

REASONS TERMINOLOGY FOR MARKET STEERS

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Market steers are generally placed on a combination of:

- ✓ Muscle
- ✓ Correctness of finish
- ✓ Body capacity or body volume
- ✓ Growth
- ✓ Structural correctness
- ✓ Balance

MUSCLE TERMINOLOGY

Advantages

Heavier muscled
More expressively muscled
More volume of muscle
More natural thickness
Thicker topped
More muscular expression (loin, rump, stifle, quarter)
Thickness (top, stifle, lower quarter)
Meatier topped
Wider from stifle to stifle
Thicker, squarer rump
Greater center thickness of quarter
Deeper quartered
More bulge (top, stifle, and lower quarter)
Wider tracking

Criticisms

Light muscled
Flat quartered
Flat loin
Narrow topped
Tapered into his lower quarter
Flatter stifled
Shallow quartered
Narrow tracking

CORRECTNESS OF FINISH TERMINOLOGY

Advantages

More correctly finished steer
Nicer handling steer as he....
More nearly correct in the degree of condition down his top and over his ribs
More (uniformly, evenly) covered
Firmer and/or fresher handling
More desirable degree of condition
Freer of fat through the lower 1/3
Trimmer through (brisket, flank)

Criticisms

Fatter
Patchy
Stale
Less condition
Barer handling
Softer handling
Wastier
Marginal degree of condition
Excessive degree of condition
Wasty through (brisket, flank)

BODY CAPACITY OR BODY VOLUME TERMINOLOGY

Advantages

More capacious
Higher volume
More overall dimension and capacity
Wider chested
Opens up more correctly behind his shoulders
Bolder sprung
More spring of forerib
Deeper and more expandable in his rib
More circumference of heart
Deeper ribbed

Criticisms

Tight ribbed
Narrow gauged
Narrow chested
Constricted in his fore rib
Shallow bodied

FRAME TERMINOLOGY

Advantages

Larger framed
Larger, growthier
Showed greater length and extension through his front end
More future growth and outcome
Appeared to be faster growing
Appears to have a higher W.D.A. in class

Criticisms

Smaller framed
Less future and outcome
Quicker patterned
Lower W.D.A. in class

STRUCTURAL CORRECTNESS TERMINOLOGY

Advantages

Longer, freer striding
Freer, more fluid stride
Easier moving
Traveled with a longer, more confident stride
Traveled truer off his (front, rear) legs
Moved with more flex to his hock
More (correct, desirable) set to his hock
Due to advantage in slope of shoulder takes a longer stride in front
More desirable slope of shoulder
More angle to shoulder
Truer tracking
Squarer on feet and legs

Criticisms

Short, tight stride off both ends
Restricted in movement
Sickle hocked
Cow hocked
Buckled over in front
Toed out up front
Straight shouldered
Post legged
Straight in the hock
Tight in the hip

GENERAL APPEARANCE-BALANCE TERMINOLOGY

Advantages

More stylish
Cleaner patterned
Nicer balanced
Eye appealing
Nicer profiling
Smoother
Leveler (topped, hipped, rump)
Squarer (hip, rump)

Criticisms

Coarse
Weak topped
Ill made
Poorly balanced
Droops at his/her hip

CARCASS TERMINOLOGY

Advantages

Quality

Should hang a carcass more apt to grade Choice
Higher quality grading carcass
Should have an advantage in quality grading situations

Cutability or Yield Grade

Produce a carcass with a more desirable yield grade
Rail a carcass with a lower numerical yield grade
Higher cutability carcass
Trimmer carcass
Requiring less fat trim
Hang a more muscular, more shapely carcass
Yield a meatier (more muscular) carcass

Criticisms

Quality

Lower quality
Less likely to reach the Choice grade
Poorer quality
Less apt to grade Choice

Cutability or Yield Grade

Lower cutability
Poorer cutability
More retail fat trim
Less muscular
Lighter muscled
Fatter
Wastier

