

# Scrotal Circumference

- An indicator of a males:
  - Production of semen
  - Rate of maturity
  - Potential rate of maturity of his daughters

Minimum Scrotal Circumference of Bulls Based on Age

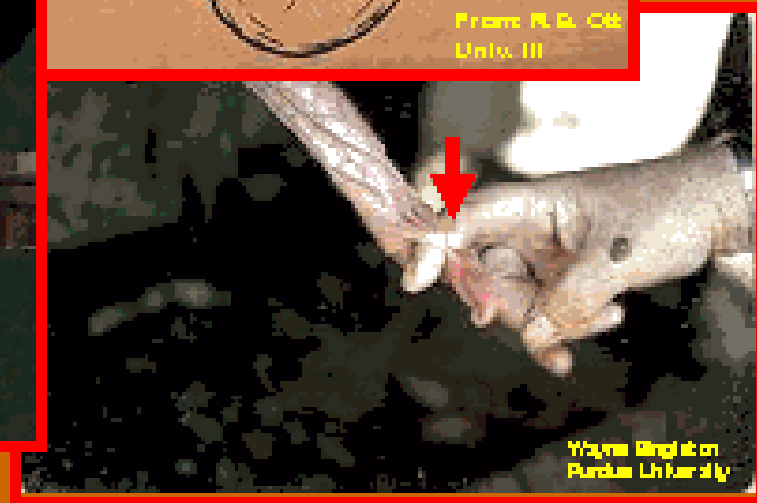
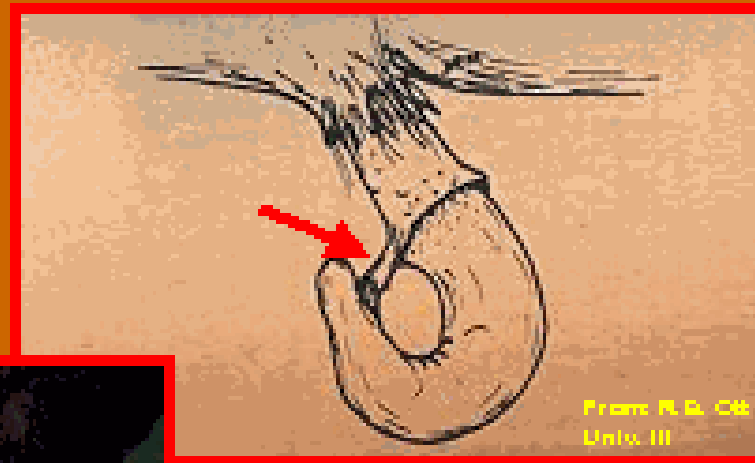
AGE (months)	Minimum Scrotal Circumference (cm)
Up to 15	30
15 to 18	31
18 to 21	32
21 to 24	33
24 and over	34

\*\*Special Considerations for Brahman and Brahman-crossed males\*\*



# Persistent Penile Frenulum

(Often referred to as a “tagged penis”)



# Persistent Penile Frenulum

- This abnormality causes the penis to “fish hook” when the bull attempts to mate.
- This condition can be surgically corrected, but the bull should not be used in a seedstock herd because of the heritability of this condition.
- Such bulls are not eligible for the IBEP sale.



# Papilloma

- This is a wart-like growth.
- It can be surgically removed, but there is a possibility that it may reoccur.



# Penile Lacerations

- Penile lacerations and subsequent scarring are a common cause of infertility.
- Sexual rest, topical medications, or surgery may get the bull back into service.



# Hair Ring






If left unattended hair rings can restrict blood flow to the penis, much like a rubber band, resulting in a serious problem.

# Corkscrew Deviation

- All bulls “corkscrew” at ejaculation during natural breeding.
- Premature (prior to entry) “corkscrewing” results in an inability to enter the female.
- Some bulls will “corkscrew” as a result of electroejaculation, and these individuals should be observed closely during natural mating.



# The Importance of BSE?

- High breeding ratio  1:40 to 1:60
- High conception rate  greater than 90%
- Short calving season  increased total weaning weight
- Heifer progeny:
  - 1-younger puberty age
  - 2-regular heat cycles
  - 3-greater lifetime productivity