

WHOLE HERD REPORTING... AN OVERVIEW

The basic concept of beef cattle performance records is to measure genetic differences between animals for traits of economic importance.

BBU has chosen to implement a Whole Herd Reporting system for breeders choosing to maintain performance registry records. Whole Herd Reporting is a system of registration and performance tracking whereby every participating breeder updates his/her cowherd inventory yearly and is charged on a per cow basis. The system is positively endorsed by the Beef Improvement Federation, a North American umbrella organization of beef breed associations, beef producers, researchers and the academic community. With this system, BBU will be able to measure economically relevant beef production traits such as fertility, longevity and reproductive efficiency. Furthermore, the greater volume of data reported from each herd for measured growth and carcass traits, enhances the accuracy of Beefmaster EPDs.

Participation in Whole Herd Reporting is voluntary and breeders may choose to maintain pedigree records without recording performance information if they wish.

Beefmaster Breeders United recognizes the importance of performance records in today's beef industry and through Whole Herd Reporting (WHR) can provide a system flexible enough to meet the needs of most record keeping breeders.

USING EPDs FOR ACROSS HERD COMPARISONS

Animal comparison across herds and contemporary groups should only be done through Expected Progeny Difference (EPD) values. An EPD is the predicted difference of an economically important trait that is expected from the progeny of one animal as compared to the progeny of another animal within the same breed. In other words, EPDs are a prediction of how one animal's offspring will perform, on the average, as compared to another. Years of research and practical application have proven the importance and reliability of EPDs as a selection tool in the beef cattle industry.

EPD calculations are based upon volumes of weights and measures collected in thousands of herds over many years and processed through performance programs. These calculations include differences within management or contemporary groups and incorporate all available data on a trait into the prediction of an animal's EPD value for that trait. Performance information used to predict an EPD can come from any combination of the following: 1) progeny 2) relatives in the pedigree, particularly the individual's sire and dam 3) grand progeny and 4) the individual's own performance record.

This information is appropriately weighted for the amount of data available in each category in calculating the EPDs. In addition to the above information, parent EPD values are adjusted for the genetic merit of the animal the parent is bred to, the performance level of other parents with progeny in the same contemporary group, and genetic trends.

Some of the more economically important traits and most easily measured with EPDs are birth weight, weaning weight, milk and total maternal and have EPDs expressed in pounds. Calving Ease is expressed as % additional calves born unassisted. Scrotal circumference is expressed in centimeters. Fat is expressed in tenths of inches, ribeye area (REA) in square inches and %IMF (percent intramuscular fat) is expressed in tenths of a percent difference. Calving Ease (CE) is expressed as percentage of variation from the average for animals being born unassisted.

EPDs predict progeny performance differences and not absolute values. If for example Bull A has a +50 pound yearling weight EPD and bull B has a +20 pound yearling weight EPD, one would expect a 30 pound difference (50 - 20) in the yearling weight of the two bull's progeny if both were mated to comparable cows and the resulting calves were of the same sex and were handled alike from birth through yearling.

Along with the EPD calculation itself, a companion calculation is made which determines the accuracy of the EPD. Simply stated, the more data, the more accurate the data becomes and more reliability can be placed upon it. An accuracy expressed as "PE" means the EPD is simply a pedigree estimate or the average of the sire and dam EPDs. Numerical accuracy values range between 0 and 100 percent and consider data from the individual, its progeny, its ancestors and the ancestor's familial ties.

EPD values are the best predictor of the performance of an animal's future progeny in comparison with progeny of other animals in the breed. EPD values have been shown to be from five to nine times more accurate for animal selection than any other available performance data. Due to differences in "base" years and other fundamentals of EPDs, it is not appropriate to compare EPDs across different breeds.

EPDs for the Beefmaster breed are calculated twice annually with interim EPDs (denoted with a PE in the accuracy value) being calculated throughout the year. Registration certificates issued by BBU for breeders always contain the most current interim EPDs as of the date of issue.

WITHIN HERD AND CONTEMPORARY GROUP COMPARISONS

Whole Herd Reporting records provide a basis for comparing cattle only within a contemporary group within a herd. Records generated through WHR can include measures for calving intervals, calving ease, birth weights, weaning weights, yearling weights, scrotal circumference, carcass traits and ratios for most of these measures. These within herd and contemporary group records are adjusted for known environmental sources of variation in animal performance such as age of dam, age of calf, etc.

The large environmental differences that exist between herds and contemporary groups within a herd make comparisons using ratios and raw data impractical. This is also a less accurate way of comparing genetics. EPDs are the most powerful tool presently available for comparing animals across contemporary groups and across herds.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CONTEMPORARY GROUP?

Contemporary groups are those calves raised together and managed in the same manner so that each calf's data can be fairly compared against all of the other calves within the group. Contemporary groups are the foundation principle behind EPDs and thousands of such groups are considered in EPD calculations. This wide breadth of data is the foundation for accuracy and allows for comparisons across herds in different regions of the country within the breed.

Performance comparisons with Whole Herd Reporting records should be restricted to animals within a herd and contemporary group. For the records to be meaningful, breeders must pay strict attention to the proper construction of contemporary groups. A contemporary group should consist only of animals in an individual herd that are the same sex and same management group within a relatively narrow age range of birth dates. Whole Herd Reporting "slices" birth, weaning and yearling contemporary groups into 60 and 90 day windows. A breeder can control where a slice begins by using different numerical performance group designations on the worksheets to move odd calving dates into performance groups. For instance, assuming a breeder has an extraordinarily early calf on Jan. 2, followed by a large group of calves that begin on Feb. 2, with a few stragglers that finish by March 31. It would be best to "Slice" the group in half and have two 45-day contemporary group so not to leave any calves out. Remember we are trying to group a minimum of three to five head of the same sex together to get the most accurate and meaningful information.

Please call BBU if you need clarification of the contemporary grouping concept.

WHOLE HERD REPORTING ... AS SIMPLE AS 1, 2, 3, 4

A general overview of the program structure and flow can be found in the following sections.

BBU mails current cow herd inventory to breeder, based on previous year's inventory.

- **Mailed out in January for "Spring and Fall" calving groups, return by May 1st.**

BREEDER STEP #1

Member updates inventory & returns to BBU. (All C, S, & Advancer females must be carried on inventory.)

BBU bills member in accordance with number and kind of animals maintained on inventory.
BBU issues Dam Production Summary Report for each enrolled female.

BREEDER STEP #2

Member submits completed Birth Information Worksheets (Form 1). Calves should be registered using this form at this time.

BBU returns Birth Report/Weaning Worksheet (Form 2).

BREEDER STEP #3

Member submits completed Birth Report/Weaning Worksheet (Form 2) reporting weaning weight information or a disposal code for animal's not weighed (**Weaning weight or disposal code required**).

BBU returns Weaning Report/Yearling Worksheet (Form 3) when all inventoried females have been reported

BREEDER STEP #4

Member submits completed Weaning Report/Yearling Worksheet (Form 3) with yearling weights or disposal codes for animal's not weighed. If ultrasound carcass data is collected, technician submits carcass data directly to a BBU approved ultrasound lab that will process the data and forward results to BBU for database inclusion.

BBU returns Birth-Weaning-Yearling Group Report (Form 4) and/or Calf EPD report (Form 5). If ultrasound data is reported, BBU will calculate and return an Ultrasound Data Report (Form 6).

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN WHOLE HERD REPORTING

1. Member contacts BBU and requests to be enrolled in Whole Herd Reporting.
2. BBU sends the breeder's latest inventory to them at the designated time of year and requests that the breeder update and return it to BBU.
3. Complete the form for all C, S, and M (Advancer) cows and breeding age heifers as well as herd sires expected to be represented by a calf during the calendar year.
4. For each animal inventoried, provide herd ID number, registration number, name and date of birth.
5. Include only the animals that will be represented by a calf during the calendar year.
6. Mail the completed inventory form to BBU. Retain a copy for your records. Your account will be billed \$18 per female per year and \$18 for each sire maintained on inventory for that calving season.

WHAT IS MY CALVING SEASON?

Whole Herd Reporting gives you the flexibility to custom design the "calving season" that best fits your operation.

- Traditional spring season... January 1 through June 30
- Traditional fall season... July 1 through December 31
- Non-traditional season... you choose the start and end dates, i.e. spring might be December 15 through March 1 or April 20 through July 10, etc. Fall might be November 5 through February 1, etc.

HERD ID NUMBERS ARE IMPORTANT

Some important points to remember about herd ID numbers are:

- Each animal inventoried must be assigned a permanent ID number.

- The ID number must be unique to each animal inventoried and cannot be used more than once within the same herd. (Ideally)
- Once assigned to an animal, the ID number must remain with that animal as long as it is in the herd.
- ID numbers cannot exceed eight characters (shorter is fine).
- Take care not to duplicate ID numbers within a herd when assigning ID numbers, including not duplicating ID numbers that once were but no longer are active in your inventory. BBU's computer system identifies cattle within a herd with duplicate ID's and requires an appropriate edit before any work can be processed.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HERD ID NUMBERS

It is recommended that the animal's permanent tattoo be used or incorporated into the numbering system. Possible numbering systems worth considering are:

- YEAR SYSTEM- using the last two digits of the year (01 in 2001) as the first two digits in the ID number, i.e. 01001.
- ALPHANUMERIC SYSTEM- This system is used in many countries worldwide. If you choose this system, your letters should coincide with the International System where each year has been assigned a letter. For example, 2008- U; 2009- W; 2010- X; 2011- Y; etc. The letters "I", "O", "Q" and "V" are not used. The next three years would follow as, 2014- B; 2015- C; 2016- D.

COSTS

The fee for enrolling or maintaining each animal on the herd inventory is an annual charge of \$18 for females, and \$18 for each herd sire listed (herd sire listing is optional). Owned donor dams will be allowed **one** registration per year if enrolled in WHR. Subsequent calves will be charged an \$18 WHR fee per calf if enrolled in WHR. **Inventories must be updated and received in the BBU office by May 1st. A \$5 per head late fee will be added for inventories received after the stated deadlines. Transfers free up to 30 months on both male and females.**

The per cow fee will pay for the first registration and transfer registered to any female enrolled in the WHR program, may be Natural or ET. All subsequent calves born into the WHR program in the same calendar year will be charged \$18/calf. Animals must be born into the WHR program with dam on inventory to receive the \$18 registrations & free transfers.

As is the current policy, all accounts for Whole Herd Reporting must be current on payment before registry or performance work is released. Likewise, monies received from breeders will be applied first to their longest outstanding balances on items charged. MasterCard, Visa and Discover are acceptable means of payment, particularly if a breeder wishes to insure that none of his work is held for payment of funds.

BREEDER STEP 1 WHOLE HERD REPORTING **HERD INVENTORY RECORD**

Breeders should keep their Herd Inventory Record complete and current. A dam must be listed on the breeder's most current Herd Inventory in order to process her offspring's registration and weaning performance data through Whole Herd Reporting. Prior to their designated calving season, a Whole Herd Reporting Herd Inventory Record

form will be printed and returned to each breeder listing all animals currently active in their breeder account for that designated season. All breeding age females on a breeder's previous inventory not otherwise deleted, all reported additions and all current breeding age heifers previously recorded by the breeder will appear on the updated inventory. BBU will use the corrected inventory report form to update the database on your herd. BBU will issue a Dam Productivity Summary Report and a Birth Information Worksheet (Form 1) which will be mailed to you. Note that on the inventory forms there is a box to check indicating if you prefer blanks or a pre-printed Form 1. Requesting the blank forms allows the breeder to fill out the report from his calving book in the order they were born. With a pre-printed form, every cow inventoried for that calving season will be listed and have a line next to it to add the requested data. The pre-printed forms save the breeder a lot of time and also serve as a safety check to remind the breeder which cows he hasn't yet reported data for.

Remember, your updated inventory should list all females in your herd exposed to calve in the upcoming year.

If you have received your initial pre-printed Whole Herd Reporting inventory from BBU incorrectly listing inventoried females as spring or fall, you will be allowed to re-designate them to the appropriate season. Young heifers initially added to the inventory will be automatically added as spring calvers, but can also be moved to the correct season.

Breeders wanting to remove animals from their Herd Inventory should enter the appropriate disposal code and date in the comment column and mail the form to BBU. If a female remains in your herd she should remain on your inventory even if a calf will not be reported for her this year or if she is an ET donor dam not being regularly bred for a natural calf.

Do not remove a disposed female from your inventory record before you have registered the last of her progeny that you plan to register, otherwise the reactivation fee will apply.

Breeders are encouraged not to attempt avoiding individual animal fees for one or more seasons by deactivating a female likely to return to active status at a later date. Doing so will trigger the re-activation fee. It is less expensive in the long run to pay an annual fee and continue to record calving information than it is to reactivate a disposed female.

Whole Herd Reporting participants are encouraged but not required to maintain all active sires on their inventory as well. Doing so speeds and eases the breeder's reporting process by allowing use of shorter sire ID numbers rather than using the full eight digit registry number. Sires should be enrolled and updated annually, are subject to a re-activation fee and are charged \$18 per sire annually. If you wish to use herd ID numbers rather than registry numbers for sires when reporting your calves, you must maintain an active bull inventory.

WHOLE HERD REPORTING DISPOSAL CODES

T	Sold with papers	11	Culled, Injury
1	Sold as breeding animal w/o papers	12	Culled, poor temperament
2	Sold as a feeder calf	13	Culled or died, genetic defect
3	Died, illness	14	Culled, bad feet
4	Died, injury	15	Culled, poor udder
5	Died, calving difficulty	16	Culled, prolapse
6	Died, old age	17	Culled, eye problems

7	Died, other	18	Culled, structurally unsound
8	Culled, inferior production	19	Culled, old age
9	Culled, infertile	20	Culled, other
10	Culled, illness	M	Multi. Owned, No Calf
		NE	Non-exposed, ½ Fee first year

Disposal records for dams removed from a breeder's purebred herd but retained in his commercial operation can be handled by using either code #1 or code #20, as the breeder chooses.

DAM PRODUCTION SUMMARY REPORT

Once a breeder has returned to BBU their annual (or seasonal as the case may be) inventory update BBU will return a Dam Production Summary Report in addition to a statement for inventory fees and the breeder's Form 1 worksheets.

The Dam Production Summary Report will list each female in the breeder's upcoming calving group, either spring or fall. The summary contains a wealth of information on each inventoried female including herd ID and registry numbers, her age, the number of bull calves and heifer calves she has produced, her average calving ease score and her calving interval. Additionally, her progeny will be summarized with regard to average birth, weaning and yearling ratios as well as the number of contemporaries represented. Finally, all of her latest EPDs and accuracy for all traits will be indicated.

BREEDER STEP 2 COMPLETING FORM 1 **BIRTH INFORMATION WORKSHEET**

Instructions for completion of Form 1 can be found on the reverse side of the form. In addition, please note the following specific instructions. Please note that all calves reported on Form 1 should be listed as either a bull or female even though the bull calf may have been castrated by the time you complete the forms. Designation as a steer can be appropriately made later on weaning or yearling forms if necessary.

BIRTH WEIGHTS

Birth weights, although optional, are among the most economically important data a breeder can collect. Space has been provided for breeders to record calf birth weights and breeders are encouraged to take birth weights as soon after the calf is born as possible. Reporting of birth weights is optional; however, at least 50% of BW must be reported for any data to be used in genetic analysis.

If a producer submits only a portion of a calving season's birth weights, processing of registry certificates and issuing of weaning worksheets will be delayed until all birth weight records in the calving season have been submitted. If a breeder has reported some of his birth weights but not all of them, no birth weight data from a calving season will be added to the Sire Summary Analysis until the breeder submits the balance of the birth weight records.

In situations where a breeder has an extended calving season but wishes to report calving information in smaller sub-groups of the season, they may do so but should be aware that no Form 2 Birth Information & Weaning Worksheets or registry certificates will be generated until all calves in the calving season have been reported unless he/she chooses a second option of reporting no birth weights on Form 1.

Doing so will generate registry certificates with birth weight EPD pedigree estimates only but will allow the certificates and Form 2 to be released at the time of application. The breeder will still have the option of reporting the birth weights from a calving season on Form 2 when he/she reports weaning weights.

Further suggestions to make your birth weight data more meaningful include 1) weigh the calves within 24 hours of birth if at all possible 2) weigh all calves with a scale or an industry accepted birth weight tape (estimates are not acceptable) and 3) be sure all calves whose dams were similarly managed are kept in the same contemporary group.

Within herd comparisons are expressed in ratios. A ratio indicates how an individual calf compares to its contemporary group which are those calves that can be fairly and accurately compared together because they fall within a reasonably close calving period, are of the same sex and whose dams had generally the same management environment. (Note: See contemporary group section at the beginning of this document)

CALVING EASE

Calving ease scores are not required for participation in BBU's Whole Herd Reporting program but are encouraged.

Calving Ease Scores include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1- No difficulty/no assistance | 7- Aborted |
| 2- Minor difficulty/some assistance | 8- Open |
| 3- Major difficulty/calf puller used | 9- Dam died, calving difficulty |
| 4- C-section | 10- ET donor dam, no calf reported |
| 5- Abnormal presentation | 11- Recipient dam, ET calf not reported |
| 6- Calf born dead/died shortly after birth | |

An area is provided to record a dam's birth management group (i.e. 1= MGMT Group 1, etc., maximum of one character). Producers should assign a different management group number for each group of dams managed differently during the months prior to calving. For instance, dams managed on dry native pasture and cake during that time should be coded (i.e. MGMT Group 1) and dams maintained in dry lot on silage and corn coded (i.e. MGMT Group 2).

DAM UDDER AND TEAT SCORE

Space is provided on Form 1 for the optional scoring of udder and teats of females that calve. The measurement should be recorded within 24 hours of calving, using whole numbers from 1-9. Please refer to the included example of BIF Udder and Teat Scores and explanation for each score shown. This is a subjective score that should be assigned by the same person for an entire calving season and most preferably assigned by the same person every calving season to follow.

ET CALVES

Embryo Transplant (ET) calves are required to have performance data reported and they will incur a \$15 per head charge to register if the breeder is currently enrolled in WHR. Each donor dam will receive first registration and first transfer for being on the active inventory. Twins will be handled in the manner and be registered at the \$15 rate for addition registrations.

Registration of ET calves requires submission of the appropriate ET requirements at the same time as application for registry. All AI and ET fees will be waived if “YOU” the member is enrolled in the WHR program (See page 5 Costs Section). ET calves will be reported on a blank registration application form where dam and sire information shall be filled in by hand.

CALVING RECORD OR STATUS IS REQUIRED

The Whole Herd Reporting system requires breeders to report the calving record or status on all cows within a calving season that are listed on a Herd Inventory. Doing so allows for calculation and compilation to the breed database of accurate performance measures. If a dam will not have a calf reported in this calving season, be sure to use the appropriate calving ease code to indicate a reason so that dam doesn't hold up your entire reporting process.

BREEDER STEP 3 COMPLETING FORM 2, BIRTH REPORT AND WEANING WORKSHEET

Having received Form 1, BBU will register calves as instructed, record the calving and birth performance data provided and print and return to the breeder Form 2, Birth Report and Weaning Worksheet. (Form 2 may not be returned if birth and weaning weights were both turned in when recording/registering the calves.)

BIRTH PERFORMANCE DATA

If actual birth weights were reported, Form 2 will show the actual birth weight as well as the adjusted birth weight and weight ratio. If you have chosen the non-reporting option for this trait, these columns will be blank. If you have chosen to delay reporting birth weights until you report weaning weights, use the blank birth weight column to record them at this time.

Actual birth weights are adjusted for age of dam at the time the calf was born. Birth weight ratios are calculated on a within sex and contemporary group basis. If actual birth weights are not recorded, a standard birth weight will not be used in the calculation of birth weight EPDs. Instead, BW EPDs will be calculated based on the current breed correlation of BW to WW.

WEANING WEIGHT DATA

Reporting of weaning weights or an appropriate disposal code on each offspring of all cows enrolled is required in the Whole Herd Reporting system. Every dam listed on a breeder's Whole

Herd Reporting inventory must have a weaning weight submitted for her calf or an appropriate disposal code for the calf must be recorded in lieu of a weaning weight. Weaning data reporting is accomplished on Form 1 or Form 2, which also has allowable calf disposal codes listed on the back of the form.

Failure to report either a weaning weight or an appropriate disposal code will result in a delay of further processing of performance data for the account until the necessary data is submitted. If missing data is not supplied prior to twenty four (24) months after the beginning of a “season” (i.e. December 31, 2008 with regard to the spring 2007 calf crop), the herd will be considered as a pedigree registry account. The breeder can choose to supply the missing data and return to a WHR account.

Record the actual weight in pounds and the month, day and year each calf is weighed in the space provided on Form 1 or 2. Report the weaning management type and weaning group. Instructions for completing Form 1 and 2 are detailed on the reverse side of the form. As with birth weights, weaning weight contemporary groups are key for accurate within herd performance comparison. The best management practice is to plan for a breeding season of 90 days or less so your cowherd will consequently be calving within a similar period of time.

This makes it possible for these calves to be treated as contemporary groups of bulls and heifers, provided they have all been managed in the same way. Remember, a weaning contemporary group is that group of calves born within 60 days of each other, of the same sex and having the same feed and management conditions.

To ensure the maximum effectiveness of contemporary grouping from your cowherd’s calf crop, calves should all be weighed within 7 days of each other and all be within the range of 140 days to 270 days of age.

Also note that suggested most desirable dates to collect weaning information based on the calves in the report is printed at the bottom of the form.

When you have completed the form return it to BBU for data entry and calculation. BBU will calculate the weaning portion of the data and return to the breeder Form 3, Computed Weaning Report and Yearling Worksheet listing calculated weaning records, the latest available EPD information for each calf and the most desirable dates to collect yearling information.

BREEDER STEP 4 COMPLETING FORM 3, WEANING REPORT AND YEARLING WORKSHEET

If you do not plan to report any yearling data, simply write “No Yearling Data Available” across the front of the first page of the report and return it to BBU in order to receive Form 5, below.

Reporting of yearling data is optional in the Whole Herd Reporting program, however, if a breeder chooses to report yearling data, BBU requests all yearling data, either weight and date or appropriate disposal code be reported. A list of disposal codes is provided on the reverse side of Form 3. Reporting of scrotal measurements with each reported yearling weight is also optional (**but suggested**).

Record the actual weight in pounds and the month, day and year each animal is weighed in the space provided on Form 3. Remember the age window for yearling weights is 320 – 430 days. If you plan to

record scrotal measures they should be taken on the same day as the yearling weight. Scrotal measures are adjusted to a mature dam equivalent.

Scrotal circumference is an important indicator trait for improving reproductive potential in beef cattle. It is strongly and positively correlated with total sperm production and is a good indicator of age at puberty in bulls and is favorably associated with age at puberty in related heifers and possibly to subsequent fertility and production traits in related females.

As with birth and weaning data, it is vitally important that the breeder correctly specify the appropriate contemporary grouping information by designating the correct management code as well as group number if it is necessary to further separate groups within a code. Available management codes are listed on the back of Form 3. Additional instructions for completing Form 3 can be found on the reverse side of the form.

FORM 4, BIRTH, WEANING & YEARLING GROUP REPORT FORM 5, CALF EPDs

BBU will calculate the yearling portion of the data and return to the breeder Form 4, Birth, Weaning and Yearling Group report, listing calculated data for all birth, weaning and yearling measures reported. Additionally, Form 5, Calf EPD Report, will be generated listing the most current EPDs of each animal in the calf crop for birth, calving ease maternal and direct, weaning, yearling, milk, total maternal, 12th rib fat cover, ribeye and intramuscular fat.

CARCASS DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES AND REPORTING FORMS... FORM 6

Ultrasound carcass data collection is optional, however if collected, it should be done at the same time as yearling weight data is collected. Ultrasound carcass measures should be reported using ultrasound barn sheets provided by the certified technician or the association upon request. Keep in mind that the ultrasound age window is 320- 550 days. Ultrasound data for a trait will be utilized in the data analysis only if collected by a BBU recognized certified technician who is currently certified in the trait(s) being reported. Current procedure calls for the technician to submit the images to the central lab for interpretation and the lab forwards the computed data to the BBU office for inclusion in the database. (Breeders do not submit the data directly to BBU). Once the data is adjusted by BBU, the breeder will receive Form 6, Ultrasound Carcass Data Report.

LIFETIME DAM PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Breeders may request a printed Lifetime Dam Production Summary report for all dams on inventory or for specific dams of interest. An additional nominal fee may be charged for this service to defray shipping and handling costs depending on the size of the inventory and frequency of requests. The summary contains a three-generation pedigree, the dam's individual record, individual records of all of her reported progeny and a summary of her production averages. These summaries can also be accessed and printed at BBU's website once you obtain an account access code which allows only you to view your records.

WHOLE HERD REPORTING EPD REPORTS

Performance registry breeders may also request a Whole Herd Reporting EPD report when a summary of all EPD information for their herd is needed. The report includes the registry number, herd ID, animal name, sex, sire and dam herd ID or registry number, animal's birth date and latest calculated EPDs and accuracy for all reported traits. Breeders may request a printed report or may access it directly on the Internet if they have established a BBU Internet account. An additional nominal fee may be charged for the printed reports to defray costs depending on the size of the inventory and the frequency of requests. Report options include all females on current inventory, all bulls on current inventory and all calves in selected calf crops.