

# Beefmasters: “The Cowman’s Kind”

The BBU Weights & Measures Program was developed to help Beefmaster breeders to produce more efficient, profitable cattle and to help maintain the reputation of BBU Beefmasters as useful, functional, productive “Cowman’s Cattle.” We think this program is vital to this reputation and to the continued growth and acceptance of the Beefmaster breed.

## Weights & Measures

### A Sound Performance-Testing Program

BBU’s Weights and Measures Program is a sound performance-testing program aided by the speed, accuracy and simplicity of BBU’s in-house computer. It is as simple as it is helpful. All you need is a set of scales, a pencil, BBU Weights & Measures Form and the desire to produce better, more efficient cattle.

The forms may be purchased from BBU. Data from these forms are fed into the BBU computer; you receive complete printouts and analyses.

The concept of performance testing has been well established. The difference in this program and others, we think, will be in the use by BBU members. Beef industry leaders estimate that the top 10 percent of all purebred breeders in the United States use standardized, meaningful programs for measuring the performance of their cattle. Beefmaster breeders have gained the reputation of forward-thinking, progressive cattlemen, and BBU is striving for a larger participation among its members.

The Weights & Measures Program can also be used in commercial and Upgrading programs. Any cattle recorded in the BBU computer can be enrolled in the Weights & Measures Program, including Base Cows, First Crosses and Second Crosses. Commercial cows may also be enrolled by providing BBU with the birth date and identification number of each cow.

Beefmasters have been selected from the beginning for “The Six Essentials,” traits necessary for the success of any beef cattle operation: Fertility, Milking Ability, Weight, Conformation, Hardiness and Disposition. The Weights & Measures Program, like any sound performance-testing program, is based on the proven fact that these important economic traits in beef cattle are heritable. By selecting for cattle with these desirable traits, we can make permanent and continual improvement in the performance of our cattle.

This is more than a weight program. It takes the most important aspects of production-weight at various ages, performance under different management systems, fertility, for example – and ties these together in a precise, meaningful printout. With this accurate data, you can measure and evaluate the performance of your own herd and take whatever steps you need to improve it.

The Weights & Measures Program will help make your cattle more productive and valuable. The use of this program combined with the Voluntary Classification Program will help you produce good performance cattle with correct conformation and breed character.

### Why Performance Test?

The Weights & Measures Program provides a simple and meaningful way to record and measure the performance of your cattle in some of the important areas for which our breed was developed: **Weight, Milking Ability, Fertility and Hardiness.**

**Weight** – You get a precise record of the adjusted 205-day and 365-day weights of all calves. These records are helpful in the critical areas of evaluation and selection.

**Milking Ability** - In addition to indicating superior genetics for growth, weaning weights (205-day wt.) can also give you a measurable indication of the milking ability of your cow herd. You can compare calf weights by sires, by management systems and age of dam. (Management systems and dam adjustments factors are explained later.)

**Fertility** – This may be the most important benefit of the program. The dam production sheet shows the calving interval on each cow. If she’s not calving every 12 months or less, there is something wrong with the cow, with the bull, or with your management. Each time you have calf records processed, the Weights & Measures Program provides a

dam production summary for each cow on which you have processed records for two calves or more.

**Hardiness** – Sire and dam summary sheets also show the year-to-year cumulative performance of your cows and herd sires. Weaning and yearling sheets show the progress of calves from birth to 1 year old. All of these sheets indicate which cattle are consistent performers, as well as those that don’t hold up in growth or longevity.

You can take the accurate, measured information from this program and combine it with the Voluntary Classification Program to make your cattle more productive and valuable. Such improvement is essential to the continued growth and acceptance of any breed; it is economically essential to both the purebred breeder and the commercial producer!

BBU members should take an active position in this program and utilize performance testing in their future decisions for genetic improvement. First, because it is a natural and expected phase of our growth. We have always been associated with positive, progressive programs that will work, and Weights & Measures can eliminate costly experiments in the genetics of your herd. Secondly, because we have been recognized as innovative leaders in the beef industry, our customers expect us to develop and use programs that make our cattle more productive – and therefore more useful – to them.

The BBU Weights & Measures Program, founded squarely on the proven principles of performance testing, meets all of these expectations.

## The Weights & Measures Program: How It Works

The program includes these forms and reports:

|        |                                     |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Form A | Enrollment Form                     |
| Form B | Weaning Data and Yearling Worksheet |
| Form C | Yearling Data Report                |
| Form D | Dam Production Record               |
| Form E | Sire Production Record              |

## Enrollment

There are two ways you can enroll calves in the program:

### 1. Application for BBU Certificate of Breeding Form

You can submit weaning weight records at the same time you register your calf crop. To do this you need only to complete the “Weights & Measures” section on the application. REMEMBER, if you submit weaning weight records at the time you register your calves, DO NOT use the separate Weights & Measures Enrollment Form discussed below.

### 2. Form A – Enrollment Form

To begin the program, the breeder first purchases a book of Enrollment Forms from BBU. Then, when the calves are weighed, the form is completed and mailed to BBU. This form is only for the Weights & Measures Program.

Form A – Enrollment Form – is reproduced here. Each blank on the form has been numbered and the following explanations will help you fill out the form correctly.

(Note: The information on Management Codes, Horn Status, Type of Service and Recipient Information is also printed on the back of each Enrollment Form.)

### The BBU Sire Summary

The BBU Sire Summary has become one of the breeds most important selection tools. With the publication of the first Sire Summary in 1988, it became possible for purebred and commercial breeders to compare bulls from herds across the nation. Information used in the analysis for the Sire Summary comes DIRECTLY FROM BBU'S WEIGHTS & MEASURES PROGRAM. Producers who do not enroll their calves in the program do not contribute to the data used in the Sire Summary analysis!

The use of Sire Summary information is constantly increasing in all segments of the beef cattle industry. Purebred producers rely on this data in herd sire selection for both natural service and A.I. sires. More and more commercial producers are using the Sire Summary to pinpoint top-performing bulls and then using sons of those bulls in their cow-calf operations. The increase in the use of performance data comes from two proven facts:

1. Sire Summary information can accurately predict the value of a bull as a sire. The Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs) listed indicate the performance you can expect from the offspring of these bulls.
2. For producers raising their own replacement females, Sire Summary data becomes even more critical. Because most of the genetic change in a herd comes from the sires represented in the last three generations of the cattle, you need to make sure that those sires are the right kind!

For more information, or a copy of the latest edition of the BBU Sire Summary, contact the BBU office.

#### Explanation of Enrollment Form

1. Official BBU membership number. If you are not sure what your membership number is, contact the BBU office.
2. Name of the owner of the calves. Be sure to use your official BBU membership name to avoid confusion.
3. Complete mailing address, city, state and zip code.
4. Sex of each calf. For females use "F"; for males use "M". **Use only these codes.**
5. Exact date of birth for each calf, including month, day and year. For example, a calf born March 15, 1986, use 3/15/86.
6. Identification Number. This must be a **permanent** ID number, either brand or tattoo. To avoid confusion, make sure that this identification number is the same number you use if you register the calf. For example, if you assign an ID number of 206/6 for a calf enrolled in the Weights & Measures Program, be sure you list that number **exactly** the same when you complete the Application for Certificate of Breeding. This ID number may be any number you choose, as long as it is not duplicated on another animal of the same sex born in the same calendar year in your herd. This becomes the animal's computer number for performance information, so it is very important to list it correctly.
7. BBU Certificate Number of Dam. This is used to determine the age-of-dam factors used in calculating adjusted weights and for providing dam summaries. If you want to use this program for commercial or upgrading cattle, fill in the cow's ID number. Purebred cows, First Crosses and Second Crosses will have BBU Certificate numbers. Please be certain to use "F" in front of the certificate number of First Crosses and "S" in front of the certificate number of Second Crosses and "B" in front of certificate number of Base Cows.

For Base Cows enrolled in BBU's Upgrading Program, use the base enrollment number. Base enrollment numbers can be found on your copy of the base female inventory.

8. Birth Date of Dam. If the dam is not BBU Certified, list her date of birth. This includes commercial cows and cows in the Upgrading Program. If you do not supply the Birth Date of Dam, she will be considered 5 years old.
9. BBU Certificate Number of Sire (Optional). If the BBU number of the sire is given, a progeny summary for each bull can be provided. If you use a multiple sire system, you can still obtain this information from each multiple sire breeding group. To do this, code each multiple sire breeding group, MS1, MS2, MS3, etc. On the Enrollment Form, list the particular sire group number for each calf.

The Weights & Measures Program can then provide a summary of the performance of the calves out of each breeding pasture. There will be no Sire Production Record issued for multiple sire groups, but wean sire summary and yearling sire summary will be calculated for each MS grouping. Remember to identify the bulls in each MS breeding group for your own records.

10. Birth Weight (Optional). If available, enter the **exact** birth weight. Do not estimate birth weights! If you do not weigh calves at birth, leave this space blank and BBU will enter standard birth weights of 75 lbs. for males and 70 lbs. for females.
11. Weaning Weight. Enter the **exact** weight of each calf on the day you weighed them. If the calf died before weaning, enter a "0". If a calf was purchased without a weaning weight or does not have a weaning weight available, write "NW" (Not Weighed). This will ensure that the Dam Production Records for these cows reflect the correct calving intervals.
12. Day Weighed. Enter the exact month, day and year the weight was taken. Weights taken from 140 days to 270 days of age are acceptable for adjusted 205-day weight. **See table on inside back cover for 205-day weigh dates. Calves weighed outside this range will not be adjusted or ratioed. Remember that you do not have to wean the calves at the time they are weighed, and as Beefmaster cows will continue to milk and carry their calves past the 205-day point, many breeders do not wean until later. But it is important to weigh the calves at a time when it is possible to calculate the adjusted 205-day weight. The weigh date will also be used to consign calves into contemporary groups.**

**THE BREEDER MUST GROUP ANIMALS, AS DESIRED, THAT FIT THE CONTEMPORARY GROUP CRITERIA. IF NO GROUPS ARE ASSIGNED, THE FORMS WILL BE RETURNED.**

13. Management Code. Enter the appropriate code for each calf, according to the list below. These codes are also printed on the back of each Enrollment Form:
  - A Own Dam, No Creep
  - B Own Dam, With Creep 6 Weeks or Longer
  - C All Embryo Calves
  - D Calves other than Embryo Calves Raised on Foster Dams (receive no ratio)
  - E Other (please attach description)

It is **very** important to list the correct code for each calf. For example, calves that are creep fed can not be ratioed against those that did not receive creep. Since embryo transfer calves are not raised by their natural mothers you should assign them the "C" management code. Adjusted 205-day weights will be calculated for embryo calves and these weights and ratios will be used **ONLY** to compare the embryo calves to one another. See the section on Adjusted 205-day Weights for Embryo Calves **on Page 6** for more details.

14. Horn Status. Indicate "P" for polled calves, "H" for horned calves and "S" for scurred calves. (A scur is a horn tissue that is not attached to the skull. It can be any size from a small "button" of horn tissue to large scurs that resemble horns but are not attached to the skull.)

15. Type of Service. Enter the appropriate code for each calf, as follows:

0 = Natural Service

1 = In-Herd A.I. (Listed as a current owner of sire.)

2 = Embryo Transfer

3 = Out-Of-Herd A.I. (Does not currently own the sire.)

These codes are also listed on the back of the Enrollment Form.

16. Recipient Information.

Approximate age to closest year.

17. Breed of Recipient Codes (see back of Enrollment Form)

18. Identification number (ID) of recipient cow. Permanent number (not an ear tag), if not available leave blank.

19. Contemporary Group. **A contemporary group is composed of calves that are the same sex, managed alike and weighed on the same day which are between 140 and 270 days old for weaning (or between 320 and 430 days old for yearling data).**

**Weigh dates within 7 days of one another may be consolidated into one contemporary group, but calves weighed on days more than 7 days apart will be calculated as separate contemporary groups.**

20. Owner of calves signature.

21. Date that the Enrollment Form is completed.

It is very important to remember that if a calf dies before weaning or does not have a weight available, it is still necessary to enroll that calf so that the dam's production record will be accurate. If you do not enroll the calf, the dam will not have the calf's birth date listed on her production record and her calving interval will be incorrect. To enroll a dead calf, enter the calf's sex, birth date, ID number (optional), BBU Certificate Number of Dam (or ID number is she is not certified), BBU Certificate of Breeding Number of Sire (optional), birth weight (optional); then enter "0" (Zero) for weaning weight. Follow the same procedure to enroll a calf that was not weighed, and enter "NW" (Not Weighed) in the weaning weight space.

Mail appropriate form to BBU and keep a copy for your records.

If you follow these instructions, you will receive a complete computer analysis of the data in a short period of time. Avoid delays by making sure the form has been correctly completed. Here's a list of the most common reasons Weights & Measures information is delayed:

1. **Failure to assign contemporary groups.**

2. **Failure to sign Enrollment Form.**

3. **Illegible handwriting.**

4. **Omission of ID numbers, sex, birth dates, dam ID & birth dates, etc.**

5. **Failure to reply to correspondence from the BBU office regarding this enrollment form.**

#### Personal Computer Can Be Used

If you use a computer in your cattle business, your computer printout can be sent directly to BBU in lieu of filling out the Enrollment Form. However, your computer printout must follow the exact format as that of the BBU Weights & Measures Program Enrollment Form. This also includes yearling data when submitted.

#### Form B – Weaning Data and Yearling Worksheet

After the information is processed, you will receive a printout containing the following information:

Weaning Summary for All Males.

#### Weaning Summary for All Females.

The following reports are available upon request.

Wean Sire Summary. This is a listing of each calf in the calf crop sired by the same bull and shows how your bulls performed in comparison with each other. For calves listed by multiple sire groups (MS1, MS2, etc.), this summary allows you to compare the performance of calves in various breeding groups.

Dam Production Record. Production record for the dam of every calf in the group that you have processed. Must have two or more calves.

Sire Production Record. The following examples show the weaning data on each group of calves processed through the Weights & Measures Program.

In computing data for these sheets, the following methods are used:

#### AVERAGE DAILY GAIN (ADG)

$$\text{ADG} = \frac{\text{Actual Weight} - \text{Birth Weight}}{\text{Age in Days}}$$

ADG measures how fast the calves are growing from birth to weaning. It can be used to compare the growth traits of the calves as well as the milking ability of their dams.

#### ADJUSTED 205-DAY WEIGHT (ADJ 205)

$$\text{ADJ 205} = \frac{\text{Actual Weaning Wt.} - \text{Birth Weight}}{\text{Age in Days}} \times 205 + \text{Birth Weight} + \text{Age of Dam Factor}$$

#### ADJUSTED 205-DAY WEIGHT FOR EMBRYO CALVES

Embryo calves are not directly compared to calves that were raised by their own dams. However, the Weights & Measures Program offers breeders the option of obtaining adjusted 205-day weights and ratios on embryo calves in the following manner:

\*No Dam Adjustment Factors will be used because calves are raised on recipient cows.

\*Embryo calves will not be compared to other calves in the herd. They will be considered a separate contemporary group; that is, embryo calves will only be ratioed against each other.

In calculating the ADJ 205 weight, you are able to compare the weaning weights of your calves on an equal basis, despite their age differences. It puts them on an equal footing. The Age of Dam Factor works in the same manner putting all of your cows and calves on a level where you can compare them. For example, because of the Age of Dam Factor, you can compare calves out of first-calf heifers with calves out of mature cows.

The factors used are listed below:

| Age of Dam Factors               |           |             |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Age In Years                     | Bull Calf | Heifer Calf |
|                                  | Add       | Add         |
| 2 (up to 913 days)               | 60 lbs.   | 54 lbs.     |
| 3 (914 to 1278 days)             | 40 lbs.   | 36 lbs.     |
| 4 (1279 to 1643 days)            | 20 lbs.   | 18 lbs.     |
| 5-10 (1644 to 3833 days)         | 0         | 0           |
| 11 and older (3834 days & older) | 20 lbs.   | 18 lbs.     |

#### WEIGHT RATIO

$$\text{Weight Ratio} = \frac{\text{ADJ 205 for Individual}}{\text{Average ADJ 205 for All Calves of Same Sex}} \times 100$$

When comparing weight ratios, remember that 100 is average. Calves that ratio more than 100 have performed better than average; less than 100 is below average. For example, a calf with a Weaning Weight Ratio of 105 has posted a weaning weight that was 5 percent above the herd average. Likewise, a ratio of 85 percent represents a calf whose weight was 15 percent below the average for that calf crop. Ratios are calculated separately by sex and management code. Therefore, you aren't comparing the weights of bulls against heifers or calves that have been creep fed against those that haven't.

The abbreviations used on the Weaning Summary analysis are:

- MG = Management Code
- DOA = Days of Age. This is the actual age in days of each calf when the Weaning Weight was taken.
- AWW = Actual Weaning Weight. This figure is the actual weight of each calf taken from the form you submitted for enrollment.
- ADJ 205 = Adjusted 205-Day Weight.

In calculating birth weight ratios for the Performance Pedigree, adjustment factors are used so that calves out of all ages of dams can be compared.

The Age of Dam Factors for adjusted birth weights are listed below:

| Age of Dam Factors |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Age in Years       | Add to Actual Birth Weight |
| 2                  | 8 lbs.                     |
| 3                  | 5 lbs.                     |
| 4                  | 2 lbs.                     |
| 5-10               | 0                          |
| 11 +               | 3 lbs.                     |

Birth weight and birth weight ratios differ from weaning and yearling weight records. In general, larger birth weights cause an increase in calving difficulties and are undesirable. Considering **all** types of ratios, a figure greater than 100 is "better" than average and one below 100 is "worse" than average. **Because of the relationship between large birth weights and calving problems, the calves with larger birth weights receive lower ratios. Calves with lighter birth weights will receive the ratios greater than 100.** Lighter birth weights are, in general, considered "better" because birth weight is a highly heritable trait. Bulls that had moderate birth weights will be less likely to cause calving problems in the cows they are bred to. Bulls with **extremely** large birth weights are more likely to cause increased calving problems, but those with **extremely** small birth weights are more likely to sire calves that do not have the genetic ability for growth.

Bulls and cows with moderate birth weights and above-average weaning and yearling weights are the ones that will improve the overall performance – and profit – of your herd.

#### YEARLING WORKSHEET

To complete the Yearling Worksheet or fill out the yearling data portion of the Weaning Summary:

1. Exact weight of each individual in pounds beside his/her weaning information.
2. Date Weighed/Measured. Exact date the yearling weights were taken. Weights taken on calves from **320 – 430** days of age are accepted. Calves outside this range will not receive adjusted weights or ratios; however, they should be included so that their performance can be used on the dam production record. Calves that were "irregular" at weaning will not receive yearling weight ratios. It is important to include their yearling records because they will receive an average daily gain.
3. Scrotal Circumference. Exact scrotal circumference of each bull calf in centimeters. This measurement should be taken on the same day that the yearling weight is taken. The same range of acceptable days of age applies.
4. Management Codes. Use the letter code which best applies. These codes may also be found on the Weaning Summary Sheets:

- F Pasture Raised, No Feed
- G Partial Feed, On Pasture
- H Full Feed, On Pasture
- I Full Feed, In Lot
- J Other (attach description)

**Once again, the proper management code is VERY important!** Once the Yearling Data has been completed, return it to BBU. If you want the Yearling Data printed on the Certificate of Breeding, you must return the Certificates with the Yearling Data.

#### Form C – Yearling Data Report

After the Yearling Data is processed, you will receive the Yearling Data Report. This printout includes all of the information originally included on the Enrollment Form, the analysis of weaning data and the additional analysis of yearling data. You will receive the following:

- Yearling Summary for All Males
  - Yearling Summary for All Females
- The following reports are available upon request.
- Yearling Summary (for bulls or sire groups)
  - Dam Production Records
  - Sire Production Records

The following examples show the data you will receive when your Yearling Worksheet is processed. In computing data for these sheets, the following methods are used:

AVERAGE DAILY GAIN (ADG) Same as Form B for weaning data

ADJUSTED 365-DAY WEIGHT (ADJ 365)

$$\text{ADJ 365} = \frac{\text{Actual Yearling Wt.} - \text{Actual Weaning Wt.}}{\text{Number of Days Between Weights}} \times 160 + \text{ADJ 205}$$

WEIGHT RATIO

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Adjusted 365 Wt. of Individual}}{\text{Average ADJ 365 for all Calves Of Same Sex}} \times 100$$

As with Weaning Weight Ratios, Yearling Weight Ratios are given by sex of calf and management code.

#### Scrotal Circumference Scores:

| SCORE:    | AGE              |                  |                  |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|           | 15-20 Mo. Old    | 21-30 Mo. Old    | Over 30 Mo Old   |
| Very Good | More than 37 cm. | More than 39 cm. | More than 40 cm. |
| Good      | 31-37 cm.        | 32-39 cm.        | 33-40 cm.        |
| Poor      | Less than 31 cm. | Less than 32 cm. | Less than 33 cm. |

#### Form D – Dam Production Record

At both the weaning and yearling stages, you may request Dam Production Records for the cows in your herd that qualify. This will be the dam of each calf listed on the Enrollment Form that **you** have processed records for **two** or more calves through the Weights & Measures Program.

This can be one of the most important parts of the Weights & Measures Program. It hits squarely at fertility – one of the founding essentials of the Beefmaster breed, and probably one of the single most important aspects of profitable and efficient beef production. The Dam Production Record provides an immediate record of calving interval, weaning weights and yearling weights for each cow in your herd. It also provides the most current EPD information for the individual. It can help pinpoint possible problems with cows, bulls or management. Poor-producing or slow-calving cows are identified and it also reduces the chance of keeping replacement heifers out of unsuitable cows.

You can see from the Dam Production Record shown here that this single record provides a wealth of information useful to your selection and breeding programs. **In addition to progeny information, the performance of the individual cow and ancestral performance data are also printed.**

#### Form E – Sire Production Record

A breeder may request Sire Production Records for each sire listed on the Enrollment Form when weaning data is processed. It is helpful in comparing the performance of sires, and in evaluating the performance of a single sire by the sex of his calves, by the performance of his calves under various management systems, and by overall performance. With weaning weight and yearling weight highly heritable, it's dollars ahead to identify top-performing sires as quickly as possible – and eliminate the poor-performing ones.

As with the Dam Production Records, the sire production information for individual bulls offers the same range of ancestral and individual performance as well as progeny data. It also provides the most current EPD information for the individual.

#### Transferring Performance Records

When an animal with individual Weights & Measures records is sold, those records are automatically transferred to the new owner. This includes that individual's own weaning weights and ratio, yearling weights and ratio and birth weight, if available. These records will, however, continue to appear on the dam production record for the dam of that individual.

In order to transfer dam **progeny** data on a cow received by the BBU office prior to June 1, 1992, the seller must notify BBU **in writing**. Each animal to be transferred must be specifically indicated. A bull's progeny data received by the BBU office prior to June 1, 1992, cannot be transferred from one breeder to another. After June 1, 1992, any owner may request and receive all information received by the BBU office after June 1, 1992, for all his/her cattle as recorded by BBU. **For the Pacesetter Program, outlined below, BBU will determine the status of a bull or cow independent of the ownership.**

#### The Pacesetter Program

Designed to recognize outstanding performers in the Weights & Measures Program, the Pacesetter Award is one of the Beefmaster breed's top honors.

In order to qualify as a Pacesetter Dam, a cow must meet the following requirements:

1. She must be a Second Cross or Purebred Beefmaster. Females no longer in production as of August 1, 2006, must also be U classified.
2. She must calve by 30 months of age and this calf must be enrolled in the Weights & Measures Program to establish the cow's age at calving as well as calving interval data.
3. She must have 3 consecutive natural calves with an average calving interval of 375 days or less, or 1 natural calf followed by 1 embryo calf with a calving interval of 375 days or less.
4. She must have 3 natural calves with weaning ratios of 105 or better in their respective contemporary groups, or 1 natural and 3 embryo calves with weaning ratios of 105 or better in their respective contemporary group. There must be at least 5 animals in the contemporary group of each offspring.
5. The cow herself is not required to have individual weights and measures data for her performance of weaning weight. The cow's calves must, however, be enrolled in a Weights & Measures Program, and all of her progeny data must be entered into the Program before the third calf is born.

To achieve the Pacesetter Sire Award, a bull must meet the following requirements:

1. He must be a Purebred Beefmaster. Bulls no longer in production as of August 1, 2006, must also be U classified.

2. He must sire 5 Pacesetter Dams.

For both Pacesetter Dams and Pacesetter Sires, the word "PACESETTER" will appear on the BBU Certificate of Breeding wherever applicable. BBU will determine the Pacesetter status of cows and bulls, regardless of the ownership of the animals or their progeny.

**BBU's Performance Pedigree:  
Unique Three-In-One Package**

Information from the Weights & Measures Program is printed on the BBU Certificate of Breeding, making it much more than just a pedigree. In addition to the traditional ancestral pedigree, the BBU Certificate of Breeding carries performance records as well as information from the Voluntary Classification Program. Unique among beef cattle pedigrees, a BBU Certificate of Breeding brings genetic makeup, structural appraisal and performance information to the fingertips of breeders and prospective buyers.

Simply enroll your calves in the Weights & Measures Program and this information will be printed on the certificates when you register the calves. It is important to check that birth dates, ID numbers and dam identification all match to ensure that the Weights & Measures records match up with the registration certificates.

Check the Certificate of Breeding on the next page and look at the individual performance information section. These figures come directly from the Weights & Measures information you submit to BBU. If you do not report an actual birth weight, this section will be blank.

