



Beef Management & Reproduction Report Card

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Reproductive efficiency is key to profitable cow/calf production. SDSU Extension has developed this tool for producers to track the critical management factors that affect reproductive success.

Ranch Name _____

Year/Herd _____

Calving

1. Body Condition Score _____
(Condition score 3 or less are thin and unacceptable; condition score 7 or greater are excessively conditioned and increase cost)
2. Calving Distribution
 - a. 1-21 days _____ # _____ %
 - b. 22-42 days _____ # _____ %
 - c. 43-63 days _____ # _____ %
 - d. 64-84 days _____ # _____ %
 - e. Greater than 84 _____ # _____ %
3. Calving % _____ %
4. Calf Death Loss (72 hours) _____ %
5. Pregnancy Loss % _____ %

Breeding Season

6. Body Condition Score _____
7. Number of Cows at Start of Breeding Season _____ #
8. Start of Breeding Season (date) _____
9. Bull to Cow Ratio _____ : _____
10. Breeding Season Length _____ days
11. Replacement % _____ %
12. Cull Cow % _____ %
13. Pregnancy % _____ %
14. Pregnancy Distribution
 - a. 1-21 days _____ # _____ %
 - b. 22-42 days _____ # _____ %
 - c. 43-63 days _____ # _____ %
 - d. 64-84 days _____ # _____ %
 - e. Greater than 84 _____ # _____ %

Weaning

15. Body Condition Score _____
16. Calf Death Loss (Total) _____ %
17. # of Calves Weaned _____ #
18. Weaning %/Cow Exposed _____ %

Definitions

1. **Body Condition Score** (BCS; Description of scores 3 to 7; BCS of 5 in mature cows and 6 in heifers is ideal)
 3. Very little fat cover over loin, back, and foreribs. Backbone visible. Spinal processes individually identified by sight and touch.
 4. Foreribs not noticeable, but 12th and 13th rib are noticeable. Spinal processes identified by touch with slight pressure.
 5. 12th and 13th rib not visible. Spinal processes identified by touch with firm pressure.
 6. Ribs fully covered and not visible. Hindquarters are full with some fat on sides of tailhead and in brisket.
 7. Ribs not noticeable. Spinal processes undistinguishable. Abundant fat on sides of tailhead and in brisket.
2. **Calving Distribution** (1st day of calving season is day 3rd calf is born or 285 days after the start of the breeding season)
 - a. Number and % of calves born during days 1-21 of the calving season.
 - b. During days 22-42
 - c. During days 43-63
 - d. During days 64-84
 - e. At greater than 84 days after the start of calving
3. **Calving %** = number of calves born divided by the number cows at the start of the previous breeding season
4. **Calf Death Loss (72 hours)** = number of calves that died within 72 hours of birth divided by the number of calves born
5. **Pregnancy Loss %** = number of cows diagnosed pregnant that did not calve divided by the number of cows diagnosed pregnant following the previous breeding season
6. **Body Condition Score** at start of breeding season
7. **Number of Cows at Start of Breeding Season**
8. **Date** Breeding season began
9. **Bull to Cow Ratio** = number of bulls to number of cows
10. **Breeding Season Length** = number of days in the breeding season
11. **Replacement %** = number of heifers added to the herd divided by the number cows at the start of the breeding season
12. **Cull Cow %** = number of cows sold/lost (died, open, gotten rid of) divided by the number cows at the start of the breeding season
13. **Pregnancy %** = number of cows diagnosed pregnant divided by the number cows at the start of the breeding season
14. **Pregnancy Distribution**
 - a. Number and % of cows that became pregnant during days 1-21 of the breeding season.
 - b. During days 22-42
 - c. During days 43-63
 - d. During days 64-84
 - e. At greater than 84 days after the start of the breeding season
15. **Body Condition Score** at time of weaning
16. **Calf Death Loss** = number of calves that died between birth and weaning divided by the number of calves born
17. **# of Calves Weaned** = number of calves weaned
18. **Weaning %/Cow Exposed** = number of calves weaned divided by the number cows at the start of the previous breeding season