

## Cattle Producer's Library - CL 712

# METHODS OF DETERMINING AGE OF CATTLE

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## Introduction

The beef cow has a relatively short life span. After their peak productive age, breeding market value usually declines as the animal gets older. Year branding or ear tag numbering are good methods of permanently identifying the age of cattle. These practices usually add value when selling bred cows. Buyers can bid with confidence on the age of cow they are purchasing. However, many cattle ranchers are unable to accurately identify the ages of their cattle.

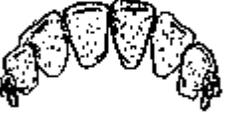
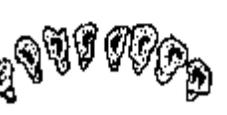
The approximate age of cattle may be determined by examining the teeth as illustrated in Diagram 1. The tooth method of aging cattle involves noting the time of appearance and the degree of wear on the temporary and permanent teeth. The temporary or milk teeth, are easily distinguished from the permanent teeth by their smaller size and whiter color. At maturity cattle have 32 teeth, 8 of which are incisors in the lower jaw. The two central incisors are known as pinchers; the third pair are called second intermediates or laterals; and the outer pair are known as the corners. There are no upper incisor teeth; only the thick, hard dental pad.

The tooth method of aging cattle is more accurate when animals are grazed for their entire life on "soft feed" (irrigated pasture). Under rough feed conditions, such as desert rangelands, teeth are worn at a much faster rate. Under rough feed conditions, accuracy of aging cattle is reduced, particularly in animals over five years of age where tooth wear is the only indicator. Adjusting the accompanying chart to match feed conditions is essential to accurately determine the age of cattle. The best way to adjust the accompanying age chart to an individual ranch is to examine teeth of individuals with known ages and adjust the scale depending on wear.

Becoming proficient at aging cattle by the tooth method requires practical experience and a lot of practice. It also requires theoretical knowledge of the information presented in Diagram 1.

A second method of aging cattle involves reading the brucellosis tattoo in the right ear of female cattle. The tattoo (if legible) will reveal the year that the cow was a weaned

calf and brucellosis vaccinated. The first digit of the tattoo represents the quarter of the year that the animal was vaccinated. For example, a two would mean the animal was brucellosis vaccinated in April, May or June. The middle portion of the tattoo is a shield. The last number is the year the animal was vaccinated. For example, a 7 would mean the animal was vaccinated in 1997, as a calf. The calf could have been born in 1996 or during 1997. Brucellosis tags do not reveal the year of vaccination.

Diagram 1. Handy guide to determining the age of cattle by the teeth		
	At birth to 1 month	Two or more of the temporary incisor teeth present. Within first month, entire 8 temporary incisors appear.
	2 years	As a long-yearling, the central pair of temporary incisor teeth or pinchers is replaced by the permanent pinchers. At 2 years, the central permanent incisors attain full development.
	2-1/2 years	Permanent first intermediates, one on each side of the pinchers, are cut. Usually these are fully developed at 3 years.
	3-1/2 years	The second intermediates or laterals are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to wear at 4 years.
	4-1/2 years	The corner teeth are replaced. At 5 years the animal usually has the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.
	5 to 6 years	The permanent pinchers are leveled, both pairs of intermediates are partially leveled, and the corner incisors show wear.
	7 to 10 years	At 7 or 8 years the pinchers show noticeable wear; at 8 or 9 years the middle pairs show noticeable wear; and at 10 years, the corner teeth show noticeable wear.
	12 years	After the animal passed the 6th year, the arch gradually loses its rounded contour and becomes nearly straight by the 12th year. In the meantime, the teeth gradually become triangular in shape, distinctly separated, and show progressive wearing to stubs. These conditions become more marked with increasing age.
Source: R.F. Johnson. The Stockman's Handbook by Ensminger, 2nd ed., page 539.		

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