Standard Codes

for data entry and registration

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Breed Codes - Reporting breeds of non registered dams

AN= Angus
AR= Red Angus
BM= Beefmaster
BN= Brangus
BR= Brahman
BS= Brown Swiss
BV= Braunvieh
CA= Chianina
CH= Charolais
CS= Commercial Simmental *Non-Registered
DE= Devon
GA= Galloway
GV= Gelbvieh
HH= Horned Hereford
HO= Holstein
HP= Polled Hereford
KB= Kobe (Wagyu)
LM= Limousin
LO = Lowline Angus
MA = Maine-Anjou
SA= Salers
SG= Santa Gertrudis
SH= Scotch Highland
SP=Polled Shorthorn
SS= Shorthorn
TA= Tarentaise

**Examples – ***Make sure to include spaces between percentage and breed codes, formatting shown below. Determine breed to the best of your ability, using (MX) to indicate mix or unknown breeds is not valid

Angus = **PB AN** Angus/Simmental = **1/2 AN 1/2 CS** Commercial Simmental = **PB CS**

Angus/Maine Anjou/Chianina = **1/2 AN 1/4 MA 1/4 CA**

Dam Data

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

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.

Calf Data

SireNbr (Sire Registration Number) – If sire is not on file with ASA, calf breed composition must be entered. Please see listing of breed codes and examples. Calves out of unregistered sires cannot be registered.

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

C = 2015 **D** = 2016 **E** = 2017 **F** = 2018 **G** = 2019 **H** = 2020 **J** = 2021 **K** = 2022

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

*Only males castrated prior to weaning measurements should be designated as S(teer) at birth. Males castrated at weaning or later should be designated S at yearling

MBC – (Multiple Birth Code)

1 = S = Single
2 = TS = Twin, same sex
3 = TR = Triplets
4 = TO = Twin, opposite sex
6 = FE = Frozen Embryo
7 = ETTS = ET Twin, Same sex
8 = ETTO = ET Twin, Opposite sex
9 = ET = Fresh Embryo Transplant

HD (Herd Unit) – One digit number used to designate different contemporary groups at birth or different herd ID's

AI (Breeding Method): **Y** = AI bred **N** = Pasture bred

Calf Data (continued)

CE (Calving Ease) – Indicates how easily calf was born *Up to 2 digits can be designated

Primary Codes			Secondary Codes
1 = Born Unassisted	**3** = Hard Pull	**5** = Abnormal Presentation	**6** = Dead on Arrival
2 = Easy Pull	**4** = Cesarean		**7** = Premature

This code indicates how easily a calf was born. Every calf should have a primary code. In some cases 2 codes may apply; report a primary code first followed by another primary code or a secondary code. If a calf's birth was unobserved, use a **1** as the primary code. If a calf was dead on arrival, report the appropriate primary code followed by a **6** for dead on arrival. 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** = Yes**,** designate as Simbrah **N or blank** = Not Simbrah

Reg (Registration Request) – Code used to request registration
- **N** = Reporting data, registration not requested
- **Y** = Register as Simmental
- **T** = Register as Simmental and also transfer the registration certificate

Cert (Certificate) –Code used to request a printed registration certificate
- **N** = Paper registration certificate will not be printed
- **Y** = Paper registration certificate will be printed

Weaning Data

Standard Age Window for contemporary grouping– If weaning age is outside of 160-250 days, calf will not be included in the genetic evaluation.

MC (Management Code)- Indicates supplemental feed
1 = Dam only **2** = Dam with Creep **3** = Without Dam, Bucket Fed **4** = Twin or Foster Dam

PU (Pasture Unit) – One digit number 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

Color: **R** = Red **G** = Gray **Y** = Yellow **W** = White **B** = Black

Docility Grading Guidelines

1 = Docile. 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 = Restless. Quieter than average, but may be stubborn during processing. May try to back out of chute or pull back on headgate. Some flicking of tail. Exits chute promptly.

3 = Nervous. Typical temperament is manageable, but nervous and impatient. A moderate amount of struggling, movement and tail flicking. Repeated pushing and pulling on headgate. Exits chute briskly.

4 = Flighty (Wild). Jumpy and out of control, quivers and struggles violently. May bellow and froth at the 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, fearfulness, extreme agitation, and continuous movement which may include jumping and bellowing while in chute. Exits chute frantically and may exhibit attack behavior when handled alone.

6 = Very Aggressive. Extremely aggressive temperament. Thrashes about or attacks wildly when confined in small, tight places. Pronounced attack behavior.

Yearling Data

Standard Age Window for contemporary grouping – If yearling age is outside of 330-440 days, calf will not be included in the genetic evaluation.

FU (Feeding Unit) - One digit used to designate calves under different feeding regimes after weaning. EX: some bull may have been on a high ration while others were not.

Sex – Used to designate sex at Yearling: **B** = Bull **C** = Female **S** = Steer