

BY-LAWS OF THE HEREFORD HOG RECORD ASSOCIATION – Hereford Markings

Article 13 of the NHHA bylaws revised on October 1, 2018 (see below) will remain in effect for pigs farrowed before November 1, 2022. Article VII: Hereford Markings and Other Requirements will become effective for pigs farrowed November 1, 2022 and thereafter.

ARTICLE 13: Hereford Marking, Identification and Other Requirements.

13.1 Ideal Color Markings. The ideal color marking of all Hereford breeding hogs eligible for registration shall be red, light or dark however, deep red is preferred with a white head, ears and 4 white legs Whether the underline of the animal is white or red is breeder preference. Ears must brake forward.

13.2 Breed definitions.

Splash or drip of white – small spot of white not connected to any other patch of white on the body.

The face of the animal – starting at the top of the forehead extending down to and including the nose, mouth, eyes, and jaw bone line.

Blaze Face – small narrow strip of white running in between the eyes

White foot – 1” Above the hoof with the white extending over that entire area at sale or show age. The white must go all the way around the foot

13.3 Altering natural markings of animal: Altering natural markings of an animal in any way such as using paint, dye, freeze branding, or other methods in attempt to make an animal eligible for registration is prohibited. Accusations must be proven. If so, violators of this rule are subject to expulsion from events and pedigree of the animal in question to be removed. Decisions made by board of directors are final and not open for recourse.

13.4 Minimum and maximum amount of white allowed for breeding stock registration eligibility with the intent to be shown or sold as a show or breeding animal. Body shall be at least 2/3 red, there shall be no white on the back beyond the crest of loin edge behind the shoulder blade with exception of a splash or drip, with no connecting belt anywhere on the body this does not include the neck. Herefords fitting this category must also have white on at least 2/3 of their face, ears broke forward and possess at least 3 white feet.

13.5 Marking and Other Disqualifications for breeding animals. Other disqualifications are more than 5 black spots larger a U.S. minted .50ct piece on any part of the animal or any 1 black spot Larger than 4 inches at any point of measurement, erect ears; or where an animal shows evidence of an extra dewclaw, boars with one testicle, less than 6 functional teats on each side of underline, permanent deformities of any kind.

13.6 Hereford Market Animals. Market animals shall be eligible for registration as off-marked with these requirements: At least 50% of a white face, at least 50% red body, at least 2 white feet. This will be known as the "50-50-50 rule"

- A) Off marked boars must be registered as barrows. No off marked males are permitted for breeding purposes of making purebred swine.
- B) Off marked females must be registered with an OM in front of the registration # or animals name
- C) Off marked females are only allowed in market swine classes where females are permitted and are in no way eligible to be shown in purebred breeding classes
- D) Off marked females must be registered as market animals. Thus, these markets animals must be declared at the time of registration and will receive a pedigree stating. "This animal is a Purebred Hereford Hog meeting minimal requirements governed by The National Hereford Hog Record Assn. to be shown or sold as a market animal only and is not eligible for breeding or breeding swine shows as a purebred Hereford Hog. Due to ineligible color markings or other purebred breeding swine classifications.

13.7 Reporting of belts and black spots in breeding animals offspring. Belts and black spots do appear occasionally. It is the job of the breeders and members to do their best to eliminate this from their herds. The National Hereford Hog Record Assn needs to be informed of any swine producing belted or black spotted off spring.

13.8 Identification Requirements. No litter or animal in any herd shall be eligible to record unless each pig in the litter is distinctly ear notched at farrowing time for litter and individual pig identification by the NHHRA litter and pigs system also known as the 1-3-9-27 system; each litter to be ear notched in consecutive order as farrowed and with no repeating of this order in less than six months or during any one farrowing season. The six-month period shall start January 1st and July 1st to begin with litter number one (1). Key to this litter-pig system is as follows: A pig's right ear is on his own right and the left ear on his own left. Notches in the right ear serve for litter identification while notches in the left ear serve for individual pig identification. In placing notches, picture the ear as divided into halves; thus providing four sections in which to place notches, plus the tip of the right ear. Never use more than two notches in any one section. Never more than one in the tip of the right ear. Place notches carefully in each section as each notch in a section has a point value. These values are added together to get the litter or pig number. In herds farrowing more than 161 litters a season, special permission may be granted upon request for use of the inner and upper half of the left ear as an additional litter number notch. Be it further provided that if and when a person making application to record a litter, ear notches said litter incorrectly through ignorance of required system, said litters may be accepted for registration at the discretion of the Breed Secretary/ Board of Directors, provided said party can provide proof acceptable to the NHHRA that said litters and pigs can be positively identified.