## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Livestock Category Standards</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Livestock Quality Assurance Inspection Standards</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Structural Soundness Quality Assurance Specification</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Export Breeding Certificate Examples</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Quality Assurance Certification Process</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Individual Breed Specifications</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Glossary of Terms</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The Australian Cattle Genetic Export Standards and Quality Assurance Certification Process of the standards that are detailed in this document are produced by the Australian Cattle Genetics Export Agency (ACGEA) a wholly owned subsidiary of the International Livestock Resources and Information Centre (ILRIC), a division of the Agricultural Business Research Institute (ABRI) on behalf of the European, British and Tropical breeds as detailed in the document.

The Standards have been endorsed by relevant industry peak bodies including the Australian Registered Cattle Breeders Association (ARCBA), Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA), the Australian Livestock Exporters Council (ALEC) and the Cattle Council of Australia (CCA). ILRIC also has as its members, 32 Australian Breed Associations.

All breeding animals exported under The Australian Cattle Genetics Export Standard and Quality Assurance Certification Process will be individually inspected and certified by accredited ILRIC Inspectors. The certification process is comprehensive and thorough. Animal identification and pedigree data will be individually verified and certified as correct and in all categories there will be individual animal inspections in accordance with the compliance standard for structural soundness within the Australian structural soundness quality assurance specifications. All animals will also be individually inspected to ensure that they are true to their breed type and comply with that breed’s strict phenotypic standard.
LIVESTOCK CATEGORY STANDARDS

We are pleased to offer the following Livestock Category Standards for Australian breeding cattle to meet all requirements for efficient, high quality beef production. All animals complying with the Livestock Category Standards must have been inspected by an independent ILRIC export accredited inspector and comply with the Livestock Inspection Standards.

Category 1
Registered Purebred Stud Breeding Cattle

All Category 1 purebred stud cattle are registered with the relevant Australian breed association and have been quality assured and certified by an independent ILRIC accredited inspector to the compliance levels in this category and structural soundness specifications in this export standard document.

Breeding:
These high quality pedigree stud animals have been bred by registered purebred pedigree bulls and registered purebred pedigree cows.

Recommended use:
For the production of high quality bull’s for genetic improvement in beef producing herds and heifers which are used for further stud stock breeding.

Compliance Standard:
- Male or Female animal
- Pedigree levels: 3 generation on both the sire and dam sides of the pedigree
- Sire and dam registered in the Australian Breed Society Register
- Uniquely identified by the Australian National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) ear tag (compulsory) and/or a freeze brand, fire brand or ear tattoo
- Export Certification including, month and year of birth, pedigree certification, animal identification verification, Breed True-to-Type phenotypic certification and individual structural soundness inspection certification
Category 2
Registered Purebred Breeding Cattle

Breeding:
Cattle in this category are purebred and have been sired by registered purebred stud bulls in a single or multiple-sire mating group and their dam may be recorded. They have been quality assured and certified by an independent ILRIC accredited inspector to the compliance levels in this category and structural soundness specifications in this export standard document.

Recommended use:
The cattle are for the establishment of high quality herds to produce highly productive heifers and steers suitable for feeding to produce high quality carcasses, and heifers for further breeding.

Compliance Standard:
- Sired under single or multiple sire-mating conditions using registered sires.
- A single sire or a maximum of 5 sires in the sire mating group.
- Uniquely identified by the Australian National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) ear tag (compulsory).
- Export Certification including month and year of birth, single or multiple Sire Mating group, identification verification and certification, breed True-to-Type phenotype verification and individual structural soundness certification.

Category 3
Unregistered Purebred Breeding Cattle

Breeding:
Cattle in this category are purebred and have been bred from unregistered cows and sired by unregistered bulls.

Recommended use:
The cattle are for the establishment of breeding herds to produce steers for feeding to produce beef carcasses, and heifers for further breeding purposes.

Compliance Standard:
- Sire and Dam not registered in the Australian Breed Society Register.
- Uniquely identified by the Australian National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) ear tag (compulsory).
- Export Certification showing breed True-to-type phenotypic verification and structural soundness certification.
Identification Verification
All Category 1, 2 and 3 animals are to be individually inspected to verify their identification and pedigree information.
Category 2 and Category 3 animals are to be identified by their NLIS tag only.

Compliance Standards
Category 1: the animal’s NLIS ear tag, freeze brand, fire brand or ear tattoo must match the corresponding identifier in the animal’s registration record.
Category 2 and Category 3: the animals shall be identified by their NLIS tag.
NLIS tags are compulsory. Any additional identification requirements are to comply with individual breed association Phenotypic Standards as specified in Section 3.

True-to-Type Verification
All animals from all Categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the breed associations Phenotypic Standards as specified in Section 3.

Structural Soundness Verification
All animals from all Categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they meet the standards for acceptable mobility and structural soundness, as follows:

Compliance Standard
- Acceptable temperament.
- Acceptable condition and visual health to enable suitability for breeding.
- Free from excessive warts, ring worm or pink eye scars.
- Within the following Australian Structural Soundness Standards:
  A. Front feet claw set: 4 - 7
  B. Rear feet claw set: 4 - 7
  C. Front feet angle: 4 - 7
  D. Rear feet angle: 4 - 7
  E. Rear legs side view: 4 - 7
  F. Rear legs hind view: 4 - 7
  G. Sheath Score: 1 - 3

Refer to next page
Structural Soundness Quality Assurance Specifications

The following structural scoring descriptions are according to the Australian Cattle Genetics Export Standards Assessment System.

### Front Feet Claw Set 1 - 9
1. Open
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. Good
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. Exteme scissor claw

### Rear Feet Claw Set 1 - 9
1. Open Divergent
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. Good
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. Exteme scissor claw

### Front Feet Angle 1 - 9
1. Steep (Stubbed Toe)
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. Good
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. Shallow Heel

### Rear Feet Angle 1 - 9
1. Steep (Stubbed Toe)
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. Good
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. Shallow Heel

### Rear Legs Side View 1 - 9
1. Straight (Post Legged)
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. Good
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. Sickle Hocked

### Rear Legs Hind View 1 - 9
1. Bow Legged
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. Good
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. Cow Hocked

### Bos Taurus

#### Sheath Scores 1 - 5
1. Extremely Clean/Tight to body
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. Extremely Pendulous

### Bos Indicus

#### Tight
1. Moderately tight sheath, fairly close to abdomen wall, depth up to about 10 cm with obvious retractor perinei muscles, moderate sized preputial opening.

#### Optimum: Small
2. Sheath hangs at 45° angle depth up to about 15 cm, moderate umbilicus.

#### Acceptable: Moderate
3. Sheath hangs at 45° angle, slightly more pendulous than 2, with depth less than 20 cm, and larger umbilicus.

#### Marginal: Large
4. Sheath hangs at up to 90° angle, excessive looseness of umbilical area, with depth just above hock-knee horizontal line.

#### Unacceptable: Very large
5. Sheath hangs at up to 90° angle, excessive looseness and length of umbilicus, sheath depth at or below hock-knee horizontal line, often with reversion of the preputial rim. 
Export Breeding Certificate Examples

Sample Export Breeding Certificate Category 1

Export Category: 1 Registered Purebred Stud Breeding Cattle

Breed: Breed ABC
Registration Number: ABCH6109
National Livestock ID: MKG0311XBH02819
Electronic ID: 982 12348552456
Visual Tag: O0001
Sex: Male
Born: 28/08/2012
Date of Issue: 29/10/2013

Exporter: Australian Exporter
Vessel: MV ABC
Shipment: ABC 123

Breed Standard:
This animal has been visually inspected and conforms to the ACGEA Export Standards for identification, breed type and structural conformation.

ABCH6109 - ABC BARTEL E7 H6109
USA7127 B/R NEW DIMENSION 7127
VTMB219 TE MANIA BARTEL B219 (AI) (ET)
VTMV85 TE MANIA JEDDA W85 (AI) (ET)

Sire: HIOE7 AYRVALE BARTEL E7 (AI) (ET)
USA13880818 MYTTY IN FOCUS
BVVB32 EAGLEHAWK JEDDA B32 (AI)
BVVZ48 EAGLEHAWK JEDDA Z48 (AI)
USA1407 BON VIEW NEW DESIGN 1407
ABCY191 LAWSONS DINKY-DI Z191 (AI) (ET)
USA1900 G A R PRECISION 1900 (ET)

Dam: ABCE647 LAWSONS DINKY DI E647 (APR) (AI)
ABCZ440 LAWSONS HIGH GRADE Z440 (AI) (ET)
ABCB1548 LAWSONS HIGH GRADE B1548 (AI)
ABCZ1126 LAWSONS HENRY VIII Z1126 (AI)

Disclaimer: The Australian Cattle Genetic Export Agency (ACGEA) certifies that the pedigree details contained in this certificate are those held in the national database owned by the breed societies and the breed standards contained in this certificate have been quality assured by ACGEA. The breed details have been obtained from farmers' records and ACGEA assumes no responsibility for any reliance on the breed details or breed standards contained in this certificate and gives no warranty (express or implied) as to to this animals or its data completeness, accuracy or fitness for a particular purpose.

ACGEA Authorised Officer

* BREEDPLAN EBVs, if available, can also be added on request.
Export Breeding Certificate Examples
Sample Export Breeding Certificate Category 2

Australian Cattle Genetics Export Agency
Export Breeding Certificate

Export Category: 2   Registered Purebred Breeding Cattle

Breed: ABC
Registration Number: ABC00707
National Livestock ID: 3MBF047XEH00707
Electronic ID: 982 12346296079
Visual Tag: 000 000N5 MOCAMBO NOLEEN

Breed: Angus
Sex: Female
Born: September 2011
Date of Issue: 29/10/2013

Export Category: 2   Registered Purebred Breeding Cattle

Breed: ABC
Registration Number: ABC00707
National Livestock ID: 3MBF047XEH00707
Electronic ID: 982 12346296079
Visual Tag: 000 000N5 MOCAMBO NOLEEN

Breed: Angus
Sex: Female
Born: September 2011
Date of Issue: 29/10/2013

Multiple Sire Mating Group

Sire 1: CYIB622 EBOY BEEF B622
Sire 2: HIFE31 BURNBEND RIGHT TIME E31
Sire 3: HIFE47 BURNBEND WOODY/INTEGRITY E47
Sire 4: VKD07334 BARWIDGEE 07334
Sire 5: VKD07520 BARWIDGEE 07520

Disclaimer: The Australian Cattle Genetic Export Agency (ACGEA) certifies that the pedigree, details contained in this certificate are those held in the national database owned by the breed societies and the breed standards contained in this certificate have been assured by ACGEA. The pedigree details have been obtained from farmers' records and ACGEA assumes no responsibility for any reliance on the pedigree details or breed standards contained in this certificate and gives no warranty (express or implied) as to this animals or its data completeness, accuracy or fitness for a particular purpose.

ACGEA Authorised Officer
Quality Assurance Certification Process

On farm cattle inspection & purchase contract → Australian Exporter → Importer

- Seller to sign breeding & ownership declaration.

Quarantine Inspection Process

- All animals are inspected in quarantine by an independent ILRIC accredited inspector.
- Animal National Identification number, RFID number & visual export tag numbers are recorded.
- Each animal is inspected to ensure that it complies with that breeds true-to-type phenotypic standard.
- Animals that do not meet this standard are rejected for export.
- All animals are individually inspected to ensure strict compliance to the export standard & structural soundness specifications detailed in section 2 & 5 of this document.
- Animals that do not meet the structural specification standard are rejected for export.

Inspection files are checked, verified & entered into ILRIC export Database.

Data Verification Process

- Animals ID(s) are verified against the National Livestock Database.
- Inclusion of animals pedigree information. Animals that do not comply are rejected.
- ID(s) are checked again at point of ship loading.

Animals ID(s) are verified against the National Livestock Database.

Data Verification Process

Inclusion of animals pedigree information. Animals that do not comply are rejected.
ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUAL BREED SPECIFICATIONS

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Angus Society of Australia Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- No signs of developing or having had a horn or scur.
- Black or red coat colour.
- No white skin above the underline or on a leg or foot, unless it is a birth mark.
- No white skin on or in front of the naval scar, unless it is a birth mark – applicable to category 1.
- No dairy or Bos indicus features.
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate frame size or type.
- Bulls to have a minimum scrotal circumference of 30 cm for yearlings and 34 cm for bulls 18 months and over.

- Category 1 animals shall be identified by an NLIS tag plus either the registered tattoo mark of its breeder, breeding year letter and animal number in an ear; or a freeze or fire brand including the registered brand symbol, relevant year letter and animal number.

Note: Red Gene Carrier

The Angus breed has a naturally occurring red gene which may be present in black coloured pure Angus cattle. If a black coated Angus carrying the red gene is mated to another black Angus which also carries the red gene, or to a red coated animal of another breed, the progeny may be red coloured.

A red gene DNA test is available and where registered Black Angus have undergone this test the results are shown in their registered name.
True to type verification:

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Belmont Red Association of Australia’s Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:
- Predominantly red in colour.
- Sleek coat.
- Small thoracic hump.
- Tight sheath.
- The ears and dewlap are a moderate size.
- Belmont Reds can be horned or polled.

Since the original Aus-Meat Comparison Trials commenced in 1988, the Belmont Red has achieved an overall standard in beef production better than any other breed or cross breeds. More recently Belmont Reds have achieved an unparalleled run of wins and high placings in The Paddock to Plate Challenge.

The fertility of the breed has assisted many beef producers to correct reproductive deficiency in their herds and this reputation is freely accepted by the industry. The placid nature of the Belmont Red is widely recognised by beef producers who have handled them.

The package of Production, Placid Temperament and Fertility has remained intact when used in the temperate zone.

Breed Specifications
True-to-Type Verification

All animals in all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Blonde d’Aquitaine Society of Australia and New Zealand’s Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- Coat colour varies from Blonde to wheaten to light red, however the society does not discriminate against black cattle.
- The breed is noted for its docility and selection will discourage animals with poor temperament.
- Head has elevated carriage with the eye level with or above the chine.
- Snout to forehead ratio favouring the longer snout, more obvious and to a greater degree in the females.
- Broad, moist nuzzle with open nostril.
- Females have a long, lean neck, clean with the absence of hair in this region. Males have a strong, extended neck - well crested at maturity.
- Broad, flat and clean brisket, exhibiting good thoracic capacity.
- Front legs, running from a shoulder layered well in against the abdominal cavity to the feet which are ideally splaying out 10 degrees - no more than 30 degrees. A long cannon bone and pastern of moderate length.
- Feet, general symmetrical appearance with adequate heel.
- Testicles well back, in line with the thurl. Minimum of 30cm at 24 months.
- Hind legs - shanks clean, long and convex suggesting a bulk of muscle. Hocks clean, sharp with good angulation 120 - 140 degrees.
Bonsmara

Bonsmara are a tropically adapted Bos taurus breed. Performance recording is the cornerstone of their development.

The genetics are a combination of African and British, forming a very productive breed in their own right, but also offer cattlemen an attractive option as terminal sires with Brahman and Brahman Euro breeders.

Research continues to show that on average bos taurus meat is more consumer acceptable than bos indicus meat, resulting in growing interest from our commercial cattlemen in producing composite slaughter cattle.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Bonsmara Cattle Breeders Association of Australia’s Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Predominantly red in colour.
- Sleek coat.
- Small thoracic hump.
- Tight sheath.
- They may be horned or polled.
- The ears and dewlap are a moderate size.
After years of worldwide research by the CSIRO in Australia, Boran from East Africa were identified as meeting the needs of cattlemen. Improved cattle combining high genetic potential for growth, reproduction and carcase quality with high resistance to nutritional and climatic stresses, parasites and disease.

Advantages of Boran include: Excellent for crossbreeding, creates a cow/bull with very high hybrid vigour (heterosis), F1 Boran cows produce more kg of calf per 100kg cow joined than other F1 cows, few, if any calving problems, high lifetime fertility, earlier maturing than other Zebu breeds, long life, low replacement rate, very adaptable – found in hot, dry and arid country to the humid sub Tropics, convert low quality nutrition into quality beef.

The Boran Dam Provides plenty of milk for prime veal without losing body condition, has excellent teat and udder conformation and make protective mothers with strong herd instinct.

**Boran Breed Specifications**

**True-to-Type Verification**

All animals in all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Boran Association of Australia’s Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance standard**

- Animals any colour except black and brindle.
- Horned, polled or scurred.
- Medium length head, slightly convex with small ears.
- Well-defined thoracic hump, larger in male than female. Double or pointed hump undesirable.
- Skin thin and pliable with loose folds. Dark pigmentation desirable.
Brafords are docile and alert, are active in the paddock which enables them to forage for food and the bulls to seek out the cows for mating, easy to manage and handle, respond well to handling and are smart and easy to muster.

A strong point of the Braford is the Breeding Female with her excellent reputation for fertility and her ability to rear a top vealer.

The Bos Indicus content of the Braford, along with breeder selection for good pigmentation and hooded eyes has given Brafords a high resistance to eye cancer, pinkeye and blight. This infusion of Bos Indicus has also given the breed a high tolerance to bloat.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Braford Societies Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- Polled or dehorned.
- Honey to rich red in colour with Hereford markings, no brindling or excessive freckling.
- Brahman inheritance to be evident in appearance, indicative of ¼ - ¾ Brahman characteristics.
- No dairy features.
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate size or type.
- Sheath on bulls to be of moderate development not overly pendulous or excessively tight on bodyline.
- Bulls must have a minimum scrotal circumference of 30cm for yearlings and 32cm for bulls 18 months and over.
Tolerance to heat is a major economic factor in tropical beef production. The Brahman’s heat tolerance is controlled by, dark pigmented skin dissipates internal heat increased number, efficiency and size of sweat glands, sleek coat which reflects sun increased area of loose skin and slower metabolic rate which means less heat generated. The Brahman’s resistance to cattle tick is of major economic importance because of less chemical use and increased weight gain.

On the grass or grain in feedlots, Australian Brahms have demonstrated an ability to achieve high growth rates and excellent feed conversion.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Brahman Breeders’ Association Phenotypic Standards.

- Buyer preference of coat colour and pigment nominated in purchase contract is recommended.
- Minimum scrotal circumference for bulls in accordance with Cattle Veterinarians standards according to age.
- No undersize, underweight or animals of poor physical type.
- Bos indicus feature, hump, pendulous ears, dulap, naval and sheath in accordance with the ABBA phenotypic standards.
- Sheath score standards in accordance with the sheath score chart applicable to Bos indicus cattle.

**Compliance Standard:**

**Category 1**

- All animals are to be recorded in the Australian Brahman Breeders’ Association Ltd database as Pompes disease free.

**Categories 1, 2 & 3**

**Grey Brahms:**

- Coat Colour - Light to dark grey with variations of black markings to complete body coverage acceptable.
- Honey or light red acceptable.
- Pigment – Dark pigment on nose with lighter pigment in the centre acceptable.
- Hooves and tail to be black.

**Red Brahms:**

- Coat Colour – Light to dark red with black markings to complete body coverage acceptable.
- White mottled markings acceptable.
- Pigment - Black or light red on nose and feet acceptable.

**Category 3**

- Approximate age only.
True to type verification:

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Brangus Cattle Association Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- Solid Black with black pigmentation. Or Solid Red with a pink nose. Excessive white on underline behind the navel scar is objectionable.
- Well developed, broad, deep medium low set, long bodied, symmetrical smooth straight back with slightly rounding rump.
- Bulls should possess masculine characteristics and females should show refinement and femininity.
- Hindquarter slightly rounded rump and well developed good length hip to pin. Thighs and round to be thick. Rump to be full and extending well down to hocks.
- Flanks should be full and deep
- Good width between eyes, large and clear, well hooded.
- Legs and Feet should be squarely placed with correct angulations and freedom of movement. Hoofs to be even shaped and sound. Misshapen hooves are objectionable.
- Broad forehead and muzzle, moderate length of head, masculine or feminine accordingly, nostrils large.
- Ears to be moderate length and width with fine texture.
- Shoulders should be smooth and well set.
- Girth should be deep and full.
- Hair should be short, straight and slick.
- Back should be broad, strong and level and smoothly flesched. Appreciable dropping off from hips to crop is objectionable.
- Loins should be broad thick and well covered with flesh.
- Ribs should be well sprung, deep and well covered with flesh.
Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals in all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the British White Society of Australia’s Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- Animals have a white coat on blue or dark pigmented skin.
- Black points, muzzle, nose, ears, eyelids, teats of cows, rudimentary teats of bulls, legs with a splash of colour or spots of colour on the front of each fetlock, black hooves, black tongue is desirable.
- Animals are polled with no signs of developing a horn or scur.
- No Dairy or Bos Indicus features.
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate frame size.

A traditional British Breed, being large, naturally polled dual-purpose cattle. However in recent years selection has been towards a more beef producing type whilst retaining all the important characteristics of the breed.

They are white in colour with black points, extremely docile, hardy and remarkably free from disease.

British Whites are good milk producers and are equally well known for their beef qualities, the meat being of excellent texture.
Charolais are the breed of need. There is only one reason why breeders use Charolais - to make more money. The business of beef production is as real as any other in that economic rationale takes precedence over tradition.

While the Charolais breed is renown for their remarkable growth rate that allows for earlier turnoff of cattle into specific markets, the modern Australian Charolais has adapted to suit the many varied climatic conditions that the harsh Australian environment dishes out.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Charolais Society of Australia Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

Category 2

- Animals can be de-horned or polled.
- No Dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Coat colour of animals can be white to light red.

- Coat colour should be uniform in appearance.

Note: The genetic ‘base’ coat colour for Charolais is red and is influenced by a Diluter gene which effectively ‘masks’ red appearance making the cattle white. Selection for or against a diluter gene influences coat colour to appear either white or red. More information on the genetics involved can be sourced from the Charolais Society of Australia Ltd.
Devons are typically very quiet and easy to handle, are a rich red colour and inherently very fertile. As they appear to have excellent feed conversion efficiency, they are hardy and can handle adverse conditions and heat better than any other British breed.

They produce high quality meat in a wide range of production systems, from intensive feedlot or grass finishing to the extensive pastoral runs.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Devon Cattle Breeders Society of Australia Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Animals can be horned, polled or scurred.
- Colour is ruby red.
- A small amount of white hair leading forward of the purse or udder is permissible.
- No dairy or Bos indicus features.
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate framesize or type.
- Bulls to have a minimum scrotal circumference of 33 cm at 18 months and 37 cm at 24 months.
- All animals to have a predominate white switch.

Category 1 animals to have 5 generation registered Devon pedigree.
Dexters are the smallest naturally occurring British cattle breed. Their size makes them ideally suited to the small property owner as well as the farmer who understands that small-framed cattle can be more efficient than larger-framed cattle.

Their dual purpose nature means Dexters provide both meat and milk. Even when not milked for human consumption, their milk supply promotes excellent growth rates in their calves.

**Breed Specifications**

**True-to-Type Verification**

All animals in all categories have been individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Dexter Cattle Australia’s Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Coat colour is black, red or dun.
- Cattle can be horned, dehorned or polled.
- Ideal heights of cows are 97cm – 107cm and bulls 102cm – 112cm.
- Dexters must be of a solid colour, with a little white permitted on the underline in females and on the organs of generation in males.
Droughtmaster

Combining the most desirable traits of Bos taurus and Bos indicus breeds, the Droughtmaster breed was developed specifically for the Australian environment by innovative commercial cattlemen last century.

The Droughtmaster breed evolved after many years of meticulous selection for fertility, virility, calving ease, docility, meat quality, parasite resistance, environmental adaptation, heat tolerance, maternal instincts, resistance to blight & eye cancer and bloat resistance.

The pioneer breeders created a uniquely Australian breed of beef cattle with the best of both worlds – a breed which could survive and thrive in harsh environments, while consistently producing progeny with high yielding carcases of quality beef. Over the intervening years, the breed’s reputation as low maintenance, easy care cattle has seen it become one of the more popular breeds in Australia today.

Breed Specifications

True to type verification:

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Droughtmaster Stud Breeders’ Society of Australia’s Phenotypic standards.

Compliance Standard:

- No undersize animals or animals of poor physical type.
- Bos Indicus feature, moderate hump, slightly pendulous ears, dulap, naval and sheath in accordance with the DSBS Phenotypic standards.
- Sheath score standards in accordance with the sheath score chart applicable to Bos Indicus cattle.
- Animals have a sleek coat, golden honey to dark red in colour.
- Animals are generally polled, however a horn or scur may be present.
- Minimal scrotal circumference in accordance with the standards set down by the Association of Cattle Veterinarians (ACV).
Galloway

Being one of the oldest naturally polled breeds, the characteristics that the Galloway breed bring to your herd have been stabilised over many generations of breeding. They have the ability to forage under sparse conditions and as a result can be finished on pasture with only pasture hay or silage as a supplement.

Galloway females are very protective of the calves and will produce a live viable calf well into their teens. They produce a high quality milk and will look after their calves in all conditions.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure that they comply with the Australian Galloway Association Inc Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standards:
- No signs of developing or having had a horn or scur.
- Black, Dun or Red in coat colour.
- No white, other than on the underline up to the naval, is permitted.
- No Dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Balanced height, length and adequate body capacity, not a tall, shallow ribbed, narrow framed body and not a short thick body with extreme depth of middle and carrying excess fat.
- Bulls must have a minimum scrotal circumference of 30 cm for 12 months old and 34 cm for 24 months old. One year old of 32 to 34 cm is most acceptable.
- Category 1 animals shall be identified by an NLIS tag plus the registered tattoo of its breeder, year letter and animal number in an ear.
Gelbvieh are the performance + maternal European beef breed. Gelbvieh have a calm and quiet temperament which makes them easy to work with. Gelbvieh females have high milking capacity which they put into their calves. Gelbvieh calves are moderately sized at birth but grow quickly with remarkable daily weight gains and large eye muscle areas.

Gelbvieh produce impressive show winning stock that will bring a smile to your face. Gelbvieh cattle are used in many cross-breeding programs around the world for this reason and Gelbvieh are an exceptional cross over British breeds and Tropical Breeds alike. Below are some other famous traits of Gelbvieh cattle.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals in all categories have been individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Gelbvieh Association’s Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Cattle may be horned or polled.
- Coat colour is honey, red or black.
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate frame size.
- No dairy or Bos Indicus features.
The Hereford is one of the most numerous of all breeds in Australia. It is found throughout the country in all extremes of environment.

The ability to do well on a wide range of pastoral conditions and to assimilate roughage, coupled with its good fertility, foraging ability and docility, account for its success.

Herefords are docile, efficient and productive. The breed’s temperament will impact positively on your herd. Herefords consistently out perform their British breed counterparts across a range of traits, providing long-term viability and sustainability for modern day beef operations.

Competitive and productive, Herefords provide balanced performance for breeders, restockers, feedlotters, processors and ultimately consumers. They are efficient, fast gaining, high yielding cattle that will deliver you maximum profit.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with Herefords Australia Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- Animals can be horned, polled or scurred.
- Animals are red and white in coat colour and the animal has a white face.
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate size or type.
- No Dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Category 1 animals shall be identified by an NLIS tag plus a legible registered tattoo mark of its breeder, breeding year letter and an animal number in at least one ear.
- Bulls must have a minimum scrotal circumference of 30 cm for yearlings and 32 cm for bulls 18 months and over.
Limousin cattle adapt to diverse climates and the widest range of management systems. Limousin cattle are efficient - they have moderate mature size and are excellent foragers walking long distances for food. They also have above average feed conversion rates.

Limousin calves have low birth weights, which lead to minimum calving problems when Limousin bulls are used over cows of other breeds.

High meat to bone ratios and low fat leads to outstanding yields of saleable meat from Limousin cross carcases. Yields of up to 80% of saleable meat are not uncommon.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Limousin Breeders’ Society Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

Category 1
- Animals is registered with a three generation pedigree in the Australian Limousin Breed Society Herd Book
- Colour is normally traditional apricot to red with lighter hair colour around muzzle, eyes and underline but may be red or completely black. Small amounts of white on the underline only are allowable. Importer can specify required colour.
- No dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Animal has been dehorned or is naturally polled. Scurs may be present.

Category 2
- Animals is sired by registered bulls.
- Colour is normally traditional apricot to red with lighter hair colour around muzzle, eyes and underline but may be red or completely black. Small amounts of white on the underline only are allowable. Importer can specify required colour.
- No dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Animal has been dehorned or is naturally polled. Scurs may be present.

Category 3
- Animals has unknown sire or dam
- Colour is normally traditional apricot to red with lighter hair colour around muzzle, eyes and underline but may be red or completely black. Small amounts of white on the underline only are allowable. Importer can specify required colour.
- Animal has been dehorned or is naturally polled. Scurs may be present.
True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Lincoln Red Cattle Society Australia’s phenotypic standards.

Compliance Standard

- Broad forehead and muzzle, short face, eyes placid and well shielded.
- Animals can be horned, polled or scurred.
- Good carriage, carrying head up, having sufficient bone, with a firmly fleshed body.
- Deep cherry red coat, uniform over body, with pink soft skin.
- Udder vessel well shaped, teats equidistant on four point spacing to the size of the udder.
- Testicles evenly shaped, firm but resilient with a minimum scrotal circumference of 34 cm at the age of 24 months.

The Lincoln Red, with it’s characteristic cherry red coat, is the largest Traditional British beef breed, and is outstanding for rapid liveweight gain and early maturity, allied with good carcase quality. It is noted for ease of calving, docility, milking ability and longevity.

Breed Specifications
Lowlines were bred and developed in Australia and have remained isolated from outside genetics since 1964, making them a unique Australian breed.

Lowline cattle offer easier management and calving, reduced production costs, higher stocking rates and increased retail beef yields. Dairy producers now have a beef alternative for their heifers whilst still maintaining low birth weights and short gestation.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals in all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Lowline Cattle Association’s Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- The Australian Lowline is a pure beef breed
- All Australian Lowline are black. A little white is not uncommon and should not disqualify so long as it is restricted to the area of the scrotum or the udder. This white patch should not extend further than half way between the udder/scrotum and the navel, on the underbelly only.
- All Australian Lowline cattle are naturally polled
- The skin should always be in good condition, soft and mellow. Hair should be plentiful and evenly distributed, but noting the normal differences expected in areas of extreme cold and heat.
- Judgement should be based on conformation, health and condition, rather than size. Mature bulls should measure about 110cm at the hip and mature females, 100cm.
- There should be evidence of longevity. Bulls, masculine in appearance, virile and strong libido. Cows, feminine in appearance with breeding history of regular calving.
- Sheath. Retracted prepuce. Penis angle approx 25 degrees from the horizontal.
- Udder and teats, balanced and well attached.
- Disposition. Docility should be a feature.
- Sound feet and joints. Squarely set.
Maine-Anjou cattle offer a balance of important traits to the commercial industry to increase profits. Maine-Anjou is a complete breed which contributes maternal and growth traits, as well as a desirable colour, skin pigmentation and docility.

Maine-Anjou has distinguished itself by remarkable records in carcase evaluation tests, steer competitions and in Ausmeat Beef Trials. Beef lot buyers are delighted with their growth factor and docility. Well muscled in the correct places with a minimum layer of evenly distributed fat makes Maine-Anjou popular with butchers for their high yield and gourmets for their tenderness and flavour.

**Breed Specifications**

**True-to-Type Verification**

All animals in all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Maine Anjou Societies Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Red, red and white or black in colour
- Polled or horned
- Category 1 bulls recognised by society must carry 15/16 Maine-Anjou blood or higher.
- Cattle known as ‘full bloods’ or ‘full french’ will have a blood type or DNA record on file with the society.
Murray Greys are renown as an easy doing versatile breed that can thrive in any environment. Beef producers are choosing to use Murray Greys in their production systems for these reasons and many more Murray Greys are quiet, easily handled cattle. They readily adapt to new environments and settle well.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Murray Grey Beef Cattle Society Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Colour is silver to dark grey with dark skin pigmentation. Pink skin is only allowed on the under body behind the naval scar or pizzle.
- No signs of developing or having had a horn or scur
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate size or type.
- No Dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Category 1 animals shall be identified by an NLIS tag plus a legible registered tattoo mark of its breeder, breeding year letter and an animal number in at least one ear.
- Bulls must have a minimum scrotal circumference of 30 cm for yearlings and 32 cm for bulls 18 months and over.
The profile of the Nguni shows that it developed under a process of natural selection in a highly challenging environment and that it has the genetic potential to perform better in optimal production environments. It is a medium frame animal with a measure of tick tolerance and disease resistance.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Nguni Breeders Association Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Bulls weighing 500-700kg
- Cows weighing 320-440kg
- The bulls have well developed, rounded cervio-thoracic humps which are muscular rather than fatty.
- Cows have small almost non existant humps
- The cattle are heat and light tolerant and have thick pigmented skins covered with fine short hair of different mixtures of colour (Black, white, red, brown, cream and dun).
True to type verification:

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Red Angus Society of Australia’s Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- Must physically exhibit breed characteristics of a purebred Red Angus.
- English/British characteristics.
- Solid Red.
- Polled.
- Black pigmentation (Animals may have 2 of 3 areas of black pigmentation on the nose, around the eyes, and anus but not all 3).
- A blond, light red or mixed switch.
- Black hair on the tail, muzzle, face, neck and shoulder.

Solid Red, pigmented and polled Red Angus cattle are renowned worldwide for their efficiency in beef production and docile disposition. Red Angus can drive your profit potential with a combination of calving ease, maternal excellence and carcase qualities.

Strongly favoured in composite breeding and equally impressive in a self replacing herd, enter our site to discover the Red Angus advantage.
Red Polls have been bred for their beef production. The cows have good production of quality milk, essential for rearing good calves, and the generally gentle disposition of dairy cattle. In particular, the muscling has been developed and most strains of the breed in Australia are economic and efficient beef producers. As pure breeds they are early maturing animals for beef production and are particularly useful in cross breeding programs.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals in all categories have been individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Red Poll Societies Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- No evidence of horns or scurs.
- Sheath and scrotum: Should not be loose or pendulous. Testicles of moderate to large even size, and hanging freely without twist, with well developed rudimentary teats in front of the scrotum.
- Colour must be red, deep for preference. A sandy colour is an objection though not a disqualification. White markings are permissible on females on the udder attachment only, and on males on the extreme upper part of the scrotum. A white or silver-hared brush of the tail is permissible.
- Skeletal or frame size should be medium to large. With good height, a balancing length and adequate body capacity is required together with depth of rib, substantial bone and a symmetrical leg size to fit this body.
Salers

An Ideal Balance of Traits
Beef - Growth, Muscle, Marbling, Eating Quality, Fat Cover
Maternal - Calving Ease, Fertility, Milk, Mothering, Food Efficiency

Breed Specifications

True to type verification:
All animals from all Categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Salers Association Phenotypic Standards:

Compliance Standard:
- The coat is a single colour, mahogany red. Females have a curly coat and a supple skin with clear or rosey mucous membranes. A black gene is present in the breed.
- Animals should be dehorned. A poll gene exists.
- Must have a straight back.
- Deep wide chest.
- Males have a short neck, females have a slender neck.
- Deep hindquarter.
- Strong legs of medium length, the hooves are black.
Santa Gertrudis cattle adapt easily and quickly to a wide range of climatic conditions and can now be seen flourishing in all States of Australia from the harsh cold climates of Victoria and Tasmania to the sun baked plains of the Northern Territory and tropical Queensland.

Consistently larger calf drops in competitive tests with other major breeds. Exceptional longevity, bulls have been known to work until 14-15 years of age and regularly females of 13 - 15 years and more have been recorded as producers of top calves.

**Breed Specifications**

**True-to-Type Verification**

All Santa Gertrudis purebred stud cattle registered with the Santa Gertrudis Breeders (Australia) Association (SGB(A)IA) have been inspected by SGB(A)IA Field Directors and have passed the Standard of Excellence as set down by the SGB(A)IA.

All animals from Category 1, 2 & 3 will be independently inspected by an ILRIC accredited inspector to ensure they comply with the Australian Export Standard and the SGB(A)IA Standard of Excellence and its phenotypic specifications.

**Compliance Standard:**
- Horned or polled.
- Solid Santa Gertrudis red colour (light or dark).
- No white spots out of the underline or a white underline exceeding 25%, fawn or cream colour, brindling or roan condition.
- No dairy or Bos Taurus features.
- No undersized animals or animals of inadequate size or type.
- Bulls to have a minimum scrotal circumference of 32cm at 18 months of age, 34cm at 24 months of age and 36cm at maturity.
- Bulls’ sheaths not to extend below the “H to K” line.

Note: The “H to K” line is the imaginary line between the break in the rear (lower) hock and the break in the knee.
Senepol are best described as being of medium frame - extremes of muscle and bone having been avoided in striking a workable balance of feed efficiency to growth, fertility and calving ease.

- reach puberty earlier than Bos Indicus breeds
- females are renowned for their ease of calving
- heifers will calve as two year olds under normal management conditions
- bulls have a high libido, are fertile and aggressive breeders from an early age.

**Breed Specifications**

**True to type verification:**

All animals from all Categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Senepol Cattle Breeders Associations Phenotypic Standards.

**Compliance Standard:**

- Solid red colour, ranging from dark red to a lighter ginger colour
- In general have a very short hair coat type
- Are naturally polled
- Have good eye and skin pigmentation
- Docile temperament
True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Shorthorn Society of Australia phenotypic standards.

Compliance Standard:
- Horned or polled
- Red and white in coat colour
- No Dairy or Bos indicus features
- No undersized animals or animal of inadequate size and type

Breed Specifications

The maternal characteristics, freedom from structural faults and excellent meat quality imparted by the purebred Shorthorn have provided a strong genetic base for the development of composite breeds such as Belmont Red, Murray Grey, Santa Gertrudis and Droughtmaster.

Shorthorn cattle are highly fertile with females reaching puberty at a younger age than most other breeds, allowing a greater number of calves to be produced during the life of a cow. An extremely strong maternal instinct and excellent milk production allows calves to be weaned at eight months of age weighing around 400kgs.

The high libido, inherent structural correctness and excellent scrotal and sheath conformation means a larger number of progeny will be expected in a shorter period of time, leading to higher profitability of a beef herd.
Simmental

The Australian Simmental is characterised by, rapid weight gain, high carcase yield, high fertility, excellent maternal qualities and a quiet temperament.

All these are important to profitable commercial beef production, producing more calves, heavier and earlier turnoff higher carcase yields highly productive breeding females all with excellent temperament.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals from all Categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Simmental Breeders Association Phenotypic Standards:

Compliance Standard:

Category 1
- Purebred, registered animals with a minimum of 3 generation pedigree Simmental content, and sired by registered purebred stud bulls.
- Colour is normally light to dark red and white with a white face, or may be completely red or black Simmental.
- No Dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Animal has been dehorned or is naturally polled. Scurs may be present.
- Category 1 animals shall be identified by an NLIS tag plus either the registered tattoo mark of its breeder, breeding year letter and animal number in an ear; or a freeze brand including the relevant year letter and animal number.

Category 2
- Purebred females sired by a registered purebred Category 1 stud bull where the dam may not be recorded.
- Colour is normally light to dark red and white with a white face, or may be completely red or black Simmental.
- No dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Animal has been dehorned or is naturally polled. Scurs may be present.
- Category 2 animals shall be identified by an NLIS tag.

Category 3
- Females sired by unregistered sires out of unregistered dams.
- Colour is normally light to dark red and white with a white face, or may be completely red or black Simmental.
- No dairy or Bos indicus features.
- Animal has been dehorned or is naturally polled. Scurs may be present.
- Category 3 animals shall be identified by an NLIS tag.

Note: Black and Red Gene Carrier
The purebred Red and Black Simmental variety occurs from the grading up from other breed females carrying through a dominant Red or Black gene.
The South Devon is the largest of the British Breeds and the quietest. Besides its outstanding growth potential, the South Devon has the ability to put on lean meat without excess fat. As well as being an excellent terminal sire, the mothering ability and ease of calving and early maturity are all great assets of this breed.

The South Devon has one unique trait that is very uncommon for most British Breeds that is it is very tick resistant. The South Devon breed is recognized for its placidness.

Breed Specifications

True-to-Type Verification

All animals in all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the South Devon Cattle Society of Australia’s Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:
- A fine, sometimes curly, coat of varying shades of golden red colour or black. Sometimes paler on the underline and legs, hide loose and supple.
- Somewhat longish head with a broad, clean muzzle, free of discolouration. Horn, if present, fine white or yellow. Eyes hooded and alert but placid. Ears reasonably large and horizontal.
- Deep and full in girth, ribs - well sprung with good extension. Deep in the flank giving a good clean underline. Back long and straight, wide with thick loins.
- Rumps - long and full, wide and square with wide pin bones and level tail setting. Rounds - deep and wide to the hocks. A strong tail with a good brush.
- Legs showing plenty of fine bone straight and squarely positioned giving good, easy movement. Fore legs not wide apart. Feet - medium sized with even claws, neither too long nor down on the pasterns.
- Bull showing strong male characteristics. Testes to be pendulous and large in size. Frmae score between 5 and 7.1 with fleshing ability to attain a weight of 1000kg plus at maturity.
- Cow lighter and finer muscled and more wedge shaped than the bulls, but with plenty of volume. Showing a medium sized udder with even, medium sized well placed teats.
Square Meaters

Square Meaters calves have low birth weights (20 to 30kg), are extremely efficient feed converters and produce a 260 to 300kg weaner, comparable in weight to mainstream beef calves, at 8 to 9 months. The big difference is that Square Meaters calves produce a finished carcass, ready for market, with optimal fat cover at this age whilst mainstream calves may take up to 18 months to produce a finished carcass. The result of course is that you can stock more animals per acre and turn them off in a much shorter period – more profit whether you are on small or large acreage.

Other traits which breeders like are their quite temperament, high milking ability of females, strong muscling with superior fleshing and a wonderful capacity to maintain good condition in even poor seasons.

Breed Specifications

**True to type verification:**

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Square Meaters Cattle Association of Australia’s Phenotypic standards

**Compliance Standard:**
- Silver to grey in colour with dark hooves and dark skin.
- No signs of developing or ever having a horn or scur.
- Bulls go on to be around 800kg and 130cm at the top of the shoulder at maturity.
- Females around 500kg and 125cm.
- No dairy or Bos Indicus features.
- Typically Square Meaters have a deep well-muscled body on short legs.
Wagyu beef is known worldwide for its melt-in-your-mouth texture, depth of flavour and tenderness.

Australia was at the forefront of Fullblood Wagyu imports from Japan, through the US, in the early 1990’s, establishing a strong base of outstanding Fullblood genetics across each of the three major Wagyu blood lines. Wagyu has been a natural fit with the Japanese orientated long-fed Australian feedlot industry, making Australia the leading Wagyu seedstock and beef producer outside Japan.

Breed Description:

Japanese Wagyu derive from native Asian cattle, which were infused with British and European breeds in the late 1800’s. Although the breed was closed to outside breed lines in 1910, regional isolation has produced a number of different blood lines with varying conformation. These breeding differences have produced a Japanese national Wagyu herd which comprises 90% black with the remainder being red.

ACGEA Category 1 – Herdbook Registered Fullblood or Pure Bred Wagyu Stud Breeding Cattle

Fullblood (FB) Wagyu are the offspring of a Fullblood Wagyu sire and a Fullblood Wagyu dam whose forebears originate from Japan and whose pedigrees show no evidence of any cross breeding.

Pure Bred (PB) Wagyu have greater than 93.7% Wagyu content and are the result of at least four generations of cross breeding, using a Fullblood Wagyu sire with an F3 or higher cross bred Wagyu dam.

Category 1 animals are registered in the Australian Wagyu Association Herdbook and at least three generations of pedigree are available on both the sire and dam side.

ACGEA Crossbred Category (Specific to Wagyu) – Wagyu Crossbred Breeding Females

The following Wagyu specific subcategories apply to Wagyu crossbreeding females:

F3 Crossbred Wagyu - has 87.5% Wagyu content and is the result of three generations of breeding using a Fullblood Wagyu sire and an F2 cross bred Wagyu dam.

F2 Crossbred Wagyu - has 75% Wagyu content and is the result of two generations of breeding using a Fullblood Wagyu sire and an F1 cross bred Wagyu dam.

F1 Crossbred Wagyu - has 50% Wagyu content and is the result of the first generation of breeding a Fullblood Wagyu sire with the dam of another breed.

Breed Specifications

True to type verification:

All animals from all categories are to be individually inspected to ensure they comply with the Australian Wagyu Association’s Phenotypic Standards.

Compliance Standard:

- Horned or developing or having had a horn or scur.
- Lighter boned skeletal structure.
- Black or red coat colour.
- No white skin above the underline or on a leg or foot, unless it is a birth mark (applicable to Category 1).

- No Bos indicus features.
- All bulls in Category 1 will be verified as being free from the recognised genetic conditions B3, CHS, CL16, based on information in the Australian Wagyu Association database.
- All Wagyu breeding animals (F1 to FB) are required to be registered with the Australian Wagyu Association (AWA) prior to ACGEA certification. This is in accordance with the AWA registration regulations. Fullblood and Purebred animals will be recorded in the Herd Book Register. F1 to F3 animals will be recorded in the Crossbred Register. Contact the AWA for further information and requirements on recording animals in these registers.
## Glossary of Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artificial Insemination (AI)</td>
<td>The introduction of semen into the female reproductive tract via pipette. AI allows the breeder to use the best possible bulls of proven quality in improving the genetic make-up of the cattle population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bos Taurus</td>
<td>Breeds of European and British cattle. Better suited to temperate climates. Eg. Angus, Hereford, Limousin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>Animals of the ox family - cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed Society/Association</td>
<td>The organisation responsible for registering and recording animals of a particular breed for its members. Eg. The Angus Society of Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeder, Breeder Cattle</td>
<td>Animals used specifically for breeding. Animals whose role is to be a parent. Seedstock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>A male bovine capable of reproducing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calf</td>
<td>A baby bovine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcase</td>
<td>The body of a deceased animal after being dressed (removal of head, feet, hide and internal organs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conception/Conceive</td>
<td>Fertilisation: union of the egg and sperm; inception of pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>The health of the animal relating to fat cover. Eg. An animal with adequate fat cover is in good condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>A mature female bovine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>Mother of a particular animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-horned</td>
<td>Horns have been removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>Deoxyribonucleic acid. Molecule that carries genetic information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docility</td>
<td>A measure of cattle behaviour when handled by humans or put in an unusual environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Tag</td>
<td>Physical identifier. Usually applied by the breeder to the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Tattoo</td>
<td>Physical identifier. Usually applied by the breeder as a permanent physical marking in the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBV</td>
<td>Estimated Breeding Value (EBV). Prediction of an animal’s genetic merit based on the pedigree and performance data of the animal and its relatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embryo</td>
<td>The fertilised egg of a vertebrate animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Efficiency</td>
<td>The efficiency with which cattle convert feed into beef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedlot/&quot;Feeding&quot;</td>
<td>An intensive feeding situation where cattle are fed a high protein grain-based diet to reach optimum market specifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>A measure of the ability of the female to conceive and produce offspring, or of the male to fertilise the female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush Report</td>
<td>Report completed by the attending veterinarian who performed the embryo flush procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame size</td>
<td>A description of the animals skeletal size reflective of the growth pattern and age of the animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeze Brand</td>
<td>A brand or logo which is applied to an animal using an iron dipped in Liquid Nitrogen or Dry Ice. Branding is used for identification purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gene/Genetics</td>
<td>The physical unit of heredity. A linear sequence of nucleotides along a segment of DNA that provides the coded instructions for synthesis of RNA, which, when translated into protein, leads to the expression of hereditary character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>Period between the birth of parents and the birth of their offspring. The entire body of individuals born and living at about the same time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graded</td>
<td>The combination of scores used in assessing the quality of an animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graded up/Grading up</td>
<td>Term used to describe the process of increasing the percentage of breed content in offspring by performing a particular mating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifer</td>
<td>A female bovine that has not produced a calf and is under 42 months of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herd Book</td>
<td>A book and/or database containing the list and pedigrees of purebred cattle from one or more herds in a Breed Society/Association. May also be called Stud Book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbling</td>
<td>The intramuscular fat content of beef. In a carcase, appears as fine flecks within the muscle. Contributes to flavour and tenderness. Marbling is affected by genetics and nutritional management as well as the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal</td>
<td>Relating to or derived from the mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sire</td>
<td>Where more than one bull is used to service a large group of females. Cattle in ACGEA Category 2 may be bred using a Multi-Sire mating group. To be eligible for Category 2, bulls used must be purebred registered animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutered</td>
<td>A castrated (male) or spayed (female) animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLIS</td>
<td>National Livestock Identification System. Compulsory Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices are carried by all cattle for unique identification and enable electronic tracing of the animal from birth to slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedigree</td>
<td>A genealogical table, chart, list, or record of an animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenotypic</td>
<td>Observable physical or biochemical characteristics, as determined by both genetic makeup and environmental influences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink eye</td>
<td>Conjunctivitis in Cattle. Occurs mainly in young cattle. Most animals recover untreated in around 3-5 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll/Polled</td>
<td>An animal that naturally does not have horns as a result of its genetics. Eg. Poll Hereford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progeny</td>
<td>An animal’s offspring, direct descendants of the animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The code of correct conduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purebred</td>
<td>Belonging to a recognised strain established by breeding individuals of unmixed lineage over many generations. Breed composition made up of at least 93.75% of one particular breed. Fourth generation offspring in a grading up program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring worm</td>
<td>Any of a number of contagious skin diseases caused by certain parasitic fungi and characterised by the formation of ring-shaped eruptive patches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrotum</td>
<td>The external sac of skin that encloses the testicles. The scrotum keeps the testes at the optimal temperature for producing sperm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scur</td>
<td>Incompletely developed horn, not attached to the skull, generally loose and moveable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stud</td>
<td>Animals used specifically for breeding. Animals whose role is to be a parent and registered with a breed association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen</td>
<td>Secretion of the male reproductive organs, containing sperm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen Straw</td>
<td>Semen collected from a bull for use in Artificial Insemination is stored in a straw which is then stored in a cane and frozen in Liquid Nitrogen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheath</td>
<td>The tubular fold of skin into which the bull's penis is retracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheath Score</td>
<td>Bulls may receive a sheath score. It is generally more desirable for a bull's sheath to be close to the body. The closer to their body and cleaner their sheath is, the higher the sheath score will be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sire</td>
<td>Father of a particular animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Something considered by an authority or by general consent as a basis of comparison; an approved model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steer</td>
<td>A castrated male bovine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>The overall composition of the animal relating to skeletal structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperament</td>
<td>An animal's behavioural response when being handled. Eg. A bull with a good temperament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True-to-type</td>
<td>The expected form of an animal that complies with the Phenotypic Standards of that breed and its breed society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>