## CP Handbook

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## INTRODUCTION

The desire of Pharo Cattle Company (PCC) is to provide quality seedstock genetics to the beef industry. This should also be the goal of our Cooperative Producers (CPs). What Pharo Cattle Company provides to CPs is genetic material and a marketing service. CPs provide the cows by which to multiply the genetic material. For each participant to succeed in this relationship, we must pay particular attention to PCC philosophies and to the way we handle and use information.

Pharo Cattle Company has the responsibility to gather the information, assemble it in a standard form (the catalog), and stand behind it as if it were our own. The source of good information is good data that has been measured with minimum error and maximum precision. This handbook establishes the standards that we expect PCC Cooperative Producers to live up to.

We begin with a brief description of PCC philosophies, followed by a brief description of CP responsibilities. This is followed by breeding season concerns and then several sections of detailed data reporting procedures. From time to time, we may refer to the BIF Guidelines. A current copy of these guidelines can be viewed at http://beefimprovement.org/guidelines.html.

Pharo Cattle Company will continually modify and update this handbook as needs change and as the industry changes. Your comments, criticisms and suggestions regarding the handbook will always be welcomed with the goal of improving it.

CP Board. Pharo Cattle Company utilizes a six-person CP board to advise and help with the decision-making process. These board members will serve three-year terms, and two members will be replaced each January. Board members can serve two term limits (six years) before being required to step down for one year. All CPs who have been a CP for at least three years and would be willing to serve on the board will be considered candidates. CPs will vote to decide who the new board members will be.

## PHILOSOPHY

Optimum production is always more profitable than maximum production. Bigger is not always better! Optimum production is the point at which net profits are maximized. Profit is what we really want to maximize.

Fit their environment. To achieve optimum production ranchers must produce cows that fit their environment, instead of artificially changing the environment to fit their cows. Since most ranchers have cows that are too big and inefficient, they are forced to change their environment by feeding harvested and purchased feed to keep their cows in production. This quickly takes most of the profit out of ranching. We want a cow that can survive strictly on what the ranch produces with little, or no, inputs. A cow ought to be supporting the ranch, instead of being supported by the ranch! Our cows must produce and wean a calf every year or they are culled. There are no excuses, and no second chances!

Desirable end product. We not only want a cow that fits her environment; we also expect her to produce a desirable and profitable end product. Her calves must be able to feed efficiently, as well as meet the requirements established by the current beef industry.

## Philosophies Behind Our Bulls

1. Honesty and integrity will never be compromised.
2. We will manage the natural resources placed under our control in a sustainable manner.
3. The breed of cattle is not nearly as important as the breeding program and the philosophies that produce the cattle.
4. Cows are run in a real-world environment, as tough as or tougher than the environment most commercial cows are run in.
5. We let the environment sort out the good ones, while we show absolutely no sympathy for open, late, or dry cows.
6. We will never make an excuse for a cow. A cow must produce and wean a calf every year to remain in the herd.
7. By limiting feed resources, we try to apply sufficient pressure on the cowherd to force out the unadapted and infertile animals - at least 10 percent each year.
8. In addition to growth and performance, we select for some other vital economic traits like fertility, calving ease, moderate cow size, fleshing ability, structural correctness, disposition, and longevity.
9. Replacement heifers are developed on a low-cost, forage-based diet with minimum supplements. We only want the most efficient and most adapted heifers to make it into the cowherd.
10. A bull calf must be born unassisted from an efficient, moderate-sized cow that has never missed in order to make it into one of our bull sales.

## PCC VACCINATION POLICIES

Yearling Bull Vaccination Policy (Effective 8/18). Yearling bull calves that will be shipped to a Pharo Cattle Company facility in Colorado must be vaccinated and weaned at least 30 days prior to their arrival date. The preconditioning program shall include, but is not limited to:

- Pfizer's "Bovi-Shield Gold 5" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Pfizer's "One Shot Ultra 8" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Maxi/Guard Pinkeye Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Moraxella Bovoculi Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart) ${ }^{* * *}$ If a CP is currently using autogenous bacterin developed for their specific area, they are free to continue that prevention method and forgo the Addison Laboratory products
- Ivomec Injection (not pour-on) given when second round of vaccinations are given

NOTE: All of the above vaccinations and booster vaccinations must be administered at least 30 days before delivery.

- Multi-Min 90 shot given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery
- Colorado Serum's Wart Vaccine (one 10cc injection) or Medgene's Wart Vaccine given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery

NOTE: The above vaccinations are required. Order vaccinations before you need them, because some veterinarians do not keep the required vaccines on hand.
CPs are only required to give one shot ( 10 cc ) of the wart vaccine. PCC will boost the wart vaccine upon arrival when bulls are ear notched and tested for PI BVD.
A Vaccination Report Form (copy in Miscellaneous Forms) should accompany the trucking, brand inspection and health papers when bulls are delivered to a PCC delivery point.

Spring-Born Forage Bull Vaccination Policy (Effective 8/18). Forage bull calves that will be shipped to a Pharo Cattle Company facility in Colorado must be vaccinated and weaned at least 30 days prior to their arrival date. The preconditioning program shall include, but is not limited to:

- Pfizer's "Bovi-Shield Gold 5" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Pfizer's "One Shot Ultra 8" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Maxi/Guard Pinkeye Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Moraxella Bovoculi Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
${ }^{* * *}$ If a CP is currently using autogenous bacterin developed for their specific area, they are free to continue that prevention method and forgo the Addison Laboratory products
NOTE: All of the above vaccinations and booster vaccinations must be administered at least 30 days before delivery.
- Multi-Min 90 shot given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery
- Colorado Serum's Wart Vaccine (one 10cc injection) or Medgene's Wart Vaccine given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery

NOTE: The above vaccinations are required. Order vaccinations before you need them, because some veterinarians do not keep the required vaccines on hand.
CPs are only required to give one shot ( 10 cc ) of the wart vaccine. PCC will boost the wart vaccine upon arrival when bulls are ear notched and tested for PI BVD.
If internal and/or external parasites are a concern, it is strongly recommended that "Cydectin Pour-On" or Pfizer's "Dectomax Pour-On" be used at or prior to weaning. Parasites can drastically reduce bull performance. Bulls will not be treated for parasites at PCC facilities. Since Cydectin is supposed to be dung beetle friendly, that would be our first recommendation.

A Vaccination Report Form (copy in Miscellaneous Forms) should accompany the trucking, brand inspection and health papers when bulls are delivered to a PCC delivery point.

Missouri Fall-Born Forage Bull Vaccination Policy (Effective 8/18). Fall-born bull calves that will be shipped to a Pharo Cattle Company facility must be vaccinated and weaned at least 30 days prior to their arrival date. The preconditioning program shall include, but is not limited to:

- Pfizer's "Bovi-Shield Gold 5" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Pfizer's "One Shot Ultra 8" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Maxi/Guard Pinkeye Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Moraxella Bovoculi Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
*** If a CP is currently using autogenous bacterin developed for their specific area, they are free to continue that prevention method and forgo the Addison Laboratory products
- Ivomec Injection (not pour-on) given when second round of vaccinations are given
NOTE: All of the above vaccinations and booster vaccinations must be administered at least 30 days before delivery.
- Multi-Min 90 shot given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery
- Colorado Serum's Wart Vaccine (one 10cc injection) or Medgene's Wart Vaccine given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery
NOTE: The above vaccinations are required. Order vaccinations before you need them, because some veterinarians do not keep the required vaccines on hand.
CPs are only required to give one shot ( 10 cc ) of the wart vaccine. PCC will boost the wart vaccine upon arrival when bulls are ear notched and tested for PI BVD.
A Vaccination Report Form (copy in Miscellaneous Forms) should accompany the trucking, brand inspection and health papers when bulls are delivered to a PCC delivery point.

Texas Fall-Born Forage Bull Vaccination Policy (Effective 8/18). Any bull calves that will be shipped to a Pharo Cattle Company facility in Texas must be vaccinated and weaned at least 30 days prior to their arrival date. The preconditioning program shall include, but is not limited to:

- Pfizer's "Bovi-Shield Gold 5" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Pfizer’s "One Shot Ultra 8" (two shots at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Maxi/Guard Pinkeye Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
- Addison Laboratories Moraxella Bovoculi Bacterin (two 2cc injections at least three and no more than six weeks apart)
${ }^{* * *}$ If a CP is currently using autogenous bacterin developed for their specific area, they are free to continue that prevention method and forgo the Addison Laboratory products
- Cydectin Injection (not pour-on) given when second round of vaccinations are given
- Novartis Fusogard Vaccine given when second round of vaccinations are given
NOTE: All of the above vaccinations and booster vaccinations must be administered at least 30 days before delivery.
- Multi-Min 90 shot given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery
- Colorado Serum's Wart Vaccine (one 10cc injection) or Medgene's Wart Vaccine given no less than 5 days and no more than 15 days prior to bull delivery
NOTE: The above vaccinations are required. Order vaccinations before you need them, because some veterinarians do not keep the required vaccines on hand.
CPs are only required to give one shot ( 10 cc ) of the wart vaccine. PCC will boost the wart vaccine upon arrival when bulls are ear notched and tested for PI BVD.
A Vaccination Report Form (copy in Miscellaneous Forms) should accompany the trucking, brand inspection and health papers when bulls are delivered to a PCC delivery point.


## PCC SALE BULL POLICIES

Retained Herd Sire Policy (Effective 1/23/19). A CP may choose to keep a bull for his own use under the following conditions:

- Each Cooperative Producer will be allowed to keep one bull home per year (if needed) for in-herd use only.
- Those bringing 50 or more bulls can keep two bulls home per year; those bringing 100 or more bulls can keep three bulls home per year; those bringing 150 or more bulls can keep four bulls home per year.
- CPs must declare what bull(s) they are keeping when they deliver bulls or after the bull has been developed and evaluated by PCC. If bulls are NOT selected until after development, the following requirements must be met:
- The selection decision must be made within 24 hours after evaluation scores have been posted on the CP website and
- The cost to the CP will be as follows:

|  | AT EVALUATIONS | AT SALE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| YEARLING | $\$ 500$ | $\$ 900$ |
| FORAGE | $\$ 800$ | $\$ 1100$ |
| FALL BORN | $\$ 800$ | $\$ 1100$ |

- All transportation costs are the responsibility of the CP.
- The CP must submit a questionnaire concerning the bull(s) they want to retain to PCC.
- Retained bulls must have a PCC prefix in their name.
- PCC will have a $50 \%$ semen interest in retained bulls, and PCC must show up as partial owner of retained bulls on registration papers.
- PCC must be notified prior to selling any retained bull.
- PCC must be given the first option to purchase said bull when the CP desires to sell.
- All deadlines for information and transfer of partial interest of Retained Herd Sires will be the same as for bulls that are delivered to PCC for development and marketing.

Bulls Not Delivered to PCC (Effective 5/25/18). All bull calves not delivered to PCC, with the exception of the Retained Herd Sire bulls (see above policy), must be either castrated or sold as non-breeding stock. Other than used herd sires, CPs are not allowed to sell bulls outside the PCC program. If the CP has a high-quality bull calf that cannot be sold through a cataloged PCC sale because it does not meet all requirements (assisted at birth, etc.), he can ask for permission to market the bull through PCC's Private Treaty program. If granted permission, a $\$ 200$ fee will apply to these bulls.

Naming of Bulls (Effective 9/1/07). Placing PCC before the CP prefix on each bull would quickly and easily identify each bull to customers and potential customers as having been produced in the PCC program. PCC does not advocate the removal of the cooperator prefix from the names of the bulls. The unique diversity within the PCC network is one of our strengths, and we do not want to disguise it. We want it to remain very clear which CP herd produced each bull in our program. However, we believe the overall perception of Pharo Cattle Company will be strengthened if all the bulls selling in a PCC bull sale carry the PCC prefix in their name; therefore, PCC requires that all bulls selling in a PCC bull sale carry the PCC prefix in its name. An example would be: PCC 4-P Jacob 1406U. We do not want females within CP herds to carry the PCC prefix in their names.

Transferring Registrations (Effective 9/1/07). In the interest of maintaining a strong PCC identity among all cooperator herds, and in order to facilitate timely registration transfers to our customers, PCC requires that all registered sale bulls must be transferred to PCC prior to each regular sale (see the deadlines in the section on Consequences for CP Late and/or Non-Performance).

PCC Herd Sire Bonus. In an effort to encourage the use of PCC bulls, PCC will provide an incentive of $3 \%$ of the sale price of each bull that is sold in a regular PCC sale and is sired by a PCC sire. This is in addition to the regular CP share received by the producer of each bull. A PCC sire is defined as a retained semen interest (RSI) bull that was born and raised in a PCC herd or in one of the PCC cooperative herds, as well as developed by PCC and sold in a PCC Bull Sale.

Bull Rebate. Eligible bulls (with a Retained Semen Interest) purchased at a PCC bull sale for use in the CP's herd will qualify for a $20 \%$ rebate off the purchase price of the bull(s).

Semen Discount. Most of the semen owned and marketed by PCC will be sold to CPs at a reduced rate. CPs will be able to purchase Al certificates (for registration purposes) on bulls owned by PCC at our cost.

Bull Marketing Programs. There are three distinct programs for marketing bulls through Pharo Cattle Company.

- Yearling Bulls. Calves born between January $1^{\text {st }}$ and April 30 are eligible to be marketed as performance tested yearling bulls the following spring.
- Spring-Born Forage Test Bulls. Calves born between April $1^{\text {st }}$ and July 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ are eligible to be marketed as spring-born forage tested bulls their $2^{\text {nd }}$ fall.
- Fall-Born Forage Test Bulls. Calves born between August $1^{\text {st }}$ and December $31^{\text {st }}$ are eligible to be marketed as fall-born forage tested bulls their $2^{\text {nd }}$ spring.

Outside-of-Program Bulls (Effective 9/1/07). PCC recognizes there are occasional opportunities for PCC and/or an individual CP to bring quality PCC influence or compatible bulls into the sales program from outside herds not under direct contract with PCC. One example of this would be a situation in which PCC or a CP sells bred cows to an outside herd and then has an opportunity to buy back the bull calves out of those cows at weaning. There might even be an opportunity to work with the outside herd and the sold cows on an ongoing basis. A second example would be a situation in which a CP has an opportunity to lease cows from an outside herd or work with outside-of-program cows on a contract basis with the intention of producing bull calves for the PCC program. A third example would be an opportunity to directly purchase bull calves from an outside herd that have the potential to complement the PCC program because of their all-around quality, strong PCC genetic influence, unique outcross but compatible genetics or other qualities. Other examples and combinations of the ones mentioned here are certainly possible.

Through advisement with the CP Board, PCC has determined that the following guidelines will be used to bring outside-of-program bulls into the PCC program:

1. Cooperative Producers will consult with PCC about any outside-of-program bull opportunities before moving forward with them. In turn, PCC may elect to consult with the CP Board about these proposals before determining if they are compatible with the PCC program and philosophies.
2. The genetics of outside-of-program bulls will be predominately of PCC and/or CP breeding. An exception to this guideline is possible when a unique opportunity presents itself to bring complementary outcross genetics into the program, but PCC expects to be consulted in detail in these cases.
3. Outside-of-program bulls will be raised using the same PCC philosophy of "fitting the environment" with minimal inputs that applies to CP herds.
4. Cooperative Producers will research the dam production records and other herd history of outside-of-program bulls to make certain the dams have calved every year and to aid in supplying comments to PCC for sale catalogs.
5. As with all PCC and CP herds, it is expressly understood that no qualifying bull calves will be retained off the top by the producer of these outside-of-program bulls or by the CP without PCC's knowledge and written consent.
6. Vaccination and health program for outside-of-program bulls will be the same as specified for CP herds.
7. CP will use the naming system that uses the "PCC" and CP prefixes (see above) for outside-of-program bulls.
8. In the case of registered bulls, the CP will make every effort to arrange transfer of an ownership interest (symbolic or otherwise) in the dams of outside-ofprogram bulls so that said CP can be listed as the breeder and/or first owner on the bull registration certificates. PCC recognizes that this may not always be an option but strongly encourages this approach to help provide maximum customer confidence that bulls marketed through the program were raised under PCC and/or CP direction.

## MISCELLANEOUS POLICIES

Policy for Flushing Cows (Effective 9/1/07). If a CP has a well-proven, goodnatured, structurally correct old cow that should be flushed, then he is encouraged to pull her from production and flush her -- but he must do it BEFORE she comes up open unless she is 10 years old or older and has never missed. We believe a 10-year-old cow that has done everything right without missing no longer needs to prove she has what it takes to work in our program. Ideally, PCC's philosophy is that a cow needs to be at least eight years old before she should be pulled from production to flush. Pulling a cow from production to flush will not disqualify her from our program.

Genetic Defect Policy (Effective 8/1/09). PCC will make every effort to ensure that every bull in a PCC bull sale is not a potential carrier for any known genetic defect. If a bull happens to be a potential carrier for any known genetic defect, he must be DNA tested free before he can sell in a PCC bull sale. PCC wants to be able to guarantee, to the best of its ability, that all bulls purchased at a PCC bull sale are free from any known genetic defect. In order to accomplish this, the following policies will be followed:

- It is up to the CP to determine if he or she has any bull calves that are "potential carriers" of any known genetic defect before the bulls are delivered to PCC.
- PCC will not accept bulls that are "potential carriers" of a genetic defect until those bulls have been DNA tested to be free of that particular genetic defect.
- If a CP delivers a bull to PCC that is a "potential carrier" of a known genetic defect, a $\$ 200$ penalty per bull will be charged to that CP. If possible, PCC will DNA test these "potential carrier" bulls to determine if they are "carriers" or "free".
- If a bull is found to be a "carrier" of a genetic defect after he has been delivered to PCC, he will be culled and sold as a non-breeder, feeding bull.

80\% CP Consensus Policy (Effective 10/1/12). It is inevitable, as times change, that we must sometimes change with them. It is the practice of PCC to obtain approval from the CPs before making any big changes in marketing practices or other program changes. However, realizing that it is rarely possible to obtain a $100 \%$ consensus, PCC will consider an $80 \%$ consensus from the CPs to be sufficient to justify making any significant changes. PCC will notify the CPs of any proposed changes via email, and the CPs will have ten days from that time to object to the changes. No reply will be considered a vote in favor of the change.

60-Day Calving Season Policy (Effective 7/25/19). Philosophy \#5 of the "Ten Philosophies Behind Our Bulls" states, "We let the environment sort out the good ones, while we show absolutely no sympathy for open, late or dry cows." We now require all cows to calve within a 60 -day calving season. The best and easiest way to adhere to a 60 -day calving season is to pull your bulls no later than 60 days after they were turned out with the cows. Any cow that does not calve within your 60-day calving season will be considered to be an out-of-the-program cow - and her bull calves will no longer be eligible to sell in a sanctioned PCC bull sale.

Old Cow Exception (Effective 7/25/19). If a cow is 12 years old or older and if she has weaned a calf every year since she was two years of age, she will not be removed from the PCC program for being open or late. She has already proven she is better than most of the cows in our program. Her future bull calves will be eligible for sanctioned PCC bull sales.

## OVERVIEW OF CP RESPONSIBILITIES

Cooperative Producers (CPs) and Pharo Cattle Company have a mutual dedication to isolating and marketing the best genetic potential possible. This involves a combined effort of selective breeding for improved beef production. In order to achieve this goal, production information must be received in an accurate, orderly and timely manner.

To assist in the timely and forward flow of data entry and evaluation we require:

1) Uniquely and permanently identified breeding animals in cooperator herds (see Animal Identification for more information),
2) That production data required throughout the year is provided on or before the due dates listed,
3) That all data must be transmitted to us electronically (see Miscellaneous Forms for required information), and
4) That all information on reports printed by us is checked for accuracy by the cooperator.

## REQUIRED REPORTS

The required reports and/or information are as follows:

- Calving Report
> This report must be completed on an Excel spreadsheet - no exceptions!
$>$ The calving spreadsheet will be sent out with the information on the dams that PCC currently has on file. It is the responsibility of the CP to verify and correct any pre-entered dam information. Please remember to color code any new or altered information, and make us aware of what color you have used for this set of changes.
$>$ The CP may either use the spreadsheet provided by PCC or an alternate spreadsheet for data submission, as long as all of the required information is included.
> It is also the responsibility of the CP to inform PCC of which heifer calves are being added to the cow herd, and what their IDs were as calves, to avoid duplication.
> This will preferably be a report on all of the CP's calves, but that is not required. Please note whether it is all of the calves or not.
> This report will be due according to the guidelines in the section on Deadlines for Required Information. This will allow time for PCC to order the proper ear tags and the CP to insert them in the animals before delivery.


## - Weaning Report

> This report is prepared for each CP based on the calving report for that year. It is emailed to the CP and shows which PCC ID to use for each calf, as well as providing a place to submit weaning weights.
> This report will be due no later than two weeks prior to delivery of said bulls.
> If the Calving Report does not include all calves, the adjusted 205 weight, weaning ratio, and inverted birth weight ratio are also required. When figuring adjusted weaning weights, the BIF Standard Adjustment Factors are used to adjust for dam age:

| Age of Dam | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 60 | 54 |
| 3 | 40 | 36 |
| 4 | 20 | 18 |
| $5-10$ | 0 | 0 |
| 11 and older | 20 | 18 |

> The CP may either use the spreadsheet provided by PCC or an alternate spreadsheet for data submission, as long as all of the required information is included.

## DEADLINES

It is vitally important for PCC to receive accurate and timely records from all CPs in order to be able to effectively market the bulls. Therefore, unless there are extenuating circumstances, PCC expects the CP to meet the following deadlines. There will be consequences for late and/or non-performance as stated in the next section.

## - Bull Delivery

> Yearling Bulls. Bulls that are intended to be marketed as performance tested yearling bulls must be delivered no earlier than the Friday prior to nor later than the Saturday following PCC's annual fall sale of the year of their birth. No bulls shall be delivered on the day of or the day after the fall sale. Unless prior arrangements have been made with PCC, these bulls must weigh a minimum of 450 pounds at delivery and have an adjusted weaning weight of at least 400 pounds to be eligible for the program.
> Spring/Summer Forage Bulls. Spring/Summer bulls that are intended to be marketed as forage tested bulls must be delivered late January - early February. Make arrangements with the developer where you are delivering prior to delivery. Unless prior arrangements have been made with PCC, these bulls must weigh a minimum of 425 pounds at delivery and have an adjusted weaning weight of at least 400 pounds to be eligible for the program.
> Fall Born Forage Bulls. Bulls that are intended to be marketed as fall-born forage tested bulls must be delivered between June $1^{\text {st }}$ and June $15^{\text {th }}$ of the year after their birth. Unless prior arrangements have been made with PCC, these bulls must weigh a minimum of 425 pounds at delivery and have an adjusted weaning weight of at least 400 pounds to be eligible for the program.
> All bulls must be weaned for at least 30 days prior to delivery and have all of the proper vaccinations, tags, and tattoos when they arrive.

- Calving Reports
> Winter/Spring Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Calving Report for all bull calves born between January 1 and May 1 is due by July 31 of that year.
> Spring/Summer Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Calving Report for all bull calves born between May 1 and August 1 is due by July 31 of that year.
> Fall Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Calving Report for all bull calves born between August 1 and January 1 is due by February 10 of the next year.
- Weaning Reports
> Winter/Spring Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Weaning Report for all bull calves born between January 1 and May 1 is due two weeks prior to delivery of said bulls.
> Spring/Summer Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Weaning Report for all bull calves born between May 1 and August 1 is due two weeks prior to delivery of said bulls.
> Fall Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Weaning Report for all bull calves born between August 1 and January 1 is due two weeks prior to delivery of said bulls.


## - Registration Information and Transfers

> Winter/Spring Calves. All remaining information for the catalog (Registration Reports and Suggested Calving Ease) on Yearling bulls to be sold in a spring sale is due by December 1 before the spring sale. In addition, all registration papers must be transferred to PCC at this time. Please note that when the transfers to PCC are complete on an Angus or Red Angus herd, PCC will be able to download the bulls' names and registration numbers. You need only submit any additional information in spreadsheet form. However, you will still need to submit names and registration status on any unregistered bulls and bulls registered with any other association than the two mentioned. It is preferred that these transfers are done and data submitted as soon as possible after delivery of said bulls.
> Spring/Summer Calves. All remaining information for the catalog (Registration Reports and Suggested Calving Ease) on bulls to be sold in a fall sale is due by February 15 of that year. In addition, all registration papers must be transferred to PCC at this time. Please note that when the transfers to PCC are complete on an Angus or Red Angus herd, PCC will be able to download the bulls' names and registration numbers. You need only submit any additional information in spreadsheet form. However, you will still need to submit names and registration status on any unregistered bulls and bulls registered with any other association than the two mentioned. It is preferred that these transfers are done and data submitted as soon as possible after delivery of said bulls.
> Fall Calves. All remaining information for the catalog (Registration Reports and Suggested Calving Ease) on fall-born Forage bulls to be sold in a spring sale is due by July 15 before the spring sale. In addition, all registration papers must be transferred to PCC at this time. Please note that when the transfers to PCC are complete on an Angus or Red Angus herd, PCC will be able to download the bulls' names and registration numbers. You need only submit any additional information in spreadsheet form. However, you will still need to submit names and registration status on any unregistered bulls and bulls registered with any other association than the two mentioned.

## CONSEQUENCES FOR CP LATE AND/OR NON-PERFORMANCE

It is vitally important for PCC to receive accurate and timely records from all CPs in order to be able to effectively market the bulls. Therefore, unless there are extenuating circumstances, there will be consequences for late and/or nonperformance as follows:

## - Delivery

> Winter/Spring Calves. Bulls that are intended to be marketed as performance tested yearling bulls must be delivered no earlier than the Friday prior to nor later than the Saturday following PCC's annual fall sale of the year of their birth. No bulls shall be delivered on the day of or the day after the fall sale. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for late arrival. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the bulls are delivered.
> Spring/Summer Calves. Spring/summer bulls that are intended to be marketed as forage tested bulls must be delivered within the 8-day window beginning the Saturday prior to and ending the Saturday after the PCC spring bull work days of the year after their birth. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for late arrival. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the bulls are delivered.
> Fall Calves. Bulls that are intended to be marketed as fall-born forage tested bulls must be delivered between June $1^{\text {st }}$ and June $15^{\text {th }}$ of the year after their birth. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for late arrival. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the bulls are delivered.

## - Calving Reports

> Winter/Spring Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Calving Report for all bull calves born between January 1 and May 1 is due by July 31 of that year. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.
> Spring/Summer Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Calving Report for all bull calves born between May 1 and August 1 is due by July 31 of that year. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.
> Fall Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Calving Report for all bull calves born between August 1 and January 1 is due by February 10 of the next year. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.

## - Weaning Reports

> Winter/Spring Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Weaning Report for all bull calves born between January 1 and May 1 is due two weeks prior to delivery of said bulls.
$>$ There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.
> Spring/Summer Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Weaning Report for all bull calves born between May 1 and August 1 is due two weeks prior to delivery of said bulls.
> There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.
> Fall Calves. The Excel spreadsheet Weaning Report for all bull calves born between August 1 and January 1 is due two weeks prior to delivery of said bulls.
> There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.

## - Registration Information and Transfers

> Yearling Spring Sale. All remaining information for the catalog (Registration Reports and Suggested Calving Ease) on Yearling bulls to be sold in a spring sale is due by December 1 before the spring sale. In addition, all registration papers must be transferred to PCC at this time. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.
> Fall Sale. All remaining information for the catalog (Registration Reports and Suggested Calving Ease) on Forage bulls to be sold in a fall sale is due by February 15 before the fall sale. In addition, all registration papers must be transferred to PCC at this time. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.
> Fall Born Forage Spring Sale. All remaining information for the catalog (Registration Reports and Suggested Calving Ease) on Yearling bulls to be sold in a spring sale is due by July 15 before the spring sale. In addition, all registration papers must be transferred to PCC at this time. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for missing information. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the information is received.
> A 50\% semen interest (zero possession) on all Retained Herd Sires must be transferred to PCC by the same deadlines that apply to their contemporary group. There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for any non-transferred animals. The penalty will be increased $\$ 25$ per bull in one week increments until the transfer is completed.

## - Tags and Tattoos

> There will be a $\$ 50$ penalty assessed per bull for any animals delivered to PCC without the proper tag and/or tattoo.

## BREEDING

## Planned Matings

Cooperative Producers (CPs) will make the breeding decisions for their own cowherds. Later in this handbook is a list of sires that are currently being used or have been used in the past by PCC and/or CPs. Pharo Cattle Company is always searching for new sires that complement the PCC program, and will welcome any comments and suggestions on new sires. However, before a CP uses a new sire very heavily, we suggest he discuss the prospect with PCC.

Economics should have some effect on breeding decisions. If bulls sired by one herd sire always seem to sell for more than bulls sired by other herd sires, it usually makes sense to use that bull in your program. Keep in mind, though, that the bulls you use will also be the sires of your replacement females. If the daughters of certain bulls don't work in our program, we need to limit the use of those bulls.

Pharo Cattle Company is always available to assist CPs with breeding decisions. We strongly urge CPs to share what they know about the herd sires they have used. There is absolutely no reason for everyone in this program to have to learn everything the hard way.

## Ordering Semen

Semen on sires owned by Pharo Cattle Company should be ordered from us. Most of the semen owned and marketed by PCC will be sold to CPs for $\$ 8$ per straw.

It is the responsibility of the CP to order semen on bulls not owned by PCC from the appropriate owner or semen distributor.

CPs will be able to purchase AI certificates (for registration purposes) on bulls owned by PCC at our cost ( $\$ 10$ on Angus and Red Angus). However, it will be the CP's responsibility to properly register their own calves.

If CPs purchase semen from other suppliers, they will need to purchase their AI certificates from those suppliers.

## ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

## Herd Identification

All animals in a breeding herd must be individually and uniquely identified, especially seedstock. Only through individual identification can accurate pedigree and performance data be qualified and used to determine the genetic potential for that animal and the offspring of preplanned matings. All dams owned by an individual CP are required to carry an identification number which is not used by any other dam in their herd. The ID may be any combination of letters or numbers (within reason), and five characters or less. The CP will then attach his 3-digit computerized Coop Code as a prefix to the ID he uses in his herd. For instance, an FSF cow numbered 323 would then become "FSF323", with no spaces between the prefix and the number or within the number itself.

When entering data into a computer, a few pitfalls of numbering systems emerge of which the CP should be aware. When combining letters and numbers, beware of the letter "O" and the number " 0 ", "I" and " 1 ", " $B$ " and " 8 ", etc. Any confusion between these figures results in what the computer regards as a new dam with no pedigree information. Computers are color blind (as we are who interpret black and white data), so identification systems which use similar numbers but for different breeds create havoc. We are not able to identify whether the calf \#1245 was from the Angus cow \#1245 or the Composite cow \#1245.

Consistency of number reporting is essential for determining the ongoing genetic evaluation of dams. Dam numbers need to be written the same way every year or the computer loses the calves produced over time by the cow. Examples may include numbers which start with " 0 " or contain a letter designation for the year of birth. For most people. "0943" and "943" represent essentially the same number, but the computer sees two different animals. The same results occur when the cow "A1578" may be recorded at calving as "1578". Her pedigree was reported to us as "A1578" and it will not transfer to dam "1578", who delivered the calf.

Through the years, PCC has tried different methods of numbering our own cows with varying success. Currently we are using the following system: Each heifer calf that will be retained in the herd is assigned a permanent ID (and tattoo) that includes the current year's letter followed by a four-digit number. Placing the letter before the number allows us to alleviate any duplication issues that may arise with bull numbers for the same year. The first digit of the number is the year of birth. For instance, a heifer calf born in 2005 might be tattooed "R5001". However, because we only want four digits on our cow tags, the corresponding tag for this particular heifer will be only " 5001 ". This allows us to tell at a glance how old she is, and placing the " R " before
the number in the computer alleviates the possibility of having a duplicate number in the year 2015.

## Temporary Identification - Calves

A usual practice at calving, and essential for our purposes, is providing some form of temporary identification for new calves. This number identifies the animal until given a permanent number as a new herd member (bulls and heifers). We understand that CPs have their own techniques and management programs. We will make every effort to integrate your systems with our database, as long as clear and definite identification of the animal is maintained.

One system of identifying calves at birth is to tag the calf in the left ear with the same number as the dam. This method enables ranch staff to easily recognize pairs in the field. Other methods often used include numbering the calves in sequence of birth, with twins carrying an additional "A" or "B" designation. For example: 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, etc., or for year 2004: 401, 402, 403A, 403B, etc. Some producers of registered animals use a bit of both systems. At birth a calf is tagged with its dam's ID, but tattooed with its permanent herd identification. This method makes it easy to recognize pairs in the field and eliminates permanent confusion when calf and dam tags become lost. A variation on this last method would be to use a tag that includes both the calf's permanent ID number and the dam's number.

## Permanent Identification of Selected Bulls

Due to the volume of selected calves which enter our test program, we must require that CPs use our system of permanent identification for all bulls delivered to us. Properly identified animals prevent computer problems while tracking specific individuals.

All bulls delivered to and sold by Pharo Cattle Company are required to arrive with:

- Permanent and clear tattoos with placement as described on the next page.
- Ear tags with hand-written PCC IDs
- A Shipping Inventory List (IDs taken from the weaning spreadsheet)

The tattoos and ear tags must be in accordance with the sequence of numbers assigned to each CP by Pharo Cattle Company. PCC will order permanent ID tags for each development location after each set of bulls has been delivered.

Registered animals may be subject to specific rules of identification. In the case of Red Angus animals, the right ear receives the Breeders Code Tattoo (PCC in the case of Pharo Cattle Company). The left ear receives the calf's permanent PCC assigned ID number. The American Angus Association requires the permanent herd ID number to be tattooed in both ears. For other breeds, check your association handbooks to make sure the PCC permanent identification is placed on the calf in an acceptable manner.

Now that we've stressed the importance of individual identification, let's look at the method we use to identify the bulls on test. This method is by no means perfect, but it does provide an individual and unique ID to all animals in the system. Your herd may have special considerations for identifying individuals, which is why we don't require that your cow herd follow the PCC ID system.

The PCC ID system consists of five characters, four numbers followed by a letter. Each CP is assigned a series of numbers to be used by that herd. The letter used is from the international year lettering system that designates the year of birth. The letter for 2004 is " P ", for example. A listing of the international year letters can be found in Year/Letter Designations. A listing of the series of numbers assigned to each CP is under CP Bull Identification Numbers.


Angus Tag and Tattoo


Red Angus Tag and Tattoo

## Required Tagger and Rotary Tattooer

Each CP will need a 5-digit Rotary Tattooer, with the first four rolls being numbers 0-9 and the last roll being letters. PCC gets them through Lextron Animal Health, phone 719-384-4044; ask for Jill. Please note that there are not enough spaces on the roller for the entire alphabet, therefore you will need to give the company instructions as to which letters to use. You will want to start the letters with the current year and skip any letters that aren't used (see the Letter Designations chart in this Handbook).

## CALVING INFORMATION

The first step in assimilating accurate information for our bull sales is to acquire accurate information on each calf at birth. The CP will use the Excel calving spreadsheet that has been sent to him to provide all of the required information to PCC. See the Overview of CP Responsibilities for more information about the Calving Report, as well as the Miscellaneous Forms for a list of required data.

The dam information on the spreadsheet will be filled out for any cows we currently have in the system. It is the responsibility of the CP to check that information for accuracy and/or missing data and make any necessary corrections. At calving, the CP will then fill out all required information on any calves that he wants PCC to enter in the database. The advantage of sending information on all of your calves is that we can more accurately monitor the history of any particular dam or sire in your herd. The disadvantage is that you may have to provide information on many calves that will never enter the PCC program.

Information that we would like for CPs to gather, but we do not require, is the dam's BCS at calving, her maternal score, her disposition score, and the calf's vigor score at birth. The BCS is on a scale of 1-9, as explained on page 19, and the other scores are on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the best. The other three scores are briefly described below. We suggest you copy and paste the columns that you will need to fill out in the calving pasture onto a blank spreadsheet and take it with you. Then you can finish filling out the spreadsheet when you get back to the house.

The time to consider contemporary groupings of calves is when pairs are turned out for the summer. Although we don't ask for birth management groups, weaning groups are an important piece of information for fall weaning and assist in the calculations of weaning ratios. A contemporary group is a set of animals which share a mutual environment and/or set of management practices. This should be considered shortly after calving. More information on contemporary groups can be found on the next page.

Maternal Score: Score " 1 " to " 5 ", with " 5 " being the best. The more protective, attentive and mothering the cow is toward her new-born calf, the higher the score. A score of " 3 " may be optimum, however, because a maternal score of " 4 " or " 5 " may be indicative of a cow with a low disposition score.

Disposition Score: Score " 1 " to " 5 ", with " 5 " being the best. Easy-going, gentle cows will receive the higher scores. Flighty and/or over-protective cows will receive the lower scores.

Calf Vigor Score: Score " 1 " to " 5 ", with " 5 " being the best. The highest scores should be given to calves that are very active and alert, as well as quick to get to their feet and start nursing. Slow, dumb-acting calves should be given a low

## CONTEMPORARY AND MANAGEMENT GROUPS

Differences between contemporary and management groups are slight, but worth mention here. First, contemporary grouping is a broader classification than a management group. Also, dividing calves from the same ranch into groups is often a subjective process open to opinion and speculation. A management group is a set of calves that are raised by you but managed differently than another set of calves that you raised. Some ranchers creep feed calves (but not in the PCC program of course!) out of heifers and not the calves out of older cows. These are two management groups. They are also two contemporary groups. If that same rancher runs Red Angus cows and Hereford cows together, then all calves of the same breed and same management group would be contemporaries. How many contemporary groups? Four. Red Angus/Creep, Red Angus/No Creep, Hereford/Creep and Hereford/No Creep. Other categories that break calves into contemporary groups are age, date of weaning and sex.

If we have the breed composition of your cows on record, we can determine the proper contemporary grouping. What Pharo Cattle Company wants to know is which calves are grouped differently by your management practices. If all calves are managed similarly, then you will only have one management group. If all of your calves are in one management group, you need do nothing special when you report them. However, if you have more than one group, please note that on your weaning information by assigning each calf to Grp A, Grp B, Grp C, etc.

We have included on the next page a very good description of contemporary groups written by John R. Crouch of the American Angus Association. There is also a very good description in the BIF Guidelines. Details on obtaining the BIF guidelines can be found in the Introduction.

# ACCURATE RECORDS BEGIN WITH PROPER CONTEMPORARY GROUPING 

John R. Crouch, American Angus Association

One of the important keys to accurate and predictable performance records lies with proper contemporary group reporting. A contemporary group as defined by Dr. Jim Brinks is "a group of cattle of the same breed, born in the same year/season, at the same location (same herd), of the same sex, and managed alike from birth until the time of measurement (same feeding regime, date of measurement, etc.)"

The responsibility of proper contemporary grouping lies with the individual producer. In most cases, calves born within a 90 -day period on the same farm can be grouped together; however, consideration should always be given to the way the calves are managed and also to their nutrition. Differences can exist on the same farm which require the establishment of two or more contemporary groups.

For example, consider two groups of cows, the first one consisting of 30 mature cows and calves grazing unimproved fescue pasture and another group of 30 mature cows grazing improved bluegrass and white Dutch clover pasture. Simple deduction would tell us that the management and nutrition of these two groups are different; hence, they should be separated for comparative purposes.

Creep fed calves should be separate from non-creep fed calves. Likewise, orphaned or extremely sick calves should not be compared against their normal herd mates.

Provisions have been made for proper contemporary grouping on the green AHIR calving and weaning report in the column entitled "Management Code".

Management Code 1 is for non-creep fed calves while Management Code 3 is for creep fed calves. Two groups of non-creep fed calves should have Management Codes 1A and 1B. Orphaned or other unfortunate calves should be given a separate letter code.

The end result will be observed when the summaries are returned to you. An example might be as follows:

1A Non-creep fed bull calves
1B Non-creep fed heifer calves
3A Creep fed bull calves
3B Creep fed heifer calves
3C An orphaned calf
3D Calf with hollow tail
Each one of these categories will then be a separate contemporary group for comparative purposes as indicated by a different date in the upper left-hand corner of the orange AHIR Sire Summary sheets.

Ideally, the most significant contemporary group size is ten or more animals of the same sex born within a 90 -day period and weighed within a three-day window. For example, calves weighed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday can be included in the same group.

## UDDER SCORING

The following is reprinted from the article "Udderly Beautiful" written by Ron Torell in the November 2001 Angus Journal:

Certainly one of the most important functional traits is udder and teat quality. Anyone who has ever attempted to milk out a sore balloon-teated cow can certainly relate to the need for quality udders.

Udder and teat soundness is a concern for a number of reasons, including:

1) Labor associated with extra costs and reduced convenience;
2) Longevity, which may be reduced because of injury or mastitis;
3) Calf performance, which can be affected by a reduction in milk flow or lower colostrum intake by newborn calves that have difficulty nursing oversized teats; and
4) Most udder and teat characteristics appear to be heritable.

That last point means that there definitely is variation in the udder quality of daughters from different sire groups. Thus, change can be made through selection.

## Characteristics

It is vital to be able to recognize the desirable, as well as the faulty, udder.

An ideal udder is snugly attached, symmetrical and of moderate length. The quarters should be evenly balanced, with the teats of medium size and length.

The teats should be placed squarely under each quarter. A side view of the udder should show a level udder floor without any quartering.

The median suspensory ligament is the center support that ties the udder to the cow's body wall. This is the indentation or cleft you see when you view a cow's udder from the rear.

A strong median suspensory ligament is essential to a satisfactory mammary system. A cow that doesn't have a strong center support is subject to several serious udder problems:

- The udder floor may drop, which causes the udder attachments to weaken.
- Once the udder floor has dropped, the teats will begin to strut outward on the sides of the udder. This makes them much more liable to be injured.
- Once the udder floor has dropped, the entire mammary system may deepen to the point the cow's calf can't nurse.

The fore udder should be of moderate length, strongly attached, with teats of moderate size and length. A fore udder that's too long may break away from the body wall as the cow gets older. Also, extra long fore udders are frequently "meaty" which is an indication of low milk production.

The rear udder should be attached high to the body, with moderate width. It needs to show the defined halving described for the median suspensory ligament.

Quality and texture of a cow's udder are also important things for you to consider. Texture can best be described as a sponge-like consistency that allows a cow to let down her milk rapidly once she's stimulated. Ideal quality means that her udder is soft and pliable, free from congestion and hardness.

## Common Questions Answered

Do I consider the age of the cow? Udder quality will usually decline with age; however, age should not be considered when scoring udders. It is best to score the udders as they are, regardless of the age of the cow.

What's more important, teat circumference or teat length? In general, teat circumference will cause problems much more often than teat length. Short teats are preferred, but long teats normally do not create difficulty for a calf provided the circumference is not excessively large. Since the largest teat is most likely to create a problem, evaluate the udder based on the largest teat.

How do udder scores relate to milk production? Teats and udders should be scored without regard for the cow's milk production. The scoring system is intended solely for evaluating udder and teat soundness. Calf weaning weights are the best estimates of milk production.

When is the best time to score cows? The best time to score cows is within 24 hours after calving. If the cow is going to have problems with udder quality, it typically will show up when she first freshens. If you wait until the cow's udder is nursed out, teat size in particular can't be accurately scored.

## Udder Scoring System

Pharo Cattle Company uses an udder scoring system to evaluate the udder quality of the dams of all bulls entering our test program. Udder scoring is the responsibility of the CP and is ideally done within 12 hours after the calf is born. Udders are scored
on a scale of 1 to 5 with a 5 being the best. There can be a tremendous amount of variation between udders with the same score. Although not required, we suggest you score udders with a 10-point decimal system. For example, you could give scores like: 4.3, 3.6 and 4.8. These scores would be rounded up or down to the nearest whole number when placed in a sale catalog. Examples of udder scoring are shown in Appendix II.

John Dockweiler provided the following description of udder scores (edited by Kit):

- 5-Star. This is an udder that is nearly fault free. It is well attached and nearly level. The teats are balanced and of the right size and shape. There are no major problems or faults. There is a range in the 5 star udders - and some will be better than others.
- 4-Star. This is a nice udder that does have some minor faults. It may have 4 small teats but is not quite level. It may have slightly bigger or longer teats than a 5 . It may be poorly attached (too deep). This udder has slight faults that you can see and would like to improve, but still a very nice udder that will last for many years.
- 3-Star. This is an udder that I would definitely like to improve. The faults are obvious. Most generally the teats are uneven and/or too big. They may have weakness at their base and appear that they will pop bottle later in life. This is still an udder that will not require labor even if the cow is long lived, but an udder that has some definite faults.
- 2-Star. This is a problem udder; this cow should be culled before she becomes a "1".
- 1-Star. This is an udder that requires labor at calving. The cow will need to be milked before she can be nursed.


## BODY CONDITION SCORING SYSTEM

## The following is reprinted from the BIF Guidelines:

Body condition scores are numerical values to estimate the relative fatness or condition of the beef cow. A popularly used description for beef cattle is the 9-point system. Scores are assessed subjectively, ranging from $1=$ Severely Emaciated to $9=$ Very Obese.

Visual body condition scoring is generally practiced. Palpation or feeling of the cow's condition may be beneficial in situations where cows are carrying thick hair coats. Preferences for areas to evaluate on the cow may differ slightly among evaluators. However, the general areas of consideration include the last half of the ribs, edge of the loin, and the spinous processes, hooks and pins, as well as tail-head, brisket and shoulder area. Consistency in scoring is the key in utilizing this system as a management tool. Also, the producer must know how to adjust feed resources, depending on body condition and the stage of the production year. Use of condition scores as a tool for assessing the nutritional needs of the beef cow requires the consideration of her production environment. For example, a body condition Score 5 cow in Nebraska would still be a body condition Score 5 cow in Florida. However, the recommendations for meeting her nutritional needs for efficient reproduction will differ for the two environments. Standardization of the condition scoring system does not imply standardization of the recommendations for management of cows fitting various scores.

Body condition scoring should be constantly monitored on a herd basis. Even though body condition at calving is very predictive of rebreeding performance, it is then too late to make corrective feeding changes. Evaluating body condition prior to, or at, weaning allows adequate time to alter the feeding program to provide proper body condition at calving. Body condition scores are as follows:

Score 1 - Severely Emaciated. All ribs and bone structure easily visible and physically weak. Animal has difficulty standing or walking. No external fat present by sight or touch.

Score 2 - Emaciated. Similar to 1, but not as weakened.
Score 3-Very Thin. No palpable or visible fat on ribs, brisket or shoulder blades. Individual muscles in the hind quarter are easily visible and spinous processes are very apparent.
(continued on next Page)

Score 4 - Thin. Ribs and pin bones are easily visible and fat is not apparent by palpation on ribs or pin bones. Individual muscles in the hind quarter are apparent.

Score 5-Moderate. Ribs are less apparent than in 4, and have less than 0.2 in. of fat on them. Last two or three ribs can be felt easily. No fat in the brisket. At least 0.4 in . of fat can be palpated on pin bones. Individual muscles in hind quarter are not apparent.

Score 6 - Good. Smooth appearance throughout. Some fat deposition in brisket. Individual ribs are not visible. About 0.4 in. of fat on the pin bones and on the last two or three ribs.

Score 7 - Very Good. Brisket is full, tail-head and pin bones have protruding deposits of fat on them. Back appears square because of fat. Indentation over spinal cord due to fat on each side. Between 0.4 and 0.8 in. of fat on last two to three ribs.

Score 8-Obese. Back is very square. Brisket is distended with fat. Large protruding deposits of fat on tail-head and pin bones. Neck is thick. Between 1.2 and 1.6 in . of fat on last two to three ribs. Large indentation over spinal cord.

Score 9 - Very Obese. Description of Score 8 taken to greater extremes.

Pharo Cattle Company uses the Body Condition Scores to calculate adjusted mature cow weights. We adjust all weights to a BCS of 5 , using an adjustment factor of 20 pounds for every $1 / 4$ Body Condition Score ( 80 lbs per BCS). For example, a 1200 pound cow with a BCS of 6.5 would have an adjusted mature weight of 1080, and a 980 pound cow with a BCS of 4.25 would have an adjusted mature weight of 1040.

See additional document for pictures and further explanation.
CP DIRECTORY (*** denotes CP Board Member)
2DT Jones, Zachary Angus
Twodot Land And Livestock Co.
PO Box 253
Bozeman, MT 59711
(406) 431-3147 (cell)
zjones.tdll@gmail.com
4-P Pelton, Rod \& Kathy Angus
4-P Farms, LLC
46251 County Road V Cheyenne Wells, CO 80810 (719) 767-5541 (work) (719) 342-0720 (Kathy cell); (719) 342-1864 (Rod cell) pelton@rebeltec.net kathy@pharocattle.com rodpelton@rebeltec.net
4-T Thomas, Kelly \& Mandy Angus
4 T Cattle Company 13012 Reeder Street Overland Park, KS 66213 (913) 851-2745 (home)

(913) 915-1635 (Mandy cell); (913) 915-3126 (Kelly cell)

kelly.thomas@olathetoyota.com

mandyt85@gmail.com
5-J Jones, Greg \& Kay Angus25553 County Road 57
lliff, CO 80736
(970) 520-2046 (home)
(970) 580-8088 (cell)
fivebarjranch@outlook.com
5PF Pierce, Rob \& Donna Red Angus, Heat Tolerant5P Farms17553 E 645 RoadTahlequah, OK 74464(918) 825-0861 (home)
(918) 316-7740 (cell)believersarenaministry@gmail.com
83R Munger, Brian \& Jill 1883 Ranch
90374 439 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Avenue
Springview, NE 68778
(402) 497-3607 (home) (402) 382-8814 (cell)
bjmunger@threeriver.net
BA Bruns, Kirk \& Kristi *** Angus, Red Angus
Bruns Angus
44592 Hay Valley Lane
Springview, NE 68778
(402) 497-3671 (home)
(402) 841-3671 (cell)
KirkBruns@hotmail.com
kristibruns@yahoo.com
BSR Shay, Riley \& Kelsey ***Bar S Ranch
3247 Road 80
Edson, KS 67733
(785) 694-2910 (home)
(785) 694-8300 (Riley cell)
(785) 694-8400 (Kelsey cell)
mail@the-sranch.com
RileyWShay@gmail.com
CTM McDaniel, Cody \& Tancy *** Angus, Red AngusThe McDaniel Ranch168 Lower Confederate LaneTownsend, MT 59644(785) 694-3244 (Cody cell)(406) 980-0456 (Tancy cell)mcdanielcattle@gmail.com
D-7 DeWit, Al \& Debb *** Red Angus, Heat Tolerant
D Bar 7 Ranch
4030 Farmington Dr
Lafayette, IN 47905
(918) 915-0909 (cell)
aldewit72@gmail.com
DCR Luhman, Jon \& Terri Red Angus
Jared \& Valarie ***
Dry Creek Red Angus
23166 350 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street
Goodhue, MN 55027
(651) 380-9635 (Jon cell)
(507) 271-5968 (Jared cell)
idluhman@hotmail.com (Jon)jared.luhman@gmail.com (Jared)
D-J Johnson, David \& Pam Angus, Heat Tolerant
102 N Main Street
PO Box 525
Salem, MO 65560
(573) 729-4388 (home)
(573) 729-5424 (work)
(573) 247-0164 (David cell); (573) 247-2928 (Pam cell)
dbjodc@gmail.com (David)
pjohnus67@gmail.com (Pam)

FSR Shay, Ryan \& Diane
Flying S Ranch
1210 RS 877
St. Francis, KS 67756
(785) 332-3209 (home)
(785) 332-5588 (cell)
ryan@flyingsranch.com
GMJ Spigner, Jason
Spigner Holdings LLC
783 Frances Lane
Fulton, MS 38843
(662) 862-4230 (home)
(662) 255-7937 (cell)
j.s.spigner@gmail.com

LCC Weinert, Sean \& Kat *** Angus
Lost Creek Cattle
806 5th Avenue NE
Hettinger, ND 58639
(701) 567-6635 (home)
(406) 570-1859 (Sean cell)
(701) 928-0499 (Kat cell)
lostcreekcattle@hotmail.com
N-K Wertenberger, Linda
Wertenberger, Paul
N-K Land \& Cattle
3097 V Road
Sabetha, KS 66534
(785) 623-7513 (Paul cell)
(785) 285-8102 (Linda cell)
nkangus@bbwi.net
pwertenberger@sentco.net
OAR Orton, Jason \& Chana
89544 Big Ann Lane
Mills, NE 68753
(402) 244-5264 (home)
(402) 925-8314 (cell)
chanaorton@gmail.com

Angus, Red Angus
Crossbred, Hereford

Angus

Angus, Red Angus

Angus
Ans

O-H Hall, David \& Dana
Ozark Hills Genetics 10062 County Road 9030
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 256-2140 (work)
(417) 293-1072 (cell)
david@ozarkhillsgenetics.com
PAR Pulliam, Robert \& Gina
Pulliam Angus Ranch
35679 Hwy 550
Montrose, CO 81403
(970) 258-8704 (Robert)
(970) 258-8704 (Gina)
robert@pharocattle.com
robertngina@hotmail.com

PCC Pharo, Kit, Deanna \& Tyson
44017 County Road Z
Cheyenne Wells, CO 80810
(719) 767-5541 (work)
(719) 342-5085 (Kit cell)
(719) 343-5039 (Tyson cell)
kit@pharocattle.com
tyson@pharocattle.com
deanna@pharocattle.com

P-L Landrigan, Paul \& Janet
80247 Road 434
Broken Bow, NE 68822
(308) 870-2411 (cell)
pilandrigan@neb-sandhills.net

Red Angus, Heat Tolerant, South Poll, Hereford
Angus, Red Angus, Composite Hereford
Angus, Red Angus, Composite
R2R Luciano, Richard
R2 Ranch LLC
2500 Greenlee Dr
Austin, TX 78703
(512) 480-0875 (home)
(512) 484-5522 (cell)
Richard@R2Ranch.com
RRG Gerrish, lan670 HCR 3134 SouthHillsboro, TX 76645(903) 590-6841 (cell)ianjg00@hotmail.com
RSR Stevenson, Nathan \& Cheyanne Angus
Rocking S Ranch
210 Nebraska Ave
PO Box 146
Brewster, KS 67732
(785) 953-7163 (cell)
nathan@rockingsranch.org
farmboynate@live.com
SCC Shirah, BrandonShirah Cattle Company
1131 North County Road 75Ashford, AL 36312
(334) 701-4659 (cell)
brandons@shirahcattleco.com
SSCC Gwyn, Dave \& DonnaSeven Spades Cattle Company
33600 County Rd N
Stratton, CO 80836
(719) 348-5437 (home)(719) 349-1454 (cell)sevenspadescattle@gmail.com
T\&T Thoman, Bobby \& Erica Red Angus, CrossbredT \& T Cattle190 Dirt RoadRiverton, WY 82501(307) 856-6567 (home)(307) 850-2129 (cell)rthoman@wyoming.com
TCAG Salchow, Jared, Jenna \& Josie Red AngusTerrell Creek Adapted Genetics2969 Terrell Road
Billings, MO 65610
(417) 299-2484 (cell)
salchowis@aol.com
TCH McMurtry, Eddy \& Perry
Angus
6500 County Road 14
Shamrock, TX 79079
(806) 256-2979 (home)(806) 216-0877 (cell)
val mcmurtry2@hotmail.com
TF Foland, Toby \& Jaylea
442 Washington Rd
Wheatland, WY 82201
(307) 331-1453 (cell)
tifoland68@gmail.com
WCC Walker, Weston Red Angus, Heat TolerantWalker Cattle Company1315 E Dade 36
Aldrich, MO 65601
(417) 777-0599 (cell)
WalkerRedCattle@gmail.com

## CP BULL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR 2024

| PRODUCER | ANGUS | RED ANGUS | HEREFORD | COMPOSITE/XX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-P (Pelton) | 1400-1499 |  |  |  |
| 4-T (Thomas) | 3200-3299 |  | 9200-9299 |  |
| 5-J (Jones) | 3800-3899 |  |  |  |
| 5PF (Pierce) |  | 5200-5299 |  | 7200-7389 |
| 83R (Munger) | 3600-3699 |  |  |  |
| B-A (Bruns) | 2300-2499 | 5500-5599 |  |  |
| BSR (Riley Shay) |  | 4900-4999 |  |  |
| CTM (McDaniel) | 3100-3199 | 5100-5199 |  | 7100-7199 |
| D-7 (DeWit) |  | 4700-4799 |  | 7700-7799 |
| DCR (Luhman) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5000-5099 ; 5300- \\ & 5399 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8900-8929 |
| D-J (Johnson) | 2700-2899 |  |  | 8700-8799 |
| FSR (Ryan Shay) | 1800-2299 | 4400-4499 | 9800-9899 | 7800-7899 |
| GMJ (Spigner) | 1300-1399 |  |  |  |
| LCC (Weinert) | 3300-3399 |  |  | 7390-7399 |
| N-K (Wertenberger) | 2500-2599 | 4300-4399 |  |  |
| OAR (Orton) | 2600-2699 |  |  |  |
| O-H (Hall) |  | 6100-6399 | 9100-9199 | 8100-8299 |
| PAR (Pulliam) | 2900-2999 |  |  |  |
| PCC (Pharo) | 1050-1199 | 4010-4199 | 9000-9099 | 7000-7099 |
| P-L (Landrigan) | 3000-3099 | 5700-5799 | 9700-9799 | 7900-7999 |
| PTP (Tyson) | 1000-1049 | 4000-4009 |  |  |
| R2R (Luciano) |  | 4600-4699 |  | 8000-8099 |
| RRG (Gerrish) | 3700-3799 |  |  |  |
| RSR (Stevenson) | 3500-3599 |  |  |  |
| SCC (Shirah) |  | 4200-4299 |  | 8300-8399 |
| SSCC (Gwyn) | 1700-1799 |  |  |  |
| T\&T (Thoman) | 3400-3499 | $\begin{aligned} & 5400-5499 ; 6400- \\ & 6499 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7400-7499 |
| TCG (Salchow) |  | 5800-5899 |  | 8800-8899 |
| TCH (McMurtry) | 1200-1299 |  |  |  |
| T-F (Foland) | 1600-1699 | 4800-4899 |  | 7600-7699 |
| WCC (Walker) |  | 4500-4599 |  | 8500-8699 |

## TATTOOS AND TAGS NEED TO READ THE SAME.

## PHARO CATTLE COMPANY SIRE CODES

## Angus

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC SIRE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beral of Wye UMF 9288 | BERAL | BERAL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 15600072 | N |
| Dutch Creek Forager 816308 | AN17751513 | DCF | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17751513 | N |
| FSR Black Powder 333A | 1901A | BLPD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17809110 | N |
| Gambino of Hague 933 | GAM | GAM | BLK | AN(50.00) | 19834620 | N |
| Gamechanger of Hague 918 | GC | GC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19834607 | N |
| HA Tight Bred 254 | AN20752079 | TB | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20752079 | N |
| HAR Pinebank 443202 | AN17505028 | PNBK | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17505028 | N |
| MH Buckshot 286 | AN18151054 | BSHT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18151054 | N |
| Mon Reposa Rito (Idaho) | ID | ID | BLK | AN(100.0) | 13227573 | N |
| OCC Zamir $412 Z$ | AN17771569 | ZAMIR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17771569 | N |
| PCC 4-P Chalco 1421C | 1421C | CHCO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18321183 | Y |
| PCC 4-P Yellowstone 1409G | 1409G | YEL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19612319 | Y |
| PCC 83R General Lee 3605G | 3605G | GNRL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19734912 | Y |
| PCC 83R GPower 3624G | 3624G | GPOW | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19711842 | Y |
| PCC 83R Jacked 3614J | 3614J | JKD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20271906 | N |
| PCC 83R Jubilee 3634J | 3634J | JLEE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20271923 | N |
| PCC 83R Juice 3613J | 3613J | JCE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20271931 | N |
| PCC BA Cinch $2318 Z$ | 2318Z | CINCH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17380927 | Y |
| PCC BA Denim 2328D | 2328D | DENM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18682161 | Y |
| PCC BA F250 2338F | 2338F | F250 | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19366103 | Y |
| PCC BA Federal 2335F | 2335F | FED | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19366084 | Y |
| PCC BA Flash 2315F | 2315F | FLSH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20600294 | Y |
| PCC BA Flatwater 2349F | 2349F | FWTR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19367586 | Y |
| PCC BA Florida 2380F | 2380F | FLDA | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19366098 | Y |
| PCC BA General 2404E | 2404E | GEN | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19026326 | Y |
| PCC BA Geronimo 2308G | 2308G | GNMO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19696693 | Y |
| PCC BA Hillbilly 2362H | 2362H | HB | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19963663 | Y |
| PCC BA Jay-Z 2319J | 2319J | JAYZ | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20273005 | Y |
| PCC BA Jester 2354E | 2354E | JEST | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19026311 | Y |
| PCC BA Jetliner 2348J | 2348J | JTLR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20273019 | N |
| PCC BA Jubilee 2352J | 2352J | JBL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20272980 | Y |
| PCC BA Jukebox 2354J | 2354J | JBX | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20272993 | N |
| PCC BA Justice 2321J | 2321J | JSTC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20273004 | Y |
| PCC BA Katmandu 2314K | 2314K | KATM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20588481 | Y |
| PCC BA Ricky Bobby 2336E | 2336E | RBOB | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19026294 | Y |
| PCC BA Ricochet 2302E | 2302E | RICO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19026300 | Y |
| PCC BA Saturn 2370E | 2370E | SAT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19026308 | Y |
| PCC Back 2 Basics 1056C | 1056C | B2B | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18421533 | Y |
| PCC Bench Mark L81 | BM | BM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 14050287 | Y |
| PCC Blackout 1057C | 1057C | BOUT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18421519 | Y |
| PCC Bob Lee 1006G | 1006G | BL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19670937 | Y |
| PCC Bullseye 1057B | 1057B | BEYE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18058333 | Y |
| PCC Bunker Hill 1055C | 1055C | BHLL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18421521 | Y |
| PCC Cisco Kid 1157C | 1157C | CISCO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18503912 | Y |

CP Handbook

Angus (continued)

\left.| Name |  | SIRE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| PCC ID |  |  |$\right)$

Angus (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC SIRE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PCC Fonzie 1104F | 1104F | FONZ | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19474932 | Y |
| PCC Frontier 1101F | 1101F | FRON | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19474886 | Y |
| PCC FSR Amos 1842J | 1842J | AMOS | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20221454 | N |
| PCC FSR Arsenal 2091B | 2091B | ARS | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17852233 | N |
| PCC FSR Assassin 1994F | 1994F | ASSN | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19394689 | Y |
| PCC FSR Bam Bam 1920H | 1920H | BAM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19911511 | Y |
| PCC FSR Betelgeuse 2013J | 2013J | BETL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20220963 | Y |
| PCC FSR Big Money 1828H | 1828H | BIG\$ | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19912049 | Y |
| PCC FSR Binx 2062J | 2062J | BINX | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20220954 | Y |
| PCC FSR Black Bonus 1842H | 1842H | BBON | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19912035 | Y |
| PCC FSR Black Ice 1834K | 1834K | BLKI | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20517992 | Y |
| PCC FSR Black Ice 2013Y | 2013Y | BICE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17084050 | Y |
| PCC FSR Black Magic 1807G | 1807G | BMGC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19468153 | Y |
| PCC FSR Blizzard 1816E | 1816E | BLIZ | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18969912 | Y |
| PCC FSR Bud 2071B | 2071B | BUD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18003439 | Y |
| PCC FSR Bulletproof 1828E | 1828E | BPRF | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18828808 | Y |
| PCC FSR Butch 1814E | 1814E | BUCH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18969910 | Y |
| PCC FSR Cab Over 1859C | 1859C | COVR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310072 | Y |
| PCC FSR Cocoa 1876J | 1876J | COCO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20220880 | Y |
| PCC FSR Colossus 1825J | 1825J | COL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20088508 | Y |
| PCC FSR Cool Blue 1804E | 1804E | BLUE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18828789 | Y |
| PCC FSR Cornhusker 1852C | 1852C | HUSK | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310074 | Y |
| PCC FSR Crash 1891F | 1891F | CRSH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19158107 | Y |
| PCC FSR Crossfire 1801F | 1801F | XFIR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19158108 | Y |
| PCC FSR Czar 1860F | 1860F | CZAR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19158111 | Y |
| PCC FSR Darth Vader 1885E | 1885E | VADER | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18970130 | Y |
| PCC FSR Everclear 1913C | 1913C | ECLR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310059 | Y |
| PCC FSR Fat Chance 2013F | 2013F | FAT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19300750 | Y |
| PCC FSR Flash 1900L | 1900L | FSH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20698855 | Y |
| PCC FSR Fortune 3599D | 3599D | FORT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18543272 | Y |
| PCC FSR Full Moon 1895F | 1895F | FMOON | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19158149 | Y |
| PCC FSR Full Tilt 1815C | 1815C | TILT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310060 | Y |
| PCC FSR Gator 1869B | 1869B | GTR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17986681 | Y |
| PCC FSR Goal Line 2054J | 2054J | GL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20220977 | Y |
| PCC FSR Hayden 2071X | 2071X | HAYD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 16761830 | Y |
| PCC FSR Hayden 2076Y | 2076Y | HYDN | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17084067 | Y |
| PCC FSR Headhunter 1845C | 1845C | HHUNT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310082 | N |
| PCC FSR Hercules 1915D | 1915D | HERC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18517669 | Y |
| PCC FSR Heritage 1836F | 1836F | HRTG | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19158133 | Y |
| PCC FSR High Country 2071E | 2071E | HICO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18909728 | Y |
| PCC FSR Hooch 1903J | 1903J | HCH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20221014 | N |
| PCC FSR House Pet 1844L | 1844L | HPET | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20818832 | Y |
| PCC FSR Hullabaloo 2076F | 2076F | HBLU | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19394811 | Y |
| PCC FSR Inception 1960J | 1960J | ICPN | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20116690 | Y |
| PCC FSR Indomitable 2067J | 2067J | INDM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20220984 | N |

## Angus (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PCC FSR Infinity 1879H | 1879H | INF | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19956946 | Y |
| PCC FSR Jake 1950Y | 1950Y | JAKE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17085993 | Y |
| PCC FSR Jaxon 1843J | 1843J | JAX | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20221392 | Y |
| PCC FSR Julian 1982G | 1982G | JUL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19470924 | N |
| PCC FSR Korben 1927J | 1927J | KORB | BLK | AN(100.0) |  | N |
| PCC FSR Maduro 1944G | 1944G | MAD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19635638 | Y |
| PCC FSR Main Track 1838C | 1838C | MTRK | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18311513 | Y |
| PCC FSR Mocha 1898B | 1898B | MOCA | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17870782 | Y |
| PCC FSR Mohawk 1844F | 1844F | MHK | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19158153 | Y |
| PCC FSR Moonlight 1911C | 1911C | MLGT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310090 | Y |
| PCC FSR Morpheus 1887E | 1887E | MORPH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18969986 | Y |
| PCC FSR Night Hawk 1866H | 1866H | NHWK | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19911488 | Y |
| PCC FSR Phantom 1962H | 1962H | PNTM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19911479 | Y |
| PCC FSR Point Man 1825L | 1825L | PMAN | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20818808 | Y |
| PCC FSR Power Ball 1950E | 1950E | PRBL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19068329 | Y |
| PCC FSR Rapid Fire 1818J | 1818J | RFIR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20088591 | Y |
| PCC FSR Razors Edge 1830J | 1830J | REDG | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20088534 | Y |
| PCC FSR Razz 1803B | 1803B | RAZZ | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17986774 | N |
| PCC FSR Real McCoy 1918X | 1918X | RMC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 16742733 | N |
| PCC FSR Rebel Two 2030C | 2030C | R2 | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310140 | Y |
| PCC FSR Rebel Yell $1959 Z$ | 1959Z | RBY | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17266418 | Y |
| PCC FSR Rewind 1801H | 1801H | RWND | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19911834 | Y |
| PCC FSR Ricochet 1935C | 1935C | RIC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310126 | Y |
| PCC FSR Riptide 3598D | 3598D | RIP | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18660308 | Y |
| PCC FSR Rohan 1810J | 1810J | RHN | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20088502 | Y |
| PCC FSR Santiago 1904G | 1904G | SANT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19470936 | Y |
| PCC FSR Sharkey 1845B | 1845B | SHKY | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17986788 | Y |
| PCC FSR Silver Jack 1933D | 1933D | SLVR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18517686 | Y |
| PCC FSR Sledge Hammer 1923F | 1923F | SLHM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19158189 | Y |
| PCC FSR Smoke Screen 1801C | 1801C | SMSC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18310136 | Y |
| PCC FSR Streak 1869J | 1869J | STR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20220690 | Y |
| PCC FSR Total Package 1925A | 1925A | TPAC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17683191 | Y |
| PCC FSR Under Fire 1827H | 1827H | UNFR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19912129 | Y |
| PCC FSR Under Fire 2025F | 2025F | UFIR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19394776 | Y |
| PCC FSR Vector 2086J | 2086J | VCTR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20221427 | N |
| PCC FSR Verdict 1802E | 1802E | VERD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18828787 | Y |
| PCC FSR Wacker 2092D | 2092D | WACK | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18767160 | Y |
| PCC FSR White Lightning 1801G | 1801G | WL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19468156 | Y |
| PCC FSR Zander 1934G | 1934G | ZAND | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19635595 | Y |
| PCC FSR Zed 1933A | 1933A | ZED | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17764186 | Y |
| PCC GMJ Jones 1309H | 1309H | JNS | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19910966 | N |
| PCC Hard Rock 1164H | 1164H | HR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20048112 | Y |
| PCC Hickory 1171H | 1171H | HICK | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20048119 | Y |
| PCC High Definition 1167H | 1167H | HDEF | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20048115 | Y |
| PCC High Five 1181H | 1181H | HI 5 | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20048106 | Y |

CP Handbook

Angus (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PCC High Point 1054Y | 1054Y | HPT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17195302 | Y |
| PCC High Roller 1051Y | 1051Y | HIRL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17195299 | Y |
| PCC Hobnob 1173H | 1173H | HNOB | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20048121 | Y |
| PCC Humpty Dumpty 1180H | 1180H | HD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20048105 | Y |
| PCC ICE Cooper 3419C | 3419C | COOP | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18414743 | Y |
| PCC Jangles 1050J | 1050J | JNGL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20262295 | Y |
| PCC Jimbo 1057J | 1057J | JMBO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20262303 | N |
| PCC John Boy 1055J | 1055J | JBOY | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20262302 | N |
| PCC Jose Cuervo 1163J | 1163J | JC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20274699 | Y |
| PCC Kabob 1170K | 1170K | KBOB | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20650305 | Y |
| PCC Kash 1001K | 1001K | KASH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20603004 | Y |
| PCC Keegan 1108K | 1108K | 8117 | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20691496 | Y |
| PCC Keeper 1059K | 1059K | KEEP | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20650288 | Y |
| PCC Keno 1163K | 1163K | KENO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20650299 | Y |
| PCC King of Spades 1185K | 1185K | KING | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20650315 | Y |
| PCC LCC Little Mo 3301E | 3301E | MO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19118560 | Y |
| PCC MH Rebel 2009R | 2009R | RBL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 15192082 | Y |
| PCC MYT Four by Four 1514F | 1514F | 4X4 | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19287754 | Y |
| PCC N-K Everclear 2519E | 2519E | NKEC | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20286122 | N |
| PCC N-K Gumdrop 2502G | 2502G | GUMD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19564330 | N |
| PCC N-K Jumpstart 2509J | 2509J | JST | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20298934 | Y |
| PCC OAO Amarillo 1237Z | 1237 Z | AMLO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17474216 | Y |
| PCC OAO Open Range 1241Y | 1241Y | OPRG | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17048381 | Y |
| PCC OAR Jet Stream 2609J | 2609J | JTST | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20322623 | Y |
| PCC Optimizer 1062Z | $1062 Z$ | MIZER | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17424193 | Y |
| PCC PAR High Plains 2960J | 2960J | HIPL | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20176677 | Y |
| PCC PAR Jackson 2916L | 2916L | JKSN | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20675755 | Y |
| PCC PAR Tex 2921L | 2921L | TEX | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20691581 | Y |
| PCC PAR True Grit 2920G | 2920G | GRIT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19456413 | Y |
| PCC Pay Day 1065A | 1065A | PDAY | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17749251 | Y |
| PCC P-L Dash 3021D | 3021D | DASH | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18694521 | Y |
| PCC PL Ranger 2450A | 2450A | RNGR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17788613 | Y |
| PCC RSR Freightliner 3531H | 3531H | FLNR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19910581 | Y |
| PCC RSR Power Son 3508K | 3508K | PS | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20503897 | Y |
| PCC Ruger 1042T | 1042T | RGR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 16101291 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Bo Jangles 1702F | 1702F | BJ | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19296913 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Diego 1721D | 1721D | DIEGO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18772088 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Down Town 1719B | 1719B | DT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18085047 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Eastwood 1722E | 1722E | ESTW | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19095212 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Freedom 1714F | 1714F | FREE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19424487 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Gladiator 1730G | 1730G | GLAD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19718746 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Little Big Man 1740B | 1740B | LBM | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18085038 | Y |
| PCC SSCC Mojo 1704X | 1704X | MOJO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 16777360 | N |
| PCC SSCC Snoopy 1709J | 1709J | SNPY | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20295213 | Y |

## Angus (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE <br> CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC <br> SIRE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| PCC TCH Caprock 1251L | 1251 L | CAP | BLK | AN(100.0) | 20785602 | N |
| PCC TCH Max Line 1221F | 1221 F | MAX | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19285974 | N |
| PCC TCH O`Reilly 1244G | 1244G | OR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19575868 | N |
| PCC TF Elko 1601E | 1601E | ELKO | BLK | AN(70.00), AR(17.50), TA(10.00) |  | N |
| PCC TF Gonzo 1605G | 1605G | GZO | BLK | AN(90.63), TA(09.38) |  | N |
| Pinebank Southeast 116D | AN19339137 | SEPB | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19339137 | N |
| Schiefelbein Effective 61 | AN17065105 | SE | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17065105 | N |
| SVR Ranger 2051 Black 9287G | AN19876377 | SVR | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19876377 | N |
| TQ Lambert X96B | AN17962665 | LBT | BLK | AN(100.0) | 17962665 | N |
| TQ McSally C15H | AN19849795 | MCS | BLK | AN(100.0) | 19849795 | N |
| TQ Otto B55E | AN18956139 | OTTO | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18956139 | N |
| TQ Radley C70E | AN18956156 | RAD | BLK | AN(100.0) | 18956156 | N |

Red Angus

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2JW 1528 | AR3520508 | 1528 | RED | AR(100.0) | 3520508 | N |
| 2JW 1640 | AR3725071 | 1640 | RED | AR(100.0) | 3725071 | N |
| 2JW Mystery Man 7023 | AR3995792 | MM023 | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 3995792 | N |
| 2JW Mystery Man 7033 | AR3995766 | MM033 | RED | AR(100.0) | 3995766 | N |
| 5L Leading Edge 15383-117C | AR3483291 | EDGE | RED | AR(100.0) | 3483291 | N |
| Beckton Epic D404 | AR455121 | BE404 | RED | AR(100.0) | 455121 | N |
| Beckton Warrior Z314 N6 | AR1544704 | BWAR | RED | AR(100.0) | 1544704 | N |
| Brown JYJ Redemption Y1334 | AR1441805 | RDMP | RED | $\operatorname{AR}$ (100.0) | 1441805 | N |
| Buf Crk Barney 3474 | AR455766 | BARN | RED | AR(100.0) | 455766 | N |
| Buf Crk Lancer-F L297 | AR795538 | L297 | RED | AR(100.0) | 795538 | N |
| Buf Crk Romeo L081 | AR795492 | ROM | RED | AR(100.0) | 795492 | N |
| Calvo Accent 214F | AR4204738 | 214F | RED | AR(100.0) | 4204738 | N |
| Calvo Nebula 30B | AR3499393 | 30B | RED | AR(100.0) | 3499393 | N |
| Calvo Right Kind 149F | AR4204706 | 149F | RED | AR(100.0) | 4204706 | N |
| Calvo Ripped in Red 96G | AR4255801 | RRED | RED | AR(100.0) | 4255801 | N |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calvo Ripped In Red } \\ & \text { H262 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | AR4429965 | RIP | RED | AR(100.0) | 4429965 | N |
| Calvo Titan 107H | AR4429239 | 107H | BLK | $\operatorname{AR}$ (100.0) | 4429239 | N |
| CTM 5P Ledbelly | AR4084802 | BELLY | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 4084802 | N |
| FLR J96 | AR4528171 | J96 |  | AR(87.50), CH(12.50) | 4528171 | N |
| Halfmann Divergent C249 | AR1746339 | DIVE | RED | AR(100.0) | 1746339 | N |
| Major Taylor Right Kind 819T | AR4009334 | RK | RED | AR(100.0) | 4009334 | N |
| OCC Easy Red | AR1622476 | RED | RED | AR(100.0) | 1622476 | N |
| OCC Medicine Man 602M | MEDM | MEDM | BLK | AN(75.00), AR(25.00) | 890917 | Y |
| OCC Remarkabull 937R | AN15488667 | RMBL | RED | AN(100.0) | 15488667 | N |
| OH B571 205Z ET | AR1615420 | 205Z | RED | AR(100.0) | 1615420 | N |
| OH Calvo Kissimmee 402B | AR1679593 | CAL | RED | AR(100.0) | 1679593 | N |
| OH Mystery Man 1179Y | AR1534794 | MM79Y | RED | AR(100.0) | 1534794 | N |
| Orton Ozark 7010 | AR3813929 | OZRK | RED | AR(100.0) | 3813929 | N |
| PCC ACT Crandall 5370C | 5370C | CDLL | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 3523190 | Y |
| PCC ACT Decatur 5316D | 5316D | DECR | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 3618101 | Y |
| PCC ACT Early 5300E | 5300E | ERLY | RED | AR(100.0) | 3750853 | Y |
| PCC ACT Extraordinary 5330E | 5330E | XTRA | RED | AR(100.0) | 3834301 | Y |
| PCC ACT Flynn 5307F | 5307F | FLYN | RED | AR(100.0) | 4073516 | Y |
| PCC ACT Glenn 5330G | 5330G | GLEN | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 4219884 | Y |
| PCC BSR Banjo 4940E | 4940E | BANJO | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 3787831 | Y |
| PCC BSR Hiawatha 4930H | 4930H | HWTH | RED | AR(84.38), AN(15.63) | 4285161 | Y |
| PCC BSR Kaden 4903K | 4903K | KDN | RED | AR(85.94), AN(14.06) | 4606005 | Y |
| PCC BSR Kamikaze 4906K | 4906K | KAM | RED | AR(85.94), AN(14.06) | 4605977 | N |
| PCC BSR Kansas 4909K | 4909K | KS | RED | AR(85.94), AN(14.06) | 4605975 | Y |
| PCC BSR King Kong 4932K | 4932K | KK | RED | AR(81.25), AN(18.75) | 4606041 | Y |
| PCC BSR Lookout 4953L | 4953L | LKT | RED | AR(96.88), AN(03.13) | 4836188 | Y |
| PCC BSR Man Among Boys 4907J | 4907J | MAB | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 4445123 | Y |
| PCC Bullwinkle 4015E | 4015E | BWKL | RED | AR(90.60), AN(09.35) | 3808206 | Y |
| PCC Cinco de Mayo H 8130 | CINC | CINC | RED | AR(100.0) | 634000 | N |

Red Angus (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PCC CTM Explosion 5101E | 5101E | EXPS | RED | AR(100.0) | 3839757 | Y |
| PCC CTM Geyser 5146G | 5146G | GEYS | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 4239672 | Y |
| PCC CTM Gold Mine 5149G | 5149G | GM | RED | AR(84.40), AN(15.65) | 4239466 | N |
| PCC CTM Gold Rush 5102K | 5102 K | RUSH | RED | AR(92.20), AN(07.83) | 4716233 | Y |
| PCC CTM Hercules 5100H | 5100 H | HER | RED | AR(87.50), AN(12.50) | 4383371 | Y |
| PCC CTM Highwayman 5141H | 5141H | HWMN | RED | AR(84.40), AN(15.65) | 4383311 | Y |
| PCC CTM Josey Wales 5100J | 5100J | JW | RED | AR(98.45), AN(01.60) | 4552291 | N |
| PCC CTM Kalispell 5100K | 5100K | KALI | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(79.70), \operatorname{AN}(20.33)$ | 4716255 | Y |
| PCC CTM Kodiak 5112K | 5112K | 444 | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 4716237 | N |
| PCC CTM Kody 5107K | 5107K | KODY | RED | AR(84.39), AN(15.64) | 4716269 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Amazon 4735A | 4735A | AMZN | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1641202 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Da Vinci 4710D | 4710D | VINCI | RED | AR(81.20), AN(18.70) | 3606289 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Dude 4750D | 4750D | DUDE | RED | AR(87.50), AN(12.50) | 3704057 | N |
| PCC D-7 Foremost 4733F | 4733F | FMST | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 4095478 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Formidible 4739F | 4739F | FBLE | RED | AR(85.95), AN(14.10) | 4095486 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Forte 4714F | 4714F | FRTE | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 4095492 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Gabe 4700G | 4700G | GABE | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 4239158 | Y |
| PCC DC Cliff 5056C | 5056C | CLIFF | RED | AR(100.0) | 1741425 | Y |
| PCC DC Conner 5043C | 5043C | CON | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1741459 | Y |
| PCC DC Duke 5017D | 5017D | DUKE | RED | AR(87.50), AN(12.50) | 3562558 | Y |
| PCC DC Evian 5038E | 5038E | EVIAN | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 3789753 | Y |
| PCC DC Freedom 5012F | 5012F | FRDM | RED | AR(90.63), AN(09.38) | 4022772 | N |
| PCC DC Fusion 5043F | 5043F | FUSN | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 4022726 | Y |
| PCC DC Great Plains 5047G | 5047G | GPL | RED | $\operatorname{AR}$ (81.25), AN(18.75) | 4192586 | Y |
| PCC DC Heinrick 5027H | 5027H | HEIN | RED | $\mathrm{AR}(100.0)$ | 4316615 | Y |
| PCC DC High Ground 5050H | 5050 H | HG | RED | AR(96.90), AN(03.15) | 4316493 | N |
| PCC DC Jango 5041J | 5041J | JANG | RED | AR(96.88), AN(03.13) | 4447605 | Y |
| PCC DC Meatball 5017X | 5017X | MTBL | RED | AR(75.00), AN(25.00) | 1391318 | Y |
| PCC DC Parker 5055C | 5055C | PRKR | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1741453 | Y |
| PCC Festus 4102D | 4102D | FEST | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(87.50), \operatorname{AN}(12.50)$ | 3599799 | Y |
| PCC Gold Standard 4013T | 4013T | GS | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1211263 | Y |
| PCC Herd Quitter 4024Y | 4024Y | HQ | RED | AR(75.00), AN(25.00) | 1485432 | N |
| PCC ICE Colorado Magua $5417 \mathrm{~A}$ | 5417A | CMAG | RED | AR(50.00), AN(50.00) | 1666801 | Y |
| PCC Jamal 4105J | 4105J | JAML | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 4541095 | Y |
| PCC Jaw Dropper 4007D | 4007D | JDRP | RED | AN(62.50), AR(37.50) | 3600973 | Y |
| PCC Johnny B Good 4003R | 4003R | JBG | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1065904 | Y |
| PCC Johnny B Special 4023Y | 4023Y | JBS | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(75.00), \operatorname{AN}(25.00)$ | 1485431 | Y |
| PCC LLL Johnny Mizzou 5916W | 5916W | MIZ | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(75.00), \operatorname{AN}(25.00)$ | 1370667 | N |
| PCC LLL Yazzou 5920A | 5920A | YAZ | RED | AR(75.00), AN(25.00) | 1670103 | N |
| PCC N-K Jackpot 4306J | 4306J | JP | RED | $\operatorname{AR}$ (87.50), $\operatorname{AN}(12.50)$ | 4557091 | Y |
| PCC OH Blue Bonnet 5503B | 5503B | BBNT | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1746724 | Y |
| PCC OH Braken' Ahead 5606B | 5606B | BAHD | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1746763 | Y |
| PCC OH Cannonball 5568C | 5568C | CBALL | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 3529771 | Y |
| PCC OH Care Free 5501B | 5501B | CFREE | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 1746674 | Y |
| PCC OH Cash Crop 4429P | 4429P | CASH | RED | $\operatorname{AR}$ (75.00), AN(25.00) | 1017932 | Y |

Red Angus (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PCC OH Chevy 5596C | 5596C | CHEV | RED | AR(100.0) | 3528025 | Y |
| PCC OH Darwin 5641D | 5641D | DWIN | RED | AR(100.0) | 3629553 | Y |
| PCC OH December Rain 5589D | 5589D | RAIN | RED | AR(100.0) | 3629467 | Y |
| PCC OH Egor 6145E | 6145E | EGOR | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 3967093 | N |
| PCC OH Eye Candy 5506E | 5506E | CANDY | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 3750111 | Y |
| PCC OH Farmland 6121F | 6121F | FARM | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 4060616 | N |
| PCC OH Fernando 6102F | 6102F | FERN | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(100.0)$ | 3989868 | Y |
| PCC OH Garwin 6192G | 6192G | GRWN | RED | AR(96.88), AN(03.13) | 4238556 | Y |
| PCC OH Gazabar 6132G | 6132G | GZBR | RED | AR(100.0) | 4136300 | Y |
| PCC OH Gordo 6248G | 6248G | GRDO | RED | AR(87.50), AN(12.50) | 4238326 | Y |
| PCC OH Gorgeous Boy 6146G | 6146G | GB | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 4136288 | Y |
| PCC OH Hadwyn 6103H | 6103H | HWYN | RED | AR(100.0) | 4252461 | Y |
| PCC OH Hafford 6104H | 6104H | HFRD | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 4252521 | Y |
| PCC OH Harness 6233H | 6233H | HARN | RED | AR(100.0) | 4366303 | Y |
| PCC OH Haroldean 6138H | 6138 H | HAR | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 4252427 | Y |
| PCC OH Jackpot 6102J | 6102J | JPOT | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 4439759 | Y |
| PCC OH Jumpin' Jack Flash 6161J | 6161J | JJF | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 4526323 | N |
| PCC OHN Guff 6328G | 6328G | GUFF | RED | $A R(100.0)$ | 4236250 | Y |
| PCC OHN Hotshot 6331H | 6331H | HS | RED | AR(100.0) | 4380999 | Y |
| PCC P-L Dura-Bull 5701G | 5701G | DRBL | RED | $\operatorname{AN}(51.58), \operatorname{AR}(48.45)$ | 4136956 | Y |
| PCC P-L Durango 5702D | 5702D | DRGO | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(50.00), \operatorname{AN}(50.00)$ | 3567131 | N |
| PCC P-L First Class 5710F | 5710F | FIRST | RED | AR(87.50), AN(12.50) | 4016650 | Y |
| PCC P-L Herman 5719H | 5719H | HERM | RED | AR(100.0) | 4449925 | Y |
| PCC P-L Jock 5706J | 5706J | JOCK | RED | AR(67.20), AN(32.83) | 4538235 | N |
| PCC P-L Jonson 5707J | 5707J | JON | RED | AR(90.63), AN(09.38) | 4538229 | N |
| PCC R2R Carson 4615D | 4615D | CRSN | RED | $\mathrm{AR}(100.0)$ | 3606837 | Y |
| PCC R2R Everett 4622D | 4622D | EVRT | RED | $\mathrm{AR}(100.0)$ | 3606855 | Y |
| PCC R2R Feynman 4664F | 4664F | FEYN | RED | AR(90.63), AN(09.38) | 4024860 | Y |
| PCC R2R Forbes 4660F | 4660F | FORB | RED | AR(100.0) | 4024810 | Y |
| PCC R2R Gaheris 4687H | 4687H | GHRS | RED | AR(98.45), AN(01.58) | 4318323 | Y |
| PCC R2R Galahad 4686H | 4686H | GHAD | RED | AR(93.75), AN(06.25) | 4318307 | Y |
| PCC R2R Jemuel 4613J | 4613J | JEM | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(87.50), \operatorname{AN}(12.50)$ | 4584401 | Y |
| PCC R2R Jins 4689J | 4689J | JINS | RED | AR(84.38), AN(15.63) | 4466195 | Y |
| PCC R2R Kaleb 4612K | 4612K | 299E | RED | AR(100.0) | 4745785 | Y |
| PCC R2R Tristan 4683H | 4683H | TSTN | RED | AR(100.0) | 4318309 | Y |
| PCC REI Super Pud 5216W | 5216W | SPUD | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(75.00), \operatorname{AN}(25.00)$ | 1354840 | N |
| PCC T\&T Fullback 5404F | 5404F | FLBK | RED | AR(87.50), AN(12.50) | 3892907 | Y |
| PCC T\&T Jujitsu 5456J | 5456J | JUJI | RED | AR(89.06), AN(10.94) | 4421717 | Y |
| PCC T\&T Justified 5444J | 5444J | JSFD | RED | AR(87.50), SM(12.50) | 4421695 | Y |
| PCC TCAG Higgins 5801H | 5801H | HIG | RED | AR(98.44), AN(01.56) | 4460045 | Y |
| PCC TCAG Hoss 5804H | 5804H | HOSS | RED | AR(93.74), AN(06.24) | 4460041 | Y |
| PCC TCAG Hot Pepper 5803H | 5803H | HPPR | RED | AR(92.18), AN(07.80) | 4460053 | Y |
| PCC TF Karl 1603K | 1603K | 552 | BLK | AN(85.00), AR(08.75), TA(05.00) |  | N |
| PCC WFF Braveheart 4515B | 4515B | BRAVE | RED | AR(81.25), AN(18.75) | 1738360 | Y |
| PCC WFF Edwin 4514E | 4514E | EDWN | RED | AR(100.0) | 3972092 | Y |

Red Angus (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE <br> CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC <br> SIRE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| RCN Counterpoint 538 | AR181655 | C538 | RED | AR(100.0) | 181655 | N |
| Red Edie Creek Easy 31D | AR3900121 | EASY | RED | AR(100.0) | 3900121 | N |
| Red Hill B571 Jllian 84S | AR1147702 | 84S | RED | AR(100.0) | 1147702 | N |
| Redhill 176A Medal 232D | AR3575404 | MEDL | RED | AR(100.0) | 3575404 | N |
| RF 5-Star Gold 4550P | 4550P | 5GLD | RED | AR(100.0) | 1000253 | Y |
| RF Caesar 9452G | AR4253569 | CAE | RED | AR(99.90) | 4253569 | N |
| RF Five Plus 9380G | AR4253439 | 5+ | RED | AR(99.90) | 4253439 | N |
| RF Gallant 9278G | AR4253257 | GALL | RED | AR(100.0) | 4253257 | N |
| RF Medic 7460E | AR3963441 | MEDIC | RED | AR(99.90) | 3963441 | N |
| RHF-CCCH T189 Medal 112D | AR3523833 | 112D | RED | AR(100.0) | 3523833 | N |
| T\&T Cooler 634C | AR1748249 | COOL | RED | AR(100.0) | 1748249 | N |
| T\&T Courageous C-11 | AR3483118 | COUR | RED | AR(100.0) | 3483118 | N |
| T\&T Duke D-45 | AR3524518 | D45 | RED | AR(82.50), AN(07.35) | 3524518 | N |
| T\&T Electric E-02 | AR3709279 | ELEC | RED | AR(68.75), AN(18.75) | 3709279 | N |

## Lowline

$\left.$| Name | PCC ID | SIRE | CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | | PCC |
| :---: |
| SIRE | \right\rvert\,

## Tarentaise

| Name |  | SIRE |  |  |  | PCC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| PCC Colfax 7004R | $7004 R$ | CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | SIRE |

## Other

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE <br> CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC <br> SIRE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| HCR Duracell 7130 PLD | CHM895879 | DCEL | WHT | CH(100.0) | M895879 | N |
| HCR Fresh Air 7120 PLD | CHM895881 | FAIR | WHT | CH(100.0) | M895881 | N |
| HCR Skylight 7084 PLD | CHM895880 | SLT | WHT | CH(100.0) | M895880 | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AG Felix 110F | MG61039 | FEL |  | MG(100.0) | 61039 | N |
| AG Finish Line 22F | MG60445 | FL |  | MG(100.0) | 60445 | N |
| Glenbrook TC ED | MG55809 | GBK |  | MG(100.0) | 55809 | N |

## Hereford

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | P/H | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC SIRE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3K Long Rider 946 | HH44112160 | LR | P | HH(100.0) | 44112160 | N |
| 3K Rebel Soldier 765 | HH43885037 | RBSR | P | HH(100.0) | 43885037 | N |
| Brite 1 (Hereford) | BRITE1 | BR1 |  | HH(100.0) |  | N |
| Brite 2 (Hereford) | BRITE2 | BR2 |  | HH(100.0) |  | N |
| BTF WF Plato B311 W328 8018 | HH44000558 | 8018 | P | HH(100.0) | 44000558 | N |
| BTF WF Y312 51007000 | HH44006905 | 7000 | P | HH(100.0) | 44006905 | N |
| Clemson 1129 Plato Y308 C310 | CLEM | CLEM | P | HH(100.0) | 43662827 | N |
| Edisto 167 Plato Rupert W328 E | HH43008408 | W328 | P | HH(100.0) | 43008408 | N |
| PCC ACT Calvert 9374C | 9374C | CALV | P | HH(100.0) | 43739911 | Y |
| PCC ACT Canton 9376C | 9376C | CANT | P | HH(100.0) | 43739914 | Y |
| PCC FSR Kiwanuka 9811H | 9811H | NUKA | P | HH(100.0) | 44230426 | Y |
| PCC ICE Ballwin 9415B | 9415B | BWIN | P | HH(100.0) | 43628363 | Y |
| PCC Jackpot 9009J | 9009J | JACK | P | HH(100.0) | 44380302 | Y |
| PCC OH Axel 9516A | 9516A | AXEL | P | HH(100.0) | 43509337 | Y |

Composite

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ICE Dynamo 0623H | ICE0623H | DYMO | BLK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AR(46.00), TA(31.00), FL(13.00), } \\ & \text { AN(10.00) } \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
| ICE Overdose 7538E | CM7538E | ODOSE | RED | $\mathrm{AR}(55.75), \mathrm{TA}(36.60), \mathrm{HH}(06.75)$ |  | N |
| Korak | KORAK | KORAK |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MH}(50.00), \mathrm{TI}(28.13), \mathrm{AR}(15.63) \text {, } \\ & \mathrm{SE}(06.25) \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
| LR Rebel | LRBL | LRBL |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AR(53.10), } \mathrm{TI}(28.10), \mathrm{XX}(12.60), \\ & \text { SE(06.25) } \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
| MCC Elijah 934 | ELIJ | ELIJ | BLK | TA(50.00), AN(50.00) |  | Y |
| PCC P-L Greeley 7916G | 7916G | GREE | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SM(37.50), AN(28.25), AR(20.50), } \\ & \text { TA(13.75) } \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
| PCC P-L Colombo 7914C | 7914C | CLMBO | RED | TA(49.75), AR(46.88), AN(03.13) |  | Y |
| PCC P-L Dayton 7902D | 7902D | DAY | WHT | $\operatorname{AR}(78.60), \mathrm{TA}(11.75), \mathrm{HH}(03.45)$ |  | Y |
| PCC P-L Endicott 7912E | 7912E | END | BLK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AR(34.40), TA(34.35), AN(16.25), } \\ & \mathrm{HH}(08.75) \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
| PCC Tallahassee $7043 Z$ | $7043 Z$ | THSE | RED | AR(50.00), TA(48.20) |  | Y |
| PCC TF Julius 7600J | 7600J | 212 | BLK | $\operatorname{AN}(65.00), \mathrm{AR}(17.50), \mathrm{TA}(12.50)$ |  | N |
| PCC WFF Ever Ready 7561E | 7561E | EVRD | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MH(50.00), AR(46.88), } \\ & \text { AN(03.13) } \end{aligned}$ | 3973242 | Y |

Heat Tolerant Composite

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CA 5673 B | SE1302154 | 5673B |  | SE(100.0) | 1302154 | N |
| CA 5845 D | SE1303877 | 5845D | RED | SE(100.0) | 1303877 | N |
| Dahga | DAHGA | DAHGA | YEL | $\operatorname{AR}(43.75), \mathrm{TI}(37.50), \mathrm{SE}(18.75)$ |  | N |
| Kikame | KIKAME | KIKA | YEL | $\operatorname{AR}(39.80), \mathrm{TI}(31.30), \mathrm{SE}(28.90)$ |  | N |
| MS Helios 5714 60D | SE1304684 | HEL | RED | SE(100.0) | 1304684 | N |
| MS Helios 84Y 53G | SE1306749 | 53G |  | SE(100.0) | 1306749 | N |
| Panchico | PANCH | PANCH | RED | RS(100.0) |  | N |
| PCC 5PF Huckleberry 8654H | 8654H | HKBY | GRY | MH(50.00), AN(37.50), TA(06.25) |  | N |
| PCC 5PF Jr. 8254J | 8254J | JR | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(43.74), \mathrm{MH}(25.00), \operatorname{AN}(15.61)$ |  | N |
| PCC 5PF Kerville 8416K | 8416K | 419 | RED | MH(50.00), AR(47.50), XX(02.50) |  | N |
| PCC D-7 Energizer 7702E | 7702E | NRGZ | RED | SE(50.00), AR(49.95) | 3838033 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Gabe 7703G | 7703G | GBE | RED | AR(68.75), MH(25.00) | 4209558 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Generalissimo 7700G | 7700G | GSMO | RED | RS(50.00), $\operatorname{AN}(31.25), \operatorname{AR}(18.75)$ |  | Y |
| PCC D-7 Hanky Panky 7735H | 7735H | HP | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MH}(50.00), \\ & \mathrm{AR}(50.00) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 4442817 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Jackpot 4704J | 4704J | JKPT | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AR(71.10), } \\ & \text { MH(25.00) } \end{aligned}$ | 4565109 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Jayhawker 4701J | 4701J | JHWK | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AR}(71.88), \\ & \mathrm{RS}(25.00) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 4565135 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Karate 7708K | 7708K | KTE | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(46.88), \mathrm{RS}(25.00)$ | 4724627 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Karoo 7709K | 7709K | KROO | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RS(25.00), MH(25.00), } \\ & \text { AR(25.00), AN(23.44) } \end{aligned}$ | 4724617 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Katmandu 7704K | 7704K | KAT | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(45.30), \operatorname{RS}(25.00)$, MH(25.00) | 4724647 | Y |
| PCC D-7 Kawasaki 7700K | 7700K | SAKI | RED | $\operatorname{AR}(75.00), \mathrm{RS}(25.00)$ | 4724651 | Y |
| PCC R2R Beijerinck 8033G | 8033G | BEIJ | RED | MH(50.00), AR(48.45) | 4217348 | Y |
| PCC R2R Callado 8010G | 8010G | CALL | RED | MH(50.00), AR(50.00) | 4486347 | Y |
| PCC R2R Harley 8051H | 8051H | HRLY | RED | SE(50.00), AR(49.55) | 4431295 | Y |
| PCC R2R Hondo 8000G | 8000G | HON | BLK | MH(50.00), AR(50.00) | 4217678 | Y |

## Heat Tolerant Composite (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC SIRE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PCC R2R Keene 8041K | 8041K | 140H3 | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{SE}(50.00), \mathrm{MH}(25.00), \\ & \operatorname{AR}(23.20) \end{aligned}$ | 4746957 | Y |
| PCC R2R Horning 8029G | 8029G | HORN | RED | MH(50.00), AR(46.90) | 4217380 | Y |
| PCC SCC Jim 8301J | 8301J | JIM | BLK | $\mathrm{MH}(50.00), \mathrm{AN}(50.00)$ |  | N |
| PCC SCC King 8301K | 8301K | 2064 | YEL | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{BR}(37.50), \operatorname{AR}(37.50), \\ & \text { AN(25.00) } \end{aligned}$ | 10516079 | N |
| PCC TCAG Judge 8803J | 8803J | JDG | RED | MH(50.00), AR(47.65) | 4609583 | Y |
| PCC WCC Gemstone 7544G | 7544G | GEMS | RED | MH(50.00), AR(50.00) | 4249578 | Y |
| PCC WCC Geronimo 7501G | 7501G | GRMO | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AR(60.90), MH(25.00), } \\ & \text { AN(14.03) } \end{aligned}$ | 4248318 | Y |
| PCC WCC He-Man 8626H | 8626H | HMAN | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AR(44.05), RS(25.00), } \\ & \text { MH(25.00) } \end{aligned}$ | 4642019 | Y |
| PCC WCC Hot Rod 8658H | 8658H | HROD | RED | MH(50.00), AR(50.00) | 4418721 | Y |
| PCC WCC Jambalaya 8546J | 8546J | JAM | RED | AR(33.60), RS(25.00), <br> $\mathrm{MH}(25.00), \mathrm{AN}(16.41)$ | 4611141 | Y |
| PCC WFF Diamond 7558D | 7558D | DIAM | RED | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MH}(50.00), \operatorname{AR}(40.60), \\ & \text { AN(09.35) } \end{aligned}$ | 3765225 | Y |
| PCC WFF Fresco 7564F | 7564F | FRSO | RED | $\mathrm{RS}(50.00), \mathrm{AR}(43.75), \mathrm{AN}(06.25)$ |  | N |
| PFR X 623's 703/3 | BR1755915 | 703/3 | RED | AR(62.50), BR(37.50) | 1755915 | N |
| Redhill 225Z 247B 267D | SM3209550 | RHILL | BLK | SM(75.00), AN(25.00) | 3209550 | N |
| Shirah`s Slick 9006 | BN10433137 | SLICK | BLK | BR(50.00), AN(50.00) | 10433137 | N |
| Shirah's Verse | BN10483077 | SHVS | RED | AN(62.50), BR(37.50) | 10483077 | N |
| UF Mr Gator 216-0336 | BN947640 | GAT |  | BN(100.0) | 947640 | N |

Mashona

| Name | PCC ID | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SIRE } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PCC } \\ & \text { SIRE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mashona 493 | MH493 | MH493 | BLK | MH(100.0) |  | N |
| Canadian Red 72F (Mashona) | C72F | C72F |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Dry Creek Mashona 75 | DC75 | DC75 |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Dry Creek Mashona 80 | DC80 | DC80 | RED | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Dry Creek Mashona 91 | DC91 | DC91 | RED | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Mashona 30 | MH30 | MH30 | BLK | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Moses 87 (Mashona) | MOSES | MOSES |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Multi-Sire Mashona | MS-MH | MS-MH | RED | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Prieto 73 (Mashona) | PRI73 | PRI73 | BLK | MH(100.0) |  | N |
| Quieto (Red Mashona) | MHQ10 | QUIET | RED | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Roble 77 (Dark Red Mashona) | ROB77 | ROB77 | RED | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Tarzan M157 | M157 | TARZ | RED | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 100 (Mashona) | WR100 | W100 |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 13 (Mashona) | WR13 | W13 |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 130 (Mashona) | WR130 | W130 |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 149 (Mashona) | WR149 | W149 |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 166 (Mashona) | WR166 | W166 |  | $\mathrm{MH}(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 19 (Mashona) | WR19 | W19 |  | MH(100.0) |  | N |

## Mashona (continued)

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE <br> CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC <br> SIRE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Weaver 3 (Mashona) | WR3 | W3 |  | MH(100.0) |  | N |
| Weaver 33 (Mashona) | WR33 | W33 |  | MH(100.0) |  | N |
| Weaver 42 (Mashona) | WR42 | W42 |  | MH(100.0) |  | N |
| Weaver 44 (Mashona) | WR44 | W44 |  | MH(100.0) |  | N |
| Weaver 48 (Mashona) | WR48 | W48 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 52 (Mashona) | WR52 | W52 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 55 (Mashona) | WR55 | W55 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 6 (Mashona) | WR6 | W6 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 610 (Mashona) | WR610 | W610 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 8 (Mashona) | WR8 | W8 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 85 (Mashona) | WR85 | W85 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Weaver 88 (Mashona) | WR88 | W88 |  | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |
| Zim Bob 266 (Mashona) | ZBOB | ZBOB | RED | $M H(100.0)$ |  | N |

## South Poll

| Name | PCC ID | SIRE <br> CODE | CLR | Breed Comp | REG \# | PCC <br> SIRE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| BTF 2410 3416 4439 | SO35653 | 4439 | RED | SO(100.0) | 35653 | N |
| BTF 2410 34215417 (Freedom) | SO36868 | 5417 | RED | SO(100.0) | 36868 | N |
| BTF 6400 01513 8401 | SO40170 | 8401 | RED | SO(100.0) | 40170 | N |
| BTF F08 1412 Mr Bojangles 5420 | SO36864 | BOJ | RWF | SO(100.0) | 36864 | N |
| BTF F08 3416 5440 | SO36352 | 5440 | RED | SO(100.0) | 36352 | N |
| CLF 55 12715 2049 | SO47408 | 2049 | RED | SO(100.0) | 47408 | N |
| DLG E3 31300 DG817 | SO42304 | 817 | RED | SO(100.0) | 42304 | N |
| Holiday 1712 00513 1586 | SO36305 | 1586 | RED | SO(100.0) | 36305 | N |
| Holiday Mrs 03413 15164 | SO36308 | 15164 | RED | SO(100.0) | 36308 | N |
| PCC OH El Jefe 8170J | $8170 J$ | JEFE | RED | SO(100.0) | 46709 | N |
| PCC OH Go Get `Em 8106G | $8106 G$ | GGE | RED | SO(100.0) | 41659 | N |
| SVR 1712 515 01414 | SO35399 | 1414 | RED | SO(100.0) | 35399 | N |
| SVR 3514 1307 04917 | SO38484 | 4917 | RED | SO(100.0) | 38484 | N |
| SVR 733 12612 02715 | SO36381 | 02715 | RED | SO(100.0) | 36381 | N |
| VLCC 341 143 160 | SO44344 | 160 | RED | SO(100.0) | 44344 | Y |
| VLCC 756 3413 148 | SO39148 | 148 | RWF | SO(100.0) | 39148 | Y |
| WDH 1107 0810 24 | SO35449 | 24 | RED | SO(100.0) | 35449 | N |

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR/LETTER DESIGNATIONS FOR ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

International letters are designated for each year of birth. This option is easy to use in conjunction with numbers. For example, P001 and P002 might be used to indicate the first and second calves born in the year 2004. Please note that the letters $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Q}$ and V are not used.

| A | 1969 | A | 1991 | A | 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | 1970 | B | 1992 | B | 2014 |
| C | 1971 | C | 1993 | C | 2015 |
| D | 1972 | D | 1994 | D | 2016 |
| E | 1973 | E | 1995 | E | 2017 |
| F | 1974 | F | 1996 | F | 2018 |
| G | 1975 | G | 1997 | G | 2019 |
| H | 1976 | H | 1998 | H | 2020 |
| J | 1977 | J | 1999 | J | 2021 |
| K | 1978 | K | 2000 | K | 2022 |
| L | 1979 | L | 2001 | L | 2023 |
| M | 1980 | M | 2002 | M | 2024 |
| N | 1981 | N | 2003 | N | 2025 |
| P | 1982 | P | 2004 | P | 2026 |
| R | 1983 | R | 2005 | R | 2027 |
| S | 1984 | S | 2006 | S | 2028 |
| T | 1985 | T | 2007 | T | 2029 |
| U | 1986 | U | 2008 | U | 2030 |
| W | 1987 | W | 2009 | W | 2031 |
| X | 1988 | $\mathbf{X}$ | 2010 | $\mathbf{X}$ | 2032 |
| Y | 1989 | Y | 2011 | Y | 2033 |
| Z | 1990 | Z | 2012 | Z | 2034 |

## PHARO CATTLE COMPANY - COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into on the $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ , 20 $\qquad$ by, between, and among PHARO CATTLE COMPANY (PCC), of 44017 County Road Z, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado 80810 and $\qquad$ (Cooperative Producer) of

WHEREAS, PCC possesses unique talents, facilities, programs, and experience in raising, breeding, and marketing of seedstock cattle; and
WHEREAS, Cooperative Producer owns a herd of registered or unregistered, performance tested seedstock cattle that are for the most part 2- to 5-frame, maternal, easy fleshing, easy calving, and good natured, having been developed for the commercial cow/calf producer; and
WHEREAS, PCC and Cooperative Producer wish to enter into a long-term Cooperative Agreement involving Cooperative Producer raising such cattle and PCC feeding, caring for, advertising, and marketing select bulls from Cooperative Producer's herd.
NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises herein contained the parties do hereby agree as follows:

1. TERM: This contract is ongoing in nature. Either party, however, may cancel this agreement by giving thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. If this agreement is canceled by either one of the parties, said cancellation will not affect the sale of any bulls produced by Cooperative Producer that have already been delivered to PCC for feeding and marketing.
2. COOPERATIVE PRODUCER (CP) HANDBOOK: PCC will maintain a CP Handbook that will contain all current policies, deadlines, consequences, and other guidelines. PCC will notify the Cooperative Producers when changes are made to the current handbook.
3. SELECTION: PCC will select from Cooperative Producer's entire male calf crop the merchandisable bull calves. If possible, selection will be made by PCC or a representative appointed by PCC. If PCC has not selected the bulls by a visual inspection of each animal prior to delivery time, pursuant to Paragraph 5 below, PCC shall have the right within thirty (30) days of delivery to reject any bulls not measuring up to PCC's standards. All policies as stated in the current version of the CP Handbook regarding bulls not delivered to PCC will be enforced.
4. WEANING: To minimize sickness and death loss, Cooperative Producer shall precondition and wean selected bull calves before they are delivered to PCC. The weaning and vaccination program as stated in the current version of the CP Handbook shall be followed.
5. DELIVERY: It shall be the duty of the Cooperative Producer to deliver bulls to the ranch headquarters of Pharo Cattle Company at Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, or to another location designated by Pharo Cattle Company. Delivery deadlines as stated in the current version of the CP Handbook will be enforced. Bulls must be healthy and must be accompanied by inter- or intra-state shipment health papers and appropriate brand clearances. Each bull must possess a unique PCC ear tag and tattoo as assigned by PCC before he is delivered. All bulls rejected after delivery, pursuant to Paragraph 3 above, must be picked up by Cooperative Producer within fifteen (15) days or they will be marketed at public auction for the account of Cooperative Producer. All costs, including feed, pasture, veterinary supplies and services, trucking, and sale commissions, thereof shall be borne by Cooperative Producer. All other bulls will be marketed pursuant to Paragraph 9 below.
6. DEADLINES AND CONSEQUENCES: All deadlines as stated in the current version of the CP Handbook must be met. Consequences for failure to meet these deadlines are specified in the Handbook.
7. FEEDING: PCC shall, at its expense, care for, graze and/or feed the bulls in a good and workmanlike manner in accordance with animal husbandry practices for custom feeding and grazing in the area and in the same manner in the care, feeding, and management of its own bulls. All decisions and costs thereof shall be determined by PCC.
8. HEALTH REPORTS: PCC shall not be responsible for the death loss of any animal. Cooperative Producer may inspect ranch health records of said bulls at any reasonable time.
9. MARKETING: PCC shall determine in its sole discretion the top bulls meeting similar standards for performance, soundness, fertility, health, frame, color and type as those required of PCC's own bulls which will be marketed through one of PCC's annual sales. The bottom bulls, not meeting such standards, or bulls which become injured or ill, will be sold to best advantage, similar to PCC's own bulls, by other channels as breeding bulls, slaughter bulls, feeder bulls, feeder steers, or fat steers. PCC has all authority in marketing decisions and will bear all marketing costs.
10. BREEDING PROGRAM: PCC and Cooperative Producer agree that the direction of Cooperative Producer's breeding program should follow that of the PCC herd, as outlined in the CP Handbook.
11. GENETICS: Cooperative Producer recognizes that sire selection is critical to the long-term improvement of the breeding herd and to the success of the marketing program. Bulls produced for this cooperative marketing program must be sired by bulls that would meet the approval of PCC. If there is any uncertainty, it is the responsibility of the Cooperative Producer to discuss the proposed sire with PCC prior to breeding. To encourage the use of PCC genetics and/or bulls, PCC offers these two options: 1) Semen owned or controlled by PCC will be sold at a discounted price to Cooperative Producer for use in its own herd. 2) Eligible bulls (with a Retained Semen Interest) purchased at a PCC bull sale for use in

Cooperative Producer's herd will qualify for a rebate. See CP Handbook for details.
12. REGISTRATION AND RECORDS: Cooperative Producer will name, register, and transfer registerable bulls to PCC by the deadline specified in the CP Handbook. This will include submitting all pertinent birth and weaning data. Cooperative Producer hereby grants PCC access to all breed association records related to the cooperative herd. PCC shall obtain yearling weights and transmit all data to Cooperative Producer, who agrees to promptly transmit all data to the appropriate breed association. However, if the animals have already been transferred to PCC, then PCC will transmit the data to the appropriate breed association. Cost of registration, transfer, performance data, and all other breed association costs shall be borne by Cooperative Producer.
13. COMPENSATION: As compensation for the services rendered, PCC will retain one-half $(1 / 2)$ of all the gross income derived from the sale of Cooperative Producer's bulls that were sold by PCC, pursuant to Paragraph 9 above, whether sold at auction, private treaty, or for salvage. Within thirty (30) days of collection of any sale proceeds the balance of the gross income derived from sale of said bulls will be distributed to Cooperative Producer.
14. OWNERSHIP: Cooperative Producer warrants good title to all bulls and shall at all times retain ownership and title to all bulls. Cooperative Producer will not brand such bulls with its brand. All bulls will either have no brand or carry PCC's brand. Cooperative Producer shall be responsible for payment of all taxes assessed against its bulls.

Cooperative Producer wholly owns all cattle delivered to PCC with the exception of the following ownership interests, perfected security interest, and recorded liens and other:
15. CLEAR TITLE AND RELEASE OF LIENS: Cooperative Producer shall advise PCC in writing of all liens against Cooperative Producer's cattle. This obligation shall continue throughout the duration of this agreement. Any outside ownership interests or lien holders agree, by endorsement of this contract, that PCC's interest in these cattle are superior to their ownership interests and to their liens and they hereby agree that their interests are subordinate to those of PCC in the amounts and interests herein agreed to. At time of sale, Cooperative Producer and any outside ownership or lien holders agree to provide PCC with a release on any and all liens against the bulls in order that clear title can be granted. It is the sole responsibility of Cooperative Producer to obtain an endorsement of this contract from all existing outside ownership interests or lien holders.
16. RESPONSIBILITY OF GUARANTEES: It is agreed that at sale, PCC and Cooperative Producer guarantee the bulls under PCC's terms and conditions of sale and that in the event any claim arises from purchaser that the parties hereto will share equally the cost of any claims for failure of this guarantee.
17. REMOVAL OF CATTLE: In the event PCC fails to care for the bulls in a good and workmanlike manner in accordance with good animal husbandry practices for custom feeding and grazing in the area, as determined by a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of Colorado, Cooperative Producer shall give written notice to PCC of the nature of the neglect or mismanagement. PCC shall have ten (10) days after receipt of written notice in which to correct the defect complained of. If such correction is not made within that time, or if it cannot be corrected, Cooperative Producer shall be entitled to remove all of its bulls from PCC's premises but only after PCC has been paid by Cooperative Producer for its costs in connection with said bulls, which shall include all reasonable costs of feed, pasture, yardage, veterinary supplies and services, advertising, and promotion.
18. INSPECTION RIGHTS: Upon notice to PCC, Cooperative Producer or its agent shall have the right to enter PCC's facilities at any reasonable time to inspect cattle.
19. RETAINED SEMEN INTEREST: On a few select bulls sold in PCC bull sales, PCC retains the right to collect, use, and market semen at some future date. These bulls are clearly marked in the sale catalog. On said bulls, PCC retains a fifty (50) percent revenue sharing semen interest for itself. The producer of the bull will retain a twenty-five (25) percent revenue sharing semen interest and the purchaser will receive a twenty-five (25) percent revenue sharing semen interest when bull is purchased. Everyone with a semen interest will be allowed to collect and store semen for in-herd use with no obligations to others with a semen interest. In the event semen is marketed and revenue is produced the resulting proceeds, minus incurred expenses, shall be divided accordingly among those who own a semen interest.
20. COOPERATIVE MEETINGS: PCC will organize at least one meeting annually to review current issues with all cooperative producers. Cooperative Producer agrees to make a best effort to attend these meetings, as well as the annual bull sales.
21. BINDING EFFECT: This agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the respective parties and their successors and assigns, heirs and personal representatives.
22. NOTICES: All notices given under any of the provisions of this agreement shall be deemed to have been duly given by Cooperative Producer to PCC if mailed by certified mail to:
PHARO CATTLE COMPANY
44017 County Road Z
Cheyenne Wells, CO 80810
and shall be deemed to have been duly given by PCC to Cooperative Producer if mailed by certified mail to the CP address on file at PCC, unless changed by the particular party by a similar notice in writing.
23. COMPLETE AGREEMENT: This agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties. No representations or promises of any kind have been made by the parties except those contained herein.
24. AMENDMENTS: This agreement may not be terminated, amended or revoked except by an instrument in writing expressly referring to this agreement and signed by the party sought to be charged with such termination, amendment, or revocation, and each party agrees not to assert any verbal termination, amendment or revocation, or to assert that the agreement has been terminated by striking out or tearing off signatures, destruction of the instrument, conduct of the parties or similar act.
25. GOVERNING LAW: The validity and the interpretation of this agreement shall be governed by the laws of Colorado.
26. SEVERABILITY: If any provisions of this agreement shall for any reason be invalid or unenforceable, the other portions of this agreement shall nevertheless continue in full force and effect, even though contained in the same sentence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have duly executed this agreement as of the date first above written.

PHARO CATTLE COMPANY

By: $\qquad$

Title: $\qquad$

## COOPERATIVE PRODUCER

By: $\qquad$

Title: $\qquad$ Title: $\qquad$

APPENDIX I (MISCELLANEOUS FORMS) PCC VACCINATION REPORT

| Date | Animal(s) | Vaccination and/or Treatment | Comments |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## REQUIRED CALVING INFORMATION

| Coop ID | Sex (B/H) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dam ID | Birth Wt. |
| Dam Status (ACTV/DEAD/GONE) | BW Ratio (If all bulls are not reported) |
| Maternal GrandSire | Calving Ease (1-5) |
| Dam Breed Comp | Color (BLK/RED/BWF, etc) |
| Dam Birth Date | P/H/S |
| Calf Date of Birth | Service (N/A/E) |
| PCC ID (assigned by PCC) | Qty at Birth (1, 2, etc.) |
| Calf Herd ID | Calf Status (ACTV/DEAD/GONE) |
| Foster Dam (if applicable) | Dam Udder Score |
| Sire ID |  |

OPTIONAL CALVING INFORMATION

| Dam BCS | Dam Disposition |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dam Maternal Score | Calf Vigor |

## REQUIRED WEANING INFORMATION

| Wean Date | 205 Adj Wt. (If all bulls are not reported) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wean Wt. | 205 Index (If all bulls are not reported) |

OPTIONAL WEANING INFORMATION

| Cow Wt @ Weaning | COW BCS @ Weaning |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

## REQUIRED \& OPTIONAL OTHER INFORMATION

| Registered? (Y,N,1A,1B, etc.) | Retained Semen Interest? (optional) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Registration Number | Suggested Calving Ease (optional) |
| Name | Comments (optional) |

