# Bull Management By

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# Points to Consider for Selecting a Bull

- 1. Structural Soundness
- 2. Performance Records
- 3. Expected Progeny Differences
- 4. Acclimation to the Environment
- 5. Other Selection Considerations
  - Temperament
  - cow's mature bodyweight and frame size
  - Breed type
- 6. Breeding soundness evaluation (BSE)

# 1. Structural Soundness

- Structural soundness and conformation is an important factor because the bull must be physically able to service cows during breeding.
- Therefore sound feet and legs, particularly hind legs, are critical for a long service life of the bull.

#### 2. Performance Records

- If the bull is purchased through a bull test sale, how well did he perform
- What is the performance or record of the bull's siblings or half-siblings?
- This information can be gathered by examining his pedigree.

## 3. Expected Progeny Differences

- The EPD's that should be considered most highly when selecting a bull are calf growth and potential carcass traits.
- Growth trait EPDs include calf weaning and yearling weight.
- Carcass traits are important because they are used to determine the value of a carcass.
- Carcass trait EPDs that are carcass weight, backfat thickness, ribeye area, marbling, and retail yield.

#### 4. Acclimation to the Environment

- Find a bull that is acclimated to your ranch's climate and management conditions.
- The lack of adaptation leads to poor performance of bulls both physically and during the breeding season.
- However during the off-season they should be able to maintain their condition without additional supplementation.

### 5. Other Selection Considerations

- Temperament is an important trait. Calves should be calm and even tempered so that they will not be concerned with human interaction or equipment in their environment.
- Consider the cow's mature body weight and frame size and the desired calf characteristics when selecting a bull.
- Breed type is an important consideration for the bull and the resulting mating with the cow herd.

# Breeding soundness evaluation (BSE)

- Breeding Soundness Examination (BSE) performed at least 60 days prior to turning bulls in with the cow herd.
- All purchased bulls should have passed a BSE prior to sale.
- After the first breeding season, a BSE is not necessary again until the bull is approximately 6 to 7 years of age.

#### A BSE consists of four basic steps:

- Visual assessment of the feet, legs, eyes, teeth and external genitalia;
- Palpation of the accessory sex glands (prostrate and seminal vesicles);
- Measurement of the scrotum as well as palpation of the testis and epididymis; and
- Collection and microscopic evaluation of a semen sample.

- Reproductive organs should be examined for abnormalities and indications of disease.
- Both testicles should be normal in size and consistency, and hang freely from the body.
- In younger bulls, there is a direct relationship between testicular size and sperm production, testicular firmness, semen quality, and age of puberty of female progeny.
- This is important for selection of younger and sexually earlier maturing replacements.

#### Factors determined No. of bulls needed:

- Bull maturity and development
- Breeding management program.
- The bull's temperament, health, and body condition at time of breeding
- The area size, topography, carrying capacity of pasture
- Size of the herd.
- Bulls should be at least 15 months old and well-grown for their age (1100 lb) before being placed into service.
- Yearling bulls should not be exposed to more than 12 to 15 cows during the breeding season.
- Bulls should be 24 to 30 months of age and well-grown before they are allowed to run with 25 to 30 cows during the breeding season.