



**Canadian Charolais Association**  
**Membership Handbook**



## Welcome...

Welcome to the Canadian Charolais Association. We wish you success with your animals and hope that you will be able to actively participate in the Association.

Whether you have chosen an Active Annual or a Junior Membership in the **Canadian Charolais Association. This Membership is based on the calendar year but is due for renewal January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.**

Please be advised that individual tattoo letters have been allotted to you for your exclusive use in the registering of Charolais cattle. These letters are to be placed in the left ear only and used only when registering Charolais animals under your registered name. Please keep up to date with the Association news by referring to your provincial newsletters, the Charolais Banner, CCA social media, [www.charolais.com](http://www.charolais.com) and through e-blasts from the CCA office.

January 1998 was an historic moment in the Charolais world as members voted to become the first purebred breed in Canada to adopt total herd reporting. This is an exciting and progressive program while creating many positive opportunities for the members to lead in predictable beef genetics.

**When purchasing Charolais females, it is important that you purchase only registered females that are "enrolled" for the current year, otherwise you could be responsible for paying the \$28 enrollment fee.**

As per the Canadian Charolais Association By-Laws all walking bulls must have a DNA profile on file at our recognized lab BEFORE progeny can be registered and AI sires must be parentage verified, this includes on farm semen. We have had cases where breeders failed to obtain a profile and the bull dies - unfortunately it can be incredibly difficult to register his progeny. We strongly recommend pulling root hairs BEFORE turning him out with the cows. Check with our office to determine if there is a profile on file, and if not, ask for a kit.

The Canadian Charolais Association attempts to provide a service to its members. We welcome your input and look forward to working with you.

Yours truly,  
CANADIAN CHAROLAIS ASSOCIATION



## Member Services & Fees

As a member of the CCA you are entitled to:

- Register and Sell Purebred Canadian Charolais cattle.
- Membership with your Provincial Association
- Voting privileges with both Provincial and National Annual General Meetings
- Subscription to the official breed magazine, the Charolais Banner.
- Membership updates
- Full performance information on your herd

Becoming a member of the CCA is an inexpensive way to ensure you maintain the value of your purebred herd. Please see below the detailed fees associated with each item.

**\*Note all fees are subject to applicable taxes\***

## REGISTRATIONS

**For all animals born prior to January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1998.**

Services	Rate
Full French – Cost per age plus DNA Surcharge	-
Female WHE Fee by January 1 <sup>st</sup>	\$28.00
ET (Embryo Transfer) Registration (additional charge per head)	\$10.00

**For all animals born on or after January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1998.**

Services	Rate
Female WHE Fee by January 1 <sup>st</sup>	\$28.00
Female WHE Late Fee after January 15 <sup>th</sup>	\$28.00

## TRANSFERS

**Days from sale date.**

Services	Rate
Over 90 Days	\$26.00
In-Family Transfer	\$5.00
Canadian Certificate for Registered Imports - Males	\$100.00
Canadian Certificate for Registered Imports – Females	\$30.00
FE Subsequent Transfer	\$10.00



## CORRECTIONS

Services	Rate
Certificate Correction	\$10.00
Lease (Form Required)	\$10.00
Animal Name Change	\$10.00
Extended Pedigree	\$10.00

## DNA TESTING

Please add applicable taxes. Please contact Lois Chivilo for more information regarding any DNA Testing ( [Ichivilo@charolais.com](mailto:Ichivilo@charolais.com) )

Services	Rate
100k (Includes the parentage)	\$52.00
Progressive Ataxia (Requires a 100k test to be completed as well)	\$12.00
Homo Polled (If ordered at the same time as the 100k test)	\$12.00
Homo Polled (Standalone test)	\$33.00
Leptin (If ordered at the same time as the 100k test)	\$18.00
Leptin (Standalone test)	\$23.00

## MEMBERSHIP

All memberships are based on the calendar year. \*\*This does not include taxes.

	Active Annual	Provincial Levy	Charolais Banner	Total Fee
British Columbia	\$50	\$105	\$45	\$200
Alberta	\$50	\$105	\$45	\$200
Saskatchewan	\$50	\$130	\$45	\$225
Manitoba	\$50	\$105	\$45	\$200
Ontario	\$50	\$105	\$45	\$200
Quebec	\$50	\$150	\$45	\$200
Maritimes	\$50	\$70	\$45	\$165
Junior	■	■	■	\$25
U.S.	\$50	■	\$45	\$95



## Important Dates & Deadlines

- January 1<sup>st</sup> – Female WHE Due (This includes Spring and Fall Calvers) Spring calving females will be invoiced at this time as well.
- January 1<sup>st</sup> – Memberships are due. (\*Please note if you have an updated credit card on file memberships will be auto billed at this time unless notified otherwise).
- May 15<sup>th</sup> – Calving data is due (therefore it can be included in the EPD Evaluation).
  - Calving lists are mailed once female enrollment forms are submitted to CCA office for processing. See Reports section for more information regarding calving information.
- August 1<sup>st</sup> – Deadline for adding or removing fall calving females from WHE before billing September 1<sup>st</sup>.
- October 15<sup>th</sup> – Weaning data is due (therefore it can be included in the EPD Evaluation).

## EPD RUN – Occurs 9 times a year!

**NEW!** EPD Runs will occur 9 times throughout the year. Information is due on the 20<sup>th</sup> of the previous month to be included in the next run. For any questions regarding EPD's please contact the office.

EPD Runs will occur on the following dates:

- January 1<sup>st</sup>
- February 1<sup>st</sup>
- March 1<sup>st</sup>
- April 1<sup>st</sup>
- August 1<sup>st</sup>
- September 1<sup>st</sup>
- October 1<sup>st</sup>
- November 1<sup>st</sup>
- December 1<sup>st</sup>



## CALVING LIST

**Calving lists** are mailed once female enrollment forms are submitted to CCA office for processing. **Calving information is to be completed and returned to office by May 15<sup>th</sup>. This deadline has been suggested for several reasons:**

- It ensures the breeder receives a weaning list, which is mailed once calving has been completed with required mandatory information on all animals;
- It provides the breeder time to review calving data and allows time for any changes/corrections to be made if required; and,
- It permits office staff ample time to process incoming reports.

Mandatory information includes calf tattoo (using fictitious tattoo if calf born dead), birth date, sex and disposal code (calf). If a cow produces twins, please supply information on both calves. The calf disposal code is also important, ensuring inactive calves do not appear on the weaning list. If a cow aborts, please indicate this by using appropriate calf disposal code. Your active cow inventory will also be updated by entering cow disposals codes on females that are shipped/sold after calving. The concept behind total herd reporting administers our genetic, pedigree and performance data to the best of our abilities. This is why we ask for calving information on each cow that has been enrolled, whether she produces a live or dead calf, or ends up open.

If you are submitting birth weights, it is extremely important to weigh calves as close to birth as possible. If you miss weighing a calf, or do not get a weight before it is 36 hours old, please leave the space blank. Without accurate data the information collected may be at the best meaningless and at worst misleading.

## WEANING/YEARLING LIST

**Weaning information MUST be received at office by October 15 to be eligible for inclusion in the annual EPD analysis.** We also recommend weaning data be submitted immediately after processing your calves so you have time to review the weaning report to ensure accurate data on your calves will be submitted, and office staff has ample time to process reports accurately.

**Weaning lists** are mailed once calving lists are submitted. This list contains all calving records as reported. Please review to ensure all data is correct, i.e. sire, dam, calf identification, gender, and if submitted, birth weight and calving ease. For your weaning data to be included in the national EPD evaluation and CCA Sire Summary, please complete the sex at weaning, weight (in pounds), date weaned/weighed, creep (Yes or No), management group, and disposal code. Cow weights are optional and preferably taken when calves are weaned. If this is not feasible, please indicate separate management groups when submitting weights. E.g. if one group of calves are weaned Oct 1, and another Oct 15, and all cows are weighed at the same time, the cows must have two separate management groups.

**Yearling weights** and information can be submitted either through the office or online. Please submit yearling date, weight and management group.



## FEMALE ENROLLMENT (WHE)

Once a Charolais member requests enrollment on a female, the cow will remain enrolled during the calendar year. Total herd reporting is the manner in which we have improved breeder information for management decisions as well as membership understanding of available annual revenues. Your annual female fee is based on total budgeted expenses for the year divided by the number of cows enrolled, therefore what happens to the cow after enrollment does not change the fees assessed. This is an important point because it is critical genetic data if she is open, aborts, culled for a particular reason, or produces a crossbred calf.

### Online WHE –

1. Login to our website - Click **MY HERD**, then **MY INVENTORY**, enter the current year in the **INVENTORY YEAR BOX** and click **CHANGE**.
  - If the box below the word **HOLD** is blank, then that female is enrolled.
2. If you would like to change the enrollment status, click **EDIT**, then click **WHE HOLD FOR YEAR**, then **SAVE**.
3. Click **POST INVENTORY**, located at the bottom of the page.
4. At the end of each female is calving. Click their **CALVING** and enter your calves on this screen.
  - Always have the display year in the year the calves were born
  - Enter breeding dates for each calf
5. To enter a twin, remember to put a 2 in the **#BORN** tab.
6. The second twin must be entered in **MY PERFORMANCE**, **MY CALVING** and then put the same information again remembering to put a 2 in the **#BORN** tab.

**Embryo calves:** to enter an embryo calf go to **MY PERFORMANCE**, **MY CALVING**. Remember to click **YES** for embryo and enter **FLUSH DATE**.

### [\*\*CLICK HERE FOR MORE WHE INSTRUCTIONS\*\*](#)

**Paper WHE - A Female Enrollment List** is sent to all members of the Canadian Charolais Association yearly during the fall. It includes each member's entire herd of registered females. Any animals that do not appear can be added to the end of the list. The listing is to be completed and returned to the CCA including all females you wish to enroll in the following calendar year. A female must be registered to be eligible for enrollment. If registration is pending, enter the tattoo. You may apply for registration at the same time you are enrolling a female. Females must be enrolled at first calving or before 3 years of age in order to qualify for the lower enrollment fee.



**The recommended deadline for female enrollment submission is December 31<sup>st</sup>.**

Association By-Law fee is \$28.00 for spring calvers enrolled by Jan 1st. Any females enrolled after these dates are assessed a \$56.00 enrollment fee.

All breeders have until March 15<sup>th</sup> to cancel and add spring calving animals to their enrollment. Requests must be submitted in writing. Once a Charolais member requests enrollment on a female at these dates, the cow will remain enrolled during the calendar year regardless of her status. Total herd reporting is the manner in which we have improved breeder information for management decisions as well as membership understanding of available annual revenues. Your annual female fee is based on total budgeted expenses for the year divided by the number of cows enrolled, therefore what happens to the cow after enrollment does not change the fees assessed.

## **SNP DNA TESTING PROCEDURES**

On March 20, 1998 the Canadian Charolais Association moved to DNA for lab work. The only exceptions will be animals whose parent(s) do not have blood on file and cannot have DNA built on them. These animals being tested will however have DNA, so further progeny can be tested by DNA as well. The CCA will continue to retain our successful partnership with Bureau Veritas, a leader in the provision of analytical DNA and parentage verification. Contact the office so we may send you correct forms or new instructions. The cost for DNA is \$50.00 plus GST, plus hair samples can be sent by regular mail.

It is the responsibility of the bull owner to ensure his bull(s) have the proper test on file, i.e. sire and dam verified, sire and dam verified, sire verified, etc. Please make sure your bulls have been tested prior to turn out time!

It is crucial to get a good sample of root bulbs as DNA is extracted from the root, not the hair shaft. When obtaining a hair sample, please ensure that you have approximately 60-80 hairs to submit to the lab. See instructions for more specific details. If an animal dies, hair must be pulled within the hour since DNA will begin to break down soon after death, otherwise a piece of tissue will need to be utilized.

### ***Following are the Canadian Charolais Association by-laws pertaining to parentage verification in cattle...***

Association by-law Article XVIII STANDARDS FOR REGISTRATION AND RECORDATION

#### **1. General Rules of Eligibility**

- (k) Animals resulting from artificial insemination service to a bull that was born after December 31, 1986 is eligible for registration or recordation only if the said sire has been parentage verified by blood typing and or DNA testing.
- (l) Animals resulting from artificial insemination service to a bull born after December 31, 1994, are eligible for registration or recordation only if said sire has been tested for the chromosomal abnormality RT 1/29.





- (m) Multiple Breeding - progeny from a multiple sire breeding (using more than one bull in a pasture) and progeny resulting from a change of bulls within 9 days (either AI or with single bull pasture mating) are not eligible for registration until the stated sire has been proven by blood typing and or DNA.
- (n) Animals born after Dec 31, 1990, resulting from natural service sire are not eligible for registration or recordation unless their sire has his blood type recorded at a blood typing lab or a DNA laboratory approved by the Board of Directors.

#### Rules For Random Parentage Verification by Blood typing or DNA Testing (Article XVIII.5)

Animals are randomly selected to be parentage verified by blood typing and or DNA testing when an application is made for registration where otherwise not required. If the stated parentage is verified, the Association is then responsible for the veterinarian costs (if sample is blood) and the lab costs. Should the parentage not verify, then all the costs incurred shall be at the expense of the owner.

#### Association by-law Article XX

##### TRANSFERS

The following rules apply to the transfer of ownership and issuance of certificates.

- (2) ....In the case of a bred female, service information must be completed...In the event the breeding information is proven to be incomplete or in error, the owner of the cow at the time of breeding shall be responsible for correction and costs of blood typing and or DNA testing.
- (3) A pregnant female bred after January 1, 1990 may not be transferred in the Canadian Charolais Herdbook unless its service sire has had its blood type recorded by blood typing and or DNA testing.

It is good practice to pull hair samples from all cull cows before they are shipped. Simply pull the hair and put it in an envelope with the tattoo of the female on it and store the sample for future use. The sample must be kept dry, out of direct sunlight and should be stored at room temperature. This is an easy precautionary measure to take preventing future possible parentage challenges. For example, you may have a bull you decide to draw semen on that has only been sire verified. If his dam is dead, you would not be able to parentage verify, however with the stored DNA sample this can be easily done.



## IDENTIFICATION

**Breeder Letters** - alphabetical combination allotted for your exclusive use when you take out your membership. If you do not register animals carrying these breeder letters for a five (5) year period, they are automatically available for use by another breeder.

Please list **ALL 3** of your choices on the membership application form.

**The herd number** is a unique number allotted to each individual animal by you, of your own choosing, and is what makes each tattoo unique - 1 or 2 or 3 etc. Herd numbers **may not commence with a zero** and may not be longer than four characters.

You've got your first calf on the ground - now is the easiest time to tattoo and ear tag.

**The By-Laws state that calves must be tattooed before weaning and before making an application to register.**

**Example:**

<b>Breeder Letters</b>	<b>JDRC</b>
<b>Herd No.</b>	<b>1- first born that year</b>
<b>Year Letter</b>	<b>J - born in 1999</b>

The complete tattoo must be placed in the calf's ear in the specific order above.

**JDRC 1J**

If you make an error, the complete and correct tattoo must be placed in the opposite ear.

**Year Letter denotes year of birth - I, O, V, and Q are never used.**

2012 Z	2013 A	2014 B	2015 C
2016 D	2017 E	2018 F	2019 G
2020 H	2021 J	2022 K	2023 L
2024 M	2025 N	2026 P	2027 R



A good ID system has great value - many systems exist, it is best to find one that is simple and easy to incorporate into your record keeping system.

**Example use year of birth as part of the herd number - 971, 972, 973 for the first three calves born in 1997. Or, you may**

**include the dam's herd number in the calf herd number**

**1997 calf out of the cow 69 = 697 for a herd number.  
This does not work if you had purchased cows and have more than one 69 in the herd.**

## **EAR TAGS**

- Place in ear opposite to tattoo.
- Use a color-coded system to indicate the sire of each calf: An orange tag = Sire A
- If year of birth and dam's number are used on this orange tag = an easily readable parentage record.

## **HERD NAMES: ARTICLE XVI**

A breeder may register at a cost, for his exclusive use, a name to be used as a prefix in naming his animals, to hold his membership under or for advertising purposes. It is important to be consistent, to choose the identity of your breeding operation and use it consistently with your advertising and the naming of your animals. You must contact the Charolais Association with your choice of name to ensure that it is available. The Association has the right to refuse any herd name which may be misleading.

## **PARTNERSHIPS, FAMILY AND COMPANY MEMBERSHIPS**

If a partnership wishes to own cattle jointly, the partnership will hold the membership and the tattoo letters and show as the owner of the animal on the registration certificate.

Members of the partnership or immediate family may use the same herd name if permission is granted in writing by the owner who originally registered the herd name. If anyone in the family or partnership wishes to be listed as the owner of an animal separately, they must take out and pay for a separate membership and tattoo letters.



## BEEF CATTLE GESTATION TABLE – 286 DAYS

<u>DATE BRED</u>	<u>DATE DUE</u>
<u>Jan 01</u>	<u>Oct 13</u>
<u>Jan 08</u>	<u>Oct 20</u>
<u>Jan 15</u>	<u>Oct 27</u>
<u>Jan 22</u>	<u>Nov 03</u>
<u>Jan 29</u>	<u>Nov 10</u>
<u>Feb 05</u>	<u>Nov 17</u>
<u>Feb 12</u>	<u>Nov 24</u>
<u>Feb 19</u>	<u>Dec 01</u>
<u>Feb 26</u>	<u>Dec 08</u>
<u>Mar 05</u>	<u>Dec 15</u>
<u>Mar 12</u>	<u>Dec 22</u>
<u>Mar 19</u>	<u>Dec 29</u>
<u>Mar 26</u>	<u>Jan 05</u>
<u>Apr 02</u>	<u>Jan 12</u>
<u>Apr 09</u>	<u>Jan 19</u>
<u>Apr 16</u>	<u>Jan 26</u>
<u>April 23</u>	<u>Feb 02</u>
<u>April 30</u>	<u>Feb 09</u>
<u>May 07</u>	<u>Feb 16</u>
<u>May 14</u>	<u>Feb 23</u>
<u>May 21</u>	<u>Mar 02</u>
<u>May 28</u>	<u>Mar 09</u>
<u>June 04</u>	<u>Mar 16</u>
<u>June 11</u>	<u>Mar 23</u>
<u>June 18</u>	<u>Mar 30</u>
<u>June 25</u>	<u>Apr 06</u>
<u>July 02</u>	<u>Apr 13</u>
<u>July 9</u>	<u>Apr 20</u>
<u>July 16</u>	<u>Apr 27</u>
<u>July 23</u>	<u>May 04</u>
<u>July 30</u>	<u>May 11</u>
<u>Aug 06</u>	<u>May 18</u>
<u>Aug 13</u>	<u>May 25</u>
<u>Aug 20</u>	<u>June 01</u>
<u>Aug 27</u>	<u>June 08</u>
<u>Sept 03</u>	<u>June 15</u>
<u>Sept 10</u>	<u>June 22</u>
<u>Sept 17</u>	<u>June 29</u>
<u>Sept 24</u>	<u>July 06</u>
<u>Oct 01</u>	<u>July 13</u>
<u>Oct 08</u>	<u>July 20</u>
<u>Oct 15</u>	<u>July 27</u>
<u>Oct 22</u>	<u>Aug 03</u>
<u>Oct 29</u>	<u>Aug 10</u>
<u>Nov 05</u>	<u>Aug 17</u>
<u>Nov 12</u>	<u>Aug 24</u>
<u>Nov 19</u>	<u>Aug 31</u>
<u>Nov 26</u>	<u>Sept 07</u>
<u>Dec 03</u>	<u>Sept 14</u>
<u>Dec 10</u>	<u>Sept 21</u>
<u>Dec 17</u>	<u>Sept 28</u>
<u>Dec 24</u>	<u>Oct 05</u>
<u>Dec 31</u>	<u>Oct 12</u>



## **HELPFUL LINKS FOR INSTRUCTIONS**

<https://charolais.com/dna/>

<https://charolais.com/animal-info/>

<https://charolais.com/forms/>

<https://charolais.com/cca-by-laws/>