

Animal Registration and Data Reporting

The following is a brief explanation of the information required to register an animal with the American Simmental Association. This information should be submitted on application forms provided by the Association or through the Association's registration web site (<http://herdbook.org>). If you are not a member of the Association, please call the Association (406-587-4531) prior to submitting a registration form.



CALF IDENTIFICATION

- The Calf's tattoo: brand and location. This is a permanent unique identification of up to six characters. No two calves in a herd can have the same brand or tattoo. A letter designating the year the calf was born must be included in the tattoo or brand. Contact the Association for the appropriate letter for the animal being registered.
- The calf's birth date and sex
- Single or multiple birth code: Please designate the type of birth for this animal. S for single natural birth. TO is twin of the opposite sex, TS is twin of the same sex. Frozen embryos use FE and fresh embryos use ET. There are additional DNA typing requirements for the dam and sire of embryo transplant offspring.
- Coat color.
- Horned or Polled status.
- Calf result of AI or natural breeding.
- Name of the animal - optional. It can be up to twenty-four characters including spaces. Names should not include special characters such as " ' , ? , @ , # , ^ , * , (,) , + , = , ; , : , ! , % , \$, < or > .
- If the tattoo or name begins with an identifying prefix, the prefix must first be registered with the Association.

PARENTAGE

- Dam's ASA registration number: This is a unique number assigned by the Association to a dam at the time she was registered. If the dam is not registered with ASA, then her unique tattoo or brand, birth date and breeds composition must be included (ex: 4501U, 3/12/2009, 1/2 AN 1/2 HH).
- Sire's ASA registration number: This is a unique number assigned by the Association to the sire at the time he was registered. The sire must be registered with the Association before a calf can be registered.
- Members using sires of another breed can register calves as Simmental provided the dam is a registered Simmental and the sire is foundation registered with the Association using the registration record from another breed Association.
- AI sires must be DNA tested before progeny can be registered.
- Donor cows must be DNA tested before progeny can be registered.
- ET calves must be confirmed to their parents through DNA testing if out of donors were not owned by the applicant at the time of the flush.

AUTHORIZATION

- Signature of applicant: The signature (of an authorized representative) of the person requesting registration verifying the accuracy of the information
- Signature of the breeder: The breeder's name and signature (of an authorized representative), if different than the person registering the calf. The breeder is the person who owned the dam at the time she was bred.

REGISTRATION REQUEST

- A registration certificate will only be issued if registration is requested. Enter a 'Y' in the designated place on the form.
- If transfer information is included on the form a registration certificate will be issued and transferred to the buyer listed. The buyer's complete name and address along with the date of sale must be supplied.

PAYMENT

- ASA operates on a cash basis, processing can not be completed until payment is received.
- Self-billing worksheets are available to help determine the correct fees.

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

- Animal weights and measurements are not required for registration, but are a critical component of the Association's database.
- Information collected include birth weight, calving ease score, weaning weight, disposition score, hip height measurement, yearling weight, pelvic height and width, dam's weight at weaning, ultrasound measurements.
- See the Association's web site for more details on collecting performance information.

Standard Codes for data entry and registration

Breed Codes: Examples: PB AN; 1/2 AN 1/2 HH; 1/2 CH 1/4 MA 1/4 CA

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|----------------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|
| AN | Angus | BS | Brown Swiss | GA | Galloway | MA | Maine Anjou | SS | Shorthorn |
| AR | Red Angus | BV | Braunvieh | GV | Gelbvieh | MS | Milking Shorthorn | TA | Tarentaise |
| BD | Blonde d' Aquitaine | CA | Chianina | HH | Horned Hereford | SA | Salers | | |
| BM | Beefmaster | CH | Charolais | HO | Holstein | SG | Santa Gertrudis | | |
| BN | Brangus | CS | Commercial Simmental | HP | Polled Hereford | SH | Scotch Highland | | |
| BR | Brahman | DE | Devon | LM | Limousin | SP | Polled Shorthorn | | |

Dam Prod (Dam Productivity) – Use if there is no calf to report

1 = Calf/Calves Stillborn

2 = Aborted

3 = Not Exposed to calve in given season/year

5 = ET Donor

6 = ET Recipient

7 = Exposed and Failed to Conceive—Moved to Next Season

8 = Exposed and Failed to Conceive—Moved to Next Year

9 = Exposed and Failed to Conceive—Removed from Herd

10 = Calving Interval Overlaps Season (Dec-Jan) (Jun-Jul)

11 = Bred—but Sold, Removed or Died Prior to Calving

12 = Cow Calved—Calf Not Found Intact or at All

Dam Body Condition Score (BCS) for beef cows

1 = Emaciated-cow is extremely emaciated, no palpable fat over the backbone, loin edge, hipbones or ribs.

2 = Poor-cow still appears somewhat emaciated but tail head and ribs less prominent.

3 = Thin-ribs are still individually identifiable, obvious palpable fat along backbone and over tail head.

4 = Borderline-individual ribs are no longer visually obvious. Some fat covers ribs, back bones, and hipbones.

5 = Moderate-cow has good overall appearance; fat cover over ribs feels spongy, palpable fat of either side of tail head.

6 = High Moderate-firm pressure needed to feel backbone of cow, high degree of fat palpable over ribs.

7 = Good-cow appears fleshy and obviously carries considerable fat, some fat around vulva and in crotch.

8 = Fat-cow very fleshy and over conditioned, large fat deposits over ribs, around tail head, and below vulva.

9 = Extremely Fat-cow obviously is extremely wastey and patchy, blocky appearance, bone structure no longer visible.

Tattoo Year Letter – Unique permanent identification containing the letter representing the year of birth

Y = 2011; Z = 2012; A = 2013; B = 2014; C = 2015; D = 2016

TattLoc (Tattoo Location) – Codes for the location of tattoo or brand if not tattooed on the animal

BE= Both Ears

RE= Right Ear

RH= Right Hip

RS= Right Shoulder

RR= Right Rib

LE= Left Ear

LH= Left Hip

LS= Left Shoulder

LR= Left Rib

Sex Code: B = Bull S = Steer C = Heifer/Cow**MBC – (Multiple Birth Code)**

S = Single

TR = Triplets

FE = Frozen Embryo

ETTO = ET Twin, Opposite sex

TS = Twin, same sex

TO = Twin, opposite sex

ET = Fresh Embryo Transplant

ETTS = ET Twin, Same sex

HD (Herd Unit) – One digit number used to designate different contemporary groups at birth or different herd ID's**AI (Breeding Method):** Y = animal result of AI breeding; N = calf result of pasture breeding**CE (Calving Ease)** – Indicates how easily calf was born *Up to 2 digits can be designated

1=unassisted; 2=easy pull; 3=hard pull; 4=cesarean; 5=abnormal presentation; 6=dead on arrival; 7=premature

*This code indicates how easily a calf was born. Every calf should have a code. If a healthy calf's birth was unobserved, code as '1'. In some cases 2 codes may apply; report a primary code first. Examples: Use 36 to indicate a hard pull and dead on arrival. Use a 52 to indicate an abnormal presentation and easy pull.***Calf Removal Code - Pre-Weaning**

20 = Born Alive—Died Disease

23 = Died at Birth—Defect

26 = Stillborn—Full Term

21 = Born Alive—Died Other

24 = Died at Birth—Other

22 = Died at Birth—Calving Difficulty

25 = Other

Calf Removal Code - Post-Weaning

30 = Appearance

33 = Died—Other

36 = Performance

31 = Color

34 = Failed to Conceive

37 = Other

32 = Died—Disease

35 = Feet and Legs

38 = Temperament

Simbrah: Y = Designate as Simbrah

N or blank = Not Simbrah

Reg (Registration Request) – Code used to request registration. Y=Register; N or Blank = Do not register; T=Register and transfer**Cert** – Print registration certificate. Y= Print registration certificate; N=Don't print registration certificate at this time.**Cert (Certificate)** – Print request. Y = Paper registration certificate will be printed; N = Paper registration certificate will not be printed**Weaning MC (Management Code)**- Indicates supplemental feed

1 = Dam only

2 = Dam with Creep

3 = Without Dam, Bucket Fed

4 = Twin or Foster Dam

Weaning PU (Pasture Unit) – One digit number (0-9) used to designate calves managed in different groups or environments. Ex: one group of calves may have been in a better pasture than another group of calves.**HPS (Horned/Polled/Scurred):** H = Horned

P = Polled

S = Scurred

Coat Color: R = Red B = Black G = Gray Y = Yellow**Docility:** 1 = Docile; 2 = Restless; 3 = Nervous; 4 = Flighty (Wild); 5 = Aggressive; 6 = Very Aggressive**Yearling FU (Feeding Unit)** – One digit number (0-9) used to designate different feeding regimes after weaning. Ex: high ration versus low ration.**Yearling Sex** – Used to designate sex at Yearling (primarily when bull is castrated after weaning: B = Bull; C = Female; S = Steer