambs, and organizing the educational program and sale. We are looking forward to expanding this research and evaluation test in 2013. It will be an exciting opportunity for breeders to evaluate economically important traits, such as growth and parasite resistance, in a one-of-a-kind forage based performance test for Katahdins.

2012 Virginia Junior Livestock Expo Lamb Carcass Evaluation

Dr. Scott P. Greiner
Extension Animal Scientist, VA Tech

This is the 14th year for the Lamb Carcass Contest held in conjunction with the state youth market lamb show in Virginia. Since 1999, a total of 2522 lambs have been evaluated. The program serves as an educational tool for exhibitors and breeders regarding factors that influence the production of lambs that fits industry and consumer targets.

Five premium categories (Gold, Purple, Blue, Red, and Pink) have been established to rank lambs based on their combination of carcass merit and growth performance. The following standards were utilized, with carcasses failing to meet one or more of these qualifications placed in the Pink group:

- Minimum fat thickness of 0.12 in.
- Maximum fat thickness of 0.35 in. (maximum Yield Grade of 3.9)
- Minimum LMA for carcass weight using formula: $1.4 + (0.02 \times \text{HCW})$
- Minimum Quality Grade of Choice-
- Minimum carcass weight of 45.0 pounds

Carcasses meeting all of the above standards were ranked using carcass merit (determined by percentage boneless, closely trimmed retail cuts- %BCTRC) and live average daily gain (ADG). The formula to estimate %BCTRC utilizes carcass weight, fat thickness, body wall thickness, and loin muscle area and represents the predicted proportion of the carcass that is saleable retail product. Average daily gain is calculated for each lamb from the time of nomination in late June to the state show in early October (approximately 100 days). The average ADG of all lambs exhibited in the live show serves as the benchmark ADG value within year. Carcass premium categories were established as follows:

Category	Description	Criteria
Gold	Lambs with both outstanding carcass merit and growth	≥ 50.0 %BCTRC & ≥ 0.45 ADG
Purple	Lambs with superior carcass merit and desirable growth	≥ 50.0 %BCTRC with ADG < Gold standard or 49.0-49.9 %BCTRC with ≥ 0.40 ADG
Blue	Lambs with desirable carcass merit	Carcasses not meeting Gold or Purple criteria with > 47.5 %BCTRC or YG 1 or 2, and with ≥ 0.20 ADG
Red	Lambs meeting carcass standards but have less desirable combination of leanness and LMA	All remaining carcasses meeting standards
Pink	Lambs which are over-finished or under-finished, and/or have small LMA relative to their weight	Carcasses failing to meet one or more of the standards listed above

The following table summarizes the carcass information since beginning the program. live weights and carcass weights of lambs have gotten substantially heavier. Associated with this weight increase has been a corresponding increase in ADG, loin muscle area, and fatness. During the last 4 years (2009-2012), there has been an increase in the percentage of heavy lambs with heavy carcasses (> 85 pounds), as well as an increased proportion of overfinished, Yield Grade 4 lambs.

In 2012, live weights and show weights continued to trend upward. However, there was little change in fatness and YG compared to the last few years, and in fact the proportion of Yield Grade 4 lambs declined this year after rising substantially the previous two years.

VIRGINIA LAMB CARCASS CONTEST SUMMARY 1999-2012

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>5 year avg. (2007-2011)</u>	<u>14 year avg. (1999-2012)</u>
Carcass Measurements:								
Number of Carcasses	178	191	135	138	128	157	749 total	2522 total
Live Wt., lb.	131.4	126.4	129.0	128.7	126.6	127.2	127.5	123.1
ADG, lb./day	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.37
Carcass Wt., lb.	74.7	71.6	72.5	72.7	69.7	73.0	71.9	69.0
Dressing %	56.7	56.6	56.1	56.4	54.9	57.4	56.4	55.9
Adj. Fat Thickness, in.	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.22
Yield Grade	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6
Loin muscle area, sq. in.	3.27	3.23	3.16	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.23	3.12
Leg Score (12 = Ch , 13 = Ch+)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.5
% BCTRC	47.4	47.7	47.1	47.8	48.4	47.7	47.7	48.1
Quality Grade (11 = Ch-, 12 = Ch)	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4
Carcass Price, \$/cwt.	\$190.00	\$360.00	\$270.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$253.42	\$177.97
Live Value, \$/cwt.	\$107.78	\$203.69	\$151.44	\$112.80	\$109.71	\$114.71	\$142.81	\$99.80
Carcass Contest Specifications:								
ADG standard for premium placings	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.39	0.36
< 0.10 in. Fat Thickness	5 (2.8%)	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%
Yield Grade ≥ 4 (> 0.35 in. fat)	30 (16.9%)	20.4%	20.7%	11.6%	5.5%	7.6%	13.6%	7.5%
< minimum Loin Muscle Area	17 (9.6%)	4.7%	12.6%	13.0%	5.5%	5.7%	8.0%	12.7%
< Ch- Quality Grade (No Roll)	0 (0.0%)	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Carcass weight < 45.0 lb.	0 (0.0%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Gold Premium Category	2 (1.1%)	4.2%	0.7%	2.2%	3.9%	0.0%	2.3%	1.9%
Purple Premium Category	17 (9.6%)	14.1%	13.3%	10.1%	20.3%	10.2%	13.5%	16.7%
Blue Premium Category	64 (36.0%)	35.6%	24.4%	30.4%	31.3%	32.5%	31.2%	31.7%
Red Premium Category	46 (25.8%)	23.0%	28.9%	33.3%	32.0%	45.2%	32.2%	29.0%
Pink Premium Category	49 (27.5%)	23.0%	32.6%	23.9%	12.5%	12.1%	20.8%	20.7%
Carcass Distributions:								
Yield Grade 1	21 (11.8%)	15.2%	8.9%	21.0%	23.4%	19.7%	17.5%	24.8%
Yield Grade 2	61 (34.3%)	34.6%	30.4%	41.3%	43.8%	53.5%	40.6%	44.5%
Yield Grade 3	66 (37.1%)	29.8%	40.0%	26.1%	27.3%	19.1%	28.3%	23.2%
Yield Grade ≥ 4	30 (16.9%)	20.4%	20.7%	11.6%	5.5%	7.6%	13.6%	7.5%
Prime Quality Grade	8 (4.5%)	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%
Choice Quality Grade	170 (95.5%)	97.9%	98.5%	100.0%	99.2%	98.7%	98.8%	98.4%
No Roll Quality Grade	0 (0.0%)	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
HCW < 45 lb.	0 (0.0%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
HCW 45-54 lb.	14 (7.9%)	7.3%	5.9%	5.1%	13.3%	3.8%	6.9%	10.2%
HCW 55-64 lb.	17 (9.6%)	17.3%	20.0%	21.0%	16.4%	15.3%	17.9%	24.5%
HCW 65-74 lb.	54 (30.3%)	30.4%	31.1%	26.1%	35.2%	33.8%	31.2%	33.8%
HCW 75-84 lb.	57 (32.0%)	35.6%	25.9%	34.8%	26.6%	37.6%	32.6%	24.3%
HCW > 85 lb.	36 (20.2%)	9.4%	17.0%	13.0%	7.0%	9.6%	11.1%	6.9%