

**Breeders
Reference Guide**



**Rules & Regulations
January 31, 2023**

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Rules & Regulations

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Information about British White Cattle

The American British White cow is of moderate size, 1000 to 1500 pounds. Bulls are from 1800 to 2300 pounds. They are smooth polled although an occasional "scur" will be observed. Scurred animals may be registered if the scur has not been removed. Both bulls and cows are very docile in nature. The cow udders are well set and tight with small black teats. Back lines are straight and strong with a slight slope to the tail head. The bull's scrotums are well shaped and large in size, a 38 to 42 cm circumference is not unusual in yearling bulls.

British Whites are a breed noted for fertility, calving ease, efficiency and trouble free. They have a lean and tender carcass with superior milking ability and hardiness.

The people who own British Whites swear by "em". They say she can't be beat to give you a live, healthy calf year after year. Owner after owner will tell you that the British White cow will give you more pounds of calf per acre than any other breed in existence. She will give those extra pounds at less cost and less trouble than other more recognized breeds. In talking with one owner who has run approximately seventy head of mama cows yearly for twenty years, he says he has assisted a total of only four or five calves in those 20 years. This includes heifers with their first calf.

They are known to be gentle with lots of milk. It is not unusual for an owner to take guests out to the pasture and walk among the cows and their babies without disturbing them. Veterinarians agree that this breed causes them less trouble "in the chute" to the point the vet even enjoys working 'em. That docility spills over into the feed lot where calm calves will fatten on less feed than a nervous calf.

The milk is there! In interviewing several breeders, they report that it is not unusual for their bull calves to average close to 600 pounds and heifers in the 550 pound category at weaning. These weights are on grass without creep. Birth weights in the 70 to 80 pound category is common among purebred British White calves.

Suggested Buyer/Seller Guidelines

1. You should understand the terms and conditions of the sale thoroughly before you buy registered British White Cattle.
2. Remember, a buyer is not authorized to register a purchased animal. An animal's first owner is, alone, authorized to register that animal, and so it is wise to see the animal's registration certificate before you purchase. If the animal you are purchasing is not registered, make sure the seller is actually planning to register that animal and then transfer it to you.
3. Instruct your seller how to transfer the registration papers to you. Record them in the name you plan to use as a member of the British White Cattle Association. For example, if your membership name is Smith British Whites don't have the papers transferred to "Bill Smith".
4. Check the ear tattoos of each animal you buy. They must match the tattoos on the registration certificate. Check them again when you receive the new registration certificates in your name. (flashlights are sometimes necessary)
5. Contact the seller if you fail to receive the transferred certificates within 30 days after purchase.
6. Learn the required animal health regulations for your area. Insist on any tests that may be required by state or federal.
7. Join the British White Cattle Association if you are not already a member.
8. Keep accurate records from the start. Your cattle and even your reputation as a seed stock producer can be no better than your records and the way that you keep them. Identify all calves at birth with an ear tag and or tattoo. Calves must be tattooed before they are registered. Permanently record ear tag numbers, breeding dates, calving dates, tattoos and parentage.
9. Register your calves as soon after birth as possible. Registration blanks are available from the BWCAA office.
10. When you sell a registered animal, you should transfer the certificate to the buyer. The transfer application is on the back of your certificate. It should be completed, signed and mailed to the BWCAA office along with the proper transfer fees. It is generally expected that the seller pays the transfer fees but you as the buyer should always confirm.

BREEDERS REFERENCE GUIDE

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Membership and Dues

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in British White cattle. There are three kinds of memberships available in the Association, Active Breeder, Junior and Associate.

1. Active Breeder.

This type of membership shall be available to an individual, a Corporation, a Partnership or any other legal entity. Initial membership fee shall be \$70.00 for the remainder of the first calendar year. Thereafter the annual dues shall be \$40.00 plus \$2.00 per head for each animal owned and registered that is 12 months old as of January 1 of said year, to be billed and due as of January 1 each year. Dues should be paid in a timely manner to prevent your name being deleted from the active member mailing list. Memberships will be considered lapsed if renewal dues are not paid by 12:01 AM on March 1. If allowed to lapse, penalty to be reinstated to active status will be \$70.00 plus current year herd fees. All reinstatements subject to board approval. Each active breeder who pays dues and herd fees, and if those dues and herd fees are paid up, will be entitled to one vote per membership at the annual meeting and any special meeting of the membership.

2. Junior Member.

A junior member shall be 18 years old and under, with the initial dues to join of \$5.00. (Effective 3/01/2015) To remain active \$5.00 plus herd fees must be paid for each calendar year thereafter. Upon reaching the age of 18 years the Junior membership may be converted to Active breeder status by paying the dues in effect at that time for that class of membership less the \$5.00 paid initially. Transfer fees involving active junior members of the BWCAA will be waived. (2/02/2015) There is no penalty to convert to the Active voting member status.

3. Associate Membership.

Available to any person or entity with an interest in helping to further the existence of this breed of cattle. Initial fee to join is \$25.00 and thereafter the calendar year annual dues shall be \$25.00. No voting privileges or registration rights go with this type of membership.

Active and Junior Members are eligible to register cattle at member rates. They may register and/or transfer cattle in only the title of ownership that appears on his/her Membership. An additional membership will be needed to register or transfer cattle in any other name. This will include other family members, other partners in a partnership or stockholders in a Corporation, etc.

The Board of Directors has the right to accept or reject all applications for membership. The Board of Directors also has the power to suspend or expel any member who acts in a way detrimental to the association or fails to comply with the rules and regulations of the Association. No membership fees shall be refunded as a result of such action.

A membership may be transferred to another maintaining the same breeder number and date, providing the application is made in writing. Such action shall be subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

Animal Name Change: Animals from other countries may not have their names changed from that on the certificate. The name of a United States born animal may be changed, provided it is done before any progeny are born to the subject animal. A written request must be submitted to the Association with the Certificate of Registration and the necessary fee. If a registered prefix was used in the original name, it must also be used as the prefix in any suggested change. Name change fee is \$50.00.

Registration of Animals

Up to date, thorough, and accurate breeder records are the key to accuracy in maintaining cattle registrations. Properly identifying and registering the cattle when they are young prevents many common errors and will save a considerable amount of money.

Applications for registration of animals must be typed or printed on forms prescribed and furnished by the Association. These forms may be obtained in reasonable numbers free of charge from the office at all times.

Animals and/or their progeny registered with another association that qualify as British White may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be registered as British White and recorded in the British White Herdbook. Any cattle showing British White characteristics that are unregistered will be considered another breed. To finalize such a request a breeder must surrender the original certificates to the BWCAA. If request is approved and animals recorded in the British White Herdbook, British White Certificates will be issued and returned in their place.

Horned/Polled/Scurred. Any horned animal, male or female does not qualify for registration. Only Polled or Scurred animals qualify. Scurs are defined as any horny growth not attached to the skull. An animal that has had the scurs removed does not qualify for registration.

Grading Up. The British White Cattle Association of America, in an endeavor to provide individual breeders with a means of better serving their customers within certain geographical areas, and as an economical method for new breeders to build a registered herd offers a grading up program

Half-Blood. An animal registered with the BWCAA at any level higher than Three-Quarter Blood when crossed with a commercial or other non BWCAA registered animal will produce a half-blood. Percentages are always rounded down so that a 3/4 bred to a 1/2 will produce 1/2 blood progeny. Exception, a half blood bull must have a registered pedigree on both his sire's and dam's side with one being a British White

Three-Quarter. An animal registered with the BWCAA at any level higher than Three Quarter Blood when crossed with a BWCAA registered Half Blood will produce a Three Quarter Blood.

Purebred. To be designated as a BWCAA registered purebred the animal must be seven-eighths blood (7/8) or higher. An animal registered with the BWCAA at any level higher than Three Quarter Blood when bred to a Three Quarter Blood or another animal that is also registered with the BWCAA at a higher level than Three Quarter Blood will produce Purebred Progeny. Purebred animals will be further graded or classified based on their number of complete generations of purebred ancestry recorded in the BWCAA herd book. An animal with five or more complete generations of purebred ancestry will be recognized as **American**

Fullblood. See charts in back of book on pages 16 and 17.

Animals previously qualified as “American Fullblood” with less than five generations of purebred ancestry are grandfathered in and recorded as American Fullblood (GF). For grading up purposes they will be considered the same as if they had five generations of purebred ancestry.

Animals previously qualified as “AAA Purebred” with less than four generations of purebred ancestry are grandfathered in and recorded as AAA Purebred (GF). For grading up purposes they will be considered the same as if they had four generations of purebred ancestry.

Animals previously qualified as “AA Purebred” with less than three generations of purebred ancestry are grandfathered in and recorded as AA Purebred (GF). For grading up purposes they will be considered the same as if they had three generations of purebred ancestry.

Any progeny that move up in grade due to their sire or dam being grandfathered in will also be designated as GF.

Recommendations for an American Fullblood.

Preferred Animal will be Standard Marked (White body with black or red points, including black ears, eyes, nose, feet, legs and teats) and have no scurs (defined as a horn like growth fastened only to the skin and not attached to the skull, an animal that has had scurs removed is considered to have been horned and is not eligible for registration).

It is highly recommended that all American Fullblood animals and their parents have a DNA profile on record with the BWCAA office. **DNA is required** on all A.I. sires, Embryo sires, Donor dams and progeny resulting from embryo transfer (E.T.). Parentage confirmation by DNA will enhance the value of any registered animal. If a DNA test is not done prior to an animals death and no material is available for DNA testing after death, then that animals progeny can never be parentage confirmed by DNA testing and may be considered less valuable.

Random DNA testing and/or inspection of any or all of any member’s cattle may be made at the discretion of the Association for purposes of determining parentage and qualifications of the animal/animals, (i.e. Standard Markings, etc.) Testing will be done at the convenience of the member and the overall cost will be absorbed by the Association. Continual lack of cooperation by the breeder in DNA testing and/or inspection will result in removal of the member from the Association.

Forms and instructions for DNA Testing are available from the BWCAA office.

Registration Certificates.

Registration certificates will be issued for all cattle recorded with the Association.

Identification. All animals must have a Permanent Positive identification, in the form of a Tattoo in at least one ear. It is recommended that the tattoo be placed in the left ear because the right ear is used by the veterinarian for the official calfhood brucellosis vaccination. The location or locations of the tattoo must be stated on the application for registration. The tattoo code should include your herd prefix and the tattoo number followed by the International year code. An example of how the tattoo should read would be ABC 10H, indicating bred by ABC, it was number 10 and was born in 1998. The table below shows the letters to be used in your tattoo system to designate the year of birth.

International Tattoo Code

**2013-A 2014-B 2015-C 2016-D 2017-E 2018-F 2019-G 2020-H 2021-J
2022-K 2023-L 2024-M 2025-N 2026-P 2027-R 2028-S 2029-T 2030-U
2031-W 2032-X 2033-Y 2034-Z 2035-A 2036-B**

Please note that not all letters of the alphabet are used due to the similarity between some numbers and some letters.

Herd Names, Herd Prefix/Letters and Tattoo

1. All members of the BWCAA and individuals or entities that want to register British White Cattle as non members, except Associate Members, must apply for and be assigned a Herd Prefix consisting of two to four letters of the alphabet. These herd letters will be recorded and reserved for the exclusive use of the owner and the same set of letters may not ever be assigned to another BWCAA member or breeder of British White Cattle.

2. It is an official requirement to register cattle with the BWCAA that the Herd Prefix be a part of the animal's permanent tattoo.

Each animal's permanent tattoo is to be placed in at least one ear and to include: The breeders Herd Prefix, a serial number and year code. An example of a tattoo for an animal born in ABC herd in 1998 would be: ABC 10H. ABC is the herd prefix, 10 is the serial number and H is the code letter for 1998.

3. All members of the BWCAA and individuals or entities that want to register British White Cattle as non members, except Associate Members, must apply for and be assigned a Herd Name. This Herd Name will be recorded and reserved for the exclusive use of it's owner and it may not ever be assigned to another BWCAA member or breeder of British White Cattle. In most cases, when requested, the herd name and herd prefix may be the same if desired. Check with the office if in question.

Herd Name example with the herd name being Woodbastwick. This herd name would be used as the first part of each animal's name when it is registered as in "Woodbastwick Marble". When filling out the application for registration be sure to include your Herd Name as the first name of the animal being registered.

An animal's name, including the herd name, should be limited to a maximum of 26 digits. (Spaces & punctuation marks count.) If the full 26 digits are used and the name is printed in all capital letters it may occasionally overlap the next field on the animal's registration certificate.

DNA and Genetic Testing. A **DNA profile is required** to be on file with the BWCAA office for A. I. sires, Embryo sires, Donor cows and progeny from embryo transplant. DNA forms and instructions are available from the BWCAA office. These forms must be filled out by the office as to the identity of the animal/animals to be DNA tested.

In the case of imported embryos and or bull semen a copy of the DNA parentage confirmation reports from the exporting country are acceptable along with a copy of the pedigree from their association or society herd book. British White Genetics imported into the United States for the first time after November 19, 2019, must include a karyotype test report from a certified lab indicating the absence of any 1:29 chromosome translocation. It will be the responsibility of the importing party to obtain this information. It must be on file in the BWCAA office for the resulting progeny to be eligible for registration in the BWCAA herd book.

Random DNA testing of any or all of any member's registered British White cattle may be made at the discretion of the Association if the need arises. Testing will be done at the convenience of the member and the cost will be absorbed by the Association. Continual lack of cooperation by the breeder in DNA testing will result in removal of the member from the Association.

Performance Information. Birth weight, adjusted 205 and 365 day weights and hip heights are recommended, however they are not required by the Association at this time. The basic standards for the industry as to when to take weights and measures are as follows:

Birth - immediately following birth of animal (See table on page 15).

Adj. 205 day weight - 160 to 250 days of age.

Adj. 365 day weight - 320 to 410 days of age.

Color Guidelines. (See pictures on page 17 in this publication) In an effort to preserve as many genetics as possible, progeny may be registered in three color categories, S-Standard Marked, O-Over Marked and U-Under Marked. Also in Association sponsored events where the cattle are displayed or paraded in front of the public it is recommended that the animals be kept as close to standard marked as possible.

The ideal and/or recommended color is white body with black or red points, i.e.- Black ears, eyes, nose (including upper & lower jaw), feet, legs, teats and anal area. This would be considered a **Standard Marked** animal.

An **Over Marked** animal would be from a solid black down to something less than about 25% coloring.

An **Under Marked** animal would be one that is almost totally white.

Member Responsibility. It is the responsibility of the member/breeder to state the color category on the registration application for registration of the animal. This may be spot checked by the Association at their discretion.

Standards of Quality. Ribs well sprung, long loin, females feminine in appearance, moderately boned in relation to weight, wide through the hooks, long between the hooks and pin bones. Udder well developed, not pendulous, teats well placed, of moderate size and pointing to the ground. This probably defines pretty close to a frame score five animal.

Multiple Births. When applying for registration of twins or multiple births or of one member thereof, the word “twin” or “multiple birth” must be shown (written) following the name of the animal on the application for registration, and the sex of the other twin or multiple given. Unless this is done, no application for registration of the other twin or multiple can be accepted. In births of twins or multiple births, a separate application must be submitted for each animal.

In cases of twins or multiple births of opposite sex, the females may be “tentatively” registered until proven a breeder, at which time the penalty fee for late registration shall be waived.

Progeny from Embryo Transplant. Parentage must be proven for registration of such cattle. This requires three DNA test reports, sire, dam and embryo offspring. In the case of imported embryos and or bull semen a copy of the DNA parentage confirmation reports from the exporting country are acceptable along with a copy of the pedigree from their association or society herd book. British White Genetics imported into the United States for the first time after November 19, 2019, must include a karyotype test report from a certified lab indicating the absence of any 1:29 chromosome translocation. It will be the responsibility of the importing party to obtain this information. It must be on file in the BWCAA office for the resulting progeny to be eligible for registration in the BWCAA herd book.

Progeny from Leased Bulls. If an owner leases a bull to another breeder he shall inform the Association of the inclusive dates of the lease agreement. The lessee will be allowed the right to sign registration applications for progeny conceived by the bull during the lease period.

Multiple Ownership of Bulls. The Multiple Owners should file in writing with the Association one or more designated representatives to sign for all matters in relation to their bull such as leases, A. I. etc.

Progeny from Artificial Insemination (AI). Progeny from A. I. are afforded the same registration rights as all other progeny providing the DNA test report for the A. I. sire is on file in the Association Office. If semen is collected strictly for herd use only by the owner of the sire, DNA is recommended but not required. If semen is to be used by any breeder other than the owner of the sire then DNA is required to make the progeny eligible for registration. The Association may, at its discretion, request DNA testing on any progeny to prove parentage.

On imported semen, a copy of the DNA parentage confirmation report from the exporting country will be accepted along with a copy of the pedigree. British White Genetics imported into the United States for the first time after November 19, 2019, must include a karyotype test report from a certified lab indicating the absence of any 1:29 chromosome translocation. It will be the responsibility of the importing party to obtain this information. It must be on file in the BWCAA office for the resulting progeny to be eligible for registration in the BWCAA herd book.

Correction of Certificates. All registration certificates should be checked by the member immediately upon receipt. Certificates with errors should be returned to the office for immediate correction. Corrections or changes necessary as a result of office errors will be made free of charge. Corrections or changes necessary as a result of applicant errors will be made at the expense of applicant. Any writing on

a certificate which alters recorded information, will invalidate the certificate and necessitate the issuance of a duplicate certificate at the regular cost to the holder. No alterations or changes of any kind can be allowed unless it is made by the Association office.

Duplicate Certificate. A duplicate certificate of registration can be obtained by submitting an affidavit from the owner that such certificate has been lost or destroyed and that if, and when found it will be returned to and become the property of the Association. There will be a small charge of \$10.00 for each duplicate certificate.

Extended Pedigree. You may order an extended pedigree from the office that will include all recorded ancestry up to six generations. Cost will be \$20.00 per animal when 1 to 5 are ordered at the same time, \$15.00 per animal when 6 to 10 are ordered at the same time and \$10.00 per animal when more than 10 are ordered at the same time.

Deceased or Otherwise Disposed Of Animals.: In order to keep the herdbook records as accurate as possible and to ensure that each member is billed correctly for herd fees, it is recommended that the registration certificate for a deceased or otherwise disposed of animal, be returned to the office for cancellation. Other written communication may be substituted for the registration certificate if necessary.

If you retain progeny from said animal in your herd, you may want to make a photo copy of the certificate for your records. A note will be entered into the herdbook at the office designating this registered animal as inactive and out of future production, except for previously frozen semen or embryos.

Registered Owner Name. Registration applications should be filed in the same name as the owner shown on the Dam's Registration Certificate. The association can not register progeny in your name if the Dam is registered in someone else's name unless it is a purchased embryo and then the appropriate information must accompany the application for registration.

Fee Schedule. The Association shall be on a cash paid in advance basis. Registration fees will be based on a postmark date indicating when mailed. Transfer fees will be based on date of sale. Take care of your bull customer, the sale date on his bull must be prior to the date of breeding cows. If the correct fees do not accompany the application, or prior payment has not been made, the certificate will be held in the office until such time as each transaction is paid in full. All certificates will be held by the office until a member's account, including advertising and other charges are paid in full. All payments will be applied to the oldest invoices first. All registration and transfer fees are double for inactive and/or non members.

Registration Fees.

Half Bloods and Steers, All Ages	\$10.00
3/4 and above	
0-250 days of age	\$30.00
251-365 days of age	\$35.00
366-450 days of age	\$50.00
451+ days of age	\$100.00

A .I. & Embryo registrations are same as other fees.

Animal Name Change	\$50.00
DNA Parentage Test	\$35.00 (10/12/18)
Certificate Correction	\$10.00
Duplicate Certificate	\$10.00
Extended Pedigree, 1 to 5	\$20.00 ea, 6 to 10 \$15.00 ea, over 10 \$10.00 ea.

Transfer Fees

Within 45 days of sale \$15.00 Over 45 days after sale \$30.00

Junior Member transfer fee waived. (2/02/2015)

Membership dues.

Regular member - \$70.00 to join, there after \$40.00 per year plus herd fees.

Junior member - \$5.00 per year plus herd fees.

Associate member - \$25.00 per year (1/31/2023)

Herd Fees. Annual Fee is \$2.00 per registered animal owned that is 12 months of age as of January 1st. Herd Fee along with renewal dues are billed once a year, due and payable on January 1st of each year and lapses if not paid by 12:01 AM March 1st. If allowed to lapse, the cost to be reinstated to active status will be \$70.00 plus current year herd fees.

Recommended Standards by British White Cattle Society of England

Character: The BRITISH WHITE is a naturally polled, large and hardy native breed exhibiting the dual characteristics of beef and milking ability.

Colour: Must be white with black or red points, viz., nose, muzzle, pigment round the eyes, ears, teats of cows or rudimentary teats of bulls, hooves and splash or spots of colour on the front of each fetlock. It is preferable that the skin should show dark pigmentation.

Head: Free from slugs or rudimentary horns. It should be of a fair length from eyes to muzzle, which should be broad. The heads of bulls should be masculine in character and of cows, fine and feminine.

Body Conformation: Animals should be functional and free moving on sound feet, with a long level top line, not rising at the root of the tail, broad and expanding over the loins to hips, pin bones well apart especially in the bulls. The shoulders gently sloping and well set in, the ribs well sprung. The underline should be level. The hindquarters long from hook to pin, buttocks being well fleshed down to the hocks, which when viewed from the back, should be straight, turning neither inwards or outwards.

Udder: Level, well developed but not pendulous, the teats of moderate size, set evenly and pointed to the ground. It is important that the rudimentary teats of bulls should be wide set and well developed.

Skin: Should be fine and handle well, dark pigment preferred.

Live Animal Evaluation.

Evaluation of live animals takes into consideration any measurements or subjective evaluations that help describe an animal. For example, evaluation involves physical examination of bulls to include penis, rectal examination, and scrotum (including scrotum circumference).

Some other common measurements of cattle include: backfat, pelvic size, height at the shoulder, height at the hip, and length of body.

In recent years, measurements for height have become a descriptive supplement to many herd testing programs. Adjusted weights and weight ratios accompanied by linear measurements for height have added another dimension to evaluating the fat-lean ratio of an individual animal in a performance program.

Linear measurements are objective. They serve as supplemental information for comprehensive performance testing. How much emphasis breeders should place on linear measurement information should depend on their goals relative to shape and growth patterns, the extent to which certain shape relationships may be important to them, and any advantage these shape relationships give them in marketing beef cattle.

A linear measurement should never be interpreted as a replacement for weight at a given age. Instead, linear measurements should be used with growth information as a supplement for selection. No one frame size will be best for all feed resources, breeding systems, and feed costs. Reproductive efficiency and market weight will determine the optimum frame size range within a given set of feed resources, breeding systems, and production costs.

Frame Score. Frame Score is a convenient way of describing the skeletal size of cattle. With adequate height growth curves, most animals should maintain the same frame score through their life while their actual height increases with age. This allows one frame score value to be used regardless of when the animal was evaluated (within the range of available data). Environmental factors can alter the growth rate from an animal's genetic capability. Nutrition level is a major factor. Cattle fed less than adequate nutrition will grow slower than the tables indicate while cattle fed extremely high levels will grow faster.

The recommended point for linear measurement for height is a point directly over the hooks. This measurement is adjusted to relatively logical production end points at 205 days and 365 days (within the BIF ranges currently used for adjusted weights). It is recommended that the actual hip height and adjusted hip height be printed in the sire summary but no height ratio calculated.

Adequate height growth curves must take into consideration the differences in growth rate between small and large frame cattle. The charts on page 15 are currently the best estimates we have of our cattle frame scores.

The hip height measurement should be taken at a point directly over the hip bones (hooks) with the animal standing on a level surface.

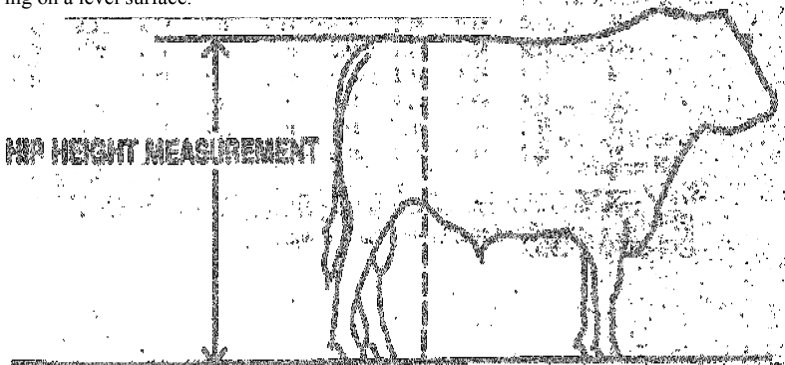


Table 1 -- Bull Height (inches) Frame Score

Age in Months	Frame Score								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	33.5	35.5	37.5	39.5	41.6	43.6	45.6	47.7	49.7
6	34.8	36.8	38.8	40.8	42.9	44.9	46.9	48.9	51.0
7	36.0	38.0	40.0	42.1	44.1	46.1	48.1	50.1	52.2
8	37.2	39.2	41.2	43.2	45.2	47.2	49.3	51.3	53.3
9	38.2	40.2	42.3	44.3	46.3	48.3	50.3	52.3	54.3
10	39.2	41.2	43.3	45.3	47.3	49.3	51.3	53.3	55.3
11	40.2	42.2	44.2	46.2	48.2	50.2	52.2	54.2	56.2
12	41.0	43.0	45.0	47.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	55.0	57.0
13	41.8	43.8	45.8	47.8	49.8	51.8	53.8	55.8	57.7
14	42.5	44.5	46.5	48.5	50.4	52.4	54.4	56.4	58.4
15	43.1	45.1	47.1	49.1	51.1	53.0	55.0	57.0	59.0
16	43.6	45.6	47.6	49.6	51.6	53.6	55.6	57.5	59.5
17	44.1	46.1	48.1	50.1	52.0	54.0	56.0	58.0	60.0
18	44.5	46.5	48.5	50.5	52.4	54.4	56.4	58.4	60.3
19	44.9	46.8	48.8	50.8	52.7	54.7	56.7	58.7	60.6
20	45.1	47.1	49.1	51.0	53.0	55.0	56.9	58.9	60.9
21	45.3	47.3	49.2	51.2	53.2	55.1	57.1	59.1	61.0

$$\text{Frame Score} = -11.548 + 0.4878 (\text{Ht}) - 0.0289 (\text{Days of Age}) + 0.00001947 (\text{Days of Age})^2 + 0.0000334 (\text{Ht}) (\text{Days of Age}).$$

Table 2 -- Heifer Height (inches) Frame Score

Age in Months	Frame Score								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	33.1	35.1	37.2	39.3	41.3	43.4	45.5	47.5	49.6
6	34.1	36.2	38.2	40.3	42.3	44.4	46.5	48.5	50.6
7	35.1	37.1	39.2	41.2	43.3	45.3	47.4	49.4	51.5
8	36.0	38.0	40.1	42.1	44.1	46.2	48.2	50.2	52.3
9	36.8	38.9	40.9	42.9	44.9	47.0	49.0	51.0	53.0
10	37.6	39.6	41.6	43.7	45.7	47.7	49.7	51.7	53.8
11	38.3	40.3	42.3	44.3	46.4	48.4	50.4	52.4	54.4
12	39.0	41.0	43.0	45.0	47.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	55.0
13	39.6	41.6	43.6	45.5	47.5	49.5	51.5	53.5	55.5
14	40.1	42.1	44.1	46.1	48.0	50.0	52.0	54.0	56.0
15	40.6	42.6	44.5	46.5	48.5	50.5	52.4	54.4	56.4
16	41.0	43.0	44.9	46.9	48.9	50.8	52.8	54.8	56.7
17	41.4	43.3	45.3	47.2	49.2	51.1	53.1	55.1	57.0
18	41.7	43.6	45.6	47.5	49.5	51.4	53.4	55.3	57.3
19	41.9	43.9	45.8	47.7	49.7	51.6	53.6	55.5	57.4
20	42.1	44.1	46.0	47.9	49.8	51.8	53.7	55.6	57.6
21	42.3	44.2	46.1	48.0	50.0	51.9	53.8	55.7	57.7

$$\text{Frame Score} = -11.7086 + 0.4723 (\text{Ht}) - 0.0239 (\text{Days of Age}) + 0.0000146 (\text{Days of Age})^2 + 0.0000759 (\text{Ht}) (\text{Days of Age}).$$

Birth Weights, No Scale Needed

Use a regular, common,
ordinary tape measure.

Measure newborn calf around heart girth (snugly).

Heart Girth	Calf Weight	Heart Girth	Calf Weight
25"	55 1/2	32"	87
26"	60	33"	92 1/2
27"	64 1/2	34"	96
28"	69	35"	101
29"	73 1/2	36"	105 1/2
30"	78	37"	110
31"	83 1/2	38"	Consider getting a new bull

Standard Marked Cow
Overmarked Calf (Black or Red Points)



Overmarked



Undermarked-Light colored ears and muzzle.



Quick View BWCAA Breed Up Chart

Effective from 18 September 2004

Read chart same as a mileage chart. Find sire on left side and dam across top. Draw imaginary horizontal and vertical lines. Read the grade of progeny in box where the two lines cross.

		F E M A L E S										
		AM PB or AM FB (GF)	PB 4 Gene AAA PB (GF)	PB 3 Gene AA PB (GF)	PB 2 Gene	PB 1 Gene	PB 0 Gene	TB (3/4)	HB (1/2)	Not Reg'd		
M A L E S	AM PB or AM FB (GF)	Fullblood	American Fullblood	PB w/4 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/3 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	TB 3/4	HB 1/2		
	PB 4 Gene or AAA PB (GF)	American Fullblood	American Fullblood	PB w/4 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/3 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	TB 3/4	HB 1/2		
	PB 3 Gene or AA PB (GF)	PB w/4 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/3 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/4 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/3 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	TB 3/4	HB 1/2		
	PB 2 Gene	PB w/3 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/3 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/3 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	TB 3/4	HB 1/2	HB 1/2		
	PB 1 Gene	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/2 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	TB 3/4	HB 1/2	HB 1/2		
	PB 0 Gene	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/1 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	TB 3/4	HB 1/2	HB 1/2		
	TB (3/4)	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	PB w/0 Gene PB Ancestry	TB 3/4	HB 1/2	NR		
	HB (1/2)	TB 3/4 Ancestry	TB 3/4 Ancestry	TB 3/4 Ancestry	TB 3/4 Ancestry	TB 3/4 Ancestry	TB 3/4 Ancestry	HB 1/2 Ancestry	HB 1/2	NR		
	Not Reg	HB 1/2	HB 1/2	HB 1/2	HB 1/2	HB 1/2	HB 1/2	NR	NR	NR		

Explanation

1. Animals with 5 complete generations of purebred or above ancestry are:
American Fullblood
2. Animals with 4 complete generations of purebred or above ancestry are:
PB (w/4 Gens PB Ancestry)
3. Animals with 3 complete generations of purebred or above ancestry are:
PB (w/3 Gens PB Ancestry)
4. Animals with 2 complete generations of purebred ancestry are:
PB (w/2 Gens PB Ancestry)
5. Animals with 1 complete generation of purebred ancestry are:
PB (w/1 Gen PB Ancestry)
6. Animals with zero generations of purebred ancestry are:
PB (w/0 Gens PB Ancestry)
7. Animals qualified as “American Fullblood’ under the previous program with less than five generations of purebred ancestry are grandfathered in and indicated as:
Amer Fullblood (GF) (See grandfathered in note below.)
8. Animals qualified as “AAA Purebred” under the previous program with less than four generations of purebred ancestry are grandfathered in and indicated as:
AAA Purebred (GF) (See grandfathered in note below.)
9. Animals qualified as “AA Purebred” under the previous program with less than three generations of purebred ancestry are grandfathered in and indicated as:
AA Purebred (GF) (See grandfathered in note below.)
10. Half Blood (50.0%) and Three Quarter Blood (75.0%) are indicated as HB and TB.

The expansion and realignment of the American Fullblood program will result in a phase out of some of the previous criteria for breeding towards an American Fullblood.

If you have - **animals born but not registered** - **pregnancies** - **planned pregnancies** - or **frozen embryos** that fall within the guidelines of the previous Fullblood program, please notify the office **on or before June 30, 2005**, so that those animals can be **“grandfathered”** into the BWCAA registry

% BW Printed on Registration Certificate	Explanation of % BW Printed on Registration Certificate
American Fullblood	Five or more complete generations of PB or above ancestors.
Amer Fullblood (GF)	Bred up to FB under previous program, grandfathered in for life.
Purebred (4 Gens PB Ancestry)	Four complete generations of PB or above ancestors
AAA Purebred (GF)	Bred up to AAA under previous program, grandfathered in for life.
Purebred (3 Gens PB Ancestry)	Three complete generations of PB or above ancestors.
AA Purebred (GF)	Bred up to AA under previous program, grandfathered in for life.
Purebred (2 Gens PB Ancestry)	Two complete generations of PB or above ancestors.
Purebred (1 Gen PB Ancestry)	One complete generation of PB or above ancestors.
Purebred (0 Gens PB Ancestry)	Zero complete generations of PB or above ancestors.
Three Quarter Blood 75.0%	Progeny of a PB or higher bred to a Registered Half-Blood 50.0%
Half Blood 50.0%	Progeny of a PB or higher British White bred to any animal not registered with the BWCAA.

REVISIONS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS

Amendments to rules and regulations or the creating of new ones require two successive readings, without changes, at two successive Board meetings before voting to implement. A motion for a proposed rule or regulation shall be read, discussed and put into final format at the first meeting. This is the "First Reading".

The final format shall again be read and discussed at the second successive meeting. If there are no changes, this is the "Second Reading" and a vote shall be taken for implementation. If, however, any changes are made to the motion during the second meeting, this, again, becomes the "First Reading," and another reading shall be made at the next successive meeting before the vote for implementation is taken.

Association members shall be notified of the proposal in a timely manner before the "Second Reading." This can be done via the BWCAA website, by letter or as the Board sees fit. (2/02/2015)

Page 4, Sec. 3 Associate Membership

Available to any person or entity with an interest in helping to further the existence of this breed of cattle. Initial fee to join is \$25.00, and thereafter the annual dues shall be \$25.00. No voting or registration rights go with this type of membership. (1/31/2023)

PAST REVISIONS

British White Genetics imported into the United States for the first time after November 19, 2019, must include a karyotype test report from a certified lab indicating the absence of any 1:29 chromosome translocation. (1/19/2019)

Fee Schedule DNA test price revised (10/12/2018)

Fee Schedule revised as of 3/01/2015 (1/12/2015)

The age for Junior Membership was set at 18 years of age or under. Effective 3/01/2015 (1/20/2015)

Transfer fees involving active junior members of the BWCAA will be waived. (2/02/2015)

Deceased Or Otherwise Disposed of Animals: In order to keep the herdbook records as accurate as possible and to ensure that each member is billed correctly for herd fees, it is recommended that the registration certificate for a deceased or otherwise disposed of animal, be returned to the office for cancellation. Other written communication may be substituted for the registration certificate if necessary.

If you retain progeny from said animal in your herd, you may want to make a photo copy of the certificate for your records. A note will be entered into the herdbook at the office designating this registered animal as inactive and out of future production, except for previously frozen semen or embryos. (2/16/2015)

Members, having animals incorrectly designated as "inactive," will have 30 days from the publishing of the above rule change, to contact the BWCAA office, requesting that their animals, again, be designated as "active." This request, which must be accompanied by a list of the animals and any delinquent herd fees, will be subject to Board approval. (1/12/2015)

Breeders Reference Guide

Rules & Regulations



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