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# Canadian Blonde D'Â€™Aquitaine Association

c/o Canadian Livestock Records Corp.

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Blonde d'Aquitaine arrived in Canada, from France, in the early 70's, at the end of the importation era of continental cattle from Europe. At the time of the first imports, the Blonde breed in France was one of the smaller breeds in number. It now appears, that at this time, Blondes have become the third largest beef breed in numbers in France.

Blondes, a large, high-performance breed, excelling in lean meat yield, have been bred with calving ease in mind. Their fine-boned bodies have been bred to be longer and narrower than most breeds, to facilitate easier calving. While well known in countries around the world for their well-muscled, high-yielding carcasses, the Blonde calf does not start to show the heavier muscled hind quarter, until it is four to six weeks of age. From then on, the Blonde cross calf has the potential to make exceptional gains while on the cow, and then be ready to excel in the feedlot.

Crossbreeding with Blondes adds muscle, length and thickness in the calves, produces more beef, less fat, less bone, and supplies a high-yielding carcass. Crossbred Blonde carcasses have a high Commercial Index Superiority, high meat density, heavier meat to the carcass, leaner meat (3.7% less fat at the 11th rib): heavier muscling (5.9% more muscle on the 11th rib): less bone (2.2% less on the 11th rib): and excellent lean to fat ratio. Blondes cross extremely well with dairy breeds, increasing muscling immensely.

The Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association takes pride in promoting Blonde genetics in Canada and world wide.