

Cattle breeds

Zharmambet Kuantai

Plan:

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Yaroslavl breed of cows

The color of the Yaroslavl cows is mainly black, with white marks. It is distinguished by an angular physique, a strong constitution, a developed middle part of the body, and a strong skeleton. A dry and light head, the front part is elongated, a dark nasal mirror, light horns. Thin neck of medium length, with small folds. Volumetric belly, widely spaced ribs. Weak muscles, underdeveloped pectorals, thin skin, low legs.

The average measurements of animals are: height at the withers - 125-127 cm, oblique line of the body - 152-155 cm, chest depth - 66-0 cm, width - 35-37 cm, metacarpal girth - 17-18 cm. Large udder rounded, medium length nipples widely spaced. The udder index is 40-44%. A distinctive feature of the Yaroslavl cows is the location of the nipples: the front set wider than the rear. An adult cow reaches a weight of 400-550 kg.

Productivity. The milk productivity of cows of the Yaroslavl breed is 4000-4500 kg, fat content is 3.9-4.4%, protein content is 3.8-3.5%. Slaughter yield 55-57%.

Breeding zones. The Yaroslavl breed of cows is bred in pedigree and farms of the Yaroslavl, Tver, Ivanovo, Vologda, Tyumen, Kostroma regions.

The advantages of the breed. Cows are high in milk

Cons of the breed. The main disadvantages of cows include: narrow chest, wide butt, drooping and roof-shaped sacrum, saber limbs.



Red Steppe Cattle

Cows are distinguished by red color of various intensities with white marks. Usually of medium height. They have a deep chest, an elongated body, a long and even back. The head is small and light, elongated, light gray horns, a dark nasal mirror, a thin neck. A low back, a raised sacrum, an average length of the back, wide in the hip joints and macklocks, a dull withers. Correctly set low limbs, thin and light skeleton, elastic skin. The average measurement of animals is: height at the withers - 126-129 cm, oblique body length - 152-156 cm, chest depth - 66-68 cm, chest width - 37-42 cm, metacarpal girth - 17-19 cm. Rounded, good developed udder with cylindrical nipples. An adult cow weighs 500-650 kg.



Productivity

The milk productivity of the red steppe breed largely depends on the climatic zone. The average productivity indicator is 4000-5000 kg during lactation, milk fat content is 3.6-3.7%, protein content is 3.20-3.58%. Slaughter yield - 53%.

They breed red steppe breed in pedigree and farms of the Stavropol and Krasnodar Territories, the Rostov and Omsk Regions, as well as the Volga, Urals, Western Siberia, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Moldova.

Breed advantages. They have good immunity, environmental stamina and adaptation to any weather conditions. The red steppe walks the weight on meager steppe pastures, calmly tolerates summer drought.

Cons of breed

The most common drawbacks of cows are: weak muscles, low weight, tender skeleton, a narrow and saggy butt, a narrow chest, an irregular structure of the udder, unevenly developed lobes of the udder, improper staging of the

Russian Black Pied cattle

They are distinguished by a strong constitution, an elongated proportional torso, a narrow chest, and a flat and dull withers. The head is elongated, the front part is elongated. Volumetric belly, strong legs, thin skin. The average measurements of animals are: oblique body length –158-162 cm, chest depth - 70–75 cm. The udder is large, cup-shaped, with unevenly developed lobes, the rear nipples are brought together. Adult cow reaches 550-650 kg in weight

Cows are divided into two types: black-motley Urals and black-motley Siberia

The Ural type cows are characterized by a dry, lightweight constitution, milk production - 3700-3800 kg, milk fat 3.8-4%. Black and motley breed of Siberia is distinguished by a small constitution, milk production - 3500-5000 kg, milk fat 3.7-3,9%.

Productivity. The milk productivity of cows is 4000-6000 kg. The milk fat content is 3.6-3.7%, the protein content is 3.1-3.3%. Meat quality is satisfactory. Slaughter yield reaches 55-60%.

Breeding zones. In Russia, black-motley cows are bred in all regions of the country. But most of all, this breed is popular in the northwestern regions of Russia, Western and Eastern Siberia, the Urals and the Far East, the North Caucasus, southern Ukraine and Moldova.

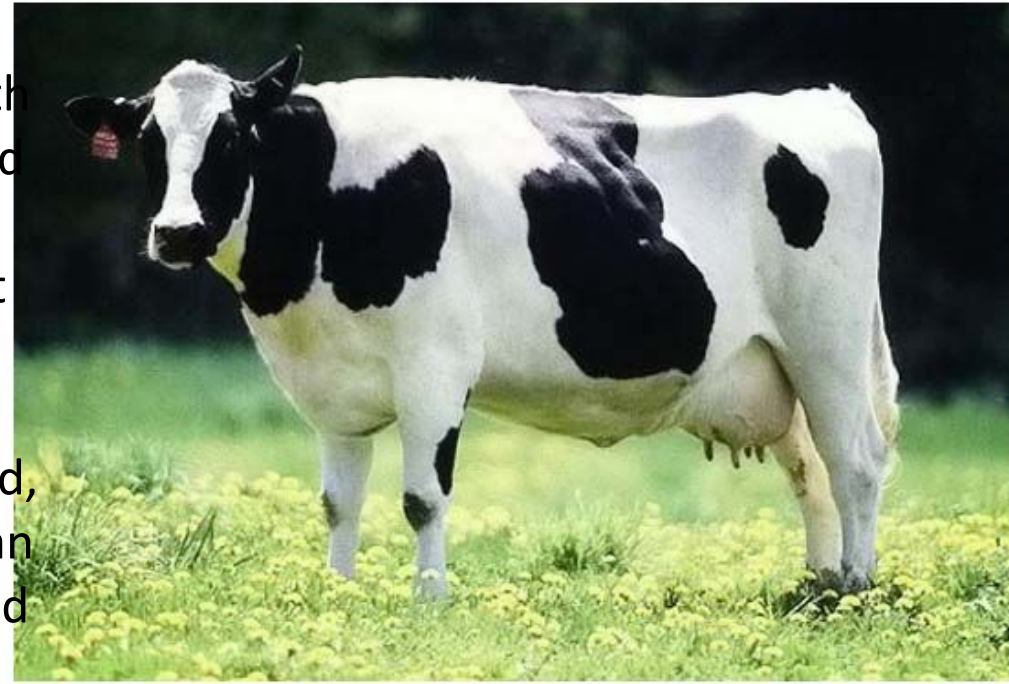
The advantages of the breed. Cows are distinguished by excellent health and quick acclimatization to various conditions. Good use is green pasture feed, silage and haylage. They have high milk and meat productivity.

Cons of the breed. Demanding on the conditions of detention.



Kholmogory Cattle

Cows of black and motley suit. They are distinguished by high growth, a strong constitution, an elongated and somewhat angular body, and a narrow, deep chest. Wide back, raised sacrum, strong skeleton, correctly set legs. The average measurements of animals are: height at the withers - 133-135 cm, chest depth - 70-2 cm, oblique body length - 160-162 cm, chest circumference - 196-198 cm, metacarpal circumference 19-20 cm. Medium-sized udder, cup-shaped or round, with uniformly developed lobes, cylindrical nipples. The weight of an adult cow reaches 450-550 kg. Kholmogorsky cattle are distinguished by early maturity and high ability to undress.



Productivity. Milk productivity of cows is 3000-3500 kg per lactation period, milk fat content is 3.6-3.7%. Meat quality is satisfactory. Slaughter yield reaches 55-60%.

Breeding zones. Currently, the Kholmogory breed of cows is bred in pedigree and farms of 24 regions and republics. The best herds are concentrated in the Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Kirov, Moscow, Kalinin, Ryazan, Kaluga, Kamchatka and other areas, in Komi, Yakutia, Tatarstan and Udmurtia.

The advantages of the breed. Kholmogorsk cows are adapted to severe climatic conditions. They have good acclimatization, high milk productivity, they are well coddled. They are characterized by increased stamina, resistance to dangerous diseases. Cows of this breed make good use of pasture.

Cons of the breed. The disadvantages include: narrow chest, drooping and roof-shaped backside, improper setting of limbs. In the southern and steppe regions, cows of this breed have a decrease in milk and meat productivity.

Tagil Cattle

Cows have a diverse suit, but the most common are black and black-motley. A little less often red and red-motley. It differs in average growth (height at the withers 125-128 cm), elongated body, and not wide deep chest. Medium-sized head, long and straight neck. The muscles are poorly developed, incorrectly set legs, strong skeleton. Not wide and elongated back of the body. The udder is well developed, the nipples are correctly set. The skin is dense and elastic. An adult cow reaches 460-760 kg in weight.

Productivity. Tagil breed milk production is low and amounts to 3500-4500 kg per lactation period. The milk fat content is 4-4.2%, the protein content in milk is 3.3-3.6%. The meat qualities of the cows are satisfactory. Slaughter yield - 52-55%.

Breeding zones. Tagil breed cows are bred in pedigree and farms of the Perm, Chelyabinsk, Tyumen and Sverdlovsk regions, in Udmurtia.

The advantages of the breed. Cows are adapted to harsh climates and grazing. They are characterized by high milk productivity, do not lose their ability to reproduce throughout their lives, and are easily burstable.

Cons of the breed. Cows are characterized by low milk productivity, a narrow pelvis, weak muscles, improper setting of limbs.



Red Poll cattle

Cows are distinguished by red color of various intensities with white marks. Usually of medium height. They have a deep chest, an elongated body, a long and even back. The head is small and light, elongated, light gray horns, a dark nasal mirror, a thin neck. A low back, a raised sacrum, an average length of the back, wide in the hip joints and macklocks, a dull withers. Correctly set low limbs, thin and light skeleton, elastic skin. The average measurement of animals is: height at the withers - 126-129 cm, oblique body length - 152-156 cm, chest depth - 66-68 cm, chest width - 37-42 cm, metacarpal girth - 17-19 cm. Rounded, good developed udder with cylindrical nipples. An adult cow weighs 500-650 kg.



Productivity

The milk productivity of the red steppe breed largely depends on the climatic zone. The average productivity indicator is 4000-5000 kg during lactation, milk fat content is 3.6-3.7%, protein content is 3.20-3.58%. Slaughter yield - 53%.

Breeding zones

They breed red steppe breed in pedigree and farms of the Stavropol and Krasnodar Territories, the Rostov and Omsk Regions, as well as the Volga, Urals, Western Siberia, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Moldova.

Breed advantages

Cows adapt well to hot climates. They have good immunity, environmental stamina and adaptation to any weather conditions. The red steppe walks the weight on meager steppe pastures, calmly tolerates summer drought. Not demanding on the conditions of detention.

Istoben cattle

Cows in black and white, with a white stripe along the ridge. They are notable for their short stature, strong and dense constitution. The Head is gross in shape, the front part is elongated, a thin neck with small folds. Deep and long chest, narrow withers, elongated torso. Underdeveloped muscles, thin skeleton, elastic skin. The average measurement of animals is: height at the withers - 129 cm, chest depth - 70 cm, chest width - 43 cm, breadth in maclocs - 51 cm, oblique body length - 162 cm, chest girth behind the shoulder blades - 190 cm, metacarpus girth - 18, 5 cm. The udder is cup-shaped and round in shape with closely spaced nipples of medium size. The weight of an adult cow reaches 430-480 kg.



Productivity

Milk productivity is 3000-3700 kg per lactation period, fat content - 3.4-5.5%, protein content - 3.3-3.5%. Meat quality is satisfactory. Slaughter yield - 52-56%.

Breeding zones

Istobensky breed cows are engaged in farms and pedigree factories in the Kirov region.

Breed advantages

Cows are easily acclimatized, have a strong constitution and are resistant to dangerous infectious diseases.

Cons of breed

The shortcomings of the Istoben cows are saber limbs, improperly set legs, poorly developed muscles, narrow chest and narrow back in the hip joints, the proximity of the carpal and hock joints, sagging back.

Suksun cattle

Cows are predominantly red in different shades. They are distinguished by a dense and strong constitution, a slightly elongated body, and the presence of a strong skeleton. Deep narrow chest, wide and even lower back, back and sacrum. The neck is medium length, light head. The average measurements of animals are: height at the withers – 128-130 cm, chest depth - 65-67 cm, body length - 154-156 cm, chest circumference - 183-185 cm, metacarpus circumference - 20-21 cm. Weak muscles, thin and elastic skin. The udder is satisfactorily developed, has a bath-like shape. An adult cow reaches 460-500 kg in weight.



Productivity

Milk productivity is 3000-3700 kg during the lactation period, milk fat content is 3.8-4.0%.

Breeding zones

In Russia, the Suksun breed of cows is bred in pedigree and farms of the Perm region.

Breed advantages

Cows are well adapted to severe climatic conditions, resistant to dangerous diseases (leukemia, tuberculosis). They are distinguished by a strong constitution, high milk productivity. They have a long reproductive function.

Cons of breed

The disadvantages include underdeveloped muscles, narrow chest, thin-skinned, saber limbs.

Dutch cattle(Blaarcop)

Cows are distinguished by a black-and-white suit with characteristic white “belts” behind the shoulder blades and in front of the withers. It is distinguished by a massive physique, a strong constitution, and a proportionally developed body. Dry, elongated head, straight and even back, deep and wide chest, strong muscles, short legs. The backbone is strong, the skin is elastic. The udder is large, cup-shaped, nipples correctly spaced. The average measurement of animals is: height at the withers - 132.5 cm, height at the sacrum - 132.4 cm, chest depth - 73.4 cm, chest width - 45.2 cm, oblique body length - 157.0 cm. Adult cow reaches a weight of 550-650 kg. For animals of this breed early maturity is characteristic, insemination of heifers is first performed at the age of 14-18 months.



Productivity

Milk productivity is high - 3500-5000 kg per lactation period. The milk fat content is 3.8-4.01%, the protein content is 3.32-3.55%. Slaughter yield - 52-60%,

Breeding zones

The Dutch breed of cows is bred in pedigree and farms of Ukraine and Belarus, central part of Russia, in Western and Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

Breed advantages

Cows are distinguished by high milk and meat productivity, early maturity, and the ability to adapt to different climatic conditions.

Cons of breed

Cows are susceptible to dangerous infectious diseases. Demanding on nutritional conditions.

Ayrshire cattle

Cows have a red-motley color. Cattle are distinguished by proportional physique, strong constitution, deep and wide breasts, thin and strong, bone. The head is dry and light, the front part is elongated, large horns. The neck is thin, but not long, with small folds, smoothly passing into the shoulder. Short legs, moderately developed muscles, thin skin. Developed cup-shaped udder, medium sized nipples. The standard measurement of animals is: height at the withers - 122-124 cm, oblique body length - 145-155 cm, chest girth - 165-175 cm, metacarpal girth - 15-17 cm. An adult cow weighs 450-570 kg. The first calving occurs at the age of 24-26 months.



Productivity

Milk productivity is high - 6000-7000 kg per lactation period. The milk fat content is 4.2-4.3%, the amount of protein contained in it is 3.4-3.5%. There are small fat globules in the milk. Meat productivity is satisfactory, slaughter yield is 50-55%.

Ayrshire breed of cows is one of the most popular among dairy cattle in the world. Among them are Moscow, Leningrad, Vologda, Novgorod, Kharkov regions, as well as Karelia and Krasnodar Territory.

Breed advantages

Cows are characterized by high milk productivity, early maturity, strong physique. They are characterized by endurance and quick acclimatization to harsh climatic conditions.

Cons of breed

Ayrshire cow is distinguished by a difficult character, it is aggressive and shy. She feels very bad in a hot climate.

Jersey cattle

Red or light brown color with white marks. They are distinguished by their angular physique, strong constitution, thin skin, dry and dense muscles, thin and light skeleton. Flat and stretched body, obliquely set ribs. Small and light head, developed superciliary arches, shortened front part, dark nasal mirror. Thin neck with an abundance of small folds. Not too wide, but deep chest, sagging back with a small breast. The average measurements of animals are: height at the withers - 120-123 cm, chest depth - 60-64 cm, width - 37-38 cm, metacarpal girth – 15.5-17 cm. Cup-shaped, developed udder, cylindrical nipples widely spaced. The weight of an adult cow is 360-400 kg.



Productivity

In cows of the Jersey breed, milk productivity is 3000-4500 kg on average per year, fat content is 5-7%. Milk is characterized by the presence of a yellowish color, large fat globules. Meat qualities are poorly developed.

Breeding zones

In Russia, she is bred in pedigree and farms of Moscow, Ryazan, Novgorod and other areas.

Breed advantages

Cows have good acclimatization, do not trample pastures, give milk high fat content.

Cons of breed

Cows are characterized by flat ribbing, the presence of a narrow chest and narrow sacrum, improper setting of the hind legs. They have low milk and meat productivity. They are restless, nervous and shy by nature. Care must be taken

Holstein cattle

Cows have a black-and-white suit. Cattle are distinguished by a strong constitution, a deep and wide chest, a straight, long and wide back of the body. The udder is voluminous, wide, mainly cup-shaped and bath-shaped. Nipples are cylindrical, medium in length and width. An adult cow reaches a weight of 670-700 kg. The average measurement of animals is: height at the withers - 143-145 cm, chest depth - 80-86 cm, width - 55-65 cm, back width in mackloks - 63 cm.

Productivity

Indicators of milk and meat productivity of the Holstein breed are different in each country, depending on climatic and feed conditions. In Russian farms, the milk productivity of cows is 6500-7500 kg with a fat content of 3.6-3.9% and a protein content of 3%. Meat quality is satisfactory. Slaughter yield of 50-55%.

Breeding zones

The Holstein breed of cows is bred in pedigree and farm enterprises throughout Russia and abroad.

Breed advantages

Cows are characterized by high milk production. Also, this breed is characterized by early maturity. The genotype of the Holstein breed is used in the improvement of black-motley breeds.

Cons of breed

Holstein cows are demanding of the conditions of feeding and feeding, sensitive to stress.



Danish Red Cattle

Red cows with white markings. They are distinguished by large size strong constitution, deep and wide body, low legs. The head is light, slate-gray nose mirror, thin and long neck. Straight and wide back, pronounced pectrum, lower back sagging. Developed skeleton and muscles, wide ass and chest, elastic and thin skin. The average measurement of animals is: height at the withers - 128-130 cm, chest depth - 65-67 cm, chest width - 41-43 cm, oblique body length - 155-157 cm, back width in maclocs 55 cm. The udder is well developed, round or cup-shaped, correctly placed cylindrical nipples. The weight of an adult cow is 550-800 kg. Early maturity is characteristic.



Productivity

Milk productivity is 4500-4800 kg per lactation period. The milk fat content is 3.9-5.04%, the protein content is 3.4-3.7%. Great meat quality. Slaughter yield - 57-59%.

Breeding zones

The Red Danish breed has spread widely throughout Russia. But the best herds are in pedigree and farms of the Leningrad, Pskov, Moscow regions.

Breed advantages

Red Danish is characterized by early maturity, high milk and meat productivity, and are able to easily adapt to any conditions. Cows have a peppy temperament.

Cons of breed

A drawback in the constitution of cows is a sagging lower back.

Africander cattle

The breed has been bred according to breed standards for many generations and shows a high degree of uniformity in colour and conformation, rarely encountered in other African livestock breeds, it is among the largest breeds in Africa. The breed is typically red which can vary from light tan to deep cherry red. They have long lateral horns of a flesh to creamy white in colour with amber tips. A polled type has also been developed. Africander cattle exhibit good resistance to heat, a high level of tick resistance, quiet temperament and a satisfactorily high level of fertility under harsh conditions.



It is a heavy beef-type animal and has good meat quality but show lactational anoestrus in times of environmental stress. Mature cows are of a medium size weighing approximately 525 to 600 kg (1150 - 1350 pounds) and bulls weigh 750 to 1000 kg (1650 - 2200 pounds). They have loose skin and large drooping ears. The bulls have the the hump of muscle and fat on the neck which can rise to 7cm or more above the topline similar to the Zebu. There is considerable variation in the performance of pure Africander cattle, especially in weaning weight and growth rate to slaughter age; but in general they tend to be slow maturing with comparatively low fat cover. The dressing percentage is 54%.

It is not considered to be a milk animal in a country where European dairy breeds supply most of the milk.

Cows

- Excellent mothering ability, easy calving and low calf mortality rates
- Weans heavy cross-breed calves
- Capable of producing 10 and more calves in a lifetime

Hereford meat breed of cattle

Hereford breed of cows is one of the most popular breeds of meat direction of productivity in the world. The color of the cows is dark red, the head, withers, breast, belly, lower limbs and tail brush are white. The nose mirror is pink. Animals of this breed are of typical meat build. The height at the withers is 125 cm, the oblique length of the trunk is 153 cm. The trunk is barrel-shaped, squat, wide, deep, and the underbelly protrudes strongly. The chest is wide and deep (depth 72, chest circumference 197 cm). Loin and back are short and wide. The horns are small, thick. The skin is elastic, thin, covered with delicate hair.



The mass of bulls is 850-1000 kg, cows 550-650 kg. Herefords are well fed and fed, give high-quality "marble" meat. Slaughter yield is 58-62%, the largest up to 70%. Hereford cows are unpretentious, capable of large transitions, resistant to a number of diseases, and well acclimatized.

Hereford cows are characterized by a calm disposition, high life expectancy (15-18 years), and they have been kept fat and fertile for all years. Production experiments show that Hereford animals eat almost any vegetation, including weed, coarse, on the pasture. Calves are born small but strong with a live weight of 25 kg. In the presence of dry litter, calves practically do not get colds. Hereford's milk is low - cows are not milked, young animals are grown on suction. For lactation receive 1000-1200 kg. The milk fat content is 3.9-4%.

Marchigiana

The Markidjan breed of cows belongs to the breeds of the meat direction of productivity. The breed was bred in Italy, by crossing gray Podolsk, Romagnolo and Kian cattle. Markidjan cattle is characterized by high precocity and meat productivity.

The color of the Markidjan cattle is mainly light gray or white. Cows are quite large and unpretentious in maintenance. The breed belongs to precocious. At birth, calves usually have a brown with a reddish tint, however, during the first month they change color to the characteristic breed. The average live

weight of cows reaches 600 kg, bulls from 1000 to 1460 kg. With intensive cultivation by 17-18 months of age, the live weight of gobies reaches 600-650 kg, while the slaughter yield is 61-63%, and the feed cost per 1 kg of growth is 5.5-5.7 feed units. The meat of such gobies is tender, fine fiber, with a large share of muscle tissue.

When breeding cows with a breed of English meat breeds, such as Herefords or Aberdeen-Angus breeds, crossbreeds with a higher live weight and lower fat content in the carcass are obtained than purebred Herefords and Aberdeen Anguses. The meat of such crossbreeds has a lighter color and has high palatability.

The main advantages of the Markidjan breed are their early maturity, unpretentiousness to the conditions of detention, large livestock, high meat qualities.



Limousin Cattle

The Limousin breed of cows is a meat breed. The suit is red, golden-red or red-brown with light shades in the lower abdomen. The horns and hooves are light, and light fringes stand out around the nose mirror and eyes. The structure of the body is harmonious, with well-defined meat forms. Cows of the Limousin breed are distinguished by a strong physique, a thin skeleton, well-developed muscles, strong legs and hooves. The chest is deep, with round ribs. The sacrum is wide. Extremities correctly set, muscular. The height of the limousines at the withers is 127-138 cm. The weight of cows reaches 580–600 kg, bulls 1000–1100 kg. Calves are born weighing 34–42 kg.



The Limousin breed has a relatively thin skeleton, little fat in the carcass, the rear third of the body, where the best meats are concentrated, is especially well developed. The meat is very tender, fine fiber, with a low cholesterol content. Limousines have a lifespan of up to 15 years. The calves are large enough, but not wide-bodied. Cows have a larger pelvic opening than other breeds.

The average daily gain of gobies from 8 to 15 months of age is 1050-1100 g. Slaughter yield of limousine gobies is 63-64%. The meat content in the carcass is 82-83%. Up to 6.5 kg of pulp per 1 kg of bones. The fat content in meat is 7-10%, protein - 19-20%. The Limousin meat breed of cows is distinguished by good acclimatization abilities. The milk production of Limousin cows is satisfactory (1500-1800 kg), and the live weight of calves reared on suction reaches 240-300 kg by weaning (6-8 months).

Galloway Cattle

The Galloway breed of cows is one of the oldest specialized meat breeds, well adapted for grazing in scarce fields.

The physique is proportional, the neck is wide, the chest is deep, the loin is short, the back is flat, broad, legs are short with a strong hoofed horn. The muscles are rich. The backbone of cows of this breed is well developed, limbs and hooves are strong, so animals can make large transitions in search of food. Cattle of the Galloveian breed are hornless, mainly of black color, for example, dark brown or gray-yellow, with a wide white belt from the rear corners of the shoulder blades to the lower back. The hair is coarse, long, wavy with a thin fluffy undercoat. Thanks to this, livestock is kept outside without problems all year round in the worst climatic conditions (rain, snow, cold). If there is little snow, graze in the winter.

Galloveian livestock productivity is high: on average, calves of this breed have 850–1200 g of live weight gain per day. The live weight of bulls is 700-800 kg, cows - 450-500 kg. The calves are small, in the first months they grow slowly, then the growth rate increases. Animals of this breed are long-lived, late-ripening and prolific with light calving. Slaughter yield - 60-65%.

The meat is marbled, of excellent quality, juicy and soft, without excess fat, has a unique aroma, soft fibers, contains a high proportion of meat unsaturated acids. The milk productivity of the Galloway cow breed is low, amounting to 1,500 kg with a fat content of 4.0%.

Among other things, Galloway cattle are widely used for industrial crossbreeding.



Auliekol Cattle

Auliekol breed of cattle is a meat breed. It was bred in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Kostanay region, in 1992 as a result of crossing the Charolese breed, the Aberdeen-Angus and Kazakh white-headed breeds. For thirty years, scientists have been engaged in breeding, achieving full compliance with the quality of meat international standards. Today, the Auliekol breed is most widely distributed in the southeast of the Republic of Kazakhstan.



Auliekol breed of cows from Kazakhstan

Cows of Auliekol breed have a light gray color. Most (70%) of the stock are hornless. Animals with a strong constitution can easily tolerate periods when the amount of feed decreases and their quality decreases. In winter, they are overgrown with dense hair and are well adapted to harsh climatic conditions.

Auliekol breed is characterized by good precocity, high growth energy, adaptability to local conditions, yield and quality of meat. The live weight of bulls of the Auliekol breed is 950–1100 kg (cases of 1500 kg were recorded), cows - 540–560 kg. The daily weight gain of calves under certain conditions reaches 1095 grams per day. Slaughter carcass yield - 60–63%. The milk yield of adult cows is 228–236 kg. Animal skins are stratified into 4-5 layers, not 3.

Santa Gertrude

is a breed of meat cows. Color of cattle of red color of different intensity.

White marks on the lower abdomen are allowed.

Animals are large, in good meat form. The trunk is muscular, wide, the chest is deep with a well-developed chest, the back is long. In bulls, a hump forms on the border with the withers. Ears are usually drooping.

The skin is thin, with folds on the neck.

It is beneficial to breed the breed in hot and difficult feed conditions – livestock use pastures with coarse vegetation well. Animals have a reduced sensitivity to blood-sucking insects, do not suffer from pyroplasmiasis.

Adult cows weigh 560-600 kg, individual animals up to 780 kg, bulls 830-1000 kg. At birth, calves weigh 29-30 kg. When growing on a suction at 8 months of age, young Santa Gertrude breed weighs 230-250 kg, at 18 months, when kept on a pasture, heifers reach a live weight of 400 kg, gobies - 460-510 kg. Animals of this breed have good meat qualities. When calves are fed, their daily increments reach 1000-1200 grams. Well tolerating heat, animals give high gains in the summer, even at high air temperatures. Slaughter yield reaches 63-65% or more.

The milk productivity of the cows is satisfactory and allows the young to develop normally on suction. For purebred animals Santa Gertrude is characterized by low reproductive functions.



Simmental Cattle

Simmental colour varies from gold to red with white, and may be evenly distributed or clearly defined in patches on a white background. The head is white and often a white band appears over the shoulders like the photos above. The majority have pigment around the eyes, helping to reduce eye problems which occur from bright sunlight.

American Simmentals are coloured differently being predominantly black or red like the example photos below, the lighter colours are referred to as Fleckvieh.

Simmental can be horned or polled, if horned horns are up turned, another distinguishing feature is that they have a heavy dewlap. They have a large frame with good muscling with cows at approximately 135-150cm tall and the bulls at 150-160cm. Their weight can vary on the use of their use but cows can weigh around 700-900kgs and bulls 1300kgs.

Generations of selective breeding, with the objective of maximizing milk and beef production at minimum cost, have created a balanced hereditary proponent that is highly adaptable, heavily muscled, fine lined, and well conformed. Docility and good mothering traits are other characteristics of the breed.

Simmentals are bred all over the world for their high beef yields. In breeding however it allows variations in emphasis from mothering ability to beefing qualities. The heavy muscling, length and overall size and weight of the animal are combined to produce a well fleshed carcass of solid red meat with a minimum of waste fat.



Aberdeen Angus

Because of their native environment, the cattle are very hardy and can survive the Scottish winters, which are typically harsh, with snowfall and storms. Cows typically weigh 550 kilograms (1,210 lb) and bulls weigh 850 kilograms (1,870 lb). Calves are usually born smaller than is acceptable for the market, so crossbreeding with dairy cattle is needed for veal production.

The cattle are naturally polled and black in colour. They typically mature earlier than other native British breeds such as the Hereford or North Devon . However, in the middle of the 20th century a new strain of cattle called the

Red Angus emerged. The United States does not accept Red Angus cattle into herd books, while the UK and Canada do. Except for their colour genes, there is no genetic difference between black and red Angus, but they are regarded as different breeds in the US. However, there have been claims that black angus are more sustainable to cold weather, though unconfirmed.

The cattle have a large muscle content and are regarded as medium-sized. The meat is very popular in Japan for its marbling qualities. The main use of Angus cattle is for beef production and consumption. The beef can be marketed as superior due to its marbled appearance. This has led to many markets, including Australia, Japan and the United Kingdom to adopt it into the mainstream. Angus cattle can also be used in crossbreeding to reduce the likelihood of dystocia (difficult calving), and because of their dominant polled gene, they can be used to crossbreed to create polled calves.



Belgian Blue Cattle

The Belgian Blue is a large sized animal with rounded outline and prominent muscles. The shoulder, back, loin and rump are heavily muscled. The back is straight, rump is sloping, tail set is prominent and skin is fine. It has fine but strong legs and walks easily.

Their colour can range from white, blue roan, black or a combination of them, the colour red is present in some genotypes. The breed is known for its quiet temperament.

The weight of an adult bull ranges from 1100 and 1250kg for a height at the withers of 1.45m to 1.50m. It is by no means rare to see animals of more than 1300kg. Cows can reach a weight of 850 to 900kg and can exceed 1.40m.

The muscle is a natural development for the breed. They are not born with that extreme muscle, but start developing that muscle at 4 to 6 weeks old.

Belgian Blue Beef is famous for its impressive muscling which is commonly referred to as "double muscling". Belgian Blue Beef outclasses all other beef breed in carcass yield (up to 80%). When used in crossbreeding programs of other dairy or beef breeds, it increases carcass yield from 5 to 7 % compared to the maternal line.

Extensive research has shown that Belgian Blues possess a gene which suppresses the production of myostatin, a protein that normally inhibits muscle growth after a certain point. Pure Belgian Blues carry two copies of this gene; in crossbreeding, one copy is usually transmitted and serves to increase carcass weight in the offspring of a cross-breeding program.

As a result the Belgian Blue carcass produces a high yield of saleable meat with a boning out % in excess of 85%.



Shorthorn Cattle

Shorthorn breed - in the direction of productivity is heterogeneous, due to the fact that this breed is divided into meat and dairy type. The main suit of shorthorn cattle is red, of varying intensity, red-motley animals, roan and white are found. The breed was bred in the 18th century in the north-eastern part of Great Britain, by improving local short-breed cattle with Dutch and Gallowan cattle breeds.

The body of Shorthorn cattle is round, broad, with well-developed muscles; the neck is short; the head is somewhat shortened, small, wide, the horns are short. In the breed there is a kolosti gene. The chest is deep, round, with a brisket (falcon) protruding far ahead; the withers, back, lower back

and croup are wide, with a magnificent development of muscles; the sacrum is long, wide and almost the same in width in the maklaka and the hip joints. The limbs are short, correctly set; the backbone is thin. The udder is moderate. The skin, due to the highly developed subcutaneous adipose connective tissue, is soft, rather thick and loose. Hair of medium thickness, long and soft, often, especially in winter, curls.

Shorthorn cattle is divided into meat and dairy types. Shorthorns of the meat direction of productivity are distinguished by large sizes and high precocity. By the age of three, purebred animals with good feeding finish their growth. Young animals under the age of one year under favorable conditions gain in weight per day by an average of 1-1.2 kg. The live weight of adult cows can be from 410 to 726 kg, usually about 500 kg, bulls weigh 900-1000 kg. Slaughter yield in young animals up to two years old is 68-72%. The meat qualities of shorthorn cattle are high, the meat is tender, juicy, with a pronounced "marbling", fine-fibered. However, there is often an increased fat content in carcasses.



Alatau Cattle

Alatau breed - a breed of cattle of the dairy and meat direction. It was bred in the farms of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan by crossing local breeds with Schwyz and Kostroma breeds. The breed is well adapted to the highlands and continental climate, has high productivity and the economic type characteristic of the Schwyz breed.



Animals of strong physique, roundish, muscular. The trunk and legs are shorter than that of Schweiz cows. The average live weight of cows is 500-550 kg, bulls 800-850 kg. Slaughter yield reaches 65%. Milk yield per year is 2800–3500 kg, high fat content is 3.7–4%.

Alatau breed is bred in Almaty and East Kazakhstan region.

The Alatau cattle (also Ala Tau) are a breed of cattle of Kazakhstan, named after the Alatau (Turkic "Motley Mountain") Mountains.

Ala Tau cattle are used for beef and dairy production.

Texas Longhorn

The most spectacularly coloured of all cattle, with shadings and combinations so varied that no two are alike, they reach maximum weight in eight or ten years and range from 800 to 1500 pounds.

Although slow to mature, their reproductive period is twice as long as that of other breeds. Most longhorn cows and bulls have horns of four feet or less. However, mature steers have an average span of six feet or more and a 15-year-old's horn span reach up to nine feet. It does not take eight to ten years for Texas Longhorns to reach their maximum weight and they are by no means slow to mature. Texas

Longhorn heifers have been known to conceive while still nursing their mother and produce a living calf without assistance before they are even 16 months old. This is not slow maturity.

Texas Longhorn cattle eat a wider range of grasses, plants, and weeds than do most other cattle. Texas Longhorn owners are able to use pastures that require less fertilizer and weed killers than owners of other breeds of cattle.

The Texas Longhorn produces a very lean beef (more meat less fat per ounce). Studies at major universities have shown that Texas Longhorn beef is significantly lower in cholesterol than other breeds of beef cattle. A Texas Longhorn's, who was raised on grass without chemicals or supplements, meat is lower in cholesterol than a skinless chicken breast. The Texas Longhorn owner can feel good knowing he is producing a heart healthy product for consumption. Their Meat is very tasty and a pretty bright red colour.



Charolais, or Charolese breed bred in France. A feature of this breed is the tendency of animals to a prolonged increase in muscle mass, which allows you to get a lot of lean meat and relatively little fat when slaughtered. Animals are large, have high growth energy, quickly build muscle mass, are well acclimatized. The nose mirror is bright; the head is short, with a wide forehead. The chest is deep and wide (chest circumference behind the shoulder blades 200-210 cm); the undercoat is poorly developed; the back is wide, with a slight sag; the back is wide, well muscled. Charolais cattle are large, tall (the height of the cows at the withers is 134-136 cm, bulls - 141-145 cm), on low limbs; the body is elongated, with almost the same length of the front, middle and back parts; the coat is rather rough; the hairline is thin.



The disadvantages of the Charolese breed exterior are the encountered bifurcation of the shoulder blades, unevenness and softness of the back, the roof-like shape of the sacrum, and the general friability of the constitution. A sublethal trait of doppelenderism, i.e. hypertrophy of the posterior third of the trunk. It should be noted and frequent cases of heavy calving.

When cattle is fed, muscle tissue is formed mainly, not fatty tissue. The live weight of adult bulls reaches 1000-1200 kg, cows - 600-700 kg. Charolese cows are characterized by high milk yield (218-300 kg). At one year old, the gobies reach 400 kg, and at 15 months - 480-550 kg. Heifers at the age of 18 months have a live weight of 400-450 kg, average daily gains from birth to 15 months range in calves from 900 to 1100 g, in calves - 800-950 g. The live weight of calves at birth is: calves - 42-45 kg, heifers - 40-42 kg.

Kazakh White-headed Cattle

Color red shades. However, the head and chest, the lower part of the abdomen and legs, and the tail of the tail are white. The body is barrel-shaped, with a dense protruding chest. The muscles are well developed. Legs are low, strong. The skin is elastic. In summer, the hair is short, smooth, shiny, and in winter the animals are overgrown with thick, long, sometimes curly hair. Height at the withers is 125-130 cm, chest depth 68-70 cm, chest width behind the shoulder blades 43-45 cm, oblique body length 150-155 cm, metacarpal circumference 18-20 cm, chest circumference 187-190 cm.

Productivity: The live weight of adult cows is 540-580 kg, individual individuals reach up to 800 kg, bulls - up to 950 kg. The average annual milk yield is 1000-1500 kg. The milk fat content is 3.8-4.0%, in some cases up to 4.8%.

Fertility of the breed is 90-96%. Calves at birth weigh 27-30 kg. Slaughter yield is 53-55%, in well-fed gobies reaches 60-65%. The bone content in the carcass is 13.9%.

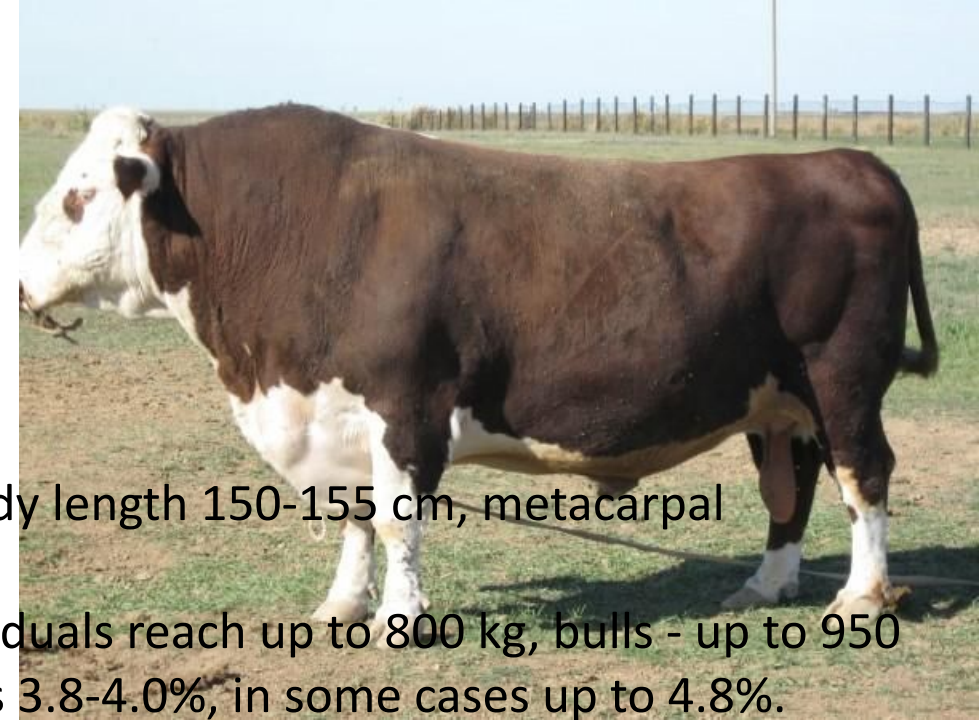
Breeding zones: In the near abroad, cows are bred in Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Breeding herds of cattle of this breed are located in the Volgograd, Orenburg, Saratov regions and the Altai Republic.

Breed advantages

The cattle of the Kazakh white-headed breed is undemanding to feed, tolerates heat and frost. With intensive cultivation, young animals by the age of 15-18 months reach a mass of 450-470 kg. The skin is massive, the thickness of the double fold is an average of 11.5 mm. Used in leather industry for the manufacture of high quality leather. The meat is juicy, with the deposition of fat between the muscles.

Cons of breed

The animal is narrow-bodied. Lack of muscularity of the body.



Cows of Kalmyk breed have a strong constitution, high mobility. They are characterized by white marks on the head, belly or limbs. The head is light, the horns are light-colored, a fleshy neck, and a wide withers. The skin is thick, the ribs are well developed. Ribs set wide. The belly is round. Legs are strong, with the cow height at the withers 126-128 cm, chest depth 68-70 cm, oblique body length behind the shoulder blades 186-188 cm, metacarpal circumference 17-18 cm.

Productivity

The live weight of an adult cow is 420-480 kg, the manufacturing bull is 650-1500 kg, the fat content of milk is 4.2-4.4%. The fertility of the breed is high. The carcasses contain up to 70% of muscle tissue, 10% of fat. Slaughter yield is 60-65%.

Breeding zones

In the near abroad breeding zones: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. It is in the areas of arid steppes, semi-desert and desert zones, animals of this breed there are no competitors.

Breed advantages

The cattle of the Kalmyk breed are unpretentious to feed and living conditions, hardy, quickly feed weight in spring and autumn, and remain well-fed during long summer droughts and heavy wintering. It has good feeding data and high reproducibility. Meat with high palatability. Cows can feed on scanty pasture vegetation. They create large reserves of internal and subcutaneous fat, which are used in winter with a lack of feed. They get food from under the snow on winter pastures, in search of food they can travel from 15 to 50 km per day. Thick hair provides reliable protection from the cold. Cows are able to protect themselves from wolves and other predators.

Cons of breed

The Kalmyk cow has an increased maternal instinct - when near the calf close to itself does not even let its owners.



Aubric Cattle

The cattle breed has a light brown color. Muzzle at end and extremities with light markings. Around the eyes a characteristic dark color. Cows in color and shape of horns are like buffalos. The body is compact, strong. Head of medium size with a concave profile. The nasal mirror and tail end are dark. The back and lower back are wide. The front and back of the body are well developed. Sacrum and root of tail raised. Legs are strong, correctly set. Little udder. In the hairline, fluff predominates, so animals can easily tolerate sharp temperature fluctuations. Breeding bulls are humpbacked.



Productivity

The live weight of adult cows is 590-650 kg, bulls 850-950 kg. Newborn heifers weigh 35-37 kg, bulls 38-40 kg. The interval between two calving is 362 days. Calves are gaining weight fast. The average daily weight gain is 1100-1300 grams. By one and a half years, the weight of heifers can reach 440-450 kg of live weight, calves 540-550 kg. The fertility of the breed is about 98%. The height at the withers of an adult cow is 130 cm. Slaughter yield 60-63%.

Breeding zones: On the territory of the country livestock breeds are bred in the Central and Ural Federal Districts. Two breeding reproducers are located in Belgorod, one in the Tyumen regions.

Breed advantages: The cattle of the breed is unpretentious enough. Animals can be outside in thirty-degree frosts, both adults and calves. Calving easy, regular. Animals can eat medium-quality feeds, consume large amounts of roughage and can be kept on pastures for a long time. Cattle are physically hardy during long hauls.

Cons of breed

The maternal instinct is highly developed - when threatened, the calf becomes aggressive.

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