




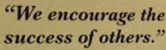
BIF History/Mission/Vision and Meeting Orientation

Twig Marston, BIF Historian



5 W's of BIF

- Who
- What
- Where
- When
- Why





Beef Improvement Federation

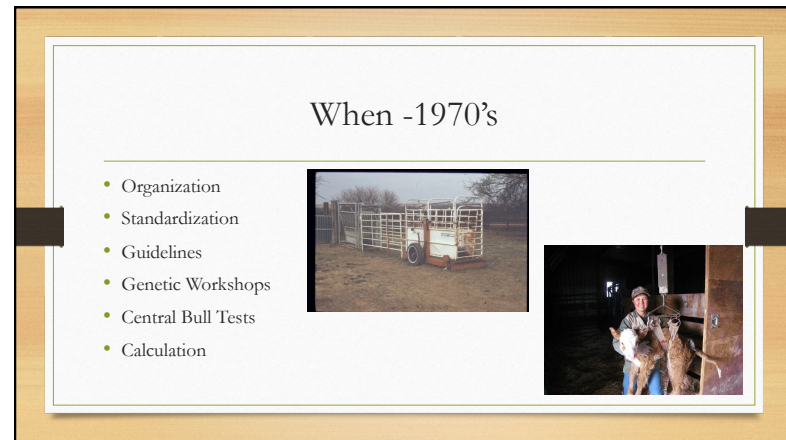
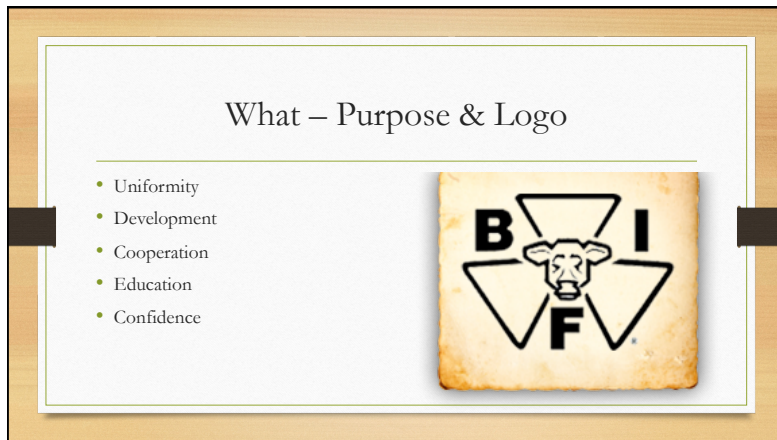
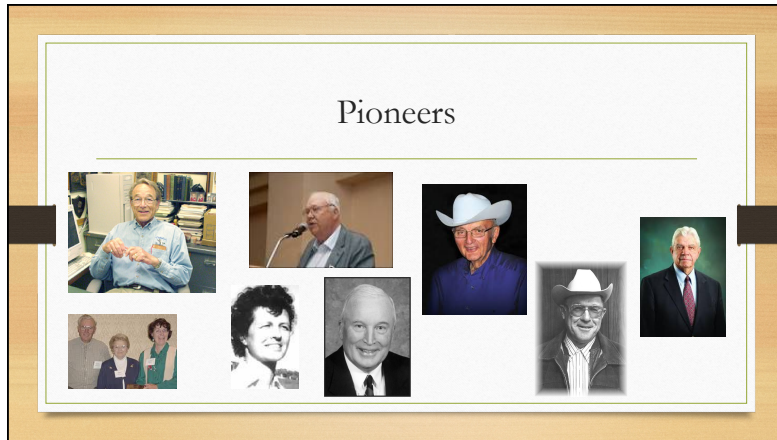
- BCIA (State associations)
- PRI
- BIF become an "Organization of Organizations"



The Start

Ferry Carpenter and Frank Baker





When – 1980's

- EPD's
- Education/Adaption
- Reproductive Efficiency
- Technology – Ultrasound
- Systems



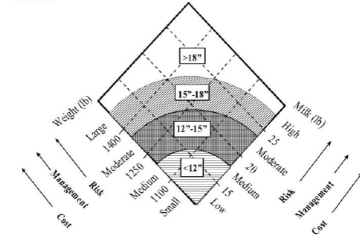



Figure 1. Matching cow biological type (weight and milk) to range environment, with associated risk, management, and cost. Ranges in inches (12"-15") are annual precipitation and/or represent availability of winter feed resource.



Matching Genetic Potential for Different Traits to Production Environments¹

Production Environment		Traits					
Feed Availability	Stress ²	Milk Production	Mature Size	Ability to Store Energy ³	Resistance to Stress ⁴	Calving Ease	Lean Yield
High	Low	M to H	M to H	L to M	M	M to H	H
	High	M	L to H	L to H	H	H	M to H
Medium	Low	M to H	M	M to H	M	M to H	M to H
	High	L to M	M	M	H	H	H
Low	Low	L to M	L to M	H	M	M to H	M
	High	L	L	H	H	H	L to M


Breed role in terminal crossbreeding systems

Maternal	Paternal	Milk Production	Mature Size	Ability to Store Energy	Resistance to Stress	Calving Ease	Lean Yield
M to H	L to M	L to H	H	M to H	L	M to H	M
L to M	H	H	M to H	L	M to H	H	L to M




¹L = Low; M = Medium; H = High.
²Heat, cold, parasites, disease, mud, altitude, etc.
³Ability to store fat and regulate energy requirements with changing (seasonal) availability of feed.
⁴Physiological tolerance to heat, cold, internal and external parasites, disease, mud, and other factors.

When – 1990's

- ERT's
- Composites
- Refinement of Technology
- Systems Management
- Carcass/Endpoint became an "Real" Economic Driver




Conception to Consumption The Economics of Genetic Improvement Bryan Melton, 1995



Reproduction:Growth:End Product
2:1:1

When - 2000's

- DNA
- Novel Traits
- Efficiency
 - Biological
 - Economic



Score	Very Superior	Superior	Average	Inferior	Very Inferior
6	Very light				Very dark
7	Light				Dark
8	Intermediate/light				Intermediate/dark
9	Medium				Large
1	Very superior, double hair				Very inferior, double hair


Where

- United States
- North America
- Global

Why


- Economic Driver
- Build a Culture
- Facts instead of Fad or Fiction

Closing Thoughts



- “The annual BIF conference is considered one of the most influential and innovative programs in beef genetic technologies. What makes our program unique is the **emphasis we place on bringing this advanced science to a practical level of understanding** that resonates with the needs and interests of our attendees.”

Closing Thoughts



“The biggest thing BIF has accomplished is the pulling together of like-minded people, whether they were industry representatives, scientists or producers, who wanted to utilize genetic information and knew we could make genetic progress.”

