

REGISTRATION TERMS

The following information is an explanation of registration and performance terms as they are used in the IBBA online registry system. Additional information and explanations are available within the system, as well.

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

ANIMAL STATUS

Enter a Disposal Code for calves removed (by death or culling) from the herd prior to weaning. Disposal Codes are:

- 2 Sold as commercial
- 3 Died, sickness or disease
- 4 Died, injury
- 5 Died, calving difficulty
- 7 Died, reason unknown
- 8 Culled, quality issue
- 11 Culled, poor performance
- 15 Culled, illness
- 16 Culled, injury
- 17 Culled, poor temperament
- 19 Culled, unsoundness
- 99 Moved to commercial inventory

Disposal Codes should be entered with the registration information, weaning information, or the yearling information.

COLOR SCORE (mandatory for registrations)

The color score is required for designating the color in certified and registered cattle. Only codes 1 – 8 are eligible for registration. Color scores 9 – 13 are eligible for recording in the Appendix and Ultra Appendix programs; Codes 1 – 13 are available for Certified cattle. Enter one of the following codes:

Color Codes 1 – 4 would be used for registered Brangus and Ultrablack cattle:

- 1. Black with absolutely no white.
- 2. Black with some white behind the navel. (No white allowed in front of navel.)
- 3. Brownish-black with black skin pigmentation and black mucous membranes with absolutely no white.
- 4. Brownish-black with some white behind the navel. (No white allowed in front of navel)

Color Codes 5 – 8 would be used for registered Red Brangus and Ultrared cattle:

- 5. Red with pink nose with absolutely no white.
- 6. Red with some white behind the navel. (No white allowed in front of navel)
- 7. Slight dun or yellow color with pink skin pigmentation with absolutely no white.
- 8. Slight dun or yellow color with some white behind the navel. (No white allowed in front of navel.)

Color Codes 9 – 13 would be used for Appendix Brangus or Ultra Appendix cattle:

- 9. Black or brownish-black with illegal white or pink skin pigmentation.
- 10. Red or slightly dun or yellow color with illegal white.
- 11. Brindle, a color pattern characterized by red streaks mingled with black.
- 12. Gray with black skin pigmentation.
- 13. Off color (dun, yellow, brown or reddish color with black skin pigmentation or black nose.

DAM (mandatory for registrations)

Enter the private herd number and registration number of the dam as shown on her registration, enrollment or certification certificate.

E.T. COLUMN (to be completed if registering an embryo transfer calf)

Flush date - Date the embryo was retrieved from the donor dam.

Transfer date - Date the embryo was transferred into the recipient dam.

Recipient Registration Number - If applicable, the registration number assigned to the recipient dam by the IBBA.

Recipient Private Herd Number - Permanent I.D., tattoo, fire brand or freeze brand of recipient dam.

HOLDING BRAND LOCATION (mandatory for registrations)

All cattle recorded with IBBA must be ear tattooed or branded with a holding brand identifying the breeder and/or first owner. The possible locations are as follows:

LH = Left hip	LJ = Left jaw	LR = Left rib	RR = Right rib
RH = Right hip	RJ = Right jaw	LN = Left neck	RN = Right neck
LS = Left shoulder	RS = Right shoulder		
For Tattoos:	LE = Left ear	RE = Right ear	BE = Both ears

With regard to tattoos, it is recommended that a prefix or suffix be assigned.

MEMBERSHIP NUMBER (mandatory for registrations)

The membership number of the IBBA active member must always be listed in the space provided. This must also be the membership number of the recorded owner of the dam.

NAME OF CALF

No name shall contain more than 28 characters including spaces. When recording performance calves this space should be left blank.

OWNER'S INFORMATION (mandatory for registrations)

Properly complete the owner's name, address and appropriate signature in the space provided. This information must correspond with owner's membership record and the signature must be by the owner or a duly authorized representative.

PRIVATE HERD NUMBER (mandatory for registrations)

Each animal must be given an individual identification different from any other animal of the same sex in that particular herd. This is accomplished with a private herd number. Most breeders use a year designation as part of the private herd number, making it possible to start over with the number one each year. Due to limited space, a maximum of 10 character spaces is allowed for the private herd number and two spaces for the location on the application for registration.

PRIVATE HERD NUMBER LOCATION (mandatory for registrations)

There is no firm rule for the location of the private herd number, but the location must be indicated on the application for registering and consistent throughout your herd. The possible locations will be the same as the locations for the holding brand.

SCURS SCORE (mandatory for registrations)

Enter one of the following codes:

P = Animal does not have scurs or horns.

S = Scurs or slick spots are present. If scurs were once present but have been removed, the breeder should still indicate a scur score of S.

H = Hard horns; acceptable for certification of percentage Brangus only.

SERVICE TYPE (mandatory for registrations)

Enter one of the following codes for types of breeding service:

N = Natural Service – If the bull is not owned by the breeder (owner of cow at the time of conception) the breeder must submit a natural breeding agreement from the owner of the bull.

A = Artificial Insemination – Bulls used as A.I. sires are required to be genotyped.

E = Embryo Transfer – Cows used as donor dams are required to be genotyped.

SEX OF CALF (mandatory for registrations)

Enter "C" for female/cow, "B" for bull, and "S" for steer.

SIRE (mandatory for registrations)

Enter the private herd number and registration number of the sire as shown on his registration, enrollment or certification certificate. Should a dam be exposed to more than one bull during the time of conception, the calf will not be registered unless the calf and all possible sires have been parentage verified and all but one bull has been eliminated as a possible sire.

BIRTH INFORMATION

BIRTH WEIGHT

The actual weight of a calf taken within 24 hours after the birth.

BIRTH WEIGHT CONTEMPORARY GROUP

This is used to separate the calves into contemporary groups at birth.

BIRTH TYPE

This is always single (1), unless the calf is a twin or other.

1. Single birth.
2. Twin to bull.
3. Twin to heifer.
4. Other

Note: Freemartins, heifers born twin to a bull, may not be registered until proven to be a breeder. These animals can be entered as a "performance" animal.

BIRTHDATE (Mandatory)

Month, day and year the calf was born.

CALVING EASE

Calving ease is a one digit code that reports performance during parturition. Report calving ease by entering one of the following codes:

1. No assistance.
2. Easy or hand pull.
3. Difficult or mechanical pull.
4. Caesarean.
5. Abnormal presentation.

COW STATUS CODE

Enter a Disposal Code for cows removed (by death or culling) from active THR inventory. Disposal Codes are:

Disposal Codes (all animals)

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 2 | Sold as commercial |
| 3 | Died, sickness or disease |
| 4 | Died, injury |
| 5 | Died, calving difficulty |
| 7 | Died, reason unknown |
| 8 | Culled, quality issue |
| 11 | Culled, poor performance |
| 15 | Culled, illness |
| 16 | Culled, injury |
| 17 | Culled, poor temperament |
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| 99 | Moved to commercial inventory |

DISPOSAL CODES (post-weaning only)

Post-Weaning Only

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | Died, old age |
| 14 | Culled, fertility |
| 18 | Culled, produced calf with genetic defect |
| 25 | Culled, old age |
| 26 | Culled, calving difficulty |
| 97 | Removed from inventory by IBBA (non-payment) |
| 98 | Removed from inventory by IBBA (non-reporting cows) |

Disposal codes of 97 and 98 are initiated by staff members only.

DAM'S UDDER SCORE

Udder score is a two digit code in which the first digit represents the udder's suspension and the second digit denotes the size of the teats. Record the two digit code by using the following system:

SUSPENSION

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Very pendulous and broken down |
| 3 | Pendulous, broken floor |
| 5 | Moderately tight |
| 7 | Tight, fairly level |
| 9 | Very tight, level |

TEAT SIZE

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | Very large |
| 3 | Large |
| 5 | Intermediate |
| 7 | Small |
| 9 | Very small |

WEANING & YEARLING INFORMATION

DAM BCS (Body Condition Score) (Weaning only)

1. **Emaciated** – Cow is extremely emaciated with no palpable fat detectable over spinous processes, transverse processes, hip bones, or ribs. Tail head and ribs project quite prominently.
2. **Poor** – Cow still appears somewhat emaciated, but tail head and ribs are less prominent. Individual spinous processes are still rather sharp to the touch, but some tissue cover exists along the spine.
3. **Thin** – Ribs are still individually indentifiable but not quite as sharp to the touch. There is obvious palpable fat along spine and over tail head with some tissue cover over dorsal portion of ribs.
4. **Borderline** – Individual ribs are no longer visually obvious. The spinous processes can be identified individually on palpation but feel rounded rather than sharp. Some fat cover over ribs, transverse processes, and hip bones.
5. **Moderate** – Cow has generally good overall appearance. Upon palpation, fat cover over ribs feels spongy and areas on either side of tail head now have palpable fat cover.
6. **High Moderate** – Firm pressure now needs to be applied to feel spinous processes. A high degree of fat is palpable over ribs and around tail head.
7. **Good** – Cow appears fleshy and obviously carries considerable fat. Very spongy fat cover over ribs and around tail head. In fact, “rounds” or “pones” beginning to be obvious. Some fat around vulva and in crotch.
8. **Fat** – Cow very fleshy and over-conditioned. Spinous processes almost impossible to palpate. Cow has large fat deposits over ribs and around tail head and below vulva. “Round” or “pones” are obvious.
9. **Extremely Fat** – Cow obviously extremely wasty and patchy and looks blocky. Tail head and hips buried in fatty tissue and “rounds” or “pones” of fat are protruding. Bone structure no longer visible and barely palpable. Animal’s mobility may even be impaired by large fatty deposits.

DAM HIP HEIGHT (Weaning only)

Enter the actual height of the dam as measured on the calf’s weaning date, rounded to the nearest ½ inch.

DAM STATUS (Weaning only)

This is where you can enter a disposal code for the dam of the calf being recorded.

DAM WEIGHT (Weaning only)

Enter the actual weight of the dam as measured on the calf’s weaning date, rounded to the nearest pound.

HIP HEIGHT

Measure and enter hip height to nearest one-half inch on the same day the calf is weighed for weaning and yearling. The calf should be standing as normal as possible and height measured in inches over the hooks.

IBBA REGISTRATION NUMBER

Enter the registry ID assigned to the calf by IBBA.

MANAGEMENT CODE/FEED CODE (Weaning)

Enter one of the following codes indicating how the calves were handled up to weaning:

1. Own dam, no creep
2. Own dam, with creep feed
3. Raised on foster dam
4. On show ration

MANAGEMENT/FEED CODE (Yearling)

Enter one of the following codes indicating how the calves were handled up to the yearling measurement:

1. Pasture/Roughage
2. Pasture/Roughage with supplement
3. Dry lot fed, low energy ration
4. Dry lot fed, high energy ration
5. Fitted
6. Bull Test
7. Other

WEANING MEASUREMENT DATE

Enter the date the calf’s measurements were taken. Acceptable age range is 160 to 250 days. To ensure the correct contemporary grouping, all similar calves need to be measured on the same day.

YEARLING MEASUREMENT DATE

Enter the date the calf’s measurements were taken. There are three possible yearling weight ages, 365 days, 452 days and 550 days. Acceptable age range is 320 to 410 days for the 365 day weight, 411 to 501 days for the 452 day weight, and 502 to 600 days for the 550 day weight. To ensure the correct contemporary grouping, all similar calves need to be measured on the same day.

NAVAL SCORE (females only)

1. Excessively clean, Angus-like.
2. Optimum; Brahman influence indicated, but no excess leather in navel area.
3. Acceptable; leather in navel slightly more than desired. Leather may run length of underline.
4. Marginal; excessive leather in both navel area and complete underline.
5. Unacceptable; pendulous navel flap, leather in navel and underline is excess of desirable amounts.

PASTURE ID

Used to more accurately distinguish different contemporary groups and improve the validity of performance comparisons. Animals managed in different pastures should have different Pasture ID designations.

PREMISE ID

Used to distinguish ownership or location of animals. A premise identification number issued by a State may be used here, otherwise Premise ID will default to the IBBA membership number. Animals of different ownership that are legitimately managed in a single contemporary group may be grouped together, if the same Premise ID is used.

SCROTAL CIRCUMFERENCE (bulls only)

Enter the actual weaning scrotal circumference in centimeters.

SEX

Enter **B** for bull, **C** for cow/heifer or **S** for steer, if castrated prior to weaning.

SHEATH SCORE (bulls only)

1. Excessively clean, Angus-like.
2. Optimum; Brahman influence indicated, but not excess leather in navel area. Sheath hangs at 45° angle and is well controlled.
3. Acceptable; leather in navel slightly in excess of desirable amounts. Any excessively clean or optimum sheath which opens at a 90° angle to the body wall should be scored as a 3. Leather may run length of underline.
4. Marginal; excessive loose leather in navel area, slightly pendulous sheath.
5. Unacceptable; extremely pendulous sheath. Also includes all bulls with large prepuccial openings.

TEMPER SCORE

1. **Mild Disposition** – Gentle and easily handled, stands and moves slowly during processing, undisturbed, settled, somewhat dull, does not pull on headgate when in chute, exits chute calmly.
2. **Quieter Than Average** – Slightly restless, may be stubborn during processing, may try to back out of chute, pulls back on headgate, some flicking of tail, exits chute properly.
3. **Normal** – Typical temperament, manageable but nervous and impatient, a moderate amount of struggling, movement and tail flicking, repeated pushing and pulling on headgate, exits chute briskly.
4. **Jumpy** – Out of control, quivers and struggles violently, may bellow and froth at mouth, continuous tail flicking, defecates and urinates during processing, frantically runs fence line and may jump when penned individually, exhibits long flight distance and exits chute wildly.
5. **Aggressive** – May be similar to score 4 but with added aggressive behavior, fearful, extreme agitation, continuous movement which may include jumping and bellowing while in chute, exits chute frantically and may exhibit attack behavior when handled alone.
6. **Extremely Aggressive** – “Killers”, pronounced attack behavior.

WEANING WEIGHT

Enter the actual weight of the calf as measured on the weaning date, rounded to the nearest pound.

WEAN WEIGHT CONTEMPORARY GROUP

This is the calf's management group indicating which calves were managed alike.

YEARLING WEIGHT

Enter the actual weight of the calf as measured, rounded to the nearest pound.

YEARLING WEIGHT CONTEMPORARY GROUP

This is the calf's management group indicating which calves were managed alike.

ULTRASOUND INFORMATION

F.T. (Fat Thickness)

Enter the actual fat thickness taken between the 12th and 13th rib as provided by the ultrasound technician. Accuracy to 2 decimal places.

% IMF (Intramuscular Fat)

Enter the actual % intramuscular fat as provided by the ultrasound technician. Accuracy to 2 decimal places.

REA (Ribeye Area)

Enter the actual ribeye area taken between the 12th and 13th rib as provided by the ultrasound technician. Accuracy to 2 decimal places.

RUMP FAT

Enter the actual rump fat as provided by the ultrasound technician. Accuracy to 2 decimal places.

ULTRASOUND MEASUREMENT DATE

Enter the date the calf's measurements were taken. To ensure the correct contemporary grouping, all similar calves need to be measured on the same day.