

# Membership Booklet

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## **BYLAWS**

### **ARTICLE 1**

#### **Name of Organization**

The organization named Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry is designated a 501(c)5 Texas nonprofit corporation, founded June 25, 1990, EIN 74-2561195.

### **ARTICLE 2**

#### **Purpose**

Texas Longhorn Cattle of the highest quality shall always be the foremost priority of the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry. It is the deliberate and formulated intent, attainable objectives and perpetual goals of the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry:

1. to recognize and make known true Texas Longhorn Cattle as a distinct and unique breed in order to preserve, protect, and further the unequalled legacy of the cattle that all the world came to know as the Texas Longhorn;
2. to promote sound conservation breeding practices;
3. to preserve the purity;
4. to recognize present breeders;
5. to encourage others to develop and maintain records and herds of high quality which will be registered with the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry so as to preserve for posterity this magnificent and legendary breed of cattle;
6. to promote the use of its naturally evolved unique gene pool of true economic value by cattlemen throughout the industry in both registered and crossbreeding programs;

7. to support research and educational projects of the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Conservancy;

And

8. to do any and all other things as may be in any good interest, and including the establishment of high credibility through total integrity and the positive advancement of true Texas Longhorn Cattle as well as the creation and maintenance of shared fairness among all members of the registry and none of which shall be for monetary profit of this registry.

## **ARTICLE 3**

### **Membership**

#### **Section A — Qualification**

Membership in this registry shall consist of (a) Active (b) Youth (c) Individual Lifetime (d) Transferrable Estate Lifetime designating one voter per membership when appropriate fees as scheduled in the CTLR Rules & Regulations are paid in full, and (d) Honorary memberships.

#### **Active Membership**

Shall only be individuals, partnerships, corporations, organizations, governmental agencies and estates of deceased persons, of good reputation, who wholly own Texas Longhorn Cattle entered into this registry and who actively engage in breeding and registration of those cattle in accordance with the rules of this registry.

1. A membership must be in good standing and dues must be current and paid in full a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to any registry business requiring a vote in order to be entitled to vote.
2. A voting active member must be designated as such and filed for record a minimum at sixty [60] days prior to any registry business requiring a vote, in order to be entitled to vote.
3. The membership must also be approved by the directorate as described in Article 2 Section B below in order to be entitled to vote.
4. Regardless of how a membership is styled for listing in the registry roster, it shall be entitled and privileged to only one vote.

#### **Youth Membership**

Shall only be individuals under the age of eighteen (18) who wholly own Texas Longhorn Cattle entered into this registry and who actively engage in breeding and registration of those cattle in

accordance with the rules of this registry, entitled all privileges of Active Membership.

### **Lifetime Membership**

Shall be available to any individual who meets all the same requirements set out and described for Active Membership upon application and payment of fees to be set by the directorate. All points relating to Active members and voting shall apply to Lifetime Members.

1. This membership is for individuals; it is not transferable and can only be valid so long as this member is in good standing with this registry and for so long as this member lives.
2. The membership must also be approved by the directorate as described in Article 2 Section B below in order to be entitled to vote.

### **Transferrable Estate Membership**

Shall be available to any family who meets all the same requirements set out and described for Active Membership upon application and payment of fees to be set by the directorate. All points relating to Active members and voting shall apply to Transferrable Estate Members.

1. This membership is transferable to heirs upon the death of the applicant.
2. The Transferrable Estate Member shall enjoy all the same rights and privileges, including the right of one vote as the Active Member.

### **Honorary Membership**

The directorate of this registry may from time to time, after substantial evidence and careful deliberation, publicly recognize, award and bestow an Honorary Membership upon certain individuals, who beyond any doubt, have earned esteemed recognition for their efforts and actions which resulted in major positive advancement for Texas Longhorn Cattle.

1. Registry members may nominate individuals by submitting in writing the name and qualifications of nominees to the directorate to be studied and voted on by the directorate.
2. In no way shall this honor be granted based solely on popularity or political reasons.
3. Dues are not to be assessed and voting privilege is not granted.
4. The honoree need not be a member of this registry to receive this special award.

## **Section B — Method of Approval**

Application for membership, accompanied by the appropriate fee, shall be submitted and executed in full on Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry forms and shall be passed unanimously at next ensuing electronic or face-to-face board meeting. Should there be one or more votes cast against acceptance of the applicant, those voting against must present evidence for membership denial of

the applicant no later than the next board meeting and if evidence gives sustainable proof that the applicant does not qualify, membership shall be denied and the applicant will be notified by letter and fees refunded.

### **Section C – Member Benefits**

Membership grants access to DNA analyses, cattle inspection, animal registration, notification of meetings and gatherings including inspection criteria training, and endorsement of stock purity by Cattlemen’s Texas Longhorn Registry.

### **Section D — Termination**

All interest and privileges as a member of this registry and its property shall cease with resignation or expulsion.

The directorate shall be empowered, and at its sole discretion, to deal with and resolve in any manner deemed necessary, acts of any kind when fraud, misrepresentation or irregularity is or may be involved. This includes but is not limited to suspension or expulsion of membership after informing the member of any charges, holding an informal hearing with witnesses and informing member of decision. Proceedings records shall be preserved in the files of the registry. Decisions shall be published to the membership.

By joining the registry, each member agrees that all witnesses and participants in such hearings shall be immune from any civil action whatever in the nature of libel, slander, invasion of privacy, defamation or product disparagement for statements made in the course of preparation for or at the hearing.

## **ARTICLE 4 Meeting of Members**

### **Section A — Annual Meeting**

The annual in-person business meeting of the registry membership for the election of directors and officers, and such other business as shall come before it, shall be held at the time and place designated by the board of directors, written notice to be given to the membership at least sixty (60) days in advance of the meeting.

### **Section B — Special Meeting**

The president or a majority of the board of directors may call a special meeting of the registry by giving written notice to the membership, of the time and place of such meetings at least thirty (30)

days in advance and of the business to be transacted at such meetings, provided, however, that no business shall come before such special meetings except that specified in the call.

Email and electronic communications are authorized for special meetings including electronic voting by members.

### **Section C — Qualified Voters**

Only Active, Lifetime, and designated voter of Transferrable Estate members in good standing as set forth in Article II are eligible to vote.

### **Section D — Quorum**

For the purpose of an election and transaction of business by the registry membership during the annual business meeting, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the directors or a majority of the total voting members present.

### **Section E — Voting Method**

Voting privileges as described in Article 2 Section A Parts 1 and 2 for Active, Lifetime, and Transferrable Estate Lifetime Memberships may be exercised in-person from the floor at the annual meeting.

1. All members are encouraged to attend annual meetings, however under adverse circumstances, it is permissible for active board members to vote by speaker phone or other electronic method when prior arrangements are made with the executive officer directing the meeting.
2. Any proof of collusion, vote buying, political pressure or any unethical manner to manipulate the floor vote is just cause for immediate expulsion from the membership.

## **ARTICLE 5 Directors & Officers**

The directorate shall consist of a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of nine (9) directors which shall include two (2) executive officers.

### **Section A — Powers & Duties**

1. Each board member has a legal responsibility to participate actively in making decisions on behalf of the organization and to exercise his or her best judgment while doing so.

2. Each board member must put the interests of the organization before their personal and professional interests when acting on behalf of the organization in a decision-making capacity. The organization's needs come first.
3. Board members bear the legal responsibility of ensuring that the organization complies with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and adheres to its mission.

The directorate shall manage all the affairs of the registry subject to the provisions and limitations of these bylaws.

1. The directorate shall from time to time enact, alter, amend or cancel any portion on the Rules and Regulations of the registry, subject to the provisions and limitations of the bylaws, as the directorate deems advisable for the proper conduct of the affairs of the registry.
2. Such Rules and Regulations shall be preserved in permanent form and shall be published, and copies thereof distributed to the membership.
3. The directorate may also initiate changes in the Bylaws as set forth in Article 10 of the Bylaws.

## **Section B — Board of Directors**

Directors will be duly elected from the voting membership, by the voting membership, and shall serve for three (3) year terms. These terms are staggered so three seats are available for election each year. All nominees must be recommended to the board thirty (30) days prior to the annual membership meeting. All nominees will be vetted by the board for qualification to serve. No nominations will be taken from the floor the day of the election.

## **Section C — Qualifications**

Any person who who has been a voting member in good standing with this Registry for a minimum of five years, shall be eligible to the directorate of this Registry.

## **Section D — Vacancies**

Vacancies in the officers or board of directors of the Registry shall be filled by the board of directors and any such person or persons so chosen shall serve for the unexpired term of his predecessor and until a successor is qualified and elected.

## **Section E — Director Emeritus**

The directorate shall, from time to time, at any meeting of the directorate pursuant to Article IV, Section C, recommended by two thirds (2/3) majority vote any current or past member of the directorate to be elected as a director emeritus at the next Annual Meeting of the Registry by a majority vote of eligible voting members in attendance. All director emeritus shall serve in perpetuity and enjoy all the privileges, powers, and duties of the directorate as set forth in Article

IV of the Bylaws. A quorum of the board shall continue to consist of a majority of the members of the board of directors exclusive of any director emeritus.

### **Section F — Advisory Council**

Persons, institutions and organizations, members or not, may be appointed by the Board of Directors to a non-voting Advisory Council to be available at the request of the officers or Board of Directors to render advice or opinions including suggestions for nomination of individuals to the Board of Directors.

1. Qualification -- Appointment to the Advisory Board will be based on the fact that those individuals, institutions and organizations embrace the shared goals of conservation, historical accuracy, genetic integrity, and public education.
2. Past Presidents -- Each former president of the CTLR shall become a member of the Advisory Board and shall continue in that capacity until his or her death, resignation, or removal by the Board of Directors.
3. Removal and Expulsion -- The Board of Directors, by a two-thirds majority vote, may remove any member of the Advisory Board without cause.
4. Meetings -- Members of the Advisory Board may attend any duly called meeting of the corporation in person or by telephone.

### **Section G — Parliamentary Procedure**

Robert's Rules of Order shall be directed by the President or officer presiding over the meeting.

### **Section H – Expulsion**

If any member of this Board shall be accused of any malpractice, mishandling of funds, misrepresentation, deception, fraud or any act or conduct which may endanger the good order, welfare or credit of the registry, the Board of Directors may remove a member from the Board by procedures outlined in Article 3, Section D.

### **Section I – Officers**

The executive officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and Treasurer.

1. President; The president shall preside at all meetings of the members; meetings of the board of directors; oversee the affairs of the registry and the performance of duties by other executive officers. He or she shall report to the annual meeting of the members and make such recommendations to the registry as he may deem advisable. The president must be an active board member.

2. Vice-President; The duties of the vice-president shall be to act in the absence of the president and under the direction of the board of directors, to perform the duties of the president in case of absence or inability to act. The vice president must be an active board member.
3. Treasurer; The treasurer shall be custodian of the funds and securities of the registry and shall deposit, invest or otherwise dispose of the same, as the board may order. He or she may, and with the consent of the board, hire a cashier and delegate to such cashier or other officer, and of the duties with which such treasurer is charged. The treasurer may be but is not required to hold an active board seat in order to fulfill the duties of the office.

## **ARTICLE 6**

### **Election of Officers**

A minimum of two (2) of the duly elected shall serve as the executive officers.

1. Following the election of directors at each annual meeting, the executive officers shall be elected.
2. The executive officers shall be elected from the directorate by the directorate.
3. Upon election, the President, Vice-President, and the Treasurer shall serve for a term of one (1) year and until their successors shall have been chosen and have qualified.
4. Removal of any officer requires a unanimous vote by the remainder of the board having performed due diligence in procedures outlined in Article 3, Section D.
5. Vacancies may be filled by appointment by the board until the next annual election.
6. At the end of their term of one (1) year, the directorate may re-elect or renew any of the executive officers as decided by vote of the directorate.

## **ARTICLE 7**

### **Committees**

The board of directors shall appoint all committees of this organization and their duration shall be for a period of one year unless terminated by the action of the board of directors.

## **ARTICLE 8**

### **Conflict of Interest**

The members of the board of directors, member of a committee with governing board delegated powers and assigns of the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry shall avoid conflicts of interest and any conduct that may suggest the appearance of impropriety.

## **ARTICLE 9**

### **Indemnification**

Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry shall, to the extent legally permissible, indemnify each person who may serve or who has served at any time as an officer, director, or employee of the nonprofit corporation against all expenses and liabilities, including, without limitation, counsel fees, judgments, fines, excise taxes, penalties and settlement payments, reasonably incurred by or imposed upon such person in connection with any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding in which he or she may become involved by reason of his or her service in such capacity; provided that no indemnification shall be provided for any such person with respect to any matter as to which he or she shall have been finally adjudicated in any proceeding not to have acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that such action was in the best interests of the corporation; and further provided that any compromise or settlement payment shall be approved by a majority vote of a quorum of directors who are not at that time parties to the proceeding.

This Article constitutes a contract between Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry and the indemnified officers, directors, and employees. No amendment or repeal of the provisions of this Article which adversely affects the right of an indemnified officer, director, employee or their heirs under this Article shall apply to such officer, director, or employee or their heirs with respect to those acts or omissions which occurred at any time prior to such amendment or repeal.

## **ARTICLE 10**

### **Amending the Bylaws**

These bylaws may only be altered as follows:

1. A majority of the directorate may recommend amendment of these bylaws and an amendment shall become effective only if and when confirmed by two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the directorate.
2. Proposed bylaws changes can be presented in writing by voting members to the directorate.
3. These bylaws may be amended from the floor and confirmation shall require a majority of three-quarters (3/4) of the floor vote, mailed in votes cannot and shall not be included in a floor vote.

**ARTICLE 11**  
**Ratification**

First ratified March 2, 1990 by Founding Members:

Walter B. Scott	David L. Karger	Fayette Yates
Enrique E. Guerra	Lawrence Wallace	

2019 Amendments ratified December 2, 2019 by:

Will Craddock	Debbie Davis	David Karger
Shelby King	Don Davis	John Guldemann
Billy Jack Rankin	Monroe Sullivan	Sonny Detmer

**ARTICLE 12**  
**Affirmation**

Markham Dossett	James Farr	Gil Dean
Bill Lotz	Lonnie Rodriguez	Eric Woster

Amended March 2022



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

### Introduction

Pursuant unto the Bylaws of CATTLEMEN'S TEXAS LONGHORN REGISTRY, Article 5, Section A, Part 4

*'The directorate shall from time to time enact, alter, amend or cancel any portion on the Rules and Regulations of the registry, subject to the provisions and limitations of the bylaws, as the directorate deems advisable for the proper conduct of the affairs of the registry.'*

The following RULES AND REGULATIONS have been adopted and approved by the directorate in accordance with these provisions and limitations and are subject to revision by the directorate at any time.

Throughout this document, it shall be understood that the words Bylaws, Article, Section, and Part refer to that portion of the prevailing Bylaws of CATTLEMEN'S TEXAS LONGHORN REGISTRY (CTLR), unless otherwise specified.

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### Section I Membership A

#### Application

Article 3 provides for Transferrable Estate, Lifetime, Active and Honorary memberships. In addition to the requirements specified therein, entities must complete the following steps to obtain their membership and the rights, powers, and duties provided for in the Bylaws.

Except Honorary, all other levels of membership must:

1. Obtain and complete a CTLR Membership Application Form.

2. Send this form to the Registry office accompanied by payment as specified in the Fees section of the Rules and Regulations.
3. New member's cattle are then eligible for visual inspection and DNA analyses as specified in section 2 of these Rules and Regulations. Members must register either through initial registration, subsequent registration, or transfer of ownership, a minimum of two animals to meet full member requirements. Voting privileges of membership will not be granted to the applicant until this requirement is met.
4. As stated in Bylaws Article 3, Section B each new membership shall be passed unanimously at the next ensuing electronic or face-to-face board meeting. The rights of Transferrable Estate, Lifetime, and Active memberships will not be granted to the applicant until this requirement is met. Should an applicant be denied membership as a direct result of Bylaws Article 3, Section B, the applicant's membership fees, registration fees, and transfer fees will be refunded.

## **B Membership Booklet**

Upon application for membership, Transferrable Estate, Lifetime, and Active membership applicants are asked to download a copy of the Membership Booklet including the Bylaws and Rules and Regulations at no additional charge. The digital document is available on the ctrlr.com website.

## **C Issuance of Certificates**

Upon completion of application for membership requirements, one (1) Certificate of Membership, will be issued to the Member.

# **Section II Registration of Cattle**

## **A Application for Registration**

Cattle may only be entered into this registry by members. Transfers of ownership of previously registered cattle to non-member buyers may be initiated by the selling member or requested by non-member buyers. New membership is encouraged by offering 5 free registrations or transfers to the selling member when that member buys a gift membership for their cattle buyer. Gift memberships are also subject to board approval as specified in Bylaws Article 3, Section B.

### **1 — Initial Registrations**

All intact males and female cattle whose sire and dam have not been registered and fully certified by this Registry will be known as initial registrants. Exception is made for females from the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge that may be registered as subsequents.

- a) Ancestors need not have been registered with any other Registry but information about herd history is required. CTRLR will not consider for registration animals presented with no herd history. Appeals may be made to the board.

- b) Ancestry need not be known, although herd history if known may be considered when determining eligibility.
- c) Precise age need not be known; however, either sex should be at least two (2) years old before being inspected.
- d) To be accepted into this Registry, all cattle shall be visually inspected either on the hoof or by approved photographic or video submission. Photographs or videos submitted must be in color and show the animals' left side, right side, fronts, and rears. The animal must fill at least 80% of the photograph or video frame and its individual identification must be visible and legible. Visual inspection shall determine correctness for (1) traditional phenotype, (2) structural soundness, and (3) reproductive capability.
- e) Hair samples shall be pulled from the tail switch (including the roots) and shall be taken after the individual animal has passed visual inspection. The applicant is responsible for sending the hair root samples, completed forms and payment to a laboratory of the Registry directorate's choice. DNA genotyping shall be considered another tool in the total effort to establish credibility and breed purity. Members may use DNA tests as a culling tool for calves too young for visual inspection. Visual inspection is still required after 2 years of age to qualify for registration.
- f) Only those initial registrant individual cattle passing visual inspection and a DNA test showing no evidence of impurity shall be accepted into the Registry.

## **2— Subsequent Registrations**

Female and castrated male progeny of sires and dams which have already been accepted into this Registry shall be known as subsequent registrants.

- g) There is no minimum age requirement for subsequent registration.
- h) Female subsequent registrants shall be subject to random or compulsory DNA type analysis or visual inspection upon request of the directorate.

## **B Inspection**

The inspection includes a DNA analysis that groups the individual within the acceptable population of CTLR cattle, and visual inspection approved by a minimum of two out of three inspectors. Inspections will take place in the following cases:

- a) All initial registrants must be inspected.
- b) All intact male registrants must be inspected, even the offspring of two CTLR registered parents.

- c) Subsequent female registrants will be subject to inspection at the discretion of the directorate.
- d) Random inspections may be instituted by the directorate at any time.
  - a) Precise age need not be known; however; either sex should be at least two (2) years old before being inspected.
  - b) To be accepted into this Registry, all cattle shall be visually inspected either on the hoof or by approved photographic or video submission. Photographs or videos submitted must be in color and show the animals' left side, right side, fronts, and rears. The animal must fill at least 80% of the photograph or video frame and its individual identification must be visible and legible. Visual inspection shall determine correctness for (1) traditional phenotype, (2) structural soundness, and (3) reproductive capability.
  - c) Hair samples shall be pulled from the tail switch (including the roots) and shall be taken after the individual animal has passed visual inspection. The applicant is responsible for sending the hair root samples, completed forms and payment to a laboratory of the Registry directorate's choice. DNA genotyping shall be considered another tool in the total effort to establish credibility and breed purity. Members may use DNA tests as a culling tool for calves too young for visual inspection. Visual inspection is still required after 2 years of age to qualify for registration.
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Female and castrated male progeny of sires and dams which have already been accepted into this Registry shall be known as subsequent registrants.

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The inspection includes a DNA analysis that groups the individual within the acceptable population of CTLR cattle, and visual inspection approved by a minimum of two out of three inspectors. Inspections will take place in the following cases:

- e) All initial registrants must be inspected.
- f) All intact male registrants must be inspected, even the offspring of two CTLR registered parents.
- g) Subsequent female registrants will be subject to inspection at the discretion of the

directorate.

h) Random inspections may be instituted by the directorate at any time.

Cattle to be inspected shall be visually inspected either on the hoof or by approved photographic or video submission as described in the preceding section.

An on the hoof herd inspection will proceed as follows:

- (1) Upon receipt of an Inspection Application, the registry will contact the Member and schedule an Inspection to be held at an agreed-upon time and place.
- (2) The Director of Inspections shall appoint a minimum of (3) Inspectors to inspect each herd. The inspectors will arrive at the agreed-upon place as scheduled and cattle will be presented in the following manner.
- (3) The cattle will be held in a pen or some pens. When possible, cattle that are not to be inspected should be separated from those to be inspected. Calves may remain with the dams.
- (4) Individuals will be separated one or two at a time into a pen small enough yet large enough that the inspector(s) can view the animal satisfactorily. The inspector(s) will have sole discretion as to whether or not the inspection is proceeding appropriately. If the inspector(s) deem necessary, a majority may terminate the inspection at any time.
- (5) The applicant or his/her agent will identify each animal by its identification marks. All animals must conform to the Rules and Regulations of the registry concerning identification.
- (6) When the inspector(s) is/are satisfied that the animal currently being presented has been identified properly, he/she will evaluate the animal and mark the Inspectors' sheet(s).
- (7) At no time during the inspection will comments or questions about judgments be appropriate from the applicant unless solicited by an inspector.
- (8) Each animal will be judged as to whether accepted or rejected by each Inspector. An animal must be accepted by a majority of Inspectors. Depending on availability of pens, as each animal is inspected, it will be moved out of the inspection pen before the introduction of the next candidate.
- (9) The applicant will be given a list of animals accepted and from whom DNA samples need to be collected.

A photographic or video inspection will proceed as follows:

- (1) All photographic/video inspections must be submitted to the Director of Inspections.

- (2) The Director of Inspections will electronically forward images to other inspectors. A minimum of three (3) Inspectors are required. The animal must pass by 2/3 majority of all inspectors.
- (3) Inspectors will reply either electronically or by phone to the Director of Inspections with their votes to accept or reject animals.
- (4) The Director of Inspections will notify the applicant of animals accepted and from whom DNA must be collected.

e. Disqualification by Inspection:

- (1) The directorate may institute random inspections of all registrants at any time. Should any subsequent registrant fail to pass visual inspection as so determined by the inspector(s), said registrant will be disqualified from the registry and all subsequently registered offspring of that animal become subject to inspection.
- (2) All random inspections will be with a minimum of thirty (30) days prior written notice to the member and at the registry's expense.

f. DNA Testing after Visual Inspection

Following the inspection, the applicant is responsible for pulling a multiple hair sample (including the roots) for DNA typing from the accepted animals. The applicant will complete submission forms with the name they wish to identify the animal for registration, its sex and parents when known. The hair sample will be mailed by the applicant with submission forms and full payment for the requested test, payable to the laboratory. The test and laboratory for animals from unknown parentage is determined by the Director of Inspections. See Section II C for laboratory requirements. Within 30 days of receipt of the lab report, the registry will contact the applicant regarding the results of the DNA typing.

## **D DNA Typing**

Hair samples, tissue, blood or semen may be shipped to Neogen GeneSeek® for analysis or another laboratory at the directorate's discretion. The person submitting the animal for registration will mail to the laboratory the DNA sample, a check payable to the laboratory for their testing fee and completed submission forms. Submission forms for the laboratory may be downloaded from the Membership Booklet link on the CTLR Registrations page. Neogen GeneSeek® requires hair submission in their Neogen GeneSeek®/Igenity® hair cards. These may be purchased in multiples of ten from Neogen for \$1.50 each.

<https://www.neogen.com/categories/sampling-equipment/hair-cards/>

DNA samples from members' cattle may be submitted to the laboratory before or after the visual inspection requirement of the animal reaching two years of age. DNA results may be used by members with registered herds as a selection tool when determining which

individuals to invest time in keeping. DNA results are not intended to be used to influence inspectors' visual approval and are not a tool available to non-members or new members prior to visual inspection of their herd.

**DNA Typing** will take place in the following cases:

- a. All Initial registrants must be DNA Typed.
- b. All male registrants must be DNA Typed.
- c. Subsequent female registrants will be subject to DNA typing at the discretion of the directorate.
- d. Random DNA typing at the expense of the registry may be instituted by the directorate at any time upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the member.

**1 — DNA Typing will proceed as follows:**

- a. The applicant is responsible for pulling the DNA sample.
- b. As samples are taken from each animal, the owner/applicant or his/her agent must identify each animal by its name and identifying marks on submission forms and sample containers. All animals must conform to the Rules and Regulations of the registry concerning identification.
- c. DNA hair samples destined for Neogen GeneSeek® must be submitted in their approved Neogen GeneSeek®/Igenity® hair cards and the card barcode recorded on the submission form. Hair samples should be pulled from the tail switch. The thick roots of the terminal tail hair contain more DNA than fine vellus body hair. Using aseptic technique, align 50 or more roots into a clump. Peel back the plastic cover from the Neogen GeneSeek® collector card and press the clump between these surfaces. Use scissors to trim away excess length of hair protruding from the edge of the hair card. Insert the card front cover tab into the back-cover slot and complete animal identification information in provided spaces on the card cover.
- d. Unless authorized by the directorate all testing costs are assumed by the member or prospective member.
- e. The registry covers expenses for testing animals in public herds.

## **2 — Disqualification by DNA type.**

**Neogen GeneSeek®** reports gene-map results to the registry office. The CTLR uses analysis software to interpret those results that assigns an indicine percentage to each individual. Results for all qualifying animals must fall within the acceptable percentages of Bos Indicus introgression as established by the control database of all other cattle registered with the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry that is maintained in the registry office. Aggregate results of tested animals falling outside the population mean, whether Initial or Subsequent registrant will be disqualified and will be ineligible for registration.

Females from known parentage and herd history that unanimously passed visual inspection but fall outside the mean by not more than one percentage point will be evaluated by a derivation committee consisting of: the current CTLR President, the Registrar, and a member of the Science/Genetics community familiar with traditional Texas Longhorn phenotypes. At the discretion of the committee, they may deny or recommend an individual for acceptance into the registry.

## **E Herd Records**

It is imperative to establish, protect and maintain absolute credibility for Texas Longhorn cattle and in all ways enhance high standards of integrity of all people dedicated to this unique breed. Therefore, it shall be the bound duty of all Registry member breeders to keep and maintain a written record of the complete history and performance of each individual breeding animal accepted into this Registry. In the interest of uniformity, calving record forms are supplied by the Registry and these forms shall be used.

- a. These records shall be open to inspection during any deliberative meeting of the directorate.
- b. The request must come from a quorum of the directorate and written notice must be mailed to the owner of the cattle whose records are being requested no less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting.

## **1 — Identification**

Responsibility for positive identification is placed on the member making application for registration, and the seller of a registered animal. Methods are at the discretion of the applicant for registration. The CTLR cannot certify pedigree or registration eligibility without positive identification. Acceptable methods include, but are not limited to: hot iron holding brand and private herd number, freeze brand on dark colored hair, ear tags with holding brand imprint and individual number, earmarks in addition to an individual number identification method, and photo record of the calf at the side of its dam matching color markings of the adult in question. Breeders may choose to use electronic tags to assist in their own records keeping, but data must be printed hard copy and submitted with photographic identification, as the CTLR makes no requirement for members to invest in electronic readers. Tattoos and metal tags due to their difficulty to read from a distance are acceptable identification methods when accompanied by photographic records. Best practice for cattle that do not possess distinctive markings or color patterns is a brand or ear tag, as not to mistake it for another individual with similar coloration. When ear tags are lost, it is the responsibility of the owner to replace them before registration can be transferred to a buyer.

Any registered animal that loses its identification tag and cannot be positively identified by photo record, must be submitted for an initial application inspection and DNA test.

## **2 — Issuance of Certificates**

When an animal reaches full certification status, the registry will issue an official registration certificate to the owner upon application. This certificate will be the property of the owner until surrendered for transfer to the registry office.

### **F Transfer of Ownership**

Upon completion of the appropriate form and payment of fees as described in the fees section of the Rules and Regulations, the registry will record the change of ownership. Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry will print a new certificate showing the name of the new owner when the registration is transferred. At the request of the member seller, transferred registration certificates will be printed and mailed to non-member buyers. The registry database will record that the animal was transferred to a non-member. Non-members may not make application for registration of subsequent calves.

### **G Research & Reports**

Special requests for information from the registry will be dealt with by the directorate on an individual basis.

### **H Inspectors**

Inspectors will perform visual inspections of cattle as directed by the directorate and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations and Breed Standards.

- a. Only Active, Life or designated voting Transferrable Estate members in good standing as set forth in Article II are eligible to become CTLR Inspectors.
- b. The directorate must approve all inspectors by a 2/3's majority vote.
- c. Inspectors may be disqualified by a 2/3's majority vote of the directorate.
- d. Re-approval of Inspectors is required every 5 years by a 2/3's majority vote of the directorate.
- e. Candidates for Inspector must attend a minimum of (3) inspections or tutorial meetings with Inspectors prior to approval by the directorate. Candidates will complete "practice" inspection sheets at each inspection or tutorial session to be reviewed by Inspectors.
- f. Inspectors may be required by the directorate to attend a minimum number of inspections annually for the purpose of continuing education.

### **Section III    Fee Schedule**

#### **A        Membership**

- a. Transferrable Estate -\$1,500.00 one (1) time fee, or \$500.00 three (3) consecutive annual payments. Any existing Life member may upgrade to a Transferrable Estate membership with an additional \$800 fee, or \$400.00 two (2) consecutive annual payments.
- b. Lifetime \$700.00 one (1) time fee, or \$350.00 two (2) consecutive annual payments.
- c. Active \$75.00 per year ending December 31.
- d. Gift Active \$75.00 (includes five (6) cattle registrations or transfers into recipient's name).
- e. Youth \$10.00 per year ending December 31 for cattle owners under eighteen (18) years of age.
- f. Honorary - No charge.

#### **Registration**

#### **B**

- a. Subsequent Females - \$15.00 each - any age
- b. Initial Registrants and All Males - \$25.00 each - any age
- c. To Non-members - \$30.00 each - any age. Application may only be made by the member selling the animal.

**C** Transfers - \$15.00 each to Members, \$30 each to Non-Members

**D Inspection**

a. Per Head - No Charge

b. Expenses - (Travel & Lodging may be shared by breeders from a given area.)

**E DNA Typing**

a. GGP Bovine 100K chip \$ 45.00 each plus \$4 per sample hair handling fee, or as currently assessed by Neogen GeneSeek®

**F Digital Membership Booklet - No charge**

**G Beef Certification**

CTLR certifies Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Certified Beef to qualifying member producers. Fee for this member benefit is an initial one-time \$500, with an annual \$1 per head marketed under the CTLR seal. This professional-level fee is designed to ensure a quality product in the marketplace. The fee will be waived for any applicant that obtains another third-party [production standards](#) certification including but not limited to: American Grassfed Association, Audubon Certified Bird Friendly, Certified Humane, Food Alliance, Global Animal Partnership, IMI Global, and Savory Ecological Outcome Verified. Non-quality physical claims such as Go Texan, or other breed registries' pedigree certifications will not qualify a member for the fee waiver. Beef Quality Assurance certified producers will be considered on an individual basis upon an audit of records and production practices.

**Section IV Policies**

**A Pro Forma Records**

In no way shall the directorate of this Registry be mediators for breeders, sellers or buyers where dispute exists involving certificates of registration, applications for registration and/or transfer or any alleged agreement. Should any such dispute occur, it can be presented to the directorate and must be in written form, sworn as truth and notarized. Decision on whether or not to take any action shall be at the sole discretion of the directorate.

**B Conflict of Interest Policy**

**1 — Affirmation of Non-Discrimination**

a. CTLR recognizes that treating all persons with respect and dignity is a fundamental core value.

- b. CTRLR acknowledges people, their values as well as their strengths, diversity and participation in all the organization's activities and functions involving volunteers, members and directorate, enhance the organization as a whole.
- c. Be it resolved that CTRLR will not tolerate any discrimination concerning race, color, religious creed, age, marital status, familial status, national origin, ancestry, sex, mental retardation, mental disability, lawful source of income, sexual orientation or physical disability in respect to provisions of membership.

## **2 — Compensation**

- a. The officers and members of the organization should neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors/vendors. This is not intended to preclude bona-fide organization fund raising-activities.
- b. No officer, or member of the organization shall participate in the selection, award, or administration of a purchase or contract with a vendor where, to his knowledge, any of the following has a financial interest in that purchase or contract.

## **3 — Disclosure**

Any possible conflict of interest shall be disclosed by the person or persons concerned.

## **4 — Board Action**

When a conflict of interest is relevant to a matter requiring action by the Board, the interested person(s)

- a. shall call it to the attention of the Board and said person(s)
- b. shall not vote on the matter.
- c. shall not participate in the final decision or related deliberation regarding the matter under consideration. When there is a doubt as to whether a conflict exists, the matter shall be resolved by vote of the Board of Directors, excluding the person(s) concerning whose situation the doubt has arisen.

## **5 — Record of Conflict**

The official minutes of the Board shall reflect that the conflict of interest was disclosed and the interested person(s) did not participate in the final discussion or vote and did not vote on the matter. Documents retention is governed by the time period that a potential claimant has to bring a claim in Texas.

## **6 — Annual Reports**

Executives and Committee Chairs will deliver status reports at the annual meeting. The directorate may call for periodic reviews at other times during the year with a thirty-day (30) written notice. The directorate at their discretion may hire outside experts to assist in the compilation of reports.

## **7 — Whistleblower Protection**

CTLR requires directors, officers and assigns are bound to observe high standards of business and personal ethics in the conduct of their duties and responsibilities. As representatives of the CTLR, the directorate and its assigns must practice honesty and integrity in fulfilling responsibilities and comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

### **a. No Retaliation**

It is contrary to the values of the CTLR for anyone to retaliate against any board member, officer, or volunteer who in good faith reports an ethics violation, or a suspected violation of law, such as a complaint of discrimination, or suspected fraud, or suspected violation of any regulation governing the operations of Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry. A director who retaliates against someone who has reported a violation in good faith is subject to discipline up to and including removal from the board and termination of membership.

### **b. Reporting Procedure**

CTLR has an open-door policy and suggests that members share their questions, concerns, suggestions or complaints with the executive officers.

### **c. Good Faith**

Anyone filing a verbal or written complaint concerning a violation or suspected violation must be acting in good faith and have reasonable grounds for believing the information disclosed indicates a violation. Any allegations that prove not to be substantiated and which prove to have been made maliciously or knowingly to be false will be viewed as a serious disciplinary offense.

## **C Good Governance:**

All members of the directorate, upon accepting a seat of leadership agree to behaving:

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Accountable        | e. Participatory         |
| b. Transparent        | f. Inclusive             |
| c. Responsive         | g. Following rule of Law |
| d. Consensus Oriented | h. Efficient             |

Amended August 2022

## DNA Information

The CTLR uses DNA analysis as a powerful tool to guide the conservation of the original Texas Longhorn breed. DNA results help guide breeders as they select animals that contribute to the future of the breed and prevent its extinction. Early in the development of the DNA profile of the conservation Texas Longhorn the results helped guide and validate the important steps of evaluations based on herd history and visual appraisal.

By late 2019 the CTLR had assembled over six hundred genotypes from conservation Texas Longhorns using Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs). Individual animals can be analyzed by placing their results along a linear scale that compares them to other breeds and distinguishes breed influences by a percentage of influence from the various breeds and branches of cattle origins (indicine, Iberian, Northern European, and African).

This analysis is combined to derive a proportion of an individual animal's genetic makeup that comes from the different bovine breed origins. The percentage that falls within the conservation Texas Longhorn can then be used to drive breeding and conservation decisions. More detailed information on DNA science maybe found at this link: <https://www.ctlc.org/dna-explanation-2/>

In addition to helping assign animals into the traditional Texas Longhorn conservation breeding group, the results also validate the parentage of the animal by matching it to its sire and dam. This assures that pedigrees are accurate, which is essential for managing the breeding of a rare breed. In most breeds the error rate in breeder-assigned sires is about 15%, and DNA validation removes this source of errors and guarantees that all animals have accurate pedigrees and can contribute to meaningful conservation breeding programs.

The Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry uses Neogen in Lincoln, NE for gene mapping. Two analyses are currently accepted. The 100K SNP is analyzed by our software to assign an indicine percentage to an individual. This qualifies or disqualifies an animal as falling within the acceptable range for conservation Texas Longhorns. This analysis will soon be replaced with an SNV analysis performed by Invictus Informatics on the Neogen 1X SkimSeek test. The SNV analysis is more comprehensive, identifying influence from other taurine breeds as well as the presence of Sanga and Indian breeds. The test will be used to determine registration eligibility of animals and qualify parentage or close relationships. In addition to visual inspection these DNA analyses qualify animals from unknown parentage.

Neogen/GeneSeek charges \$45 for the 100K map plus a \$4 per sample DNA extraction fee for hair. You must submit your DNA sample in one of their hair cards. Please mail DNA samples to Neogen GeneSeek – Sample Reception at the Nebraska address on their submission form, with a check made payable to Neogen and a completed submission form.

Please complete the Neogen submission Form with your contact information, similar to the example on the CTLR website: <https://www.ctlr.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Neogen-Form-Example.jpg>.

Neogen stores all data by barcode, so it is imperative that you keep record of the barcode on the hair card you submit for each animal. Parentage can be verified by either analysis when the parents' barcodes are provided.

Be mindful the name of the animal you submit will permanently be associated with its DNA report. If you change the animal's registered name later, you will need to reference the DNA name when making parentage inquiries or submit a name update request to Neogen. Please match the name on the hair card with the Animal Name/Ear Tag on the submission form. Each hair card has a unique barcode. Write that number in the Barcode blank and keep a record of that number for future parentage tests. Complete the parentage information for animals from known parents. Contact the registry office [info@ctlr.org](mailto:info@ctlr.org) to obtain Barcodes and CTL numbers for parents if you do not have that information. The test to request for registration eligibility is GGP100K. Parentage markers are automatically pulled with this test, so you do not need to request a separate parentage test. If you wish to use the Invictus analysis, please contact the CTLR office [Info@ctlr.org](mailto:Info@ctlr.org) to request that submission form and procedure. When the new Invictus website goes live, members will be able to download submission forms from that site and pay for the test online. At that time, the older SNV test and our indicine percentage analysis will become obsolete.

Parentage testing is offered by Igenity® (Neogen/GeneSeek), for \$21 per animal. The CTLR no longer accepts "multi-sire" for subsequent registrants. Heifers born to multi-sire herds must be submitted for parentage testing to determine sire before being eligible for subsequent registration. Use the same Neogen/GeneSeek submission form as used for registration eligibility testing but select the test SeekSire Parentage. The possible sires must previously have been genotyped. The dam's genotype does not need to be on file to determine the sire of a calf. Sires will be qualified or excluded. If there are more than two possible sires and all but one have been genotyped, a result of all excluded as possible sire would indicate the sire is the bull with the missing genotype. The offspring would not qualify for subsequent registration if her sire has not passed a DNA test. When completing the form, give the name under which the sire was genotyped if different than his registered name, his CTL number and Barcode. Note, the CTL number is assigned by the lab in association with the individual genotype and is different from the animal's CTLR registration number. Date of testing is also helpful for the lab to locate the sire's gene map. You may request assistance from the Registry office in determining this information.

Neogen also offers BVD testing. Bovine Viral Diarrhea can cause serious economic losses due to abortion, infertility and loss of animal condition. Testing for this virus is a biosecurity tool available to members bringing new animals into their herd. The registry has no requirements for this test.

# IGENITY HAIR SAMPLE INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ KIT INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETELY BEFORE PERFORMING TEST.



Call 877.443.6489 to order or visit [NEOGEN.com](http://NEOGEN.com)



1 Pull (do not cut) hair from the tail switch, not tail head. Pull hair in the opposite direction from which the hair is laying. This results in less breakage than pulling straight out from the tail.



2 Make sure hair is free of fecal material and dirt. Save the hair roots (follicles), which contain the DNA.



3 Roots must be clearly visible. Approximately 30 hair roots are needed. For animals with finer hair, a minimum of 50 to 60 hairs is desired. For animals younger than three months, TSUs are recommended since hair roots will likely not be visible.



4 Open the collector and peel back the plastic cover. Insert the root end of hairs in the middle of the collector. Seal the plastic cover over the hair roots and then close the collector cover tab.



5 Trim excess hair extending from the collector. Write animal ID and other information in the spaces provided (do not cut off follicles, which contain the DNA).



6 Properly record animal IDs on the collector cards and correctly enter that information on your order form to match the DNA to the animal.



Forms for:

[Membership Application](#),

[Registration Application](#),

[Application for Animal Transfer of Ownership](#) , and

[Neogen DNA Submission](#)

may be downloaded from links on the CTLR website.

<https://www.ctrl.org/membership/>

## Fees

### Membership

Estate	\$1500	one-time	voting privileges
Life	\$700	one time	voting privileges
Active	\$75	yearly	voting privileges
Youth	\$10	yearly	no voting privileges
Supporter	\$50	donation	supporting of our mission, no cattle ownership, non- voting

Subsequent Registration \$ 15

Initial Registration \$ 25

Transfer of Ownership to Member \$ 15

Transfer of Ownership to Non-Member \$ 30

Certificate Reprint \$ 10

Neogen SNP Gene Map \$ 49

Invictus Informatics Analysis &  
SkimSeek Map \$ 75

# Breed Standards Illustrations

**CATTLEMEN'S**



**TEXAS LONGHORN**  
**REGISTRY**

**Bull Conformation Standards**

Crown of head is flat, lacking Indicine poll bump or African inverted angle.

Horns curl forward and up for fighting

Shoulder depth is greater than flank

Narrow head and shoulders for calving ease

'J' shape bone structure of tail head seated above back level

Straight round from pins to hocks

No pendulous sheath, dewlap or scrotum

Sound hooves for travel

Straight back line to croup

Well angled rear legs, neither post-legged or sickle-hocked

Moderately sized testicles

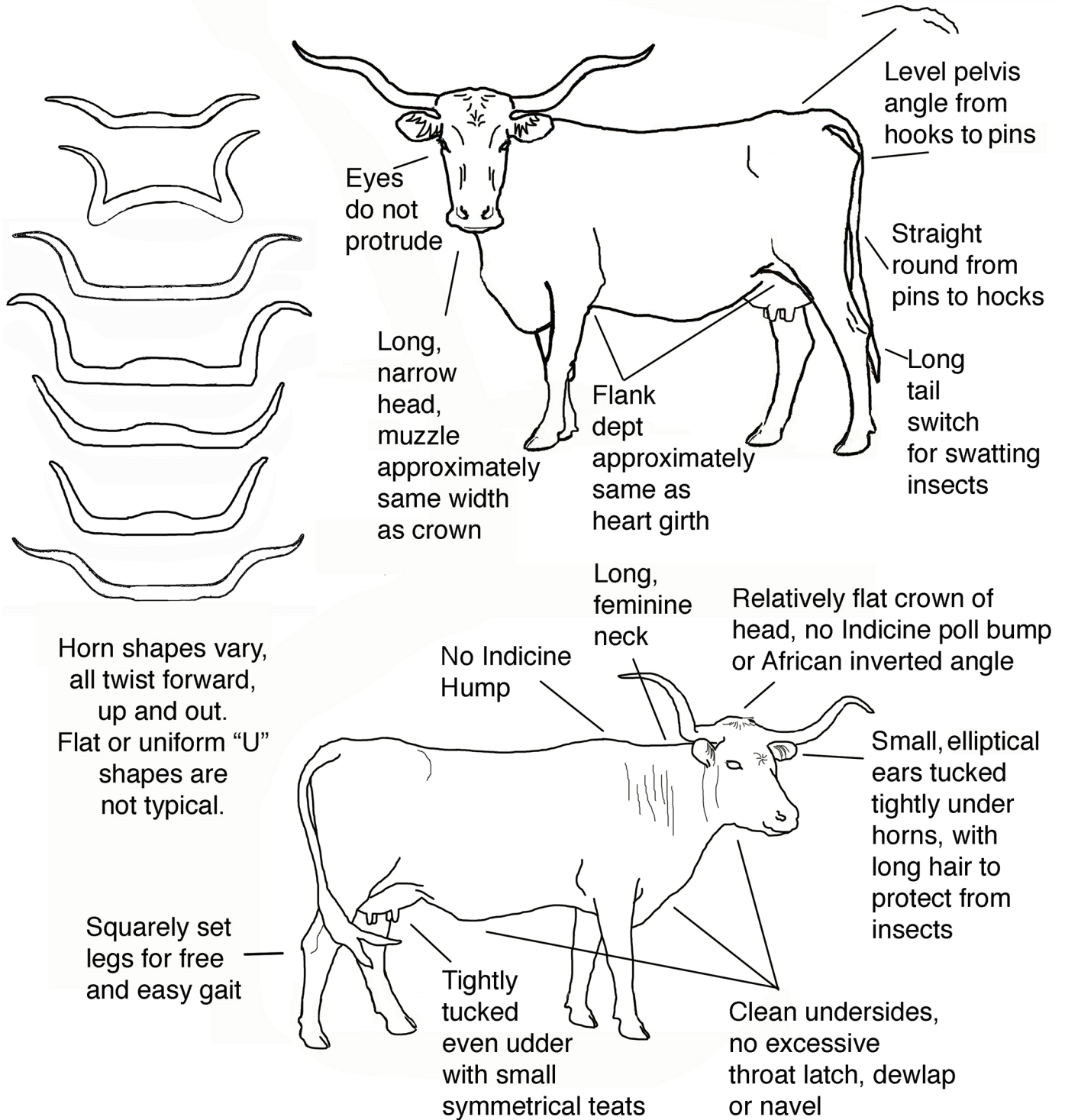
Bridge of nose may be convex (Roman) or straight, but never concave (dished).

Masculine shoulder crest shows no evidence of Indicine hump



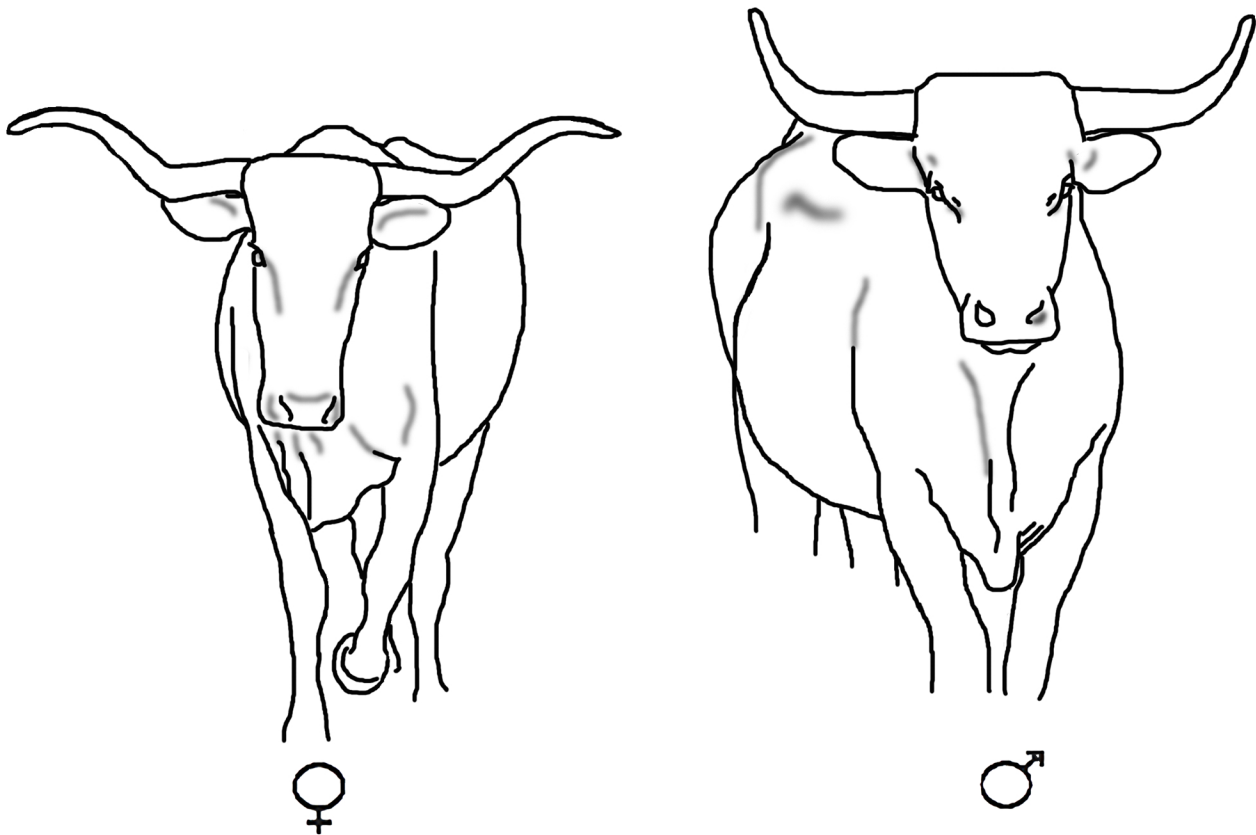
## Cow Conformation Standards

S or J shaped tail head, level or higher than back. No sloping rump angle.





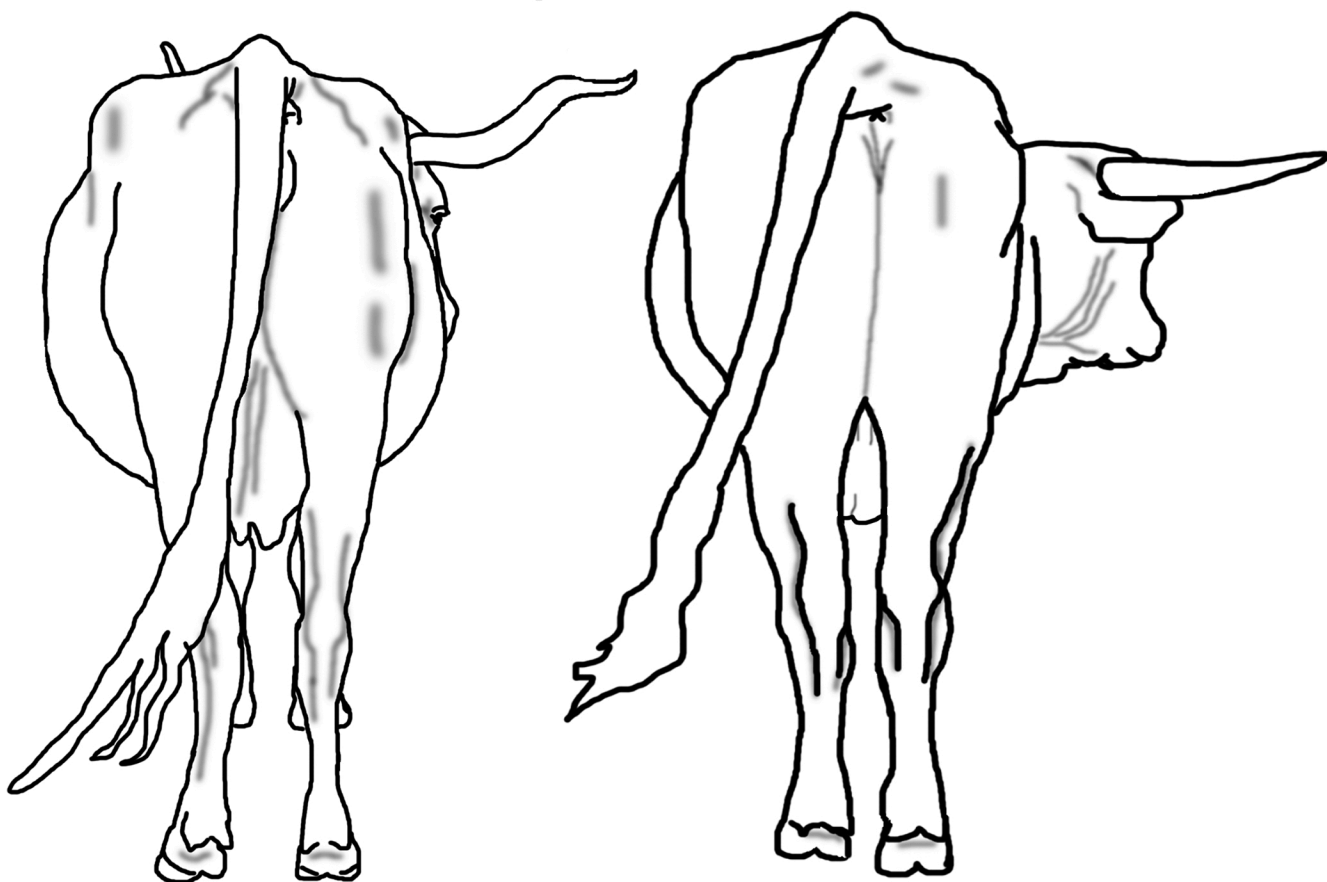
## Historically Correct Texas Longhorn Head & Shoulder Conformation



Narrow heads and shoulders are an evolutionary trait of Texas Longhorn cattle for calving ease. Heads of traditional cattle are approximately the same width at the crown as the muzzle. Muzzle width enables increased Oxygen intake capacity resulting in greater endurance and ability to travel between water and grazing sites.



## Historically Correct Rear Leg Conformation



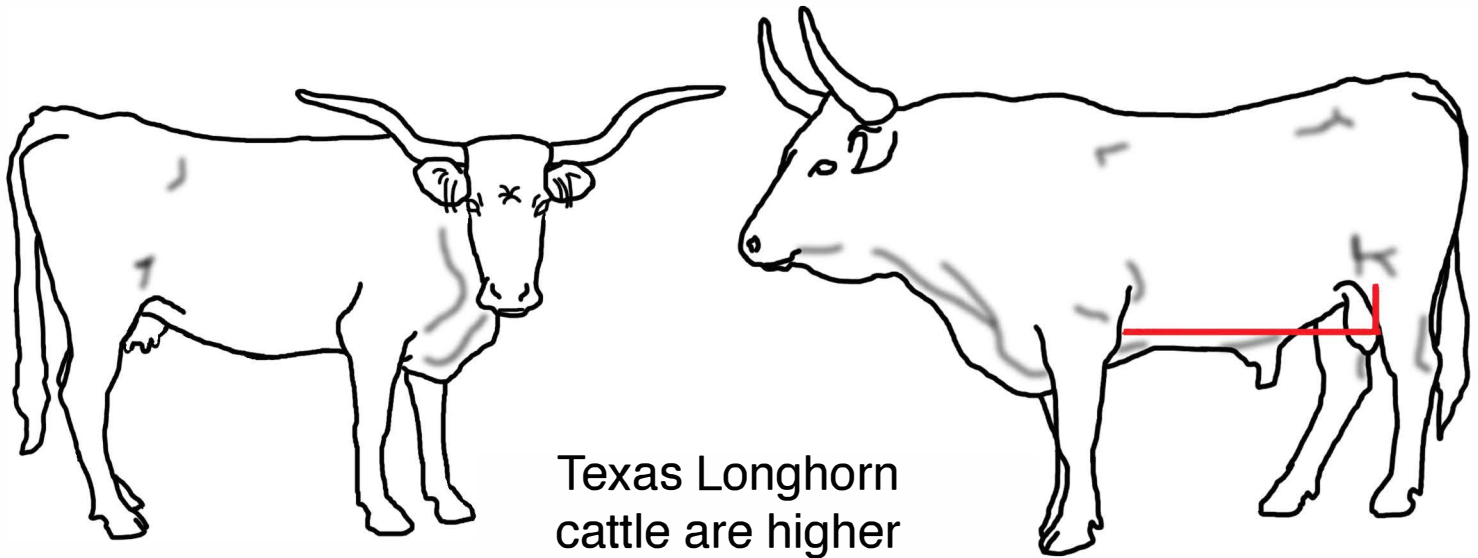
♀

Scrotal & Udder  
Attachments

♂

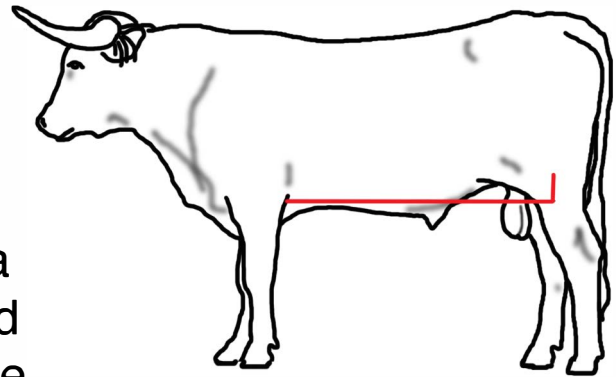
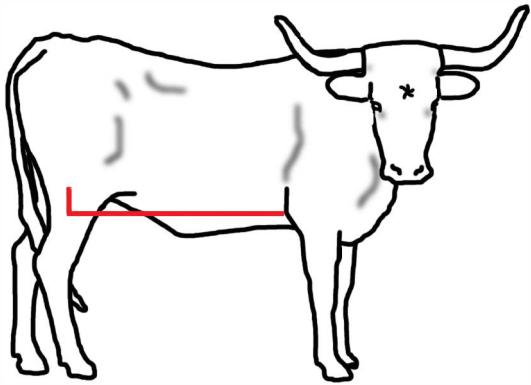


# Historically Correct Texas Longhorn Conformation

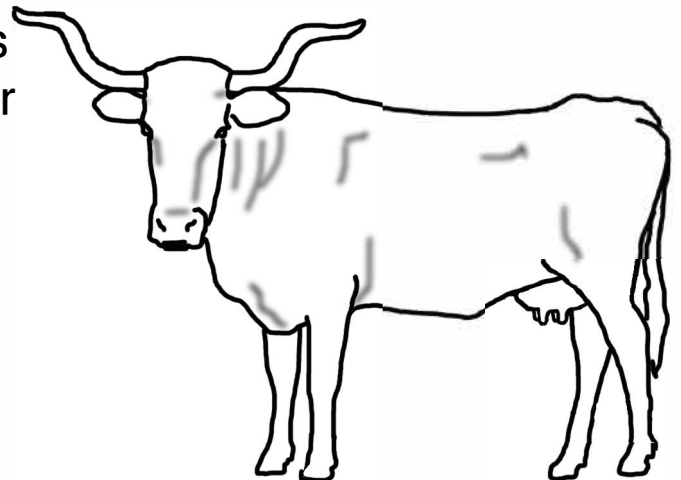
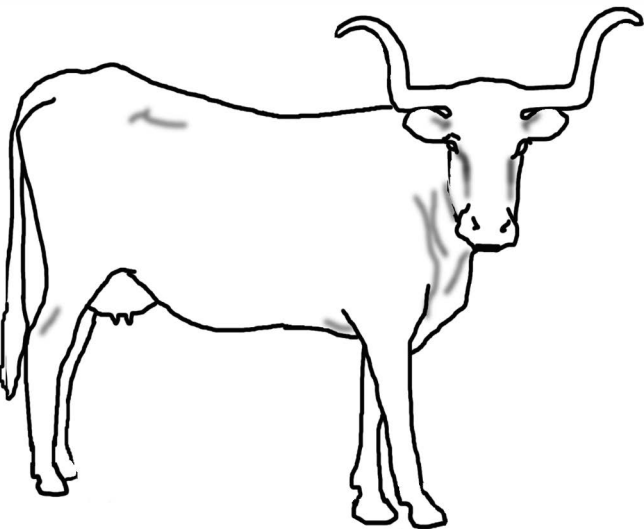


Texas Longhorn  
cattle are higher  
in the flank

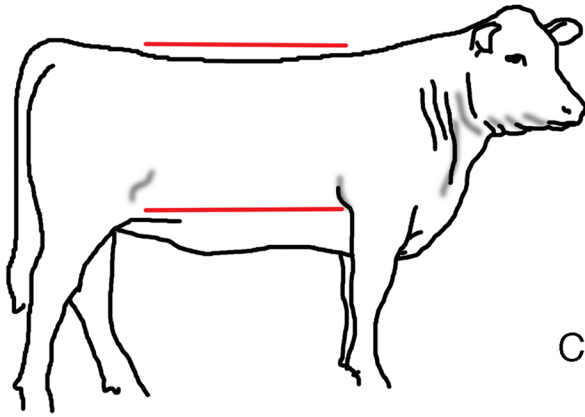
than  
other  
beef  
breeds.



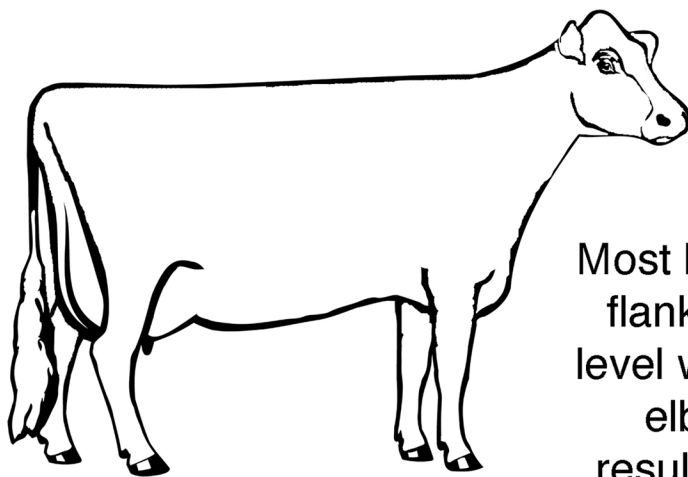
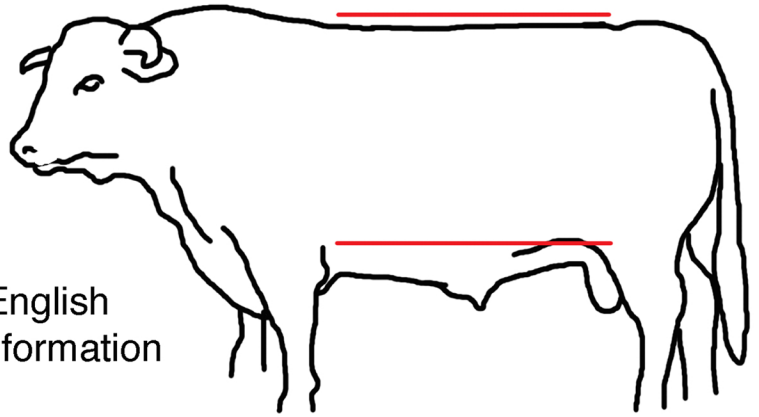
There is a  
slight bend  
in the spine  
that  
facilitates  
the higher  
tail set.



## Other Breed Conformations

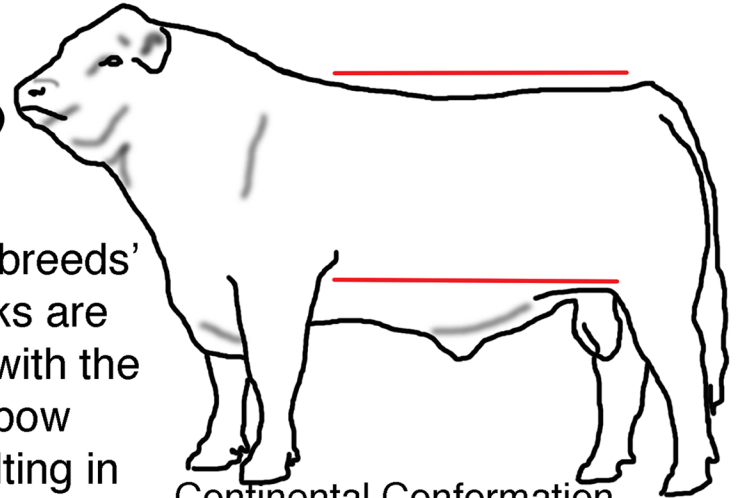


English  
Conformation

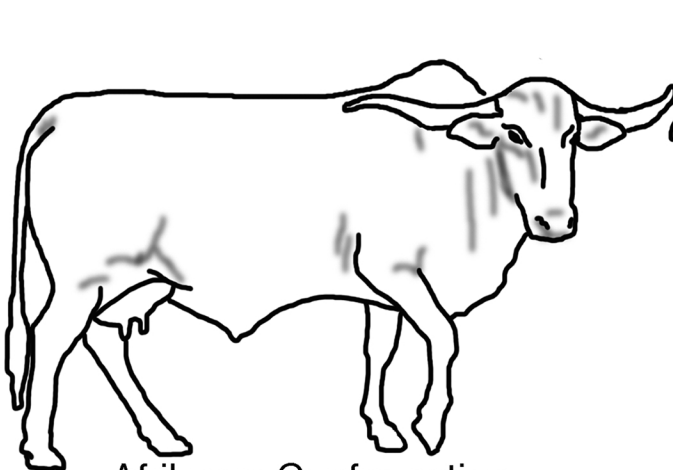


Dairy Conformation

Most breeds' flanks are level with the elbow resulting in level spines.



Continental Conformation



Afrikaner Conformation



Brahman Conformation

## Breed Head Comparisons



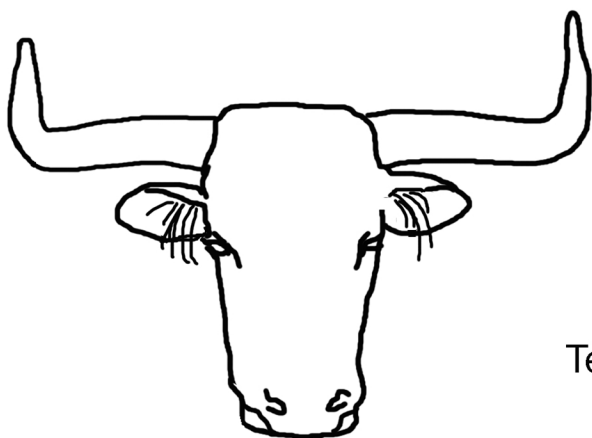
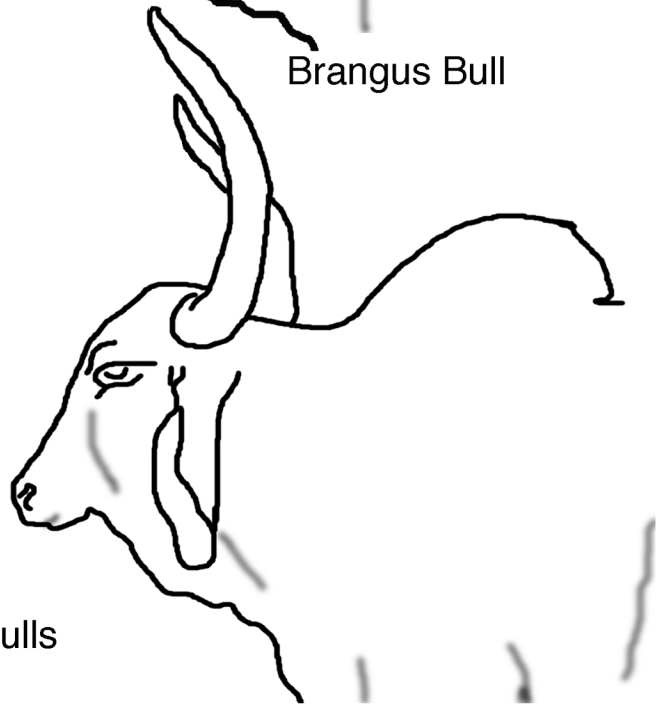
Hereford Bull



Brangus Bull



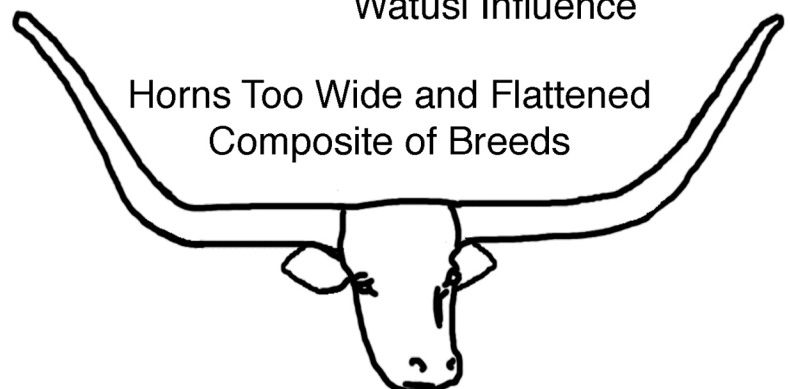
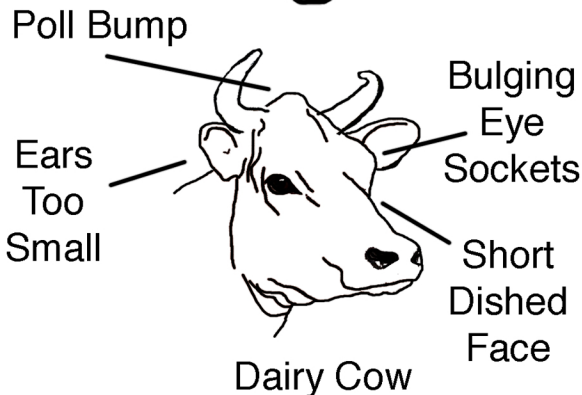
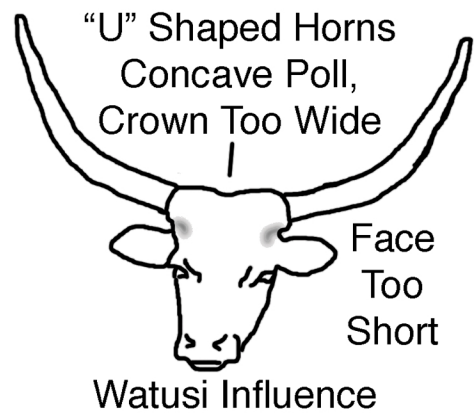
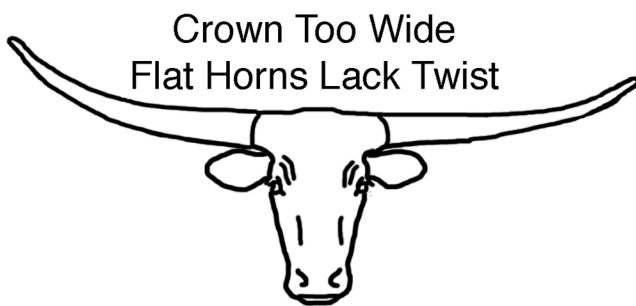
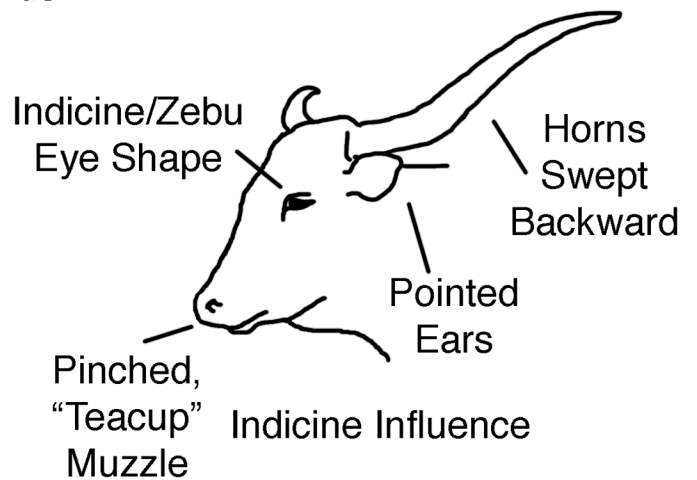
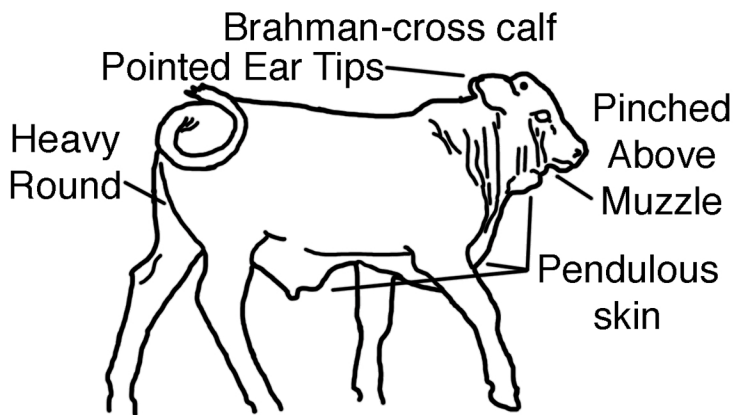
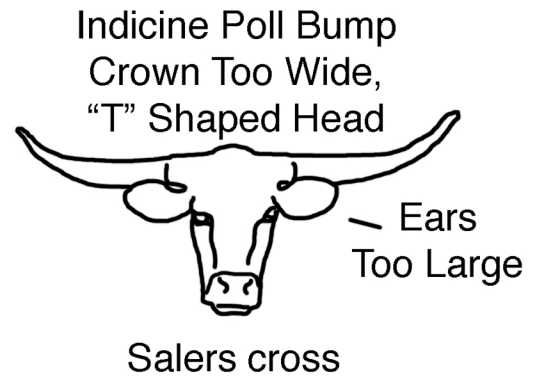
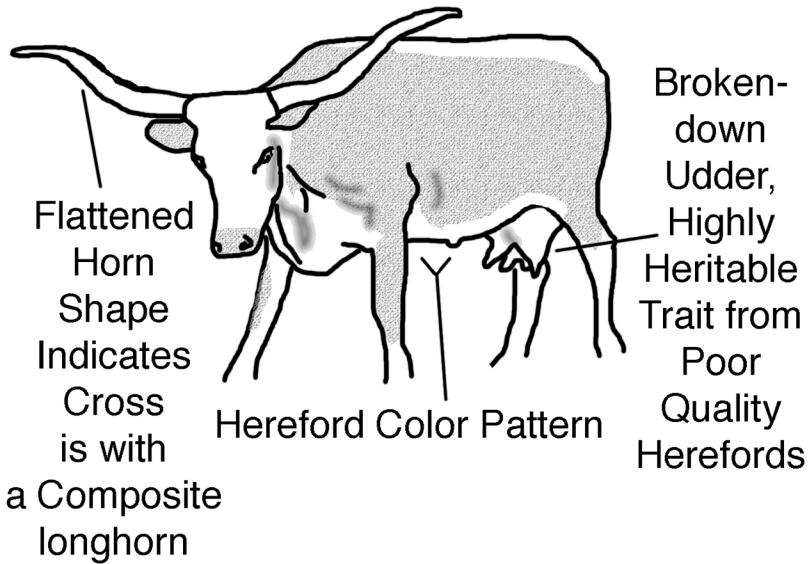
Brahman Bulls



Historically  
Correct  
Texas Longhorn  
Bulls

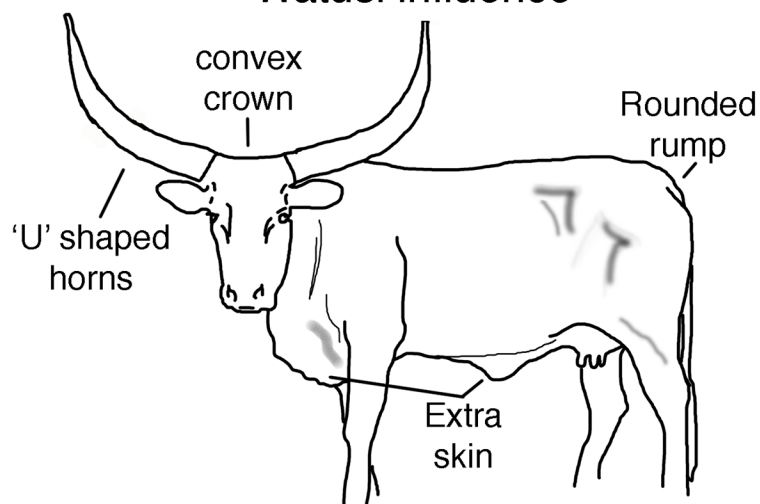


# Evidence of Introgression from Other Breeds

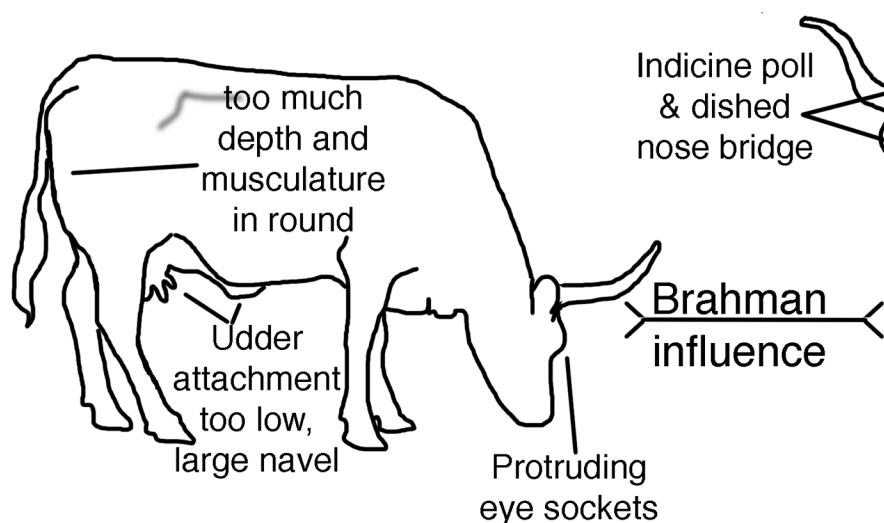
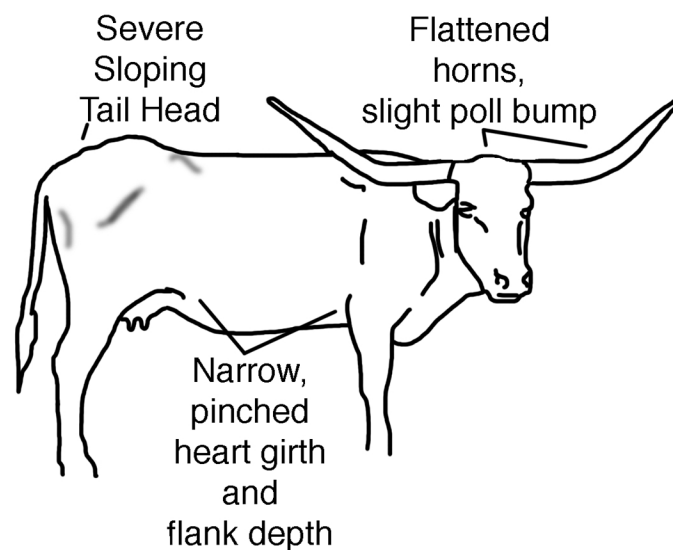


# Unacceptable Traits

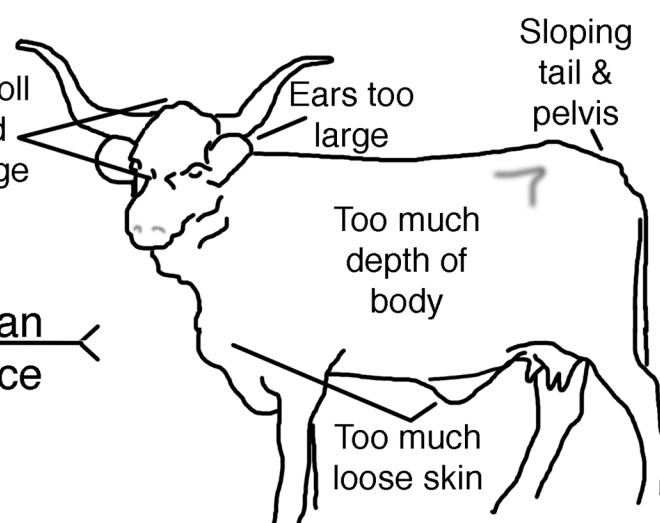
## Watusi influence



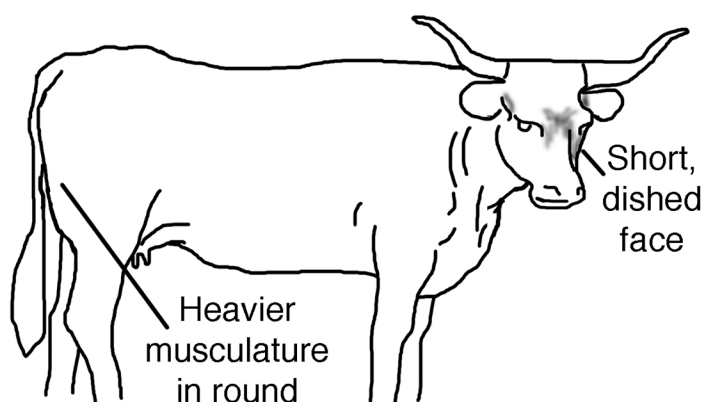
## Composite



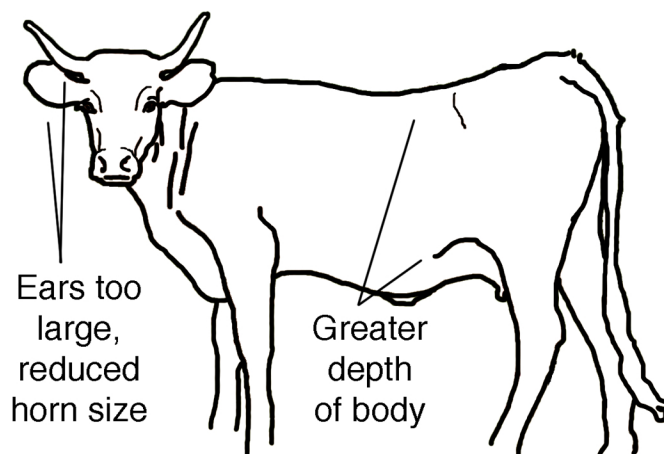
## Brahman influence



## English influence



## Continental influence





P.O. Box 36 • Tarpley, TX 78883

(830) 562-3601 [www.CTLR.com](http://www.CTLR.com)

## CATTLEMEN'S TEXAS LONGHORN REGISTRY BREED STANDARDS

Characteristics	Desirable	Objectionable	Undesirable	Pass	Fail
1. GENERAL FORM OR TYPE	Good length with moderate depth and thickness. Top of hips slightly higher than tops of shoulders. Elliptical shaped body for heat adaptation. Sound dense bones. Strong legs with free movement. Bulls slightly thicker and heavier muscled than cows and exhibiting crest development on neck.	Weak back	Any evidence of hump directly over shoulder region or evidence of other than Texas Longhorn breed conformation. Extreme manifestations or objectionable characteristics. Inherited lameness and deformities or genetic unsoundness.		
2. HEAD	Showing masculinity or femininity according to sex. Moderate width with pronounced length from poll to muzzle. Straight profile at poll. Some evidence of throat flap. Symmetrical eyes and nose alignment.	Nose extremely "pinched in" above nostrils. Short, blocky, "T" or mouse head. Convex forehead.	Extreme width in forehead. Wry nose. Rounded, knotted or non-lateral poll. Eye sockets protruding from head or "bug" eyes. Masculine head on cows.		
3. EARS	Small to medium, short rounded ears, fitted horizontally under the horns or sloping slightly upward.	Longer, droopy ears.	Extremely large and/or droopy ears.		
4. MUZZLE	Mealy mouthed, wide and symmetrical. Pigmented.	Non-pigmented. Narrow or unsymmetrical.	Wry nose, Overshot or undershot jaw. Hairlip or deformed palate.		

5. HORNS	<p>Cows: Slender base, lateral growth from poll with a vertical turn upward, ending in a lateral twist out. Poll measurement and twist related to maturity of cow.</p> <p>Bulls: Lateral growth from poll with a slight forward upward sweep. Poll measurement related to maturity of bull.</p>	<p>Cows: Broad based horns, horns that curve sharply upward. Pole measurement under 24" at 4 years of age.</p> <p>Bulls: Horns that curve sharply upward. Pole measurement of under 24" at 3 years of age.</p>	<p>Cows: Pole measurement of under 24" at 5 years of age.</p> <p>Bulls: Pole measurement of under 24" at 4 years of age. White, porcelain-smooth demarcations of the horns indicate metabolic disturbance</p>		
6. NECK	Trim on cows, muscular on bulls. Long with minimal loose skin.	Ewe neck or very short. Pendulous dewlap.	Masculine on cow. Feminine on bull		
7. SHOULDERS		Open on top, sharply dropping down behind shoulders	Wide, coarse or too vertical		
8. BRISKET	Trim and free from excessive fleshiness	Excessive fat, downward sloping and excessive dewlap.	Fullness in lower neck and brisket to give a buffalo type silhouette		
9. HEART GIRTH	Full on bulls, angular on cows	Pinched girth	Deep chested, nonangular on cows.		
10. BACK	Strong well sprung, slightly concave topline with a slight upward slope from shoulders to	Extreme swayback and shortness between shoulders and hooks.	Long chine bones on cows extending much higher than shoulder blades.		
11. LOIN	Reasonably broad and full.	Narrow and low.	Extremely narrow and low.		
12. RIBS	Moderately well sprung, elliptical	Slab sided.			
13. HOOKS	Broad, reasonably prominent and sloping downward toward pin bones. Good length between hooks and pin bones	Excessive narrowness between hooks. Short between hooks and pin bones.	Excessive downward slope toward rear.		
14. RUMP	Long, moderately sloping from hooks to pins. Full and well developed.	Short, narrow and extremely drooping or high pins associated with high tail head and tilted vulva.	Small and concave		

15. TAIL	Long with full switch.	Very short tail.	Wry tail.		
16.HINDQUARTERS	Reasonably broad and muscular. Moderately wide at pins.	Extremely narrow	Double muscling		
17. COLOR	Colors and mixes are many. Paints, spotted, roans, solids and many variations.	Color patterns that would suggest impurities such as Hereford.	Non-pigmented around eyes, nose, ears and teats.		
17. REPRODUCTION	Early maturity, longevity. Cows: Feminine, regular calving and early puberty. Bulls: Masculine, virile, high libido.	Abnormal reproductive organs.	Cows: Slow breeders, late puberty, abortive. Pronounced deposits of fat in the brisket, chine, withers, lower rib, hips and pins indicate reduced fertility. Bulls: Unmatched testicals and below average scrotal circumference. Single or twisted testicals.		
18. SHEATH	Retractable prepuce, small orifice, flat small sized navel flap.		Long pendulous sheath, non-retractable prepuce. Excessive navel flap on both cows and bulls.		
19. UDDER AND TEATS	Well attached udder, equally balanced quarters, pigmented small teats, and abundant milk production	Teats too large for calf to nurse at birth. Loosely attached udder.	Hard firm meaty udder, unable to produce enough milk for her calf. Quarters not equal size.		
20. DISPOSITION	Mild, tractable	Nervous	Unmanageable		
21. SIZE & FLESH	Easy fleshing. Adequate size for age and environment.	Small for age and environment, extremely over sized.	Unthrifty, chronic - poor flesh. Lacking mature size for environment.		
22. HAIR (depending upon environment)	Cows: Short, straight, slick coat. Bulls: Coarse wire-type hair on head and neck.	Dull, dry bristly hair.	Loss of hair.		
23. HIDE	Pliable and healthy	Tight excessive skin fold. Excessive sheath, neck flap or navel flap.	Extra large sheath or navel flap. Loss of hair.		
24. LEGS & FEET	Squarely set, sound feet and joints, hard hooves. Legs, hocks and joints with adequate bone.	Very short legs, extra close, weak hocks, very small bone.	Mule footed, sickle hocks or "post" legs, unsoundness.		