

Canadian Hereford Association

Membership Handbook



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■ Pedigrees – A Valuable Tool (National Pedigree Livestock Council)

Breed associations provide many valuable services to their membership, one of the most important being the recording of ancestry, or pedigrees. Pedigrees are a valuable tool in livestock breeding because these ancestral records provide knowledge necessary for predicting progeny performance.

More value can be added by recording performance records of each individual and its progeny. Each domestic animal species has traits that are of economic value. Examples would be speed and athletic ability in horses; milk production in dairy cattle and goats; meat production in swine and beef; and wool and meat production in sheep. These and other production traits are heritable and can be improved through selection. A permanent record of ancestors and their comparative production traits is an indispensable tool if breeders are to make wise breeding decisions that lead to optimum production and efficiency.

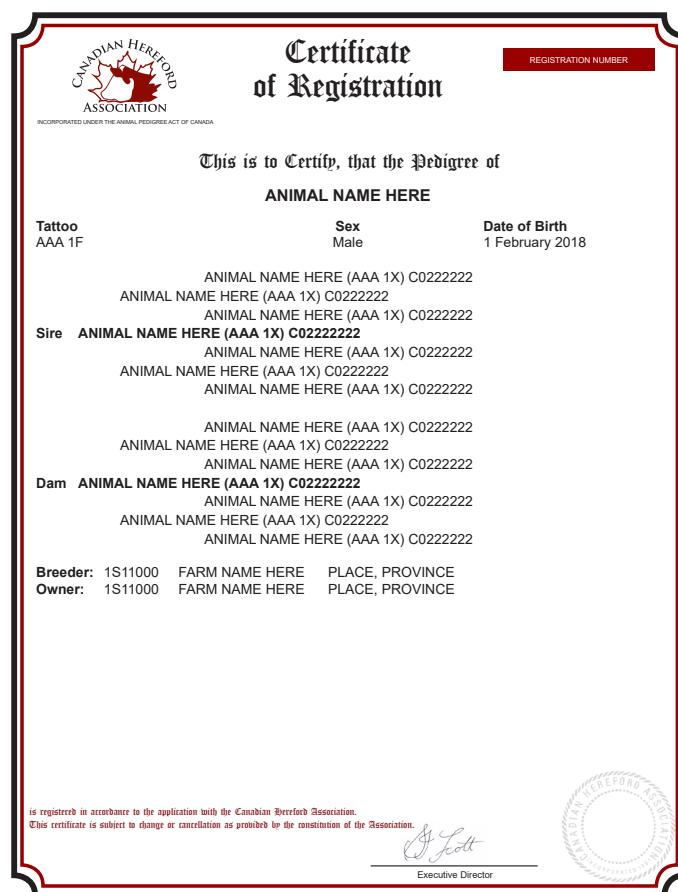
Pedigrees are of value to all segments of the industry. Commercial producers purchasing seedstock will dramatically decrease their chance of error if they use pedigree and proof of progeny in making their selection decisions. Breeding programs can be directed toward goals by selecting seedstock that excel in those traits for which the herd needs improvement.

Information contained as part of a registration certificate consists of individual animal identification and parentage (sire and dam). With that knowledge and previous information stored in the breed association data bank, a pedigree or ancestral record can be produced for the breeder. The breeder provides every piece of raw data used in the production of pedigrees and records, bringing to the surface the importance of breeder integrity. Few, if any industries are more dependent upon individual integrity than the pedigreed livestock industry.

The pedigreed livestock industry has traditionally attracted independent and innovative thinking people of the highest integrity, with a common goal. Since most people enjoy associating with people of high character,

the pedigreed livestock industry can be and generally is an enjoyable, satisfying business.

In summary, a pedigree is an ancestral record of an individual animal. A pedigree has value because it is a recording of knowledge. That knowledge can be promoted into additional value because knowledge can contribute to the earning power of future progeny from an individual animal. The registered livestock business can be highly rewarding as you form and mold highly predictable genetic packages of breed-improving material into superior animals. Self-satisfaction comes through the accomplishment of producing genetically superior animals, which you make possible through wise breeding decisions. To top it all off, there is the satisfaction of working through your association with people of integrity who have similar interests, ambitions, and goals.



CANADIAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED UNDER THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT OF CANADA

Certificate of Registration

REGISTRATION NUMBER

This is to Certify, that the Pedigree of

ANIMAL NAME HERE

Tattoo AAA 1F	Sex Male	Date of Birth 1 February 2018
------------------	-------------	----------------------------------

ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222

Sire ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222

ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222

Dam ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222
ANIMAL NAME HERE (AAA 1X) C0222222

Breeder: 1S11000	FARM NAME HERE	PLACE, PROVINCE
Owner: 1S11000	FARM NAME HERE	PLACE, PROVINCE

is registered in accordance to the application with the Canadian Hereford Association.
This certificate is subject to change or cancellation as provided by the constitution of the Association.

[Signature]
Executive Director

Figure 1 Certificate of Registration

■ Introduction

■ The Origin of the Hereford Breed

The Hereford breed was founded some two and one-half centuries ago as a product of necessity. Thrifty and enterprising farmers near Herefordshire, County of Hereford, England were determined to produce beef for the expanding food market created by Britain's industrial revolution. To succeed in Herefordshire, these early-day cattlemen realized they must have cattle which could efficiently convert their native grass to beef, and do it at a profit.

There was no breed in existence at the time to fill that need, so the farmers of Herefordshire founded the beef breed that logically became known as Herefords. These early Hereford breeders molded their cattle with the idea in mind of a high yield of beef and efficiency of production, and so firmly fixed these characteristics that they remain today as outstanding characteristics of the breed.

Beginning in 1742 with a bull calf and two cows inherited from his father's estate, Benjamin Tomkins is credited with founding the Hereford breed. From the start, Mr. Tomkins had as his goals economy in feeding, natural aptitude to grow and gain from grass and grain, rustling ability, hardiness, early maturity and prolificacy, traits that are still of primary importance today. Other pioneering breeders were to follow Tomkins' lead and establish the worldwide renown for the Herefordshire cattle causing their exportation from England to wherever grass grows and beef production is possible.

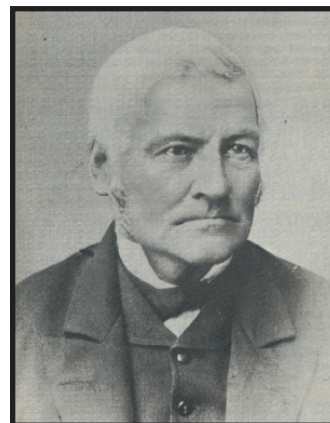
Although they were already occurring naturally, an Iowa lawyer named Warren Gamon is credited with founding Hereford cattle of the polled variety in 1898. He assembled 11 head of polled Herefords in 1900 after sending out inquiries to 2,500 members of the American Hereford Association and receiving 1,500 replies.

■ The Hereford Breed Comes to Canada

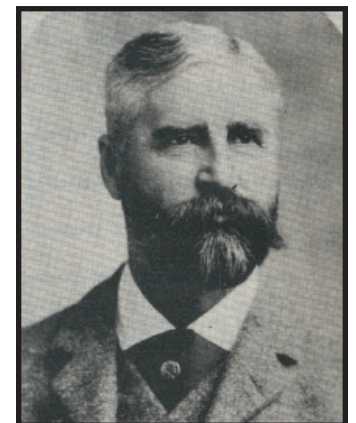
Frederick William Stone was a Warwickshire Englishman who is responsible for the introduction of the Hereford breed into Canada. Mr. Stone came to Canada from England in 1831 and settled on 200 acres on the Puslinch Plains, south of where the city of Guelph now stands.

In 1850 Mr. Stone bought a herd of Shorthorns and four years later began to import breeding stock from England. While he was visiting England in 1860, he attended the English Royal Show at Canterbury and was greatly impressed with the quality of the Herefords shown. As he had to return to Canada he arranged for his brother to buy some of these cattle at an upcoming sale of Lord Bateman. In due course, eight heifers and a young bull arrived in Canada, all of commendable quality. It was Mr. Stone's intention to show them the following year at the provincial exhibition in London, Ontario as he felt this "would at least attract attention" to the breed. An editorial in an agricultural journal of the day made the comment that Lord Bateman's renowned Herefords stood unequalled in purity, size and symmetry in England and congratulated Mr. Stone on his purchases.

Mossom Boyd of Bobycaygeon, Ontario, imported the first Polled Herefords to Canada in 1903.



Frederick William Stone
1814-1895



Mossom Boyd
1814-1883

■ The Canadian Hereford Association

The Canadian Hereford Association was formed in 1890 with the primary objects of preserving the purity of Hereford cattle; promoting the interests of the importers and breeders of such animals; and collecting, verifying, preserving, and publishing the pedigrees of said cattle and other useful Hereford information.

Vision:

"To develop Hereford as the leading profit oriented, efficiency breed in Canada."

Mission Statement:

"The Canadian Hereford Association is committed to increase the demand for Hereford, Hereford genetics and Hereford influenced cattle with genetic evaluation programs and marketing strategies that enhance the acceptance of the breed."

Purpose:

1. Herd registry and ensuring the integrity of the pedigree information.
2. Herd performance programs. Involving genetic evaluations using phenotypic information. Database management in generating reports through computer systems.
3. Enhance the marketability of Hereford and Hereford genetics.
 - a. Marketing programs
 - b. Research
 - c. Member Education

■ CHA Board of Directors

The CHA Board of Directors is an elected group of 12 persons representing all provinces across Canada.

Purpose: *The Board of Directors is responsible for determining the direction of the Association and is responsible to the membership.*

■ CHA Executive

The CHA Executive currently consists of 6 Board members including the president, vice-president and 4 committee chairs.

Purpose: *To act on behalf of the Board on matters that are short-term and requires expediency. The Board may delegate any of their powers to the Executive Committee.*

■ CHA Pedigree Committee

The CHA Pedigree Committee consists of 4 Board members, president, vice-president, past-president and one elected director to act as chairman, as stated in the CHA constitution.

Purpose: *Responsible for the integrity of the registration of animals within the CHA.*

■ CHA Marketing Roundtable

The CHA Marketing Roundtable consists of the CHA Board of Directors, and the leadership from the Provincial Associations across Canada and the CHA staff.

Purpose: *Coordinate marketing programs between the CHA and the provinces and to provide feedback on the activities and recommendations of for new initiatives.*

■ CHA Hereford Breed Improvement Committee

The CHA Hereford Breed Improvement Committee consists of members of the CHA Board of Directors, and members at large as appointed by the CHA president.

Purpose: *Genetic improvement to enhance the breed and its marketability, through performance evaluation programs.*

■ CHA Show Committee

The CHA Show Committee consists of members of the CHA Board of Directors, as appointed by the CHA president as well as a representative from each province.

Purpose: *To coordinate regulations and programs across Canada that promotes the breed and maintains high standards of competition in the show ring.*

■ Hereford Promotion:

Many initiatives have been undertaken by the Canadian Hereford Association to increase the awareness of Hereford and Hereford Influenced cattle throughout Canada.

Canadian Hereford Web Site: The Canadian Hereford Association maintains a web site for Herefords in Canada. The site is located at www.hereford.ca, and includes pages for the Canadian Junior Hereford Association, each of the provincial associations, a member directory that lists all current members, and EPD section that allows breeders to look up their own EPDs and/or search for bulls and females that match

specific criteria, and a links page with free links to breeders home pages, links to other Hereford related sites, other breeds, and other agriculture and beef industry sites.

The Hereford web pages also contain promotional information including the vision and mission of the Canadian Hereford Association, the history of Herefords in Canada, Herefords for the 21st century, CHA Board and Staff, Hereford promotional sales items, a calendar of events, and much more.

Member Directories: Each of the provincial associations periodically produces a membership directory that provides current members with a free listing. The directories are also an opportunity for breeders to advertise their breeding programs. Directories are available from the CHA office or provincial association office.

Hereford Promotional Material: To assist breeders in their promotions, the Canadian Hereford Association produces various promotional materials including brochures, posters, Canadian Hereford Coffee Cups and Canadian Hereford Napkins. These items are available from the CHA office. A shipping and handling charge will apply to cover the postage.

Hereford Tags: The Canadian Hereford Association now offers two types of tags; the HEREFORD dangle tag and the Hereford breed coded RFID tags.

RFID Tags - These tags are to help Canadian Hereford breeders and their customers identify cattle which are at least 50% Hereford origin and will enable you to collect carcass data on your animals through the CHA office in the future. To order please call the CCIA Call Centre at 1-877-909-2333. Tags can be purchased direct from the Call Centre or at the online CCIA store.



DANGLE Tags are white with HEREFORD stamped in black at the neck of the tag. Button is red with H stamped in black. They are available in 2 sizes: Large 2¼"x2¾" & Extra Large 2½"x4". An order form can be found at www.hereford.ca or by contacting the CHA office.



Hereford Advertising: The Canadian Hereford Association along with the provincial associations works to promote Herefords locally, nationally, and globally, primarily through print media.

Canadian Hereford Digest: The Canadian Hereford Digest is the official publication of the Canadian Hereford Association and is provided to all members in good standing as part of their membership fees. The magazine provides information on upcoming shows, sales and their results, Association news, articles relating to the cattle industry as well as an opportunity for breeders to promote and communicate their programs.

The Canadian Hereford Digest can also help you market your program by offering online and print marketing tools with website advertising, sale catalogues, brochures, business cards and much more.

Vision: *The Canadian Hereford Digest is committed to being the showcase for both the breed and breeders of Canadian Hereford cattle.*

Mission: *To support the unity of the Hereford breed locally, nationally, and internationally. Emphasizing communication between breeders, their provincial and national associations and their customers.*

■ Membership

With a membership in the Canadian Hereford Association, a breeder:

1. Automatically becomes a member of the provincial association of the province in which he/she resides;
2. Is entitled to vote or give notice to amend the constitution, provided he/she is not in arrears of dues or other fees, is the owner of registered Hereford females, and have registered animals in the current or preceding year.
3. May hold office, provided he/she is a Canadian citizen and the owner of registered Hereford females, and be over 18 years of age at the time of election, and have registered animals in the current or preceding year.
4. Receives the Canadian Hereford Digest
5. A member is not entitled to any of the rights and privileges of the Association during any year until his/her membership fee is paid.

Purebred breeders are also governed by the regulations of the Animal Pedigree Act (Article 24, CHA Constitution). A complete copy of the Canadian Hereford Association Constitution is available on our website under New Member, Forms and Fact Sheets or by contacting the CHA office. It is recommended that breeders read it in order to familiarize themselves with the regulations of the Association. Copies of the Animal Pedigree Act are available upon request.

■ Registration of Purebred Animals:

The CHA provides its members with the registration of their purebred cattle and a Certificate of Registration, which is the ancestral record of an individual animal or pedigree. See page 15 for Registration of Animals.

■ THE - Total Herd Evaluation:

THE (Total Herd Evaluation) is a complete-herd reporting system to evaluate performance traits. Participating in THE provides performance reports (adjusted weights, indexes and ranks) and Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs). While adjusted weights and indexes can only be compared within herd, EPDs can be compared to other Herefords across Pan

America, such as calving ease, birth weights, weaning weights, yearling weights and ultrasound scan traits.

The THE program allows a member to participate at whichever level meets their needs as a purebred breeder. It is a cow-based program - the only requirement is that if any trait (ie. birth weight) is reported, then that trait (i.e. birth weight) must be reported on all calves, not just those that are registered. Not all traits are mandatory. However calving ease (CE), birth weights (BW), and weaning weights (WW) are required.

To enroll, the office just needs to be notified! Herd Inventories are created once per year (January) and pre-printed forms listing owned cows are provided. After updated inventories and calving data are submitted to the office, weaning worksheets are returned to the member to record weaning weights. When those are sent in to the office, weaning performance reports are returned to the breeder along with yearling worksheets, etc. THE participants have access to the online system which gives the breeder immediate data feedback through instant reports.

The cost is based on “per cow per year”, with no additional charges to record any performance traits (ie. birth weights, weaning weights, ultrasound data). It is the comparison of calves given the same opportunity to perform that generate EPDs, which can then be compared across herds. EPDs are the best measure of genetic merit currently available in beef cattle.

Space is conveniently provided on the THE forms to apply for registration of selected calves (age-applicable fees apply).

For more information visit our website under Performance or contact the office.

■ Advanced Genetic Evaluations:

EPDs - Expected Progeny Differences - EPDs are used to evaluate the genetic potential of breeding stock. They provide a breeder with an objective assessment of quality that is then compared with the qualities the

breeder sees when looking at the animal. The EPD is achieved by comparing weights and traits of offspring, parents and ancestors.

BOLT - (Biometric Open Language Tools) BOLT is improving the method in which genomics are included in EPD analysis and gives us the ability to generate weekly EPD analysis. This provides breeders with the most up to date information on a regular basis.

MPI - The Maternal Productivity Index is a combination of maternal traits that are important to profitability. MPI combines *weaning weight, milk, cow weight and sustained cow fertility*, based on their relative economic importance, then ranks animals within the population to create one, easy to use number. The MPI is designed to allow significant market changes without significantly changing the ranking of the animal in the index. (i.e. The price of weaned calves can change substantially without affecting the ranking of animals in the index.)

FMI - The Feedlot Merit Index combines the traits of *calving ease, weaning weight, yearling weight, rib-eye area, marbling and fat* based on their relative economic importance, and then ranks animals within the population to achieve one number. This number aids producers and commercial customers in their selection decisions while avoiding the dangers of single-trait selection. The goals of the FMI are to monitor and keep costs reasonable for the cow/calf and feedlot producer. This index is designed for use in terminal situations only (i.e. no replacements retained in a herd). A difference in FMI between bulls represents a difference between the progeny of those bulls to be more profitable feeder cattle.

RFI - Residual Feed Intake is used to help in selecting efficient animals. Used with Post weaning gain, economically advantageous cattle can be selected for that gain more while eating less.

For more information visit our website and read the Tools, Averages, and Trends document under Performance or contact the CHA office.

■ Online Reporting

The CHA offers online services to the membership. If you are interested in online reporting and registration contact the CHA office for more information, a password and instructions.

Some features the system are:

- Active animal herd management and disposal.
- Inventory maintenance and submission.
- Calving, Weaning and Yearling performance data entry.
- Register calves in real time, certificates will print the day after transactions are submitted to the office.
- Review billing and account balance information.
- Note for ET Calves: All ET calves must be parentage verified by DNA before registration. Request a DNA application from the office BEFORE registration.

■ Canadian Junior Hereford Association:

The goal of the Junior Association is - *“to encourage the interest of youth in the breeding, raising and promotion of Hereford cattle”*. Through the cultivation of an early interest in Herefords, juniors build the foundation to become innovative breeders of the future. Members must be 22 years of age or younger. Through the program they develop judging, showmanship, marketing skills, improve their public speaking abilities, and meet new people by participating in activities at a local or national level. National programs include the Junior Calendar Project, Semen Donation Program, Heifer Lottery Project, CJHA Auction, and Bonanza. Bonanza is the major national event held annually in various locations across Canada. The CJHA also offers scholarships annually. More information can be found on our website under CJHA or by contacting the CHA office.

“Youth are not the future of our industry they are the present.”

■ MOE (Mark of Excellence) Program:

This program encourages and promotes the development of purebred Herefords through the show ring by maintaining high standards of competition in Canadian Hereford shows, assisting fair boards and Hereford show committees with the organization and promotion of MOE Shows, and recognizing outstanding animals. A MOE Show is a Hereford show

given special status by the Provincial Associations and the Canadian Hereford Association and animals shown are eligible for recognition under the MOE Awards Program. MOE points are tallied and kept at the CHA office. A copy of the MOE Regulations can be found on our website under MOE or by contacting the office.

■ Dams of Distinction:

The Dam of Distinction/Great Distinction list shall honour cows in the Canadian Hereford Association performance herds that meet the highest standards within herd for maternal ability, and recognize the cattlemen who produce them. Based on cows enrolled in our THE performance program that meet specific criteria, a Dams of Distinction list will be produced and published in the Canadian Hereford Digest. For more information visit our website under Performance, Leading MPI dams or contact the CHA office.

■ Member Recognition:

The Canadian Hereford Association provides various forms of member recognition for their members. They include:

Membership Service Pins -

To recognize the invaluable contribution of our members, the Canadian Hereford Association offers commemorative membership service pins - bronze for 25 years, silver for 50 years, and gold for 75 years. A special award presentation is made for 100 years. Individuals, family farms, partnerships or companies are eligible if they have continuously maintained a purebred Hereford cowherd operation for 25, 50, 75 or 100 years. The year a membership was purchased determines the applicable anniversary year.



Canadian Hereford Association Honour Roll

- The Canadian Hereford Association honours those living persons, family operations or businesses that have made a substantial contribution to the Hereford industry for the betterment of the breed. The Board



of Directors places on the Honour Roll those who have made an outstanding contribution not only to the Hereford industry but who are also very much involved with their families in community affairs. In many instances, while they are known best for their leadership in the Hereford industry, they are also leaders in other areas of agricultural production and have been recognized nationally and internationally for their dedication to the improvement of life for their fellow man.

Canadian Hereford Association Memorial Scroll -

The Canadian Hereford Association honours, posthumously, those persons who have made a substantial contribution to the Hereford industry for the betterment of the breed. The criteria for this award are the same as for the Honour Roll.

Canadian Hereford Association Legacy Award -

The Canadian Hereford Association recognizes commercial cattle operations/families who have been in the cattle business using Hereford genetics for seventy-five years and continue to use Hereford genetics.

Canadian Hereford Association Special Service Award -

The Canadian Hereford Association recognizes persons who have made a major contribution to the Hereford breed, who may not have been either a member of the Canadian Hereford Association, or a breeder of registered Hereford cattle. Any person who has been active in the Hereford business as a herdsman or farm manager and has made a significant contribution to the breed, their community and association related activities is eligible.

Canadian Hereford Association Ambassador Award -

The Canadian Hereford Association recognizes persons, family operations, or businesses that are non-residents of Canada, and/or non members, which have made a major contribution to the promotion of Canadian Hereford genetics. Any person or persons, family operation or business being non-residents of Canada and/or a non-member of the Canadian Hereford Association that have made a significant contribution to the promotion of Canadian Genetics is eligible.

■ Member Benefits

For 2018, the CHA has launched member benefits through company partnerships to add even more value for Canadian Hereford members. It was our goal this year to leverage all the CHA membership's hard work that goes into marketing the value of the Hereford breed into company partnerships that can benefit members. We are pleased to announce that ACTIVE CHA members will have access to a wide range of services used by purebred breeders to encourage domestic and international marketing of your farm's breeding programs - and to make planning your holiday travel easier and cheaper.

TierOne Travel

The CHA has worked alongside Monica for many years and we cannot express how much of a treat it has been to work with her. Whether you're booking your travel to Bonanza, Agribition, production sales or even your winter get-away to Hawaii, Monica can provide the service that goes above and beyond to make your travels easy and worry-free. Once you have a profile set up with Monica at TierOne – booking is a breeze no matter your destination. Don't hesitate to contact Monica to see the deals she has access to through your CHA membership and through her contacts in the travel industry.

Monica Hillis
#210, 8835 MacLeod Trail SW
Calgary, AB T2H 0M2
P: 403-203-9266
monica.hillis@tieronettravel.com

Air Travel

The CHA is proud to offer active members flight benefits from both WestJet and Air Canada. CHA members will receive a discount on all bookings, as high as 8%. Why wait for seat sales when you can access the same savings all the time! To qualify for WestJet and Air Canada savings, flights must be booked through Monica at TierOne Travel.

Hotel

The CHA is proud to offer active members savings on hotel stays through Best Western. Best Western has 4100 locations globally. Book your next stay with Best Western and save 15% off the Best Available Rate (BAR) for your stay. Please contact the office for the online booking link or corporate code for phone reservations. If a member already has an account with the Best Western they can login using their username and password and collect the points at the same time they are taking advantage of the CHA's Best Available Rate.



Car Rental

The CHA is proud to offer active members savings on rental vehicles through Budget Rental. Book your next rental online (www.budget.ca) or over the phone (1-800-214-6094) and receive 10% off the Best Available Rate (BAR) or unlimited mileage. Please contact the office for the "BCD" code.



Apparel

All active members received a 10% discount card to Mark's in the March 2018 mailing. The card can be used at point of sale in any Mark's location nationwide.

If you are booking your travel with Monica at TierOne, all discounts will be automatically applied.

Tattooing

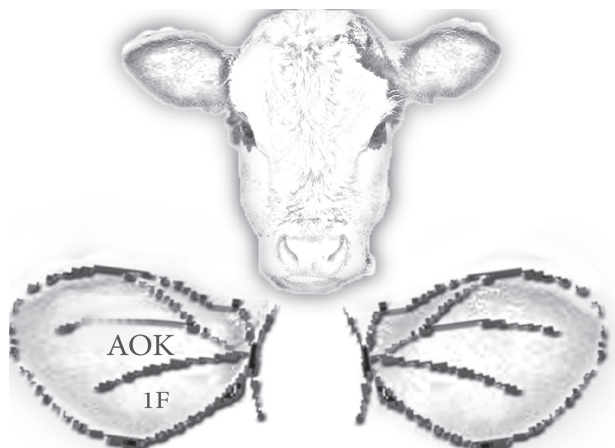
General:

The registered owner of the dam (or lessee of dam) on the date the calf was born is responsible for tattooing the calf **with his/her assigned herd letters**.

The ear designated for tattooing is the right ear. It is recommended that calves be ear tagged in the left ear at birth and must be tattooed prior to 6 months of age. CCIA-approved RFID Hereford tag information can be found on our website under Registry, Hereford Tags, or by contacting the CHA office.

Note: CLEAR, ACCURATE TATTOO IDENTIFICATION IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CALVES BE TATTOOED AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE... CANADIAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS STATE THAT: CALVES MUST BE TATTOOED BEFORE THEY ARE SIX MONTHS OF AGE AND BEFORE APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION.

Tattooing Example



- Avoid edges or other areas of excess hair.
- Avoid dark or colored areas.
- Avoid cords, midribs and veins in the ear.
- A properly placed tattoo.

Chart of Year Letters:

2006	S	2011	Y	2016	D	2021	J	2026	P
2007	T	2012	Z	2017	E	2022	K	2027	R
2008	U	2013	A	2018	F	2023	L	2028	S
2009	W	2014	B	2019	G	2024	M	2029	T
2010	X	2015	C	2020	H	2025	N	2030	U

Complete Tattoo:

A complete tattoo identification consists of:

- Herd Identification Letters ...AOK (assigned by CHA)
 - Serial Number1 (1 to 4 digits)
 - Year Letter.....F (born in 2018)
- Herd Identification Letters – With your membership in the Canadian Hereford Association, you will be assigned a unique set of herd identification letters for your exclusive use in tattooing. Permission may be given to immediate family members, see section “Use of Tattoo Letters by Others” on page 13.
 - Serial Number – A calf tattooed must further be identified by a “serial number” designating uniqueness within your herd. For example, the first calf born in a specific calendar year may be tattooed with the number “1”, the second with the number “2”, the third with the number “3”, and so on. **Note: NO TWO ANIMALS, REGARDLESS OF SEX, MAY BE TATTOOED WITH THE SAME IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**
 - Year Letter – The serial number must be accompanied by a letter designating year of birth. This letter is based on Article 15, Section 3(a,b) of the Constitution. The letters “I”, “O”, “Q”, & “V” are not used as designated letters.

Note: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADD EXTRA LETTERS, FIGURES OR SYMBOLS TO A TATTOO. IF AN ERROR IS MADE CONTACT THE OFFICE FOR PERMISSION & INSTRUCTIONS TO RE-TATTOO.

■ Tips on Tattooing

A tattoo outfit consists of special tattoo pliers, a set of numbers and letters and a bottle of tattoo ink. Ink is available in paste and “roll on” form. Always use fresh ink. It is advisable to purchase new ink each year. This complete outfit can be purchased at most stores that handle livestock and veterinary supplies.

Check List:

1. Be sure the designated (right) ear is clean and entirely free of wax and dirt.
2. Be sure the letters and numbers are correctly placed and locked in the pliers. **Verify tattoo** on a piece of cardboard to confirm accuracy of the tattoo and to familiarize you with the operation of the tattoo pliers.
3. Ink the tattoo points.
4. Hold the calf firmly to avoid any movement of the head.
5. Select a good, clear area in the ear avoiding hair, dark areas, cords or veins (puncture of cords or veins causes excessive bleeding).
6. Place jaws of the pliers with the tattoo points facing the inside of the ear.
7. Close the jaws **quickly** and **firmly** making sure that tattoo points are driven well below the surface of the ear.
8. **Release quickly** to avoid tearing the punctures.
9. After tattooing, use plenty of fresh ink or paste, rubbing it well into the punctures with thumb or forefinger. **The secret of a good tattoo** is to get the ink well below the surface so the skin will heal over it, leaving a clear, legible and permanent marking.
10. If excessive bleeding occurs, use more ink and continue rubbing until you are certain the ink is worked well into the punctures.
11. Write down the complete tattoo, birth date and all other pertinent information in your Pocket Herd Book **IMMEDIATELY**. **Pocket Herd Books are available for FREE. Contact the office to get yours!**
12. Calves should be tattooed as soon as possible and entered in your records. It is recommended for ease of handling the calf and helps keep records straight, if the calf is tattooed the day it is born.

Note: If a calf is later deemed unsuitable for registration, you are not required to register it simply because it has been tattooed.

■ Use of Tattoo Letters by Others:

1. An individual may authorize use of his/her assigned tattoo letters by members of his/her immediate family (wife, husband, son or daughter) provided the animals are maintained as a breeding unit. Authority **must** be filed with the CHA.
2. Tattoos issued to companies, partnerships or members registering under a farm name other than the breeder's individual name, are issued for their exclusive use only and **cannot** be used by any other member.
3. Members assigned tattoo letters for their exclusive use, who later receive permission to use another's tattoo, forfeit the tattoo originally assigned to them.
4. Registered tattoo letters that have not been used in recording animals may be forfeited after a period of five years, unless the owner has been a continuous member. Such letters may, at the discretion of the CHA, be allotted to another breeder.

■ Tattoo Errors:

When an error is detected in tattooing, or if the original markings become indistinct, contact the Canadian Hereford Association immediately. If re-tattooing is necessary the CHA office will provide a “Permission to Re-tattoo” form and instructions on how to proceed.

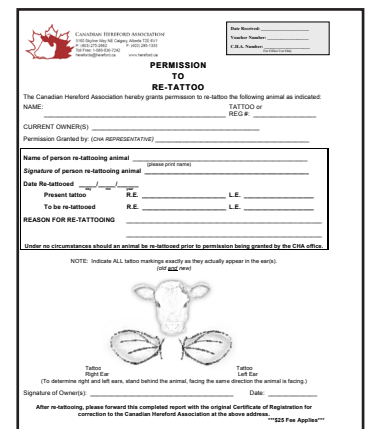


Figure 2
Permission to Re-Tattoo

Remember:

1. CALVES MUST BE TATTOOED BEFORE THEY ARE 6 MONTHS OF AGE AND BEFORE APPLYING TO REGISTER
2. DO NOT USE THE SAME TATTOO SERIAL NUMBER FOR ANY OTHER CALF
3. CONTACT THE CHA OFFICE BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO CORRECT A TATTOO
4. RECORD ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY

Record Keeping

Maintenance of Breeding & Calving Records:

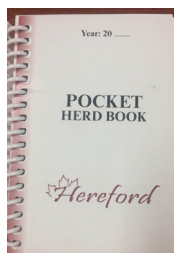
It is of the utmost importance that your individual herd records be kept up to date and maintained with complete accuracy **indefinitely**.

Article 13, Section 2 of the CHA Constitution states:

- "There shall be kept by each breeder a record containing full particulars of his breeding operations."
- "This record shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of officials of this Association and officials of the Department of Agriculture for Canada."

The Canadian Hereford Association produces a "Pocket Herd Book" to accommodate these record keeping needs.

Recording Field Records - The CHA's Pocket Herd Book is convenient pocket-sized notebook for keeping field records of cow herd inventory, calving records, breeding records, actual weights, performance traits, and herd health. Complete instructions on using it are contained within the Pocket Herd Book. A complimentary Pocket Herd Book is available by contacting the CHA office. Extra books are available from the CHA office.



Tattoo/ Tag No.		Calving Date		Sex	*C.E.	H P S	Birth Weight	Dam ID	Sire ID
		Day	Mth.						
ABC IF		05	04	H	U	H	85 lbs	ABC 5C	ABC 90Z
REMARKS (BCS, udder, AI date, etc.)		grafted							

Figure 3

Example of a calving record in the pocket herd book.

Registration of Animals

General:

- The serial number and year letter of the tattoo must be included in the name. Make sure that the name corresponds to the sex of the animal. It is recommended that some indication of the ancestry, which is generally taken from the sire's side of the pedigree, be included.
- Names of animals shall not be duplicated. The Association reserves the right to change any name when necessary, preserving as far as possible some characteristic of the name given on the application for registration.
- A name shall not contain more than thirty letter spaces including the tattoo serial number, year letter, ET (if applicable), and the Animal Name Prefix, if used.
- Animals imported from other countries shall retain their original name.
- The Association reserves the right to refuse any names which may be misleading as to the origin or relationship of an animal.
- A combination of a name and a title of a member of the Royal Family; or a leader of a national government of the day; or any logo or part thereof in use by the Association, shall not be used in naming animals.

Animal Name Prefix:

The registration and use of an Animal Name Prefix is optional. It is the prefix used when naming **all** animals born the property of the breeder. Farm names, tattoo letters, initials or combinations of letters are sometimes used. A prefix may not contain any blank spaces. Prefix examples are:

CRAZY-CREEK Lady Britisher 65Y

4x4 Domino Lad 10Y

CDEF Princess Lady 107Y

An Animal Name Prefix may be applied for on the Application for Membership or at a later date when time has been taken to consider preferences. Breeders planning to use a prefix are strongly advised to have it registered. This will avoid the possibility of other

■ Registration of AI Calves (Certificate Program)

The following are the requirements for the registration of calves conceived by AI:

1. AI regulations state that 17 days must elapse before a female is bred again or pasture exposed to a different bull.
2. The CHA allows breeders to AI their own animals.
3. A semen certificate is required with the application to register a calf resulting from an AI service if the sire is permitted under the Semen Certificate Program.



Figure 5
Semen certificate example

■ Registration of AI Calves (Non - Certificate Program)

If the sire is permitted under the Non-Certificate Program no special documentation is required with the registration application.

■ AI Sire Permits

All sires used for artificial insemination must be AI Sire permitted before the resultant progeny may be registered. The Canadian Hereford Association AI Sire permits under the following programs:

- Semen Certificate Program, where all non-owners require Canadian semen certificates to register resultant offspring.
- Non-Semen Certificate Program, where semen certificates are not required to register offspring effective as of the date the permit is processed by the CHA.
- In-Herd Use Only, where semen will not be sold. If the ownership on the Certificate of Registration is no more than 6 owners, then the recorded owners of the A.I. Sire may designate members of his/her family (wife, husband, son, daughter), the right to use the

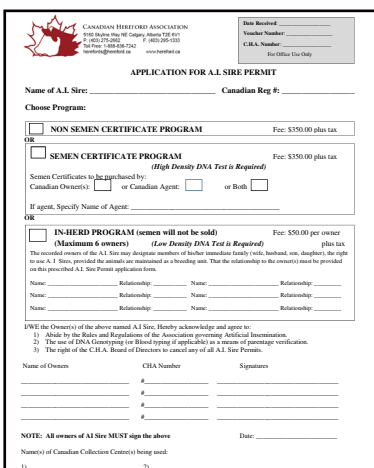


Figure 6
AI Sire Permit Application

A.I. Sire, provided the animals are maintained as a breeding unit. The relationship to the owner(s) must be provided on the A.I. Sire Permit application form.

All sires must be fully parentage verified before permits are issued, following the guidelines established by the CHA. For more information on Parentage Verification see the heading "Parentage Verification" on page 18.

For Complete regulations governing artificial insemination see www.hereford.ca under Registry Forms and Fact Sheets or contact the CHA office.

■ Natural Service Sires

Effective January 1, 2005, all natural service sires must have a DNA profile on file at the Canadian Hereford Association, in order for calves born on or after January 1, 2006, to be eligible for registration.

■ Permission to use non-owned Natural Service Sires

When a sire is used that is not in the same ownership as the dam, permission must be granted by the owner of the sire. There are two options for permission:

- Have the owner of the sire sign the application for registration
- Complete the Authorization For Use Of Natural Service Sire By Others. By completing this form permission can be recorded at the CHA office for future use or allowing registrations to be completed online. An Authorization For Use Of Natural Service Sire form can be found on our website www.hereford.ca under Registry, Forms and Fact Sheets, or by contacting the CHA office.

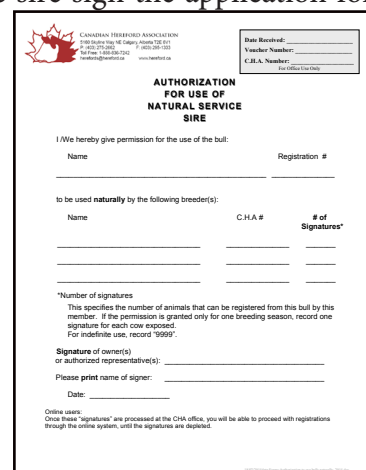


Figure 7
Authorization to use Natural Service Sire form

■ Registration of ET Calves

The following are requirements for the registration of ET calves:

Figure 8
Certificate of Embryo Recovery & Embryo Report

1. Parentage verification by DNA is required prior to registration of all embryo transplant progeny.
2. A Certificate of Embryo Recovery as supplied by The Canadian Embryo Transfer Association (CETA) is completed by the person performing the Embryo Recovery at the time of the Embryo Recovery. Submission of this form with your

application for registration is optional. However, it must be kept on file as it may be required.

3. Recipient dams should be identified on the Application for Registration.
4. The owner of the dam at the time of breeding will be shown as the breeder on the Certificate of Registration of the ET calf. For complete regulations regarding Embryo Transfer calves go to our website under Registry, Forms and Fact Sheets, or contact the CHA office.

■ Donor Dam Permits

All dams used as “Donor Dams” in an embryo transplant program must have a Donor Dam Permit on file at the Canadian Hereford Association. The CHA issues Donor Dam Permits under the following conditions:

- Dam has a DNA profile on file at the CHA
- The applicable fee has been received by the CHA office.

Figure 9
Donor Dam Application form

Donor Dam Permit applications are available at www.hereford.ca under Registry Information, Forms and Fact Sheets or by contacting the CHA office.

■ Sale of Embryo

1. When an embryo(s) is purchased, a Sale of Embryo must be completed by the seller.
2. In the case where a donor dam is co-owned and the partnership does not have a joint membership, a “Sale of Embryo” from one partner to the other, can be used when registering ET calves. (No charge). For a Sale of Embryo form see www.hereford.ca under Registry Forms and Fact Sheets or contact the office

Figure 10
Sale of Embryo Form

■ Registration of Imported Animals

Animals from other countries will be registered with the same name as shown on the Certificate of Registration issued in the country of origin. To register an imported animal in the Canadian Hereford Herd Book the following must be submitted to the Canadian Hereford Association:

1. The Foreign Certificate of Registration, transferred to the Canadian importer; and
2. A completed “Foreign Animal Registration Application”. See www.hereford.ca under Registry Forms and Fact Sheets or contact the CHA office.

Figure 11
Foreign Animal Registration Application

When a bred female is imported, the foreign association must verify the service information and the service sire must be eligible for registration in Canada, in order to register the offspring in Canada.

■ Spot Checks

The Association may, to prove authenticity of parentage, request DNA genotyping of sire, dam and calf at any time. Every one-thousandth female calf registered and every five-hundredth bull calf registered is automatically selected. When a breeder's animal is selected for a "spot check," the CHA registry office will provide the appropriate DNA genotyping instructions and supplies as required at no cost to the breeder. A copy of the member's breeding and calving records must be submitted for the year pertaining to the "spot check" animal.

■ Parentage Verification

Parentage verification is performed by means of DNA genotyping. Instructions are obtained from the Canadian Hereford Association registry office. A pre-printed DNA application (obtained from the CHA or generated through the online registry system) must accompany all DNA samples and are mailed directly to the lab. Payment for these services must be made directly to the Canadian Hereford Association.

■ Extended Pedigrees

Extended Pedigrees are an excellent sales tool and show the ancestry of an animal to 5 generations. Requests may be sent to the CHA along with the required fee.

■ Fee Schedule

All work to be processed by the Association must be accompanied by a Fee Schedule. You can also access the fee schedule at www.hereford.ca under Registry, Forms and Fact sheets or by contacting the CHA office.

Payment for total of registry services must be included (Applicable GST/HST charges apply to all fees). Payment may be made by cheque (payable to the Canadian Hereford Association), Visa or Mastercard.

Be sure to complete documentation in full including signing authority and reporting your phone number, fax number, and e-mail address.

CHECKLIST FOR REGISTRATIONS

Name: Is it within the character limit of 30 letters and spaces and does it correspond to the sex of the calf?

Tattoo: Was the animal tattooed before six months of age and before applying for registration?

Twins: If applicable, is the sex of other twin reported? If not stated, the twin not reported is ineligible for registration.

For natural services by non-owned sires: Did the owner of the sire at the time of conception, sign the approval for use or is an Authorization For Use of Natural Service Sire By Others completed and enclosed or on file at the CHA?

AI Sire: If applicable, is a semen certificate required? (Depending on the AI sire permit, one may or may not be required.)

Owner's Signature: Is the application signed by the owner of the calf or the person designated with signing authority?

Transfer of ownership: If the animal is being transferred at the time of registration, contact the CHA office for a blank "Transfer Application". The transfer application must be completed, signed & attached to the Registration Application to be processed at the time of registration.

Fee Schedule: Is a Fee Schedule completed and payment included?

■ Transferring Ownership

■ General

The application for Transfer of Ownership of a registered Hereford animal appears on the back of the “Certificate of Registration” as illustrated. The seller completes the required information and forwards the Certificate of Registration to the CHA with the required fee. The breeder/farm name on the back of the registration paper must be filled out exactly the same each time and in the case of a sale to a CHA member must be exactly as the membership is recorded at the CHA so that it can be matched in the registry system. An animal may be registered and transferred at the same time. Complete an Application for Registration as well as an Application to Transfer and send to the CHA with the appropriate registration and transfer fees.

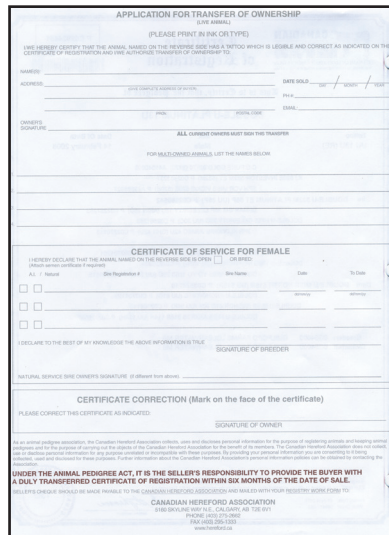


Figure 12
Application for Transfer of Ownership

When an animal is sold for slaughter or dies, a notation should be made (indicating disposal code & date) on the face of the Certificate and the Certificate should be returned to the Canadian Hereford Association. For CHA Breeding, Calving, and Disposal Codes, see Appendix A on page 22 or go to our website under Forms and Fact Sheets.

■ Agreement for Sale of Purebred Herefords

The CHA recommends that its members use the “Agreement For Sale Of Purebred Hereford(s)” forms. Terms and Conditions are printed on the reverse. A copy of this form can be found at www.hereford.ca under Registry Forms and Fact Sheets or by contacting the CHA office.

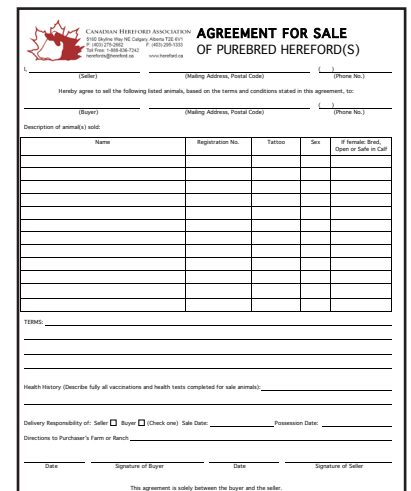


Figure 13
Agreement for Sale of Purebred Herefords

NOTE: The Animal Pedigree Act states: “the person selling an animal as purebred must provide the buyer with a transferred certificate of registration within six months of the date of sale.”

NOTE: When a breeder is recording actual services (AI or hand bred), then 17 days must elapse before the female is bred again or pasture exposed to a different bull, whereas, 21 days must elapse between pasture breeding if exposed to a different bull.

■ Leased Animals

When an animal is leased an “Application for Lease” available from the Canadian Hereford Association must be completed, signed by the lessor and forwarded to the CHA. Terms must be fully disclosed on the application. In all cases, the lessee will be considered the owner of the progeny of leased females and the lessee’s tattoo letters must be used in tattooing the resultant calves. Sires may be leased for natural services only. An Application for Lease can be found on our website under Registry, Forms and Fact Sheets or by contacting the CHA office.

■ Lost, Destroyed or Unobtainable Certificates

When a Certificate of Registration is lost, destroyed or unobtainable, a duplicated certificate may be issued by the Canadian Hereford Association upon receipt of a Declaration of Loss form and the applicable fee. The Declaration of Loss form is available from the CHA office.



Figure 14
Application for Lease

CHECKLIST FOR TRANSFERS

Name: Is the complete name of the buyer provided and does it correspond to his/her membership-recording name? If the animal has been purchased by more than one person, list owners in the space provided.

Address: Is the complete address of the buyer provided, including the postal code?

Date of Sale: Is the complete date of sale indicated including day, month & year?

Signature(s): Have all current owners, as shown on the face of the Certificate, signed the transfer?

Service Info: Has all service information been recorded for a bred female OR has it been indicated that she was sold open?

AI Service: Is a semen certificate required to register the resultant calf and if so, has it been included with the Application for Transfer?

Natural Service: If you did not own the sire at the time of breeding, did you have the owner sign the approval for use, or is authorization on file at the CHA?

As the owner of the bred female, have you signed the Certificate of Service?

Fee Schedule: Is a Fee Schedule completed and payment included?

Animal Pedigree Act: Requires the seller of animals sold as purebred to provide the purchaser with duly transferred Certificate of Registration within six months of the date of sale.

■ Genetic Abnormality Screening Policy

“The Canadian Hereford Association has implemented a mandatory DNA testing policy for three (non-lethal) genetic abnormalities, being;

- **Diluter/Rat-tail** - the dilution gene causes cattle with a black coat colour to be diluted to grey, and red to be diluted to yellow. Rat-tailed calves are usually mouse grey, have short, curly and sometimes sparse hair and lack normal tail switch development.
- **Idiopathic Epilepsy** – age of onset can be variable, ranging from birth to several months of age. Occurrence and persistence of seizures may be influenced by environmental stressors such as temperature extremes or increased physical activity. Upon initial onset of seizures, calves may appear to walk with a stiffened, irregular gait. During seizure episodes individuals will typically lie on their side with all limbs extended in a rigid state. Seizure episodes may last from several minutes to more than an hour.
- **Hypotrichosis** – partial to almost complete lack of hair. Affected calves are often born with very short, fine kinky hair that may fall out leaving bare spots or areas susceptible to rubbing. The haircoat colour will sometimes appear frosted or silverish. The tail switch may be underdeveloped.

The policy is to involve all animals submitted for DNA testing, including AI sires, donor dams, ET calves and walking bulls. The Canadian Hereford Association will have the right to publish the results and the policy became effective in 2010.

This policy is consistent with a similar policy implemented by the American Hereford Association and is a joint North American surveillance program for the benefit of Hereford breeders and the cattle industry.

Policy Guidelines

1. All DNA samples submitted will automatically be tested for the three abnormalities.
2. There is no additional cost to the member for these DNA abnormality tests. The cost includes normal parentage verification, or DNA profiles, and the screening for the genetic abnormalities.
3. If through the mandatory testing process, the laboratory determines an animal is a carrier of any

of the three abnormalities, the Canadian Hereford Association will contact the owner and give the owner 30 days to dispute or contest the test results prior to making the information public.

4. The Canadian Herefords Association will publish all known carriers of the three abnormalities on the Canadian Hereford Association Website.
5. The Canadian Hereford Association will not accept DNA test results for parentage, genetic profiling or genetic abnormalities from any other laboratory or company, other than the specific service provider to the Canadian Hereford Association.

The CHA Board has introduced two new policies, **which are not mandatory**, but are options to help breeders manage these abnormalities within their herds.

- a. The Canadian Hereford Association will not report carriers on unregistered animals. Breeders are advised to DNA test any calves designated as replacements or sale animals, prior to registration, so breeders can remove carriers and the results will not be reported on the Canadian Hereford Association website. If a member decides to register a carrier, the animal will be reported on the web.
- b. The “Agreement for Sale of Purebred Herefords” and the corresponding “Terms and Conditions” document has now been revised to include a Genetic Defects Policy. The policy reads as follows;
 1. Seller will be responsible for informing buyers of all known information relative to genetic abnormalities.
 2. Buyer will assume all risk associated with the purchase of known and unknown genetic abnormality carrier animals provided the seller has disclosed all known information relative to said genetic abnormalities.
 3. Seller is not responsible for any new genetic abnormalities that are recognized by the Canadian Hereford Association after the sale of an animal or genetic material.

CHA Breeding, Calving, & Disposal Codes

CHA BREEDING, CALVING, DISPOSAL AND COMMENT CODES

Cow Codes—Only one of the following breeding or disposal codes can be recorded.

1xx - Breeding Codes (remaining in herd)

- 100 Calved
- 101 Cow exposed & open, bull not fertile
- 102 Cow exposed & open, bull fertile
- 103 Dry (calved but did not wean a calf)
- 104 Cow lost calf but raised foster calf
- 105 Cow changed to later period
- 106 Cow used as embryo donor cow
- 107 Cow used as recipient
- 108 Cow not exposed
- 109 Aborted or otherwise lost calf before due date
- 110 Bred Commercial

2xx - Disposal - Died

- 201 Illness
- 202 Injury/Accidental
- 203 Calving Difficulty
- 204 Old Age
- 205 Disease

3xx - Disposal - Culled

- 301 Sold as breeding animal
- 302 Calf performance/productivity
- 303 Limited marketable value (Low Production Value)
- 304 Old age
- 305 Infertile or Open
- 306 Cow calved but did not wean a calf
- 307 Calving difficulty
- 308 Aborted
- 309 Prolapsed
- 310 Reproductive disease
- 311 Poor body condition (unthrifty)
- 312 Poor udder-teats
- 313 Bad feet
- 314 Structurally unsound
- 315 Poor temperament
- 316 Injury
- 317 Illness
- 318 Genetic defect
- 319 Cancer eye, lumpjaw, etc.
- 320 Leased
- 321 Missing or stolen

Disposal Date Required

Calf Codes

Calving Ease codes

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| U | Unassisted | E | Easy pull |
| H | Hard pull | S | Surgery/Caesarean |
| M | Malpresentation | | |

4xx - Disposal

Only one of the following calf disposal codes can be recorded.

- 401 Aborted/Premature
- 402 Stillborn/Fullterm
- 403 Died at Birth (Defect)
- 404 Died at Birth (Other)
- 405 Died Before Weaning (Disease)
- 406 Died Before Weaning (Other)
- 407 Died After Weaning & Before Yearling (Disease)
- 408 Died After Weaning & Before Yearling (Other)
- 409 Culled - Physical Defect
- 410 Culled - Fertility
- 411 Culled - Performance/Productivity
- 412 Culled - Temperament
- 413 Culled - Other
- 414 Sold - For Breeding Purposes (Transferred)
- 415 Sold - For Slaughter/Feeder
- 416 Sold - Commercial
- 417 Unknown

Looking for Weaning/Yearling Group Codes?

The Management Group (Grp) does not use a specific coding system. It is much simpler: **different numbers mean different groups.** Use any number to indicate groups i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ect... It is important to assign any calves that were raised on a foster dam, "fitted for show", or any calves that were sick, injured, orphaned etc. a separate management group as they cannot accurately be compared to the others. Although the computer system still automatically splits calves into separate contemporary groups by sex, weigh date (those weighed more than 1 week apart), creep, ET or twins, **all calves need to be identified in groups by you the breeder.**



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 herefords@hereford.ca www.hereford.ca

FAQ's

1. Can I use a weigh tape to weigh my calves?

No, weights should be taken across the entire herd using a scale. Scales are often available for rent through provincial governments.

2. What is a management group and why is it important?

Management groups indicate a group of animals that have been managed together or given the same environmental conditions and opportunity to perform. These groups are important because they allow us to make more direct comparisons between animals. If animals were in the same environment, the only differences in their performance should be due to genetics and the influence of their dam. This is key to genetic evaluation.

3. What is a contemporary group?

A contemporary group is a group of animals comparable by factors such as age and sex. The birth contemporary group is determined by the calving group code, the sex of the calf, and a 60 day age range.

4. Why is it important to report ALL performance weights?

Complete reporting of any trait is important. By only reporting a select group of calves or just the calves you wish to register, the evaluation becomes unfairly biased. By reporting traits for the entire calf crop, data is reported for the entire contemporary group and you can identify where individuals rank within their contemporary group. This ensures for a resulting EPD that reflects the animal's true genetic merit.

5. What is the age range to collect weaning weights?

140 to 270 days of age.

6. What is the age range to collect yearling weights?

301 to 530 days of age.

7. When should a birth weight be taken?

Birth weights should be taken within 48 hours of birth.

8. What do I do when I have incorrectly tattooed an animal?

When you have detected an error or if the markings are not distinct contact the CHA office immediately. If re-tattooing is necessary, the CHA office will provide a "Permission to Re-tattoo" form and instructions on how to proceed. Do not alter a tattoo without contacting the CHA.

9. What if there is a mistake on a certificate that I receive back from the CHA office?

If you notice that a mistake was made on a registration certificate (wrong sex, spelling mistake etc.) or a transfer that you receive back from the CHA office, it can be corrected. The office requires you to indicate the correction to be made on the front of the certificate and sign the back under the certificate correction section and return within 6 months.

10. Do I have to report the service on a transfer?

All services must be reported on transfers. If a female is open, it must be indicated on the certificate and signed by the owner. If the female is bred naturally by a bull owned by another breeder then the natural service sire owner must sign off on the service, or permission must be on file at the CHA office.



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