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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Criticisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavier muscled</td>
<td>Light muscled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More expressively muscled</td>
<td>Flat quartered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More volume of muscle</td>
<td>Flat loin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More natural thickness</td>
<td>Narrow topped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thicker topped</td>
<td>Tapered into his lower quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More muscular expression (loin, rump, stifle, quarter)</td>
<td>Flatter stifled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness (top, stifle, lower quarter)</td>
<td>Shallow quartered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meatier topped</td>
<td>Narrow tracking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wider from stifle to stifle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thicker, squarer rump</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater center thickness of quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeper quartered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More bulge (top, stifle, and lower quarter)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wider tracking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CORRECTNESS OF FINISH TERMINOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Criticisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More correctly finished steer</td>
<td>Fatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicer handling steer as he...</td>
<td>Patchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More nearly correct in the degree of condition down his top and over his ribs</td>
<td>Stale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More (uniformly, evenly) covered</td>
<td>Less condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmer and/or fresher handling</td>
<td>Barer handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More desirable degree of condition</td>
<td>Softer handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freer of fat through the lower 1/3</td>
<td>Wastier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimmer through (brisket, flank)</td>
<td>Marginal degree of condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excessive degree of condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wasty through (brisket, flank)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Smother
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

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

Cutability or Yield Grade
Produce a carcass with a more desirable yield grade
Rain 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