

NASDA Registration instructions:

Dam's Registration Number – NASDA assigned registry number.

Dam's Herd ID – Suggest using the animal's individual number and year letter portion of its tattoo as the herd ID number. This is usually what a breeder puts on the tag to identify the animal. Limited to 8 characters. **Example – 1A or Annie**

Dam's tattoo is requested in order to confirm identity. If the dam is not a registered South Devon (Code DS), indicate her breed.

Calf's Tattoo should be applied before the application for registration is submitted. Tattoo should include breeder herd letters, an individual number and the year letter. **Example: DS1A**

Year letter codes are as follows: 2011 – Y 2012 - Z 2013 - A 2014 - B 2015 - C

Mating Type: A – Artificial Insemination. N – Natural Service requires a breeding service statement when owner of dam is not owner of bull. **E – Embryo Transplant.** E.T calves require an Embryo Transplant Flush Report.

Color Codes:

1 = **Red** 2 = **Tan** 3 = **Black** 4 = **Red** w/white face 5 = **Tan** w/white face 6 = **Black** w/white face 7 = **Mixed**

Sire's Registration Number - NASDA assigned registry number.

Sire's Name is requested in order to confirm identity.

CALF WEANING DATA

DATE WEIGHED: Date on which calf weight and measurements were taken.

WEANING WEIGHT: Actual calf weight in pounds.

MANAGEMENT CODE: Choose one of the following codes to indicate treatment.

1 – (or blank) no creep, raised by natural dam **2** – received creep, raised by natural dam **3** – fitted for show, ratioed within show group **4** – embryo transfer, ratioed within embryo group **5** – non-ratioed irregular, such as twin raised as twin, sick, injured, or deformed calf, nurse cow, etc.

MANAGEMENT GROUP: Optional breeder assigned single digit numeric code for further contemporary grouping of calves with the same management code but are associated with other differing conditions, such as differences in pasture.

DOCILITY SCORE: Report using the following codes:

1. Animal is exceptionally calm. Offers no resistance to headgate. Exits slowly, may require assistance. If confined, remains calm. Does not flee your presence. If isolated individually, does not appear anxious/concerned.
2. Animal is calm. When processed, animal will resist headgate initially, but will relax after initial resistance. Animal needs no assistance when exiting. Animal is calm if confined/isolated.
3. Animal is calm in most situations. Offers some resistance to headgate. Animal is anxious to leave the chute. When confined, animal is not nervous/ remains calm. When isolated individually, animal becomes slightly nervous, does not attempt to exit.
4. Animal is calm in most pasture situations. Will become nervous when approached. Is generally nervous when processing. When entering corrals will be high-headed and unmanageable. When confined may tend to circle the pen. When isolated animal will attempt to exit.
5. Animal is not calm when approached. Spends considerable time being high-headed. Offers great resistance to headgate/processing. If confined, animal is nervous. Tends to circle. When isolated individually, attempts aggressively to exit. Will attempt to endanger the handler/ will "go after you."

HIP HEIGHT: Calf height at hip in inches at weaning. For weaning performance records to be most meaningful, report weights on all calves produced. Weigh all calves born within 90 days or less on the same day or as close to the same day as practical. For weights to be adjusted to 205 days of age, weigh calves between 160 and 250 days of age. Reported calves are summarized on a weaning report and listed to report yearling performance.