



BEEF GRADING

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Quality Grade: Predicts palatability, or the flavor, juiciness and tenderness of the final product.

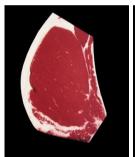
Carcass maturity
refers to the age of the
animal at harvest. Maturity
of beef carcasses is based
on dentition. Less than 3
permanent incisors indicate
"A" maturity (<30 months of
age) and are eligible for the
top quality grades.

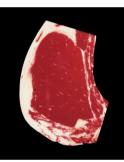


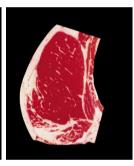


Dentition showing "A" Maturity

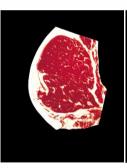
DETERMINED BY: MATURITY AND MARBLING











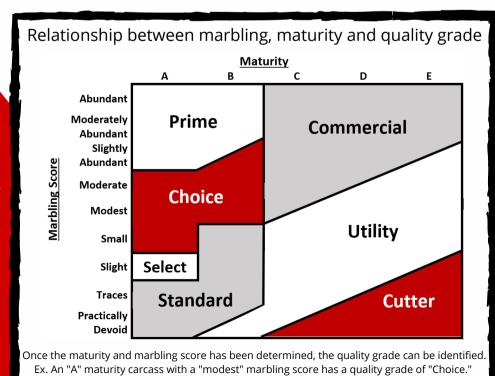


USDA Select

USDA Choice

USDA Prime

Marbling score is an estimate of the amount of marbling, or intramuscular fat, within the ribeye. Higher levels of marbling can improve flavor, juiciness and tenderness and qualifies the carcass for a higher quality grade.







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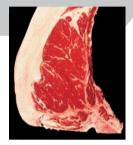
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Yield Grading: Estimates the cutability, or the amount of boneless, closely trimmed, retail cuts (BCTRC) from the Round, Loin, Rib and Chuck

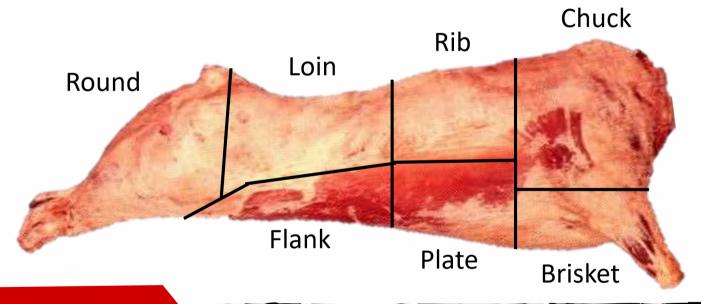
Yield Grade is measured on a 1-5 scale, with a lower number indicating a higher cutability.

A trimmer, heavier muscled carcass will have a better yield grade than a fatter, lighter muscled carcass.





1 YG 5



Beef Yield Grade is determined by the 12th rib backfat, ribeye area, carcass weight and the estimated percent kidney, pelvic and heart fat within the carcass.

Yield	Estimated	Example:
Grade:	Cutability:	Live Weight: 1400 lbs
1	>53%	Dressing Percent: 63%
2	51-52%	Carcass Weight: 880 lbs
3	48-50%	YG: 3
4	45-48%	Cutability: 50%
5	<45%	BCTRC: 440 lbs*
*This number does not include weight from the Flank, Plate and		

Brisket. Weight will also vary based on bone in vs. boneless cuts.