

# PROCEDURES FOR NZHA BREEDERS

## PROCEDURES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF HEREFORD CATTLE

Each breeder will be reminded annually by the Association to complete a set of Calf Registrations for the purpose of registering calves born during the `season' which runs from the 1st of January until the 31st of December.

Breeders will have access to a list of Names, Private (individual) Number and Herd Book Number of all females comprising their Herd, and the registrations should be completed in the following manner:

1. Locate a cow from the Pre-list from which there is a calf to be registered.
2. In the space immediately next to the Dam insert details relating to the sire OF THE CALF you are registering.

### **DETAILS OF SIRE OF CALF TO BE REGISTERED:**

Insert the name INCLUDING THE PREFIX.

Insert the Private Number of the Sire.

Provide a copy of the DNA profile to the Hereford registrar.

Insert the Sire's Herd Book Number.

Insert the mating date or the date the bull is put with the females.

Insert the 'service code'.

P - natural paddock

A - AI

H - handmating

O - observed paddock mating

Should the details of the mating be pre-recorded and incorrect then the correct details are to be inserted together with the correction code.

R - re-mate

C - correction

Where the calf is born as a result of Natural Service from a Bull which you do not own either fully, or in shares, attach a `Certificate of Service'.

3. In the space to the right, under the heading `Calf' proceed to give the calf details:

### **CALF NAME:**

Insert name, and if applicable, line number or year number and ID, e.g. AMETHYST 41 or

AMETHYST 0123.

Number of characters and spaces are not to exceed 20.

DO NOT include the Stud prefix.

DO NOT use the letters `nd`, `st`, or `rd` after line numbers such as 42nd, 31st or 3rd. Use just the number 42, 31, 3, etc.

If an Embryo Transplant calf the letters ET must be included as the last part of the name, e.g. Amethyst 0123 ET.

**NOTE:** The Council of the Association recommend:

That female names follow the dam line.

That a number used with the name be the ID of the calf together with the year number, e.g.

Amethyst 0123 (preferably with the year number prior to the ID).

Check when naming the animals to ensure that a prefix from another stud is not used.

See Regulation 6.

**DATE OF BIRTH:**

Insert birth date in full.

**PRIVATE NUMBER/ID:**

Insert the calf identification (four digits). The year letter is pre-loaded (two digits). The total combined number of numerals cannot exceed six. Duplicate numbers cannot be used even though of different sex.

**SEX:**

Use the single letter 'B' for Bull Calf and 'H' for Heifer Calf and 'S' for Steer calf.

**NUMBER IN BIRTH:**

Insert the number in the birth.

Name the other twin calf (if both are to be registered) in the same area giving also Private Number, H, S, P or J.

**NOTE:** There is only one date of birth for twins, e.g. if a cow calves over a two day period, use as the date of birth the day on which the last of the births occurred.

**H, S, P, J or HM\* PM\*:**

The codes 'H', 'S' and 'P' apply only to the 'Polled Hereford' cattle breed. The code 'J' applies only to the 'Hereford' cattle breed. 'HM\*' applies to Horned Miniature Hereford cattle and PM\* denotes Polled Miniature Hereford cattle. All Miniature Hereford cattle are denoted with an asterisk (\*).

**(a)** Polled Hereford cattle (applicable to all calves where there is 'Polled Hereford' blood anywhere in the ancestry).

(i) Where the calf is clean polled, insert the letter 'P'.

(ii) Where the calf has scurs, insert the letter 'S'.

(iii) Where the calf has horns, insert the letter 'H'

**(b)** 'Hereford' cattle (applicable to all calves in the Hereford breed and whose ancestry contains NO POLLED BLOOD whatever in the last six generations), insert the letter 'J'.

**CALVING EASE SCORING:**

Calving difficulty scores should be measured at birth by visually scoring females on the following scale of 1 - 6.

Score Code Description

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Unassisted - Cow calved unassisted / No difficulty  |
| 2 | Easy Pull - One person without mechanical assistance  |
| 3 | Hard Pull - Two people without mechanical assistance, One person with mechanical assistance |
| 4 | Surgical Assistance - Veterinary intervention required                                      |
| 5 | Mal-presentation - eg. Breech   |
| 6 | Elective Surgical -Surgical removal of calf before the cow has the opportunity to calve     |

\* **NOTE:** that a blank score will not be interpreted as "no difficulty". Instead, it indicates that calving difficulty was not scored

Calving difficulty scores can be submitted to your Breed Society/Association when submitting your calf registration details.

**NOTE:** This information is confidential between the breeder and the office staff.

**BIRTH WEIGHT:**

Record weights using whole kilograms.

**BIRTH MANAGEMENT GROUP:**

Leave this management group box blank unless the cow has been run under conditions likely to have had a significant impact on the birth weight of the calf as compared to the main herd.

**BIRTH FATE**

D Died

**EYE PIGMENT:**

Insert the percentage of left and right eye pigmentation (skin colouration around eye). L 100% : R 100%

4. DETAILS OF SIRE FOR NEXT YEAR'S CALF:

Next year's mating details may also be recorded at the same time as registering calves.

Entering these details will enable the automatic loading of this information on next year's Calf Registrations.

5. TO CONCLUDE:

If recording manually send Calf Entry form (retain a copy for your own reference), signed, to the NZHA Registry, P.O. Box 503, Feilding, 4740 to arrive NOT LATER THAN THE 30th APRIL IN THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE CALVING YEAR. Manual entry fees will apply.

**GROUP BREEDPLAN ANALYSIS**

The monthly Grouprun cut-off date for performance data submission and processing is the **3<sup>rd</sup> of each month**. Members will be kept informed of all other Breedplan dates and deadlines via the NZHA member newsletter.

# PROCEDURES FOR THE TRANSFER OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

When transactions involving Registered Hereford Cattle take place both parties should agree at the time whether a transfer is to be given by the Vendor to be registered by the Association in favour of the Purchaser.

If such is agreed to then the Vendor should obtain and record from the Purchaser the correct trading name, address and herd number of the stud to which the animal is to be transferred.

There are instances where members trade with the Association under stud titles, or operate both Horned and Polled Hereford Studs for which there are separate Herd numbers. Transfers generally will fall into two categories:

- a. ALL FEMALES AND BULLS (EXCLUDING CALVES).
- b. CALVES which have not been registered at the time of Sale or for which registration confirmation has not been received.

## 1. TRANSFER FOR ALL FEMALES AND BULLS (EXCLUDING CALVES)

### VENDOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Complete the 'Transfer Authority' form. Transfer forms for downloading and completion can be found on the NZHA website, under NZHA forms. In the case of females ensure that full and accurate service details are given in the manner indicated.
2. Forward the completed application DIRECT TO NZHA Registry, P.O.BOX 503, FEILDING, 4740 WITHIN 30 DAYS of the date of sale. or once DNZ testing is complete.

**NOTE:** Transfers not received within 30 days of date of sale will result in a delay fine being levied AGAINST THE VENDOR. Also refer to regulation 11 Held Transfers

## 2. TRANSFER OF CALVES:

Procedure of transferring calves; for which at the time of sale have no documentation confirming their registration.

### VENDOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. It is the Vendor's responsibility (up to the point of sale of the dam) to register all calves born on the Vendor's property, where a sale requiring a registered transfer is required, or is likely to be required.
2. UPON RECEIPT OF REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS from the Association the vendor should forward the completed Transfer Authority DIRECT TO NZHA Registry, P.O. BOX 503, FEILDING, 4740, WITHIN 30 DAYS of receipt of the Registration Certificate, or date of sale, whichever is the latter.

3. All reinstatement fees, of \$50 per cow reinstated as registered, must be paid before any cows can be transferred.

PURCHASER'S RESPONSIBILITIES (In the above situations):

1. A transfer fee of \$30 per female transfer and \$50 per male transfer is payable and due for payment immediately upon the rendering of an account. A new Certificate of Registration for the animal concerned will be forwarded to the Purchaser at some early date thereafter showing the Purchaser to be the recorded owner.
2. It is the Purchaser's responsibility on the purchase of an in-calf female to register the progeny whether or not the dam has left the Vendor's property.

**NOTE:** Should the Purchaser not receive an acknowledgement or transferred certificate from the Association WITHIN 40 DAYS of the 30th April each year, the Purchaser will be responsible to contact the Vendor to ascertain the cause of the delay, and arrange with the Vendor to expedite his obligations in forwarding the necessary Transfer Authority direct to the NZHA General Manager, P.O. Box 503, Feilding, 4740.

# PROCEDURE AND STANDARDS OF TATTOOING

## Changes to Tattooing

Tattooing is optional. All animals must be double ear tagged (tagged with an EID tag and a visual tag) with the year of birth and the private animal number. This must be present on the front face (female tag) in both ears.

**In the case of breeders wishing to tattoo:** in order for the unique and correct identification of cattle. The operation must be carried out within 150 days of birth. The calf must have the unique NZHA herd number in the left ear and the year of birth letter and number in herd in the right ear.

The Council have established a tattooing standard which is effective with all calves born on or after 1 January 1987.

The herd number is the stud trademark and is registered with the Society. Each calf must carry a letter denoting the year of birth, and its number of birth.

*i.e.*

### Year Letter

|    |             |    |             |
|----|-------------|----|-------------|
| K  | = 1990 born | L  | = 1991 born |
| M  | = 1992 born | N  | = 1993 born |
| P  | = 1994 born | Q  | = 1995 born |
| R  | = 1996 born | S  | = 1997 born |
| T  | = 1998 born | U  | = 1999 born |
| 00 | = 2000 born | 01 | = 2001 born |
| 02 | = 2002 born | 03 | = 2003 born |
| 04 | = 2004 born | 05 | = 2005 born |
| 06 | = 2006 born | 07 | = 2007 born |
| 08 | = 2008 born | 09 | = 2009 born |
| 10 | = 2010 born | 11 | = 2011 born |
| 12 | = 2012 born | 13 | = 2013 born |
| 14 | = 2014 born | 15 | = 2015 born |
| 16 | = 2016 born | 17 | = 2017 born |

The letters "I" and "O" are not used.

Calves are to be numbered in order of date of birth and no two calves may be given the same number.

**Example:**      Right Ear      Left Ear  
                  0113            1535

This calf is from herd 1535, is born in 2000 (00) and is number 113 born in that year.

You may purchase a tattoo outfit through your local veterinary supplier or upon application to the Association. Tattoo paste can also be obtained from the Association.

### **How to Tattoo:-**

A tattoo, to be of value, must be distinct and lasting and in order to obtain a clear, well defined mark, care must be exercised when puncturing the ear. Only the best quality inks or dyes should be used and the ink supplied by the Society is recommended.

### **Technique**

Equipment required for the job:

1. Tattooing pliers, and three sets of numbers 0 to 9
2. Insignia of herd number
3. Tube of paste - the preferred paste is Ketchum brand from Canada, available at the NZHA office.
4. Methylated spirits and piece of cloth
5. A piece of white cardboard

### **Steps:**

- a. Clean thoroughly with cloth and meths the part of each ear to be tattooed. This removes the natural grease from the ear's surface.
- b. Lightly smear a thick layer of paste on the flat part of the ear that is free of hair and between the cartilaginous ridges.
- c. Insert herd number insignia into the pliers.
- d. Hold the piece of white cardboard in approximately the same position and facing the same way as the left ear of the calf, and holding the tattooing pliers on the same angle as for tattooing the left ear, tattoo the card to check that the insignia have been entered correctly.
- e. Apply paste to the points of the tattoo.
- f. Now tattoo the ear. Insert the pliers with the points which form the insignia facing the inside of the ear.
- g. The action required for puncturing is a quick, hard, sharp squeeze, then allow the pliers to open as quickly as possible. Go with the opening action to avoid any tendency to tear the ear.
- h. The immediately rub in hard the paste, using the thumb while supporting the back of the ear with the fingers.
- i. After the herd designation has been put into the left ear of each calf, the calf's stud number and year letter is put in the right ear in the same way. It is wise to check the number each time by tattooing the card before placing the tattoo permanently in the calf's ear.

**NOTE:** If an error is made do not over-tattoo. Apply the correct tattoo in a different position in the ear and **advise the Society**. Remember all tattoo marks put in the ear must be reported to the Association on the Application for Registration form. If the Registration Certificate returned to you

from the Association's office does not show the number which the animal actually bears, report the fact to the office at once by returning the Certificate for correction.

The tattoo area should not be disturbed until it is completely healed. The period varies from as much as 5 to 21 days. Three or four days after tattooing small blisters may appear on the skin. These should be left alone, as they will disappear, leaving a legible tattoo.

If there happens to be any failures they can usually be traced to one or more of the following causes:

1. Incomplete removal of grease from the ear.
2. Puncturing the large veins or ribs of the ear, causing unnecessary bleeding.
3. Applying the tattoo to an area of the ear where there is too much hair.
4. Not thoroughly rubbing in paste after ear has been punctured.
5. Use of poor quality ink.
6. Tearing the skin due to slow release of the instrument after puncturing the ear.
7. Failure to puncture the ear correctly owing to the chisel or needle points of the insignia having become worn or damaged. Chisel points give a better result than needle points.
8. Carelessness in inserting the numbers or letters in the instrument. The brand is read from the front (not from above or behind the ear), which is the position of the operator when puncturing the ear.

Check the tattoos of calves just before weaning so that you can still identify the calf by its mother in case of error or a poor tattoo and whenever you buy stud Herefords check the tattoos carefully against the tattoos listed on the Association's certificate. Be especially careful to check the tattoos of all cattle going to auction sales before they leave your property.

**NOTE:** Maximum of four digits for the private number and two digits for the year code.

Cannot have calves with the same number, i.e. each calf number must be unique within the one calendar year.

May number from 1 each year or continue the sequence, year after year to 9999.

The above are the minimum requirements. Additional information may be tattooed at the breeders discretion.

Dispensation may be granted by Council to tattoo all numbers in the one ear providing a set of pliers which tattoos all the information in one action is used. Tattoo paste is available from the Association.