



MEMBERSHIP HANDBOOK





Dear ASA Members,

You are receiving this new membership handbook that will be sent to all new and current members to give membership a better understanding of new policies, rules and registry tips. The plan is for this booklet to be printed annually to keep membership up to date on these changes. The same information from the handbook is also available online in more detail at www.shorthorn.org.

These are exciting times for the Shorthorn breed, demand for Shorthorn genetics has never been higher and the ASA staff believes that even greater things are in store down the road. As many of you are already aware the ASA Headquarters has moved to Kansas City, MO, the move was a big undertaking and we want to thank you for your patience as we settled into our new office location. If you are ever in the Kansas City area please do not hesitate to stop by the office to meet with staff or look through the herd books and Shorthorn memorabilia in the Shorthorn museum.

There is no question that we are becoming a more data driven society and industry, the underlying theme in every presentation at the Impact Conference was the need for more predictable and documented genetics. To answer this call the ASA has moved to the Multi-breed Genetic Evaluation and switched to the Digital Beef Registry and Herd Management Program. We feel these changes will allow membership to track and identify outstanding genetics within their herds and allow members to provide quality, documented Shorthorn genetics to the U.S. beef industry.

In closing, the ASA staff and Board of Directors is excited about the future of the Shorthorn breed we are working diligently to provide more services, along with superior customer service for all members. Please do not hesitate to contact the staff if you have questions on the registry, billing, or genetics. We are here to assist you in any way we can.



GET INVOLVED



SHORTHORN BREEDER'S CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL MEETING



The AJSA strives to brighten the future of the Shorthorn breed by engaging its members in opportunities that develop character, promote valuable skills, and build life-long friendships.



Want to be more involved locally?
Contact your State Association to see what opportunities they have for you!



The World Shorthorn Conference occurs every 3 years in different locations around the world.

ASA COMMITTEES

- Shorthorn Commercial Acceptance Committee
- Shorthorn Genetic Evaluation Committee
- ShorthornPlus/Composite Committee
- Shorthorn Promotion Committee
- Shorthorn Senior Show Committee
- Shorthorn Junior Advisor's Committee



For more information or to make a donation, contact Bill Rasor
Activities the Shorthorn Foundation Support:

- Sponsors Scholarships At Junior Nationals
- Sponsor Education Activities (Impact)
- Sponsor the Lawrence Graphwohl Herdsman Award
- Sponsor AJSA Activities (Key Conference)
- Joint Sponsored the Initial 50K Project

WHR (WHOLE HERD REPORTING) RULES AND FEES

- 1) Beginning September 1, 2015 WHR will be the only type of memberships available for new members.
- 2) TOC memberships will be grandfathered in and can stay a TOC type member/breeder after September 1, 2015. To maintain the TOC member/breeder status their membership cannot lapse or become a member not in good standing. TOC grandfathered memberships are not transferable. If a TOC member/breeder loses membership status as a TOC member/breeder they must rejoin ASA as a WHR member/breeder or in the future after January 1, 2016 as a WHR Breeder.
- 3) All memberships starting January 1, 2016 will be at the same fee regardless of breeder type. (WHR / TOC)

Annual ASA Membership Fee January 1, 2016

- 1) One membership fee for all members regardless of breeder status WHR Breeder or TOC Breeder as of January 1, 2016. (WHR member and TOC member will be referenced as WHR breeder and TOC Breeder.)\$100
 - a. All paid members will receive a 1 year subscription to the Shorthorn Country Magazine included with annual membership fee. (Out of the US subscriptions will need to pay additional postage.)
 - b. Annual membership has access to new Digital Beef Registry with built-in herd management software to manage cow herd, breeding dates, birth activity, BW, WW, YW, DNA, ET activity, semen inventory, embryo inventory that will enhance and streamline management of your herd.
 - c. Annual membership is for the calendar year January 1 to December 31 of each year.
 - d. Annual membership will be billed in January of each year and is due on or before February 28. (TOC Breeders must not let membership lapse or will be required to become a WHR Breeder.)
 - e. As of January 1, 2016 you must be a member to register an animal at ASA.
 - f. No registration privileges will be granted until membership is paid each calendar year.
- 3) The Inventory the WHR Breeder turned into ASA for invoicing should include all females that are due to calve during the calendar year in which the assessment is paid.
 - a. The Inventory the WHR Breeder receives November 1 from the ASA will include all females that turn 20 months of age in calendar year the assessment is due. (Breeders have option to remove young first time females from inventory if they will not calve in assessment year see "3b" below.)
 - b. Any young female that will not calve in the calendar year and the WHR Breeder marks as 51 "too young to breed" will not be charged an assessment fee for that year, it will remain active and can be added the next year with no penalty.
 - c. A reactivation enrollment fee will be charged for females removed from an inventory and are needed to be re-enrolled in a breeder's inventory. Example: (assessment fee paid in 2013 not paid in 2014 and re-enrolled in 2015 would be charged a fee of \$50.00)

WHR (Whole Herd Reporting) Breeder Rules and Fees as of January 1, 2016

- 1) WHR Breeders receive EPDs on all qualified animals. WHR is a program for performance data to be turned in on every cow's calf in the breeder's inventory for EPDs to have full value of performance data. WHR Breeders are enrolling the cow for activity on said calf born in the calendar year the assessment fee is paid. The assessment fees also include the processing of performance data, ultra sound data, carcass data and genomic data.
- 2) Inventories will be available online or mailed upon request to WHR Breeders November 1st each year. The breeder will update their inventory and submit online or mail in to ASA. Inventories paid in full by December 31 before the calendar year the assessment is due will receive a 20% discount, per assessed female. Inventory and full payment is due by March 1 of calendar year in which the WHR assessment is due.
 - a. The WHR Breeder has to turn in their inventory before the invoice for the total herd assessment is created at ASA.
- 4) The resulting calf from an enrolled female in WHR is allowed to be registered for free if the registration is completed before the calf is 12 months old.
- 5) Donor cows that are enrolled on a WHR inventory will be given either a free registration on their natural calf or ½ price of a regular registration fee on an ET calf, whichever is recorded first in the calendar year. After that any natural calf will get ½ price of a regular registration fee and all regular registrations fees will apply to any ET calf.
- 6) Registered Shorthorn and ShorthornPlus cows that are used as recipients that are enrolled in a WHR inventory will be given either a free registration on their natural calf or ½ price of a regular registration fee on an ET calf.
- 7) The resulting natural calf from a WHR enrolled female will get one free transfer if transfer is completed within 60 days from date of sale.
- 8) Females enrolled in WHR receive one free transfer for her, if transfer is completed within 60 days from date of sale.
- 9) WHR Breeders receive waived Herd Book acceptance fees.
- 10) WHR Breeders receive website link free under Breeders link on ASA website.
- 11) WHR Breeders receive waived initial entry fees. (Commercial and/or foundation animals registered with another breed).
- 12) WHR Breeders receive waived multiple transfer fees completed less than 60 days from date of sale.
- 13) The assessment fee is attached to the female for the calendar year; therefore cows that have had their assessment paid by a WHR breeder and sold to another WHR breeder will be part of the purchaser's WHR inventory. (Breeders should note when a cow is transferred and or calf registered the waived fees for that female may have been used previously to entering the purchaser's inventory.)
- 14) WHR breeders can add a purchased animal (from TOC Breeder) to their WHR inventory for the same per cow assessment fee they initially paid on their WHR inventory for that calendar year.



SHORTHORN ORIGIN

The Shorthorn breed originated on the Northeastern coast of England in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, and Lincoln. The first real development of the breed occurred in the valley of the Tees River about 1600. The large framed cattle that inhabited this fertile valley became known as Teeswater cattle. The breed later spread to Scotland and then to America in 1783. When first brought to Virginia, the breed had attained the name Durham. It was the first improved breed to be imported into the new world and the qualities the animal possessed made it in great demand and its influence spread rapidly across America. Shorthorns were popular with America's early settlers. They valued this breed for meat and milk and found Shorthorns a willing power for the wagon and plow. The breed followed pioneer wagons across the Great Plains and into the far West. By 1854, Midwestern farmers had begun direct importations from Scotland, concentrating their efforts on Shorthorns strictly for beef production. Even in its early history, the breed was recognized because of its ability to adapt. It could be easily bred with the Spanish breed, Longhorns, brought in earlier by conquistadors. These early animals fit neatly in the time period to meet demand and needs during the early development of the beef cattle industry. Although Shorthorns came first, in the 1870's breeders discovered 'natural hornless' cattle occurring from time-to-time in horned herds. Thus, Polled Shorthorns were discovered and were the first major beef breed to be developed in the United States, having gained its origin in 1881 in Minnesota. Polled Shorthorns possess the same qualities for adaptability, mothering ability, reproductive performance, good disposition, feed conversion, longevity, and popularity as their horned counterparts.

THE BREED IN THE U.S.

The ASA is one of the oldest American breed organizations in existence today. In 1822, the first herd book recorded established by Shorthorn breeders was called the Coates Herd Book. In 1846 The American Shorthorn Herd Book was the first to be published in this country for any breed, with the formation of the American Shorthorn Association (ASA) following 26 years later in 1872. Breeders from nine states formulated the organization, wishing to provide a service for its members and a way to record ancestry through the registration of Shorthorns. Today the ASA has an Appendix Registry (AR) program, which includes ShorthornPlus and Durham Red registered cattle, which has been ongoing since 1973 with the intent to promote and verify Shorthorn influence in commercial production. This program has strengthened the Shorthorn influence by increasing numbers and providing additional germ plasm through the use of related and non-related breeds. The ASA is the only British breed with an ongoing Appendix program documenting the influence of related and non-related breeds in the breed registry. The ASA records approximately 15,000 animals each year. More than 30,000 head are maintained in the association's whole herd registry. The current membership is in excess of 2,500 adult members, with more than 4,000 juniors on the membership roll.



American Shorthorn Association

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SIRE SUMMARY

The Shorthorn Sire Summary is produced after each spring and fall EPD evaluation. The Shorthorn Sire Summary contains the most current and up to date information on active bulls in the Shorthorn Breed. The summary is broken down into two different sire listings. The Young Sire Listing includes bulls that were born after July 1, 2012 and had at least one calf recorded after July 1, 2013. The Progeny Tested Sire Listing includes bulls that are under 10 years of age with a Weaning Weight accuracy of .3 or higher and have had a calf recorded after July 1, 2013. Also included in the Sire Summary are Percentile Rankings, Genetic Trends and Trait Leaders. Trait Leaders are from the Progeny Tested Sire Listing and must have an accuracy of .5 or better for each trait, a bull designated with an (*) under a specific trait indicates a bull in the top 25.

GREAT STATE FEEDOUT

The Great State Feedout (GSF) is a retained ownership program that was founded by the ASA in 2009, the main goal of the GSF is to allow Shorthorn breeders to retain ownership and showcase the value of Shorthorn genetics in a commercial feedlot setting. Since its inception over 1,000 head of Shorthorn influenced steers and heifers have been fed with complete gain and carcass data collected. This data is included in the Shorthorn Genetic Evaluation to increase the accuracy and predictability of Shorthorn carcass EPDs. The cattle are fed through the Tri-County Steer Carcass Futurity in Lewis, Iowa. Multiple delivery dates are available throughout the year to suit all ages of cattle.

CARCASS ULTRASOUND

The American Shorthorn Association encourages its members to collect carcass ultrasound measurements on all yearling Shorthorn cattle. Ultrasound is the best way to gather substantial carcass data on Shorthorn cattle it is very beneficial to scan bulls and all replacement heifers that are being put back into the herd. Bulls must be between 320-440 days of age and females between 320-460 days of age, animals scanned within the proper age windows will be included in the Shorthorn Genetic Evaluation. To locate a technician in your area please refer to the list of Certified Ultrasound Guidelines Council members at www.ultrasoundbeef.com.

SHORTHORN CALVING EASE SCORES

The American Shorthorn Association collects six calving ease scores with four of the scores directly contributing to Calving Ease Direct (CED) and Calving Ease Maternal (CEM) EPDs. Calving ease scores should be recorded at birth or shortly after in addition to birth weight. Calving ease records will allow breeders to identify problem bulls or bulls that excel for calving ease.

Calving Ease Scores

1 – Unassisted or Unobserved

2 – Easy Pull

3 – Hard Pull – mechanical assistance used

4 – Cesarean section or other surgery

5 – Malpresentation – breech, upside down, head back, etc.

Calving ease score of 5 does not contribute to EPDs

6 – Stillborn – only use this score if the calf is an early term abortion.

Calving ease score of 6 does not contribute to EPDs

AGE WINDOWS

Weaning Weight	160 - 250 days
Yearling Weight.....	320 - 410 days
Carcass Data	320 - 430 days
Ultrasound Bulls.....	320 - 440 days
Ultrasound Heifers	320 - 460 days
Ultrasound Steers.....	320 - 460 days

SHORTHORN DISPOSITION SCORING

Disposition is a moderately heritable trait, and selection over time can improve your herd. Why should this be important to me? For many producers disposition is becoming more and more important when selecting genetics to add to their herd. Half of the trait comes from the sire and dam, the other part of the equation is that disposition can be influenced by previous management or environmental situations. With the average age of cattlemen increasing each year, it makes sense that disposition is becoming more of a convenience trait that is just as important as feet and legs or udder quality. Calmer cattle are safer to handle and easier on your facilities at working time, but there are several other advantages for cow-calf producers or someone retaining ownership in the feedlot. In the feedlot calm cattle gain faster and offer more desirable carcasses. Wild or excitable cattle typically come into a feedlot lighter and weigh less when leaving compared to their calmer contemporaries. Docile cattle are also pulled less for sickness. For the cow-calf producer calmer cows have shown the ability to breed back faster both artificially and naturally.

BIF DISPOSITION SCORING GUIDELINES

With the Digital Beef Registry association members are now able to record disposition scores on their cattle at different times throughout the year. Cows should be disposition scored at calving time and the resulting cow score should be recorded in the birth entry screen in the temper box. Calves should be disposition scored when collecting weaning and yearling weights, the disposition scores must be submitted at the same time weaning and yearling weights are entered in the temper box. Below are the 6 Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) Scores that association members need to use when scoring cattle.

Score 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.

Score 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.

Score 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.

Score 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.

Score 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.

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

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT EXPECTED PROGENY DIFFERENCES

What are EPDs?

EPD stands for Expected Progeny Differences and are exactly what the name implies, the expected differences in the performance of progeny when compared to other animals of the same breed whose EPDs were calculated in the same analysis. EPDs are calculated using different performance data from the individuals' pedigree, progeny and individual performance. The actual number value of the EPD has no real significance as EPDs are meant to be used on a comparative basis. For example, a sire with a +2.0 birth weight EPD will be expected to produce calves that are 2.0 pounds heavier on average than a sire with a 0.0 birth weight EPD. The American Shorthorn Association offers eleven different EPDs on animals recorded in their herd book in addition to calculating three \$Value indexes. These EPDs are recalculated and updated twice a year (spring and fall). Below is a brief explanation of each EPD and \$Value.

Calving Ease Direct (CED) – The most important EPD in sire selection for use on heifers. This value is expressed as a percent of unassisted births; the more positive a number is the more desirable.

Calving Ease Maternal (CEM) – If planning to retain daughters from a particular bull then CEM is very important. The value is expressed as a percent of unassisted births; CEM reflects a bull's ability to sire daughters who calve unassisted. The more positive a number is the more desirable.

Birth Weight (BW) – an indicator of birth weight and calving ease. Larger BW EPDs typically, but not always indicate more calving difficulty.

Weaning Weight (WW) – an indicator of growth from birth to weaning measured from adjusted 205 day weights.

Yearling Weight (YW) – an indicator of growth from birth to one year of age measured from adjusted 365 day weights.

Milk (MK) – measured in pounds of calf attributed to milk at weaning.

Total Maternal (TM) – a combination of weaning and milk EPDs this number expresses a cow's ability to bring in a heavier calf at weaning.

Carcass Weight (CW) – expressed in pounds as a predictor of the differences in hot carcass weight of a sire's progeny compared to progeny of other sires.

Marbling Score (MB) – evaluation of intramuscular fat deposition in the ribeye as expressed in USDA numeric marbling scores. Higher values indicate genetics that are expected to marble and have a higher quality grade.

Backfat (FT) – measured between the 12th and 13th ribs and expressed in inches.

Ribeye Area (REA) – expressed in units of square inches and offers genetic differences in muscularity at the 12th rib.

Calving Ease Direct (\$CEZ) - This index assumes a bull will only be mated to heifers, not cows. The potential profitability of the sire is measured by the incidence of live calves at birth. Moderate mature size is also emphasized in the index, but performance is not a priority.

British Maternal Index (\$BMI) - This multi-trait selection index attempts to measure a bull's potential profitability when complimenting the British cow base (Angus, Red Angus, Hereford, etc.). Shorthorn females can likewise be gauged at adding value to British or British-composite bulls of other breeds. A balance of growth and carcass traits is desired with a strong maternal component aimed at optimum reproductive efficiency and cow longevity.

Feedlot (\$F) - \$Feedlot places strong emphasis on growth and carcass traits. This multi-trait index assumes the sire will be mated to a mix of heifers and cows and attempts to measure profitability when progeny are sold on the fed market. On the female side, mature size should be monitored closely when selecting for \$F.

What is accuracy and how do I use it?

Accuracy is the strength of a particular EPD or the confidence one can place on an EPD. Accuracies range from 0-.99 and are an indication how much an EPD can change. As the accuracy approaches 1 the probability of the EPD dramatically changing decreases. Higher accuracy individuals have more performance data reported from progeny and relatives. For example, if you were selecting between two bulls to use on heifers that both have a birth weight EPD of +.1, but one sire has a high accuracy of .90 and the other has a low accuracy of .30; we would have more confidence that the sire with the .90 accuracy would be more apt to sire low birth weight calves.

Accuracy rules of thumb

Low (less than .40) – unreliable, but still best guess

Low/Medium (.40 - .60) – still some possible change.

Medium/High (.60 - .80) – reliable use with fair confidence.

High (greater than .80) – little degree for change, use with confidence.

What is a contemporary group?

Contemporary groups are truly the cornerstone of any genetic evaluation. Contemporary groups are defined as animals of the same breed composition, sex and similar age, which are raised under the same management conditions until the time of measurement. EPDs are calculated based on the differences reported among animals in the same contemporary groups. The following paragraphs outline a few cardinal rules to follow when establishing contemporary groups.

Rule #1: It Takes Two.

The basis of genetic evaluation is a comparison of animals given the same environmental opportunities. No matter how proud you may be of your top animal, his/her performance information has no value by itself and no impact on the EPDs of the elite animal; his/her sire or dam, relatives, etc. Individual animals need at least one other pen mate with which to compare. As the number of animals in a contemporary group goes up, the power of the information increases. In turn, EPDs will change at a faster rate and EPD accuracies will increase, moving cattle closer to their "true" genetic estimate.

Rule #2: Contemporary Groups Never Get Larger.

As cattle age, breeders make decisions that determine the fate of each calf in the herd. In many cases, the decision is performance based, keeping the faster growing genetics back in the herd. Contemporary groups are established at birth on the original farm or ranch where the calf was born. Purchased cattle obviously come from different operations, so they can never be contemporaries of your own home-raised progeny. Even if animals are fed in the same pen since weaning, their environmental opportunities (and their mother's) were different prior to that, potentially affecting performance traits. In the complex matrix of performance records, herd of origin is the first limiting step in determining contemporary groups. As a result, any weaning and yearling data collected can dramatically influence the EPD profile of sires and dams.

Rule #3: The Bad Ones Make the Good Ones Better.

This statement seems like an oxymoron of sorts, but the disadvantages of selective reporting cannot be made clearer. Many breeds are migrating to a performance system that mirrors the ASA Whole Herd Reporting (WHR) system. This system encourages breeders to submit ALL records for their calf drop, creating a data set that is a much truer reflection of the herd's genetic value. Reporting only calves that remain in the herd skews data and actually hurts the resulting EPDs of the most elite progeny. The example below shows the pit falls of selective reporting weaning weight in a group of calves.

Calf	ADJ. 205 WW	Only The Top Calves Reported Ratio	All Calves Reported Ratio
1	475	-	89
2	490	-	85
3	500	-	87
4	525	-	91
5	530	-	92
6	575	89	100
7	625	97	109
8	650	101	113
9	675	105	117
10	700	109	122

Can I compare EPDs of different breeds?

Until recently EPDs of different breeds of cattle could not be compared directly because each breed had different baselines and points of reference. This has changed in recent years as breed associations have switched to the multi-breed genetic evaluation conducted by International Genetic Solutions (IGS). IGS is the largest multi-breed genetic evaluation in the world with a database of over 16,000,000 animals with 400,000+ animals added annually to its database. IGS is a collaboration of 12 different breed associations across the U.S. and Canada. The American Shorthorn Association has been a part of this progressive group of associations since 2014. Shorthorn EPDs can be compared directly to the following breeds of cattle: Canadian Angus, Canadian Shorthorn, Chianina, Gelbvieh, Limousin, Maine-Anjou, Red Angus and Simmental.

If you have additional questions about the ASA or EPDs, please contact:

Jake Alden – Field Services E-mail: jake@shorthorn.org
 Phone: (402) 660-9048



UDDER SCORES

With the Digital Beef Registry the ASA has now launched the collection of udder scores. The scores are simple with 9 being ideal and 1 is undesirable, cow should be scored within 24 of calving. Below are the scores and a picture of each score.

UDDER SUSPENSION		
SCORE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
9	Very Tight	
7	Tight	
5	Intermediate/Moderate	
3	Pendulous	
1	Very Pendulous/Broken Floor	

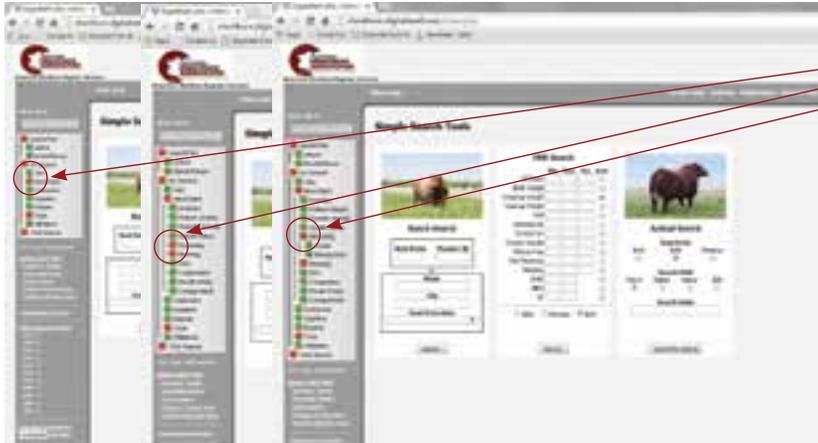
TEAT SIZE		
SCORE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
9	Very Small	
7	Small	
5	Intermediate/Moderate	
3	Large	
1	Very Large/Balloon-Shaped	

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HOW TO REGISTER CALVES ONLINE WITH THE NEW DIGITAL BEEF PLATFORM

1 Login

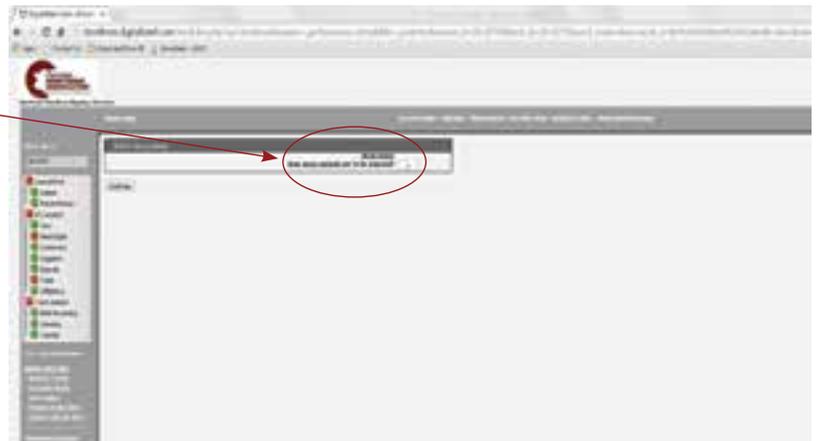
To log into the online Breed Registry system, go to shorthorn.digitalbeef.com or go to www.shorthorn.org and click on the Online Breed Registry link. Enter your username (member number) and password. Your password will remain the same from the old registry system. If you do not know your username or password or do not currently have an online account set up please email info@shorthorn.org or call the office at 816-599-7777.

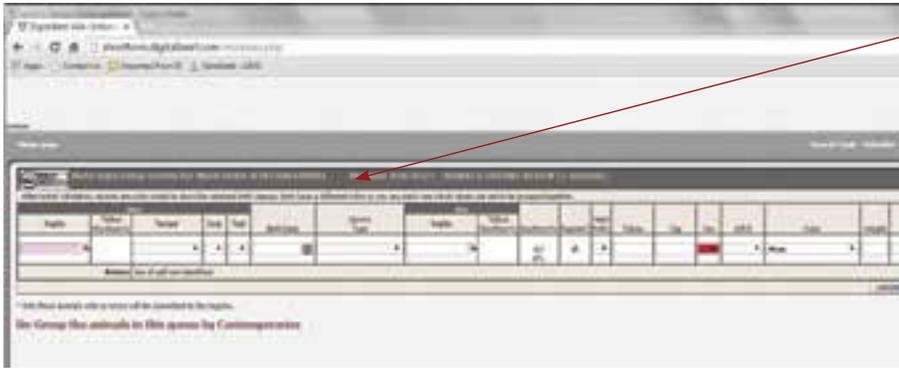


Once you are logged in use the navigation menu on the left to click on Herd Management and then click on Recording and Calves. Please note buttons in Red can be expanded and have additional options below.

3 Calves Creating Work Order

After clicking Calves a work order will be opened with a blank for the number of calves you would like to record. Fill in the number of calves in your work order and click continue.





4

Blank Birth Record Form

Fill in the desired birth information for the calves you would like to record. For a brief explanation of each column heading click page guide on the top right corner of the screen. If you do not wish to register your animal and only record it for performance purposes uncheck the Register Box?. Unregistered animals can be registered at a later date.

5

Filled In Birth Form

Once the desired birth information has been recorded click Validate located at the bottom of the screen in the center. This checks the data for errors and saves the data so you can complete the work order at a later date.



6

After Validate Is Clicked

After clicking validate the system checks the data for errors. If there are no errors present click Commit to Registry. If errors are present correct the errors and then click re-validate. You must click Commit to Registry for the data to be submitted to the ASA Registry.



7

Completed Birth Record

Once the calves have been committed to the registry a birth report will be automatically generated. A Weaning Worksheet can be printed by clicking Generate Worksheet for Animals Listed Below.



TRANSFERRING CATTLE

1. To make an Animal Transfer Entry Form go to My Account > Herd Mgmt > Transfer Animals. (Located on the left hand menu)

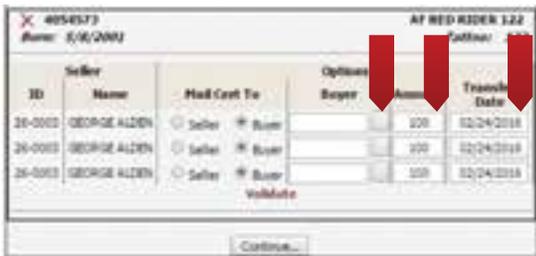
2. To select animals from your herd to transfer click **Choose from my animals**. A pop-up box will open that contains your active bulls, females and steers.

3. Click on the box next to each animal you would like to transfer and the animal will be added to the transfer entry form. Close the pop-up box once you have added all of the animals to the transfer entry form.

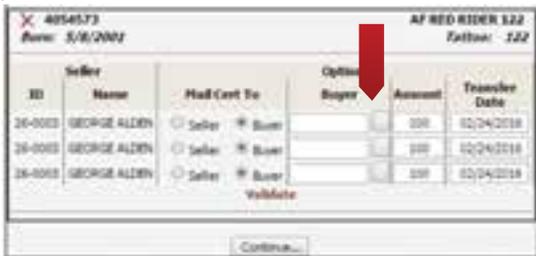


4. If you know the membership number for the person you are transferring the animal to enter the member number, percentage of the animal you wish to transfer and the transfer date.

- Do not enter the percentage sign after the number.
- If you are only transferring to one person you only need to fill out the top line.



5. If you don't know the membership number that you are transferring to, click the small white box next to the buyer box to conduct a search by zip code. Enter the zip code of the buyer and then click **Find Profiles**.



6. Select the desired buyer from the list, if the buyer is not listed create a new profile by click **Create New Profile** located at the very bottom of the listed names. Please look closely at the buyer list before creating a new profile to avoid duplicates in the registry.

7. Enter the new buyer information and click **Run Standardization** to verify the address, then click **Save Profile**.



8. Once you have Saved Profile, you will need to click the small white box again and the member will be in the list of members to choose from. Once you click on the member their member number will appear in the option buyers box.

9. Once all of the information for the new buyer is filled out (percentage and transfer date) click **Validate**, if everything is correct there will be a green check mark and you can then click **Continue**.



9. Once all of the information for the new buyer is filled out (percentage and transfer date) click **Validate**, if everything is correct there will be a green check mark and you can then click **Continue**.

ENTERING BREEDING INFORMATION

10. If the animal is bred **Before you click Continue** you will click **Enter/Verify Breeding** to enter the breeding information on the female.

11. Once the breeding information is entered you will need to click **Validate** for each bull that is entered.

12. If all breeding information is entered, you can then click **Continue** to complete the transfer.

RECORDING WEANING WEIGHTS

(Valid weaning range is from 160 days to 250 days)

Once your animals are registered to enter weaning weights start by:

- 1) Go to the Inventory Tab located under **My Account > Herd Mgmt > Inventory**.
- 2) On the WHR Inventory page click the **Calf Crop** Tab.
- 3) You are able to **Switch Year** based on what calf crop year you are wanting to enter weaning weights on.
- 4) Look at the wean column, any animal that has an empty box is old enough to record a weaning weight on. Check the box for each animal you would like to add to the weaning work queue.
- 5) Go to the weaning work queue located at the bottom of left menu under **Work Queues > Weaning**.
- 6) Select the desired weaning queue.
- 7) Enter weaning information (* indicates a required field)
 - a. Sex – bulls can be changed to steers at this time
 - b. Weaning Date *
 - c. Weaning Weight *
 - d. Calf Temperament Score
 - e. Hip Height
 - f. Management – **this should only be filled out if the calf should be in a different contemporary group**
 - g. Feed
 - h. Status
 - i. Dam Status
 - j. Dam Weight
 - k. Dam Hip Height
 - l. Dam Body Condition Score
- 8) Once all of the calf information has been added click **Validate** located at the bottom of the screen in the center. Clicking Validate saves the data and allows you to complete the information at a later date.
 - a. Clicking Validate also checks the data for any errors. If any errors are present, the error will be below each individual animal.
- 9) Correct any errors and then **Re-Validate**.
- 10) Click **Commit to Registry**. You must commit to registry in order for the data to be submitted to the ASA Registry.
- 11) A weaning report will automatically be generated that lists all of the data and ratios on the calves recorded.

RECORDING YEARLING WEIGHTS

(Valid yearling range is 320 days to 410 days)

Once your animals are registered and weaning weights are recorded:

- 1) Go to the Inventory Tab located under **My Account > Herd Mgmt > Inventory**.
- 2) On the WHR Inventory page click the **Calf Crop** Tab.
- 3) You are able to **Switch Year** based on what calf crop year you are wanting to enter yearling weights on.
- 4) Look at the yearling column, any animal that has an empty box is old enough to record a yearling weight on. Check the box for each animal you would like to add to the yearling work queue.
- 5) Go to the yearling work queue located at the bottom of the left menu under **Work Queues > Yearling**.
- 6) Select the desired yearling queue.
- 7) Enter yearling information (* indicates a required field)
 - a. Sex – bulls can be changed to steers at this time
 - b. Yearling Weight Date *
 - c. Yearling Weight *
 - d. Temperament Score
 - e. Hip Height
 - f. Scrotal for Bulls
 - g. Pelvic Width
 - h. Pelvic Height
 - i. Management- **this should only be filled out if the calf should be in a different contemporary group**
 - j. Feed
 - k. Preliminary Calving Season for Females
- 8) Once all the calf information has been added click **Validate** located at the bottom of the screen in the center. Clicking Validate saves the data and allows you to complete the information at a later date.
 - a. Clicking Validate also checks the data for any errors. If any errors are present, the error will be below each individual animal.
- 9) Correct any errors and then **Re-Validate**.
- 10) Click **Commit to Registry**. You must commit to registry in order for the data to be submitted to the ASA Registry.
- 11) A yearling report will automatically be generated that lists all of the data and ratios on the calves recorded.



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SHORTHORN COLORS

THE GUIDE TO DETERMINING THE COLOR OF SHORTHORN CATTLE



RED

The animal's body color is red. There is no white on the legs; however some white would be permissible on the underline in front or back of the navel. If the white ascends beyond the junction of the side(s) of the body and the underline of the body, then the animal is not considered to be red, but red with white marks. If the animal has white marks on the head, forehead or face, then it is considered to be red with white marks.

A red and white animal would be at least 30 percent red or white and the remaining 70 percent the opposite color. This may actually be red on white or white on red and in essence gives a splotching or spotting effect to the red and white coat color. The color present in the lesser amount would be found above the juncture of the side(s) and underline on one or both sides of the body.

This animal would basically have a red body with white marks above the juncture of the underline and side(s) and / or white marks on one or more legs. If white marks are found on the head forehead, or face the animal is considered to be red with white marks.

A roan animal has an intermingling of red and white hair over the entire body giving it a mixing or roaning effect. Dark roans have more red than white hair in the mixing effect and light roans have more white hair than red hair in the mixing effect. Redneck roans have basically a red neck, head and front end and the remainder of the body is very light roan or shows a preponderance of white hair versus red.

A white animal should be white from head to toe. This animal usually possesses darker (red) hairs around the nostrils, perhaps the eye sockets and especially in the ears, around the tips of the ears and in the bush of the tail.

RED & WHITE



RED WITH WHITE MARKS



ROAN



WHITE



ASA BLOOD DETERMINATION CHART

	Initial	1/4 25%	5/16 31.25%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%	13/16 81.25%	7/8 87.5%	Purebred 15/16 or higher 93.75%
Initial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/4 25%	1/4 25%	5/16 31.25%	5/16 31.25%	3/8 37.5%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%
1/4 25%	N/A	1/4 25%	1/4 25%	5/16 31.25%	5/16 31.25%	3/8 37.5%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%
5/16 31.25%	N/A	1/4 25%	5/16 31.25%	5/16 31.25%	3/8 37.5%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	11/16 68.25%
3/8 37.5%	N/A	5/16 31.25%	5/16 31.25%	3/8 37.5%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%
7/16 43.75%	N/A	5/16 31.25%	3/8 37.5%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%
1/2 50%	1/4 25%	3/8 37.5%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%
9/16 56.25%	1/4 25%	3/8 37.5%	7/16 43.75%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%
5/8 62.50%	5/16 31.25%	7/16 43.75%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%	13/16 81.25%
11/16 68.25%	5/16 31.25%	7/16 43.75%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%	3/4 75%	13/16 81.25%
3/4 75%	3/8 37.5%	1/2 50%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%	3/4 75%	13/16 81.25%	7/8 87.50%
13/16 81.25%	3/8 37.5%	1/2 50%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%	3/4 75%	13/16 81.25%	13/16 81.25%	7/8 87.50%
7/8 87.5%	7/16 43.75%	9/16 56.25%	9/16 56.25%	5/8 62.50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%	3/4 75%	13/16 81.25%	13/16 81.25%	7/8 87.50%	Purebred 15/16 93.75%
Purebred 15/16 or higher 93.75%	1/2 50%	5/8 62.50%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	11/16 68.25%	3/4 75%	3/4 75%	13/16 81.25%	13/16 81.25%	13/16 81.25%	7/8 87.50%	Purebred 15/16 93.75%	Purebred 100%

Initial entry includes animals less than 1/4 Shorthorn blood

An animal is considered to be a Purebred if they have 15/16 or more Shorthorn blood. If an animal has less than 15/16 but at least a 1/4 Shorthorn blood they are considered a ShorthornPlus.

Purebred animals will receive a red registration certificate ShorthornPlus animals will receive a green registration certificate

Durham Red animals will receive a purple certificate once all information is complete. The Durham Red breed composition will consist of no less than 25% and up to 75% Shorthorn blood with the remainder coming from Red Angus. Durham Reds must be red in color. The Program does not allow blood from a third breed or of unknown breed compositions.

ShorthornPlus animals black in color will never become

Purebred Shorthorns regardless of the percentage they reach.

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NATIONAL & REGIONAL SHOWS

New – 5 National Shows

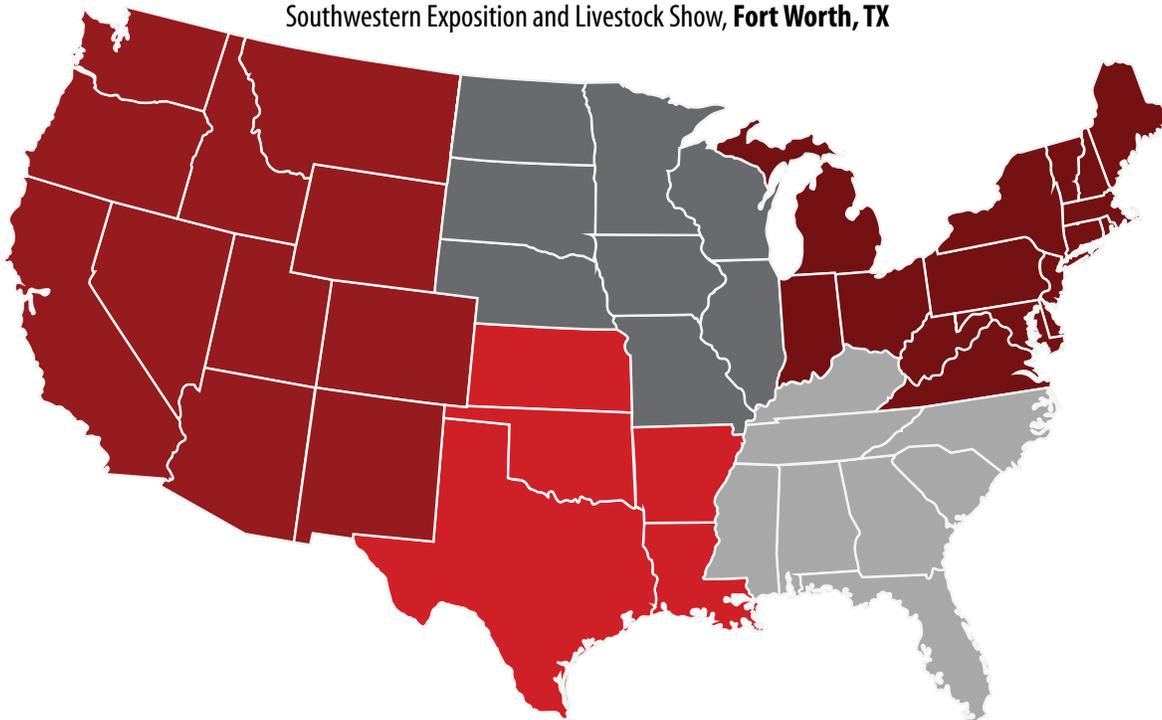
North American Livestock Exposition, **Louisville, KY**

National Western Stock Show, **Denver, CO**

Keystone International Livestock Exposition, **Harrisburg, PA**

American Royal Livestock Show, **Kansas City, MO**

Southwestern Exposition and Livestock Show, **Fort Worth, TX**



REGION 1: NORTHEAST

Connecticut
Delaware
Indiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia

REGION 2: SOUTHEAST

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

REGION 3: NORTH CENTRAL

Illinois
Iowa
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota
Wisconsin

REGION 4: SOUTH CENTRAL

Arkansas
Kansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

REGION 5: WEST

Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

Regional Division Awards for Each Region

- Regional Junior Bull & Heifer Calf of the Year
- Regional Senior Bull & Heifer Calf of the Year
- Regional Yearling Bull & Heifer Calf of the Year
- Regional Cow/calf of the Year
- Regional 2 Year Old Bull of the Year

Regional Bull and Female for Each Region

- Region # Show Bull of the Year
- Region # Show Female of the Year

National Show Awards

5 National Shows (identified above)

- National Show Bull of the Year
- National Show Heifer of the Year

All awards will be presented at the Annual Meeting

www.shorthorn.org

SCHOLARSHIPS

Each year, there are several scholarships sponsored by The Shorthorn Foundation as well as the American Shorthorn Association (ASA) available to American Junior Shorthorn Association (AJSA) members. The ASA and the Foundation find offering college support to the youth of the association is very important as they are a part of the future of the industry and the Shorthorn breed.

AJSA members are eligible to apply for one of eight different college scholarship programs: Mike Dugdale Memorial Scholarship, John C. "Jack" Ragsdale Scholarship, Don Longley Memorial Scholarship (4), Lyle and Katharyn DeWitt Memorial Scholarship, Jesse M. & Jennie S. Duckett Memorial Scholarship, Charles B. "Chuck" Leemon Memorial Scholarship, and the John Miller Scholarship.

Mike Dugdale Memorial Scholarship

The \$1,000 Dugdale Scholarship is awarded to a collegiate upperclassman who is an active AJSA member with a sincere interest in bettering the beef cattle industry after college.

John C. "Jack" Ragsdale Scholarship

The \$1,000 Jack Ragsdale Scholarship is awarded to a high school senior or college freshman who is an active AJSA member with a sincere interest in learning how to evaluate livestock and an appreciation for the purebred livestock industry.

Don Longley Memorial Scholarship

Each year four \$1,000 Longley Memorial Scholarships are awarded. The scholarships are sponsored by The Shorthorn Foundation and awarded to high school seniors or college freshmen based upon Shorthorn involvement, grades, need, and participation in other activities.

Lyle & Katharyn DeWitt Memorial Scholarship

The one \$1,000 Lyle and Katharyn DeWitt Memorial Scholarship is sponsored by The Shorthorn Foundation and awarded to high school seniors or college freshmen based upon Shorthorn involvement, grades, need, and participation in other activities.

Jesse M. & Jennie S. Duckett Memorial Scholarship

The one \$1,000 Jesse M. & Jennie S. Duckett Memorial Scholarship is sponsored by The Shorthorn Foundation and awarded to high school seniors or college freshmen based upon the applicants' involvement in Agriculture, educational background, ACT scores, and high school and/or college GPA.



Charles B. "Chuck" Leemon Memorial Scholarship

Applicants may also apply for any ONE other scholarship offered.

The one \$2,500 Charles B. "Chuck" Leemon Memorial Scholarship is sponsored by the family of Chuck Leemon in cooperation with The Shorthorn Foundation and awarded to a college student based upon the applicants' involvement, future goals and career plans in Agriculture, college GPA, and character references.

Jared & Justin Bedwell Memorial Scholarship

Applicants may also apply for any other scholarship offered.

The one \$1,000 Jared & Justin Bedwell Memorial Scholarship is sponsored by the family of Jared & Justin Bedwell in cooperation with The Shorthorn Foundation and awarded to a high school senior, college sophomore or college freshman based upon the applicants' involvement, future goals and career plans in Agriculture, college GPA, and character references.

John Miller Scholarship

Applicants may also apply for any ONE other scholarship offered.

One \$2,500 John Miller Scholarship is awarded to the collegiate upperclassman (including trade schools) who is an active AJSA member with an emphasis to be placed on the recipient having interest in making Shorthorns more viable in the commercial cattle industry.

Please note that scholarship candidates may only apply for ONE scholarship (unless otherwise noted) offered by The Shorthorn Foundation.



<https://www.facebook.com/americanjuniorshorthornassociation/>



Stay up-to-date on all junior shorthorn activities.

The Shorthorn Ambassador program is a joint effort of the ASA and the Shorthorn Society of Australia. Every other year a chosen participant will stay with Australian Shorthorn breeders and learn about rural Australia and the Shorthorn breed. The ASA will provide transportation to and from Australia for one AJSA member to visit the various Shorthorn operations. For 2013 and 2015 the David Down Youth Ambassador Memorial in conjunction with the Shorthorn Foundation will also contribute a \$1500 scholarship towards travel money. This opportunity is for individuals 18-25 years of age and must be a member of the AJSA or ASA. The selection for the ASA Australian Ambassador is held every other year (odd years).

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

Each summer the ASA seeks individuals interested in a full-time paid internship. Applications are open to any self-motivated, energetic, college student with an interest in an agriculture-related field after college. This is an outstanding opportunity to attain training and work experience in an association atmosphere. The interns assist with programs of the ASA and AJSA activities, such as the planning and execution of the National Junior Shorthorn Show & Youth Conference, including but not limited to press releases, creative design work, media contact, correspondence with planning committees, and data entry input and organization.

INTERNSHIPS

The National Shorthorn Lassies serves as the women's auxiliary of the American Shorthorn Association. Officially organized in 1956, Lassies encourage and extend the influence of Shorthorn Breeding, promote the interest of its membership, stimulate greater activity, and cultivate closer relationships. The Lassies also arrange exhibits at national shows, present awards, publicize the breed provide reception committees, and conduct activities that pertain to the National Queen contest and other promotional activities. National and Alternate Lassie Queen are selected at the North American International Livestock Expo and serve a one year term.

Shorthorn Lassies

This yearly award, presented by the the junior board, gives an award to Prospector aged exhibitors who went above and beyond throughout the week of Junior Nationals. This year's Red Coat Award recipients could be found participating in contests, working with their cattle, and helping other members all week long.

Red Coat Award

Every year the American Junior Shorthorn Association Board of Directors recognizes an individual for their dedication and support of the junior association with the Junior Appreciation Award.

Junior Appreciation Award

JUNIOR AWARDS





The EDGE newsletter, the official publication of the AJSA, is available once a year. It keeps members up-to-date with the current news and opportunities of the AJSA and contains additional information pertaining to the National Junior Show and Conference.

EDGE Newsletter

Each year, there are over 12 scholarships sponsored by The Shorthorn Foundation available to American Junior Shorthorn Association (AJSA) members. The AJSA and the Foundation find offering college support to the youth of the association of great importance, as they are the future of the industry and the Shorthorn breed. Refer to Scholarship page for more details.

Scholarships

REAL WORLD EXPERIENCE

- for juniors ages 15-21
- weekend event in the summer
- develop leadership skills for future
- new friendships
- experience a college campus
- expand knowledge on the current issues of the agricultural industry
- different location each year
- participation is not limited to Shorthorn juniors; anyone interested is encouraged to attend

KEY CONFERENCE

Knowledge Empowers Youth Conference



JUNIOR NATIONAL

- Q: What are the ages to be able to show at Junior National?
 A: The ages are 8-21 by January 1st of that current year.
- Q: What are the ages to be able to participate in contests at Junior National?
 A: The ages to do the contests are 5-21 by January 1st of that current year.
- Q: Do you have to be a junior member to participate at Junior National
 A: Yes you are required to be a member to participate at Junior National
- Q: What is the cost to be a Junior Member?
 A: Junior Membership is a one-time fee of \$75 that lasts until the end of the year of your 22nd Birthday
- Q: What are the ages to be a Junior Member?
 A: Birth-22 years of age.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS





- Purebred and ShorthornPlus
- Bulls, Heifers, Steers, Cow/Calf pairs
- Owned and Bred & Owned Shows
- Photography, poster, and arts contest
- Speech contest, salesmanship and quiz bowl
- Showmanship, judging and other contests

Junior Shorthorn enthusiasts from across the nation participate in the weeklong event not only with animals but also other activities. Other educational opportunities are provided by contests, workshops, youth conference sessions, and social functions held throughout the week.

NATIONAL JUNIOR SHOW & YOUTH CONFERENCE

The mission is to positively impact the leaders of tomorrow and today by committing themselves to the Shorthorn breed, its members and each other.

The AJSA is led by a team of nine outstanding individuals. Eligible seats are elected each summer during the Youth Conference by their peers to lead the organization and carry out activities, programs, and events for the association. This is an opportunity to learn about teamwork, responsibility and leadership.

BECOME A LEADER Board of Directors

- annual fundraiser each fall for the National Junior Shorthorn Association
- live auction
- Foundation Heifer donated by a Shorthorn breeder leads off the sale, followed by a line-up of other unique items

FUNDRAISING Help Support the Juniors

Mission
The AJSA strives to brighten the future of the Shorthorn breed by engaging its members in opportunities that develop character, promote valuable skills, and build life-long friendships.

The Shorthorn Family
Members of the AJSA enjoy being a part of one of the largest youth organizations in the beef industry. Since the association is member driven and led by a Junior Board of Directors, all Shorthorn juniors make a contribution to the future of the organization. Often acknowledged as "The Shorthorn Family," members are enthusiastic about helping each other and working together to improve the breed. Many states have active state junior associations who work on year-long projects and travel together to various Shorthorn functions.

History of the AJSA
History was made July 22, 1968 in Louisville, Ky., during the first National Shorthorn Youth conference when Mark Tracy of Boulder, Colo. was elected as the first president of the newly formed American Junior Shorthorn Association (AJSA). The National Shorthorn Youth Conferences have continued since, being held every summer in the states all across the US. The first National Junior Shorthorn Show was held in Springfield, Ill., in 1973. The two events merged into one week full of activities held simultaneously since 1981. Since these modest beginnings, the AJSA now boasts over 4,000 junior members from all across the US participating in one of the top junior beef programs available. Youth have opportunities available to them through this association that led to unprecedented careers not only in the agricultural industry, but the skills and lessons learned from a Shorthorn project can be easily adapted to careers in any industry.





MEMBERSHIP HANDBOOK

