

ADLS (ACTIVE DAM PRE-LISTINGS)

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. **What does Active Dam Pre-list mean?**

An active dam is any female that is retained in the herd, including in-calf rising 2-year-old heifers.

To pre-list this animal means that it's progeny will automatically be registered with the Gelbvieh Cattle Breeders Society NZ Inc **FOR THAT YEAR ONLY**. Each season the cow is mated, the ADL process is repeated.

An empty cow that is retained in the herd must be included in the ADL to maintain registration.

All progeny of dams appearing on your dam pre-list for that calendar year will **AUTOMATICALLY** be registered.

This pre-listing is done **AFTER** the cow has been given a positive pregnancy diagnosis.

2. **If the offspring is a female will she need re-registering?**

No, this is not necessary, but she must be recorded on the ADL for the year in which **HER** calf is born.

3. **If the offspring is a male, is there any need to re-register?**

No.

4. **Why should I pre-list cows?**

The date which the pre-lists is required to be returned to the office is after the time when pregnancy testing is normally done. Only empty cows that you wish to retain in your herd for future breeding need to be pre-listed.

5. **Why pay before the calf is born?**

Registering the cow's progeny before it is born is one of the best ways of assessing the Society's projected income for that financial year, in order to prepare and work to a budget. In the past, registrations have been carried out after calving and well into the financial year.

However the most important aspect of dam pre-listing is to eliminate bias from performance recording which in turn gives a greater degree of

accuracy, rather than waiting for the calf drop and then selecting which animals you will register.

6. **Why charge the full fee for recipient cows when they are not purebred, fullblood of 7/8 animals?**

It is the **PROGENY** that is being registered, not the cow itself. As the recipient cow is carrying an embryo calf, that calf will probably be a fullblood or purebred, which is charged at the full fee.

7. **What happens to half bred progeny?**

Here is the inevitable exception to the rule. Half bred progeny can be registered **AFTER** they have been born, no later than 31st December in the year that they were born. Following the submission of the calf entry returns an invoice for these registrations will be sent out.

For definition of half bred progeny refer to the Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart.

8. **What happens if the calf is born dead and I have already paid my fee?**

There are no refunds.

9. **What does the fee cover?**

The Pre-list fee covers the major portion of the Society's income and entitles you to all recording costs of the calf born to a breeding female in one year, registration and **ALL** performance recording from birth to 400days. These figures are analysed in the performance recording data to give you EPDs – Estimated Progeny Difference.

10. **How is the payment made?**

The fee is payable on the 20th of the month following invoice date. (Payment by instalment may be arranged).

There will be a late fee of 200% of the usual fee for animals submitted for registration AFTER the date by which the pre-list sheets have to be returned to the office.

11. **What happens if I don't pre-list a dam for the current year and then at a later date decide that I do want to register her progeny?**

A penalty fee of 200% the normal fee applies.