CBP and Trade Automated Interface Requirements

Appendix: PGA

August 13, 2015

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

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Revision Number	Date of Change	Section(s) Affected	Brief Description of Change
10	August 13, 2015	(A) PG01 Agency Program Codes	(A) For DDTC: Added a section for DDTC program codes, the only valid code is DTC. For APHIS: Added AAC (Animal Care Program)
		(B) PG01 Government Agency Processing Codes	(B) For APHIS: Added A05 (APHIS VS Animal Import Center) Revised Existing Codes 01 to 04 to equal A01 to A04.
		(C) PG06 Source Type Codes	(C) For APHIS: Changed code 30 to COS (Country of Source); and code 39 to CPD (Country of Production)
		(D) PG06 Processing Type Codes	(D) For APHIS: Added code AVHTD (Aphis-Heat Treatment); and Removed 26 Processing Type Codes.
		(E) PG07 Item Identity Number Qualifiers	(E) For APHIS: Added RFID, Microchip, Brand, and Band and Bouquet Grouping
		(F) PG10 Category Type Codes	(F) For APHIS: Added Leading Zeroes to all triple digit codes: Revised Codes include: AP0100 - AP0900. Also renamed and redefined “APHIS Live Animal Related Products” to “APHIS Related Animal Products” (AP0200).
		(G) PG10 Category Codes	(G) For APHIS: AP100 - Added a common name to each scientific name for each animal. Codes: 101, 114 -119: Replaced Name & Definitions. AP200 – Codes: 202, 204 - Removed content and Set to "Future Use". AP300 - Compete re-work of the series. Codes: 308, 311, 318-319 - Replaced Name & Definitions
		(H) PG10 Commodity Qualifier Codes	(H) For APHIS: Removed A01-A09 from AP100 (Live Animals). Removed P01 - P05, DY, DN, AY, AN, (Plants Table). Added A40 Life Stage Table to AP400 (Propagative Material).
		(I) PG10 Commodity Characteristic Qualifiers	(I) For APHIS: Revised A10-A13, A30-31, A41 & A71 Tables: A10: Added Month and Age Range Codes. A11: Added Breeds for Bird, Llama, Cattle, Horse, Deer/Moose Header, Fin Fish Header, Goat, Poultry, Alpaca to Llama header, Sheep and Swine. A11: Removed Breeds CABA (Banteng Cattle). A12: Added new Colors. A13: Added new Genders. Also made duplicate code corrections as follows: CAAN to CAGN - Angeln (Cattle); CAAL to CAAI - Australian Lowline (Cattle); PTBL to PTBK - Black (Poultry – Turkey); PTBR to PTBZ - Bronze (Poultry – Turkey); SHBP to SHBQ - Blackhead Persian (Sheep); SHBI to SHCA - Bluefaced Leicester (Sheep); SHDG to SHDH - Derbyshire Gritstone (Sheep); SHHR to SHHL - Hill Radnor (Sheep).
		(J) PG14 Type Codes	(J) For APHIS: Deleted: A8 (APHIS PPQ 505); Changed: A05, A25 and A27 to "Future Use". Added: A31, A34, A35 and A36.

Revision Number	Date of Change	Section(s) Affected	Brief Description of Change
		(K) PG14 Exemption Codes (L) PG19 Entity Role Codes (M) PG22 Document Identifiers (N) PG22 Declaration Codes (O) PG23 Food & Drug Affirmation of Compliance (P) PG26 Unit of Measure	(K) For TTB: Added TTBEX14 For DDTC: Removed exemption code EXE (Temporary Import Exemption). Added a section for DDTC (Import) Exemption Codes (A total of 26 codes copied from DDTC IG v1.5) (L) For All: Added Entity role codes SPO, LBRK, CAR and FDC (M) For APHIS: Revised Descriptions: 851 to "Future Use" (Prior Phytosanitary Certificate). 853 to Producers / Manufactures Statement; (Prior Veterinary Certificates). For NMFS: Added Code 893 for Dissotichus Re-export Document (N) For APHIS: Removed AP1–AP11. (O) For FDA: Added A of C codes for RNO, VFT, VES, DA, PM#, DI, UFR, IFR, TFR, ORN, SRN, CFR, GFR; Updated PFR description (P) For APHIS: Added two Tables: 1) APHIS UOMs and 2) APHIS UOMs for Packaging Containers Tables.
9	June 18, 2015	(A) PG01 Government Agency Program Codes (B) PG01 Government Agency Processing Codes (C) PG14 LPCO Type Codes (D) PG14 Exemption Codes (E) PG22 Declaration Code (F) PG26 Valid FDA Units of Measure for Packaging Containers (G) PG26 Valid FDA Units of Measure for the Base Unit	(A) Added new section with 4 program codes for TTB (B) Added 4 new sections with processing codes for each program under TTB (C) Updated 4 LPCO type codes for TTB (D) Added new section with 13 exemption codes for TTB (E) Added a new code IRC (F) For FDA: updated entire table (G) For FDA: updated entire table
8	May 2, 2015	(A) PG01 Agency Program Codes (B) PG01 Government Agency Processing Codes	(A) Alphabetized section. For APHIS: Added ASA, ABS. Replaced APV with AVS. For ATF: Added ATF. For FDA: Added FDA. (B) Added new section with 4 codes for APHIS. Added 2 codes for AMS. Added 9 new sections with processing codes for all FDA programs.

Revision Number	Date of Change	Section(s) Affected	Brief Description of Change
		(C) PG04 APHIS-VS Animal Group Codes	(C) For APHIS: Deleted APHIS-VS Animal Group Codes
		(D) PG06 Processing Type Codes	(D) For APHIS: Replaced AQF with AQF61; added around 600 codes.
		(E) PG07 Item Identity Number Qualifiers	(E) For APHIS: Added LAT code- Live Animal Tag.
		(F) PG10 Category Type Codes	(F) For APHIS: Deleted AP1, AP2, AP3, AP4, and AP5 codes. Added 10 codes. For ATF: Deleted AT2 and redefined AT1.
		(G) PG10 Category Codes	(G) For ATF: Updated table for AT1. For APHIS; Complete re-work: Added Article Categories for all Category Type Codes. Deleted all codes under AP1, AP2, and AP3. Added 15 codes under AP100. Added 7 codes under AP200. Added 20 codes under AP300. Added 3 codes under AP400. Added 2 codes for AP500. Added 34 codes for AP600. Added 22 codes for AP700. Added 3 codes for AP800. Added 66 codes for AP900. Added 12 codes for AP1000.
		(H) PG10 Commodity Qualifier Codes	(H) For APHIS: Complete re-work - Added Qualifiers for all Article Categories. Deleted A01. Redefined A10, A13, A14, A15, and A16. Added 19 new Qualifier Codes.
		(I) PG10 Commodity Characteristic Qualifiers	(I) For APHIS: Complete re-work - Added Commodity Characteristic Qualifiers for all new/redefined Qualifier Codes.
		(J) PG14 Type Codes	(J) For APHIS: Added A2A, A2B, A29, A30, and AC2 codes. For DDTC: Added S61, S73, and S85; Redefined DD1. For ATF: Updated definitions for AT2, AT3, AT4, and AT5.
		(K) PG14 Exemption Codes	(K) For APHIS: Deleted AP1 and AP2 codes for the PPQ 505 and 525B (respectively). For ATF: Added codes 1 and 2.
		(L) PG19 Entity ID Code	(L) For FDA: Added code FFR.
		(M) PG22 Document Identifiers	(M) Updated definition for code 883, Bluefin Tuna Catch document, and for code 897, Captain's Statement

Revision Number	Date of Change	Section(s) Affected	Brief Description of Change
		(N) PG23 – Food and Drug Affirmation of Compliance BTA Required data (O) PG23 – Food and Drug Affirmation of Compliance WP Required Data	(N) Removed this section. It is now covered in FDAs supplemental guidance document (O) Removed this section. It is now covered in FDAs supplemental guidance document
7	March 25, 2015	(A) PG01 Agency Program Codes (B) PG01 Government Agency Processing Codes (C) PG10 Commodity Characteristic Qualifiers (D) PG14 Type Codes (E) PG14 Exemption Codes (F) PG19 Entity Role codes (G) PG22 Document Identifiers (H) PG22 Declaration Codes (I) PG30 Inspection or Arrival Location Codes	(A) Added CDC. Removed "RP" from USDA/AMS For EPA: removed "FUE, HAZ, TSC; added TS1, TS2 (B) Added one code for USDA/AMS. (C) Replaced EEP: Eggs/Egg Products table (D) Updated definition of "FEW". Updated name and definition of FS4, FS7, FS8, and FS9. Deleted FS5. Added CD3. (E) Removed code AP1 – PPQ 505 (F) Expanded the definition of DFP 'Owner' (G) 889 – Dissostichus Catch Document. Added the word "fresh" 956 – updated the definition (H) FS1 – deleted FS3 – updated the definition CD1 – Added per CDC (I) Updated definition for code 10
6	December 2, 2014	(A) PG01 Agency Program Codes (B) PG01 Government Agency Processing Codes	(A) Added three program codes for USDA/AMS (B) Added this new section. Added USDA/AMS processing codes
5	August 8, 2014	(A) PG01 Agency Program Codes (B) PG10 Category Type Codes (C) PG10 Category Code (D) PG14 Type Codes (E) PG19 Entity Role codes (F) PG22 Document Identifiers (G) PG24 Remarks Codes	(A) Added "OFF" program code for NHTSA. Added generic "FDA" program code for FDA. (B) Added NHTSA Category Type Code of OFFTYP, and definition. (C) Added NHTSA Category Code of OFF1 (off-road vehicle or equipment), and definition. (D) Deleted 'NMFS Importer Intermediate Country License' and 'NMFS importer final destination of shipment license'. Changed names and definitions for NM1, NM2 and NM3. Deleted NM4 code. (E) Amended definition of OVM. (F) Added two document identifiers: 165 (Payment or performance bond) and 958 (Motor Vehicle Equipment Manufacturer's Written Statement) (G) Added 8 Remarks Codes for EPA Pesticides
4	July 1, 2014	(A) PG10 Commodity Characteristic Qualifiers	(A) Added code 'N – neither' to Vehicle or Engine Characteristics V01 table.

Revision Number	Date of Change	Section(s) Affected	Brief Description of Change
		(B) PG01 Agency Program Codes (C) PG19, Entity Role Codes (D) PG10 Category Codes (E) PG22 Declaration codes and Document IDs	(B) Added Agency Program Codes for APHIS, NMFS, EPA, and FCC. Deleted EPA's generic PST code and added three descriptive ones. (C) Added 'OVM' entity role code for NHTSA (D) Added code YFT for Yellow fin tuna for NMFS (E) Moved three NMFS codes (NM1, NM2, NM3) from PG 22 Declaration Codes, to PG22 Document IDs and created new codes for them.
3	February 18, 2014	(A) PG01 Agency Program Codes (B) PG06 Source Type Codes (C) PG07 (D) PG10 (E) PG14 Type Code (F) PG19 Entity Role Codes (G) PG19 Entity Identification Codes (H) PG22 Document Identifiers (I) PG22 Declaration Codes (J) PG23 – FDA Affirmation of Compliance (A of C) Codes (K) PG23 – FDA A of C Qualifier Codes (L) PG14 Type Codes (M) PG23, FDA BTA required data, and WP required data element listings (N) PG24 Remarks Type Code	(A) Added DOT/NHTSA program codes (B) Updated the name and definition for code 294 (C) Deleted CHN (Chassis Number). Revised definition for AKG. (D) Deleted NHTSA NH3 Category and Category Type Code. Replaced with four new NHTSA Category and Category Type codes. (E) Changed NHTSA code for Registered Importer from NH1 to NH0 and updated the definition. Updated the definition for NH2 and NH3 (F) Added entity role codes and definitions for Fabricating Manufacturer and Retailer/Distributor for NHTSA. (G) Updated definition for World Manufacturer Identifier (H) Revised definition for code 946 (NHTSA HS-7 declaration form) (I) Updated definition for NH1 (J) Updated A of C list. Some codes removed (because captured elsewhere in trade data submission) and others added. (K) Added code 'K' to FME exemption list. Updated definition from 'Consignee' to 'Ultimate Consignee' in SFT and OFT code 'U'. (L) Added PNC, Prior Notice Confirmation number. (M) Added note that FDA integration is ongoing and may impact these sections (N) Changed code for 'Additional NHTSA Requirements' from NH1 to NHE. Updated the definition
2	August 22, 2013	PG01 Agency Program Codes	(A) Added USDA/FSIS program code
1	August 7, 2013	(A) Overall Document (B) PG01 Agency Program Codes	(A) Added Table of Changes (B) Updated the EPA Agency Program Codes Changed the name of these codes back to "Agency Program Codes

PG01 – Agency Program Codes

APHIS Programs	
Code	***Definition***
AAC	Animal Care
APQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine
APL	Lacy Act
AVS	Veterinary Services
ABS	Biotechnology Regulatory Services (aka BRS)

ATF Programs	
Code	***Definition***
ATF	Applicable to all ATF programs

CDC Programs	
Code	***Definition***
CDC	Applicable to all CDC programs

DTC Programs	
Code	***Definition***
DTC	Applicable to all DTC programs

EPA Programs	
Code	***Definition***
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
VNE	Vehicles and Engines
PS1	Registered Pesticides
PS2	Pesticides – Devices
PS3	Pesticides – Other
TS1	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
TS2	Toxic Substances Control Act for blanket certification

FCC Programs	
Code	***Definition***
FCC	Applicable to all FCC programs

FDA Programs	
Code	***Definition***
BIO	Biologics
COS	Cosmetics
DEV	Medical Devices
DRU	Drugs
FOO	Foods
RAD	Radiation Emitting Products
TOB	Tobacco
VME	Veterinary Drugs
COP	Combined Products
FDA	General program code only allowed to be used when disclaiming.

FSIS Programs	
Code	***Definition***
FSI	Applicable to all USDA/FSIS programs

NHTSA Programs	
Code	***Definition***
MVS	Motor vehicles are defined as vehicles that are driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, or highways
REI	Regulated motor vehicle equipment items that are subject to the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS)
TPE	Replacement motor vehicle equipment items that are subject to the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard (FMVTPS)
OEI	Other motor vehicle equipment items that are not subject to the FMVSS or FMVTPS
OFF	The vehicle was not manufactured primarily for use on the public roads and thus is not a motor vehicle subject to the Federal motor vehicle safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards or the equipment item is not a system, part, or component of a motor vehicle and thus is not an item of motor vehicle equipment subject to the Federal motor vehicle safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards.

NMFS Programs	
Code	***Definition***
370	Tuna, Tuna Products
HMS	Highly Migratory Species
AMR	Antarctic Marine Living Resources

TTB Programs	
Code	***Definition***
BER	Beer
DSP	Distilled Spirits
TOB	Tobacco
WIN	Wine

USDA/Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) Programs	
Code	***Definition***
MO	USDA-AMS Marketing Order Quality Inspection Compliance
EG	USDA-AMS Imported Egg Inspection

PG01 – Government Agency Processing Codes

APHIS Processing Codes	
Code	***Definition***
A01	CBP Agriculture
A02	APHIS Plant Inspection Station
A03	APHIS Pre-Clearance
A04	APHIS VS Port Veterinarian
A05	APHIS VS Animal Import Center

FDA Processing Codes for BIO Program	
Code	***Definition***
ALG	Allergens
BLO	Blood and Blood Products
CGT	Cell and Gene Therapy
VAC	Vaccines
XEN	Xenotransplant

FDA Processing Codes for COP Program	
Code	***Definition***
DDB	Device, Drug & Biologic
DEB	Device & Biologic
DED	Device & Drug
DRB	Drug & Biologic

FDA Processing Codes for DEV Program	
Code	***Definition***
RED	Radiation Emitting Devices
NED	Non-Radiation Emitting Devices

FDA Processing Codes for DRU Program	
Code	***Definition***
DRD	Investigational
GNC	Generic
OTC	Over the Counter

FDA Processing Codes for DRU Program	
Code	***Definition***
PRE	Prescription
PHN	Pharmaceutical Necessities
RND	Research and Development

FDA Processing Codes for FOO Program	
Code	***Definition***
ADD	Additives and Colors
DSU	Dietary Supplements
FBK	Bulk Food
FEE	Feed
HAC	HACCP
LSC	LACF
NSF	Natural State Food
PRO	Processed

FDA Processing Codes for RAD Program	
Code	***Definition***
AU1	Acoustic-Diagnostic Ultrasound Devices
ASM	Acoustic-Sonic Medical Products
ASN	Acoustic-Sonic Non-Medical Products
AU2	Acoustic-Therapeutic Ultrasonic Devices (Certified)
AU3	Acoustic-Ultrasonic Medical Devices (Miscellaneous)
AU4	Acoustic-Ultrasound Non-Medical Devices
AU5	Acoustic-Veterinary Diagnostic Ultrasonic Products
AU6	Acoustic-Veterinary Therapy Ultrasonic Products
IX1	Ionizing-Analytical X-Ray Systems, Non-Medical
IX2	Ionizing-Cabinet X-Ray Systems, Medical
IX3	Ionizing-Cabinet X-Ray Systems, Non-Medical
INS	Ionizing-Cargo Non-Intrusive Security Systems
IC1	Ionizing-Cathode Ray Tube (without Electronics Chassis)
IC2	Ionizing-Cold-Cathode Gas Discharge Tubes
IX4	Ionizing-Dental Diagnostic X-Ray Equipment
IM1	Ionizing-Diagnostic Nuclear Medicine Devices
IX5	Ionizing-Diagnostic X-Ray Equipment (Non-Certified)
IH1	Ionizing-High Voltage Vacuum Switches
IH2	Ionizing-High Voltage Vacuum Tubes

FDA Processing Codes for RAD Program	
Code	***Definition***
IIP	Ionizing-Industrial Particle Beam Systems
IIX	Ionizing-Industrial X-Ray Systems (Excluding Cabinet)
IMA	Ionizing-Medical Accelerators
IMX	Ionizing-Medical Diagnostic X-Ray Equipment
INA	Ionizing-Non-Medical Accelerators
IPS	Ionizing-Personnel Security Systems
IRD	Ionizing-Radioisotope Therapy Devices
ITX	Ionizing-Therapeutic X-Ray Systems
ITV	Ionizing-TV Receivers & Products Containing Same
IVX	Ionizing-Veterinary X-Ray Systems
IXB	Ionizing-X-Ray Bone Densitometers
IXF	Ionizing-X-Ray Film and Film Processing Materials
ME1	Microwave EMF-Household ELF Products
MEH	Microwave EMF-Industrial Dielectric Heaters
MEC	Microwave EMF-Microwave Communication, Data Transmit, and Measurement Products
ME2	Microwave EMF-Microwave Diathermy Machines
MEP	Microwave EMF-Microwave Heating and Drying Products
MED	Microwave EMF-Microwave Hyperthermia Therapy Devices
MES	Microwave EMF-Microwave Identification, Safety, Security, and Surveillance Products
MEM	Microwave EMF-Microwave Medical Products
MEO	Microwave EMF-Microwave Ovens (Food Prep)
MEN	Microwave EMF-Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Devices
MOP	Microwave EMF-Other Microwave Products
OLP	Optical-Data Measurement, Transmit, Control Laser Products
OMP	Optical-General Optical Products, Medical
ONP	Optical-General Optical Products, Non-Medical
OLM	Optical-In Vitro and Other Medical Laser Products
OLD	Optical-Laser Light Show/Display Products
OL1	Optical-Laser Products (Pre-Standard)
OL2	Optical-Material Processing Laser Products
OL3	Optical-Medical Laser Products
OVL	Optical-Mercury Vapor Lamps
OL4	Optical-Other Demonstration Laser Products
OL5	Optical-Other Laser Products
OL6	Optical-Positioning Medical Laser Products
OLR	Optical-Research, Scientific, Laboratory Laser Products
OLS	Optical-Safety, Security, Surveillance Laser Products
OSC	Optical-Sunlamp Products (Certified)

FDA Processing Codes for RAD Program	
Code	***Definition***
OSP	Optical-Sunlamp Products (Pre-Standard)
OL7	Optical-Surveying, Leveling, Alignment Laser Products
OL8	Optical-Toy, Novelty, Play Laser Products
OUP	Optical-Ultraviolet Commercial/Consumer Products
OUH	Optical-Ultraviolet Hygiene Products
OUM	Optical-Ultraviolet Medical Products
OUS	Optical-Ultraviolet Surveillance & Detection Products
OLU	Optical-Utility/Peripheral Laser Products

FDA Processing Codes for TOB Program	
Code	***Definition***
NST	Natural State Food
PRO	Processed

FDA Processing Codes for VME Program	
Code	***Definition***
GNC	Generic
MDE	Medical Devices
MFE	Medicated Feed
OTC	Over the Counter
PRE	Prescription
VBK	Bulk

TTB Processing Codes for BER Program	
Code	***Definition***
T01	Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverages
T02	Beer and Malt Beverages, Packaged
T03	Beer and Malt Beverages, Bulk

TTB Processing Codes for DSP Program	
Code	***Definition***
T12	Brandy
T13	Cognac

TTB Processing Codes for DSP Program	
Code	***Definition***
T14	Armagnac
T15	Whiskey
T16	Rum
T17	Tequila
T21	Distilled Spirits for Beverage Purposes not Specified Above
T22	Industrial Spirits

TTB Processing Codes for TOB Program	
Code	***Definition***
T30	Processed Tobacco
T34	Roll-Your-Own Tobacco (incl. cigar tobacco, cigar wrappers, cigarette tobacco, and cigarette wrappers that contain tobacco)
T35	Pipe Tobacco
T36	Snuff
T37	Chewing Tobacco
T39	Small Cigars, packaged for retail
T40	Small Cigars, not packaged for retail
T41	Large Cigars, packaged for retail
T42	Large Cigars, not packaged for retail
T43	Mixture of Small and Large Cigars
T44	Small Cigarettes
T45	Large Cigarettes
T46	Mixture of Small and Large Cigarettes
T51	Cigarette Tubes up to 6 ½ Inches in Length
T52	Cigarette Tubes over 6 ½ Inches in Length
T54	Cigarette Papers up to 6 ½ Inches in Length
T55	Cigarette Papers over 6 ½ Inches in Length

TTB Processing Codes for WIN Program	
Code	***Definition***
T04	Still Wine not more than 14% Alcohol by Volume
T05	Still Wine more than 14% but not over 21% Alcohol by Volume
T06	Still Wine more than 21% but not over 24% Alcohol by Volume
T07	Port Wine
T08	Champagne
T09	Wine, artificially carbonated

TTB Processing Codes for WIN Program	
Code	***Definition***
T10	Other Sparkling Wines
T11	Hard Cider

USDA/Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) Processing Codes (these codes can apply to all programs)	
Code	***Definition***
1	The first use case for the associated program code
2	The second use case for the associated program code
3	The third use case for the associated program code
4	The fourth use case for the associated program code
5	The fifth use case for the associated program code
6	The sixth use case for the associated program code
7	The seventh use case for the associated program code.
8	The eight use case for the associated program code.

PG01 – Globally Unique Product Identification Code Qualifiers

Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SRV	GS1 Global Trade Item Number	A globally unique 14-digit number assigned to a product according to the numbering structure of the GS1 system.
AI	UPC (Universal product code)	A globally unique number assigned to consumer units of a product for use at point-of-sale registers according to the numbering structure of the GS1 system.

PG02 – Product Code Qualifiers

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
ACC	Accession Number (for EPA)	Number assigned by EPA to identify a chemical substance on the TSCA non-Confidential Chemical Substances Inventory, whose identity has been claimed confidential business information.
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services number	Unique numerical identifiers assigned by the "Chemical Abstracts Service" to every chemical described in the open scientific literature
CSA	Controlled Substances Act number	Unique numerical identifiers assigned by the Drug Enforcement Administration to each controlled substance
FDP	FDA - Product Code	The FDA Product Code represents a product whose importation is regulated by FDA. It incorporates the following information: Industry, Class, Subclass; Process Indicator Code; Product
FAI	Fuel/Additive ID	A product registration number that any manufacturer or importer of gasoline, diesel fuel, or a fuel additive must obtain from EPA prior to its introduction into commerce.
GPC	Global Product Classification Brick Code	An 8-digit number designating a set of products with similar characteristics as defined by GS1 at http://www.gs1.org/gsmp/kc/gpc.
SSK	Institutional Meat Purchase Specifications (IMPS) Number	A number assigned by agricultural authorities to designate the cut and product form of meat and meat products.
LOR	LoREX Number	A number assigned by EPA to identify a chemical substance that meets the low release and exposure requirements at 40 CFR section 723.50.
LVE	LVE Number	A number assigned by EPA to identify a chemical substance that has a production volume (PV) at or less than the 10,000 kg/year limit under the requirements at 40 CFR section 723.50.
NDC	National Drug Code	A unique, three-segment number/universal product identifier for human drugs.
PC	PC Code	A six-digit number assigned by OPP to identify regulated substances under Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).
PMN	PMN Number	A number assigned by EPA to identify a new chemical substance that is manufactured or imported for a non-exempt commercial purpose under section 5 of TSCA.
SSL	Price Look-Up code (PLU)	Identification number affixed to produce in stores to retrieve price information.
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit	A reference number used by a manufacturer to distinguish one product from the others it manufactures.

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
TME	TME Number	A number assigned by EPA to identify a chemical substance that is manufactured or imported for Test Market Exemption (TME) under the requirements at 40 CFR section 720.38.
TSN	Taxonomic Serial Number	A unique serial number assigned to a taxonomic unit by the Integrated Taxonomic Informational System at http://www.itis.gov.
UNS	UN Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) Commodity Code	An 8-digit number designating a set of products with similar characteristics as defined by the United Nations at http://www.unspsc.org

PG04 – Units of Measure

Lacey Act Codes	
Code	***Description***
KG	Kilograms
M	Meter
M2	Square Meters
M3	Cubic Meters

Lacey Act:

Note: Piece and Number counts are not acceptable for describing the Quantity of Plant Material in a shipment.

Note: The Lacey Act requires that a Quantity of Plant Material be reported for EACH genus/species/country combination declared.

US Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (or other applicable agency)	
Code	***Description***
NO	Number (individual units)
CM	Centimeters
C2	Square centimeters
C3	Cubic centimeters
MT	Meters
M2	Square meters
M3	Cubic meters
LT	Liters
GM	Grams
MG	Milligrams
KG	Kilograms
ML	Milliliters

PG05 – FWS Wildlife Category Codes

Code	*Name*
AMP	Amphibians
APD	Other Arthropods
ARA	Arachnids
BUT	Butterflies/Moths
CAC	Cactus
COR	Coral
CRS	Crustaceans
DOV	Doves
DUC	Ducks
EGL	Eagles
FSH	Fish, Other
GIN	Ginseng
GOO	Geese
MAM	Other Mammals
MMA	Marine Mammals
MNG	Migratory Non-Game Birds
MOL	Mollusks
NON	None
OBR	Non-Migratory Birds
OIV	Other Invertebrates
OMB	Migratory Game Birds
PLT	Other Plants
RAP	Raptors, Other
REP	Reptiles
TFS	Tropical Fish
WFL	Waterfowl, Assorted

PG05 – FWS Wildlife Description Codes

Code	*Name*
BOC	Bone product or carving
BOD	Dead animal (whole animal)
BON	Bone (including jaw, but not skull)
BOP	Bone piece (not manufactured)
BUL	Bulb, corm or tuber
CAL	Calipee (turtle cartilage for soup)
CAP	Carapace (raw or unworked)

Code	*Name*
CAR	Carving (other than bone, horn or ivory)
CLA	Claw (including talon)
CLO	Cloth
COR	Coral (raw or unworked, excluding live or coral rock)
CPR	Coral products
CUL	Cultures of an artificially propagated plant
CUT	Cutting (plant, including division)
DEA	Dead specimen (live specimen that died during shipment)
DPL	Dried plant
EAR	Ear (except when part of whole trophy)
EGG	Egg (whole dead or blown excluding caviar)
EGL	Egg (live)
EXT	Extract
FEA	Feather
FLO	Flower
FPT	Flower pot (made of tree fern or other plant fiber)
LEG	Frog leg
FRU	Fruit
FOO	Foot
GAL	Gall
GAB	Gall bladder
GAR	Garment (excluding shoe or trim)
GRS	Graft rootstocks
HAI	Hair
HAP	Hair product (including paint brush)
HOC	Horn carving (including horn or antler products)
HOP	Horn piece (not manufactured)
HOR	Horns (substantially whole horns or antlers)
IJW	Ivory jewelry
IVC	Ivory carvings
IVP	Ivory piece (not manufactured, includes scraps)
JWL	Jewelry (other than ivory)
KEY	Ivory piano key (# of keys)
LPS	Leather product (small manufactured including belt, wallet, watchband)
LPL	Leather product (large manufactured including briefcase, suitcase, furniture)
LIV	Live specimen
LVS	Leaves
MEA	Meat
MED	Medicinal part or product
MUS	Musk
OIL	Oil
PIV	Piano with ivory keys (# of pianos)
PLA	Plate of fur skins (include rugs if made from several skins)
ROO	Root (dead)
RUG	Rug (rugs if made from one skin only)

Code	Name
SAW	Sawn wood (sawn lengthwise or produced by profile-chipping; normally exceeds 6mm in thickness)
SCA	Scale (turtle, other reptile, fish, pangolin)
SDL	Seedling
SEE	Seed
SHE	Shell (mollusk, raw or unworked)
SHO	Shoe (including boot)
SID	Side (including flanks, except tinga frame)
SKE	Skeleton (substantially whole)
SKI	Skin (substantially whole, including tinga frame)
SKP	Skin piece (raw or tanned including scraps)
SKU	Skull
SOU	Soup
SPE	Specimen (scientific or museum, including blood, tissue, histological preparation)
SPR	Shell product (mollusk or turtle)
STE	Stems (plant)
TAI	Tail
TIM	Timber (raw except log or sawn wood)
TRI	Trim (shoe, garment, or decorative)
TRO	Trophy (all the parts of one animal, if they are exported together; e.g. horns, skull, cape, backskin, tail and feet constitute one trophy)
TUS	Tusk (substantially whole, worked or not)
UNS	Unspecified
VEN	Veneer (thin layers of wood of uniform thickness, usually less than 6mm)
WAX	Wax (including ambergris)
WPR	Wood product (including furniture, rainsticks)
BAL	Baleen
TEE	Teeth (excluding tusk)
BAR	Bark (raw, dried, powdered, unprocessed)
CAV	Caviar (unfertilized dead processed sturgeon or paddlefish eggs)
CHP	Chip timber
DER	Derivative (except those included elsewhere)
ESH	Eggshell - (raw or unworked)
FIN	Fin - (fresh, frozen or dried fins or part)
FIG	Fingerling (juvenile fish of one or two years age for the aquarium trade, hatchery or release operation)
GEN	Genitalia (castrate and dried penis)
LOG	(all wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, for processing into sawn wood, pulpwood or veneer)
PLY	Plywood (material consisting of 3 or more sheets of wood glued and pressed one on another and generally disposed so that the grains are at an angle)
POW	Powder
SWI	Swim bladder (hydrostatic organ, including isinglass, sturgeon glue)
ROC	Live rock (coral rock)
FIB	Fiber (plant fiber, tennis racket string)
NES	Nest (including product)

Code	*Name*
WNG	Wing

PG06 – Source Type Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
CDB	Country of Deboning	The country where the item was deboned.
CMN	Country of Manipulation	The country where the item is packaged, labeled, and released for export to the United States.
244	Country of Meat Cutting	Country where the meat is cut into pieces.
CPK	Country of Packing	Country where the item is packaged.
CPR	Country of Processing	Country where the item is processed.
CPD	Country of Production	Country where item has been produced.
CSH	Country of Shipment	Country from which the article is shipped. (This information is mandatory for shipment subject to FDA Prior Notice.)
243	Country of Slaughter	Country where the animal was slaughtered.
CSL	Country of Slicing	The country where the item was sliced.
COS	Country of Source	Country in which raw material or components originated.
267	Country of species origin	The place where the species was taken from the wild, or the place where the species was born, artificially propagated, grown or harvested.
CST	Country of Storage	Country in which the item is stored.
294	Country of Refusal	Country that refused the product
HRV	Harvested	Where item was harvested (this code must be used for the Lacey Act).
HCF	Harvest of capture fisheries	Animals harvested (exploited) by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses. Also characterized as “wild caught” animals.
HBA	Hatchery based aquaculture	Harvested animals that have been owned by individuals or corporate bodies throughout their entire life cycle from spawning to harvest.
PMH	Pen Matured Harvest Capture	Animals captured alive and held in pens for feeding and growth until harvested.
256	Place of packing	Place where the item was packaged.
262	Place of growth	Place where the item was grown.
268	Place of catch	Place where the animal was caught, e.g. area of the ocean where the fish was harvested.

PG06 – Ocean Geographic Area Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
A	Atlantic	An ocean bounded by: the Arctic Ocean along a line arbitrarily designated as lying along a system of submarine ridges that extend between land masses of Baffin Island, Greenland, and Scotland; the Mediterranean Sea at Strait of Gibraltar; the Caribbean Sea along arc of the Antilles; the Indian Ocean on the east by the 20° east meridian; and from the Pacific on the west along the line of shallowest depth between Cape Horn and Antarctic Peninsula.
CAR	Caribbean Sea	A sea, enclosed on the north and east by the islands of the West Indies, and bounded on the south by South America and Panama, and on the west by Central America separated from the Atlantic ocean along the arc of the Antilles.
GM	Gulf of Mexico	
EA	Eastern Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic ocean, east of 45 W. longitude.
EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean east of 150 W	Pacific ocean, east of 150 W. longitude.
ETP	Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean east of 160 W	Pacific ocean, east of 160 W. longitude, between 40 N. and 40 S. latitude.
IND	Indian Ocean	Ocean bounded on the west by Africa, on the north by Asia, on the east by Australia and Australasian islands, and on the south by the Southern Ocean. A line 4,000 km (2,500 mi) long on the 20th meridian east of Greenwich, connecting Cape Agulhas at the southern end of Africa with Antarctica, is generally considered to be the boundary between it and Atlantic ocean.
MED	Mediterranean	Inland sea of Europe, Asia, and Africa, separated from the Atlantic Ocean at its western end by the Strait of Gibraltar.
NAT	North Atlantic	Atlantic ocean, north of the equator.
NP	North Pacific Ocean	Pacific ocean, north of 40 N. Latitude.
OTH	Other- Describe Area	Other area, not defined by any other coded location.
PAC	Pacific Ocean	An ocean extending from the Arctic in the north to Antarctica in the south, bounded by Asia and Australia on the west and the Americas on the east.
SAT	South Atlantic	Atlantic ocean, south of the equator.
SP	South Pacific Ocean	Pacific ocean, west of 160 W. longitude, south of 15 S. latitude and east of 160 W. longitude, south of 40 S. latitude.
WA	Western Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic ocean, west of 45 W. longitude.
WP1	Western Pacific Ocean west of 150 W	Pacific ocean, west of 150 W. longitude.
WP	Western Pacific Ocean west of 160 W	Pacific ocean, west of 160 W. longitude and north of 15 S. latitude.

PG06 – Processing Type Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
BB	Baitboat	
BBF	Baitboat: Freezer	
BBI	Baitboat: Ice-well	
BLL	Longline: Bottom or Deep longliners	
DN	Large Scale Driftnet (High Seas)	
GIL	Gillnet	
GN	Gillnet less than 1.5 miles (2.4 km) in total length	
HAN	Handline	
HAR	Harpoon	
HS	Haul Seine	
LL	Longline	
LLA	Longline: Targeting ALB	
LLF	Longline: Foreign-Based	
LLH	Longline: Home-Based	
LLJ	Longline: Japanese Type	
LLM	Longline: with mother boat	
MWT	Mid-water Trawl	
PTM	Trawl: Mid-water paired trawl	
OTH	Other Type	
PL	Pole and Line, Hook and Line	
PS	Purse Seine Net	
PSD	Purse Seine: Double-boats	
PSL	Purse Seine: Catching large fish	
PSF	Purse seine: Catching small fish	
PSG	Purse Seine: Large Scale (over 200 MT capacity)	
PSB	Purse Seine: Using live bait	
PSM	Purse Seine: Medium scale (between 50 and 200 MT capacity)	
PSS	Purse Seine: Small Scale (less than 50 MT capacity)	
RR	Rod and Reel	
RFB	SPORT: Rod & Reel (catching large fish)	
RFS	SPORT: Rod & Reel (catching small fish)	
RSD	SPORT: Rod & Reel DISCARDS (small vessels)	
SHL	Sport Handline	
SPO	Sport Fisheries Unclassified	
SUR	Surface Fisheries Unclassified	
TL	Tended Line	
TN	Trammel Net	

Code	Name	Definition
TRA	Trap	
TRW	Trawl	
TRO	Troll	
UNC	Unclassified: Gears not reported or Unspecified method	
AM1	AMS - Type of Product - Canned	A method of food preservation that renders a food and its container commercially sterile by the application of heat, alone or in combination with pH and/or water activity and/or other chemicals. The hermetically sealed container maintains the sterility of the food. If using this code, use the Processing Description field to record the pH of the product. The range is from 0.0 to 14.0.
AM2	AMS - Type of Product - Dehydrated	
AM3	AMS - Type of Product - Dried	A method of food preservation that works by removing water from the food, which prevents the growth of microorganisms and decay
AM4	AMS - Type of Product - Frozen	
AM5	AMS - Type of Product - Other treatment	
ACA	APHIS - Treatment Type - Controlled Atmosphere Temperature Treatment System	
ATR	APHIS - Treatment Type - Other treatment	
AAD01	APHIS - Acid Delinting T301-a-7	T300-Misc. Plant Products
ACD01	APHIS - Chemical dip T201-g-2	T200-Propagative Products
ACD02	APHIS - Chemical dip T201-o-2	T200-Propagative Products
ACD03	APHIS - Chemical dip T201-p-2	T200-Propagative Products
ACGR1	APHIS - Chemical-growth regulator T308-d	T300-Misc. Plant Products
ACH01	APHIS - Chemical T520-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACHW1	APHIS - Chemical and hot water T511-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS01	APHIS - Chemical Spray T402-b-3-1	T400-Misc. Products
ACS02	APHIS - Chemical Spray T402-d	T400-Misc. Products
ACS03	APHIS - Chemical Spray T404-b-5-1	T400-Misc. Products
ACS04	APHIS - Chemical Spray T404-f	T400-Misc. Products
ACS05	APHIS - Chemical Spray T409-a	T400-Misc. Products
ACS06	APHIS - Chemical Spray T409-b	T400-Misc. Products
ACS07	APHIS - Chemical Spray T409-b-1	T400-Misc. Products
ACS08	APHIS - Chemical Spray T409-b-3	T400-Misc. Products
ACS09	APHIS - Chemical spray T501-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS10	APHIS - Chemical spray T501-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS11	APHIS - Chemical spray T501-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS12	APHIS - Chemical spray T501-4	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens

Code	Name	Definition
ACS13	APHIS - Chemical spray T501-5	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS14	APHIS - Chemical spray T501-6	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS15	APHIS - Chemical spray T505-1-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS16	APHIS - Chemical spray T505-1-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS17	APHIS - Chemical spray T505-2-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS18	APHIS - Chemical spray T505-2-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS19	APHIS - Chemical spray T507-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS20	APHIS - Chemical spray T507-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS21	APHIS - Chemical spray T508-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS22	APHIS - Chemical spray T509-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS23	APHIS - Chemical spray T509-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACS24	APHIS - Chemical spray T510-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ACT01	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-a	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT02	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-a-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT03	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-a-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT04	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-a-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT05	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-b	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT06	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-c	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT07	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-d	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT08	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-d-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT09	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-d-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT10	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-d-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT11	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-e	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT12	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-f	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT13	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-g	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT14	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-h	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT15	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-i	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT16	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-j	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT17	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-k	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT18	APHIS - Cold Treatment T107-L	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACT19	APHIS - Cold Treatment T403-a-2-3	T400-Misc. Products
ACT20	APHIS - Cold Treatment T403-a-4-3	T400-Misc. Products
ACT21	APHIS - Cold Treatment T403-a-5-3	T400-Misc. Products
ACT22	APHIS - Cold Treatment T403-a-6-1	T400-Misc. Products
ACT23	APHIS - Cold Treatment T403-a-6-2	T400-Misc. Products
ACT24	APHIS - Cold Treatment T403-a-6-3	T400-Misc. Products
ACTM1	APHIS - Cold Treatment followed by Methyl Bromide T109-a	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACTM2	APHIS - Cold Treatment followed by Methyl Bromide T109-a-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACTM3	APHIS - Cold Treatment followed by Methyl Bromide T109-a-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACTM4	APHIS - Cold Treatment followed by Methyl Bromide T109-d-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ACW01	APHIS - Chemical wash T514-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADF01	APHIS - Defoliate T513-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens

Code	Name	Definition
ADH01	APHIS - Dry Heat T302-a-1-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
ADH02	APHIS - Dry Heat T303-c-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
ADH03	APHIS - Dry Heat T303-d-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
ADH04	APHIS - Dry Heat T408-a	T400-Misc. Products
ADH05	APHIS - Dry Heat T412-a	T400-Misc. Products
ADH06	APHIS - Dry Heat T412-b-1	T400-Misc. Products
ADH07	APHIS - Dry heat T503-1-4	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADH08	APHIS - Dry heat T503-2-4	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADH09	APHIS - Dry heat T504-1-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADH10	APHIS - Dry heat T504-2-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADH11	APHIS - Dry heat T514-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADH12	APHIS - Dry heat T515-2-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADH13	APHIS - Dry heat T518-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADH14	APHIS - Dry heat T518-2-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
ADP01	APHIS - Depulping T203-n	T200-Propagative Products
AEX01	APHIS - Excision T201-d-4	T200-Propagative Products
AFH01	APHIS - Flash heat T515-2-5	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AFRZ1	APHIS - Freezing T408-d-2	T400-Misc. Products
AGRD1	APHIS - Grinding T415-c	T400-Misc. Products
AHP01	APHIS - High Press. H2O Spray T201-o-1	T200-Propagative Products
AHPS1	APHIS - High Pressure Steam T401-c	T400-Misc. Products
AHPS2	APHIS - High Pressure Steam T506-2-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHPW1	APHIS - High Pressure wash T514-4	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHR01	APHIS - Hand Removal T201-p-1	T200-Propagative Products
AHT01	APHIS - Heat T307-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
AHT02	APHIS - Heat T314-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
AHT03	APHIS - Heat T314-b	T300-Misc. Plant Products
AHT04	APHIS - Heat T314-c	T300-Misc. Plant Products
AHT05	APHIS - Heat T404-e-2	T400-Misc. Products
AHT06	APHIS - Heat T415-a	T400-Misc. Products
AHT07	APHIS - Heat T521	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHTF1	APHIS - High Temp Forced Air T103-a-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHTF2	APHIS - High Temp Forced Air T103-b-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHTF3	APHIS - High Temp Forced Air T103-c-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHTF4	APHIS - High Temp Forced Air T103-d	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHTF5	APHIS - High Temp Forced Air T103-e	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHTS1	APHIS - Heat or Steam T415-b	T400-Misc. Products
AHW01	APHIS - Hot Water T102-a	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW02	APHIS - Hot Water T102-b	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW03	APHIS - Hot Water T102-b-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW04	APHIS - Hot Water T102-b-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW05	APHIS - Hot Water T102-c	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW06	APHIS - Hot Water T102-d	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW07	APHIS - Hot Water T102-d-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW08	APHIS - Hot Water T102-e	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AHW09	APHIS - Hot Water T201-d-5	T200-Propagative Products

Code	Name	Definition
AHW10	APHIS - Hot Water T201-g-3	T200-Propagative Products
AHW11	APHIS - Hot Water T201-p-3	T200-Propagative Products
AHW12	APHIS - Hot Water T201-q	T200-Propagative Products
AHW13	APHIS - Hot Water T202-c	T200-Propagative Products
AHW14	APHIS - Hot Water T202-i-3	T200-Propagative Products
AHW15	APHIS - Hot Water T203-p	T200-Propagative Products
AHW16	APHIS - Hot Water T503-1-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW17	APHIS - Hot Water T503-2-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW18	APHIS - Hot Water T514-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW19	APHIS - Hot Water T515-2-4	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW20	APHIS - Hot Water T552-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW21	APHIS - Hot Water T553-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW22	APHIS - Hot Water T553-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW23	APHIS - Hot Water T553-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW24	APHIS - Hot Water T553-4	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW25	APHIS - Hot Water T553-5	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW26	APHIS - Hot Water T554-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW27	APHIS - Hot Water T555-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW28	APHIS - Hot Water T556-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW29	APHIS - Hot Water T557-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW30	APHIS - Hot Water T558-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW31	APHIS - Hot Water T559-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW32	APHIS - Hot Water T559-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW33	APHIS - Hot Water T560-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW34	APHIS - Hot Water T561	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW35	APHIS - Hot Water T564-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW36	APHIS - Hot Water T565-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW37	APHIS - Hot Water T565-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW38	APHIS - Hot Water T565-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW39	APHIS - Hot Water T565-4	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW40	APHIS - Hot Water T565-5	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW41	APHIS - Hot Water T566-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW42	APHIS - Hot Water T566-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW43	APHIS - Hot Water T566-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW44	APHIS - Hot Water T567-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW45	APHIS - Hot Water T568-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW46	APHIS - Hot Water T569-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW47	APHIS - Hot Water T570-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AHW48	APHIS - Hot Water T570-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AIR01	APHIS - Irradiation T105-a-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AIR02	APHIS - Irradiation T105-a-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AIR03	APHIS - Irradiation T105-a-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AIR04	APHIS - Irradiation T105-a-4	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AKS01	APHIS - Kiln Sterilization T404-b-4	T400-Misc. Products
AMBC1	APHIS - Methyl Bromide followed by Cold Treatment T108-a	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies

Code	Name	Definition
AMBC2	APHIS - Methyl Bromide followed by Cold Treatment T108-a-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AMBC3	APHIS - Methyl Bromide followed by Cold Treatment T108-a-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AMBC4	APHIS - Methyl Bromide followed by Cold Treatment T108-a-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AMBC5	APHIS - Methyl Bromide followed by Cold Treatment T108-b	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AMS01	APHIS - Mechanical Separation T302-f	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APH01	APHIS - Phosphine T203-f-4	T200-Propagative Products
APH02	APHIS - Phosphine T203-g-3	T200-Propagative Products
APH03	APHIS - Phosphine T301-a-6	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APH04	APHIS - Phosphine T301-d-1-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APH05	APHIS - Phosphine T308-b-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APH06	APHIS - Phosphine T308-b-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APH07	APHIS - Phosphine T311	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APSS1	APHIS - Steam sterilization T303-b-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APSS2	APHIS - Steam sterilization T303-b-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APSS3	APHIS - Steam sterilization T303-d-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APSS4	APHIS - Steam sterilization T303-d-2-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
APSS5	APHIS - Steam sterilization T309-c	T300-Misc. Plant Products
AQF01	APHIS - Quick Freeze T110-a	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AQF02	APHIS - Quick Freeze T110-b	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AQF03	APHIS - Quick Freeze T110-c	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AQF04	APHIS - Quick Freeze T110-c-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AQF05	APHIS - Quick Freeze T110-c-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AQF06	APHIS - Quick Freeze T110-c-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
ASCR1	APHIS - Screening T408-d-1	T400-Misc. Products
ASF01	APHIS - Sulfuryl fluoride T310-d	T300-Misc. Plant Products
ASF02	APHIS - Sulfuryl fluoride T404-b-2	T400-Misc. Products
ASF03	APHIS - Sulfuryl fluoride	T400-Misc. Products
AST01	APHIS - Steam T406-c	T400-Misc. Products
AST02	APHIS - Steam T406-d	T400-Misc. Products
AST03	APHIS - Steam T408-b	T400-Misc. Products
AST04	APHIS - Steam T408-b-1	T400-Misc. Products
AST05	APHIS - Steam T408-f	T400-Misc. Products
AST06	APHIS - Steam T412-b-2	T400-Misc. Products
AST07	APHIS - Steam T503-1-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST08	APHIS - Steam T503-2-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST09	APHIS - Steam T504-1-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST10	APHIS - Steam T504-2-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST11	APHIS - Steam T510-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST12	APHIS - Steam T515-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST13	APHIS - Steam T515-2-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST14	APHIS - Steam T518-2-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AST15	APHIS - Steam T519-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens

Code	Name	Definition
AST16	APHIS - Steam T519-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AVH01	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-a	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH02	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-a-1-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH03	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-b	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH04	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-c	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH05	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-d	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH06	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-d-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH07	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-e	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH08	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-f	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH09	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-g	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVH10	APHIS - Vapor Heat T106-h	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
AVS01	APHIS - Vacuum steam T308-c	T300-Misc. Plant Products
AVS02	APHIS - Vacuum steam T308-e	T300-Misc. Plant Products
AWW01	APHIS - Water Wash T551-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
MB001	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-a-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB002	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-a-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB003	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-a-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB004	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-b-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB005	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-b-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB006	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-b-3-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB007	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-c-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB008	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-c-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB009	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-c-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB010	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-c-3-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB011	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-d-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB012	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-d-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB013	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-d-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB014	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-e-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB015	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-e-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB016	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-e-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB017	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-f-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB018	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-f-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB019	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-g-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB020	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-g-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB021	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-h-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB022	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-h-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB023	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-h-2-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB024	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-h-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB025	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-i-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB026	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-i-1-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB027	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-i-1-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB028	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-i-1-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB029	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-i-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB030	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-i-2-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB031	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-j-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB032	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-j-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies

Code	Name	Definition
MB033	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-j-2-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB034	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-k-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB035	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-k-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB036	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-k-2-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB037	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-l-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB038	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-l-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB039	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-m-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB040	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-m-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB041	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-m-2-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB042	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-m-2-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB043	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-n-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB044	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-n-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB045	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-n-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB046	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-n-2-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB047	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-n-2-1-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB048	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-n-3	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB049	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-o-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB050	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-o-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB051	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-p-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB052	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-p-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB053	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-q-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB054	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-r-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB055	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-r-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB056	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-s-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB057	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-s-1-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB058	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-s-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB059	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-t-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB060	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-t-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB061	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-u-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB062	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-u-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB063	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-v-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB064	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-v-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB065	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-w-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB066	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-w-1-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB067	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-w-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB068	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-x-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB069	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-x-1-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB070	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-x-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB071	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-y-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB072	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-y-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB073	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-z-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB074	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T101-z-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB075	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-a	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB076	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-b	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB077	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-b-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB078	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-b-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies

Code	Name	Definition
MB079	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-c	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB080	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-d	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB081	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-d-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB082	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T102-e	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB083	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T104-a-1	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB084	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T104-a-2	T100-Fruits, Nuts, Veggies
MB085	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-a-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB086	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-a-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB087	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-b-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB088	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-c-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB089	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-c-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB090	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-d-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB091	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-d-3	T200-Propagative Products
MB092	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-e-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB093	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-e-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB094	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-e-3-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB095	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-e-3-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB096	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-f-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB097	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-f-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB098	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-g-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB099	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-h-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB100	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-h-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB101	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-i-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB102	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-i-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB103	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-j	T200-Propagative Products
MB104	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-k-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB105	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-k-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB106	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-l	T200-Propagative Products
MB107	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-m-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB108	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-m-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB109	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-m-3	T200-Propagative Products
MB110	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-m-4	T200-Propagative Products
MB111	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-n	T200-Propagative Products
MB112	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-a-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB113	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-a-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB114	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-a-3	T200-Propagative Products
MB115	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-b	T200-Propagative Products
MB116	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-d	T200-Propagative Products
MB117	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-e-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB118	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-e-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB119	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-f	T200-Propagative Products
MB120	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-g	T200-Propagative Products
MB121	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-h	T200-Propagative Products
MB122	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-i-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB123	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-i-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB124	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-j	T200-Propagative Products

Code	Name	Definition
MB125	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T202-j-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB126	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-a-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB127	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-a-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB128	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-b	T200-Propagative Products
MB129	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-c	T200-Propagative Products
MB130	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-c-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB131	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-d-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB132	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-d-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB133	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-e	T200-Propagative Products
MB134	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-e-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB135	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-f-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB136	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-f-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB137	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-f-3	T200-Propagative Products
MB138	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-g-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB139	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-g-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB140	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-h	T200-Propagative Products
MB141	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-i-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB142	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-i-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB143	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-j	T200-Propagative Products
MB144	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-k	T200-Propagative Products
MB145	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-l	T200-Propagative Products
MB146	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-m	T200-Propagative Products
MB147	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-o	T200-Propagative Products
MB148	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-o-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB149	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-o-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB150	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-o-3	T200-Propagative Products
MB151	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-o-4-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB152	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-o-4-2	T200-Propagative Products
MB153	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T203-o-5	T200-Propagative Products
MB154	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T201-d-1	T200-Propagative Products
MB155	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-a-1-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB156	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-a-1-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB157	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-a-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB158	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-a-3	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB159	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-a-4	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB160	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-a-5-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB161	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-a-5-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB162	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-b-1-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB163	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-b-1-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB164	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-b-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB165	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-b-3	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB166	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-c	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB167	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-d-1-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB168	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T301-e	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB169	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-a-1-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB170	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-b-1-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products

Code	Name	Definition
MB171	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-b-1-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB172	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-c-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB173	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-c-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB174	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-c-3	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB175	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-d	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB176	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-e-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB177	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-e-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB178	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-g-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB179	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T302-g-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB180	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T303-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB181	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T303-d-2-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB182	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T303-d-2-3	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB183	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T304-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB184	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T304-b	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB185	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T305-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB186	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T305-b	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB187	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T305-c	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB188	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T306-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB189	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T306-b	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB190	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T306-c-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB191	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T306-c-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB192	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T306-d-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB193	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T306-d-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB194	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T308-a-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB195	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T308-a-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB196	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T309-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB197	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T309-b-1	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB198	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T309-b-2	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB199	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T310-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB200	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T310-b	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB201	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T312-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB202	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T312-a-Alternative	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB203	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T312-b	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB204	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T313-a	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB205	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T313-b	T300-Misc. Plant Products
MB206	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T401-a	T400-Misc. Products
MB207	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T401-b	T400-Misc. Products
MB208	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T402-a-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB209	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T402-a-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB210	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T402-a-3	T400-Misc. Products
MB211	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T402-b-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB212	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T402-b-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB213	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T402-b-3-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB214	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T402-c	T400-Misc. Products
MB215	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-1	T400-Misc. Products

Code	Name	Definition
MB216	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-2-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB217	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-2-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB218	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-3	T400-Misc. Products
MB219	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-4-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB220	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-4-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB221	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-5-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB222	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-a-5-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB223	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-b	T400-Misc. Products
MB224	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-c	T400-Misc. Products
MB225	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-e-1-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB226	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-e-1-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB227	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-e-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB228	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T403-f	T400-Misc. Products
MB229	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T404-a	T400-Misc. Products
MB230	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T404-b-1-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB231	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T404-b-1-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB232	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T404-c-1-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB233	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T404-c-1-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB234	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T404-d	T400-Misc. Products
MB235	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T404-e-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB236	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T406-a	T400-Misc. Products
MB237	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T406-b	T400-Misc. Products
MB238	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T407	T400-Misc. Products
MB239	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T408-c-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB240	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T408-c-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB241	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T408-e-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB242	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T408-e-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB243	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T408-g-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB244	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T408-g-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB245	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T410	T400-Misc. Products
MB246	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T411	T400-Misc. Products
MB247	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T413-a	T400-Misc. Products
MB248	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T413-b	T400-Misc. Products
MB249	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T414	T400-Misc. Products
MB250	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T416-a-1	T400-Misc. Products
MB251	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T416-a-2	T400-Misc. Products
MB252	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T416-a-3	T400-Misc. Products
MB253	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T502-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
MB254	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T502-2	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
MB255	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T502-3	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
MB256	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T506-1-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
MB257	APHIS - Methyl Bromide T506-2-1	T500-Plant Pests and Pathogens
AVDIP	APHIS - Veterinary Service - Dipping	Treatment method for live animal tick control
AVRAB	APHIS- Rabies Vaccination (Canine)	Rabies Vaccination
AVHTD	APHIS- Heat Treatment	Animal Product Heat Treatment

Code	Name	Definition
103	EPA Hazardous Waste - Absorption	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Absorption (as the major component of treatment)
82	EPA Hazardous Waste - Adsorption	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Adsorption (as the major component of treatment)
83	EPA Hazardous Waste - Air or steam stripping	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Air or steam stripping (as the major component of treatment)
81	EPA Hazardous Waste - Biological treatment with or without precipitation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Biological treatment with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
75	EPA Hazardous Waste - Chemical oxidation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Chemical oxidation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
71	EPA Hazardous Waste - Chemical reduction with or without precipitation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Chemical reduction with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
73	EPA Hazardous Waste - Cyanide destruction with or without precipitation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Cyanide destruction with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
134	EPA Hazardous Waste - Deepwell or underground injection	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Deepwell or underground injection (with or without treatment; this waste was counted as hazardous waste)
135	EPA Hazardous Waste - Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES (with prior storage - with or without treatment)
50	EPA Hazardous Waste - Energy recovery	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Energy recovery at this site - used as fuel (includes on-site fuel blending before energy recovery; report only this code)
122	EPA Hazardous Waste -- Evaporation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Evaporation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)

Code	Name	Definition
61	EPA Hazardous Waste - Fuel blending	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site (waste generated either on site or received from offsite)
40	EPA Hazardous Waste - Incineration - thermal destruction other than use as a fuel (includes any preparation prior to burning)	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Incineration - thermal destruction other than use as a fuel (includes any preparation prior to burning)
131	EPA Hazardous Waste - Land treatment or application	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Land treatment or application (to include on-site treatment and/or stabilization)
132	EPA Hazardous Waste - Landfill or surface impoundment	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as landfill (to include prior treatment and/or stabilization)
112	EPA Hazardous Waste - Macro-encapsulation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Macro-encapsulation prior to disposal at another site (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H075, H077, or H082)
10	EPA Hazardous Waste - Metals recovery including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc.	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Metals recovery including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc.
121	EPA Hazardous Waste -- Neutralization	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Neutralization only (no other treatment)
77	EPA Hazardous Waste - Other chemical precipitation with or without pre-treatment	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Other chemical precipitation with or without pre-treatment (includes processes for consolidation of residuals)
39	EPA Hazardous Waste - Other recovery or reclamation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Other recovery or reclamation for reuse including acid regeneration, organics recovery, etc.(specify in comments)
129	EPA Hazardous Waste - Other treatment	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Other treatment (specify in comments; not reportable as H071-H124)

Code	Name	Definition
124	EPA Hazardous Waste - Phase separation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Phase separation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
123	EPA Hazardous Waste - Settling or clarification	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Settling or clarification (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
101	EPA Hazardous Waste - Sludge treatment and/or dewatering	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Sludge treatment and/or dewatering (as the major component of treatment; not H071-H075, H077, or H082)
20	EPA Hazardous Waste - Solvents recovery (distillation, extraction, etc.)	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Solvents recovery (distillation, extraction, etc.)
111	EPA Hazardous Waste - Stabilization or chemical fixation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Stabilization or chemical fixation prior to disposal at another site (as the major component of treatment; not H071-H075, H077, or H082)
141	EPA Hazardous Waste - The site receiving this waste stored/bulked	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - The site receiving this waste stored/bulked and transferred the waste with no treatment or recovery (H010-H129), fuel blending (H061), or disposal (H131-H135) at that receiving site
76	EPA Hazardous Waste - Wet air oxidation	Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Code - Wet air oxidation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
CD1	CDC formalin fixed slides	
NDR	NMFS - - Dressed	
NFL	NMFS - - Fillet	
NGG	NMFS - - Gilled and gutted	
NOT	NMFS - - Other	
NRD	NMFS - - Round	
NST	NMFS - - Steak	
NRS	NMFS - Radiation sterilized	
O01	Assembled	
O02	Bleached	
O03	Boiled	
O04	Chemical sterilized	
O05	Chipped	

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
O06	Cleaned	
O07	Coated	
O08	Devitalization	
O09	Disinfected	
O10	Dyed	
O11	EPA/NHTSA - Used	
O12	Hothouse grown	
O13	Husked	
O14	Knocked down	
O15	Liquefied	
O16	None	
O17	Other	
O18	Packaged	
O19	Seeded (without seed)	
O20	Shelled	
O21	Washed	

PG07 – Item Identity Number Qualifiers

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
AKG	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)	The identification number which uniquely distinguishes one vehicle from another through the lifespan of the vehicle.
ENN	Engine Number	Identification number of an engine.
MN	Model Number	The model number of the product. For CPSC this could also be the name of the product.
NMT	NMFS Tag Number	For NMFS, the individual tag number of the fish
SE	Serial Number	Identification number of an item, which distinguishes this specific item out of a number of identical items.
RN	Registered number	
BND	Band	Identification method often used on aves (birds).
BRD	Brand	A distinct and legible mark, properly applied with a freeze brand, hot iron, or other method, and easily visible on the live animal and on the carcass before skinning
BQG	Bouquet Grouping	Cut Flowers Bouquet Grouping Code
CHP	Microchip	
LAT	Live Animal Tag	Used to track live animals e.g. cattle.
RID	RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
SRX	Slaughter number	Unique number given by a slaughterhouse to an animal or a group of animals of the same breed.
SRY	Official animal number	Unique number given by a national authority to identify an animal individually.
TO	Tattoo	

PG10 – Category Type Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
AM1	AMS Product Name Category	
AP0100	APHIS Live Animals	APHIS Live Animals
AP0200	APHIS Related Animal Products	APHIS Related Animal Products
AP0300	APHIS Animal Products and Animal By-Products	APHIS Animal Products and Animal By-Products
AP0400	APHIS Propagative Material	All imported regulated articles of plants and vegetative parts that are for or capable of propagation, including buds, bulbs, corms, cuttings, layers, pollen, scions, seeds, tissue, tubers, and like structures.
AP0500	APHIS Seeds Not for Planting	Unprocessed seeds imported for consumption, but not intended for propagation
AP0600	APHIS Fruits and Vegetables	Fruits and vegetables intended for consumption.
AP0700	APHIS Miscellaneous and Processed Products	Processed articles of plant and non-plant sources that might serve to introduce exotic pests and parasites.
AP0800	APHIS Cut Flowers and Greenery	Fresh, cut portions of plants imported for decoration or ornamentation, but not for propagation.
AP0900	APHIS Select Agents	APHIS Select Agents
AP1000	APHIS Genetically Engineered Organisms	APHIS regulates the introduction (importation, interstate movement, or environmental release) of certain genetically engineered (GE) organisms. All regulated introductions of GE organisms must be authorized by APHIS under either its permitting or notification procedures.
AP1100	APHIS Placeholder	APHIS Placeholder
AT1	ATF non-USML Category Code	ATF Codes not related to defense
CD1	CDC Product Category	
DD1	DDTC USML Category Code,	The DDTC U.S. Munitions List (USML) category of article, service, or related technical data as it applies to the reported article.

EP5	EPA - Significant New Use Rule Number	The number assigned by EPA to the notice required to be filed under Section 5(a)(1)(B) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, prior to importation of a chemical substance for a significant new use.
FS1	FSIS – Product Name Category	
NM1	NMFS product description	Describes the fish product.
MVSTYP	NHTSA Category Type Code	Motor Vehicles are defined as vehicles that are driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, or highways
REITYP	NHTSA Category Type Code	Regulated Motor Vehicle Equipment Items that are subject to the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS)
TPETYP	NHTSA Category Type Code	Replacement motor vehicle equipment items that are subject to the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard (FMVTPS)
OEITYP	NHTSA Category Type Code	Other motor vehicle equipment items that are not subject to the FMVSS or FMVTPS
OFFTYP	NHTSA Category Type Code	The vehicle was not manufactured primarily for use on the public roads and thus is not a motor vehicle subject to the Federal motor vehicle safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards or the equipment item is not a system, part, or component of a motor vehicle and thus is not an item of motor vehicle equipment subject to the Federal motor vehicle safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards.

APHIS Article Category – AP100 (Live Animals)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
101	*Bos and Bison* (Domestic Cattle, Humped cattle, and Bison)	*Bos and Bison* are two genus of the tribe Bovini (Bovine). This genus is made up of large to very large grazers, including large animals of great economic significance to humans. Domestic cattle (*Bos tauras*), American Bison (*Bison bison*), and Humped cattle (*Bos inducus*) are the three genus recorded as Bovine for APHIS.
102	Cervidae (Deer, Elk, Moose)	Deer are the ruminant mammals forming the family Cervidae. Species in the family include white-tailed deer, mule deer such as black-tailed deer, elk, moose, red deer, reindeer (caribou), fallow deer, roe deer, pudú and chital.
103	Camelidae (Camel)	Camelids are members of the biological family Camelidae, the only currently living family in the suborder Tylopoda. The extant members of this group are: dromedary camel, Bactrian camels, wild or feral camels, llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, and guanacos.
104	*Capra* (Goat)	*Capra* is a genus of mammals, the goats or wild goats, composed of up to nine species, including the wild goat, the markhor, and several species known as ibex. The domestic goat (Capra aegagrus hircus) is a domesticated subspecies of the wild goat (Capra aegagrus).
105	*Ovis* (Sheep)	*Ovis* is a genus of mammals, part of the goat-antelope subfamily of the ruminant family Bovidae. It's five or more, highly sociable species are known as sheep. The domestic sheep is one member of the genus, and is thought to be descended from the wild mouflon of central and southwest Asia.
106	Suinae (Swine)	Suinae is a subfamily of mammals that includes at least some of the living members of the family Suidae and their closest relatives—the domestic pig and related species, such as babirusas.

APHIS Article Category – AP100 (Live Animals)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
107	*Equus* (Horse)	*Equus* is a genus of mammals in the family Equidae, which includes horses, asses, and zebras. Within Equidae, Equus is the only recognized extant genus, comprising seven living species. The term equine refers to any member of this genus, including horses.
108	*Trichosurus* (brushtail possums)	The brushtail possums are the members of the genus, *Trichosurus*, a genus of marsupial in the Phalangeridae family.
109	Erinaceinae (Hedgehog)	A hedgehog is any of the spiny mammals of the subfamily Erinaceinae, which is in order Erinaceomorpha. There are seventeen species of hedgehog in five genera, found through parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and New Zealand (by introduction).
110	Tenrecidae (Tenrec)	The Tenrec is any species of mammal within the family Tenrecidae, found on Madagascar and in parts of the African mainland.
111	Galloanserae (Poultry)	Galloanserae is the superorder known as Poultry / Fowl with birds belonging to one of two biological orders, namely the gamefowl or landfowl (Galliformes - turkey, grouse, chicken, New and Old World quail, ptarmigan, partridge, pheasant, junglefowl and the Cracidae) and the waterfowl (Anseriformes - ducks, geese, and swans). Studies of anatomical and molecular similarities suggest these two groups are close evolutionary relatives; together, they form the fowl clade which is scientifically known as Galloanserae (initially termed Galloanseri).
112	Other Aves (Birds)	Other bird (Aves/Avian) class outside the Galloanserae superorder of poultry.
113	Other Ruminantia (Ruminants)	Other ruminants of the suborder Ruminantia not found in Bovine, Cervidae, *Capra, or Ovis* Categories.
114	Eggs For Hatching	Any eggs for hatching within the Aves (bird) class of animals.
115	Organisms or Vectors	
116	Semen, Ova, and Embryos	
117	Semen, Ova, and Embryo Empty Containers (Nitrogen Containers)	

APHIS Article Category – AP100 (Live Animals)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
118	Canidae (Dogs)	The biological family Canidae is a lineage of carnivores that includes dogs, wolves, foxes, jackals, and many other extant and extinct dog-like mammals. A member of this family is called a canid. The Canidae family is divided into two tribes: the Canini (dogs, wolves and jackals) and the Vulpini (foxes).
119	(Fin Fish)	(Under construction)
120	Hippopotamidae (Hippopotamus)	
121	Rhinocerotidae (Rhinoceros)	
122	Tapiridae (Tapir)	
123	Elephantidae (Elephant)	
124	Cloning Tissue	

APHIS Article Category – AP200 (Related Animal Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
201	Animal Carriers	
202	*** APHIS Future use ***	
203	Used Meat Covers	Meat covers are burlap or cloth covers previously used to wrap fresh or frozen meat.
204	*** APHIS Future Use ***	
205	Straw, Hay, and Grass, and Canadian Origin Soil	
206	Used Farm Machinery,	
207	Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners	

APHIS Article Category – AP300 (Animal Products and By-Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
301	Meat and poultry: Meat and Meat Products	Meat: The part of the muscle of any avian, cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus. Meat by-product: Any part of the animal capable of use as human food, other than meat. Meat Food Product: Any article capable for use as human food which is made wholly or in part from any meat or other portion of the carcass of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats.
302	Milk and Milk Products	Products derived from milk, including the following: Cultured milk products and their dry derivatives, dry milk products, fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration, miscellaneous products derived from milk that do not logically fit into one of the above divisions, shelf-stable food products containing milk or milk products as the only animal origin ingredient, usually prepackaged for individual use, and shelf-stable milk products heat processed to the extent at which refrigeration is not necessary.
303	Eggs and Egg Products	Eggs for breaking, liquid eggs, egg yolks, egg whites, table eggs.
304	Food containing egg/egg products, and/or milk/milk products	Food containing egg/egg products, and/or milk/milk products: pastries, noodles, sauces, mayonnaise, salad dressing, moon cakes, batters, breadings, and other baked goods such as but not limited to: drink mixes, plain pasta, plain noodles, pancake mixes, and cake/cookie/brownie mixes.

APHIS Article Category – AP300 (Animal Products and By-Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
305	Animal Consumption Products	Articles that are intended to be used as an animal feed or animal feed ingredient. (e.g. pet foods (canned, pouched, or in tins, extruded (pelleted or biscuits), pet chews/treats and toys made with animal origin material, aquaculture/fish food and/or bait (includes chironomid bloodworms and tubifex worms), reptile feed, livestock feeds containing dicalcium phosphate, vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease and/or vitamin A derived porcine gelatin, grass/hay and similar materials intended for feeding animals, bird bells containing gelatin or tallow, and animal origin ingredients intended for use in animal pharmaceuticals/nutriceuticals, and supplements.
306	Pharmaceuticals, Nutriceuticals, and Supplements	Animal-derived components in products such as pharmaceuticals, nutriceuticals, and dietary supplements.
307	Veterinary Biologics	Articles, or other analogous products, imported for any reason that may be used to prevent, treat, diagnose, manage, or cure diseases of animals: vaccines, bacterins, allergens, antibodies, antitoxins, toxoids, immunostimulants, certain cytokines, antigenic, immunizing components of live organisms, and diagnostic test kits.
308	Organisms and Vectors	Cultures or collections of organisms or their derivatives that may initiate or disseminate livestock, poultry, or certain aquaculture diseases including: bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents, and their extracted nucleic acids, as well as vectors (e.g. insects, flies, fly larva, ticks, worms, mosquitoes, mites, and live animals inoculated with animal pathogens) that can effectively serve as the carriers of pathogens. Cultures and specimens of all animals (including laboratory animals and pets) are also considered as "vectors" if infected or likely exposed to animal pathogens.

APHIS Article Category – AP300 (Animal Products and By-Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
309	Animal By-Products for technical use	Reagents/components that contain animal origin materials; blood products (including animal sera); antivenom for non-animal use, vaccines for use in humans containing animal origin material; uninfected cell cultures and their products; culture media containing animal origin materials; recombinant technology containing animal genes (excluding pathogen and toxin genes; uninfected animal DNA and RNA, uninfected samples of animal tissue/feces/fluids and secretions/blood and blood products.
310	Laboratory Mammals	Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purposes, including ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats, transgenic rabbits, transgenic rats, and transgenic/knockout mice
311	Birds Nest	Birds' nest, edible: dried, glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of Southern Asian swifts; used in making soup Birds' nest, inedible: place in which a bird lays eggs and raised it's young; may be made of mud, animal hair, grasses, and straw
312	Casings and Related Product	Animal casings (natural casings), as well as collagen casings (reconstituted casings). Casings are membranous covers used as food containers for processed meat.
313	Cosmetics	Cosmetics may have several animal-origin ingredients; however, if cosmetics are packaged and ready for sale, they are unrestricted. Bulk cosmetic formulations containing tallow derivatives as the only animal-origin ingredients are also unrestricted.
314	Gelatin	Gelatin is a colorless or slightly yellow, transparent, crystalline protein formed by either acid or alkaline extraction of fresh livestock skins, slaughterhouse bones, waste skins from tanneries, or marine organisms (fish). Gelatin may be classified as either edible or inedible; edible gelatin is used in foods, drugs (includes empty gel-caps), and photographic film. Gelatin not meeting the requirements for edible gelatin is referred to as nonedible, inedible, or technical gelatin.

APHIS Article Category – AP300 (Animal Products and By-Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
315	Hides and Related By Product	Products such as bristles (swine), capes (With or without feathers), feathers [only], animal hair, animal hides, rawhides, skins, and wool (of sheep)
316	Trophies	Trophy: entire carcass or parts of dead animals imported for the purpose of taxidermy mounting or preserving. For ruminants and swine, trophies may include hides, skins, horns, hoofs, tusks, and other bony tissues. Bird trophies may consist of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or only the skin and feathers with head and feet attached
317	Insects	Insects including arthropods, parasites (screwworms, intestinal worms, liver flukes), biting insects (mosquitoes, horse flies, gnates, midges, ticks), and earthworms.
318	Manure and Fertilizers	
399	Other Animal Products and by-products	Other Animal Products and by-products not listed in other categories.

APHIS Article Category – AP400 (Propagative Material)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
401	Bulbs and Underground Portions of Dormant Perennials	A rounded underground storage organ present in some plants, notably those of the lily family, consisting of a short stem surrounded by fleshy scale leaves or leaf bases and lying dormant over winter.
402	Plants for Planting or Propagation	A plant intended for planting or propagation, including but not limited to, trees, shrubs, vines perennials, biennials, grafts, cuttings and buds that may be sold for propagation whether cultivated or wild and all viable parts of these plants
403	Seeds for Planting (For Sowing)	(1) : the grains or ripened ovules of plants used for sowing (2) : the fertilized ripened ovule of a flowering plant containing an embryo and capable normally of germination to produce a new plant; broadly : a propagative plant structure (as a spore or small dry fruit)

APHIS Article Category – AP500 (Seeds Not for Planting)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
501	Seeds Not For Planting	Imported for purposes other than planting or growing
502	Seeds for Protecting	For protecting plants that are threatened with extinction due to trade in those plants or their derivatives.

APHIS Article Category – AP600 (Fruits and Vegetables)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
601	Above Ground Parts	All parts of a plant growing above ground
602	All Plant Parts	All above and below ground plant parts.
603	Arils (False Fruit)	The fleshy and usually brightly colored cover of some seeds that develops from the ovule stalk and partially or entirely envelopes the seed. Fruits that have edible arils include genip, jackfruit, longan, lychee, mangosteen, passion fruit, pomegranate, and tamarind.
604	Bean	Any of several plants of the genus Phaseolus or related plants (e.g. Vigna unguiculata, V. radiata, and Glycine max) bearing similar pods or seed.
605	Bean Pod	
606	Blossom	A flower or cluster of flowers.
607	Bulbs	A mass of overlapping membranous or fleshy leaves on a short stem base enclosing one or more buds that may develop under suitable conditions into new plants and constituting the resting stage of many plants, such as the onion
608	Calyx	The outer whorl of floral envelopes composed of separate or united sepals.
609	Clove	One of the small bulbs or segments (as in garlic) developed in the axils of the scales of the larger bulb.
610	Corm	Underground stem, such as that of the taro, similar to a bulb but without the scales. A solid swollen part of a stem, usually subterranean, as the so-called "bulb" of Crocus and Gladiolus
611	Ear	Fruit including the leaf, rachis, peduncle, pistillate flowers, and silks in the case of corn

APHIS Article Category – AP600 (Fruits and Vegetables)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
612	Flower	An axis bearing one or more pistils or one or more stamens or both. When only the former, it is a pistillate (female) flower; when only the latter, a staminate (male) flower; when both, a perfect (bisexual or hermaphroditic) flower. When a perfect flower is surrounded by a perianth representing two floral envelopes (the inner envelope the corolla, the outer the calyx), it is a complete flower.
613	Fruit (includes Vegetable)	Ripened ovary of a seed-bearing plant
614	Gall	A large swelling on plant tissues caused by the invasion of parasites, such as fungi or bacteria, following puncture by an insect.
615	Husk	The membranous or green outer envelope of many fruits and seed, as of an ear of corn or a nut.
616	Inflorescence	The mode of arrangement of the flowers on a plant; the flowering part of a plant; the coming into flower of a plant
617	Kernel	The inner, usually edible seed of a nut or fruit stone.
618	Leaf	An above-ground plant organ specialized for photosynthesis
619	Leaf Bud	A bud on the plant from which leaves but not flowers develop
620	Nut	A hard shelled, woody-textured, one-celled fruit that does not split open (e.g. acorn, coconut, or macadamia nut).
621	Pad	The flattened fleshy stem of a cactus, such as certain varieties of prickly pear.
622	Palm Heart	The edible, white, inner portion of the stem and growing bud of palm trees
623	Pea	The edible fruit (pod) or edible seeds of some of the plants in the family Fabaceae.
624	Pod	A structure that contains the seeds or flowers of a plant (e.g. seed pod, flower pod)
625	Rhizome	A horizontal plant stem, growing beneath the surface, and usually covered with dormant buds, as in fresh ginger
626	Root	That portion of the plant axis lacking nodes and leaves and usually found below the ground.
627	Seed	A ripened plant ovule containing an embryo; a propagative part of a plant
628	Shoot	New growth on a plant in the form of a stem or branch, as in bamboo shoot
629	Spear	Immature leaf and stem of asparagus

APHIS Article Category – AP600 (Fruits and Vegetables)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
630	Sprout	The young shoots of plants usually eaten raw.
631	Stalk	A nontechnical term for the more or less elongated support of any organ, as a petiole, peduncle, pedicel, filament, stipe; for example, celery stalk.
632	Stem	The main leaf-bearing and flower-bearing axis of a plant.
633	Tuber	A short, thick, usually but not always subterranean stem or branch bearing buds or "eyes" and serving as a storage organ, as in the potato.
634	Whole Plant	Comprising the below and above ground parts of a plant

APHIS Article Category – AP700 (Miscellaneous and Processed Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
701	Bags, bagging, and covers	Used burlap and cloth
702	Bees, bee equipment, and bee products	Live and dead bees. Articles of equipment include bee boards, bottom boards, excluders, foundation combs, frames, hive tools, hives, nests, nesting material, smokers, etc. Bee Products including bee bread, beeswax, comb, honey, propolis, and royal jelly
703	Brassware	Articles made by hand or by machinery from brass.
704	Broomcorn and broomstraw	Articles crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw. Broomcorn or broomstraw. Brooms made of broomcorn or broomstraw
705	Cones	A conifer (e.g., pine cones). All other seed pods appearing as cones (e.g., banksia seed cones or Brazil nut seed pods)
706	Dried teas, herbal teas, and herbal infusions	Leaves, flowers, bark, fruit or fruit peel, seed, roots or bulbs used as/in dried tea, herbal tea, or herbal infusions
707	Grain screenings and seed screenings	Pelletized and un-pelletized screenings from grains and other agricultural and vegetable seeds.
708	Grains	Grains including corn fodder, silage, stover, ears of corn, millet and pseudo-millet, rice, rice articles, rice straw, rice hulls, milled rice, wheat products, goatgrass products, wheat straw, and milled wheat.

APHIS Article Category – AP700 (Miscellaneous and Processed Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
709	Grasses	Grasses (all genera and species of Poaceae EXCLUDING corn, millets, rice, and wheat) and bamboo, and sugarcane
710	Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw	Various herbage of plants cut and cured for forage.
711	Herbal medicines, extracts, oils, ointments, and powders	Made from Aloe ferox, Aniba roseodora, Aquilaira spp., Bletilla striata, Bulnesia sarmientoi, Cibotium barometz, Cistanche deserticola, Cuscutae (dodder), Citrus (in the form of a biological, medicine, or pharmaceutical), Dendrobium spp., Dioscorea deltoidea, Gastrodia elata, Ginseng (Panax ginseng and Panax quinqefolius), Goldenseal (Hydrastis canadensis), Guaiacum spp., Gyrinops spp., Herbal tea concoctions, Hoodia (Hoodia spp.), Nardostachys grandiflora, Picrorhiza kurrooa, Podophyllum hexandrum, Prunus Africana, Pterocarpus santalinus, Rauvolfia serpentia, Saussurea costus=Saussurea lappa, Taxus walliciana.
712	Herbarium specimens	Specimens permanently filed in a herbarium case in which they receive special care and have limited circulation.
713	Insects, earthworms, pathogens, and snails	Plant pests, snails, insects, and Earthworms (live)
714	Nuts	Nuts that are processed or manufactured articles that are husked or shelled. Nuts (WITHOUT a husk; shelled or unshelled).
715	Packing material	Packing material of organic material, partially organic material, new burlap, egg cartons, egg crates, egg flats, and egg liners.
716	Processed fruit and vegetables	Processed fruit and vegetables that are cooked, dried, fresh cut, frozen, juiced, pureed, concentrated, cooked marmalade, jellied or processed in other ways.
717	Processed or dried plant materials	Processed branches, inflorescences, arrangements, plant parts, decorative branches, and other processed fruit and vegetables.
718	Processed seeds	Articles manufactured from plants or plant products or processed beyond harvesting.
719	Screens (wooden)	Wooden screens
720	Skins (goat, lamb, and sheep)	Skins (goat, lamb, and sheep)
721	Soil, rocks, and garbage	Soil, rocks, and garbage

APHIS Article Category – AP700 (Miscellaneous and Processed Products)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
722	Wood and wood products (articles of the timber and lumber industry)	Handicraft articles derived or made from natural components of wood, twigs as natural toothbrushes, packing material (not associated with live plants), growing media (not associated with live plants), wood pulp and/or other finished, processed, or weathered wood products.

APHIS Article Category – AP800 (Cut Flowers and Greenery)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
801	Cut Flowers	Cut flowers are flowers or flower buds (often with some stem and leaf) that have been cut from the plant bearing it. It is usually removed from the plant for indoor decorative use. Typical uses are in vase displays, wreaths and garlands.
802	Greenery	Greenery that have been cut from the plant bearing it. It is usually removed from the plant for indoor decorative use. Typical uses are in vase displays, wreaths and garlands.
803	Cut Flowers and Greenery Mixed	

APHIS Article Category – AP900 (Select Agents)		
Code	**Name**	**Definition**
901HH	Abrin	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
902AP	African horse sickness virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
903AP	African swine fever virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
904AP	Avian influenza virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
905XX	Bacillus anthracis Pasteur strain	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
906XX	Bacillus anthracis*	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
907HH	Botulinum neurotoxin producing species of Clostridium*	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
908HH	Botulinum neurotoxins*	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
909XX	Brucella abortus	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
910XX	Brucella melitensis	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
911XX	Brucella suis	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
912XX	Burkholderia mallei*	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
913XX	Burkholderia pseudomallei*	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
914HH	Chapare (South American Haemorrhagic Fever virus)	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
915AP	Classical swine fever virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin

APHIS Article Category – AP900 (Select Agents)		
Code	**Name**	**Definition**
916HH	Conotoxins (Short, paralytic alpha conotoxins containing the following amino acid sequence X1CCX2PACGX3X4X5X6CX7)	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
917HH	Coxiella burnetii	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
918HH	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
919HH	Diacetoxyscirpenol	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
920HH	Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
921HH	Ebola virus*	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
922AP	Foot-and-mouth disease virus*	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
923HH	Francisella tularensis*	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
924AP	Goat pox virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
925HH	Guanarito (South American Haemorrhagic Fever virus)	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
926XX	Hendra virus	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
927HH	Junin (South American Haemorrhagic Fever virus)	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
928HH	Kyasanur Forest disease virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
929HH	Lassa fever virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
930HH	Lujo virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
931AP	Lumpy skin disease virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
932HH	Machupo (South American Haemorrhagic Fever virus)	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
933HH	Marburg virus*	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
934HH	Monkeypox virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
935AP	Mycoplasma capricolum	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
936AP	Mycoplasma mycoides	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
937AP	Newcastle disease virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
938XX	Nipah virus	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
939HH	Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
940AP	Peronosclerospora philippinensis	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin (Peronosclerospora sacchari)
941AP	Peste des petits ruminants virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
942AP	Phoma glycinicola	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin (formerly Pyrenochaeta glycines)
943AP	Ralstonia solanacearum	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
944AP	Rathayibacter toxicus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin

APHIS Article Category – AP900 (Select Agents)		
Code	**Name**	**Definition**
945HH	Reconstructed 1918 Influenza virus	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin Reconstructed replication competent forms of The 1918 pandemic influenza virus containing any portion of the coding regions of all eight gene segments.
946HH	Ricin	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
947HH	Rickettsia prowazekii	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
948XX	Rift Valley fever virus	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
949AP	Rinderpest virus*	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
950HH	Sabia (South American Haemorrhagic Fever virus)	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
951HH	SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
952HH	Saxitoxin	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
953AP	Sclerophthora rayssiae	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
954AP	Sheep pox virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
955HH	Staphylococcal enterotoxins A,B,C,D,E subtypes	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
956AP	Swine vesicular disease virus	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
957AP	Synchytrium endobioticum	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
958HH	T-2 toxin	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
959HH	Tetrodotoxin	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
960HH	Tick-borne encephalitis complex (flavi) viruse: Far Eastern subtype	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
961HH	Tick-borne encephalitis complex (flavi) viruse: Siberian subtype	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin
962HH	Variola major virus *	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin (Smallpox virus)
963HH	Variola minor virus*	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin (Alastrim)
964XX	Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus	HHS and APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
965AP	Xanthomonas oryzae	APHIS Select Agent and/or Toxin
966HH	Yersinia pestis*	HHS Select Agent and/or Toxin

APHIS Article Category – AP1000 (Genetically Engineered Organisms)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1001	Arthropods (not insects or mites)	Any invertebrate of the phylum Arthropoda, having a segmented body, jointed limbs, and usually a chitinous shell that undergoes moltings, including the insects, spiders and other arachnids, crustaceans, and myriapods.
1002	Bacteria	Ubiquitous one-celled organisms, spherical, spiral, or rod-shaped and appearing singly or in chains, comprising the Schizomycota, a phylum of the kingdom Monera (in some classification systems the plant class Schizomycetes), various species of which are involved in fermentation, putrefaction, infectious diseases, or nitrogen fixation.
1003	Fungi	Any of a diverse group of eukaryotic single-celled or multinucleate organisms comprising the mushrooms, molds, mildews, smuts, rusts, and yeasts, and classified in the kingdom Fungi or, in some classification systems, in the division Fungi (Thallophyta) of the kingdom Plantae.
1004	Insect	Any animal of the class Insecta, comprising small, air-breathing arthropods having the body divided into three parts (head, thorax, and abdomen), and having three pairs of legs and usually two pairs of wings.
1005	Invertebrate animal (not insects or mites)	An animal that has no backbone or spinal column and therefore does not belong to the subphylum Vertebrata of the phylum Chordata. Most animals are invertebrates. Corals, insects, worms, jellyfish, starfish, and snails are invertebrates.
1006	Mite	Any of numerous small to microscopic arachnids of the subclass Acari, including species that are parasitic on animals and plants or that feed on decaying matter and stored foods.
1007	Mycoplasma	Any of a group of small typically parasitic bacteria that lack cell walls and sometimes cause diseases
1008	Mycoplasma-like organism	Eubacteria such as mycoplasmas and spiroplasmas.

APHIS Article Category – AP1000 (Genetically Engineered Organisms)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1009	Plant	Any member of the kingdom Plantae, comprising multicellular organisms that typically produce their own food from inorganic matter by the process of photosynthesis and that have more or less rigid cell walls containing cellulose, including vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, and hornworts: some classification schemes may include fungi, algae, bacteria, blue-green algae, and certain single-celled eukaryotes that have plantlike qualities, as rigid cell walls or photosynthesis.
1010	Vertebrate animal	Belonging or pertaining to the Vertebrata (or Craniata), a subphylum of chordate animals, comprising those having a brain enclosed in a skull or cranium and a segmented spinal column; a major taxonomic group that includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.
1011	Viroid	An infectious entity affecting plants, smaller than a virus and consisting only of nucleic acid without a protein coat.
1012	Virus	An infective agent that typically consists of a nucleic acid molecule in a protein coat, is too small to be seen by light microscopy, and is able to multiply only within the living cells of a host

ATF - U.S. Munitions list (USML) – AT1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ABB	Ablative Material	
ABL	Ammo Bltg & Lnkg Mac	
ADD	Ammo DD	
AM	Ammo MFG Machines	
AMP	Ammo Components	
AMX	Ammo Accessories	
AOW	Any other weapon	
AP	Armor Piercing Ammo	
API	Armor Piercing Incendiary	
AR	Aircraft	

ATF - U.S. Munitions list (USML) – AT1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ARP	Artillery Projectors	
ARPP	Artillery Projector Parts	
AV	Amphibious Vehicles	
BAC	Barreled Actions	
BBL	Barrels	
BMB	Bomb	
BMP	Bomb Parts	
C	Combination Gun	
CH	Chemicals	
DDE	Dest Device Explos	
DDF	Dest Device Firearm	
DET	Detection Devices	
DETP	Detection Device Parts	
ESP	Smokeless Powder	
EXP	Explosives	
EXX	Demo Blcks Blst Caps	
FG	Flare Gun	
FP	Firearm Parts	
FT	Flamethrower	
FWK	Fireworks	
GM	Gas Masks	
GMP	Gas Mask Parts	
GRN	Grenede	
GRP	Grenede Parts	
HTZ	Howitzer	
IN	Inert Ammo	
INC	Incendiary Ammo	
LAU	Launcher	
LAUP	Launcher Parts	
MAG	Magazine	
MG	Machine Gun	
MIN	Mine	
MINP	Mine Parts	
MIS	Missile	
MISP	Missile Parts	
MTR	Mortar	
MTRP	Mortar Parts	
MV	Military Vehicles	
MVP	Military Vehicle Parts	

ATF - U.S. Munitions list (USML) – AT1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
NSA	Non-Sporting Ammo	
NSP	Non-Sporting Ammo Components	
NV	Naval Vessels	
NVP	Naval Vessel Parts	
NW	Nuclear Weapons	
NWD	Nuclear Weapon Design Equipment	
OCEP	Oceanographic Eq Pts	
PI	Pistols	
RE	Revolvers	
REC	Receivers/Frames	
RI	Rifles	
ROC	Rocket	
ROCP	Rocket Parts	
SBR	Short Barrel Rifle	
SBS	Short Barrel Shotgun	
SG	Shotguns	
SI	Silencer	
SUB	Submersible Vessels	
SUBP	Sub Vessel Parts	
TG	Tear Gas Launcher	
TOX	Toxicology Agents	
TRA	Tracer Ammo	
TRP	Torpedo	
TRPP	Torpedo Parts	
UNK	Unknown	
WHD	Warhead	
WHP	Warhead Components	
X	Sporting Ammo	

CDC – CDC Product Category – CD1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1	Human Materials	blood, tissue, organs, bones
2	Domestic Dog (live)	
3	Domestic Cat (live)	

CDC – CDC Product Category – CD1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
4	Nonhuman Primate (Live)	
5	Live Animals in Order Rodentia	mice, rats, spring hare, porcupine
6	Live Animals in Family Viverridae	civets, gents
7	Live Turtles	
8	Animal Products from regulated/restricted animals	rodents, nonhuman primates, trophies
9	Pure Microbiological Cultures of human pathogens	TB, Ebola
10	Hosts and Vectors of human disease	ticks, fleas

DDTC - U.S. Munitions list (USML) – DD1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1	Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns	
2	Guns and Armament	
3	Ammunition/Ordinance	
4	Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs, and Mines	
5	Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents, and Their Constituents	
6	Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment	
7	Tanks and Military Vehicles	
8	Aircraft and Associated Equipment	
9	Military Training Equipment and Training	
10	Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters	
11	Military Electronics	
12	Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment	
13	Auxiliary Military Equipment	
14	Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents, and Associated Equipment	
15	Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment	
16	Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items	
17	Classified Articles, Technical Data and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated	
18	Directed Energy Weapons	
19	(reserved)	
20	Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment	
21	Miscellaneous Articles	

FSIS – Product Species Name – FS1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1	Meat: Beef	
2	Meat: Veal	
3	Meat: Goat	
4	Meat: Lamb	
5	Meat: Mutton	
6	Meat: Pork	
7	Meat: Horse	
8	Meat: Equine other than horse	
9	Poultry: Chicken	
10	Poultry: Turkey	
11	Poultry: Duck	
12	Poultry: Goose	
13	Poultry: Guinea	
14	Poultry: Squab	
15	Poultry: Emu	
16	Poultry: Ostrich	
17	Poultry: Rhea	
18	Eggs: Chicken	
19	Eggs: Turkey	
20	Eggs: Duck	
21	Eggs: Goose	
22	Eggs: Guinea	
23	Egg Products: Chicken	
24	Egg Products: Turkey	
25	Egg Products: Duck	
26	Egg Products: Goose	
27	Egg Products: Guinea	

NHTSA - Category Code - MVSTYP		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
MVS1	Passenger cars	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a low-speed vehicle, multipurpose passenger vehicle, motorcycle, or trailer, designed for carrying 10 persons or less.

MVS2	Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPVs)	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a low-speed vehicle or trailer, designed to carry 10 persons or less which is constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation.
MVS3	Trucks	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a trailer, designed primarily for the transportation of property or special purpose equipment.
MVS4	Buses	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a trailer, designed for carrying more than 10 persons.
MVS5	Motorcycles	A motor vehicle with motive power having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.
MVS6	Motor Driven Cycles	A motorcycle with a motor that produces 5 brake horsepower or less.
MVS7	Trailers	A motor vehicle with or without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by another motor vehicle.
MVS8	Pole Trailers	A motor vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another motor vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable generally of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.
MVS9	Low-speed vehicles	A motor vehicle, that is 4-wheeled, whose speed attainable in 1 mile (1.6 km) is more than 20 miles per hour (32 kilometers per hour) and not more than 25 miles per hour (40 kilometers per hour) on a paved level surface, and whose GVWR is less than 3,000 pounds (1,361 kilograms).

NHTSA - Category Code - REITYP		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
REI1	Tires	The rubber part of a motor vehicle's wheel that contacts the ground.
REI2	Rims	A metal support for a tire or a tire and tube assembly upon which the tire beads are seated. Also known as a wheel.
REI3	Brake Hoses	A flexible conduit other than a vacuum tubing connector, manufactured for use in a brake system to transmit or contain the fluid pressure

		or vacuum used to apply force to a vehicle's brakes.
REI4	Brake Fluid	A liquid designed for use in a motor vehicle hydraulic brake system.
REI5	Seat Belt Assembly	Any strap, webbing, or similar device designed to secure a person in a motor vehicle in order to mitigate the results of any accident, including all necessary buckles and other fasteners, and all hardware for installing such seat belt assembly in a motor vehicle.
REI6	Lamps, Reflective Devices, and Associated Equipment	Lamps are devices for giving off light without being consumed. Reflective devices receive light and reflect it back.
REI7	Glazing (Automotive Glass and Plastics)	Glass or glass-plastic laminated material manufactured for use in a motor vehicle.
REI8	Motorcycle Helmets	A helmet designed for use by a motorcyclist to reduce death or injury resulting from head impacts.
REI9	Child Restraint Systems (Child Safety Seats)	Any device other than Type 1 or Type 2 seat belts designed for use in a motor vehicle or aircraft to restrain, seat, or position children who weigh 30 kilograms or less.
REI10	Platform Lift Systems For The Mobility Impaired	A level change device, excluding a ramp, used to assist persons with limited mobility in entering or leaving a vehicle.
REI11	Rear Impact Guards for Trailers	A device installed on or near the rear of a vehicle (typically trailers and semitrailers) so that when the vehicle is struck from the rear, the device limits the distance that the striking vehicle's front end slides under the rear end of the impacted vehicle.
REI12	Triangular Reflective Warning Devices	Devices, without self-contained energy sources that are designed to be carried in motor vehicles and used to warn approaching traffic of the presence of a stopped vehicle, except for devices designed to be permanently affixed to the vehicle.
REI13	Compressed Natural Gas Containers (only those CNG containers intended for use in a motor vehicle's fuel system)	Containers that are used to hold motor vehicle fuel (mainly methane) that can be stored under pressure as compressed natural gas or "CNG."

NHTSA - Category Code - TPETYP		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
TPE1	Engine	A device intended for use in a motor vehicle for changing fuel energy to mechanical energy.

TPE2	Transmission	A device intended for use in a motor vehicle that uses gearing or torque conversion to effect a change in the ratio between engine revolutions per minute and driving wheel revolutions per minute.
TPE3	Right front fender	A covering over a motor vehicle's right front wheels to prevent road debris from splattering.
TPE4	Left front fender	A covering over a motor vehicle's left front wheels to prevent road debris from splattering.
TPE5	Hood	The hinged part of a motor vehicle body that covers the top of the engine compartment of front engine motor vehicles.
TPE6	Right front door	The right front hinged side panel of a motor vehicle that permits an occupant to enter or leave the passenger compartment.
TPE7	Left front door	The left front hinged side panel of a motor vehicle that permits an occupant to enter or leave the passenger compartment.
TPE8	Right rear door	The right rear hinged side panel of a motor vehicle that permits an occupant to enter or leave the passenger compartment.
TPE9	Left rear door	The left rear hinged side panel of a motor vehicle that permits an occupant to enter or leave the passenger compartment.
TPE10	Sliding or cargo door(s)	The sliding or hinged door of a motor vehicle that covers the area used for carrying cargo or other property.
TPE11	Front bumper	A guard that protects the front of a motor vehicle from impacts.
TPE12	Rear bumper	A guard that protects the rear of a motor vehicle from impacts.
TPE13	Right rear quarter panel (passenger cars)	The right rear section of a motor vehicle's body shell that incorporates the rear fender and usually also the C-pillar.
TPE14	Left rear quarter panel (passenger cars)	The left rear section of a motor vehicle's body shell that incorporates the rear fender and usually also the C-pillar.
TPE15	Right-side assembly (MPVs)	The portion of an MPV that occupies the right-side section from the A-pillar rearwards.
TPE16	Left-side assembly (MPVs)	The portion of an MPV that occupies the left-side section from the A-pillar rearwards.
TPE17	Pickup box and/or cargo box (LDTs)	The rear part of a motor vehicle such as a pick-up truck or light duty truck that is separate from the passenger cab and is intended to carry property.
TPE18	Rear door(s) (both doors in case of double doors), deck lid, tailgate, or hatchback	The rear, hinged panel of a motor vehicle that covers the rear most portion of the vehicle.

NHTSA - Category Code - OEITYP		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
OEI1	Other motor vehicle equipment not subject to Federal motor vehicle safety or theft prevention standards.	Motor vehicle equipment item that is not identified above.

NHTSA - Category Code - OFFTYP		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
OFF1	Off-road vehicle or equipment	The vehicle was not manufactured primarily for use on the public roads and thus is not a motor vehicle subject to the Federal motor vehicle safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards or the equipment item is not a system, part, or component of a motor vehicle and thus is not an item of motor vehicle equipment subject to the Federal motor vehicle safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards.

NMFS – Product Category Code – NM1		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
NDR	Dressed	
NFL	Fillet	
NGG	Gilled and gutted	
NOT	Other	
NRD	Round	
NST	Steak	
NRS	Radiation sterilized	
YFT	Yellow fin tuna	Contains Yellow fin tuna

PG10 – Commodity Qualifier Codes

Qualifiers – Live Animal (AP 100 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A10	Age	
A11	Breed / Variety	
A12	Color	
A13	Gender	
A14	Fertilized, Pregnant, Gestating	(Characteristic = Y/N)
A15	Gestational Age (if Pregnant)	Refers to the embryonic or fetal age plus two weeks.
A16	Protected Species	(Characteristic = Y/N)

Qualifiers – Related Animal Products (AP 200 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A20	Condition	
A21	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	

Qualifiers – Animal Products and By-Products (AP 300 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A30	Condition	
A31	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	
A32	Products / Components	The species or type of animal from which Individual Products or Components of products were derived from. (E.g. meat derived (aka taken, or cut) from beef cow. Pet food derived (aka taken or cut) from beef cow, chicken, and pork)

Qualifiers – Propagative Material (AP 400 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A40	Life Stage	
A41	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	
A42	Endangered Species Status	

Qualifiers – Seeds Not for Planting (AP 500 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A51	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	

Qualifiers – Fruits and Vegetables (AP 600 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A61	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	

Qualifiers – Miscellaneous and Processed Products (AP 700 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A70	Condition	
A71	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	

Qualifiers – Cut Flowers and Greenery (AP 800 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A80	Types of Cut Flower and Greenery	
A81	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	

Qualifiers – Select Agents (AP 900 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A90	Type	Either select agent or toxin
A91	Physical state, form, arrangement, or mode	

Qualifiers – Genetically Engineered Organisms (AP 1000 series)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A100	Intergeneric (Yes/No)	Is the organism produced from material from different genera?
A101	Type	Is the organism a donor, recipient, or a vector / vector agent
A102	Life Stage	

Commodity - Animal		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
F	Animals born in captivity	Animals born in captivity (from parents that mated in the wild) or animals that do not qualify as captive-bred under CITES.
D	Animals bred in captivity	CITES Appendix I animals commercially bred or propagated in CITES registered facilities.
C	Animals bred in captivity, parts and derivatives	Animals bred in captivity from parents that mated in captivity
I	Confiscated or seized specimens	Specimens that were seized or confiscated by government officials
R	Ranched	Specimens originating from a ranching operation
W	Wild	Specimens taken from the wild

Commodity – Geographic Area of Product		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
G01	Geographic isolate	A geographically defined area in which a markedly elevated incidence of a disease has been observed

Commodity – Product		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
C01	Infectious to Humans	
C02	Rendered Non-infectious to Humans	
C03	Not known to be infectious to Humans	
PC8	Blend	A mixture or kind produced by mix smoothly and inseparably together.
PCC	Caliber	Caliber, Gauge or Size

Commodity – Product		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PC1	Catch date	Date the aquatic animal was taken from the wild.
PC5	Color	The quality of an object or substance with respect to light reflected by the object, usually determined visually by measurement of hue, saturation, and brightness of the reflected light
PC4	Date of original manufacture	The date when a product was first mechanically produced.
PC0	DDTC significant military equipment	Articles warrant special cross-border controls because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability.
PC2	Grade	A classification or standard of food based on quality, size, etc.
P-2	Pre-Convention	CITES specimen that was acquired (removed from the wild or born or propagated in a controlled environment) before the date the provisions of the CITES Convention first applied to the species
PC7	Preliminary assessment information rule	Information has been collected from the manufacturer to identify, assess, and manage human health and environmental risks from chemical substances, mixtures, or categories.
PC3	Quality	Character with respect to fineness, or grade of excellence.
PC6	Recycled material	
U-6	Source unknown (must be justified)	The source of the specimen cannot be determined to be wild, captive-born, captive-bred, ranched, pre-convention or confiscated
PCS	Size	Marketing commodity size description (extra-large, large, etc.)
PC9	Style	A kind, sort, or type that distinguished one commodity from another commodity with similar characteristics.
PCT	Ammunition	Type of Ammunition
PCW	Weapons	Type of Firearms
PMY	Product Model Year	Code or number that is used to describe the year that an item is marketed under.
PMD	Product manufacture date	The date when a product was mechanically produced.
T20	Case/Bottled Goods for alcohol products	Packaged for retail sale
T21	Bulk shipments for alcohol products	Not packaged for retail sale
FRE	Fresh	
FRZ	Frozen	
RPNI	Raw Product – Non-intact	
RPI	Raw Product – Intact	

Commodity – Product		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
TPCS	Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile	
NHTS	Not Heat Treated –Shelf Stable	
HTSS	Heat Treated – Shelf Stable	
FCNS	Fully Cooked – Not Shelf Stable	
NFC	Heat Treated but Not Fully Cooked – Not Shelf Stable	
PWSI	Products with Secondary Inhibitors – Not Shelf Stable.	
EEP	Eggs/Egg Products	

Commodity - Vehicle or Engine		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
V02	Body type – Passenger/Van/SUV (1 ton and under)	The style of a vehicle.
V00	Body type – Truck/Van/SUV/Bus (Over 1 ton)	The style of a vehicle
V04	DDTC significant military equipment	Articles warrant special cross-border controls because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability.
V01	Drive side	The side on which the steering mechanism is located in a vehicle.
V03	Engine power rating	An engine's power unit rating expressed as either kilowatt or horsepower.
V05	Manufacture date of the vehicle or engine	The date when the vehicle or engine was mechanically produced.
V06	Model Year of the vehicle or engine	A number that is used to describe the year that the vehicle/engine model is marketed under.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Age A10)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
L30D	0-30 Days	
1M6	1 to 6 Months	
1M12	1 to 12 Months	
7M12	7 to 12 Months	
1MO	1 Month	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
2MO	2 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
3MO	3 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
4MO	4 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
5MO	5 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
6MO	6 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
7MO	7 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
8MO	8 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
9MO	9 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
10MO	10 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
11MO	11 Months	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
1Y20	1 to 20 years	
1YR	1 Year	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
2YR	2 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
3YR	3 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
4YR	4 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
5YR	5 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
6YR	6 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
7YR	7 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
8YR	8 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
9YR	9 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
10YR	10 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
11YR	11 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
12YR	12 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
13YR	13 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
14YR	14 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
15YR	15 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
16YR	16 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
17YR	17 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
18YR	18 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
19YR	19 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment
20YR	20 Years	Actual or maximum age of animals within the shipment

G20Y	Greater than 20 Years	

Birds (not listed in poultry)

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
AVOT	Other Aves (Aves)	
AVCO	Columbiform species (Aves)	Includes pigeons and doves
AVPS	Psittacine species (Aves)	Includes parrots, cockatoos, and New Zealand Parrots
AVOR	Other Ratite (Aves)	
AVCA	Casowaries (Ratite - Aves)	
AVEM	Emus (Ratite - Aves)	
AVKI	Kiwis (Ratite - Aves)	
AVOS	Ostriches (Ratite - Aves)	
AVRH	Rheas (Ratite - Aves)	

Buffalo/Bison

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
BBOT	Other Breed (Buffalo)	
BBAB	American Bison (Buffalo)	The bovine family (taurids and bisonids) diverged from the common ancestral line with water buffalo and African buffalo about 5 to 10 million years ago.[17] Thereafter, the family lineage of bison and taurine cattle does not appear to be a straight forward "tree" structure as is often depicted in much evolution, because there is evidence of interbreeding and crossbreeding between different species and members within this family, even many millions of years after their ancestors separated into different species. This cross breeding was not sufficient to conflate the different species back together, but it has resulted in unexpected relationships between many members of this group, such as Yak being related to American bison, when such relationships would otherwise not be apparent.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		This includes both subspecies: plains bison (Bison bison bison) and woods bison (Bison bison athabascae)
BBAN	Anatolian (Buffalo)	The Anatolian buffalo is found in northwestern Turkey. They are a dairy and draft breed which is usually dark gray to black. They often have white markings on the head and tail. The Anatolian buffalo has sickle or crescent shaped horns.
BBAU	Australian (Buffalo)	Buffalo were introduced into Australia from the eastern Indonesian islands in the early 1800's There are now 30,000 domesticated buffalo in tuberculosis and brucellosis free areas in Australia's Northern Territory. Feral buffalo number over 80,000.
BBEG	Egyptian (Buffalo)	The Egyptian buffalo is kept as a draft animal and for milk production. They are grey-black with short curved horns. The varieties include Baladi (lower Egypt) and Saidi in upper Egypt.
BBEB	European Bison (Buffalo)	The European bison (Bison bonasus), also known as wisent (/ˈviːzənt/ or /ˈwiːzənt/) or the European wood bison, is a Eurasian species of bison. It is one of two existing species of bison, alongside the American bison. European bison were hunted to extinction in the wild, with the last wild animals being shot in the Białowieża Forest (on the Poland-Belarus border) in 1919 and in the northwestern Caucasus in 1927. They have since been reintroduced from captivity into several countries in Europe, all descendants of the Białowieża or lowland European bison.
BBKU	Kundi (Buffalo)	Kundi breed is of the milk type. It is found in Dadu, Hyderabad, Karachi, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sanghar and Thatta districts in Sind Province. The color is solid black. The average weight at maturity for the male is 600 kg and 375 kg for the female.
BBMA	Malaysian (Buffalo)	The Malaysian buffalo is a swamp type buffalo found in western Malaysia. Used primarily as a draft animal, they are usually dark grey and occasionally white. They have crescent horns. They originated from and are similar to Bubalus arnee.
BBMU	Murrah (Buffalo)	Murrah breed of buffalo, the pride of Haryana, is a milk type animal. The home tract of Murrah buffalo is Rohtak, Jind and Hisar districts of Haryana (India). It is also found in Nabha and

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Patiala districts of Punjab (India) and around Delhi.
BBNI	Nili-Ravi (Buffalo)	The Nili-Ravi buffalo is a milk type of buffalo breed. They are found mainly in Lahore, Sheikhupura, Faisalabad, Sahiwal, Multan and Bahawal Nagar districts in Punjab Province. Their color is black and their average weight at maturity is 800 kg for the male and 525 kg for the female.
BBPH	Pandharpuri (Buffalo)	The name Pandharpuri is from the town Pandharpur in Solapur district which is the home range of these buffalo. They are found in Solapur, Kolhapur and Sangli districts of Maharashtra state of India.

Camel

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CMOT	Other Breed (Camel)	
CMAB	Alxa Bactrian (Camels)	The camels of China are all of the bi-humped, Bactrian type. Camels are mainly distributed in the high plains, deserts and semi-deserts of the north and northwest China. The Bactrian camel is a multi-purpose animal, mainly used for working and producing wool, meat and milk.
CMKB	Kalmyk Bactrian (Camels)	The Kalmyk breed is considered an improved one. They are large animals with well-developed skeleton, musculature and hair cover and have a great capacity for carrying loads and for work.
CMSB	Sonid Bactrian (Camels)	The camels of China are all of the bi-humped, Bactrian type. Camels are mainly distributed in the high plains, deserts and semi-deserts of the north and northwest China.
CMAD	Afar Dromedary (Camels)	These animals are examples of the Afar breed of Dromedary camels. The breed is commonly found throughout Somalia.
CMVD	Arvana Dromedary (Camels)	These animals are examples of the Arvana breed of dromedary camels. This breed was developed in Turkmenistan thousands of years ago. For the nomadic Turkoman population living in the Kara-Kum desert the Arvana has

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		been the only animal supplying milk, meat, wool and transportation for almost a millennia.
CMSD	Somali Dromedary (Camels)	These animals are examples of the Somali breed of Dromedary camels. The breed is commonly found throughout Somalia. The adult males average 650kg and the females 575kg. The average lactation yield is 1650 kg.

Cattle

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAAA	Aulie-Ata (Cattle)	The creation of this breed started in 1885 in the Aulie-Ata district of Kirgizia. The local Kazakh cattle were crossed with the Dutch Black Pied breed and the crosses were bred inter se. The crossbreds gradually spread to other regions of Kirgizia and Kazakhstan and to some areas of Uzbekistan.
CAAB	Anatolian Black (Cattle)	Anatolia, the Asia Minor portion of Turkey, has supported short horned cattle since the Hittite period over 4000 years ago. Today the Anatolian Black is Turkey's most popular breed. It is hardy, disease resistant and tolerant of poor care, meager diet and adverse climate conditions.
CAAC	Argentine Criollo (Cattle)	The Argentine Criollo is one of the Criollo type cattle found in the Americas and include the Texas Longhorn among others. The origin of Criollo cattle goes back to the first bovines brought by Columbus in his travels to America in 1493. These cattle were selected in Andalusia and they spread in the New World with the colonization expeditions.
CAAD	Australian Braford (Cattle)	The Australian Braford breed was developed in Queensland in the period between 1946 and 1952. It is now a stabilized breed with approximately 50 percent Hereford and 50 percent Brahman genetic background.
CAAE	Ankole (Cattle)	The Ankole cattle are distributed from Lake Mobutu to Lake Tanganyika in eastern Africa. The original animals were thought to have been brought to northern Uganda by Hamitic tribes sometime between the 13th and 15th centuries.
CAAF	Afrikaner (Cattle)	Originated in South Africa and are hardy, used in the tropics, with fertility, docility and greater weight gain potential.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAAG	Andalusian Grey (Cattle)	The Andalusian Grey is a rare strain of the Andalusian Black with blue roan coloration. The breed is found in the mountains of North Córdoba and North Huelva in Spain. The Spanish government has sponsored a herd of these cattle in Badajoz in an attempt to prevent their extinction.
CAAH	Australian Friesian Sahiwal (Cattle)	This breed is being developed in Australia by the Queensland Government for use in the tropical areas. The breed was evolved using the Sahiwal, a dairy strain of Zebu from Pakistan, and the Australian Holstein-Friesian.
CAAI	Australian Lowline (Cattle)	Lowline cattle were developed as a part of a major research project initiated at Trangie Agricultural Research Centre in 1974 to investigate the implications of selection for growth rate.
CAAJ	Alentejana (Cattle)	This breed is found in the region of Alentejo, Portugal. Used for meat production and as a draft animal, it is similar to the Retinta breed found in Spain. The Alentejana is golden red with long horns. The Mertolenga and the Southern Crioulo from Brazil originated from this breed.
CAAK	Andalusian Black (Cattle)	This breed is similar to the Black Iberian cattle. The Andalusian Black is found in western Andalucía in Spain. They are typically black or black-brown in coloration.
CAAL	Albères (Cattle)	Also known by: Massanaise (French) This is a semi-feral breed found in the Albères Mountains and eastern Pyrenees of France and Spain. It is black, blond or brown in coloration and the breed is rare.
CAAM	American (Cattle)	The American breeds of cattle were developed by Art Jones on his ranch near Portales, New Mexico. The breed now known as the American breed has the following breed composition: 1/2 Brahman, 1/8 Bison, 1/4 Charolais, 1/16 Hereford, 1/16 Shorthorn.
CAAN	Black Angus (Cattle)	Originated in northeastern Scotland and is also called Aberdeen Angus. This breed is the most popular breed in the U.S.
CAAO	Allmogekor (Cattle)	These cattle were very important for agriculture Sweden in the past. It is as important to

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		preserve old living domestic livestock, as it is to preserve old objects and buildings.
CAAQ	American White Park (Cattle)	The American White Park is a large white breed with black or red points (ears, nose and eyes). Cows average 1000 pounds and bulls between 1700-1800 pounds. The cattle are predominately polled with 3 to 5% horned. They are docile and the cow's milk well.
CAAS	Asturian Mountain (Cattle)	Asturian Mountain is a local Spanish beef breed of enormous foraging capacity and good maternal ability. It is reared in extensive conditions in the East of the "Principado de Asturias", in the north of Spain, mainly in the mountain range of the "Picos de Europa" within the National Park of Covadonga.
CAAT	Amrit Mahal (Cattle)	Amrit Mahal literally means the department of milk. Originally the rulers of Mysore State had started an establishment of cattle collected from the prevalent types of cattle within the area for the supply of milk and milk products to the palace.
CAAU	Aubrac (Cattle)	The Aubrac are found in Aveyron-Lozère, France. Their development started during the 1600's at the Benedictine Abbey of Aubrac in the south of France, where the controlled breeding was practiced until the Abbey was destroyed during the French Revolution. Selective breeding was promoted between 1840 and 1880, with Brown Swiss blood used to improve the breed.
CAAV	Asturian Valley (Cattle)	The Asturian Valley is a local Spanish beef breed of enormous foraging ability and good maternal qualities reared in extensive conditions in the southwest of the "Principado de Asturias" in the North of Spain.
CAAW	Ankole-Watusi v	Ankole-Watusi cattle are the show-stoppers of the bovine kingdom. Medium-sized animals, with long, large-diameter horns, they attract attention wherever they appear. These regal animals can easily trace their ancestry back more than 6,000 years and have often been referred to as "cattle of kings."
CAAX	Amerifax (Cattle)	The Amerifax originated in the United States. They are a mixture of 5/8 Angus and 3/8 Beef Friesian. They can be either red or black and are polled (hornless). The breed society was formed in 1977.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAAY	Ayrshire (Cattle)	The Ayrshire breed originated in the County of Ayr in Scotland, prior to 1800. The county is divided into the three districts of Cunningham, in the more northern part, Kyle, which lies in the center, and Carrick, which forms the southern part of the county.
CAAZ	Australian Milking Zebu (Cattle)	This began in the mid-1950's with the introduction of Pakistani Sahiwal and Red Sindhi dairy cattle, which were mated initially to high-producing Jersey cattle. Later, some infusion of Illawarra, Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian bloodlines occurred.
CAB	Blacksided Trondheim and Norland (Cattle)	
CABA	Belarus Red (Cattle)	
CABB	Belgian Blue (Cattle)	
CABC	Bachaur (Cattle)	The Bachaur appears to belong to the group of shorthorned white or light-gray cattle. The breed has very close similarity to the Hariana breed. Some think it may be a deteriorated strain of the Hariana.
CABD	Bazadais (Cattle)	The Bazadais is found in the region surrounding Gironde-Landes in France. The exact origins of this breed are unknown but it has been found in this region for centuries. The popularity of the breed began to increase in the late 1800's and steadily increased in numbers until World War II. The Bazadais has been gradually changed from a sturdy work animal into a reputable beef breed.
CABE	Beefalo (Cattle)	Beefalo is a species cross between Bison (buffalo) and domestic cattle of any breed. The purpose of the species cross was to blend the outstanding qualities of the Bison with outstanding qualities of the bovine breeds of the world.
CABF	Braford (Cattle)	Brafords are known for superior maternal ability. Early puberty, fertility, calving ease, optimum milk production, maternal aptitude and productive longevity have earned Brafords this distinguished reputation. Braford cattle are approximately 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Hereford.
CABG	Belted Galloway (Cattle)	Originated in Scotland and are a high quality marbled beef. Produce a high quality beef product on grass alone.
CABH	Brahmousin (Cattle)	The Brahmousin breed blends the best of Limousin and Brahman characteristics.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Purebred Brahmousin are classified as five-eight (5/8) Limousine and three-eighths (3/8) Brahman. This mix has been found to be the most widely accepted and most useful for the majority of the United States.
CABI	Baladi (Cattle)	The Baladi are a draft breed found in Israel, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. They are similar to the Jaulan but are smaller. The Baladi range in color from brown to black or pied. Approximately 30% are polled.
CABJ	Belgian Red (Cattle)	
CABK	Barka (Cattle)	The Barka come from the area of western Eritrea in Ethiopia and belong to the North Sudan Zebu group. They are one of the four major breeds found in Ethiopia.
CABL	Belmont Adaptaur (Cattle)	
CABM	Beefmaker (Cattle)	After eight generations the Beefmaker has been stabilized at 75 percent Hereford and 25 percent Simmental content. It has established a national reputation for high conversion efficiency levels, high carcass yields and low maintenance costs.
CABN	Brangus (Cattle)	The Brangus breed was developed to utilize the superior traits of Angus and Brahman cattle. Their genetics are stabilized at 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Angus.
CABO	Bonsmara (Cattle)	The Bonsmara has been scientifically bred and strictly selected for economical production in the extensive cattle grazing regions of South Africa. The Bonsmara has become so popular that it has grown to be numerically the strongest beef breed in South Africa in less than 25 years.
CABP	Belmont Red (Cattle)	
CABQ	Blonde d 'Aquitaine (Cattle)	Originated in France.
CABR	Brahman (Cattle)	Originated in India and are named for the sacred cow of Hinduism. Docile and intelligent.
CABS	Brown Swiss (Cattle)	Originated in the Alps of Switzerland and are resistant to the heat, cold and many other common cattle problems. They are hardy and capable of subsisting with little care or feed. Extremely docile temperament.
CABT	Bengali (Cattle)	
CABU	Berrendas (Cattle)	
CABV	Bhagnari (Cattle)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CABW	British White (Cattle)	Originated in Britain and are suitable for conservation grazing.
CABX	Beefmaster (Cattle)	Beefmaster cattle have been developed by the Lasater Ranch then headquartered in Texas. The breeding program leading to their establishment was started by Ed C. Lasater in 1908, when he purchased Brahman bulls to use on his commercial herd of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle.
CABY	Baltata Romaneasca (Cattle)	Since 1860, the Baltata Romaneasca, also known as Romanian Spotted Cattle, breed has been formed as the result of a long crossing between the Grey Romanian Cattle native breed cows with Simmental bulls imported from Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Czech Republic and Slovakia. The historical provinces that offered the best breeding conditions were: Banat, Transylvania and Bucovina. Nowadays the Romanian Spotted Cattle is the most numerous breed in Romania.
CABZ	Barzona (Cattle)	The development of the Barzona began in 1942 when F.N. Bard and his wife, at their ranch in the intermountain desert area of Yavapai County, Arizona.
CACA	Canadienne (Cattle)	Canadienne cattle were developed in Canada primarily from animals imported from Normandy and Brittany during the 16th and 17th century. This stock was blended on this continent and selected for hardiness and productivity in the New World. The first regular importations of cattle into Canada were in 1608-1610 from Normandy in France.
CACB	Charbray (Cattle)	The Charbray is the results of the blending of two breeds, the Charolais and the Brahman. The Charbray is 5/8 Charolais and 3/8 Brahman.
CACC	Chinese Black-and-White (Cattle)	
CACD	Cholistani (Cattle)	
CACE	Costeño con Cuernos (Cattle)	
CACH	Charolais (Cattle)	Originated in France and are used for meat, milk, and drafting. The animals' large size and sturdy frame gave them the power to work in fields and pull wagons.
CACI	Chianina (Cattle)	Originated in Italy and are dual purposes, originally large draft breed, later selected for beef.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CACM	Canchim (Cattle)	Zebu cattle (Bos Indicus), introduced to Brazil in the last century, were extensively crossbred with herds of native cattle. The Indian cattle well known for its ability to survive in the tropics, adapted quickly to Brazil, and in a short time populated large areas, considerably improving Brazilian beef cattle breeding.
CACP	Chinampo (Cattle)	Among cattle introduced since 1697 to Baja California, Mexico, some varieties were notable in that once established, they were exposed to the dry environment of the region for many generations, and natural selection produced the creole cattle known locally as Chinampo, a small, rustic animal.
CACR	Corriente (Cattle)	The Corriente can be traced back to the first cattle brought to the new world by the Spanish as early as 1493. These cattle were hardy breeds chosen especially to withstand the ocean crossing and adapt to their new land. They were brought to the West Indies and south Florida, as well as to Central and South America.
CACS	Canary Island (Cattle)	
CADA	Damascus (Cattle)	The Damascus is thought to be of Anatolian origin from the Hittite period. They are considered to be the best dairy breed in the Middle East. Others even consider it the best non-European dairy breed. The average milk yield is 2,000 to 4,500 kg with 4% fat with exceptional individuals having production levels as high as 7,250 kg.
CADB	Dutch Belted (Cattle)	The Dutch Belted breed is, according to records, the only belted breed of cattle tracing back directly to the original belted or "canvassed" cattle which were described in Switzerland and Austria.
CADF	Dutch Friesian (Cattle)	The exact origins of the breed are difficult to determine but it is known that in the 18th century, herds of small black-and-white cattle were brought into northern Holland and Friesland from northern Jutland to replace animals that had fallen victim to disease and flooding. These animals were crossed with the existing Dutch cattle and formed the basis of the Dutch Friesian.
CADJ	Danish Jersey (Cattle)	The Danish Jersey is found in Denmark, especially West Fünen. It is a variety of Jersey

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		developed from imports from Sweden during the late 1800's and from Jersey during the early 1900's.
CADM	Droughtmaster (Cattle)	The Droughtmaster were developed in northern Queensland, Australia's hot tropical north. Initial crossing of Shorthorn and Brahman breeds led to selective breeding of the progeny to arrive finally at a fixed tropical breed containing approximately 50 percent Shorthorn and 50 percent Brahman bloodlines.
CADR	Danish Red (Cattle)	The Danish Red is of the Baltic Red cattle type and originated on the islands off the coast of Denmark. The breed was developed from North Slesvig Red, with Angeln and Ballum, crossed with the local island cattle. During the 1970's Brown Swiss breeding was introduced into the bloodlines.
CADV	Devon (Cattle)	The Devon, sometimes called North Devon, to distinguish it from the South Devon breed, is one of the oldest beef breeds in existence today. In fact some authorities consider the Devon's origin to be prehistoric, the assumption being that the breed descended directly from Bos lonqifrons, the smaller type of aboriginal cattle in Britain.
CADX	Dexter (Cattle)	Originated in Ireland and are Smallest European cattle breed, about half the size of a Hereford. Good for the hobby farmer or grow your own food farmer.
CADJ	Dajal (Cattle)	
CADT	Damietta (Cattle)	
CADG	Dangi (Cattle)	
CADE	Deoni (Cattle)	
CADH	Dhanni (Cattle)	
CADO	Dølafe (Cattle)	
CADU	Dulong (Cattle)	
CAEA	East Anatolian Red (Cattle)	EARC are well suited to the harsh climate, poor pasture and severe conditions that are the characteristics of the hills and uplands of East Anatolia which is 1300-2000 m above sea level with an average winter temperature of -15oC and annual rainfall of 350-400 mm. EARC generally used as a dual purpose breed
CAEL	English Longhorn (Cattle)	The English Longhorn originated in northwest and central England and Ireland. They are used primarily for meat production.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAER	Estonian Red (Cattle)	In the middle of the 1800s the local Estonian cattle were crossed with the Angeln breed. Later to improve the crosses Danish Red animals were used. The aim was to form a breed with high milk yield and high fat content. The first Estonian Red animals were entered in the herd book in 1885.
CAEV	Evolène (Cattle)	
CAFB	Fighting Bull (Cattle)	A subspecies of auroch, Bos taurus Ibericus, is thought to be the ancestor of the all the dark colored breeds found on the Iberian peninsula including the Fighting bull or Fighting cattle. The breed is selected primarily for aggressiveness, strength and vigor. They are bred primarily in Spain, Portugal and those Latin American countries were bull fighting is organized.
CAFC	Florida Cracker/Pineywoods (Cattle)	Florida Cracker Cattle are Florida's equivalent to the better known Texas Longhorn. Florida Cracker Cattle, Texas Longhorn Cattle and the various breeds of Central and South America cattle known collectively as Criollo cattle all descend from the original cattle imported into the Americas by the Spanish. The name Florida Cracker has only been used in recent years.
CAFI	Finnish (Cattle)	This polled dairy breed is found throughout Finland. The varieties include East Finnish (red and white), North Finnish (white) and West Finnish (red).
CAFJ	Fjall (Cattle)	
CAFL	Fleckvieh (Cattle)	Originated in 1830 when original Simmental Cattle from Switzerland were imported to Bavaria and to Austria to improve the local dual-purpose breeds.
CAGA	Galloway (Cattle)	Historian's writings differ somewhat, but upon three points they generally agree regarding the origin of the Galloway. The breed is recognized to be a very ancient one, with obscure origins shrouded in antiquity and its' name derived from the word Gallovid or Gaul. The Gauls were the native inhabitants of the regality known as the Province of Galloway.
CAGO	Gaolao (Cattle)	
CAGB	Galician Blond (Cattle)	The Galician Blond are of the North Spanish type and are used primarily for meat production. Their normal coloration is cream to golden red. Originating in northwestern Spain,

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		the original type, which was found in Monteroso and Carballino, is almost extinct. Simmental, Swiss Brown and South Devon have been used at different times to improve the breed during the 1900s.
CAGY	Gelbray (Cattle)	Elaborate facilities and high priced cattle sales were signs of the times. These were cattle with funny names and multiple colors from the shores of Europe. Simmental, Limousin, Gelbvieh, Maine Anjou, Chianina and others were becoming common breeds in our pastures.
CAGC	Gloucester (Cattle)	Gloucester Cattle are an ancient breed, numerous in the Severn Vale as early as the 13th century. They were valued for their milk (producing double Gloucester Cheese), their beef, and for producing strong and docile oxen. However, in the last two centuries, outbreaks of disease, the introduction of other breeds, and the development of intensive farming, led to such a reduction in their numbers that by 1972 only one herd remained. Fortunately, at its dispersal sale a group of purchasers determined that the breed should survive.
CAGK	Greek Shorthorn (Cattle)	
CAGY	Greek Steppe (Cattle)	
CAGE	Gelbvieh (Cattle)	Originated in Bavaria and Southern Germany and was developed for meat, milk, and work.
CAGG	German Angus (Cattle)	Efforts to produce a new, more modern beef breed in Germany led to the crossing of Angus bulls with German Black Pied, German Red Pied and German Simmental. Selection is for hornlessness, good temperament, large size, meat with a lower fat content than pure Angus, and high milk yields.
CAGP	German Red Pied (Cattle)	
CAGI	Gir (Cattle)	
CAGL	Glan (Cattle)	Their color is yellow. They originated in the late 18th century from the Swiss Brown x native. In 1890, they were united with Donnersberg to form the Glan-Donnersberg which was a variation of the Gelbvieh until 1961. Since 1950, it has been crossed with the Danish Red and has been included in the German Red since 1961.
CAGN	Angeln (Cattle)	The Angeln may have existed for over 5000 years in Germany. In Angeln, the northern part

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		of Schleswig-Holstein (near the Danish border), they were first mentioned in writings in about 1600. The planned breeding of the breed has been practiced since 1830.
CAGR	Groningen (Cattle)	Groningen White-headed are typically black in color with a white head and belly. However, about 5% of the population are red rather than black. The Groningen's ancestry may be traced to the Middle Ages. The Groningen originated in what is now the northern sections of the Netherlands.
CAGS	Gascon (Cattle)	This breed is found in the region of Gascony in southwest France and is related to the Blonde d' Aquitaine and the Piedmontese.
CAGU	Guernsey (Cattle)	The Isle of Guernsey, a tiny island in the English Channel off the coast of France, is the birthplace of the Guernsey cow. About 960 A.D., besieged by buccaneers and sea rovers, the Island came to the attention of Robert Duke of Normandy. He sent a group of militant monks to educate the natives to cultivate the soil and defend the land. The monks brought with them the best bloodlines of French cattle - Norman Brindles, also known as Alderneys, from the province of Isigny and the famous Froment du Leon breed from Brittany - and developed the Guernsey.
CAGZ	Guzerat (Cattle)	
CAHL	Hallikar (Cattle)	
CAHR	Hariana (Cattle)	
CAHN	Hartón (Cattle)	
CAHA	Holando-Argentino (Cattle)	The Holando-Argentino was introduced into Argentina from Holland in 1880 by president Julio A. Roca, importing them to the northern regions of the province of Córdoba, Santa Fe and Pergamino, in the province of Buenos Aires. In 1890 they already appeared in National Exhibition organized by the Rural Society Argentina with large numbers of them being exported by the Dutch government.
CAHC	Hays Converter (Cattle)	The Hays Converter is the first beef breed recognized as a pure breed-registerable under the provisions of the Canada Livestock Pedigree Act and developed by a Canadian Livestock producer.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAHF	Hereford (Cattle)	Originated in England and was developed in England in the 1700s to fulfill the expanding food market created by the industrial revolution. The original Herefords were bred for a high yield of beef and efficient production, and those characteristics are still important in the breed today.
CAHI	Highland (Cattle)	Originated in Scotland and are small, stocky; black, red, dun or white. Very long coat and very long pale horns, upswept in cows and steers. Very hardy and thrifty. Adaptable to high mountains and colder climates.
CAHK	Heck (Cattle)	A product of Nazi genetic engineering, German-based attempt to breed back the aurochs, which became extinct in 1627
CAHO	Holstein (Cattle)	Originated in Holland more than 200 years ago and are best known as dairy cows, but those animals not used for breeding stock or milk production are raised for their value as beef cattle.
CAHE	Herens (Cattle)	
CAHW	Hinterwald (Cattle)	
CAHZ	Horro (Cattle)	
CAHG	Hungarian Grey (Cattle)	
CAIB	Indo-Brazilian (Cattle)	The Holando-Argentino was introduced into Argentina from Holland in 1880 by president Julio A. Roca, importing them to the northern regions of the province of Córdoba, Santa Fe and Pergamino, in the province of Buenos Aires. In 1890 they already appeared in National Exhibition organized by the Rural Society Argentina with large numbers of them being exported by the Dutch government.
CAIC	Icelandic (Cattle)	Originated in Iceland. The milk from Icelandic cows is used to make Skyr, a soft cheese or yogurt.
CAIW	Illawarra (Cattle)	
CAIS	Istoben (Cattle)	
CAIH	Israeli Holstein (Cattle)	The Israeli-Holstein cow was reached with a series of crosses. Israel first took a Damascus cow and bred it with an imported Dutch bull, thus creating an F1 cross (50%). The offspring was bred with a different imported Dutch bull, creating an R2 cross (75%). This R2, when mated with an Israeli-Dutch bull, created an R2 cross (87.5%) which were bred with other

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Israeli-Dutch bulls producing later generations of the cross with higher percentages. These crosses were then bred with the Holstein-Friesian bulls which resulted in the typical Israeli-Holstein cow.
CAIM	Irish Moiled (Cattle)	This breed is usually red or roan color sided. It was formerly also found as grey, dun, black and white. The Irish Moiled is developed in northwestern Ireland and is used for both meat and milk production. Some sources credit establish their ancestry with the cattle brought with the Vikings. In the 8th and 9th century.
CAIR	Israeli Red (Cattle)	The Israeli Red is a synthetic breed of cattle based on Mediterranean origin (native, Turkish and Abushe) crossed with Brahman and Santa Gertrudis. Over the years an upgrading program of Hereford, Angus and Simmental breeds has been carried out.
CAJB	Jamaica Black (Cattle)	
CAJH	Jamaica Hope (Cattle)	
CAJR	Jamaica Red (Cattle)	
CAJA	Jaulan (Cattle)	Although showing similar marking to a Holstein or Friesan, the Jaulan is an unrelated breed found in many moutainolus areas of Syria. Found both with short horns and polled, the Jaulan is the strongest and most muscular of the Oksh group. The oxen are good work animals and the females have sufficient milk yields for family use. A mature female will weigh between 300 and 400 kg.
CAJE	Jersey (Cattle)	Originated in Channel Island, Jersey and are known for the high butterfat content of its milk and the lower maintenance costs due to its lower body weight, as well as its genial disposition.
CAKE	Kerry (Cattle)	Kerry cattle are most probably the descendants of the Celtic Shorthorn, brought to Ireland as long ago as 2000 B.C. They are still found grazing in the marginal pastures of the hill districts of southwestern Ireland. Kerries were imported to the United States beginning in 1818 and the breed prospered through the early 20th century. But by the 1930's, however, it had practically disappeared from North America. Today there are few Kerries in the

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		United States and only a few herds, based on recent imports, in Canada.
CAKY	Kangayam (Cattle)	
CAKK	Kankrej (Cattle)	
CAKF	Karan Fries (Cattle)	
CAKS	Karan Swiss (Cattle)	
CAKZ	Kazakh (Cattle)	
CAKW	Kenwariya (Cattle)	
CAKH	Kherigarh (Cattle)	
CAKI	Khillari (Cattle)	
CAKM	Kholmogory (Cattle)	
CAKL	Kilis (Cattle)	
CAKV	Krishna Valley (Cattle)	
CAKD	Kurdi (Cattle)	
CAKU	Kuri (Cattle)	
CALI	Limousin (Cattle)	Originated in France and are an ancient breed with high feed conversion efficiency, and an ability to produce lean, tender meat. Easy to work with.
CALP	Limpurger (Cattle)	
CALR	Lincoln Red (Cattle)	Lincoln Red cattle have been imported into Australia from the United Kingdom since the early 1900s. The Australian Society was formed in 1971 at which time there were a limited number of purebred Lincoln Red cattle of both sexes in Australia. This nucleus has been expanded by natural mating, artificial insemination using overseas sires and the introduction of a grading-up program.
CALR	Lithuanian Red (Cattle)	
CALH	Lohani (Cattle)	
CALD	Lourdais (Cattle)	
CALG	Luing (Cattle)	
CAMA	Maine-Anjou (Cattle)	The Maine-Anjou breed originated in the northwestern part of France. This area is excellent for beef production as it has both grassland and tillable land.
CAMB	Montbéliarde (Cattle)	Originated in Montbeliard region of France. The milk protein is of a type well suited to cheese making and some herds are fed a hay based diet to produce milk specifically for this purpose.
CAMC	Marchigiana (Cattle)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAMD	Milking Devon (Cattle)	
CAME	Mirandesa (Cattle)	
CAMG	Murray Grey (Cattle)	The Murray Grey originated in southern New South Wales, Australia. The preferred color is silver-gray although there are numerous variations in the shading of gray. The Murray Greys began to win carcass competitions in the early 1970's and have continued to dominate the steer and carcass classes at the Royal Shows in Australia. Murray Greys are one of the two breeds preferred by the Japanese for importation, due to their easy fleshing and high-quality meat production.
CAMH	Mashona (Cattle)	
CAMI	Masai (Cattle)	
CAML	Mandalong (Cattle)	Development of the Mandalong Special began at Mandalong Park, near Sydney, NSW, in the mid-1960s. Five base breeds were used - the Charolais, Chianina, Polled Shorthorn, British White and Brahman. After four generations the breed was stabilized with a content of 58.33 percent European, 25 percent British and 16.67 percent Brahman bloodlines.
CAMM	Maremmana (Cattle)	
CAMN	Mongolian (Cattle)	
CAMO	Modicana (Cattle)	
CAMR	Meuse-Rhine-Yssel (Cattle)	This breed was developed in the southeastern sections of the Netherlands as a dual purpose breed, both milk and meat production. Producers have now concentrated on their milk production and the breed now comprises over a quarter of the Dutch cattle population. It was developed at the beginning of the twentieth century from a mixture of red and red-pied Dutch breeds and Munster cattle from Germany. Since the 1970's Red Holstein has also been used in the breeding program.
CAMS	Milking Shorthorns (Cattle)	One of the oldest recognized breeds in the world, Shorthorn cattle originated in Northeastern England in the Valley of the Tees River. Much of the early improvement work took place in the counties of Northumberland, Durham and York. The first importation of Shorthorns to the United States was in 1783, when 'Milk Breed'

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Shorthorns came to Virginia. These early importations, often referred to as 'Durham's', became favorites of the pioneer, furnishing meat, milk and power.
CAMU	Maure (Cattle)	
CAMV	Malvi (Cattle)	
CAMW	Mewati (Cattle)	
CAMZ	Mazandarani (Cattle)	
CAMF	Morucha (Cattle)	
CAMJ	Murboden (Cattle)	
CANG	Nagori (Cattle)	
CANY	Nanyang (Cattle)	
CAND	Ndama (Cattle)	
CANI	Nguni (Cattle)	
CANM	Nimari (Cattle)	
CANL	Nelore (Cattle)	Originated in India from Ongole (Bos indicus). Exported to Brazil, where they now comprise 80% of Brazilian cattle. They are resistant to high temperatures, parasites, and diseases. They are hardy in difficult conditions.
CANO	Normande (Cattle)	Originated in Northwest France and are claimed to be descended from cattle imported by Viking settlers.
CANR	Norwegian Red (Cattle)	This breed designation originated in 1961 when the Norwegian Red-and-White, Red Trondheim and the Red Polled Østland. Later in 1963 the Døle was also absorbed into the designation and in 1968 South and West Norwegians were added. Others breeds which have been said to contribute to the gene pool include Ayshires, Swedish Red-and-Whites, Friesians and Holsteins. By 1975, 98% of the Norwegian national herd belonged to this designation. Using the classical definition the Norwegian Red cannot be considered a breed. It is an amalgamation to develop superior strain of dual-purpose cattle. With time and selection this designation may develop into a breed but this is not the case yet.
CAOT	Other Breed (Cattle)	Other Cattle Breed
CAON	Ongole (Cattle)	
CAOB	Orma Boran (Cattle)	
CAOR	Oropa (Cattle)	
CAOV	Ovambo (Cattle)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAPA	Parthenais (Cattle)	Parthenais existed in western Europe for hundreds of years with the official French herd book being established in 1893. 100 years later the Canadian herd book was established.
CAPH	Polled Hereford (Cattle)	Polled Herefords were developed from the horned Hereford breed which was founded in the mid-18th century by the farmers of Hereford County, England. Among the horned Herefords an occasional calf would be born which did not develop horns. This change from parents' characteristics is known as a "mutation." These cattle soon came to be called "polled," which means naturally hornless.
CAPI	Piedmontese (Cattle)	Originated in Northwest Italy and are seen as a premium product. The herd in Piedmont numbers some 273,000 head of cattle.
CAPR	Polish Red (Cattle)	In the 1880's, red cattle from Denmark, Germany and Sweden were used to improve the various local strains of red Polish cattle. This mixture resulted in the formations of the Polish Red breed, for which a herd book was established in 1895. Polish Red cattle are extremely robust dairy animals. They are however, rather late maturing; first calves are dropped at 3 years or later. Cows average 400-500 kg; bulls weigh from 500-550 kg.
CAPN	Philippine Native (Cattle)	
CAPO	Ponwar (Cattle)	
CAPW	Pineywoods (Cattle)	Originated in Spain but adapted by natural selection to the U.S. Gulf coast and are a landrace heritage endangered breed, lean, small, adapted to climate of the deep south, able to forage on marginal vegetation, disease-resistant. Short horns, various colors, often spotted
CAPZ	Pinzgauer (Cattle)	Originated in Austria. In the 19th century, they were bred into strong stock for work on farms, at breweries, and in sugar-beet areas. In its heyday, the Pinzgauer became the most popular cattle breed in Austria-Hungary.
CAQC	Qinchuan (Cattle)	
CARA	Randall (Cattle)	Originated in Sunderland Vermont and is a rare breed. Considered to be a landrace breed, descended from the local cattle common in New England in the nineteenth Century. Suited to the New England climate. They have strong maternal and survival instincts, high

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		intelligence, and are very docile when handled regularly.
CARB	Red Brangus (Cattle)	Red Brangus, produced by a mating of black Angus cows and grey Brahman bulls, got their start in the early 1930's. Cattlemen noticed that the crossbred calves from the bottom end of the herd and at the back pasture came smaller, grew faster and had more meat than the British purebreds popular at the time.
CARG	Red Angus (Cattle)	Originated in Scotland, when large red English longhorn cattle were bred to native black Angus cattle to produce animals heavy enough to be used as draft animals. In the 1940s, American cattle producers started breeding reds cropped from the best Angus herds and formed their own breed, which aside from color, has the same features and benefits as black Angus
CARH	Rath (Cattle)	
CARI	Rathi (Cattle)	
CARN	Rätien Gray (Cattle)	
CARP	Red Poll (Cattle)	The Red Poll cattle were developed as a dual-purpose breed in their native counties in England. Breeders sought a type that would fatten readily rather than be of extreme size. A good milk flow was also considered important in selecting breeding stock in the development of the breed in its native land.
CARX	RX3 (Cattle)	One of the first of the new composite beef breeds (early 1970's) and the strictest in terms of a planned genetic program. I: Pure Herefords from Miles City, MT, Livestock Experiment Station female lines were crossed with pure Red and White Holstein sires from the Larry Moore Holstein Herd, Suamico, WI. This "first cross" was made under range conditions in Montana and North Dakota. II: The pure Red Angus sire Choctaw Chief 373 and his sons and grandsons from the pioneer Beef Cattle Co. herd, Johnston, IA, were used on the F1 female population to complete the three breed merger. The 'Chiefline' strain of Red Angus has continued to

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		dominate the Red Angus Breed in their National Sire Evaluation. III: The Breed synthesis is made, the new germ pool established and now the most important step of all, the molding of the new breed. This is being done by use of tough and disciplined testing combined with intelligent and systematic selection for the traits of greatest economic importance.
CARF	Red Pied Friesian (Cattle)	
CARO	Red Polled Østland (Cattle)	
CARS	Red Sindhi (Cattle)	
CARD	Red Steppe (Cattle)	
CARE	Reggiana (Cattle)	
CART	Retinta (Cattle)	
CARJ	Rojhan (Cattle)	
CARG	Romagnola (Cattle)	
CARM	Romosinuano (Cattle)	
CARK	Russian Black Pied (Cattle)	
CASJ	Sharabi (Cattle)	
CASQ	Siri (Cattle)	
CASA	Salers (Cattle)	The historical journey for the Salers breed was first recorded by archaeologists as depicted from ancient drawings in cave dwellings dated some 7,000 years ago. The drawings were found near Salers, a small medieval town in the center of France. These drawings and the Salers cattle of today, which are very different from all other French breeds, bear some resemblance to the ancient Egyptian red cattle.
CASB	Simbrah (Cattle)	An experiment combining Simmental with Brahman that began in the pastures of a few dedicated cattlemen in the late 1960s has evolved logically into the breed called Simbrah.
CASC	Santa Cruz (Cattle)	King Ranch Santa Cruz cattle represent more than seven years of intense research and development aimed at creating a more market acceptable beef animal that produced superior results as both a feeder and seed stock animal. The new cattle are a composite breed, produced by first crossing Santa Gertrudis cows with Red Angus and Gelbvieh bulls. This initial union produces 1/2 Santa Gertrudis and 1/2 Red

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Angus males and females; as well as 1/2 Santa Gertrudis and 1/2 Gelbvieh males and females. These half-bloods are then crossed back on each other to produce a 1/2 Santa Gertrudis, 1/4 Red Angus and 1/4 Gelbvieh composite animal, the finished product. This is King Ranch Santa Cruz, as composites are then bred to composites, fixing the characteristics desired in the cattle and demanded by today's beef market.
CASD	South Devon (Cattle)	Originated in England and are also called “Orange Elephants” and “Gentle Giants.” The breed is exceptionally adaptable to varying climatic conditions and is presently well established on five continents
CASE	Sanhe (Cattle)	
CASF	Swedish Friesian (Cattle)	
CASG	Santa Gertrudis (Cattle)	About 1910 the King Ranch of Kingville, Texas, one of the largest ranches in the United States, became interested in the possibilities of using Brahman cattle to improve the performance of the range cattle in their area. Modern Santa Gertrudis cattle are approximately five-eighths Shorthorn and three-eighths Brahman. A deep cherry-red color has been established in the breed. The breed shows a relatively high degree of both heat and tick resistance.
CASH	Shorthorn or Durham (Cattle)	Shorthorns originated on the northeast coast of England, and were brought to America in 1783 and called Durham cattle.
CASI	Sahiwal (Cattle)	
CASK	Slovenian Cika (Cattle)	
CASL	Salorn (Cattle)	"Salorn" is a recently developed composite breed consisting of 5/8 French Salers and 3/8 Texas Longhorn blood. This combination of genetics utilizes the most adaptable breed of cattle in America - the Texas Longhorn - with the most proven carcass quality breed - the Salers.
CASM	Simmental (Cattle)	Originated in Western Switzerland and are fast growing if well-fed. Among the oldest and most widely distributed breeds of cattle in the world. 80% in the U.S. are black.
CASN	San Martinero (Cattle)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CASO	Scottish Highland (Cattle)	This breed lived for centuries in the harsh, rugged Scottish Highlands, where it developed a resistance to many stress-related and other bovine diseases. It is among the oldest registered breeds.
CASP	Senepol (Cattle)	
CASR	Swedish Red Polled (Cattle)	
CASS	Sarabi (Cattle)	
CAST	Shetland (Cattle)	
CASU	Sussex (Cattle)	
CASV	Swiss Braunvieh (Cattle)	Originated in Switzerland and are docile and easy to work with. Braunvieh cattle imported to the United States in the 19th century were the origin of the modern Brown Swiss cattle breed, though the American breed differs from them today
CASW	Swedish Red-and-White (Cattle)	
CASY	Siboney (Cattle)	The Siboney has been developed in Cuba since the late 1960's. The breed is 5/8 Holstein and 3/8 Cuban Zebu.
CATA	Tarentaise (Cattle)	We North Americans get excited about Tarentaise because to us they are a new breed, generally unrelated to existing breeds, which gives us that extra kick of hybrid vigor. Fact is, the breed was named in 1859, and the first breed congress was held in 1866. The Tarentaise herd book was founded in 1888, with major revisions being made immediately following World War II.
CATL	Texas Longhorn (Cattle)	Originated in Texas and are very hardy in dry climates. Lightly muscled, lean beef. Horns can extend 7 feet. Gentle disposition. Many colors. Very tough breed which puts on weight quickly.
CATX	Texon (Cattle)	The TEXON is a composite breed evolving from a blend of the genetics of the historic Texas Longhorn and the ancient Devon.
CATH	Tharparkar (Cattle)	
CATS	Tswana (Cattle)	
CATU	Tuli (Cattle)	
CATG	Turkish Grey Steppe (Cattle)	
CAUB	Ukrainian Beef (Cattle)	
CAUG	Ukrainian Grey (Cattle)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAUW	Ukrainian Whitehead (Cattle)	
CAUM	Umblachery (Cattle)	
CAUP	Ural Black Pied (Cattle)	
CAVF	Vestland Fjord (Cattle)	
CAVR	Vestland Red Polled (Cattle)	
CAVO	Vosges (Cattle)	
CAWA	Watusi or African Ankole-Watusi (Cattle)	This breed traces its ancestry back more than 6,000 years, where long-horned domestic cattle were established in the Nile Valley. They are even pictured in Egyptian pyramid pictographs.
CAWB	Welsh Black (Cattle)	The Welsh Black is a native British Breed descended from cattle of Pre-Roman Britain in the rough mountain and hill country of Wales. Originally there were two distinct strains of Welsh Blacks, both known as a dual purpose animal; the compact sturdy North Wales type and the bigger, rangier South Wales type. The successful intermingling of these types over the past 90 years has resulted in an optimum sized animal with an emphasis on beef production. The unique traits of the breed are a result of this heredity and environment.
CAWG	Wagyu (Cattle)	The word Wagyu refers to all Japanese beef cattle ('Wa' means Japanese or Japanese-style and 'gyu' means cattle). Most of the cattle were influenced by British and Continental breeds for a few generations nearly 100 years ago. Brown Swiss, Shorthorn, Devon, Simmental, Ayrshire, Korean, Holstein and Angus had been imported by 1887 and impacted today's Wagyu.
CAWP	White Park (Cattle)	Originated in Britain and Ireland and are rare, ancient, horned breed.
CAWC	White Cáceres (Cattle)	
CAZB	Zebu (Cattle)	Humped cattle originating in South Asia. Derived from Asian aurochs
CAXB	Xinjiang Brown (Cattle)	
CAYA	Yanbian (Cattle)	
CAZC	Blanca Cacereña (Cattle)	
CAZO	Blanco Orejinegro (Cattle)	
CAZA	Boran (Cattle)	
CAZD	Bordelais (Cattle)	
CAZE	Busa (Cattle)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CAZF	Cachena (Cattle)	

Deer / Moose (Cervid)

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
DMOT	Other (Cervid)	
DMDE	Deer (Cervid)	
DMEL	Elk (Cervid)	
DMCB	Caribou (Cervid)	
DMMO	Moose (Cervid)	

Dog

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
DGOT	Other Breed (Dog)	
DGAR	Affenpinscher (Dog)	Referred to as the "Diablotin Moustachu" or the "moustached little devil" in France, the Affenpinscher is among the oldest of toy breeds. Its name offers an apt description of the breed: affen, which means monkey, and pinscher, meaning terrier. The origins of the Affenpinscher are not so clear. While Dutch painters often sketched dogs that resemble this curious breed in the 15th century, there is no proper evidence to support the breed's origin.
DGAH	Afghan Hound (Dog)	The Afghan Hound is an ancient breed. It belonged to the Middle Eastern sight hounds, and its ancestors date back to the time of the Egyptian pharaohs. Initially, the breed was used a coursing hound by nomadic tribes to hunt for meat and hare, with the help of falcons, who swooped down at the prey. Gradually, after several generations on the mountainous lands of Afghanistan, the Afghan Hound developed into a nimble, swift dog with great stamina and leaping ability.
DGAU	Ainu (Dog)	The Hokkaido, which was named after the area where it was developed, is said to have

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		originated when Ainu migrants brought the small dog with them to Japan in the 1140s. In 1937 it was designated a protected species in Japan. In 1996 it was recognized by the UKC. Today the Hokkaido continues to be a popular hunting dog.
DGAT	Airedale Terrier (Dog)	The Airedale or "King of Terriers" is the tallest of the terriers. Thought to have originated from the Black and Tan Terrier or English Terrier, the medium-sized Airedale was bred by hunters in Yorkshire to hunt small game such as fox and water rat. The dogs were also good at retrieving and finding birds.
DGAA	Akita (Dog)	Considered a "natural treasure" of Japan, its native country, the Akita was originally bred as an adaptable hunting dog in the mountainous region of Northern Japan. The Akita was saved from extinction in the 1800s, during which the Japanese made a concerted effort to save seven native dog breeds. The Akita is the largest among those seven breeds.
DGAL	Alaskan Husky (Dog)	Originally, Alaskan Huskies were developed by mushers (the human dog sled racers) from the different bloodlines of native Inuit dogs. Some of the main breeds used now in developing Alaskan Huskies include the Eskimo dog, Siberian Husky, Greyhound, and German Shorthaired Pointer.
DGAK	Alaskan Klee Kai (Dog)	As a newer dog breed, the Alaskan Klee Kai has a very detailed recording of its origin. In the mid-1970s an Alaskan woman named Linda Spurlin came across what looked like a small version of a Siberian Husky in Oklahoma. Immediately drawn to this unique dog, Spurlin returned to Alaska and began trying to recreate the dog into a new breed.
DGAM	Alaskan Malamute (Dog)	Although the origin of the Alaskan Malamute is not clearly known, it is generally considered to be a descendant of the Mahlemut dog. An ancient Inuit tribe, the Mahlemut were the native people of Norton Sound, an inlet on the northwest coast of Alaska.
DGAB	American Bulldog (Dog)	An older version of the Bulldog originated in England and was used as a work dog catching cattle and guarding property until it became the breed of choice in a brutal sport known as bull baiting. By the end of World War II, the breed

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		was almost extinct; however, a few devote breeders decided to revive the American Bulldog.
DGAE	American Eskimo (Dog)	The American Eskimo Dog (or Eskie) is almost certainly descended from various European Spitzes, including the white German Spitz, the white Keeshond, the white Pomeranian, and the Volpino Italiano (or white Italian Spitz).
DGAF	American Foxhound (Dog)	Some evidence indicates hounds were first brought to America in 1650, when the Englishman Robert Brooke sailed to the Crown Colony of America with his pack of hunting dogs. These hounds would later become the basis of several strains of American Hounds. In the mid-to-late 1700s, hounds from France and England were brought in to further develop the breed. By then, the breed had gained much recognition, especially amongst the upper class and politicians; even President George Washington was known to have an American Foxhound.
DGAP	American Pit Bull Terrier (Dog)	The Pit Bull's origins can be traced back to early 19th-century England, Ireland and Scotland. The canine's ancestors were the result of experimentally crossbreeding different Bulldog and Terrier breeds for the purpose of bear- and bull-baiting, a blood sport in which the dog was trained to attack until the larger animal was defeated. When baiting was banned in the 1800s, the dogs were then bred for the sport of ratting and dog fighting. European immigrants introduced the Pit Bull breed to North America.
DGAS	American Staffordshire Terrier (Dog)	A cousin to the American Pit Bull Terrier, the American Staffordshire Terrier was originally bred by crossing certain old terriers (e.g., the English Smooth Terrier) with an old variety of Bulldog. The American Staffordshire's excellent fighting ability made the breed an instant favorite for fanatics of dogfighting, a sport which became popular in the United States in the late 19th century.
DGAW	American Water Spaniel (Dog)	Though nothing can be confirmed about the origins of the American Water Spaniel, it came to be recognized as a breed for the first time in the mid-western parts of the United States. It is assumed that the breed evolved from the Irish

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Water Spaniel and its other versions like Tweed Water Spaniels, Northern Water Spaniels, and Southern Water Spaniels. It is also believed that the English Water Spaniel and the Curly-Coated Retriever might have played a part in its development.
DGAN	Anatolian Shepherd (Dog)	The origins of the Anatolian Shepherd are said to be rooted in Roman Mollosian war dogs and the Tibetan Mastiff, which arrived in Turkey over 4000 years ago. In Turkey, such dogs were used to defend livestock against predators like bears and wolves. They provided company to the nomadic shepherds and also became widespread throughout a vast region, thereby accounting for the breed's variation in color, size, and coat type.
DGAC	Australian Cattle (Dog)	Australian Cattle Dogs were earlier known by the breed names Queensland Blue Heelers and Australian Heelers. They are often still referred to as Australian or Blue Heelers. Their beginnings can be traced to the 1800s, when cattle herders that had emigrated from Britain to Australia found that the sheep herding dogs they had brought with them were not adjusting to the harsher environment of the outback.
DGAD	Australian Shepherd (Dog)	The Australian Shepherd is, in fact, not Australian at all. A popular theory states that the Basques herders who immigrated to Australia in the 19th century brought their sheep and their sheepdogs, some of which were Australian Shepherd dogs, with them. Others believe the guardian breed, which is known for its versatility, originated in Turkey more than 5,000 years ago.
DGAT	Australian Terrier (Dog)	Among the smallest of the working terriers, the Australian is its country's national terrier. The breed -- first exhibited as the "broken-coated terrier of blackish blue sheen" -- originated in the late 19th century. Later names included Blue and Tan Terrier, the Toy, and in 1900 it was named the "Rough-Coated Terrier, Blue and Tan." Generally, the dog was known for its tan and blue colors, but early representatives also showed sandy or red coloration.
DGBJ	Basenji (Dog)	The Basenji, or "Barkless Dog," is an ancient breed that draws its lineage to Egypt. It later became the premier pack hunter for the native

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		tribes and Pygmies of the African Congo region, sometimes referred to as the Congo terrier or Zande Dog.
DGBH	Basset Hound (Dog)	The Basset Hound was first mentioned in 16th-century text, which spoke of badger hunting. However, people have used short-legged breeds since ancient times. When such dogs were bred successfully to create the Basset Hound is anyone's guess.
DGBE	Beagle (Dog)	The first mention of the Beagle in the United States occurred in the town records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1642. Before the American Civil War, people in the South used Beagles, but these dogs did not resemble English Beagles. However, when the war was over, English Beagles were imported for crossbreeding and to develop the modern American Beagle we know today.
DGBE	Bearded Collie (Dog)	Occasionally referred to as the Highland Collie, the Mountain Collie, or simply Beardie, the Bearded Collie is one of Britain's oldest breeds. Its origins are thought to date back to the early 1600s, with a relation to the Polish Lowland Sheepdog breed. The earliest known picture of the Bearded Collie, however, was not until 1771, when a dog of similar appearance was placed in a portrait with the Duke of Buccleuch. A description of the breed was later published in an 1818 edition of Livestock Journal.
DGBN	Beauceron (Dog)	The Beauceron is a superb herding breed that is very obedient and excellent at tracking. It is the biggest of the French sheepdogs and is well-known for its obedience. As for the history of the Beauceron, it is a purely French breed whose origin dates back to the late 16th century on the plains of Paris, called La Beauce.
DGBT	Bedlington Terrier (Dog)	The Bedlington Terrier, an extraordinary variety of the terrier group, is an English breed, originating in Northumberland’s Hanny Hills. Even though the exact origin is not known, it is speculated that the late 18th century saw the development of a variety of game terriers called Rothbury Terriers. Joseph Ainsley of Bedlington Town interbred two Rothbury Terriers in 1825 and named the offspring the Bedlington Terrier.

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DGBM	Belgian Malinois (Dog)	Belgian Malinois dogs are more popular as police dogs than as house or show animals. In fact, demand for the breed as a police dog has surpassed the German Shepherd. Historically, all the Belgian sheepherding breeds, that were known as Chiens de Berger Belge collectively, were used as watchdogs as well as herders. With the popularity of dog shows in the 19th century, it was not very clear whether Belgium had any nationally distinguishable breed or not.
DGBP	Belgian Sheepdog (Dog)	The Belgian Sheepdog, sometimes referred to as Groenendael, is known for its versatility and hard-working nature. It is one of the variations of the Belgian Shepherd (or Continental Shepherd); the others being Belgian Malinois and Belgian Tervuren. However, the Belgian Sheepdog has a longer black coat compared to the other Beglian shepherd dogs
DGBV	Belgian Tervuren (Dog)	Belgian Tervuren dogs are known for their versatility and are great herding dogs. Though it is only considered moderately popular, the Tervuren is the most elegant of the three Belgian sheepdog breeds: the short-haired Malinois, the wire-haired Laekenois, and the long-haired Groenendael. The origins of the Belgian Tervuren are a little vague, but many believe the breed belongs to the family of Belgian or Continental Shepherd dogs; the Tervuren, however, does have a different coat type and color to its suspected relations.
DGBG	Bergamasco (Dog)	The Bergamasco's Asian sheepdog ancestors are believed to have been brought to the mountains near Milan from the Middle East by Phoenician traders before the rise of the Roman Empire. There they worked closely with their shepherds and developed into an independent herding dog. While the Bergamasco took its lead from the shepherd, it learned to identify problems and accomplish goals in whichever way seemed best, which was a challenge in the mountain valleys. It was in this way that the Bergamasco developed its high level of intelligence and its desire to work closely with its master.
DGBI	Bernese Mountain (Dog)	The Bernese is famous for being the only Swiss mountain dog, or Sennenhunde, with a silky, long coat. Its true origin is often disputed, but

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		some experts believe the dog's history dates back to the time when the Romans invaded Switzerland, when native flock-guarding dogs and Roman mastiffs were interbred. This resulted in a strong dog, which could tolerate the harsh Alpine weather and be used as a drover, herder, draft dog, common farm dog, and flock guard.
DGBF	Bichon Frisé (Dog)	The Bichon Frisé is descended from the Barbet (or Water Spaniel) and was originally known as "Barbichon," which was later shortened to "Bichon." The Bichon was divided into four types: Ilvanese, Bolognese, Maltaise, and Tenerife. It is said that the Tenerife was the original source of the Bichon Frisé. They were bred on the Canary Island of Tenerife, where Spanish seamen used them as barter items while on their travels. In the 1300s, Italian seafarers rediscovered the little dogs on their voyages and brought them back to Europe. Soon thereafter, the dogs became a favorite among Italian nobles.
DGBK	Black and Tan Coonhound (Dog)	Bred mainly in the Blue Ridge, Appalachian, Smokey, and Ozark Mountains, Black and Tan Coonhounds were originally used for hunting bears and raccoons in rugged terrain. It should be noted that the Black and Tan Coonhound is an American breed that was developed by crossing the black and tan Virginia Foxhound with the Bloodhound.
DGBR	Black Russian Terrier (Dog)	In the mid-20th Century, the Soviets had to find the right working dog for their military. As there weren't good qualified dogs to suit their purpose, they imported mostly German breeds to their state Red Star kennels. Roy, a Giant Schnauzer born in 1947, was the most impressive import. This dog was mated with other breeds like the Moscow Water Dog, Airedale Terrier and Rottweiler. All the successful resultant crosses were black and could be differentiated from other breeds as the Black Terrier group. However, the best dogs were then inter-bred and by the late 1950s, the public could obtain the second- and third-generation dogs.
DGBO	Bloodhound (Dog)	According to legend, the Bloodhound was first bred in two variations: black and white. The

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		blacks, first developed by monks at the St. Hubert Monastery in Belgium around the 8th century, and were later imported into England by William the Conqueror during the Norman Conquest in 1066 A.D. In the 12th century, many English dignitaries began using these dogs as hunting companions, referred to as “blooded hounds,” indicating their noble breeding and pure blood.
DGXB	Bolognese (Dog)	Although it is thought that the Bolognese existed some time before it gained popularity in Italy, there is no clear record before the eleventh century. This breed was named after the northern Italian city Bologna, and was a prize dog of the courts and the wealthy in Italy.
DGBC	Border Collie (Dog)	While the exact origins of the Border Collie remain unknown, it is believed the breed may have developed from various sheepdogs used to protect flocks of grazing animals along the border of England and Scotland (and thus the origin of the breed's name).
DGBY	Border Terrier (Dog)	Touted as among the oldest British terriers, the Border Terrier developed near the Cheviot Hills between England and Scotland. Originally, the dog was bred to chase and kill foxes that caused trouble for farmers. The Border Terrier, which was the smallest among long-legged terriers, had to be very swift to match the horse’s pace and yet be of small size, to dig out or follow a fox into its burrow.
DGBZ	Borzoi (Dog)	For several hundred years, the Russian aristocracy bred the Borzoi or "Russian Wolfhound." In the 13th century, hare hunting was a popular sport and after two or three centuries, coursing hounds were crossed with tall Russian sheepdogs and bear hounds to increase the original breed’s coat and size. This was required to hunt wolves in very cold climates.
DGYB	Boston Terrier (Dog)	Fortunately, the origin and history of the Boston Terrier has been properly documented, which is unusual compared to other dog breeds. A true American creation, the Boston Terrier was a result of a cross between an English Bulldog and a white English Terrier, which occurred around 1870. This dog was commonly known as "Hooper's Judge," named after the

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		man who purchased the animal, Robert C. Hooper. It is now believed all modern Boston Terriers can follow their lineage to this 30-pound male.
DGBU	Bouvier des Flandres (Dog)	The Bouvier des Flandres breed is known for its versatile character. The word "bouvier" means ox-herd or cowherd in French. They are popular today as show dogs and herders. They received their name from southwest Flanders where they were used by farmers for managing cattle in the farmlands. This breed was also used by farmers on the plains of northern France.
DGBX	Boxer (Dog)	In and around the 1830s, efforts were made by German hunters to form a new breed by crossing their Bullenbeisers with mastiff-like dogs for size, and with Bulldogs and terriers for tenacity. The crossbreed that was created was a hardy and agile dog with a strong grip and a streamlined body. When British law put an end to bull baiting, the Germans used the dogs mainly as butcher's dogs, taking charge of cattle in slaughter yards.
DGZB	Briard (Dog)	The Briard is native to France. A superb herder, it was the official dog of the French army during World War II. And among the four sheepdog breeds of France (Pyrenean, Beauceron, and Picardy), Briards are the oldest. There is evidence of dogs resembling the Briard in 8th-century art work. There are also records of Briards during the 1300s.
DGBW	Brittany (Dog)	Named for the French providence in which it originated, the Brittany was bred to have a keen sense of smell and an ability to easily point out prey during a hunt. For this reason, this particular breed has been especially popular among poachers. The modern Brittany is believed to have been produced by French sportsmen who crossbred smaller land spaniels with English Setter during the mid-19th century. By 1907, the first Brittany (also known as Épagneul Breton) was registered in France.
DGBS	Brussels Griffon (Dog)	The Brussels Griffon is a Belgian breed and its ancestors were the Griffon d'Ecurie or Stable

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		Griffon, a Belgian street dog and the Affenpinscher. In Brussels, the breed worked as a guard of cabs, but its overconfident and comic nature attracted riders more than chasing away robbers. In the late 19th century, the dog was interbred with the Pug, a very popular breed in Holland at that time. This resulted in the smooth-coated variety or the Petit Brabançon and the brachycephalic head strain. Even though initially the smooth varieties were destroyed, people soon accepted them.
DGBL	Bull Terrier (Dog)	The Bull and Terrier, a pit dog, was originally produced in the early 1800s by crossing the old English Terrier and the Bulldog. At the time, patrons of dog fighting and bull baiting -- two established forms of entertainment in Europe -- were always trying to perfect the fighting dog breeds. The early Bull Terriers ranged in size and color -- some featuring terrier-like features, while others exuded the Bulldog heritage.
DGBD	Bulldog (Dog)	The history of the Bulldog is as unique as its distinctive face. First bred in England as a cross between the pug and the mastiff, the Bulldog's main purpose was as an entertainment dog in the sport of bull-baiting, a popular game during the Middle Ages -- from the 1200s through the mid-1800s, when it was outlawed by an act of Parliament.
DGBQ	Bullmastiff (Dog)	The development of the Bullmastiff is recent compared to its ancestor, the Mastiff, which is one of the oldest breeds in Britain. As early as 1791, there were some references to the Bullmastiff and to crosses between the Bulldog and Mastiff. There is little evidence to support the crossing of the breeds at that time, though.
DGCT	Cairn Terrier (Dog)	The Cairn Terrier retains features of its root stock to a larger extent than others that have descended along the same lines. It belonged to a group of short-legged terriers, bred on the Scottish Isle of Skye. Such dogs were used to hunt otter, fox, and badger in the 15th century, and were skilled in jumping at otters from piles of stone or cairns. These dogs had several colors like gray, white, and red and were often entered into dog shows as Scotch Terriers.

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DGCA	Canaan (Dog)	There is evidence to suggest the breed developed centuries ago in Canaan, the land of the Israelites. At the time, there were referred to as the Dog of Canaan or Kelev Kanani. However, many of these Israeli dogs would become isolated in the Negec Desert and Sebulon Coastal Plain when the Romans drove the Israelites from their land about 2,000 years ago. On the brink of extinction, some wild Canaan Dogs were captured by local Bedoins to assist them in guarding and herding.
DGCC	Cane Corso (Dog)	The Cane Corso descends from a Roman breed of dog that was once used in war. It is now one of two Italian "Mastiff" type breeds, along with the Neapolitan Mastiff, that descended from this war dog. The Cane Corso is the lighter version, and is more adept at hunting.
DGCW	Cardigan Welsh Corgi (Dog)	The Cardigan Welsh Corgi was among the first breeds to arrive in the British Isles from central Europe. It was brought to Cardiganshire in South Wales. The breed's origin is obscure, but extinct turn-spit dogs of England may have influenced the low-bodied and short-legged dogs that turned spits in kitchens. Originally, the Cardigan Welsh Corgis were used as family protectors and helpers in hunting, but it wasn't until later that the Corgi found its true calling.
DGCL	Catahoula Leopard (Dog)	Although the exact origins of the Catahoula Leopard Dog are unknown, it is believed by some to be a result of chance and some mixed breeding of Native American Indian Dogs, red wolves, and dogs brought over by the Spanish. The Native American Indians in Northern Louisiana referred to this new breed as the "Wolf Dog," which was later bred with a dog brought over by the French, resulting in today's Catahoula Leopard Dog
DGCK	Cavalier King Charles Spaniel (Dog)	The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel has descended from spaniel roots, as is evident from the name. "Toy" dogs in Europe were produced by crossing small spaniels and Oriental toy breeds like the Tibetan Spaniel and the Japanese Chin. Also referred to as the comforter spaniels, these Tudor lapdogs functioned as foot- and lap-warmers and were also used to drive away fleas from the bodies of

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		their owners. As all the family members liked the toy spaniels, they became immensely popular.
DGCE	Cesky Terrier (Dog)	The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel has descended from spaniel roots, as is evident from the name. "Toy" dogs in Europe were produced by crossing small spaniels and Oriental toy breeds like the Tibetan Spaniel and the Japanese Chin. Also referred to as the comforter spaniels, these Tudor lapdogs functioned as foot- and lap-warmers and were also used to drive away fleas from the bodies of their owners. As all the family members liked the toy spaniels, they became immensely popular.
DGCB	Chesapeake Bay Retriever (Dog)	Although the Chesapeake Bay Retriever was developed in the United States, it came from stock destined for England. In 1807, and the American vessel Canton rescued the crew and cargo of an English ship wrecked off the coast of Maryland. Also rescued were two Newfoundland pups and a black female named "Canton." These dogs were discovered to be excellent swimmers, and were later crossbred with the Bloodhound, Irish Water Spaniel, local hounds, and Newfoundlands, to create a breed that could swim in the harsh, ice-cold waters of Chesapeake Bay. This breed came to be known as the Chesapeake Bay Retriever and was used by local hunters for retrieving ducks.
DGCH	Chihuahua (Dog)	The history of the Chihuahua is quite controversial. According to one theory, it was originally developed in China and then brought to the Americas by Spanish traders, where it was interbred with small native dogs. Others speculate it is of South and Central American origin, descended from a small, mute dog -- the native Techichi -- which was occasionally sacrificed in Toltec religious rites. It was believed that this diminutive red dog guided the soul to the underworld after death. Thus, all Aztec families kept this dog and buried it with the deceased member of the family. (Curiously, the Toltecs and the Aztecs also fed on the Techichi.) When not used in burial rituals,

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		however, the Aztec and Toltec priests and families took great care of the Techichis.
DGCC	Chinese Crested (Dog)	It is not easy to trace the roots of the Chinese Crested Dog. The Hairless variety may have originated by genetic mutation throughout the world, but it is in Central and South America that it has been mainly preserved. As an exception, the Chinese Crested seemed to arise in Africa and it was brought to China in the 13th century. Chinese seamen probably kept the dogs on board ships, in order to sell them to local merchants. Therefore, they were distributed to South Africa, Turkey, Egypt, and even to South and Central America. However, the breed was documented in Europe in the 1800s, through paintings and photographs of the Chinese Crested type.
DGCP	Chinese Shar-Pei (Dog)	This breed's origin is not precisely known, although it is believed that the Chinese Shar-Pei ancestors may have come from the southern regions of China during the Han Dynasty (c. 200 B.C.). Some statues have even been discovered in this area bearing a strong resemblance to the Shar-Pei.
DGCO	Chinook (Dog)	The Chinook dog breed can be traced back to one ancestor — a puppy that was born into a litter of three in 1917 and that was aptly named "Chinook." Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, New Hampshire is credited with the first "Chinook." That first puppy was a combination of a Mastiff, Saint Bernard type on the father's side, and a Greenland Husky on the mother's side.
DGCW	Chow Chow (Dog)	The Chow Chow breed is thought to be 2,000 years old -- perhaps even older. Because the Chow shares certain features from the Spitz -- an ancient wolf-like breed -- it is believed the Chow is either a descendant of a Spitz ancestor or a progenitor of some Spitz breeds, but the true origin of the dog may never be known. It was, however, common in China for many centuries and may have served as a hunting, pointing or birding dog for nobles.
DGCM	Clumber Spaniel (Dog)	The Clumber Spaniel is a breed that has a keen hunting capability. It is, however, not as popular as other spaniel breeds. The origin of the Clumber Spaniel dates back to as early as

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		the latter part of the 16th century, eventually receiving its name during the period of the French Revolution of 1789. Legend holds that during the time of the revolution, the Duc de Noailles of France moved his kennel of spaniels to England for sanctuary, housing them at the Duke of Newcastle kennels at Clumber Park (thus the breed's name) in Nottinghamshire.
DGCS	Cocker Spaniel (Dog)	The Cocker Spaniel is a very lovable and pleasing creature, which comes in two distinct breeds: the English and the American Cocker Spaniels. According to experts, the American breed originated from a large influx of English Cocker Spaniels, which were brought to America during the latter half of the 17th century (possibly on the Mayflower ship).
DGCI	Collie (Dog)	The origin of the Collie is rather obscure. One of the theories about the breed's origin is that of a stock and farm dog to the Celts, the first settlers on the British Isles. Since sheepherding and guarding are two of the oldest canine duties, the Collie's ancestors may reach far back into the history of dogs.
DGCU	Curly-Coated Retriever (Dog)	The Curly-Coated Retriever's origin has not been properly documented. Some believe this particular breed was in England during the late 1700s, acquiring its name from its distinct curly coat. It is said that the Curly-Coated Retriever is descended from the Old English Water Dog, the smaller Newfoundland, and the Irish Water Spaniel. The breed's curls were later introduced after the mix was crossed with the Poodle, a water retriever.
DGDA	Dachshund (Dog)	First mentioned in 18th-century dog books, the Dachshund breed was referred to as the Badger Dog, Little Burrow Dog, and Dacksel or "low crooked legged" breed. The word Dachshund is German, literally meaning "badger hound." This name was given to them because they were used for the extermination of badgers, although they were also very useful for hunting other prey, such as foxes and rabbits, because of their ability to enter burrows to catch them. Used in number, Dachshunds were also used to hunt boar.

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DGDL	Dalmatian (Dog)	Although the origin of the Dalmatian's coat pattern is not known, it is one of the most interestingly patterned breeds. Paintings of dogs resembling the Dalmatian have been found throughout the centuries. One such painting, a fresco from 1360, is held in the Spanish Chapel of Santa Maria Novella in Florence, Italy. It is thought the ancestors of the Dalmatian may have been pointers and the spotted Great Dane. And while it did not originate in Dalmatia, a southern region in Croatia, the breed did derive its name from the region.
DGDD	Dandie Dinmont Terrier (Dog)	Although the unusual appearance of the Dandie Dinmont Terrier makes it look different, it bears the same ancestry as other terriers. The first Dandie appeared in the 18th century near the border of England and Scotland. Here, gypsies and farmers owned these terrier dogs and used them for killing badgers, otters, and foxes and for pulling. There was a time when they were also known as Hindlee, Catcleugh, and Pepper and Mustard terriers.
DGDI	Dingo (Dog)	The first Dingo was registered at the London Zoo in 1828; it was simply referred to as the Australian Dog. However, the oldest known Dingo fossil dates to around 1450 B.C. (though it is suspected to be even older). It was originally brought to the Australian continent by human settlers several thousand years ago, but once the Dingo strayed away from human control it formed complex packs.
DGDP	Doberman Pinscher (Dog)	Louis Dobermann, a German tax collector, is credited for the creation of the Doberman Pinscher. In search of a watchful guard dog to accompany him during his rounds, Dobermann developed the Doberman Pinscher in the late 19th century by crossing the old German shorthaired shepherd and the German Pinscher. Later, the Black and Tan Manchester Terrier, Weimaraner, and Greyhound were also crossbred.
DGEC	English Cocker Spaniel (Dog)	The English Cocker Spaniel belongs to the family of land spaniels that are extremely

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		competent at hunting. The breed received the recognition of a distinctive variety only in 1936, with the formation of the English Cocker Spaniel Club of America. However, the crossing of the American and English Cockers was not encouraged by the English Cocker Spaniel Club, which resulted in the separation of the English Cocker and the American Cocker in 1946. The English Cocker Spaniel is also known as just the Cocker Spaniel. American Cockers are popular only in their homeland, but the English Cocker Spaniel is recognized all over the world.
DGEF	English Foxhound (Dog)	The history of the English Foxhound dates back to 16th century Great Britain, the records of which have been meticulously maintained through English stud books. And while its exact origin is not known, it is widely accepted that the hounds gained much of their reputation in the mid-1700s through the sport of fox hunting.
DGES	English Setter (Dog)	The breed, according to the experts, originated in England over 400 years ago. An excellent bird dog, it was used in moorland to point the target and retrieve it. Further evidence points to the Water Spaniel, Springer Spaniel, and Spanish Pointer as the breeds used to develop the English Setter. The term English Setter, however, was used later on when Edward Laverack started breeding them in 1825.
DGEN	English Springer Spaniel (Dog)	According to historical records, the first of the Springer Spaniels were land spaniels that evolved in the latter part of the 14th century. However, the properly-bred ones started developing in the 17th century, when the Duke of Norfolk started breeding them and named them Norfolk Spaniels. Its name was then converted to Springer Spaniel in the 18th century, and in 1902, it was recognized as a distinct breed by the English Kennel Club.
DGET	English Toy Spaniel (Dog)	The early histories of the English Toy Spaniel and the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel are said to be identical. In fact, both breeds initially began as one single breed, a result of interbreeding between Oriental toy dogs and small spaniels. There is also evidence that indicates Mary I, Queen of Scotland in the mid-

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		16th century, carried the first toy spaniels with her from France to Scotland.
DGEM	Estrela Mountain (Dog)	Considered one of the oldest breeds in Portugal, the Estrela Mountain Dog has been protecting flocks of sheep for many centuries. A brave and intelligent dog, shepherds depended on their ability to identify and scare off wolves and other hungry predators.
DGFS	Field Spaniel (Dog)	Although it is considered an excellent hunter of medium size today, the breed went through various changes, which culminated in the modern day Field Spaniel. According to the experts, the breed was originally larger, deriving its traits from the English Water, Sussex, and Cocker Spaniels, and weighing in at over 25 pounds.
DGFZ	Finnish Spitz (Dog)	Originating from northern spitz dogs that roamed with early Finno-Ugrian tribes in their travels throughout Eurasia and Finland, the Finnish Spitz has a rich ancestral history. These dogs were probably watchdogs and camp followers, and then later developed into hunting dogs. As the breed was isolated until the early 19th century, it remained pure.
DGFC	Flat-Coated Retriever (Dog)	The Flat-Coated Retriever was initially created in the 19th century as a bird dog. Fishermen were also in need of a dog that could retrieve their catch from the water. As such, many began to mix Labradors, Newfoundlands and other breeds known for their ability to swim and retrieve. Later, setters and pointers were crossed with fishing dogs, producing a dog that suited their needs: the Flat-Coated Retriever.
DGFB	French Bulldog (Dog)	As one of the popular dogs in England, the Bulldog was very common in the area surrounding Nottingham in the 1800s. Certain small Bulldogs weighed no more than 25 pounds and many lace workers took these "Toy" Bulldogs to France, where they went for work in the mid-19th century. The little Bulldogs, particularly the ones that had erect ears, fascinated the women of France. (Ironically, this same feature was not liked in England.) Dog dealers introduced many such clownish dogs to France, and thus these dogs, known as the Bouledogue Francais, created a furor in Paris. The breeders in France continued

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		to develop the straight, bat ears, causing further annoyance to English breeders.
DGGP	German Pinscher (Dog)	The German Pinscher, one of the reputed Pinscher breeds, originated from two older breeds: the German Bibarhund (from the 1200s) and the Tanner (from the 1300s). These strains were crossed with Black and Tan Terriers in the 1600s to produce the Rattenfanger, a good watchdog and versatile working ratter. This dog then became the Pinscher, remaining a hard-working breed for many centuries and held in high regard for its ability to catch rodents.
DGGS	German Shepherd (Dog)	The German Shepherd over the years has served in many different capacities: police dog, guide dog, guard dog, war dog, explosives- and narcotics-detecting dog, search-and-rescue dog, show dog, and most notably as a shepherding dog. Developed primarily for the purpose of guarding and herding a shepherd's flocks, there have been few other breeds with such a versatile repertoire.
DGGP	German Shorthaired Pointer (Dog)	Originally referred to as Deutsch Kurzhaar, the German Shorthaired Pointer is known for its versatile hunting capabilities. In the early 17th century, the Spanish Pointer was crossbred with the Hannover Hound, which produced a dog that was capable of trailing both mammals and birds.
DGGW	German Wirehaired Pointer (Dog)	The German Wirehaired Pointer, sometimes referred to as Drahthaar, is a well-known bird dog originating from Germany. This lovable companion is the result of the popularity of game-bird shooting that demanded excellent trackers for bird-hunting. It has an outstanding quality to track its target and retrieve it. The German Wirehaired Pointer's ancestor is the Pudelpointer, a crossbreed of the Pointer and the old German Pudel. Other breeds used to create the German Wirehaired Pointer include the Polish Water Dog, the German Shorthaired Pointer, the Stichelhaar, and the Griffon.
DGGZ	Giant Schnauzer (Dog)	It was in the rural areas of Wurrtemburg and Bavaria in Germany that the popular Giant Schnauzer originated. The smaller Standard Schnauzer attracted the eye of the cattlemen,

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		who emulated the breed on a greater scale to drive cattle. They might have crossed smooth-haired, cattle-driving dogs with the Standard Schnauzer to produce a wire-haired drover. Soon crosses were made with the Great Dane, rough-haired Sheepdogs, Bouvier des Flandres, Wirehaired Pinscher, the black Poodle, and Wolf Spitz.
DGGI	Glen of Imaal Terrier (Dog)	The Glen of Imaal Terrier originated on the then desolate, rocky landscape of the Wicklow mountains in Ireland. In this harsh environment, the Glen served multiple purposes in its role as a working companion. The breed is first described in 1870, after its recognition at the Lisburn dog show in England. At the time, terriers from Ireland were simply referred to as Irish Terriers, no matter what type of terrier they happened to be. It would be some time before the Glen would have a name of its own.
DGGR	Golden Retriever (Dog)	Lord Tweedmouth, often credited for the development of the Golden Retriever, lived along the Tweed River, north of the Scottish border, during the mid-19th century. There were already many retriever breeds used for hunting fowl and other game, but seeing further potential in the dogs, he sought to create a new breed which could combat the adverse conditions of the area. To accomplish this, he crossed a Wavy-Coated Retriever with a Tweed Water Spaniel. The result was four puppies with excellent bird-hunting abilities. Later, the yellow Wavy-Coated Retriever was cross-bred with Bloodhounds, black retrievers, setters, and Tweed Spaniels. This crossbreeding produced dogs with similar characteristics but with a distinct yellow flat coat.
DGGO	Gordon Setter (Dog)	The Gordon Setter is popular breed of hunting dog, which was recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1892. It happens to be the slowest and bulkiest of the setter family. There are two types of Gordon Setter: one is the show Gordon, and the other is the field-type Gordon. Robert Chapman organized a show of Gordons in 1875, showcasing them for the first

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		time. Today, the Gordon is considered a more popular hunters than family pet.
DGGD	Great Dane (Dog)	The Great Dane is believed to be a cross between the Greyhound and Molossus, an ancient Greco-Roman war dog breed. It may have first appeared in Germany during the 1300s and used by the residents to capture wild boar and other prey.
DGGP	Great Pyrenees (Dog)	Dating back to nearly 10,000 B.C., the Great Pyrenees breed originated from the enormous white dogs or flock guardian dogs of Asia Minor. Around 3000 B.C., when nomadic shepherds took their sheep to the Pyrenees Mountains, they also brought the flock-guarding dogs, which were the ancestors of the Great Pyrenees. Such dogs proved their prowess as livestock guardians for centuries.
DGGM	Greater Swiss Mountain (Dog)	Described as the largest and oldest of the four strains of Swiss Mountain Dogs, or Sennenhunde, the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog shares common ancestry with the Roman Molossian dogs or the Mastiff. The other Swiss Mountain Dogs are the Bernese, Appenzeller, and Entlebucher.
DGGH	Greyhound (Dog)	Greyhound-like dogs were first depicted in Greek, Egyptian, and Roman times. During the period of the Saxons, the Greyhound was a popular and established breed in Britain. Both the nobility and the common people greatly esteemed the dog. The first prototypical Greyhound was a sighthound that could run and catch game at a very fast pace. The word Greyhound might have originated from the Old English greyhound -- "Hund" the antecedent of the modern "hound" -- or from the Latin gradus, meaning high grade.
DGHA	Harrier (Dog)	The Harrier gets its name from the Norman word harrier, meaning a dog or hound, making it difficult to figure out the true ancestry of the breed. However, it is speculated that the Harrier might be an older scenthound, with references going back to 13th-century England. Some think that the breed might have descended from St. Hubert and Talbot hounds, the Brachet or the French Basset. It is guessed from this ancestry, that the Harrier was a dog that could

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		track hare by its scent at such a pace that hunters could easily follow the dog on foot.
DGHV	Havanese (Dog)	The Havanese (or the Havana Silk Dog) belongs to the Barbichon or the Bichon group of small dogs, which developed in the Mediterranean region in ancient times. Spanish traders gifted such dogs to Cuban women in order to maintain trade relationships. Wealthy Cuban families also pampered these small dogs as adorable pets. Once introduced to Europe, the breed was referred to as Habeñeros or White Cubans. They gained the attention of fanciers as popular performing dogs and as pets of influential people. Their popularity as pets, however, declined, and many owners began using them as circus and trick dogs all over Europe.
DGIH	Ibizan Hound (Dog)	The Ibizan Hound and the Pharaoh Hound supposedly share the same ancestral roots; the former bears an incredible resemblance to the dogs dedicated to the jackal god Anubis, portrayed in Egyptian tombs. Ancient Phoenician sea traders might have brought the dogs to the Balearic Islands, where they in seclusion.
DGIC	Icelandic Sheepdog (Dog)	This breed is Iceland's only native dog breed, spawning from the Icelandic Sheepdog's ancestors that were brought over with the Nordic people in the 9th century. Due to the harsh conditions of Iceland's climate, the dog breed developed to survive on the rough terrain and became an ideal farming dog.
DGIR	Irish Red and White Setter (Dog)	Most people are much more familiar with the Red Setter breed. However, it is believed that the Red and White Setter, which dates back to the 17th century, is actually the older of the two breeds. Near the end of the 19th century, the Red and White Setter, like many other breeds of the time, suffered in number due to the hardships of WWI in Ireland. Its numbers became so rare, in fact, that the breed was thought to be extinct.
DGIS	Irish Setter (Dog)	Bred as field hunting dogs in Ireland, the Irish Setter took to pointing with great talent and enthusiasm. With a naturally strong olfactory sense, the Setter is able to sniff out marks

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		(birds) from distances, track the location, and then silently freeze in place so the hunter can follow and bag the prey.
DGIT	Irish Terrier (Dog)	As the name suggests, the Irish Terrier, an old and a typical long-legged terrier breed, originated in Ireland. It is said to have descended from a wheat-colored terrier (perhaps a similar progenitor to the Soft Coated Wheaten Irish Terrier) and old Black and Tan Terrier, breeds that were found in Ireland and employed for hunting vermin, fox, and otter. As it resembles the Irish Wolfhound, many people also believe that this terrier may partly share its ancestry with the breed.
DGIW	Irish Water Spaniel (Dog)	Though the Irish Water Spaniel is a great water retriever and sporting dog, today it is more popular as a pet and, to some extent, a show dog. It has a very unique appearance and is considered to be one of the oldest spaniels. This breed was became a popular show dog in the United States and Britain in the last half of the 17th century, and attained the recognition of the third most popular sport dog in the year of 1875.
DGIF	Irish Wolfhound (Dog)	The Irish Wolfhound was mentioned for the first time in Rome in 391 A.D. The dog gained a great deal of reputation for its ability to fight with wild animals during sports and also for its noble stature. It is said that big dogs were transported from Greece to Ireland by 1500 B.C. The dogs' stature became more imposing in Ireland and they were offered as gifts to Rome. The breed was so famous in Ireland that many legends were spun about the dog's bravery in chasing and battle.
DGIG	Italian Greyhound (Dog)	Although the Italian Greyhound has existed for several centuries, the documents of its origins have been lost, thus offering no knowledge of its source or its development. There is, however, ancient art from Greece, Turkey, and other Mediterranean countries depicting dogs resembling the Italian Greyhound, which are more than two centuries old.
DGJR	Jack Russell Terrier (Dog)	Reverend John Russell was a parson with a passion for fox hunting back in the 19th century. He developed a strain of fox hunting terriers from the now extinct English White

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		Terrier, a breed that was bred to be white in color so that they could be distinguished from the quarry they were pursuing. This breed line eventually broke off into the Parson Russell Terrier and the Jack Russell Terrier.
DGJC	Japanese Chin (Dog)	The Japanese Chin is closely related to the Pekingese, both of which were popular among the Chinese aristocracy and given as presents for visiting nobility on occasion. The name of the Japanese Chin may be misleading, as it is widely believed the Chin actually originated in China.
DGJT	Japanese Terrier (Dog)	Many experts believe the Japanese Terrier stock was developed by mixing native type dogs with several other terriers brought over by European traders in the 18th century, including the Smooth Fox Terrier. However, it was not until 1916 in the Nada district near Kobe that the founding father of the modern breed, a male terrier named Kuro, was born. He was the result of crosses between the ancestral terriers, an English Toy Terrier and a Toy Bull Terrier.
DGKE	Keeshond (Dog)	Belonging to the spitz group of dogs, the exact origin of the Keeshond has not been recorded. However, in the 18th Century, the dog functioned as a watchdog and companion in Holland. Later, the breed was called the barge dog, as it was frequently kept on small boats on the Rhine River to function as a watchdog. Fatefully, the Keeshond became involved in a political uprising in Holland, prior to the French Revolution. Cornelis (Kees) de Gyselaer, the leader of the Dutch rebellion, owned a barge dog that came to be known as Kees. The dog would be seen in so many political caricatures at the time, that it became an icon of the Dutch patriot.
DGKB	Kerry Beagle (Dog)	Of all Irish Hounds, the Kerry Beagle is believed to be one of the oldest breeds. It is said that the "gadhar," a dog written about in ancient Irish texts, is a direct ancestor of the Kerry Beagle. It was most likely introduced to Ireland during the Middle Ages with the arrival of the Celtics. Although the exact history of this dog breed is under dispute, it is said that the Kerry Beagle is a descendant of the Old Southern Hounds. The Kerry Beagle was developed over

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		time, mixed with other hound breeds, possibly to create an ideal dog for hunting.
DGKT	Kerry Blue Terrier (Dog)	Originating in the mountainous regions of western and southern Ireland, the Kerry Blue Terrier was known as the resourceful farm dog for over a hundred years. It could hunt vermin, birds, and small game, retrieve both in water and on land, and even herd cattle and sheep. Making it rather peculiar that this versatile and striking breed was kept an Irish secret until the early 20th century.
DGKO	Komondor (Dog)	The earliest records of the Komondor date back to 1555, but it is thought the breed existed long before. Its primary role was to guard flocks of sheep against predatory animals. They were so effective; in fact, that some believe it completely depleted the wolf population in Hungary.
DGKU	Kuvasz (Dog)	The Kuvasz is likely to have descended from giant Tibetan dogs, though it is regarded as a Hungarian breed. The name is actually Turkish, not Hungarian, and is derived from the word "kawasz," which means "armed guard of noblemen." This is because during the Middle Ages only nobleman favored by members of the royal family had could keep these dogs.
DGLD	Labradoodle (Dog)	The term "Labradoodle" was first used in Sir Donald Campbell's 1955 book, Into the Water Barrier, to describe his Labrador/Poodle cross. However, the Labradoodle did not truly come into the limelight until 1988, when Australian breeder Wally Conron crossed the Labrador Retriever and Standard Poodle. Conron had hoped to create a guide dog for the blind that would also be suitable for people with allergies to fur and dander.
DGLR	Labrador Retriever (Dog)	The modern Labrador Retriever is the ancestral result of a popular fishing and retrieving dog from Newfoundland and Labrador, an Atlantic coastal province in Canada; as such, the Labrador carries with it some relationship to the modern Newfoundland water dog. Originally, there were two distinct types under the one classification of Newfoundland dogs: the greater and the lesser, in which size was the main dictate for differentiating the two.

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DGLT	Lakeland Terrier (Dog)	Farmers of the Lake District in the United Kingdom were the first to keep Lakeland Terriers, using them as well as packs of hounds to hunt foxes. The Lakeland Terrier was also successfully at chasing and exterminating vermin and otter. Despite the lack of documentation for the breed, it is believed the Lakeland Terrier shares a similar ancestry with the Bedlington, Fox, and Border Terriers.
DGLH	Lancashire Heeler (Dog)	The exact origin of the Lancashire Heeler is unknown, however it is generally accepted that the breed resulted as a mix between the Corgi and a black and tan terrier. Because these dogs are self-made from breeding on their own, it is unknown if there were any other dog breeds added into the making of the Lancashire Heeler? Originating in Great Britain, this dog breed was used by farmers for cattle driving. Although much smaller than the usual cattle driving dog, the Lancashire Heeler did its job by keeping the cattle moving without injuring itself or the stock.
DGLB	Leonberger (Dog)	The Leonberger came about in the 1830s when Heinrich Essig, a dog breeder from Leonberg, crossed a female Landseer with a “barry” breed, which would later become the St. Bernard breed. The first dogs registered as Leonbergers were born in 1846. According to legend, they were bred to resemble the lion on the Leonberg coat-of-arms.
DGLA	Lhasa Apso (Dog)	Although the Lhasa Apso’s exact origin is unknown, it is believed to be an ancient dog breed. Once considered an integral part of Tibetan monasteries and villages, the Lhasa Apso was thought to incorporate the souls of reincarnated Buddhist Lamas after their death. The Lhasa Apso also functioned as a monastery watchdog, alerting monks of incoming visitors, and was thus named Abso Seng Kye or "Bark Lion Sentinel Dog." Some theorize the breed may have derived its Western name, Lhasa Apso, because of its goat-like coat and from the corrupted form of the Tibetan word rapso, which means goat.
DGLO	Lowchen (Dog)	Admitted into the American Kennel Club's (AKC) Non-Sporting Group in 1999, the Löwchen or Little Lion Dog was also known by

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		the name of Le Petit Chien Lion in France. It shares a common background with other dogs belonging to the Bichon family, including the Havanese, Bichon Frisé, and others.
DGMA	Maltese (Dog)	Reputed as one of the oldest dog breeds and the most ancient European toy breed, the Maltese has a curious history. Phoenician sailors visiting the island of Malta for trading around 1500 B.C. are credited for discovering the first Maltese dogs. From the 5th century onwards, dogs resembling the Maltese were found in Greek art. There is also evidence that the Greeks erected tombs to honor the Maltese.
DGMT	Manchester Terrier (Dog)	During the age of industrialization, rat killing with Whippets, Black and Tans, and other dogs was a common sport, enjoyed by the working class in English towns. With this in mind, John Hulme, a dog fancier in Manchester, crossed the two breeds to create one that would be excellent in both chasing and dispatching rats. The name of Manchester Terrier, however, was disputed by many locals, as similar dogs had the same name in many parts of England. Therefore, the breed was mainly referred to as Black and Tan Terrier until 1860. In 1923, the name for the breed became official when the Manchester Terrier Club of America was formed.
DGMF	Mastiff (Dog)	The history of the Mastiff is a bit muddled due to the confusion between this breed and the ancient Mastiff group from which it originates, but the modern Mastiff breed is of relatively recent origin. During the reign of Caesar, mastiffs were employed as gladiators and war dogs, and during the Middle Ages, they were used as hunting and guard dogs. Still later, they were used for bear baiting, bull baiting, and dog fighting. These sporting events continued to be popular even when they were deemed cruel and were banned in 1835.
DGMB	Miniature Bull Terrier (Dog)	Descending directly from the Bull Terrier, the Miniature Bull Terrier shares much of the former's background. Initially, the earliest specimens of the Bull Terrier came in a wide range of sizes, a direct result of the variations of sizes of the Bull's ancestors: the White

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		English Terrier, Bulldog, and Black and Tan Terrier. The smallest of the white Bull Terriers were known as Coverwood Terriers, named after the kennel in which they were produced. There are also records that show small Bull Terriers of other colors existing, these weighing in at about four pounds. And though the tiny toy dogs were of a poorer variety -- quickly losing the interest of the population -- slightly larger dogs (or miniatures) were considered of better stock.
DGMP	Miniature Pinscher (Dog)	Evidence supporting the origin of the Miniature Pinscher is very sparse. However, it is known that the breed is not a miniaturized version of the Doberman Pinscher. In fact, there is evidence that the Min Pin is older than its standard-sized cousin, such as a 17th-century painting of a cat-sized red dog that resembles the Min Pin. The Miniature Pinscher probably descended from the crossing the German Pinscher, Italian Greyhound and Dachshund.
DGMS	Miniature Schnauzer (Dog)	Developed in Germany in the late 19th century, the Miniature Schnauzer was originally bred as a small farm dog to keep the rats and vermin away. It was not only the most popular Schnauzer, but the tiniest of its class, and touted to be the only terrier that did not originate from the European Isle stock. It is also believed the Miniature Schnauzer was derived from crossbreeding Affenpinschers and Poodles with small Standard Schnauzers.
DGNM	Neapolitan Mastiff (Dog)	Large, muscular, and powerful dogs, in the tradition of the giant war dogs of Asia and the Middle East, have existed since ancient times. These dogs were used to guard homes, control livestock, and fight lions, elephants, and men in battle. Alexander the Great (356 to 323 B.C.) distributed some native animals in the regions he conquered and interbred some of them with shorthaired Indian dogs, resulting in the Molossus, which was the progenitor of several modern breeds.
DGNF	Newfoundland (Dog)	As the name suggests, the Newfoundlander hails from the coast of Newfoundland, where it

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		was a popular working dog, both on land and water. There are no records to support the breed's true beginnings, though it is generally assumed that the Newfoundland can be traced to the Tibetan Mastiff. Amongst its chores, the Newfie would carry heavy loads for its masters as draft and pack animals, tow lines from ship to land in choppy seas as ship dogs, and rescue errant swimmers.
DGNT	Norfolk Terrier (Dog)	Though the early histories of the Norfolk Terrier and the Norwich Terrier are identical, the dogs are now recognized as two separate breeds.
DGNE	Norwegian Elkhound (Dog)	Originally, the Norwegian Elkhound was a scenthound that made use of its tracking powers to hunt large game and moose. A strange hound that closely resembles the spitz breeds of old, it also functioned as a guardian, defender, hunter, and herder since the age of the Vikings.
DGNL	Norwegian Lundehund (Dog)	Dating back to the 1500s, Norwegian Lundehunds were written about for their talent in hunting Puffin birds in Norway. This dog breed was specifically created for this task, specializing in scaling up steep, rocky cliffs and maneuvering their way into small crevices where the birds stayed.
DGNW	Norwich Terrier (Dog)	In England, short-legged ratters have always been valued. However, during the 19th century, smaller breeds like the Norfolk and Norwich Terriers (known as CanTabs and Trumpington Terriers at the time) began to emerge; it was even popular for students of Cambridge University to own one of the small ratters.
DGNS	Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever (Dog)	The Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever dog is assumed to be the product of a cross-breeding between the red European decoy dog and farm collies, setters, retriever dogs, or spaniels. Originally bred in Yarmouth County, which is located at the southern tip of Nova Scotia, it was officially recognized by the Canadian Kennel Club in 1915.
DGOS	Old English Sheepdog (Dog)	The origins of the Old English Sheepdog cannot be verified, but many believe it was introduced to the western part of England nearly 150 years ago. Its ancestors may have been the Russian Owtcharka or the Bearded Collie. First developed for its strength and

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		ability to protect herds and flocks from wolves, by the mid-1800s, the breed mainly functioned as a cattle or sheep driver, able to get the herd to market for sale.
DGOT	Otterhound (Dog)	Closely resembling the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen, the Otterhound may have its roots in France. Being a very unusual member of the Hound Group, the Otterhound is a hardy scenthound, whose origin is unknown. The Otterhound may have its roots in breeds such as the Welsh Harrier, Bloodhound, Southern Hound, or a kind of water spaniel.
DGPP	Papillon (Dog)	The French word meaning butterfly was first applied to this breed in the 1500s, when the fashion for this elegant little dog turned from the floppy eared Spaniel style to the sprightly winged look that is still popular today. The Papillon were hugely popular amongst the upper ranks of society, and artists of the period preserved a wealth of images of the miniature Spaniels with their royal and noble counterparts.
DGPR	Parson Russell Terrier (Dog)	In the mid-19th Century, the Parson Russell Terrier descended from a dog known as Trump, which was owned by Devonshire's Parson John Russell. As Parson Russell was enthusiastic about foxhunting, he decided to develop terriers that could dispatch and chase foxes, while matching the speed of horses. The line he developed became very successful and finally bore his name.
DGPK	Pekingese (Dog)	To learn of the Pekingese, you must first know of the legend of the lion and the marmoset. According to folklore, in order for the lion to wed his lady-love, he begged the patron saint of the animals, Ah Chu, to reduce him to the size of a pigmy, while still retaining his great lion heart and character. It is then said that the offspring of this union was the dog of Fu Lin, or the Lion Dog of China.
DGPW	Pembroke Welsh Corgi (Dog)	Although many believe the Pembroke Welsh Corgi to be an ancient breed, outlining its origins is difficult. A book dating back to the 11th century, however, does mention a Welsh cattle dog.

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		The Pembroke shares its background with the Cardigan Welsh Corgi, but this Corgi was bred separately in Pembrokeshire. As it was a hard-working dog, the Corgi occupied the farms when many early dog shows were taking place. In the 1920s many dog show owners began entering their Corgis into these competitions, and in 1926, the Cardigan Club formed.
DGPB	Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen (Dog)	The Petit Basset Griffon Vendeén is French for "small, low, and rough-coated from Vendéen." Also known as PBGV, the dog was bred during the 1500s in Vendéen, located in western France, where the land is covered in rocks, thick brambles, and underbrush.
DGPH	Pharaoh Hound (Dog)	The Pharaoh Hound legitimately claims to be among the most ancient breeds that has hardly altered in the last 5,000 years. The breed bears an uncanny resemblance to the jackal god Anubis and its images are prominently features on the tombs of prominent Egyptian pharaohs. (Similar dogs were seen in ancient Greek art as well.)
DGPL	Plott (Dog)	Officially recognized as the state dog of North Carolina, the dog's history is rooted in Germany, where people valued Hanoverian Schweisshunds for their quality to hunt wild boars and locate injured game by a week-old trail. In 1750, a teenager named Johannes George Plott carried five Hanoverian Schweisshunds to his residence in the Great Smoky Mountains. These dogs, as well as their descendents, were excellent cold trailers of bear and large animals. They not only found large bear, but could also trap them.
DGPO	Pointer (Dog)	The Pointer came into general use in Spain, Portugal, throughout Eastern Europe, and in Great Britain. (Interestingly, the Westminster Kennel Club is said to have been formed mainly for the development of the Pointer breed.) The first Pointers may have appeared in England in the mid-17th century. And though their original function was probably tracing hares, the Pointer’s natural ability and alertness lent itself to bird pointing and the sport of

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		wing-shooting at the height of its popularity in the 1700s.
DGPS	Polish Lowland Sheepdog (Dog)	In many parts of the world, Polski Owczarek Nizinny is the common name for the Polish Lowland Sheepdog. In the U.S., its popular nickname is "PON." The origins of the breed probably go back to Central Asia, to a Tibetan breed like the Tibetan Terrier that traders introduced to Eastern Europe. Tibetan dogs with long coats were said to be interbred with Hungarian sheepdogs that had corded coats and were said to have been introduced in the 4th century by the Huns.
DGPM	Pomeranian (Dog)	The Pomeranian descended from the Spitz family of dogs, an ancient group from the Arctic and the progenitors to the sled dog. The breed gets its name from the now defunct region of Pomerania (present day Germany and Poland) not because it originated there, but because the breed was most likely developed and bred down to size there.
DGPD	Poodle (Miniature) (Dog)	The earliest ancestors of the Poodle were said to be curly-coated dogs of central Asia, but it is also identified with France. Many rough-coated water dogs are also associated with the dog's ancestry. The earliest dog breed of this group was the Barbet, a type of curly-coated dog, which was seen in Hungary, France, and Russia. However, the German strain of the dog exerted maximum influence on the Poodle we know today. The German word poodle, meaning to splash or puddle, is the source for the Poodle's name and reflects its water abilities.
DGSP	Poodle (Standard) (Dog)	The earliest ancestors of the Poodle were said to be curly-coated dogs of central Asia, but it is also identified with France. Many rough-coated water dogs are also associated with the dog's ancestry. The earliest dog breed of this group was the Barbet, a type of curly-coated dog, which was seen in Hungary, France, and Russia. However, the German strain of the dog exerted maximum influence on the Poodle we know today. The German word pudel, meaning to splash or puddle, is the source for the Poodle's name and reflects its water abilities.

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DGPW	Portuguese Water (Dog)	The ancestors of the Portuguese Water Dog are thought to trace back to herding dogs that worked the steppes, or plains, of central Asia, near the Chinese-Russian border around 700 B.C. Experts believe that these herding dogs were introduced to Portugal by the Visigoths in the 5th century; although, there is another theory that its ancestors came to Portugal by way of the Berbers and Moors in the 8th century. The Water Dog's lineage may also be linked with the lineage with the Poodle. Both have traditionally been used as fishing companions, and share several physical similarities.
DGPG	Pug (Dog)	Multum in Parvo, meaning "a lot in a little," is the official motto of the Pug and sums up its description. The Pug has had various names throughout the years, including Mopshond in Holland, Chinese or Dutch Pug in England, and Mops in Germany. But the word “pug” is thought to have come from the Latin pugnus, meaning fist and attributed to its clenched fist-like head, or from the 18th-century marmoset "pug" monkey, which purportedly appeared quite similar to the dog.
DGPI	Puli (Dog)	The Magyar tribes of the eastern Urals arrived in the 9th century to occupy the central area of the Danube and mixed with the Turkish people on the way. They carried various sheepdogs along with them, as well as the ancestor of the modern Puli. As the Tibetan Spaniel and the Puli have similar body structures, it is said that the former may have been instrumental in the latter’s development.
DGRT	Rat Terrier (Dog)	The Rat Terrier is an American breed created in the late 1800s from a mix of terriers brought to the U.S. by European miners. It is believed the Rat Terrier is a cross of the Smooth Fox Terrier, Manchester Terrier and a few other small dog breeds such as the Beagle and Whippet.
DGRC	Redbone Coonhound (Dog)	The origins of the Redbone Coonhound can be traced to the late 1700s, when Scottish immigrants introduced red foxhounds (its ancestor) to the United States. Coon hunters, however, sought a breed that was faster and swifter at locating and treeing game.

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DGRR	Rhodesian Ridgeback (Dog)	Noted as a popular hound today for its qualities of hunting, protecting, and companionship, the Rhodesian Ridgeback dates back to the 16th and 17th centuries, when European Boers came to South Africa. Along with them, they brought breeds such as the Great Dane, Mastiff, Staghound, Bloodhound, Pointer, Greyhound, and others. The settlers required a dog that could tolerate extreme temperatures, a limited supply of water, and even withstand rough bushes, while functioning as a hunting and guard dog.
DGRW	Rottweiler (Dog)	The origin of the Rottweiler is not known, though many experts theorize that the breed descended from the drover dogs indigenous to ancient Rome. Described as a Mastiff-type, which was a dependable, intelligent and rugged animal, the drover dog began as a herder and was then integrated into the armies of the Roman Empire. With its ability to herd cattle, the drover dog assured the soldier's meat was kept together and readily available during long marches.
DGSB	Saint Bernard (Dog)	Originating from the Roman Molossian dogs, the Saint Bernard developed into the impressive life-saving dog from 1660 to 1670. During this time, the first batch of these big dogs were brought to the St. Bernard Hospice, which was a refuge center for travelers moving between Switzerland and Italy. Originally, the breed helped in turning spits, pulling carts, and may have acted as companions or watchdogs, but soon the monks discovered that the dogs were exceptional pathfinders in snow. A Saint Bernard would track lost travelers, lick the lost person's face, lie next to him to provide warmth, and help revive him. The dog served this prized role for more than 300 years and saved as many as 200 lives.
DGSA	Saluki (Dog)	As evidence of the earliest Saluki can be traced to Egyptian times, several thousands of years ago, it is regarded among the ancient domestic dog breeds. Originally used by Arab nomads to run down foxes, hares, and gazelles in the desert (mostly with the help of falcons), the Saluki probably received its name during the Selucian period. (The dog is also referred to as

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		the Tazi, Persian Greyhound, or Gazelle Hound.)
DGSY	Samoyed (Dog)	The Samoyed breed is named after the nomadic Samoyed group of people, who came from central Asia to northwestern Siberia. They were solely dependent on reindeer for their food, thus they had to move constantly with the herd, to ensure the reindeer had enough food for themselves. They used hardy and powerful spitz dogs for herding and protecting the reindeer from ferocious Arctic predators. These dogs were treated like family members, lived in the nomads' tents and kept the kids warm in bed. Sometimes they were helpful in hauling sledges and boats and hunting bears.
DGSC	Schipperke (Dog)	There are different theories regarding the Schipperke's origin. One credible theory states that this dog originally belonged to boatmen, who traversed from Brussels to Antwerp. In fact, a "schip" is a boat in the Flemish language and Schipperke means a small boatman. However, Belgian townspeople did not refer to the breed as Schipperke but as a spitz. The other possible theory is that the Schipperke was a dog in middle-class households and trade guilds, where it was a ratter and small watchdog. As the breed looked like a miniature Belgian Sheepdog, the name Schipperke may have been derived from "scheper," a word for shepherd.
DGSD	Scottish Deerhound (Dog)	The Scottish Deerhound is a rare and old breed. It bears a resemblance to the Greyhound, but experts are not quite sure why. It is, however, assumed that the breed has existed as early as the 16th and 17th centuries. The nobles of that time, especially those who were avid deer hunters, were very fond of the breed. In fact, a Scottish Deerhound could not be acquired by anyone lower than the rank of earl during the Age of Chivalry.
DGST	Scottish Terrier (Dog)	There is a lot of confusion regarding the Scottish Terrier's background, as all terriers in Scotland are referred as Scotch or Scottish Terriers. Adding to the confusion is the fact that the modern Scottish Terrier was originally placed under the group of the Skye Terriers,

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		denoting a family of terriers belonging to Scottish Isle of Skye. Irrespective of the origin, the earliest Scottish Terriers were first documented in the late 19th century, belonging to a group of hardy Highlanders whom they served as vermin hunters. The first breed standard was drafted by J.B. Morrison and later published in Vero Shaw's Illustrated Book of the Dog in 1880. John Naylor is credited with introducing the breed to the United States in 1883.
DGSE	Sealyham Terrier (Dog)	Although there is some earlier evidence that a small, long-backed white terrier was imported to Wales in the 15th century, the Sealyham Terrier was not documented until the mid-19th century. The Sealyham Terrier derives its name from Sealyham, Haverfordwest, Wales, the estate of Captain John Edwardes, who worked tirelessly between 1850 and 1891 to develop a small breed that always remained alert and which was suitable for quarrying badger, fox, and otter. Although the breeds he used for creating the Sealyham remain a mystery, some believe Captain Edwardes may have used the Dandie Dinmont Terrier as a base.
DGSS	Shetland Sheepdog (Dog)	The Shetland Sheepdog has its roots in the herding dogs of Scotland, which were also the ancestors of the Border Collie and Collie. Some of these early Collie type dogs were very small, standing at about 18 inches tall. A mix of different breeds, which are still unknown to some extent, went into the makeup of the Sheltie. Some of the suggested breeds are the Spitz, the King Charles Spaniel and the Pomeranian, but as with any breed that is created for working in a harsh environment, and which must possess various traits that capture both assertiveness and a gentle touch, the Shetland Sheepdog came into its own over time as the ideal pups were bred further until he breed was made pure.
DGSI	Shiba Inu (Dog)	The ancient Shiba Inu is the smallest of the six Native Japanese breeds. Although its origin is obscure, the Shiba Inu is surely of spitz

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		heritage, most probably used as a hunting dog in central Japan around 300 B.C. Many believe it hunted small game such as birds, but it may have also used occasionally to hunt wild boar.
DGSU	Shih Tzu (Dog)	The name Shih Tzu Kou, or Shih Tzu, translates to “mini lion,” the moniker given to it in deference to its lion-like appearance. The name is likely based on the word for lion, “shishi.” The lion was highly esteemed in China for its connection with Buddhism, since it had a long tradition as guardian of the temples and palaces. The lion's strength and courage was revered, and it made its way into many of Buddha's teachings. This little dog was bred to reflect that appearance of strength, regality, and beauty, and it took the position as a practical stand in for the lion, acting as companion and guardian of the palace and temple.
DGSH	Siberian Husky (Dog)	The Chukchis, a semi-nomadic people of northeastern Asia, are responsible for developing the Siberian Husky. And though the breed's lineage remains a mystery, the Husky is probably of spitz stock, taking several centuries for the Chukchis to train them as sledge dogs. Famously used during the Alaskan gold rush, the Siberian Husky was an essential laborer in the Arctic regions, later emerging as the primary breed used in dog racing, a popular form of entertainment in these regions.
DGST	Silky Terrier (Dog)	The ancestor of the Silky Terrier, developed in Australia in the late 19th century, was the Yorkshire Terrier. Early on the Silky Terrier had an attractive tan and steel blue coloration, which was crossed with blue and tan Australian Terriers to enhance its color of the coat while retaining its robust form. The dogs that stemmed from these crosses were originally referred to as Australian Terriers or Yorkshire Terriers. Some breeders, however, thought they initiated the development of a different breed altogether and displayed these dogs as Silky Terriers. But by interbreeding the Silky Terriers, a true breeding strain developed. As two disparate areas in Australia were chosen for the breed’s development, different breed

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		standards were set in 1906, and again in 1909 and 1926.
DGSK	Skye Terrier (Dog)	The Skye Terrier is one of the oldest terriers in Scotland. The purest strain of such dogs was seen on the Isle of Skye, which explains how they got their name. The breed was described for the first time in the 16th century, when its long coat made it noteworthy. There is some confusion in delineating its history as there were many breeds that were known as Skye Terrier. In 1840, the actual Skye Terrier became well-known when Queen Victoria took a fancy to the breed. Thus, the dog gained more popularity among commoners and in the higher circles of society.
DGSL	Sloughi (Dog)	The exact date and origin of the Sloughi is unknown; however, the dog breed is believed to have developed in North Africa in the thirteenth century if not earlier. One of two African Sighthound breeds, the Sloughi was used to hunt desert game such as foxes, deer, gazelles and more.
DGSF	Smooth Fox Terrier (Dog)	Though there are no documents that can establish the Smooth Fox Terrier's ancestry, the breed was already admired among dog show fanciers by the turn of the 19th century. Accompanying Foxhound packs, the Smooth Fox Terrier would dislodge foxes that tried to hide. Primarily hunters chose white dogs, as it was easy to distinguish them from the quarry, even when there was little light. Some experts believe the Wire and Smooth Fox Terriers shared a common background, while others insist the Smooth Fox Terriers descended from the Bull Terrier, Black and Tan Terrier, Beagle and Greyhound.
DGSW	Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier (Dog)	The Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier is one of three big Irish terriers. Bred as a versatile farm dog, it excelled at its tasks -- whether it be guarding the house (or barn) or exterminating pesky vermin -- for more than 200 years in Ireland. The Wheaten Terrier would later become an effective gundog, locating and retrieving game for hunters.

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		The origin on the Wheaten Terrier's history has not been well documented, but it is said that the Kerry Blue Terrier is a direct descendant. Legend has it that when the Spanish Armada was sunk off the shores of Ireland, the blue dogs that swam ashore were welcomed by the terriers with a soft wheaten coat.
DGSM	Spanish Mastiff (Dog)	The Spanish Mastiff is a very old breed, with records being traced to over 2,000 years ago. Mentions of the Mastiff in writing first appeared from the Iberian Peninsula, where the breed was most likely introduced by the Greeks and Phoenicians before the Roman invasion.
DGSO	Spinone Italiano (Dog)	The Spinone Italiano, or Italian Pointer, is one of the oldest pointing breeds. Although the exact origin of the breed is unknown, 15th- and 16th-century artwork has been discovered with images resembling the modern-day Spinone. There are those who believe the breed evolved from Celtic wirehaired dogs, while others think the Spinone dogs was probably brought to Italy by Greek traders during the Roman Empire.
DGSB	Staffordshire Bull Terrier (Dog)	The working classes of the early 19th century were fond of the popular sport of rat-killing. In cities, bull baiting (an ancient sport) was not so popular, and those who loved rat-killing started moving their attention to dog fighting. These fanciers of the sport crossed the Black and Tan Terrier with the Bulldog to create a quick, strong, and fearless competitor for the dog pit.
DGSZ	Standard Schnauzer (Dog)	Of German ancestry, the Standard Schnauzer is the oldest and the original prototype of the three Schnauzer breeds: Miniature, Standard, and Giant. And although its exact year of origin is uncertain, there is evidence that Schnauzer-like dogs existed as early as the 14th century, probably the result of crossing black German Poodle and gray wolf spitz with wirehaired Pinscher stock.
DGSX	Sussex Spaniel (Dog)	Among the rarest of American Kennel Club breeds, the Sussex Spaniel is a land spaniel that derived its name from the county of Sussex, England. These dogs have a keen sense of smell, but are slower in their work than most spaniels. As such, they were not preferred by hunters in America, mainly because they required a breed that could hunt faster.

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DGSV	Swedish Vallhund (Dog)	According to Swedish records, the Vallhund was brought over to the country at the time of the Vikings over 1,000 years ago, when they were known as the "Vikinarnas hund" or "Viking Dog." The similarity between this dog breed and the Corgi are most likely because either the Swedish Vallhund was taken to Wales, or the Corgi was brought to Sweden. Historians believe that the Vallhund is the older of the two breeds.
DGTR	Thai Ridgeback (Dog)	Ancient artifacts show that the Thai Ridgeback originated in the isolated islands of Eastern Thailand an estimated 4,000 years ago. Because this area was secluded from others, with poor transportation methods, this dog breed has remained very pure with little to no crossbreeding.
DGTM	Tibetan Mastiff (Dog)	The origins of the Tibetan Mastiff have been lost, even though it is thought to be one of the most influential and ancient breeds. According to archaeological records, remains of massive dogs dating back to 1100 B.C. were found in China. These dogs may have moved with Genghis Khan and Attila the Hun, thereby providing original stock for the Tibetan Mastiff in Central Asia.
DGTS	Tibetan Spaniel (Dog)	The Buddhist principles of Tibet and the history of the Tibetan Spaniel are interlinked. The Lamaist variety of Buddhism considered the lion to be a significant symbol, as one supposedly followed Buddha just like a dog. These small lion-like dogs, which followed their Lamas, were said to be symbols of the holy lion and were therefore greatly valued. The Chinese cultivated the Pekingese, also a lion dog, and animals were often exchanged between China and Tibet, leading to inter-breeding between their dogs. Even though breeding took place in the villages, the best animals were produced in the monasteries that normally bred just the smallest specimens.
DGTT	Tibetan Terrier (Dog)	Registered by the American Kennel Club in 1973, the Tibetan Terrier's history is as mysterious as the valleys and mountains where it originated. It was developed nearly two centuries ago in Lamaist monasteries. The dogs were treated as family companions and not as

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		workers, but occasionally they helped in herding and other farm tasks. Known to be holy dogs or "luck bringers," the breed's history is regarded as a myth.
DGTF	Toy Fox Terrier (Dog)	Pet owners and farmers have been fond of Smooth Fox Terriers for many years. The American farmer, for instance, was in search of a "runt" or smaller animal to exterminate rodents, and crossed the smaller fox terriers with toy dog breeds such as the Toy Machester Terrier, Italian Greyhound, and Chihuahua in the early 20th century. This resulted in a smaller variety of the Smooth Fox Terrier with some notable differences -- its fiery nature was slightly mellowed, for example.
DGTM	Toy Manchester Terrier (Dog)	The Black and Tan Terrier, one of the best-known dogs in England, was appreciated for its ability to kill rats in the 16th century. These dogs were valued both for their quality to keep homes free of vermin and for the purpose of entertainment. People also laid bets on the number of rats a dog could kill in a given amount of time. Numerous workers in Manchester, England were fond of dog-racing contests and rat-killing contests. In the mid-1800s, a cross between the Whippet racer and the Black and Tan Terrier resulted in a dog named the Manchester Terrier. Although the Manchester Terrier and its Black and Tan Terrier ancestors were sometimes considered to be the same breed, it wasn't until 1923 that the name Manchester Terrier was officially used. During its development, the Manchester was crossed with many other breeds, including the Italian Greyhound. The toy variety of the breed has existed as early as 1881.
DGTP	Toy Poodle (Dog)	The early ancestors of the Toy Poodle were likely to be the Central Asian curly-coated dogs, even though this breed is associated with France. These ancestors helped in herding and followed their masters to various routes taking them to different parts of Europe. Many rough-coated water dogs are also said to be the ancestors of the Poodle. Poodle is derived from pudel, a German word meaning "to splash," or

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		puddle, indicating the breed's water abilities. It was also known as chien canard in France, reflecting its duck-hunting abilities.
DGTH	Transylvanian Hound (Dog)	It is believed that the Transylvanian Hound originated in Hungary over 1,000 years ago when the Magyars came to the area. This dog breed is most likely a crossbreed between the hounds brought by the Magyars and native dogs of Hungary.
DGVZ	Vizsla (Dog)	Many experts believe the Vizsla descended from the hunting and companion dogs of the Magyars, a people that settled what now Hungary is more than a thousand years ago. These hunters were in search of a breed capable of pointing out game and retrieving them in thick bushes.
DGVI	Volpino Italiano (Dog)	The Volpino Italiano is a direct descendent of Spitz-type dogs, which records show existed over 5,000 years ago. After breaking away from the Spitz breed, the Volpino Italiano became very popular in ancient Italy. This dog breed was said to be a favorite among palace lords as well as farmers, and is even rumored to be the dog of Michelangelo.
DGWE	Weimaraner (Dog)	Compared to other breeds' longstanding histories, the Weimaraner is rather young. Dating back to the early 19th century, the Weimaraner was bred to function as a gundog, able to hunt animals of all sizes, including large animals such as bears, wolves, and deer. They also were speedy dogs which displayed courage, intelligence, and good scenting ability. Thought to have originally descended from the Bloodhound, the modern Weimaraner is the product of selective German breeding, mixing Red Schewisshunds and various pointer breeds, including the German Shorthair Pointer. In fact, early on the Weimaraner was known simply as the Weimer Pointer, a name derived from the court by which the breed was sponsored.
DGWS	Welsh Springer Spaniel (Dog)	An excellent hunter, the Welsh Springer Spaniel is thought to have evolved from the crossing of the Clumber and English Spaniels. But before the Welsh Springer Spaniel emerged in Wales, land spaniels were in use there. The dogs that appeared in the first dog-shows in England were English and Welsh Springer

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		Spaniels. Their difference lay in their color, but they have proved to be great hunters as well as show-dogs.
DGWT	Welsh Terrier (Dog)	The Welsh Terrier is one of only two terrier breeds that originated in Wales and is said to have come down from the Black and Tan Rough Terrier, a popular breed in Britain in the 1700 and 1800s.
DGWH	West Highland White Terrier (Dog)	The West Highland White Terrier, as well as other Scottish terriers, share similar roots and the former is a very good hunter of fox, vermin, and badger. There was a time when the Skye, Cairn, Scottish, and Westie Terriers were regarded as one breed that had some diversity. Selective breeding using qualities like coat color or type may have developed distinct varieties, which could have been maintained in isolation in different areas of the Scottish mainland and some western islands.
DGWP	Whippet (Dog)	The most popular of the English sighthounds, the Whippet is also hallmarked as a true racer. However, they have failed to reach the level of popularity the Greyhounds have in the field of racing. Having a keen eye, developed sense of smell, and flexible body, the Whippet can easily track its target, run it down, and deliver it safely to its master. Whippets are directly related to the Greyhound, and are thought to be a crossing of Greyhound and various hunting terriers. Their development is thought to have begun in earnest in the mid to late 1800s, when the demand for a breed with the abilities of a Greyhound became more pronounced. Most working class families could not afford to keep Greyhounds, however, so the smaller, less demanding Whippet filled that need.
DGWF	Wire Fox Terrier (Dog)	The ancestry of the Wire Fox Terrier can be traced to English hunting dogs of the mid-19th century. These dogs were skilled at jumping and dislodging game, particularly a fox that tries to seek cover. Some experts believe the Wire and Smooth Fox Terriers shared a common background, with the Wire Fox developing from the Welsh Black and Tan Terriers, but in 1984 the American Kennel Club

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		approved separate standards for the Wire and Smooth Fox Terriers.
DGWG	Wirehaired Pointing Griffon (Dog)	Also known as “the supreme gundog,” the Wirehaired Pointing Griffon is a very popular breed. Although the dog has Dutch roots, most people think it is actually a French breed. It is found in low numbers but it is adored for its excellent qualities as a retriever and pointer. Its faithfulness and versatility make it even more lovable. Mr. Edward Korthals of Holland is often attributed to refining the modern form of Wirehaired Pointing Griffon. Hence, around the globe many also refer to the breed as the Korthals Griffon. However, the development of this breed can be traced back to the mid-1800s. (The first successful breed was the Cherville Griffon, created by crossing the pointer with the setter.)
DGXO	Xoloitzcuintli (Xolo) (Dog)	This little dog with the complicated name dates back some 3,500 years ago, to the time of the Aztecs. Thought to have gone extinct at one point because of its rarity, the Xoloitzcuintli made a come-back in the dog breed world in the 1950s after a campaign was waged to save the breed from obscurity. It is believed by some archeologists that the Xolo was brought to the Americas by people who migrated from the Asian continents to [what is now] the North American and South American continents, hypothetically settling as the first residents of the continents and holding their spot as the "natives" until later Europeans arrived.
DGYT	Yorkshire Terrier (Dog)	Originating in England’s Yorkshire area, the Yorkshire Terrier does not resemble a ratter or a working dog, but it is a combination of both. It was believed that the Yorkie was not produced accidentally, but came to be through intentional crossbreeding of a wide range of terriers, including the Clydesdale Waterside, Paisley, Skye, Dandie Dinmont, and rough-coated Black and Tan English Terriers. Among its most important progenitors, the Waterside Terrier was a small blue-gray dog with long

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		hair, weighing between 6 and 20 pounds (most commonly about 10 pounds). It was brought to Yorkshire by weavers who migrated from Scotland to England in the mid-19th century.

Donkey

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
DKOT	Other Breed (Donkey)	
DKAB	Abyssinian (Donkey)	This breed is found throughout Ethiopia. They are usually slate-gray but are occasionally found in chestnut-brown. The breed is similar to Sudanese Pack donkey.
DKAN	Anatolia (Donkey)	Found throughout Turkey this donkey is found in both black and gray varieties.
DKLS	Large Standard (Donkey)	Size 48" up to 56"
DKMJ	Mammoth Jack Stock (Donkey)	54" and up for jennets 56" and up for jacks
DKMA	Mary (Donkey)	Mary and Ashkhabad regions of Turkmenia breed the Mary breed of large donkeys.
DKMI	Miniature (Donkey)	Miniature donkeys are native to the Mediterranean islands of Sicily and Sardinia. They are identified as either Sicilian or Sardinian donkeys according to their ancestry, although the two types do not differ. They have been extensively bred with each other and with animals of unidentified ancestry in the United States to produce a distinctively American breed of donkeys, which we call the Miniature Mediterranean Donkey.
DKPO	Poitou (Donkey)	The origins of the Poitou, as with many ancient breeds, is a bit vague. It is said that the donkey and the practice of mule breeding was introduced to the Poitou region of France by the Romans. The two breeds, Poitou (donkey) and Mulassier (horse) seemed to have been developed side by side for the sole purpose of producing mules of exceptional quality.
DKST	Standard (Donkey)	Size: from 36" to 48" tall

Fin Fish

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
FOT	Other (Fish)	
FCC	Common carp, including koi (Cyprinus carpio) (Fish)	
FGC	Grass carp (Ctenopharyngodon idellus) (Fish)	
FSC	Silver carp (Hypophthalmichthys molitrix) (Fish)	
FBC	Bighead carp (Aristichthys nobilis) (Fish)	
FCC	Crucian carp (Carassius carassius) (Fish)	
FGF	Goldfish (Carassius auratus) (Fish)	
FTT	Tench (Tinca tinca) (Fish)	
FSF	Sheatfish (Silurus glanis) (Fish)	

Goat

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GAB	Anatolian Black (Goat)	The Anatolian Black raised in Turkey for its meat, milk and fiber. They are part of the Syrian type and while usually black they are sometimes seen in brown, gray or pied.
GAI	Arapawa Island (Goat)	The Arapawa goats are among the few survivors of the Old English milch (milk) goat which is now extinct to their native England. They may have been introduced as early as the late 1830s by the first European settlers, who established a shore whaling station on the island.
GAL	Alpine (Goat)	Alpine can easily be found all across US. These goats were first originated in the Alps and are also commonly known as “French Alpine.”
GAM	Altai Mountain (Goat)	The Altai Mountain breed of wool goat was formed between 1944 and 1982 on collective farms of the Gorno-Altai Autonomous Region of the former Soviet Union; it is kept on pasture all the year round. The Altai Mountain is the result of Don goats used for improvement of the local goats.
GAC	American Cashmere (Goat)	

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GAN	Angora (Goat)	Angoras are raised for their thick fleece. They are medium sized goats having long thick coat also known as mohair. They have a Turkish background.
GAP	Appenzell (Goat)	The Appenzell Goat is found above all in both cantons Appenzell and St. Gallen (Toggenburg). In canton Zurich only the Zurich Goat is bred (today only very little!). It is a cross between the Appenzell and the Saanen.
GAU	Australian (Goat)	A feral goat in Australia now domesticated and named the Australian goat.
GBA	British Alpine (Goat)	The British Alpine was developed in Great Britain in the early 1900s. The first British Alpines arrived in Australia in 1958 and have since been graded-up using Saanen and Toggenburg does.
GBB	Black Bengal (Goat)	This breed is found in the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa regions of northeastern India and throughout Bangladesh. They are a meat and dairy breed which are small to dwarf in stature. The Black Bengal is a prolific breed and while usually black it is also found in brown, white or gray. The breed has a short coat and ears and is bearded.
GBD	Bionda dell'Adamello (Goat)	The "Bionda dell' Adamello" is a local goat from the northern Italian Region of Lombardia. This breed takes its name from the color of its hair - Bionda in Italian means Fair - and from the mountain "Adamello" which is part of the Italian Alps. They belong to the goat population called "Alpine," from which, for years, many breeds have originated, and today still live in the European Alpine regions.
GBF	Belgian Fawn (Goat)	The Belgian Fawn is descended from Chamois Colored. These goats are horned, black or brown in color with a black skin. Adult males weigh on average 65 kg and females 60 kg with an average wither height of 81 cm and 71 cm respectively.
GBG	Bagot (Goat)	This breed was formerly feral at Blithfield Hall, Staffordshire, England but has become scattered since 1957. The breed is nearly extinct.
GBH	Bhuj (Goat)	The Bhuj is found in northeastern Brazil were it is used for both milk and meat production. Bhuj goats are usually black with white or spotted lop ears and a Roman nose. They originated from the Kutchi breed of India.

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GBI	Barbari (Goat)	The Barbari is a meat type breed that is found in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh, as well as Gujrat, Jhelum and Sargodha districts in Punjab Province. They are a small size and their color is white creamy to golden.
GBN	Benadir (Goat)	The Benadir breed is found in the Webi Shibeli region of southern Somalia. The breed is used for both meat and milk production. They are often red or black spotted and have lop ears.
GBO	Boer (Goat)	They are South African based goats with long, hanging ears and Roman nose.
GBO	Booted (Goat)	The Booted Goat was earlier spread throughout the uplands of St. Gallen (Walensee, Flums, Weisstannental and Taminatal), in the canton Glarus and in the bordering regions. It belongs to the breed of mountain goats. Until at least the 1920s it was purposefully bred, but in the 1980s it became nearly extinct. It was saved at the last moment by the foundation Pro Specie Rara. The current breeding region has its concentration in eastern Switzerland, with individual breeding groups in the central and western parts of the country.
GBS	Brown Shorthair (Goat)	This breed originated with a native breed of un-uniform color, mostly light-brown to white, improved by crossing with German brown (Erzgebirgziege) bucks since the end of 19th century.
GBT	Beetal (Goat)	The Beetal is a breed used for meat and milk production. Found in Punjab, Pakistan and India, the Beetal is usually red, black or pied with pendulous ears. The males have long twisting horns. The breed is similar to the Jamnapari but smaller.
GCA	Canindé (Goat)	The Canindé is found in near Ceará and Piauí in northeastern Brazil. It is a color type selected from SRD. The breed is black with pale face-stripes and belly.
GCA	Cashmere (Goat)	The first Cashmere goats were imported from Australia and New Zealand in the late 1980's. Since then several Cashmere breeders and growers have been producing breeding stock to launch this new industry in the US.
GCB	Chengdu Brown (Goat)	The Chengdu Brown is a prolific breed kept for meat and milk production. It is brown with a dark face and back stripes and found in Sichuan in China.

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GCC	Chamois Colored (Goat)	This dairy and meat breed found in Switzerland belongs to the Swiss Mountain group. They are brown in color with black face-stripes, back stripe, belly and legs. They can be either horned or polled.
GCG	Chigu (Goat)	The Chgnu is found in the region of India north of Uttar Pradesh and northeast of Himachal Pradesh. They are kept for the production of cashmere fiber and for meat. The breed is white with long twisted horns.
GCH	Changthangi (Goat)	The Changthangi is found in the region surrounding Ladakh in Kashmir, India. They are raised for meat and cashmere production and used as pack animals. The breed is most often white but also seen in black, gray or brown. They have large twisting horns.
GCI	Canary Island (Goat)	These goats are found in Spain. They are kept primarily for milk production and are found in any color. The horns are sabre or twisted.
GCN	Carpathian (Goat)	The Carpathian goat is found in southeastern Europe and is raised for both meat and milk production. They typically have long hair and twisted horns. In Romania they are found in many colors, however the Carpathian found in Poland are usually white.
GCP	Chengde Polled (Goat)	This breed, kept for meat and cashmere production, is found in northern Hebei in China.
GCQ	Charnequeira (Goat)	Found in Portugal, the Charnequeira is raised for both meat and milk production. The breed is usually red but pied individuals are also found. Some animals are polled; the horned individuals have wide twisted lyre horns. They are the origin of the Algarvia breed.
GCR	Chappar (Goat)	The Chappar is a meat type that is found in the Kohistan area of the Sind Province. They are a small size with a black body coat. Their meat conformation is considered to be medium to good. They also have a fairly long hair coat.
GCS	Corsican (Goat)	This is a long haired goat breed is from the island of Corsica. It is kept primarily for milk production and is found in all colors.
GDC	Dutch Landrace (Goat)	The Dutch Landrace is original goat race of the Netherlands and shows great similarity with other northwest European landraces as found in Scandinavia or the feral goats in Great Britain.
GDD	Daera Din Panah (Goat)	The Daera Din Panah is a milk type that is found in Multan and Muzaffargarh districts in

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		the Punjab Province, Pakistan. They are a large size and are black in color.
GDI	Damani (Goat)	The Damani is a milk goat found in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts in NWF Province, Pakistan.
GDL	Danish Landrace (Goat)	The Danish Landrace is derived from goats which have been in Denmark since ancient times. At the beginning of the 20th century, some crossing with goats from the German Harz region and Saanen took place.
GDO	Don (Goat)	The Don breed was discovered in 1933-34 by an expedition of the All-Union Institute of Sheep and Goat Husbandry studying goats in the former Lower Volga territory. Because of its location, these goats were named "Don"; their habitat covers the basin of the Don river and its tributaries.
GDS	Damascus (Goat)	The Damascus is a breed raised in the region of Syria and Lebanon, primarily for milk production.
GDT	Dutch Toggenburg (Goat)	The Dutch Toggenburg are a dairy breed which originated in the area of Drenthe in the Netherlands. They were developed by crossing native stock with Toggenburg
GDU	Duan (Goat)	The Duan are a white, black or pied meat breed found in Guangxi, China.
GEZ	Erzgebirge (Goat)	This breed is found in the Saxony region of Germany where it is kept primarily for milk production. The Erzgebirge is red-brown with a black dorsal stripe, belly, legs and face mask. The breed is polled.
GFL	Finnish Landrace (Goat)	The Finnish Landrace is found primarily in western Finland. They are kept primarily for milk production. Both polled and horned individuals are found.
GGG	Golden Guernsey (Goat)	The Golden Guernsey is a rare breed which originated in the Channel Islands off the coast of Britain. The breed was developed from local breeds mated to Anglo-Nubian and Swiss breeds during a period from 1920 to 1950.
GGI	Girgentana (Goat)	This Sicilian goat has very long horns, often 50 cm long and rising vertically in a corkscrew. The coat is long and creamy white with brown spots around the eyes. They are very good milkers and hardy.
GGO	Göingeget (Goat)	The Göinge goat is not breed for how much milk or meat they produce. The breeding

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		selection is quite random except for the obvious effort to not breed animals that are too closely related. This however is not an easy task since all Göinge goats come from two pregnant goats found in the area around Tyringe in the south of Sweden (in Småland).
GGS	Grisons Striped (Goat)	The Grisons Striped goat is a robust breed which feels at home most of all in the mountains. It prefers stony and steep landscapes.
GHA	Hailun (Goat)	The Hailun is found in the region of Heilongjiang in China. It is a dairy breed, primarily white but also seen as black, pied, grey brown or yellow. Originated from Saanen and Toggenburg crossed with local goats.
GHC	Hexi Cashmere (Goat)	The Hexi Cashmere is used primarily in the production of cashmere fiber. Found in North Gansu in China the breed is usually white but black, brown or pied individuals are also seen.
GHE	Hejazi (Goat)	The Hejazi is found in Arabia. It is usually black and long haired, used primarily for meat production. The breed is similar to the Syrian Mountain but dwarf.
GHI	Hungarian Improved (Goat)	This is a dairy goat breed found throughout Hungary. The Hungarian Improved originated from Swiss Dairy breeds, especially Saanen, crossed with local animals. They are found in black, white, red or cream.
GHM	Haimen (Goat)	The Haimen breed is found in Zhejiang, China. It is a white coated meat breed known for its prolific reproduction.
GHO	Hongtong (Goat)	Kept primarily for milk production the Hongtong is a white colored breed which originated from Saanen crossed with local goats.
GHS	Hasi (Goat)	The Hasi is the larger mountain version of the Albanian breed. Found in northeastern Albanian in the region surrounding Kukesi. The breed is kept for both milk and meat production, reddish in coloration with lop ears.
GHT	Huaitoutala (Goat)	The Huaitoutala is a cashmere breed found in Qinghai, China.
GHU	Huaipi (Goat)	The Huaipi is a prolific meat breed found in the region of Henan in China. They are white in color and both horned and polled individuals are seen.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GIR	Irish (Goat)	This is a long haired goat breed found in Ireland. It is found in white, black and gray. The breed is used for both meat and milk production.
GJG	Jining Grey (Goat)	The Jining Grey of Shandong Province is noted for the attractive wavy patterns of its kid-pelt, which is the traditional commodity in international markets.
GKG	Kaghani (Goat)	The Kaghani is a meat type that is found in the valley of Hazara district and surrounding areas in NWF Province, Pakistan.
GKI	Kiko (Goat)	Kikos were first grown in New Zealand.
GKI	Kinder (Goat)	Kinder are dual-purpose goats bred in US for both milk and meat. They come in variety of colors and patterns and can be bred anytime in the year.
GKM	Kamori (Goat)	The Kamori is a milk type that is found in the districts of Dadu, Larkana and Nawab Shah in the Sind Province, Pakistan.
GLM	LaMancha (Goat)	Despite its misleading name, this "earless" breed originated in Oregon in the 1930′s. LaMancha refers to the windswept plains region of central Spain, as the breed is believed to have likely descended from the native Murciana goat. LaMancha's do have ears, of course; it's the pinna, or external portion, that's missing.
GLO	Loashan (Goat)	This goat found in the Shandong Province of China. The breed was developed from Sannens of another type, first introduced to Loushan by German preachers early in 1904, and used for crossing with local does from 1919.
GMX	Moxotó (Goat)	
GMG	Murcia-Granada (Goat)	
GMY	Myotonic (Goat)	
GNA	Nachi (Goat)	The Nachi is a meat type that is found in Jhang, Multan and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab Province.
GND	Nigerian Dwarfs (Goat)	The Nigerian goats, as the name suggests, originated from Africa. They are tiny, small goats best for dairy produce.
GNO	Norwegian (Goat)	The Norwegian goat is found throughout Norway. It is kept for both milk and meat production. It is found in gray, blue, white or pied coloration. The Norwegian also has long hair.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GNU	Nubian (Goat)	Nubians also known as Anglo-Nubian are big, graceful goats. They are proud of their body structure as they have long, pendulum-like ears and Roman nose. They are a cross breed of African and Indian bucks and were raised in England.
GOB	Oberhasli (Goat)	They are also known as "Swiss Alpine" having a medium sized built. They are in bay color with clear black spotting all over the body.
GOB	Other Breed (Goat)	
GPE	Peacock (Goat)	Little is known about the origin of the Peacock Goat. The first mention of it was in the year 1887, under the name Prätttigau Goat. This description is for the most part identical to the present outward appearance.
GPG	Pygmy (Goat)	They are of African origination having a small body structure. Nowadays, people are usually raising pygmy goats for meat but they are basically bred as pets.
GPH	Philippine (Goat)	There are two varieties of Philippine goats raised for meat production. The coarse haired type is cream, tan or light brown and usually polled.
GPO	Poitou (Goat)	The Poitou is a dairy breed found in western France. These animals are usually polled and have long hair coats. In coloration, they are black-brown with a pale underbelly and legs. The breed is rare.
GPY	Pygora (Goat)	It is a cross breed of Pygmy and Angora raised to produce fine fiber. Pygoras have three different kinds of fleece categorized according to their characteristics.
GPY	Pyrenean (Goat)	The Pyrenean goat breed is found in the French and Spanish Pyrenees and the Cantabrian mountains of Spain.
GQI	Qinshan (Goat)	The Qinshan is a black colored goat raised for their pelts. The breed is found in Jining, Shandon, China.
GRE	Repartida (Goat)	The Repartida is found in northeastern Brazil. This breed is a color type selected from SRD. The breed has black forequarters and brown or pale hind, vice versa.
GRW	Russian White (Goat)	Dairy goats, of the Saanen and Toggenburg breeds, have been imported periodically from Switzerland and other European countries; these breed undoubtedly contributed much to

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		the formation of various groups and varieties of goats specialized in milk production.
GSA	Saanen (Goat)	They are large, white goats with upright ears and originally grown in Switzerland.
GSC	San Clemente (Goat)	San Clemente Island is located off the coast of southern California. Feral goats, probably of Spanish origin, have inhabited the island for several centuries, possibly since the 1500's.
GSH	Sahelian (Goat)	The Sahelian belong to the Savanna group of goats with many types and subtypes raised in the Saharan and sub-Saharan region. Described type is distributed in north and northwest of Mali
GSL	Swedish Landrace (Goat)	The Swedish Landrace is found in northern Sweden.
GSO	Somali (Goat)	The Somali is found in Somalia and northeast Kenya.
GSP	Spanish Meat (Goat)	Also known as Brush goats, they were introduced in America by Europeans.
GSR	SRD (Goat)	The SRD breed is found in northeastern Brazil and is a meat breed derived from Crioul with some recent lop-eared blood, chiefly Anglo-Nubian and Bhuj. The name stands for Sem Raca Definida, meaning without defined breed.
GTA	Tauernsheck (Goat)	The Tauernsheck is a very rare breed. Its roots are in the Austrian Landrace, the Pinzgauer and an unknown ancestor that brought the white spots.
GTF	Tennessee Fainting (Goat)	These goats have various names due to their unique characteristics. The most popular ones are fainting or nervous goats named after their genetic imbalance. When shocked or surprised, these goats fall down as their muscles get locked or jammed. Nevertheless, they not only provide generous amount of meat but also fleece.
GTH	Thuringian (Goat)	Thuringian are a variety of German Improved Fawn found in Thüringen, eastern Germany. They were developed from Toggenburg, Harzerziege, Rhönziege and Thüringer Landziege around 1885.
GTO	Toggenburg (Goat)	They are the oldest breed of dairy goats having medium-sized body.
GUZ	Uzbek Black (Goat)	Black wool goats in Uzbekistan were produced as a by-product in the formation of the new breed - Soviet Mohair goats.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GVB	Valais Blackneck (Goat)	A meat and dairy breed found in southwestern Switzerland, the Valais Blackneck has black forequarters and white hindquarters and long hair.
GVE	Verata (Goat)	A meat and dairy breed found in Vera, Caceres, Spain. Chestnut, black or grey in coloration and the Verata has twisted horns.
GWA	West African Dwarf (Goat)	A numerous breed found on the coast of west and central Africa. Found in all colors the West African Dwarf is trypanotolerant. The African Pygmy and Nigerian Dwarf in the United States, the Dutch Dwarf and the Pygmy breed in Great Britain all originated from the West African Dwarf.
GWS	White shorthaired (Goat)	This breed originated from a landrace which was not uniform in color, mostly light-brown to white, which were improved by crossing with Swiss Saanen bucks since the early 1900s.
GXI	Xinjiang (Goat)	The Xinjiang is used for milk, cashmere and meat production. This breed is found in the mountains of Xinjiang in China and its coloration is white, black or brown.
GXU	Xuhai (Goat)	The Xuhai is a variety of Huanghuai found in Jiangsu, China. The breed is kept primarily for meat production.
GYM	Yemen Mountain (Goat)	The Yemen Mountain breed is a long haired goat that is usually black found in the mountains of northern Yemen.
GZA	Zalawadi (Goat)	This breed is found in the Surendranagar and Rajkot regions of Gujarat, India. They are kept for milk, meat and hair production. The Zalawadi is of the Gujarati type and has erect corkscrew shaped horns.
GZH	Zhiwulin Black (Goat)	The Zhiwulin Black is found in northern Shaanxi region of China and is kept for cashmere and meat production.
GZO	Zhongwei (Goat)	Zhongwei goats are produced only in the arid desert steppes of some counties in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Gansu Province.

Horse

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
HAT	Akhal-Teke (Horse)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
HAC	American Cream Draft (Horse)	
HAP	American Paint (Horse)	
HAQ	American Quarter (Horse)	
HAS	American Saddlebred (Horse)	
HAN	Andalusian (Horse)	The purebred Andalusian registry consists of one stud book and three bloodlines. The Andalusian is the historical horse of the Iberian Peninsula dating back 25,000 years. The IALHA Purebred Andalusian registry accepts the three bloodlines known today as Spanish or Caballo Pura Raza Española (PRE), Portuguese or Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano (PSL), and a union of both known as the Spanish/Portuguese (S/P) for registry as an Andalusian
HAB	Anglo-Arab (Horse)	
HAA	Appaloosa (Horse)	This horse's spotted coat and fur is its most recognize characteristic.
HAR	Arabian (Horse)	
HBC	Bashkir Curly (Horse)	
HBG	Belgian (Horse)	
HBW	Belgian Warmblood (Horse)	
HCB	Cleveland Bay (Horse)	
HCD	Clydesdale (Horse)	
HCM	Connemara (Horse)	
HDW	Danish Warmblood (Horse)	
WDC	Draft cross (Horse)	
HDU	Dutch Warmblood (Horse)	
HFR	Friesian (Horse)	
HHA	Hackney (Horse)	
HHF	Haflinger (Horse)	
HHN	Hanoverian (Horse)	
HHO	Holsteiner (Horse)	
HIC	Icelandic (Horse)	The Icelandic horse is descended from horses brought to Iceland by settlers over eleven centuries ago. Comparison between the Icelandic horse, at the time of the settlement of Iceland, and ancient Norwegian and German horses show them to have similar bone

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		structure. Some consider it likely that there was a separate species of horse, Ecuus scandianavicus, found in these areas.
HID	Irish Draught (Horse)	
HLI	Lipizzan (Horse)	
HLU	Lusitano (Horse)	
HMI	Miniature (Horse)	
HMF	Missouri Fox Trotter (Horse)	
HMX	Mixed breed (Horse)	
HMO	Morgan (Horse)	
HML	Mule (Horse)	
HMU	Mustang (Horse)	
HNF	Norwegian Fjord (Horse)	
HOB	Oldenburg (Horse)	
HOT	Other Breed (Horse)	Other Horse Breed not Listed.
HCB	Other Cold Blood (Horse)	Horse breeds are loosely divided into three categories based on general temperament: spirited "hot bloods" with speed and endurance; "cold bloods", such as draft horses and some ponies, suitable for slow, heavy work; and "warm bloods", developed from crosses between hot bloods and cold bloods, often focusing on creating breeds for specific riding purposes, particularly in Europe.
HHB	Other Hot Blood (Horse)	Horse breeds are loosely divided into three categories based on general temperament: spirited "hot bloods" with speed and endurance; "cold bloods", such as draft horses and some ponies, suitable for slow, heavy work; and "warm bloods", developed from crosses between hot bloods and cold bloods, often focusing on creating breeds for specific riding purposes, particularly in Europe.
HWB	Other Warm Blood (Horse)	Horse breeds are loosely divided into three categories based on general temperament: spirited "hot bloods" with speed and endurance; "cold bloods", such as draft horses and some ponies, suitable for slow, heavy work; and "warm bloods", developed from crosses between hot bloods and cold bloods, often focusing on creating breeds for specific riding purposes, particularly in Europe.
HPL	Palomino (Horse)	
HPE	Percheron (Horse)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
HPF	Peruvian Paso / Paso Fino (Horse)	.
HPI	Pinto (Horse)	
HPP	Polo Pony (Horse)	
HPO	Ponies (Horse)	Distinctive pony breed (breeding two ponies) & is less than 14.2 hands high.
HPA	Pony of the Americas (Horse)	
HRM	Rocky Mountain (Horse)	
HSB	Saddlebred (Horse)	
HSF	Selle Francais (Horse)	
HSL	Shetland Pony (Horse)	
HSH	Shire (Horse)	
HSP	Spanish Purebred (Horse)	
HST	Standardbred (Horse)	
HSW	Swedish Warmblood (Horse)	
HTW	Tennessee Walking (Horse)	
HTB	Thoroughbred (Horse)	
HTR	Trakehner (Horse)	The Trakehner is a European warm-blooded horse of East Prussian origin, the foundation for which was laid at the main stud farm established in Trakehnen, East Prussia in 1732. The breed's name is derived from this world-famous farm, and the bloodlines can be traced back to this source.
HWP	Welsh Pony or Cob (Horse)	
HWP	Westphalian (Horse)	

Llama / Alpaca

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
LLOT	Other Breed (Llama)	
LLGL	Llama (Lama glama)	
LLGU	Guanaco (Lama guanicoe)	
ALVV	Vicuña (Vicugna vicugna)	
ALVH	Alpaca - Huacaya (Vicugna pacos)	
ALPS	Alpaca – Suri (Vicugna pacos)	

Other Live Animals

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
OTOT	Other Breeds (not listed)	

Poultry – Chicken

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PCAB	Antwerp Belgian Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	Antwerp Belgian Bantam also known as Quail Bantam. Similar to Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam, but being clean-legged and a rose comb instead of a single comb.
PCAC	Ac (Poultry – Chicken)	Vietnamese chicken breed with white feathers and black skin
PCAD	Andalusian (Poultry – Chicken)	Developed initially in Spain, the breed has undergone considerable development in England and the United States.
PCAH	Appenzell Pointed Hood Hen (Poultry – Chicken)	The Pointed Hood Hen has been present in the Alps for centuries.
PCAL	Aseel /Asil (Poultry – Chicken)	The Aseel (also spelled Asil) is an ancient breed from India, originally kept for cockfighting but today kept for ornamental purposes.
PCAM	Ameracaunas (Poultry – Chicken)	This breed is easily recognizable due to the fluffy feathers around its head. Ameracaunas are perhaps most known for raising blue eggs.
PCAN	Ancona (Poultry – Chicken)	Originated near the city of Ancona, Italy, from early Leghorns and other breeds. Its mixed ancestry gives it extreme hardiness and prolificacy. Anconas were originally known as Black Leghorns because of their color, which is black with evenly white-tipped feathers.
PCAP	Appenzell Bearded Hen (Poultry – Chicken)	Since the middle of the 1860s Bearded Hens have been bred out of breeds of country hens in the Appenzell Forecountry.
PCAR	Araucana (Poultry – Chicken)	Araucanas are exceptionally rare and have their origins in South America, although they were developed here in the US. Araucanas that meet the breed standard are rumpless and tufted, however they are exceptionally difficult to breed because the tufted gene can cause a high percentage of the chicks to die in their shells.
PCAS	Appenzeller Spithauben (Poultry – Chicken)	The Appenzeller Spithauben is the national breed of Switzerland, noted for its very unusual forward-pointing crest and v-shaped comb.
PCAU	Australorp (Poultry – Chicken)	The Australorp was developed in Australia from Black Orpington stock. It is smaller than the Orpington with a trimmer appearance.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PCBA	Bandara (Poultry – Chicken)	More than six years were devoted for developing this breed of chickens in Gimmizah and Montazah Poultry Research Stations. This breed is named after "Bandara" a village that is considered a sector of El-Gimmizah Agriculture Research Center.
PCBB	Belgian Bearded d'Uccle Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	The Mille Fleur variety is the most popular breed of Belgian Bearded d'Uccles - so much so that people commonly refer to all Beglains as "Millies" or "Mille Fleurs"! The only difference between this breed and the Booted Bantams is the presence of a beard.
PCBC	Buttercup (Poultry – Chicken)	A small, spritely breed from Sicily, their chief distinguishing feature is their cup-shaped comb.
PCBE	Buckeye (Poultry – Chicken)	Buckeyes are a critically endangered breed worth preserving! They are the only chicken breed of the American Class to have been developed by a woman (Nettie Metcalf in -- you guessed it -- Ohio).
PCBJ	Baheij (Poultry – Chicken)	Baheij" is a breed of chickens which has been developed in Borg-El-Arab Poultry Research Station, Matrouh.
PCBO	Booted Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	Booted Bantams are the same as the famous Belgian Bearded D'Uccle Bantam breed, except Booted bantams are non-bearded.
PCBR	Brahma (Poultry – Chicken)	Brahmas are gentle giants with feathered legs and feet and profuse, fluffy feathering. Originally from India, these birds were bred for meat production, though the hens lay relatively decently and are great setters and mothers.
PCBV	Barnevelders (Poultry – Chicken)	Barnevelders are the most popular dual-purpose breed of Holland. The breed has recently gained a large following in England, and during 1923 seemed to increase in popularity.
PCCH	Chantecler (Poultry – Chicken)	Developed in Canada as a dual purpose farm chicken, they have muscular bodies, small combs (pea) and wattles and lay brown eggs.
PCCN	Cornish (Poultry – Chicken)	Cornish are stocky meat birds from the Southwest corner of England with short, close-fitting feathers.
PCCO	Cochin (Poultry – Chicken)	Cochins are known the world over for being big friendly balls of fluff and feathers. Cochins became famous in the 1800s when this Chinese breed was given as a gift to Queen Victoria of England, who absolutely adored them.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PCCP	Campine (Poultry – Chicken)	Campines are a gorgeous Northern European fowl valued for their large white eggs and beauty.
PCCR	Crevecoeur (Poultry – Chicken)	A very rare, crested breed, solid black in color, Crevecoeurs are strictly an ornamental fowl.
PCCT	Catalana (Poultry – Chicken)	Hugely popular in South America and Spain, Catalanas are excellent in the egg-laying department and valued for their meat as well.
PCCU	Cubalaya (Poultry – Chicken)	Cubalayas are a gorgeous breed with long, lustrous tail feathers kept mainly in Cuba but originating in the East (probably the Philippines).
PCDB	Dutch Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	European articles indicate that the bantams we know today as Dutch were first introduced into Holland by Dutch seamen through trading of the East India Company from islands near Indonesia in the seventeenth century.
PCDE	Delaware (Poultry – Chicken)	The Delaware is a relatively new breed of chicken, having only been developed in 1940. They're a cross between New Hampshire Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks with the goal of maintaining the prolific egg production of these two breeds but increased meat value.
PCDK	Dorking (Poultry – Chicken)	The Dorking is believed to have originated in Italy, having been introduced into Great Britain at an early date by the Romans.
PCDO	Dominique (Poultry – Chicken)	The Dominique breed developed from the fowl introduced during the early settlement of New England. These were of the type predominating in the south of England and from which the Sussex and Dorking descended.
PCEE	Easter Eggers (Poultry – Chicken)	Easter Eggers are not a breed per se, but a variety of chicken that does not conform to any breed standard but lays large to extra-large eggs that vary in shade from blue to green to olive to aqua and sometimes even pinkish.
PCFA	Faverolles (Poultry – Chicken)	An interesting breed that combines a beard and muffs with a single comb and feathered legs and feet. Faverolles are a medium sized breed and fairly loosely feathered, giving them a rather large appearance.
PCFR	Frieslands (Poultry – Chicken)	Friesland fowls are one of the oldest of the Dutch breeds. Dutch authorities have claimed that both the penciled Hamburgs, and in later years the Belgian Silver Campine, arose from the old Friesland fowl of Holland.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PCFY	Fayoumi (Poultry – Chicken)	These pretty birds hold their tails upright, nearly vertical. That paired with their long necks gives them a unique appearance. This ancient breed has its origin in the Nile Valley.
PCFZ	Frizzle (Poultry – Chicken)	While listed in the Standard as a breed, frizzling is a genetic modification that can be easily introduced into any population of chickens. It causes each feather to curl back toward the bird's head instead of lying naturally pointed toward the tail.
PCGI	Gallus Inauris (Poultry – Chicken)	This is the name given by Professor Salvador Castello of Spain, to a breed of chickens that he had discovered in Chile South America, in 1914. The breed has yellow or white shanks, red eye, and small comb, is tailless and is especially characterized by a muff on each side of the face, near the ear.
PCGM	Golden Montazah (Poultry – Chicken)	The Golden Montazah is the name given to the new variety which had been developed in the Montazah Poultry Research Farm from a cross between the Rhode Island Red and Dokki4, using systems of breeding coupled with selection.
PCHA	Hamburg (Poultry – Chicken)	Hamburgs carry a German name, but are generally considered to have originated in Holland
PCHO	Holland (Poultry – Chicken)	Developed in the 1930s and '40s in an attempt to provide a medium-sized fowl with good meat properties that laid white-shelled eggs.
PCHU	Houdan (Poultry – Chicken)	Houdans originated in France where they enjoy a good reputation as a high class table fowl.
PCJA	Java (Poultry – Chicken)	A medium-sized, angular bird which was a common farm chicken in the U.S. in the 19th century. Javas possess single combs.
PCJB	Japanese Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	The Japanese Bantam is a truly unusual breed of chicken! It's one of the few breeds that are a "true bantam". Meaning it is not and never was bred as a standard-size chicken.
PCJG	Jersey Giant (Poultry – Chicken)	Jersey Giant is a large bird that was developed in the 1870's in New Jersey to meet the demand for heavy fowl. Developed by the Black brothers, it was originally called the Jersey Black Giant. Giants were bred from crosses of Orpingtons, Javas, and Langshans, becoming and remaining the largest chickens developed in America.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PCLA	Lamona (Poultry – Chicken)	Lamonas have single combs, appear short legged and are one of the few chickens with red ear lobes that lay white shelled eggs. No varieties.
PCLB	Legbar (Poultry – Chicken)	Cream Legbars are friendly, easily handled, good layers, and one of the most highly sought after--and rarest--breeds in this country
PCLE	Leghorn (Poultry – Chicken)	Leghorns hail from Italy and, like all Mediterranean chickens, they're slim with large combs and wattles, white earlobes, active, good foragers, and good layers of white eggs.
PCLF	La Fleche (Poultry – Chicken)	A very rare breed with a pair of spikes in place of a conventional comb. La Fleche are black, of medium size and very active. They are strictly ornamental fowl.
PCLS	Langshan (Poultry – Chicken)	Langshans originated in China and are considered one of our oldest breeds.
PCLV	Lakenvelder (Poultry – Chicken)	An old German breed best known for its color pattern (black hackle and tail on a white body). They are quite small, non-broody, lay white shelled eggs and are rather wild and flighty.
PCMA	Matrouh (Poultry – Chicken)	Matrouh is the name given to this breed which has been developed in Borg El-Arab Poultry Research Farm Matrouh, from a cross between the White Leghorn and Dokki 4, using systems of breeding coupled with selection.
PCMG	Modern Game (Poultry – Chicken)	Modern Games were developed in Great Britain.
PCMI	Minorca (Poultry – Chicken)	Developed in the Mediterranean area where they take their name from an island off the coast of Spain. Development may have been as an offshoot of the Spanish breed.
PCML	Malay (Poultry – Chicken)	A very old breed coming from Asia, they have changed little in modern times.
PCNH	New Hampshire Red (Poultry – Chicken)	New Hampshires are a relatively new breed, having been admitted to the Standard in 1935. They represent a specialized selection out of the Rhode Island Red breed.
PCOB	Other Breed (Poultry – Chicken)	
PCOE	Old English Game (Poultry – Chicken)	Old English Games are the modern day descendants of the ancient fighting cocks. They are associated with England but their heritage is almost worldwide and they have changed little in shape or appearance in more than 1,000 years.
PCOR	Orpington (Poultry – Chicken)	Orpingtons were developed in England at the town of Orpington in County Kent during the

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		1880s. They were brought to America in the 1890s and gained popularity very rapidly, based on their excellence as a meat bird.
PCPE	Penedesenca (Poultry – Chicken)	Spanish breed. Colored eggs are always a more brilliant color early every laying season, and slowly fade as the season progresses. They have unusual combs, called "carnation" combs, or "kings' combs." These start as a regular single comb at the front, and then split into several lobes at the rear like a crown.
PCPH	Phoenix (Poultry – Chicken)	The Phoenix is an ancient Japanese breed of chicken tracing its heritage back over a thousand years! Phonexies are a high-maintenance breed, requiring special care in order to keep their tail feathers in good shape.
PCPO	Polish (Poultry – Chicken)	Probably eastern Europe, although they are so old that their history has been obscured.
PCPR	Plymouth Rock (Poultry – Chicken)	Developed in America in the middle of the 19th century and was first exhibited as a breed in 1869. Several individuals claimed its invention, using crosses of Dominique, Java, Cochin, and perhaps Malay and Dorking.
PCRB	Rosecomb Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	They're "true bantams" meaning there is no standard-size version of this chicken. They're not particularly hardy or easy to raise and are kept mainly for exhibition, so these beautiful birds aren't recommended for first-time poultry keepers who just want a friendly, egg-laying pet!
PCRC	Red Cap (Poultry – Chicken)	A rare member of the English class, these are characterized by having a large rose comb. They are one of the few breeds with red earlobes that lay white-shelled eggs.
PCRI	Rhode Island Red (Poultry – Chicken)	Developed in the New England states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, early flocks often had both single and rose combed individuals because of the influence of Malay blood.
PCRO	Russian Orloff (Poultry – Chicken)	Although they're called "Russian" Orloffs (or sometimes just Russians), this beautiful breed actually originally comes from Persia. The Russian Orloff name comes from a famous Russian breeder of these birds, named Count Orloff-Techesmensky.
PCSB	Sebright Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	Sebrights are a very special breed of bantam chicken in that the males and females have exactly the same feathering.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PCSC	Sicilian Buttercup (Poultry – Chicken)	This exceedingly rare breed hails from Sicily as its name suggests. Its namesake, the buttercup-shaped comb, is totally unique in the poultry world.
PCSH	Swiss Hen (Poultry – Chicken)	According to record the Swiss Imperial Hen was bred out of white Orpington and Wyandot hens in 1905.
PCSI	Silkie Bantam (Poultry – Chicken)	Silkies originated in the Far East, where they are still kept (and eaten) today. They have black skin and bones and 5 toes instead of the normal 4.
PCSL	Sultan (Poultry – Chicken)	Sultans come to us from Turkey. They are strictly an ornamental fowl of very distinctive appearance. They have a large crest, muffs and beard, together with profuse feathering of the feet and legs.
PCSM	Silver Montazah (Poultry – Chicken)	The Silver Montazah is the name given to the new variety which had been developed in the Montazah Poultry Research Farm from a cross between the Rhode Island Red and Dokki4, using systems of breeding coupled with selection.
PCST	Star (Poultry – Chicken)	Stars are not recognized by the American Poultry Association and are just one of many hybrid sex-link crosses available on the market today.
PCST	Styrian (Poultry – Chicken)	The Styrian hen - Stajerka in Slovene, Altsteirer Huhn in German - is the native breed of hen in Slovene and Austrian Styria.
PCSU	Sumatra (Poultry – Chicken)	Sumatras come from the island of Sumatra from which they take their name.
PCSU	Sumatra (Poultry – Chicken)	Sumatras are an exceedingly rare breed of chicken with a personality closer to that of a wild game bird than a domestic chicken: they are thought to be closely related to the jungle fowl of the Far East.
PCSX	Sussex (Poultry – Chicken)	Sussex originated in the county of Sussex, England where they were prized as a table fowl more than 100 years ago.
PCTU	Turken (Poultry – Chicken)	Naked Neck is often called Turken. Some people think it is a cross between a chicken and a turkey. However, this is actually the result of a single gene that affects the arrangement of feather-growing tracts over the chicken's body.
PCWF	White-Faced Black Spanish (Poultry – Chicken)	Coming from Spain, it arrived in the U.S. via the Caribbean Islands. Spanish are the oldest breed of chickens existing in the U.S. today. At

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		one time known as "The Fowls of Seville", they were very popular in the South during the Colonial period.
PCWY	Wyandotte (Poultry – Chicken)	The Silver Laced variety was developed in New York State and the others in the north and northeastern states in the latter part of the 19th century and early 20th century.
PCYO	Yokohama (Poultry – Chicken)	Yokohamas are basically the same as the Phoenix, except the Yokohama has a Walnut comb as opposed to the Phoenix's single comb. Color patterns are also different, with the Yokohama's officially recognized patterns including White and Red Shouldered vs. the Phoenix's Silver and Golden.

Poultry – Duck

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PDAN	Ancona (Poultry – Duck)	The Ancona was developed in Great Britain during the early twentieth century and most likely originated from Runner ducks and Huttegen ducks, an old Belgian duck.
PDAS	Australian Spotted (Poultry – Duck)	Despite its misleading “down under” name, the Australian Spotted ducks actually originated in the United States. It was developed in the 1920's by John C. Kriner and Stanley Mason of Pennsylvania with a foundation stock of Call, Mallard, Northern Pintail, and an unidentified wild Australian duck.
PDAY	Aylesbury (Poultry – Duck)	This duck breed was one of the first to arrive in United States from England. Aylesburys were exhibited in 1849 at the inaugural poultry show in Boston, Massachusetts and were included in the first publication of American Standard of Perfection published in 1874 by the American Poultry Association.
PDBU	Buff or Orpington (Poultry – Duck)	William Cook, the famous poultry breeder from Orpington, Kent, created a number of Orpington duck varieties including the Blue, Buff, and Black Orpington.
PDCA	Cayuga (Poultry – Duck)	The Black Cayuga is of American origin, and takes its name from Cayuag county, New York state. It carries the blood of the wild black duck, the Black East India, and probably some Rouen blood was introduced for the purpose of somewhat larger size.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PDCR	Crested (Poultry – Duck)	Crested White ducks are probably of Pekin and Aylesbury breeding. The tuft of feathers on the head, which occasionally appears, having been recognized as a point of attraction.
PDDH	Dutch Hookbill (Poultry – Duck)	This unique and very old Dutch breed of duck is thought to have originated in the Netherlands between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the province of Noord-Holland. As the name implies, the breed is characterized by its downward curving beak, setting it apart from other duck breeds.
PDKC	Khaki Campbell (Poultry – Duck)	The Khaki Campbell was developed in England during the early 1900's by Adele Campbell. It was admitted to the American Standard in 1941. Though originally a cross of Indian Runner, Mallard, and Rouen, Campbells exceed all of these and most chicken breeds in egg production, with some strains averaging 300 eggs per year.
PDMA	Magpie (Poultry – Duck)	Oliver Drake and M. C. Gower-Williams of Wales are credited with developing this charming duck. Because of this duck's size, somewhat upright carriage, and plumage pattern, it is conjectured that Magpies may have been descended from the Runner duck and the Huttegem, an old Belgian duck breed with possible Runner breed ancestry that was raised during the 1800's.
PDMU	Muscovy (Poultry – Duck)	Originating from Brazil, Muscovies are the only domestic ducks that is not derived from mallard stock.
PDOB	Other Breed (Poultry – Duck)	
PDOR	Orpington (Poultry – Duck)	The Buff Orpington duck, sometimes called the Buff duck, is of English origin. The color should be buff or it is sometimes described as seal brown or rich fawn. These ducks should follow the Pekin in size and shape.
PDPK	Pekin (Poultry – Duck)	The most popular market duck in America is the Pekin. It is bred in one variety, white; and a creamy white plumage and orange shanks and toes are desired.
PDPO	Pommeranian Duck (Poultry – Duck)	From various European countries. They were named after the main breeding area, Pommerania, and have been bred since 1920 in Switzerland.
PDRN	Runner (Poultry – Duck)	The Runner ducks are the Leghorns of the duck family. They are prolific layers. Three hundred

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Indian Runner ducks were described and illustrated in the poultry press of 1912 to 14, and preceded the future for 300 hens which came later. In England, duck egg laying contests are carried on.
PDRU	Rouen (Poultry – Duck)	The Rouen was developed in France and was admitted to the American Standard in 1874. It is still considered the superior meat bird in Europe, where much more duck is consumed than in America. In the U.S., Rouens are raised primarily for the restaurant market.
PDSX	Saxony (Poultry – Duck)	In eastern Germany, Albert Franz of Chemitz began developing a new multipurpose duck in 1930. He used Rouen, German Pekin, and Blue Pomeranian ducks in his breeding program and introduced this new creation at the Saxony Show of 1934.
PDSA	Silver Appleyard (Poultry – Duck)	This big, colorful duck was developed by Reginald Appleyard at his famous Priory Waterfowl Farm near Bury St. Edmund, England. His goal, as stated in a 1940's farm brochure, was to make a beautiful breed of duck, with a combination of beauty, size, lots of big white eggs, and a deep long, wide, breast.
PDSW	Swedish (Poultry – Duck)	Tradition held that blue colored ducks were exceptionally hardy, superior meat producers, and difficult for predators to see, making this type duck popular in Europe for centuries.
PDWH	Welsh Harlequin (Poultry – Duck)	The Welsh Harlequin originated in 1949 from two mutant light colored ducklings hatched from pure Khaki Campbells by Leslie Bonnet, a duck breeder living near Criccieth, Wales.

Poultry – Goose

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PGAB	American Buff (Poultry – Goose)	The American Buff goose was developed in North America and is descended from the wild

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Greylag goose, which is found in Europe and Northern Asia.
PGAF	African (Poultry – Goose)	The African goose is a massive bird. Its heavy body, thick neck, stout bill and jaunty posture give the impression of strength and vitality. Its name is not indicative of its place of origin. Historical studies show that the African has been known by many names, and its origin has been attributed to many continents. It seems to have arrived in North America on ships that traveled around the world so its exact origin is ambiguous. It is known, however, that the African is a relative of the Chinese goose.
PGCH	Chinese (Poultry – Goose)	Chinese geese are considered by many to be the most graceful and beautiful member of the goose family. They are elegant and dignified on both land and water. Sometimes referred to as "Swan Geese" because of their long and graceful necks, they descend from the wild swan goose native to Asia.
PGCP	Cotton Patch (Poultry – Goose)	The breed's beginnings are not clear but it is thought to have descended from European stock brought to the U.S. during the colonial period.
PGOB	Other Breed (Poultry – Goose)	
PGPI	Pilgrim (Poultry – Goose)	It is difficult to tease the facts from the romance in the origin of the Pilgrim goose. Popularly thought to have come to America with the pilgrims, the Pilgrim goose, as we know it, is a recently developed breed.
PGPO	Pomeranian (Poultry – Goose)	Pomeranian geese average 15-17 pounds and lay 15-35 eggs annually. Northern German farmers developed the Pomeranian goose, and their origin may date as early as 1550.
PGRO	Roman (Poultry – Goose)	The Roman goose originated in Italy. More than 2000 years ago, Romans considered these geese sacred to Juno (the goddess of marriage). In 365 BC, as the Gauls attempted to steal into Rome under cover of night, it was the honk of a Roman goose that awoke Marcus Manlius and saved the capitol.
PGSE	Sebastopol (Poultry – Goose)	The Sebastopol goose originated in southeastern Europe. While sources do not agree on the precise location, they all point to the region around the Black Sea.
PGSH	Shetland (Poultry – Goose)	Shetland geese come from the Shetland Islands of Great Britain, but no detailed records exist of their breed development.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PGST	Steinbacher (Poultry – Goose)	
PGTO	Toulouse (Poultry – Goose)	The name Toulouse is used for several types of gray geese descended from the European Greylag. People have selected Toulouse as general purpose farm birds, as producers of fois gras, and as show-birds.

Poultry – Other

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
POGR	Grouse (Poultry – Other)	
POGF	Guinea fowl (Poultry – Other)	
POPA	Partridge (Poultry – Other)	
POPF	Pea fowl (Poultry – Other)	
POPH	Pheasants (Poultry – Other)	
POPQ	Quail (Poultry – Other)	
POSW	Swan (Poultry – Other)	

Poultry – Turkey

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PTBB	Bronze Broad Breasted (Poultry – Turkey)	The Bronze Broad Breasted Turkey is considered by some to be the largest and heaviest of the Turkey variety. The Bronze strain is an American origination and admitted into the American Standard of Perfection in 1874.
PTBK	Black (Poultry – Turkey)	It is not extensively bred in America, but in Europe is considered one of the finest turkeys for table qualities, and is bred with success in Eastern England and Normandy in France.
PTBL	Blue (Poultry – Turkey)	Considered a rare breed of Turkey, a heritage Turkey and admitted into the American Standard of Perfection in 1874. Past breeding is thought to be derived from the Spanish Black Turkey of USA and the Norfolk Black in England.
PTBR	Bourbon Red (Poultry – Turkey)	Considered a rare breed of Turkey, a heritage Turkey and admitted into the American Standard of Perfection in 1909. Developed in Pennsylvania and taken to Kentucky with the long rifle. This breed later was given the name

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Bourbon Red from its popularity from Bourbon County, Kentucky.
PTBZ	Bronze (Poultry – Turkey)	The Bronze turkey is named for its unusual color, a shimmering green-bronze which appears metallic in the sunlight. It is found in two types, the Broad-breasted which has commercial uses, and the Unimproved (or naturally-mating), for small-scale production. Both are rare in North America.
PTBS	Beltsville Small White (Poultry – Turkey)	Researchers developed the new Beltsville Small White variety from a genetic foundation that included the White Holland, White Austrian, Narragansett, Bronze, and Wild Turkey.
PTCH	Chocolate (Poultry – Turkey)	The history behind the Chocolate turkey is somewhat vague, but they were common in the Southern U.S. and France before the Civil War which caused a great decline in turkey breeding.
PTJB	Jersey Buff Turkey (Poultry – Turkey)	The Buff is a historic variety of the mid-Atlantic region named for the beautiful color of its feathers. Though never widespread, it was accepted by the American Poultry Association in 1874 and used in the development of the Bourbon Red variety in the late 1800s.
PTLL	Lavender/Lilac (Poultry – Turkey)	Lilac turkeys are one of the blue color variants of turkeys, caused by interactions of several color genes. Lilac turkeys have a solid light blue colored body, a light blue or tan tail, and slate colored banding near the end of the tail feathers.
PTMW	Midget White (Poultry – Turkey)	The Midget White turkey was created in the early 1960s by Dr. J. Robert Smyth at the University of Massachusetts. It was developed to meet an anticipated demand for a small version of the broad breasted turkey.
PTNA	Narragansett (Poultry – Turkey)	Considered a rare breed Turkey, a heritage Turkey and admitted into the American Standard of Perfection in 1874. This Turkey was derived from European strains and the American Wild Turkey around Narragansett, Rhode Island in the 19th century with earlier bloodlines as far back as the 1600's.
PTOB	Other Breed (Poultry – Turkey)	
PTRO	Royal Palm (Poultry – Turkey)	Considered a rare breed of Turkey, a heritage Turkey and admitted into the American Standard of Perfection in 1977. The Royal Palm Turkey is considered to be a little smaller

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		than other heritage turkeys and fends for itself very well.
PTSB	Heritage Standard Bronze (Poultry – Turkey)	Not to be mistaken for the Broad Breasted Bronze Turkey, the Heritage (Standard) Bronze Turkey has been around for most of American History. It originated by crossing the Wild Eastern Turkey with the domesticated turkeys brought over by early European Colonists.
PTSL	Slate (Poultry – Turkey)	The Slate turkey never attained any standing as a popular variety and is now practically extinct. The color should be an ashy blue, sometimes dotted with black. Its size should be the same as that of the Black Turkey.
PTWH	White Holland (Poultry – Turkey)	The White Holland was the most important white-feathered variety throughout most of American history. Despite this illustrious past, the white Holland is one of the rarest and most difficult to authenticate varieties today.

Reindeer

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
RDOT	Other Breed (Reindeer)	
RDCH	Chukotka (Reindeer)	The Chukotka breed is a result of selection by the Chukchi. It is reared in the Chukotka and Kamchatka peninsulas and in northeastern Yakutia. The total stock of these animals is about 600,000.
RDEV	Even (Reindeer)	The Even breed is reared in the mountain taiga districts of Yakutia and of Magadan and Kamchatka regions. The total stock of the Even breed is nearly 550,000.
RDEK	Evenk (Reindeer)	The Evenk breed was formed by the Evenk people, or their ancestors, and is distributed everywhere this northern nationality lives. It is considered to be the oldest breed and to have been the basis for developing other breeds. Archaeological findings give evidence that deer raising for transport originated in southern Siberia, around Lake Baikal, Tuva ASSR, Altai territory, where the ancestors of the present-day Evenks dwelt.
RDNE	Nentsi (Reindeer)	The Nentsi breed was developed by the Nentsi people. In the 1930's breeding work began on a

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		large scale and considerably increased size, strength and productivity.

Sheep

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHAA	Afghan Arabi (Sheep)	The Afghan Arabi is a fat-rumped breed found in northern Afghanistan. They are a carpet wool and meat breed and usually black or grey with a white face-blaze. The breed typically has long pendulous ears and is polled.
SHAB	American Blackbelly (Sheep)	The American Blackbelly sheep is a hair sheep, originally developed by crossbreeding programs involving primarily Mouflon and Barbados Blackbelly.
SHAC	Acipayam (Sheep)	This breed originated from Assaf crossed with Awassi/Dagliç ewes. They are used for meat, milk and wool production and are found in the Ege region of Turkey.
SHAC	Algarve Churro (Sheep)	This meat and carpet wool breed is found in region of Faro in Portugal. They are white with black spots on the face and feet. Ten percent of the population is black. The breed is horned and originated from Andalusian Churro which was imported between 1870 and 1890.
SHAD	Adal (Sheep)	The Adal is found in the region surrounding Dancalia in northeastern Ethiopia. They are a meat breed and blond in color (white to light brown). Occasionally they are also pied or dark brown. They are one of the hair sheep breeds, are polled and often earless.
SHAF	Africana (Sheep)	The Africana is found in Colombia and Venezuela. They are usually brown, ranging in shade from tan to brown and cherry-red to dark red. They are very similar to the Pelibüey in size and confirmation. The breed is polled and the male is sometimes maned.
SHAG	Algerian Arab (Sheep)	The Algerian Arab is a meat and carpet-wool breed found throughout Algeria. The males are horned and the females are polled.
SHAI	Arapawa Island (Sheep)	The origin of the Arapawa sheep is not certain, but historical records indicate that sheep have been on Arapawa Island in the Marlborough Sounds, New Zealand, for nearly 140 years.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHAK	Askanian (Sheep)	The Askanian is found in southern Ukraine. It is a fine-wool breed which was developed at Askania Nova in the period from 1925 through 1934. The breed was developed by crossing American Rambouillet with Merin
SHAL	Alai (Sheep)	Found in southern Kyrgyzstan, the Alai is a fat rumped breed typically raised for meat and wool production. The males are either horned or polled and the females are polled. They were developed in the early 20th century from Kirgiz Fat-rumped crossed with Precoce and Sary-Ja breeds.
SHAM	Argentine Merino (Sheep)	This fine wool and meat breed originated from Criollo crossed with Spanish and Saxony Merinos and later Rambouillet.
SHAN	Alcarreña (Sheep)	The Alcarreña is found in the La Alcarria, Guadalajara and Cuenca regions of New Castille, Spain. They are a medium-wooled meat breed. The breed is of the Entrefino type, sometimes with light brown markings on the head and legs, occasionally all black. Both sexes are polled.
SHAO	Arles Merino (Sheep)	Found in the Provence region of southern France, the fine-wool breed originated from local ewes crossed first with Spanish Merino and later with Châtillonais variety of Précoce.
SHAP	Apennine (Sheep)	This breed was found in the 70's in central Italy, mainly in Toscana, Emilia, Umbria, arche, Abruzzi regions of Italy; crossbreeding the local breed with other Italian or exotic breeds such as: Bergamasca and Ile-de-France.
SHAR	Arabi (Sheep)	Found in southwestern Iran, southern Iraq and northeastern Arabia, the Arabi is a meat breed of the Near Easter Fat-Tailed type.
SHAS	Armenian Semicoarsewool (Sheep)	A medium-wool fat tail breed which is also kept for meat and milk production the Armenian Semicoarsewool is found throught Armenia. The breed was developed by crossing Rambouillet and Lincoln with Balbas.
SHAT	Altai (Sheep)	The Altai was developed at the Rubtsovsk state farm (now the Ovtsevod Breeding Centre) in southwestern Russia. They were developed from American Rambouillet crossed with Caucasian and Australian Merino and later Siberian Merino. They were recognized as a breed group in 1940.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHAW	Awassi (Sheep)	The Awassi evolved as a nomadic sheep breed through centuries of natural and selective breeding to become the highest milk producing breed in the Middle E
SHAY	Altay (Sheep)	The Altay originated in the in the regions of China typified by dry, cold mountain basins. They belong to the Kazakh group of sheep which are found in the desert and mountainous areas in west Xinjiang.
SHBA	Booroola Merino (Sheep)	The Booroola Merino was originally developed on the Southern Tablelands of NSW, and is the subject of a continuing development program initiated by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO).
SHBB	Barbados Blackbelly (Sheep)	Several studies have been made as to the origin of the breed, which has been widely accepted as African. Although there can be little doubt that the Blackbelly has African ancestry, there is compelling historical evidence that the Barbados Blackbelly, as a breed, originated and evolved on the island of Barbados.
SHBC	Baluchi (Sheep)	The Baluchi originated in the area which is now southwest Pakistan, eastern Iran and southern Afghanistan.
SHBD	Barbado (Sheep)	The Barbado breed originated in Texas. The breed originated from Barbados Blackbelly sheep which were crossed with Rambouillet and mouflon.
SHBE	Bergamasca (Sheep)	The Bergamasca is found in the Lombardy region of Italy. It is the basic breed of the Lop-eared Alpine group and is polled. It is coarse wooled meat breed. The Bergamasca is the foundation of the other Lop-eared Alpine breeds and of Fabrianese, Pavullese, Perugian Lowland and Zakynthos.
SHBF	Bavarian Forest (Sheep)	The Bavarian Forest, the successor of the Bavarian Zaupel, is decreasing in popularity and appears in the Bavarian herdbook only since 1987.
SHBG	Braunes Bergschaf (Sheep)	The home of this breed are the alpine regions of Bavaria (Germany), Tyrol (Austria), Southern Tyrol (Italy) and the Swiss Canton of Engadine.
SHBH	Brecknock Hill Cheviot (Sheep)	Brecknock Hill Sheep originated in the Brecon Beacon Hills (Brecknock & Sennybridge Hills) in Wales UK in Wales some 400 years ago, but only recognize in the mid 1850`s.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHBI	Biellese (Sheep)	This breed is from the Piedmont region of Italy. It is a carpet wool breed used for meat production. One of the Lop-eared Alpine group of sheep breeds, the Biellese is polled.
SHCA	Bluefaced Leicester (Sheep)	The Bluefaced Leicester is of the English Longwool type and originated near Hexham in the county of Northumberland, England during the early 1900's.
SHBJ	Bündner Oberland (Sheep)	From the Medels sheep also horned and similar to the Tavet sheep, the foundation Pro Specie Rara has built up herd book breeding from the year 1984, with breeders groups in all of eastern Switzerland. It is now designated as the Bündner Oberland Sheep.
SHBK	Balkhi (Sheep)	The Balkhi is a fat tailed mutton type. It is found in the NWF Province of Pakistan and tribal areas and in adjoining areas of Afghanistan.
SHBL	Bentheimer Landschaf (Sheep)	This member of the heath-sheep landrace is a cross between German and Dutch heath sheep and a marsh sheep.
SHBM	Black Welsh Mountain (Sheep)	In the Middle Ages, the mutton of black-fleeced Welsh Mountain Sheep was prized for its richness and excellence. The black wool, known as Cochddu (reddish brown) was much sought-after by merchants. During the mid-19th century some breeders began to select specifically for the black fleece color and the result is the Black Welsh Mountain sheep. Flocks of the pure breed are now widely distributed throughout the United Kingdom, with flocks also in Ireland and the USA.
SHBN	Brillenschaf (Sheep)	The Brillenschaf is a member of the alpine mountain sheep breeds, and is also known as"Kaernter Brillenschaf" or "Spiegelschaf".
SHBO	Bond (Sheep)	Bonds evolved in Australia in 1909 as a dual-purpose breed, using Peppin Merinos and imported Lincoln rams.
SHBP	Beulah Speckled-Face (Sheep)	Found mainly in Mid-Wales.
SHBQ	Blackhead Persian (Sheep)	The Blackheaded Persian originated in the arid regions of east Africa in what is now Somalia. It is one of the fat-rumped breeds and both sexes are polled.
SHBR	Bibrik (Sheep)	The Bibrik is a fat tailed, mutton/type sheep that is found in parts of Loralai and Sibi districts in Baluchistan Province of Pakistan.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHBS	Basco-Béarnais (Sheep)	This milking breed from the Atlantic Pyrenean region exists in large numbers and there is an established breeding programme. However, the sole purpose of the programme is to produce as much milk as possible, so that other qualities of this rustic type (their imposing horns, for example) are starting to disappear.
SHBT	Border Leicester (Sheep)	Sheep with long, lustrous wool have been in Leicestershire, England since the earliest recorded history of the British Isles and are responsible for the improvement and development of other Longwool breeds.
SHBU	Bleu du Maine (Sheep)	The Bleu du Maine originated in Western France in the region of Mayenne. The breed was developed from crossing of Leicester Longwool and Wensleydale which were imported during a period from 1855 to 1880 with the now extinct Choletais breed.
SHBV	Bovska (Sheep)	The breed got its name after the small town Bovec that lies in upper Soflorina valley which is in the Northwest part of Slovenia near the Italian border. In Trenta valley this breed is also called "trentarka" or "pure trentarka" if it has the short ears sometimes seen with this breed.
SHBW	Balwen Welsh Mountain (Sheep)	The British Isles has many breeds of sheep, some recently introduced and some having existed for centuries.
SHBX	British Milk Sheep (Sheep)	This breed was developed during the 1970's in England by Lawrence Alderson in Wiltshire and Northumberland.
SHBY	Boreray (Sheep)	The Boreray originated on the island of Boreray which is in the St. Kilda group. The breed was developed during the late 19th century from Scottish Blackface and a Hebridean type of Old Scottish Shortwool. The breed has been largely feral since 1930.
SHBZ	Brazilian Somali (Sheep)	The Brazilian Somali is a hair breed which originated from the Blackhead Persian crossed with local sheep. Four pairs of breeding animals were imported from the West Indies in 1939. The breed is white with a black head. Both sexes are polled and it is small framed. They are one of the fat tail breeds.
SHCB	Campanian Barbary (Sheep)	The Campanian Barbary is a fat-tailed breed found primarily in Campania in southern Italy. The breed is used primarily for milk and meat

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		production. The wool quality varies from carpet to medium wool. The breed originated from Tunisian Barbary crossed with the local breed. The Campanian Barbary often has dark spots on the face and legs. The males are either horned or polled and the females are polled.
SHCC	Cine Capari (Sheep)	The Cine Capari is found in Aydin Province of Turkey. The animals are white and sometimes have light brown to dark black spots on the feet and stomach. Ewes average 38kg. They are carpet wool type and are reported to be resistant to diseases.
SHCD	Corriedale (Sheep)	The Corriedale was developed in New Zealand and Australia during the late 1800s' from crossing Lincoln or Leicester rams with Merino females.
SHCE	Cheviot (Sheep)	The Cheviot originated in the Cheviot Hills, on the border of England and Scotland. Recognized as a hardy sheep as early as 1372, Cheviots did well in those bleak, windswept conditions, with their strong constitution, easy lambing, well developed mothering instinct, and fast maturity.
SHCF	Clun Forest (Sheep)	The breed takes its name from the ancient market town of Clun, situated in the beautiful Clun Valley in the southwest corner of Shropshire and near the county of Powys.
SHCG	Coburger Fuchsschaf (Sheep)	In the 19th century this landrace sheep populated the European hilly ranges abundantly. These red fox-colored sheep could be found under names that indicated their color or living area, such as Golden Fox, Eisfelder Fox Sheep, Eifeler Sheep, Ardenais Solognotes, and Rousse Tetes.
SHCH	Cholistani (Sheep)	In the 19th century this landrace sheep populated the European hilly ranges abundantly. These red fox-colored sheep could be found under names that indicated their color or living area, such as Golden Fox, Eisfelder Fox Sheep, Eifeler Sheep, Ardenais Solognotes, and Rousse Tetes.
SHCI	Chios (Sheep)	Like so many breeds the exact origin of the Chios is unknown. Some sources suggest it is the result of crossbreeding between local sheep of the island of Chios and breeds from

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		Anatolia, possibly the Kivircik and Daglic breeds.
SHCK	Comeback (Sheep)	This describes a type of sheep which was first developed by crossing a British long-wool cross back to the Merino.
SHCL	Criollo (Sheep)	The Criollo breed developed in the highlands of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela over hundreds of years. The ancestors of the present day Criollo is believed to be the Spanish Churro which was brought to this area in the mid-1500. The present day breed has a coarse fleece of carpet wool type. They are typically white, black or pied.
SHCM	Castlemilk Moorit (Sheep)	This is a rare breed. More than that, it is a critically rare breed. In 1985 there were 95 ewes and in 1989 about 120, numbers are believed to of increased slightly since then.
SHCN	Comisana (Sheep)	The Comisana breed is found in southeastern Sicily. It is a diary breed with course to medium wool quality and a reddish-brown face. It originated from the Maltese and Sicilian breeds in the late 19th and early 20th century. The breed has semi-lop ears and is polled.
SHCO	Cormo (Sheep)	The Cormo were developed in the earlier part of the 1960's in Tasmania, Australia. To arrive at the current day Cormo rams of the Corriedale breed were crossed with Superfine Saxon Merinos. The name Cormo is from the names of two of the parent breeds, Corriedale and Merino.
SHCP	Coopworth (Sheep)	Coopworth sheep were imported to Australia in 1976, after being developed in New Zealand in the 1950s from a cross of Border Leicester and Romney.
SHCR	California Red (Sheep)	In 1970 Dr. Glen Spurlock began crossing Tunis and Barbados sheep in Davis, California. Aime and Paulette Soulier of Winters, CA acquired these crossbreds and developed them into the California Red Sheep Breed.
SHCS	Charollais (Sheep)	Charollais originated in the same region of France as the Charolais cattle. They originated in the early 1800's from a cross of Leicester Longwool with local landrace breeds. The breed is used primarily as a terminal sire to

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		increase the muscling and growth rate of the lambs.
SHCV	California Variegated Mutant (Sheep)	The Romeldale is a breed of sheep developed by A.T. Spencer. Through breeding and further mutants from the Romeldale flock, the C.V.M. Breed was born.
SHCW	Cotswold (Sheep)	The Cotswold breed originated in the Cotswold Hills of Gloucester, a south midland county of England touching the Bristol Channel.
SHCX	Columbia (Sheep)	Columbia sheep were developed by the United States Department of Agriculture as a true breeding type to replace cross breeding on the range. In 1912, rams of the long wool breeds were crossed with high quality Rambouillet ewes to produce large ewes yielding more pounds of wool and more pounds of lamb. The first cross Lincoln-Rambouillet line was the most promising of all crosses.
SHDA	Dala (Sheep)	Found in the region surrounding Voss and Hordaland in Norway, the Dala was developed between 1860 and 1920 from Cheviot, Leicester Longwool and Old Norwegian breeds.
SHDB	Dalesbred (Sheep)	The Dalesbred is found in Upper Wharfdale and Central Pennines in England. The breed originated from the Swaledale and Scottish Blackface breeds. The breed shows a black face with a distinct white mark above and on each side of the muzzle. The legs are similarly colored. They have no wool on either the face or legs. Both sexes have a round, low set of horns.
SHDC	Devon Close wool (Sheep)	Found on Exmoor and the South West of England.
SHDD	Dorset Down (Sheep)	The Dorset Down originated in England around 1800 by mating Southdown rams with the large Hampshire Down (Hampshire), Berkshire and Wiltshire ewes. The breed was introduced to Australia in 1937, but has not gained great popularity.
SHDE	Debouillet (Sheep)	The Debouillet breed was developed in New Mexico in 1920 from Delaine-Merino and Rambouillet crosses.
SHDF	Deutsches Blaukoepfiges Fleischschaf (Sheep)	German large, white sheep with blue heads, that are free of wool and horns; narrow, long ears, that are also dark blue; chiseled faces with slightly protruding eyes; blue delicate legs.

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		Fleece weight is 4-5.5 kg, with a fiber diameter of 31-35 microns. Ewes lamb easily and with sufficient and good food, they take care of twins and triplets. They grow fast with a high meat yield; meat has Texel character. Rams weigh about 114 kg; ewes weigh about 82 kg. The Blaukoepfiges Fleischschaf is very active and highly alert.
SHDG	Dagliç (Sheep)	The Dagliç are one of the short-fat tailed breeds found in western Anatolia in Turkey. They are a carpet wool breed used for both meat and dairy production. The breed typically has black spots on the head and legs, the rams are usually horned and the ewes are polled. The breed is thought by some to be the origin of the Chios and Kamakuyruk breeds.
SHDH	Derbyshire Gritstone (Sheep)	Found in the Peak District of Derbyshire and Pennine Districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.
SHDL	Danish Landrace (Sheep)	Danish Landrace, found in Jutland, originated from Danish Heath and Merino during the 18th century. In the 1900s some Leicester Longwool and Oxford Down were introduced to the breed. They are polled and white in color with a gray head. Adult males weigh on average 70 kg and females 50 kg with an average wither height of 75 cm and 70 cm respectively.
SHDM	Delaine Merino (Sheep)	Over 95 percent of the Merinos are smooth or nearly smooth. Although, a few breeders specialize in producing "A" and "B" type Merinos. These are commonly referred to as "heavy types". The "A" type Merino was developed in Vermont through selection and inbreeding. A heavy fleece producing sheep was developed. The "B" type Merino was developed principally in Ohio. It results from breeders selecting for a heavy fleece on a sheep that has a fair mutton form.
SHDN	Damani (Sheep)	The Damani is a thin tail; mutton and wool breed which is found in the Dera Ismail Khan district and part of Bannu district in NWF Province of Pakistan.

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SHDP	Dorper (Sheep)	The Dorper is a South African mutton breed developed in the 1930's from the Dorset Horn and Blackheaded Persian.
SHDR	Damara (Sheep)	The breed originated from the Hamites of Eastern-Asia and Egypt and moved down to the present day Namibia and Angola.
SHDT	Dartmoor (Sheep)	The Dartmoor is classified as Lustre and Longwool sheep. It is a medium-sized, (approximately 60kg) hornless, deep-bodied, short-legged, with a well-woolled head and legs. The white face should be mottled or spotted with black or gray with matching feet.
SHDW	Devon Longwoolled (Sheep)	The Devon Longwoolled is a mutton and long-wool producing breed found in northern Devon in England. The breed is similar to the South Devon but smaller. Both sexes are polled.
SHDX	Dorset (Sheep)	The exact history of the Dorset sheep is found wanting for some positive record of origin. History does tell us that centuries ago, Spain wished to conquer England, and possibly during this time, the Merino sheep were brought into Southwest England and were crossed with the Horned Sheep of Wales, which produced a desirable all-purpose sheep which met the needs of that time.
SHDY	Drysdale (Sheep)	The Drysdale is a dual-purpose breed whose wool is used mainly for carpet manufacture. It was introduced from New Zealand and there are now in excess of 60,000 Drysdales in Australia.
SHEL	Elliottdale (Sheep)	The Elliottdale is a carpet-wool sheep which was developed at the Elliott Research Station in Tasmania.
SHEX	Exmoor Horn (Sheep)	Found in the Upland areas of West Somerset and North Devon and Southern Counties of England.
SHFA	Fabrianese (Sheep)	This breed is found in Ancona Province, Marche Region of Italy. The Fabrianese is a course wool breed kept for both meat and milk production. The breed is polled and exhibits a Roman nose. It orginated from local Apennine crossed to Bergamasca.
SHFE	Faeroes (Sheep)	The origins of the Faeroes breed goes back to the Old Norwegian, Icelandic and perhaps Shetland breeds.
SHFI	Finnsheep (Sheep)	Finnsheep or Finnish Landrace, as they are their native country of Finland, were first

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		imported to North America by the University of Manitoba, Canada in 1966.
SHFM	Friesian Milk (Sheep)	The Fonthill Merino was developed by crossing American-bred Rambouillet Merino rams with a fine-wool Saxon strain of Merino. The major objective was to increase the genetic potential of an easy care type sheep to produce wool, meat and lambs.
SHFO	Fonthill Merino (Sheep)	The origin of the Friesian sheep breeds is the region of Friesland extending along the North Sea coast westward from the Weser River in the northeast of Germany along the north coast of the Netherlands and south to the Schelde (Scheldt) River at the border of the Netherlands and Belgium.
SHGA	Galway (Sheep)	The Galway breed was developed in the West of Ireland, as a result of the importation of English Longwools from the late 17th century onwards.
SHGB	German Blackheaded Mutton (Sheep)	Already in 1850 meat paid higher than wool, therefore breeding goals were changed. Black-headed meat breeds, such as Leicester, Southdown, and Hampshire were imported from England into Saxony to be cross-bred with local breeds.
SHGC	Gulf Coast (Sheep)	Spanish sheep first arrived in Florida in the 1500's. Later importations of Spanish and other breeds of sheep mixed with the earlier population, all evolving under the strong natural selection of the native range conditions of Florida and the other Gulf Coast states. Today a remnant of this population survives and is known as the Gulf Coast. (Populations in Florida and Louisiana are often called "Florida Native" and "Louisiana Native" respectively.)
SHGF	Gansu Alpine Fine-wool (Sheep)	This breed was developed in the Huangchen District of Gansu Province, China, by crossing Mongolian or Tibetan with Xinjiang Fine-wool and then with some fine-wool breeds from USSR, such as Caucasian and Salsk.
SHGH	Graue Gehoernte Heidschnucke (Sheep)	The Graue Gehoernte Heidschnucke is the symbol of the Lueneburger Heide in Germany. Their ancestors, the Mufflon were at home in Corsica.
SHGK	Gökçeada (Sheep)	This breed is of the Island Zackel type and is reared in turkey for milk, meat and wool production throughout Turkey. They are

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		typically a white wooled breed with black spots around the eyes, nose and ears.
SHGL	Gotland (Sheep)	The breed was first established on the Swedish island of Gotland by the Vikings with Karakul and Romanov sheep brought back from expeditions deep into Russia and crossed with the native landrace sheep.
SHGM	German Mountain (Sheep)	The German Mountain breed is found in the Bavarian Alps and Prealps of southern Germany. The breed was developed by grading local breeds to Bergamasca and Tyrol Mountain. It is a course to medium wooled breed and is polled.
SHGO	German Mutton Merino (Sheep)	There are three German Merino breeds: Merinolandschaf (Merino landsheep), Merinofleischschaf (Merino mutton sheep), and Merinolangwollschaf (Merino longwool sheep).
SHGP	Gentile di Puglia (Sheep)	The Gentile di Puglia is a fine wooled breed from southern Italy.
SHGR	Gromark (Sheep)	The Gromark is fixed at approximately 50 percent Corriedale and 50 percent Border Leicester. It is a dual-purpose sheep which evolved from objective selection for high growth rate and fertility with final selection being based on visual criteria - wool quality, frame and carcass attributes.
SHGU	Gute (Sheep)	Gute sheep is the most primitive breed in the collection of breeds that make up the Swedish Landrace breed group. These breeds belong to the North European Short Tailed Breeds and are related to such breeds as the Finnsheep, Romanov, Spelsau, Shetland, Faroe, Orkney and Icelandic sheep.
SHGW	German Whiteheaded Mutton (Sheep)	This breed was developed along the North Sea coast in the middle of the last century. English Leicester, Cotswold, Hampshire and Oxfordshire were imported and cross- bred with the local Wilstermarschschaf, a northern German marsh sheep.
SHGZ	Ghezel (Sheep)	These sheep originated in northwestern Iran and northeastern Turkey.
SHHA	Han (Sheep)	Ecological conditions also vary greatly in the agricultural areas, and so do the breed characteristics of the sheep. The Han, another type of Mongolian sheep, was developed in the semi-humid agricultural areas (Henan, Hebei,

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		Shandong, Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces). There are two types of Han which in 1982, were claimed as two different breeds: Large-tail Han and Small-tail Han.
SHHE	Hebridean (Sheep)	The Hebridean, a sheep breed now classified as rare, originated in the islands off the western coast of Scotland.
SHHI	Hog Island (Sheep)	About 200 years ago a flock of sheep was established on Hog Island, one of Virginia's barrier islands located off its Eastern Shore. The sheep were already native to the area and are believed to have had a substantial amount of Merino blood in them. There were occasional subsequent introductions to the population, the last being in 1953, when a Hampshire ram was taken to the island.
SHHK	Herik (Sheep)	The Herik breed is found in northern Anatolia in Turkey.
SHHN	Hasht Nagri (Sheep)	The Hasht Nagri is a fat tailed mutton and wool type. They are found in the Hasht Nagar tract in NWF Province of Pakistan. They are a medium size with a white body coat with the head and face either partially or completely black or tan.
SHHR	Harnai (Sheep)	The Harnai is a fat tail, mutton/wool type breed. They are found in parts of Loralai, Quetta, Sibi and Zhob districts in Baluchistan Province. They are medium size with a white body coat with a black or tan spotted head and ears. The wool yield is 2.6 kg (medium; fiber diameter 33.4m). They have a compact body with a small fat tail, high fiber density.
SHHL	Hill Radnor (Sheep)	Found in the hills bordering Radnor, Hereford, Monmouthshire and Brecon.
SHHS	Hampshire (Sheep)	The Hampshire sheep acquired its name from the agriculture county of Hampshire in Southern England where they were developed.
SHHU	Hu (Sheep)	Hu sheep are well recognized for the beautiful wavy lambskins, early sexual maturity, a seasonal breeding, prolificacy and the adaptability to a hot and humid climate. Hu sheep are raised indoors all year round.
SHHW	Herdwick (Sheep)	The Herdwick is found in the Lake District of northwestern England, on the Fells of Westmorland and Cumberland. They are a carpet wool and meat breed. The lambs are born with black faces, legs and blue-roan

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		fleeces which lighten in the adults. The males are horned and the females are polled or naturally hornless.
SHHZ	Hazaragie (Sheep)	The Hazaragie are found in Central Afghanistan. They are a fat-tailed meat breed with carpet quality wool. They are usually reddish-brown but individuals which are black or white with a brown belly are also seen. Both sexes are polled.
SHIC	Icelandic (Sheep)	The modern Icelandic Sheep is a direct descendant of the sheep brought to the island by the early Viking settlers, in the ninth and tenth century. It is of the North European Short Tailed type, related to such breeds as the Finnsheep, Romanov, Shetland, Spelsau sheep and the Swedish Landrace, all of which are descendants of this type of sheep which was predominate in Scandinavia and the British Isles during 8th and 9th century. Of these the Icelandic and the Romanov are the largest, classified as medium size.
SHIF	Ile-de-France (Sheep)	The Ile-de-France is the product of crossing the English Leicester and the Rambouillet. Later the Mauchamp Merino was also used in the breed's development. The breed was originally known as the Dishley Merino. The breed is widespread in France and was introduced to Britain in the 1970's.
SHIM	Istrian Milk (Sheep)	Istrian Milk originates in Istria and Karst, in addition they are found in the regions of Gorizia in Italy. The name comes from the peninsula Istria. They are a dairy breed also kept for meat and wool production. The wool is of carpet wool quality. The Istrian Milk is of the Pramenda type and is nearly extinct. This breed now exists in two countries, Slovenia and Croatia.
SHJA	Jacob (Sheep)	The Jacob sheep is indeed a unique breed in America. Slight of build, with the narrow, lean carcass typical of some of the ancient British breeds, they are immediately noticeable due to their black and white fleeces and prominent horns. Both males and females are horned, sporting two, four and occasionally six horns.
SHJE	Jezerskosolcavska (Sheep)	Jezerskosolflorinavska sheep resulted from the crossbreeding of native white sheep with the Bergamasca sheep and with the Padova sheep.

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		It resembles the Austrian Bergschaf that has a similar origin. The breed got its name after the breeding centers of Jezersko and Solflorinava.
SHKA	Kachhi (Sheep)	The Kachhi is a thin tailed, mutton and wool type of sheep. It is found in the Ran of Katchh, Tharparker district and adjoining desert area of Sind Province of Pakistan.
SHKD	Katahdin (Sheep)	Katahdin sheep are a breed of hair sheep developed in the United States. The Katahdin breed originated at the Piel Farm in north central Maine where Michael Piel was an innovator and amateur geneticist who enjoyed raising livestock.
SHKH	Kerry Hill (Sheep)	The Kerry Hill Breed is from Powys, on the English/Welsh borders, and it derives its name from the village of Kerry, near Newtown. There are records of this distinctive breed in this area dating back to 1809, and the first Flock Book was published in 1899 with 26 Members.
SHKI	Kivircik (Sheep)	Found in northwestern Turkey, the Kivircik is kept for milk and meat production. Their wool quality ranges from carpet to medium-wool quality. They are white with white or spotted faces, similar to the Karnobat and the Tsigai. Black and brown varieties are also found. The males are horned and the females polled.
SHKJ	Kajli (Sheep)	The Kajli is a thin tailed sheep that is mutton/wool type. It is found in the Sargodha and Gujrat districts in the Punjab Province of Pakistan.
SHKK	Karakul (Sheep)	The Karakul may be the oldest breed of domesticated sheep. Archeological evidence indicates the existence of the Persian lambskin as early as 1400 B.C. and carvings of a distinct Karakul type have been found on ancient Babylonian temples.
SHKM	Karacabey Merino (Sheep)	Found in northwestern Anatolia in Turkey, this breed is a variety of Turkish Merino which originated from Kivircik graded up, since 1928, with German Mutton Merino. The breed has a medium-wool quality of its fleece and it also kept for meat and milk production.
SHKO	Kooka (Sheep)	The Kooka is a thin tailed, mutton and wool sheep that is found in the Tharparker district and adjoining desert area of Sind Province of Pakistan.

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SHKY	Karayaka (Sheep)	The Karayaka is found in northern Anatolia in Turkey. They are a carpet-wool breed kept also for meat and milk production. Karayaka are usually white with black eyes or black head and legs, occasionally black or brown animals are seen. The rams are usually horned and the ewes are usually polled. They are classified as a long-thin tailed breed.
SHLA	Landais (Sheep)	There once were a great many flocks of this breed roaming the countryside in the 'Landes de Gascogne' region of France and they were important to the local economy. But by 1974, there remained only about 100 of the pure breed, threatened everywhere by the spread of pine plantations.
SHLE	Leineschaf (Sheep)	Until 1866, the “old” German Leineschaf used to comprise 17% of the total sheep population of the Kingdom of Hannover, and is nearly extinct today. Very early it was crossed with English Leicester and Cotswold to improve the meat yield and body shape. In 1906, breed characteristics were established and by 1937 the new cross-bred Leineschaf population reached more than 77,000. Its main breeding area was between Goettingen and Hannover, where the flocks grazed along the valley of the Leine river.
SHLH	Lohi (Sheep)	The Lohi is found in southern Punjab in Pakistan. It is used for its carpet quality wool and meat production. The body of the breed is white and the head is usually tan, black or brown.
SHLI	Lincoln (Sheep)	The present-day Lincoln is said to be the result of crossing the Leicester and the coarse native sheep of Lincolnshire.
SHLL	Leicester Longwool (Sheep)	The breed was developed in the 1700's by Robert Bakewell. Bakewell was the first to utilize modern animal breeding techniques in the selection of livestock. Using these practices he developed the Leicester Longwool from the old Leicester sheep.
SHLN	Langhe (Sheep)	The Langhe is found in the province of Cuneo, Asti and Savona in Italy. It is a course wooled breed kept for both milk and meat production. The breed is polled and has semi-lop ears.
SHLO	Lonk (Sheep)	Found in the central and sounth Pennines in England the Lonk is a carpet wool breed also

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		raised for its meat production. The breed is of the Blackfaced Mountain type and is similar to the Derbyshire Gritstone but is horned.
SHLT	Lati (Sheep)	The Lati is a fat tailed mutton and wool breed found in the Salt Range hills and the surrounding areas including districts of Rawalpini, Attock and Jhelum and parts of Mianwali and Sargodha districts in Punjab Province, Pakistan.
SHLU	Luzein (Sheep)	The Luzein Sheep comes from the village Luzein in Prättigau and was widely known and much favored for breeding. During the breed cleansing of 1938 it was crossed with the White Alp Sheep (WAS). Many breeders resisted cross breeding with the Württemberg Merinoland Sheep and the Ile-de-France buck, with the result that it has been able to maintain itself for a long time.
SHLW	Llanwenog (Sheep)	Llanwenog sheep have been traditionally bred on family farms in West Wales, particularly in the Teifi valley, although flocks are now kept from Devon to northwest Scotland.
SHLY	Lleyn (Sheep)	Found on the Lleyn Peninsula, North Wales.
SHMA	Maltese (Sheep)	Found on the island of Malta this rare breed was the original seedstock used in the development of the Comisana breed found in Sicily. They reared for milk, meat and wool production.
SHMB	Mehraban (Sheep)	These sheep originated in the western province of Iran which is known as Hamadan. In this province, the predominant breed is the Mehraban, reared primarily for meat production. They number approximately 3 million head.
SHMC	Manech (Sheep)	This milking breed from the Atlantic Pyrenean region exists in large numbers and there is an established breeding program. However, the sole purpose of the program is to produce as much milk as possible, so that other qualities of this rustic type (their imposing horns, for example) are starting to disappear.
SHMD	Montadale (Sheep)	The history of the Montadale breed of sheep dates back to over half a century and is one of the most amazing success stories in modern sheep-breeding history.
SHME	Massese (Sheep)	The Massese is a carpet wool breed kept for both milk and meat production. Belonging to

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		the Apennine group it is similar to the Garfagnina but smaller and grey or brown with a dark head. Both sexes are horned and show a distinctive roman-nose. The herdbook was established in 1971.
SHMF	Merinolandschaf (Sheep)	In the 18th century, Southern German Landsheep were crossed with French and Spanish Merinos, which produced the Merinolandschaf. This sheep breed is the most wide-spread one in Germany today, with 40% of the total German sheep population.
SHMI	Merinizzata italiana (Sheep)	Development of this breed began in 1992. They are by crossbreeding the two original breeds (Gentile di Puglia and Sopravissana) by several exotic breeds such as: Ile de France, Berichonne du Cher, Merinolandschaf, Merinos precoce. Numbering approximately 500,000 head, they are distributed over central and southern Italy.
SHML	Manx Loaghtan (Sheep)	The Manx Loaghtan is found on the Isle of Man off the coast of Great Britain. It is of the Northern Short-tailed type, similar to the Hebridean.
SHMN	Manchega (Sheep)	The Manchega is a medium-wool breed kept for both milk and meat production. They are found in the region of La Mancha, New Castille in Spain.
SHMN	Morada Nova (Sheep)	The Morada Nova comes from northeast Brazil and is probably of African origin. It may also be related to a Portugal breed called Bordaleiro. Both sexes are polled. The breed originated from selection of individuals of the Brazilian Woolless.
SHMO	Moghani (Sheep)	Found on the Moghan steppe of northwestern Iran the Moghani are a fat-tailed meat breed with carpet quality wool. They are usually are solid white but occasionally pale colored markings will be found in the head and feet. The rams are usually polled and the ewes are polled.
SHMS	Masai (Sheep)	The Masai are of the East African Fat-tailed type and are found in northern Tanzania, south central Kenya and Uganda. The breed is a hair sheep used for meat production. Masai are red-brown and occasionally pied. The males are horned or polled, females are usually polled.

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SHMU	Mouflon (Sheep)	The mouflon (Ovis musimon) is thought to be one of the two ancestors for all modern sheep breeds. It is red-brown with a dark back-stripe, light colored saddle patch and underparts. The males are horned and the females are horned or polled. It is now rare but has been successfully introduced into central Europe, including Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovak Republics, and Romania.
SHMW	Merino Wool (Sheep)	This is the main representative of the Merino breed in Australia and is found in extremely high number throughout NSW, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia.
SHNC	Navajo-Churro (Sheep)	Navajo-Churro sheep are descended from the Churra, an ancient Iberian breed. Although secondary to the Merino, the Churra (later corrupted to "Churro" by American frontiersmen) was prized by the Spanish for its remarkable hardiness, adaptability and fecundity. The Churra was the very first breed of domesticated sheep in the New World. Its importation to New Spain by the Spanish dates back to the 16th century where it was used to feed and clothe the armies of the conquistadors and Spanish settlers.
SHNE	Nellore (Sheep)	The Nellore are a hair sheep breed found in the northern Andhra Pradesh of India, primarily surrounding the city of Nellore. They are a meat breed of the south India hair type. They are found in three color varieties: white (Palla) white with black spots on face (Jodipi) and red-brown (Dora). The males are horned and the females are naturally hornless.
SHNF	Norwegian Fur (Sheep)	This breed is kept for meat and for the pelt it produces. They are typically gray or white and both sexes are polled. The Norwegian Fur originated from Gotland and Old Norwegian breeds.
SHNH	Norfolk Horn (Sheep)	The Norfolk Horn is found in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge, England. It is one of the ancient "Heath" breeds now being revived in small numbers. The Norfolk Horn was used along with Southdown in the development of the Suffolk breed.
SHNR	North Ronaldsay (Sheep)	The North Ronaldsay breed is found in Orkney, Scotland. One of the Northern Short-tailed type, they are typically white or gray but are

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		occasionally found in black or brown. The males are horned and the females are polled.
SHNT	North Country Cheviot (Sheep)	North Country Cheviots are a "hill breed" of sheep. They evolved on the rugged Scotch highlands and of necessity had to thrive unattended by man and search for food on wild unimproved land.
SHON	Old Norwegian (Sheep)	The Old Norwegian is of the old Northern short-tailed breed. It is found in Selbjorn, Austevoll and Horda (Sunnhordland) in western Norway. Adult males weigh on average 43 kg and females 32 kg. This breed is thought to be the origin of the Icelandic, Faeroes and Spælsau breeds.
SHOR	Orkney (Sheep)	The Orkney breed is found mainly on the Islands of North Ronaldsay and Linga Holm off the coast of Great Britain. The original flock was on the island of North Ronaldsay and the flock on Linga Holm was started in 1975. The breed has evolved to the tough conditions found in the islands. One of its most notable characteristics is its ability to exist on a diet of seaweed for most of the year.
SHOS	Ossimi (Sheep)	The Ossimi is a carpet wool breed found in lower Egypt. It is white with a brown head. It will often times have a brown neck or brown spots as well. The males are usually horned as the females polled (hornless). It is a fat-tailed breed.
SHOT	Other Breed (Sheep)	
SHOX	Oxford (Sheep)	The Oxford, or Oxford Down, originated in Oxford County England. The Oxford breed originated as the result of crossing Cotswolds and Hampshires.
SHPC	Pomeranian Coarsewool (Sheep)	The Pommernschaf is a landrace sheep that used to be kept in small flocks along the Baltic Sea in Pommern (Pomerania) and Mecklenburg for its wool, meat and milk.
SHPD	Perendale (Sheep)	The Perendale was developed in New Zealand during the 1950's at Massey University by G. Perren to meet the needs of hill country farmers on developing country. It is still a very popular breed in New Zealand.
SHPG	Pagliarola (Sheep)	Abruzzo and Molise, in Italy, is where the Pagliarola sheep are found. A coarse to medium wooled breed, it is kept more for its meat production. The breed is usually colored

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		yellowish white but is also found in reddish-black. Both sexes are polled.
SHPI	Pag Island (Sheep)	This breed is found in Croatia and is a tri-purpose breed similar to the Dubrovnik. They are primarily white with an occasional black individual. The males are usually horned and the females polled. They are thought to of originated from Merino crossed with Pramenka in the early 19th century.
SHPL	Pelibüey (Sheep)	The Pelibüey is probably closely related to the West African, Red African, African or Africana breed of Columbia and Venezuela. It is descended from the West African Dwarf and is found in Cuba, coastal areas of Mexico and other locales in the Caribbean.
SHPN	Priangan (Sheep)	The Priangan is found in west Java, Indonesia. The breed is used primarily for ram fighting and meat. It is a variety of the Javanese Thin-tailed. Some indication are that Africander and Merino breeding were introduced in the 19th century. They are usually black or pied; occasionally individuals will be gray or tan. Males are horned and females are polled (hornless). Individuals are often lack external ears.
SHPO	Poll Merino (Sheep)	The development of the Australian Poll Merino is relatively new. Recessive poll genes are believed to have existed in the breed for many years and the infusions of hornless sheep during the development of the Merino breed in Australia also left some poll genes within normal Merino flocks.
SHPR	Portland (Sheep)	The Portland, once common in Dorset, is now one of England's rarest breeds. The Portland was one of the breeds used in the development of the Dorset breed.
SHPT	Pitt Island (Sheep)	The islands of the Chatham group lie around longitude 176°W and latitude 44°S, about 750 km east of the mainland of New Zealand.
SHPW	Polwarth (Sheep)	The Polwarth is a dual-purpose sheep, developed in Victoria in 1880. It is 75 percent Merino and 25 percent Lincoln. Polwarths are well suited to areas with improved pastures and are mainly found in the higher rainfall districts of southern Australia. The breed has been successfully exported to many countries,

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		particularly South America where they are known as "Ideals".
SHPY	Polypay (Sheep)	The Polypay was born out of frustration and a dream in the late 1960's. The frustration was in needing more productive sheep to make a profit. The dream was to develop sheep which would produce two lamb crops and one wool crop per year. Led by Dr. C.V. Hulet, the scientists at the U.S. Sheep Experimentation Station in Dubois, Idaho
SHPZ	Pinzirita (Sheep)	The Pinzirita breed is found in the area surrounding Sicily in southern Italy. It is a coarse wool breed kept for milk and meat production. They have black or brown marks on the face and legs. The males are horned and the females are polled.
SHQA	Qashqai (Sheep)	The Qashquai is found in the region surrounding Fars in Iran. It is a carpet wool breed also raised for meat. Generally seen with various colored spots on the head and legs. Ewes are polled. This is one of the fat-tailed breeds of sheep.
SHQB	Qinghai Black Tibetan (Sheep)	Found in region of Qinghai in China, the Qinghai Black Tibetan is a carpet wool breed also used for meat production. They are polled and black in color. The breed is originally from Tibet.
SHQL	Quanglin Large-tail (Sheep)	The Quanglin Large-tail is found in the region of Shanxi in China. It is a carpet wool breed also reared for meat production. The males are horned and the females are polled. It is a semi-fat tailed breed which originated from the Mongolian.
SHQS	Qinghai Semifinewool (Sheep)	This breed is a longwool and meat breed found in the region surrounding Qinghai in China. The breed was developed from crossing the Tsigai, Xinjian Finewool, Tibetan and Romney breeds. The males are horned and the females are polled or naturally hornless.
SHQU	Quadrella (Sheep)	The Quadrella is a meat and dairy breed which was formerly a variety of Gentile di Puglia. They are found in the region surrounding Campania in Italy. Both horned and naturally hornless animals are found.
SHRA	Rasa Aragonesa (Sheep)	The Rasa Aragonesa breed, which owes its name to the region where it is of most importance, as well as to the length of its wool

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		('rasa' = threadbare), contains sheep of a sub convex profile, mediolinear proportions, and variable size according to the areas it inhabits. It is raised mainly for its meat.
SHRB	Rambouillet (Sheep)	The history of the Rambouillet sheep is a fascinating one that began more than two centuries ago. The Rambouillet breed originated with Spain's famed Merino flocks, which were known from the earliest times as producers of the world's finest wool. The Spanish government was so protective of their Merino flocks that any exportation was forbidden.
SHRC	Racka (Sheep)	The Racka is a unique breed with both ewes and rams possessing long spiral shaped horns. The breed is of the Zackel type and originated in Hungary.
SHRD	Rideau Arcott (Sheep)	The Rideau Arcott was originally a research breed selected for their lambing rate. The Arcott breeding program began in 1966 when Agriculture Canada's Animal Research Centre in Ottawa began expanding its mixed flock of Shropshire, Suffolk and OS sheep.
SHRE	Red Engadine (Sheep)	The Engadine Sheep has its original distribution in Lower Engadin and in the bordering Tirolian and Bavarian valleys. It originates from local varieties, from the Stone Sheep and the Bergamask Sheep.
SHRF	Rough Fell (Sheep)	Found on the Fells of Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland and the Yorkshire Dales.
SHRG	Rouge de l'Ouest (Sheep)	The Rouge de l'Ouest is of the same origin as the Bleu du Maine but with a distinctive pink face and legs. It is polled and used primarily for market lamb production.
SHRH	Rhoenschaf (Sheep)	One of the oldest landraces in Germany was mentioned in 1844 in the files of the convent of Fulda: "The common sheep of the Rhoen farmer is a normal German sheep with peculiar characteristics, which even in foreign countries is known as Rhoenschaf.
SHRJ	Rygja (Sheep)	The Rygja is a medium, short wooled breed which originated from Cheviot and Old Norwegian with additional Leicester Longwool or Oxford Down breeding. The face and legs are sometimes colored.

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHRK	Red Karaman (Sheep)	These sheep originated in northwestern Iran and northeastern Turkey. This region in Iran is known as Azarbayjan and is typically dry, cold mountain weather.
SHRL	Rabo Largo (Sheep)	Rabo Largo, meaning broad tail, are found in northeastern Brazil. They originated from fat-tailed hair breeds which were brought from Africa and crossed with the Crioulo. They are white, pied or white with a colored head. Both sexes are horned. Individuals within the breed vary between hair and carpet wool. The breed is one of the long fat-tailed breeds.
SHRL	Ryeland (Sheep)	The Ryeland is a Downs type sheep originating from Herefordshire in England and was introduced into Australia in 1919. It was one of the breeds used to introduce the poll gene to the Dorset breed in the development of the Poll Dorset.
SHRM	Romney (Sheep)	The Romney traces its beginning to the marshy area of Kent in England. Its origin lies with the old, established dual purpose Romney Marsh breed which was improved with Leicester blood in the nineteenth century. Often swept with harsh winds and heavy rainfall, the Kent landscape is abundant with lush forage.
SHRR	Rouge de Roussillon (Sheep)	In the Eastern Pyrenees and some parts of the Aude and Hérault areas of France, there used to be a particular type of sheep, special because of its color and origin, something between the local 'Merino'-type sheep and North African breeds.
SHRV	Romanov (Sheep)	The Romanov sheep are from the Volga Valley, northwest of Moscow. Genetically unique to North American and British breeds of sheep, the Romanov (a "pure gene" - not a "cross" of anything) used on traditional ewes, will produce a "hybrid" - high performance ewe for the flock of the future and a top gaining market lamb.
SHRW	Royal White (Sheep)	Royal White sheep are a hair breed, privately funded and developed in the United States by William Hoag, Dorpcroix Sheep Farm in Hermleigh, Texas.
SHRY	Rya (Sheep)	The Rya are found in northern and central Sweden. It is a coarse wool breed which is a variety of Swedish Landrace. They are usually

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		white but black, gray and brown animals are also found in the breed.
SHSA	South African Mutton Merino (Sheep)	This unique South African white wooled mutton sheep breed is considered to be a dual purpose breed. Developed from a small nucleus of German Merino sheep, it has adapted to most environmental conditions of South Africa.
SHSB	Scottish Blackface (Sheep)	The Scottish Blackface is an attractive, hardy, old breed whose origins are lost to us. It is likely that the breed developed in the border area of Scotland and England.
SHSC	Santa Cruz (Sheep)	There is considerable uncertainty as to the exact origin of the sheep of Santa Cruz Island, even to the century in which sheep were placed there. Speculation is that Merino, Rambouillet and perhaps some Churro figure in the Santa Cruz sheep's background, and it is certain that the sheep have been feral for the last 70 years.
SHSD	South Devon (Sheep)	The South Devon is a longwool and meat breed which originated in south Devon and Cornwall in England. They are of the English Longwool type and are similar to Devon Longwoolled but are larger. Both sexes are polled or naturally hornless.
SHSE	Shropshire (Sheep)	The Shropshire breed of sheep originated in the counties of Shropshire and Staffordshire in central western England. Records are not clear as to exactly how the breed was developed. Some maintain that it was formed by selecting and mating the best from the old native breeds of the two counties, while others say that it came into existence through the crossing of improved Southdowns, Leicesters and Cotswolds with the native black-faced sheep that were known as Longmynd.
SHSF	Suffolk (Sheep)	The original Suffolks were the result of crossing Southdown rams on Norfolk Horned ewes. Apparently the product of this cross was a great improvement over either one of the parents. Although the Suffolk was a recognized breed as early as 1810, the flock book was not closed until much later.
SHSG	Spiegel (Sheep)	The Spiegel sheep comes from Prättigau, the Bündner district and the bordering regions. It might have served as a starting breed for the purified Luzein sheep in the 17th and 18th centuries. Influences from the Austrian

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Spectacled sheep in the last century are suspected, when the borders for wandering herds were yet open.
SHSH	Southdown (Sheep)	The Southdown were developed in Sussex, England during the late 1700 and early 1800s'. Documented importations were made into Pennsylvania from 1824 to 1829 from the English Flock of John Ellman. Later importations from the Jonas Webb flock were made into Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois.
SHSI	Santa Inês (Sheep)	The Santa Inês is a breed of American Hair sheep found in Brazil. It is generally thought to be a cross of Morada Nova, the course-wooled Italian breed, Bergamasca, and the native coarse-wooled Crioula followed by a period of selection or evolution for absence of fleece.
SHSI	Sicilian Barbary (Sheep)	Found in Sicily in southern Italy, the Sicilian Barbary was developed from the Tunisian Barbary and the Pinzirita. It is a coarse to medium wool breed kept for both milk and meat production. The Sicilian Barbary is polled and usually has dark spots on the face and legs. The breed has lop ears and stores fat at the base of the tail.
SHSK	Skudde (Sheep)	The Skudde is a nordic, short-tailed heather sheep. Its original homeland was East Prussia and the Baltic States. Today a few small herds can be found in these areas.
SHSL	Shetland (Sheep)	The Shetland's roots go back over a thousand years, probably to sheep brought to the Shetland Islands by Viking settlers. They belong to the Northern European short-tailed group which also contains the Finnsheep, Norwegian Spaelsau, Icelandic's, Romanovs and others.
SHSM	South African Merino (Sheep)	The Merino makes up numerically the largest sheep breed in South Africa with approximately 18 million country wide. Development of the breed started approximately 200 years ago and has been accelerated by the introduction of genetics from Australia.
SHSN	Sardinian (Sheep)	This breed originated from the local lowland breed which were large, polled and had white wool. Merino and Barbary breeding were also used in developing the breed.

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHSO	Somali (Sheep)	The Somali is a hair sheep which is reared primarily for meat production. They are white with a black head. Both sexes are polled and the breed belongs to the fat-rumped type.
SHSP	Sar Planina (Sheep)	The Sar Planina are of the Pramenka type. They are usually white but occasionally black and white with black on the head and legs. Rams are horned and ewes are polled. They are primarily a meat and milk breed with carpet quality wool.
SHSQ	Swedish Fur (Sheep)	The Swedish Fur Sheep is found throughout Sweden. It is kept for its pelt and meat production. The Swedish Fur Sheep were developed from Gute selected for curl and color beginning in 1920. The breed is primarily gray.
SHSR	Steigar (Sheep)	The Steigar is a medium wooled breed found in the Steigen region of northern Norway. The breed originated from North Country Cheviot and local breeds. Both sexes are polled.
SHSS	South Suffolk (Sheep)	The South Suffolk is a fixed cross between the Suffolk and the Southdown breeds. It was introduced into Australia in 1958.
SHST	Sahel-type (Sheep)	These sheep are found primarily in the countries of Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad. They are found north of the West African Dwarf. It is a drier region of west Africa.
SHSU	Spælsau (Sheep)	One of the Northern Short-tailed type. Originated from Old Norwegian with Icelandic and Faeroes blood.
SHSV	Sopravissana (Sheep)	The Sopravissana is found in the Central Apennines, Latium of central Italy. It is a fine to medium wooled breed kept for milk and meat production. The breed originated from Vissana crossed with Spanish Merino and Rambouillet in the 18th and early 19th century. American and Australian Merinos were used during the early 20th century for additional improvement of the breed.
SHSW	South Wales Mountain (Sheep)	Found on the South Wales and some areas in Mid Wales.
SHSX	St. Croix / Virgin Island White (Sheep)	The Virgin Island White breed is found in the U.S. and British Virgin Islands in the Caribbean. It is believed to have descend from the hair sheep of west Africa, but some feel it is a cross of the Wiltshire Horn and the native Criollo.

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHSY	Soay (Sheep)	The Soay have been called the only living example of the small, primitive sheep which inhabited the British Isles before the coming of the Norsemen and the Romans. These sheep were numerous before the time of the Roman occupation. Their name is derived from the island of Soay off the coast of Scotland.
SHSZ	Sakiz (Sheep)	Found in the region surrounding Izmir in Turkey, the Sakiz is a carpet wool breed also kept for meat and milk production. White with black spots around the mouth and eyes and on the ears and legs. The males are horned and the females usually polled or hornless.
SHTA	Targhee (Sheep)	The foundation was a group of 210 of the Experiment Station's cross-bred ewes, consisting of Rambouillet, Lincoln, and Corriedale blood that were bred to nine of the Station's smoothest, thickest Rambouillet rams. The new breed was named Targhee after the National Forest where the animals grazed during the summer. The forest was named for a chief of the Bannock Indians who had lived in the area in the 1860's.
SHTE	Teeswater (Sheep)	Found in Northern England, especially Teesdale, County Durham.
SHTH	Thalli (Sheep)	Thalli are a mutton and wool breed found in the Thal area and Multan and Muzaffargarh districts in Punjab Province of Pakistan.
SHTJ	Tuj (Sheep)	The Tuj is found in northeastern Turkey in the region surrounding Çildir. They are kept for their carpet wool, meat and milk. The breed is white, sometimes with dark marks around the eyes and on the feet. The males are horned and the females are polled. They are either short fat tailed or fat rumped. The breed originated from the Tushin found in Georgia.
SHTM	Tyrol Mountain (Sheep)	This breed is found in Tyrol of Austria and Bolzano of Italy. It is a coarse wooled breed, belonging to the Lop-eared Alpine group, which is kept for meat production. The Tyrol Mountain is similar to the Carinthian but has better wool, a white face and longer ears. The breed is also occasionally pied or black. Both sexes are polled.
SHTN	Tunis (Sheep)	The Tunis is one of the oldest breeds indigenous to the United States. It is a medium-sized meat-type sheep characterized

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		by creamy wool, copper-red colored faces & legs, pendulous ears, and minor fat deposits over the dock area.
SHTO	Tong (Sheep)	The Tong is another breed originating from the Mongolian. It is a white, polled breed located in the high plains of northern Shaaxi Province in China (annual mean temperature of 13° C, annual precipitation 520 to 600 mm). The beautiful curls of the lamb pelt look like pearls, and a coat-lining made from it provides warmth with light weight.
SHTR	Türkgeldi (Sheep)	The Turkgeldi is found in Thrace, Turkey. They are a dairy breed also used for meat and wool production. The breed is 9/16 East Friesian and 7/16 Kivircik.
SHTS	Tsurcana (Sheep)	The Tsurcana may have descended from the wild Ovis vignei arkar. Since prehistoric times it has been domesticated in the Carpathians Mountains where it was established as a breed.
SHTU	Touabire (Sheep)	The Touabire are one of the breeds of hair sheep found on the African continent. They are found primarily in southern Mauritania, northern Senegal and northern Mali. Used for both dairy and meat production, the Touabire are of the Sahel type. The breed is usually white with lop ears but pied individuals are also seen. The males are horned and the females polled.
SHTX	Texel (Sheep)	The Texel originated on the Isle of Texel off the coast of The Netherlands early in the nineteenth century. The original Old Texel was probably a short-tailed variety of sheep. Limited importations of Lincoln and Leicester Longwool were crossed with this stock during the mid-1800.
SHUD	Uda (Sheep)	Found in northern Nigeria, southern Niger, central Chad, northern Cameroon and western Sudan, the Uda is one of the hair sheep breeds of the Sahel type.
SHUJ	Ujumqin (Sheep)	The Ujumqin, a larger version of the Mongolian, is found in Inner Mongolia, China. It has a fat tail 28 cm long by 36 cm wide in the male, and 22 cm long by 28 cm wide in the female. When dressed, the tail fat weighs 2 kg or more.
SHUS	Ushant (Sheep)	The Ushant is found in the region of Brittany in France. They are a carpet wool breed. Most

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		animals are black in coloration with a few white individuals also occurring. It is a dwarf breed with the males being horned and the females polled (naturally hornless). The breed is rare.
SHVB	Valais Blacknose (Sheep)	The Valais Blacknose is a coarsewooled (i.e. mattress, mixed or carpet) breed from Switzerland kept primarily for meat.
SHVD	Vendéen (Sheep)	The Vendéen were developed near Vendée in western France. The breed was developed using Southdown rams, imported during the late nineteenth century, on local ewes. The breed is noted for the production of high quality lamb carcasses. Their face and legs are covered with dark brown to gray hair. Both sexes are polled.
SHVR	Van Rooy (Sheep)	1906 Senator J. C. van Rooy, in the Bethulie district of South Africa started his experiments to propagate a breed of sheep for slaughter lamb production he made use of a white "Blinkhaar Afrikaner" ram and eighty Rambouillet ewes.
SHWA	West African Dwarf (Sheep)	The West African Dwarf is the predominant breed of the humid tropics from southern west Africa through central Africa.
SHWB	Welsh Mountain Badger Faced (Sheep)	The Welsh Mountain Badger Face is a color variation of the Welsh Mountain. It is an ancient Welsh breed which was once common in the Welsh Mountains.
SHWC	Wallis Country (Sheep)	The Wallis Country Sheep (Roux du Valais) has its original distribution in Upper Wallis, where it was once as widespread as the Wallis Blacknosed Sheep. The descent cannot be determined exactly anymore. Possibly it comes among other sources from the extinct Copper Sheep.
SHWD	White Horned Heath (Sheep)	The Weiße Gehörnte Heidschnucke emerge from the Graue Gehörnte Heidschnucke (Grey Horned Heath Sheep). First developed as a separate breed at the beginning of the 20th century.
SHWE	Wensleydale (Sheep)	A blue-faced, long wool breed producing a fleece with a very long staple (up to 12") and weighing up to 5 kg. A slow maturing breed, ewes weigh about 113 kg and rams may exceed 135 kg. Both sexes are polled.

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHWF	White Suffolk (Sheep)	Beginning in 1977 Dr. Ewan Roberts of the University of N.S.W. Australia started a breeding program to develop a terminal sire breed of sheep. His goals were to have a breed with the confirmation, structure and growth of the Suffolk but with a white head and legs.
SHWH	Weisse Hornlose Heidschnucke (Sheep)	The origin of the hardy and frugal Moorschnucke are the northern German counties of Diepholz, Nienburg, and Rotenburg. The Diepholzer Moor has traditionally been preserved and kept alive by flocks of grazing Moorschnucken.
SHWK	White Karaman (Sheep)	Found in central Anatolia in Turkey, the White Karaman is raised for both meat and milk production. The wool is of carpet wool quality. They generally have black on the nose and occasionally around the eyes. The males are usually polled and the ewes are polled. Varieties of the White Karaman include Kangal, Karakas and Southern. The Makui breed found in Iran is similar.
SHWL	Walachenschaf (Sheep)	The Walachenschaf is a highly endangered landrace sheep. There are only about 200 animals left as of Oct. 1998. Romanian shepherds brought along sheep when they migrated west during the Walach colonization and they settled in the Beskides, a range in the Carpathian Mountains. The sheep remained isolated in this Moravian mountain range from the 13th to the 16th century and developed into an independent breed. This original Walachenschaf was bred only in Slovakia, Czech, and southern Poland.
SHWM	Welsh Mountain (Sheep)	Found throughout Wales.
SHWN	Wiltshire Horn (Sheep)	The Wiltshire Horn is an ancient British breed from the Chalk Downs region of England. Reaching large numbers during the 17th and 18th centuries, they became almost extinct by the beginning of the 20th. A few dedicated breeders persevered with Wiltshires, forming a breed society in 1923. Since the 1970's interest in their unique qualities has increased and by 1982 there were 45 pedigreed flocks in England.
SHWR	Whiteface Dartmoor (Sheep)	British Sheep Breeds (poster), British Wool Marketing Board, Oak Mills, Station Rd., Clayton, Bradford.

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHWS	Welsh Hill Speckled Face (Sheep)	The Welsh Hill Speckled Face is a derivative of Welsh Mountain with some sources indicating that Kerry Hill breeding was also introduced at some point. The breed originated in the Devil's Bridge and hill areas of Mid Wales.
SHWW	Whiteface Woodland (Sheep)	The Whitefaced Woodland originated in the South Pennines of England. It is also known as Penistone after the Yorkshire town where sheep sales have been held since 1699. It is thought to be closely related to the Swaledale and the Lonk.
SHWZ	Waziri (Sheep)	The Waziri is a fat tailed mutton/wool type. They are found in the Waziristan area and Bannu district in NWF Province in Pakistan. They are a medium size with a white body coat with a black or black spotted head. The wool yield is 1.5 kg (fine; fiber diameter 32.9m). They have a muscular body, small ears and a heavy fat tail reaching the hocks.
SHXA	Xalda (Sheep)	The Xalda (ALVAREZ SEVILLA et al.1982) is an endangered sheep breed mainly located in Asturias (Northern Spain). This breed has a marked cultural and aesthetic importance. The Xalda sheep may be included within the Celtic sheep breeds like the French Ouessant and the British Black Welsh and Morite.
SHXB	Swiss Black-Brown Mountain (Sheep)	The Swiss Black-Brown Mountain originates from the ancient Swiss breeds Jura, Simmentaler, Saanen, Frutiger, Roux de Bagnes and Freiburger. Frutig sheep are already known from records of the 14th Century.
SHXD	Swaledale (Sheep)	Found in the northern counties of England on the Pennines.
SHXF	Xinjiang Finewool (Sheep)	The Xinjiang Finewool has been developed in China since 1935 using Kazakh Fat-rumped and Mongolian females with Novocaucasian Merino and Précoce males.
SHXK	Sumavska (Sheep)	A native rustic breed, the Sumavska has been systematically bred and improved since 1951. Recognized in 1986, in 1987 included into the World genetic resources pool. The breed is dispersed mainly in the southern and western mountain regions, named Sumava. It participated in formation of the Bavarian forest sheep (Bayerische Waldschaf)

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHXM	Strong Wool Merino (Sheep)	This strain is most prominent in western NSW, South Australia and Western Australia. In fact, in South Australia the strong-wool south Australian strain of Merino comprise more than 85 percent of the state's sheep number. The strong-wool Merino has adapted itself particularly well to the hot, dry, semi-arid areas of Australia.
SHXS	Steinschaf (Sheep)	The Steinschaf is a direct descendent of the now extinct Zaupelschaf. It had developed characteristics that made it perfect for life in the high mountains of in the Eastern Alpine regions.
SHXW	Swiss White Alpine (Sheep)	The Swiss White Alpine is a shortwooled breed kept primarily for meat. The breed originated in Switzerland (1936) from a cross between the Swiss White Mountain and 50-75% Ile-de-France.
SHXX	Xaxi Ardia (Sheep)	A Basque sheep farmer called Ferme Conservatoire de Leyssart to say that he had a type of sheep apparently never mentioned in any books about sheep. After making further enquiries, the 'Conservatoire des Races d'Aquitaine' decided to buy a small group of these animals and place them on the 'Ferme Conservatoire' so that they could be studied and an evaluation made of the differences between them and other breeds close to them (such as the 'Manech' and 'Landes' types).
SHYA	Yankasa (Sheep)	The Yankasa is a meat breed found in north and north central Nigeria. They are thought to of crossed with the West African Dwarf. The breed is white with black nose and around the eyes. They are polled or have small horns and semi-lop ears. Rams are usually mained.
SHYE	Yemeni (Sheep)	The Yemeni breed is found throughout Yemen. They are a polled, fat-tailed meat breed and are often earless.
SHYI	Yiecheng (Sheep)	The Yiecheng is a carpet wool breed found in the region of south Xinjiang in China. The rams are usually horned and the ewes are usually polled. The Yiecheng is a semi-fat tailed breed.
SHYO	Yoroo (Sheep)	The Yoroo is a medium wooled meat and dairy breed found in the area surrounding Tavin in Selenge province in Mongolia. They originated from North Caucasus, Kuibyshev and Romney

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Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		crossed with indigenous sheep. They were recognized in 1981.
SHYS	Yunnan Semifinewool (Sheep)	The Yunnan Semifinewool is a medium wool breed used for meat production. It has been developed since 1970 by crossing Romney with indigenous sheep. They are found throughout China.
SHYW	Yemen White (Sheep)	This breed is found in the east and northeast of Yemen. They are a fat-tailed breed used for meat production. Their wool is carpet quality and they are polled.
SHZA	Zaghawa (Sheep)	The Zaghawa is a hair sheep that is usually black in color. The males are horned and the females are polled. They are found in the northwest portions of Darfur in Sudan and eastern Chad.
SHZE	Zel (Sheep)	The Zel is found in Mazandaran in northern Iran. It is a carpet-wool breed kept for both meat and milk production. Primarily white they are sometimes seen with coloration on the head and legs. Black, brown or pied animals are also found. The males are horned and the females polled or naturally hornless.
SHZG	Zagoria (Sheep)	The Zagoria is a carpet wool sheep kept for both meat and milk production. It is found in the region surrounding Tepelene in southern Albania.
SHZK	Zakynthos (Sheep)	This breed is found in the portion of Greece bordering the Ionian Sea. Used for both meat and milk production, the Zakynthos is usually white but some individuals can be found with black spots on the head. The males maybe horned or polled and the females are polled. This breed might of been developed from the Bergamasca.
SHZL	Zaïre Long-legged (Sheep)	Found in Kibali-Ituri in northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaïre) the Zaïre Long-legged belongs to the African Long-legged sheep group. It is a hair sheep that is white or brown pied. The rams are horned and the ewes are polled. Both sexes have lop ears.
SHZM	Zeeland Milk (Sheep)	The Zeeland Milk sheep is a prolific breed used primarily for milk production. It is polled and belongs to the Marsh type of sheep. They are found in the area of Walcheren in Zeeland in the Netherlands.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SHZN	Zaian (Sheep)	The Zaian is found in the area of Khenifra in Morocco. They originated from the Tadla breed with some crossing with the Berber sheep.
SHZR	Zemmour (Sheep)	This breed is a carpet-wool breed found in northwest Morocco. Kept primarily for meat production it is of the Atlantic Coast type. The Zemmour are white with a pale brown face. The males are horned and the females are polled.
SHZS	Zlatusha (Sheep)	The Zlatusha is a medium wooled breed from northern and southwestern Bulgaria. Originated in the late 1960's from German Mutton Merino, Merinolandschaf and Sofia White.
SHZU	Zoulay (Sheep)	The Zoulay is found in the upper Moulouya valley of Morocco. They originated from the Tousint and Berber breeds.
SHZY	Zeta Yellow (Sheep)	The Zeta Yellow is a carpet-wool breed raised for both meat and milk production in southern Montenegro one of the republic of Yugoslavia. It is of the Pramenka type with a brownish-yellow head and legs.
SHZZ	Zelazna (Sheep)	The Zelazna was developed at the Zelazna experiment far of Warsaw Agricultural University. They belong to the Polish Lowland group and are found throughout Poland. They were developed from Polish Merino crossed with Leicester Longwool and Lowicz.

Swine

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SWAI	Arapawa Island (Swine)	The true origin of the feral pigs of Arapawa Island in the Marlborough Sounds is not known although they have given rise to much speculation. It has been suggested that they are descendants of animals released in the Marlborough Sounds area by James Cook in 1773 and 1777. A more likely explanation,

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		however, is that they were introduced by whalers during the first half of the nineteenth century
SWAL	American Landrace (Swine)	Descended from Danish Landrace specimens, first brought to the United States in 1934. These large pigs are white and have an elongated body with a less-pronounced back arch than other breeds.
SWAS	Angeln Saddleback (Swine)	The Angeln Saddleback pig is also known as the Angler Sattelschwein. The Angeln Saddleback pig is a rare breed of domestic pig which is grown mainly in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.
SWAY	American Yorkshire (Swine)	Yorkshire, or American Yorkshire, hogs are descended from Large White English pigs, and were developed in the mid-19th century. This breed is large and long, similar to the American Landrace, but smaller. It has pink skin, white hair and upright ears.
SWBZ	Bazna (Swine)	
SWBA	Basque (Swine)	Originated in France and is medium to large, black and white slow growing and not well suited to confinement.
SWBB	Beijing Black or Peking Black (Swine)	This breed is found throughout China. They are a meat breed, usually black but occasionally with white markings. The breed originated in 1962 from crossing Berkshire and Large White with local breeds including Dingxian, Shenxian and Zhouxian.
SWBE	Bentheim Black Pied (Swine)	The Bentheim Black Pied pig is also known as the Buntes Bentheimer Schwein. It is a rare breed of domestic pig in Germany.
SWBG	Belgian Landrace (Swine)	The breed's development began in the late 1920's, with the native Landrace type, which was described as "a short, fat and poorly muscled pig."' In the early 1930's, the German Landrace was introduced and crossed with the native stock. The German stock that was introduced was said to have had an infusion of British Large White. Following World War II, Dutch Landrace were imported and used. These were said to have carried recent introductions of Danish pig "blood". The selection and genetic improvement program that followed resulted in a breed that had fairly good fertility, strong constitutions and more

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		satisfactory rates of growth and feed conversion.
SWBK	Berkshire (Swine)	Originally sandy in color, but are now black with white spots. These pigs have short, perky ears and white stockings on their feet. This medium-sized breed is considered quite hardy and is often used as the sire in crossbreeding. Berkshires grow quickly and efficiently and produce large litters.
SWBL	British Lop (Swine)	The British Lop is a west country breed which originated around the Tavistock area either side of the Cornwall/Devon borders
SWBP	Belarus Black Pied (Swine)	This breed is found in the region surrounding Minsk in Belarus. It is a meat and lard breed which was developed from Large White, Large Black, Berkshire and Middle White crossed with local breeds in the late 19th century and in the 1920's.
SWBR	British Landrace (Swine)	The first Landrace pigs were imported into Britain from Sweden in 1949 (4 boars and 8 gilts) with other imports to follow from 1953 onwards, these came into Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.
SWBN	Black Slavonian (Swine)	Also Known By: Crna slavonska, Schwarzes slovonisches, Faiferica, Pfeifer. The Black Salvonian is a meat breed with semi-lop ear which originated, by Count Pfeifer, from Berkshire and Poland China crossed with Black Mangalitsa. The breed is nearly extinct.
SWBC	Black Canarian Pig (Swine)	
SWBS	British Saddleback (Swine)	The British Saddleback is the result of the amalgamation of two similar breeds, the Essex and Wessex Saddleback.
SWBT	Bantu (Swine)	The Bantu is found in southern Africa. It is thought to have been developed from early importations of swine from Europe and Asia. The breed is usually brown but it is also found in black and white with black spots.
SWBU	Bulgarian White (Swine)	This meat breed is found throughout Bulgaria. It was developed from Bulgarian Native graded up by Large White and Edelschwein.
SWBW	Large Black-white (Swine)	This pig of the Zhujiang River Delta in Guandong Province of China. It has a hair coat of black and white patches, a slightly concave back and pendulous, drooping belly.
SWBX	Ba Xuyen (Swine)	Is a composite of the Berkshire, imported from 1932-1958, and the Bo Xu that is itself a

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		composite of the Craonnais, imported around 1920 by French planters, and Chinese pigs imported around 1900 by Chinese traders.
SWCA	Cantonese (Swine)	The Cantonese are found in the Zhujiang delta in Guangdong, China. They are a lard and meat breed of the Central China type. Typical coloration is black and white.
SWCH	Choctaw (Swine)	Originated in the U.S. and was kept by the Choctaw tribe in Mississippi and Alabama. Originated from pigs brought by Spanish exploders.
SWCS	Cinta Sense (Swine)	Originated in Italy, is of medium size, black with white belt and is very hardy and are good foragers.
SWCW	Chester White (Swine)	Originally from Chester County, Pennsylvania, this pig originated in the early to mid-19th century. Chester White hogs are used as meat producers and for crossbreeding. These medium-sized pigs have white skin with some black spots, a straight back similar to that of Landrace hogs and floppy ears.
SWCW	Czech Improved White (Swine)	This breed is found throughout the Czech Republic. It was developed from Large White, Edelschwein and German Landrace crossed with local swine. The Slovakian Improved White and Slovakian White Meat were developed from the Czech Improved White.
SWDC	Duroc (Swine)	This pig was originally known as the Duroc-Jersey, and originated in the eastern and central United States. It was first recognized at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago, and has the highest feed-to-meat conversion ratio of any U.S. pig breed.
SWDL	Danish Landrace (Swine)	Is a medium to large breed of pig, and is whitish in color with long bodies, fine hair, long snouts and drooping ears.
SWDP	Dermantsi Pied (Swine)	Found in the region surrounding Lukovit in northern Bulgaria, the Dermantsi Pied is a lard breed of swine. They are either white with black spots or black with white spots and originated from Berkshire and Mangalitsa crossed with local swine.
SWDU	Dutch Landrace (Swine)	The breed originated from the original native pig with infusions of German Landrace and the Danish Landrace. The breed is found primarily in the southern, eastern and northern parts of the country.

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SWFI	Finnish Landrace (Swine)	The Finnish Landrace has a very similar origin to that of the other Landrace strains of northern Europe. Native stock was crossed with the improved strains of Landrace that were introduced from the other countries, particularly those of the Scandinavian neighbors.
SWFJ	Fengjing (Swine)	Fengjing pigs are considered Taihu pigs because the Taihu Lake is in their region of origin. Both the Fengjing and the Meishan are from this region of lakes and valleys in China.
SWFR	French Landrace (Swine)	The Landrace strains of swine were first introduced into France around 1930. It was not until after World War II that extensive importation of registered stock was made. Those imported came largely from Sweden. At that time Denmark was quite restrictive of exports. Selection in France was being heavily directed for swine that suited the production environment and the market requirements of France.
SWGO	Gloucester Old Spot (Swine)	Originated from Gloucestershire Britain and is medium to large with mostly white and few black spots.
SWGR	German Landrace (Swine)	The breed was started about the year 1900 in northwest Germany and especially in Lower Saxony. The existing swine supplied the original seed stock and improvement was made by farmer breeders through careful selection.
SWGU	Guinea Hog (Swine)	Originated in Guinea Africa but is a southern USA landrace breed.
SWHE	Herford (Swine)	Originated in Iowa and Nebraska USA, and is medium size, with red hair and white point's similar look to the Hereford cattle breed.
SWHS	Hampshire (Swine)	This older pig breed originated in the U.S. between 1825 and 1835, and is known for its distinctive black coat with a white stripe around the forequarters. Hampshires are large pigs noted for their hardiness, high-quality meat and foraging ability.
SWHZ	Hezuo (Swine)	The Hezuo pig is from the Plateau region of the Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gansu Province, China.
SWIA	Ibérico or Alentejano Iberian (Swine)	Originated in Spain and Portugal, and is medium sized, with black, gray, or red hair.
SWIT	Italian Landrace (Swine)	Italian Landrace has become dominant as an improved breed in Italy. They also have the

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		large drooped ears and white coat that characterizes the appearance of other Landrace strains.
SWJI	Jinhua (Swine)	The Jinhua pig of Zhejiang Province in China is characterized by its hair color and meat quality. The animals have a white body, with black at the head and rump.
SWKE	Kele (Swine)	The Kele is located in Southwest China in the Yunnan-Guizhou mountainous areas, where the altitude is between 1700 to 2400 m.
SWKK	Kunekune (Swine)	New Zealand, but originating from Asian breeds. Is small with a wide range of hair color. Commonly a pet breed of pig.
SWKR	Krskopolje (Swine)	The Krskopolje or Black belted pig is the only Slovene autonomous pig breed.
SWLB	Large Black (Swine)	Originated in Devonshire England. Is large with black hair.
SWLE	Lacombe (Swine)	The Lacombe breed is the fifth ranking breed of swine in Canada. The breed is medium sized, white, has large drooping ears, is long bodied, rather short of leg, and quite meaty in conformation.
SWLN	Lithuanian Native (Swine)	The formation of the Lithuanian Native breed took place in the ethnic lands of Lithuania and was mostly influenced by the interaction of local short eared and long eared pigs and some cultural breeds. Native pigs are diverse in color: white, black, tan, but mostly multicolored.
SWLW	Large White (Swine)	First recognized in 1868 the Large White owes its origins to the old Yorkshire breed. Large Whites are distinguished by their erect ears and slightly dished faces.
SWMA	Mangalitsa (Swine)	Originated in Hungary and is medium to large in size with blonde, black and white or red curly hair!
SWMC	Mong Cai (Swine)	Mong Cai is one of the major local breeds in northern part of Vietnam, particularly in provinces of North Mountain, the Red River delta and the northern part of Central Coastline.
SWME	Meishan (Swine)	Originated in China and is small to medium size with black hair and wrinkled skin.
SWMF	Mulefoot (Swine)	Originated in USA but developed from Spanish explorers' hogs and is medium sized with black hair and fused toes forming a hoof.
SWMI	Minzhu (Swine)	Minzhu pigs come from far northern China. They can be found in the Middle Temperate

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Belt, to the north of the Huaihe River Basin and the Qinling Mountains.
SWMO	Moura (Swine)	The Moura breed is usually a blue roan in coloration, occasionally red roan. They were originated from Duroc, Canastra and Canastrao in southern Brazil.
SWMR	Mora Romagnola (Swine)	The Mora Romagnola is an indigenous pig breed of the Ravenna province (Emilia Romagna, Italy); and it is unknown if it was ever exported to other parts of Europe.
SWMU	Mukota (Swine)	Mukota pigs are believed to have been introduced by the European and Chinese traders between 16 and 1700 AD. There are basically two classes of Mukota pigs.
SWMW	Middle White (Swine)	The Middle White was first recognized as a breed in 1852. Middle White breeding stock has been exported worldwide, and the breed is particularly appreciated in Japan where they are known as “Middle York’s”
SWNE	Neijiang (Swine)	The Neijiang was raised in Southwest China in the Sichuan Basin in China, where the climate is mild, agriculture is well developed, and the area is rich in feed supplies.
SWNI	Ningxiang (Swine)	The Ningxiang pig is raised primarily for lard. The breed is of the Central China type and originated in the Hunan Province of China in the Central Subtropical belt.
SWNL	Norwegian Landrace (Swine)	Norwegian Landrace is the leading breed of swine in Norway. Since swine are not as numerous in Norway as in most countries that have a registered strain, the number registered each year is limited.
SWNY	Norwegian Yorkshire (Swine)	
SWOI	Ossabaw Island Hog (Swine)	Originated in Ossabaw Island, Georgia, USA. Descending from hogs brought by early Spanish explorers. This is a USA landrace breed.
SWOS	Oxford Sandy & Black (Swine)	The Oxford Sandy & Black Pig sometimes referred to as the “Plum Pudding or Oxford Forest Pig” is one of the oldest British pig breeds. It has existed for 200-300 years. A traditional farmers and cottagers pig, of the middle part of the country, especially around Oxfordshire. It seems to be closely linked to the old Berkshire and Tamworth.
SWOT	Other Breed (Swine)	Other Swine Breed

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SWPC	Poland China (Swine)	Poland China hogs are the product of extensive crossbreeding and are known for their prolific reproduction. These black pigs have white socks, snout and tail, and a very sturdy frame.
SWPI	Pietrain (Swine)	Originated in Belgium and is medium to large sized with white and black or gray spots.
SWPN	Philippine Native (Swine)	The Philippine Native pig is either black or black with a white belly. Varieties include Ilocos and Jalajala. The Berkjala, Diani, Kaman, Koronadel and Libtong breeds were all developed from this breed.
SWRW	Red Wattle (Swine)	Originated in New Caledonia South Pacific. Is medium to large in size with red hair and wattles.
SWSK	Saddleback (Swine)	
SWSH	Swabian-Hall (Swine)	Originated in the region around Schwäbisch Hall (in Baden-Württemberg), southern Germany.
SWSL	Swedish Landrace (Swine)	The Swedish Landrace is the leading breed of swine in Sweden, a country not known for large numbers of swine. The heavy drooping ears found on the Landrace strains in other countries are also typical of the Swedish breed, as is the white color and high proportion of lean meat.
SWSP	Spotted (Swine)	Spotted, or SPOTS, pigs were originally descended from Poland China hogs, but have a lighter frame and distinctive black and white spotting.
SWTI	Tibetan (Swine)	The Tibetan on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is especially adapted to the high, cold climate and to being on pasture all year round.
SWTN	Thuoc Nhieu (Swine)	Thuoc Nhieu originated from crossbreeding between the Bo Xu and Yorkshire from 1930-1957. It is white with piebald bristles and dominant in sweet-water zones of the Mekong River delta in the southern part of Vietnam.
SWTW	Tamworth (Swine)	Originated in Britain and Ireland. Is of medium size with red hair.
SWTX	Tokyo-X (Swine)	
SWTU	Turopolie (Swine)	
SWVP	Vietnamese Potbelly (Swine)	Originated in Vietnam and is of small size with black or black and white hair.
SWWS	Wessex Saddleback (Swine)	
SWFW	West French White (Swine)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SWWE	Welsh (Swine)	The earliest references to a Welsh pig come from the 1870's when there was a considerable trade in Welsh and Shropshire pigs into Cheshire for fattening on milk by-products. The Welsh pigs are generally a yellow-white, but some are spotted black and white.
SWWU	Wuzhishan (Swine)	The Wuzhishan breed is very quickly being forced out of existence. They are a local breed raised only in the province of Hainan, China.
SWYA	Yanan (Swine)	
SWZG	Zungo (Swine)	

Zoo Animals

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SOHM	Hedgehog: Amur Hedgehog (Erinaceus amurensis)	
ZOAB	African Buffalo (Syncerus caffer)	
ZOAB	American Bighorn Sheep (Ovis canadensis)	
ZOAF	Alpine Ibex (Capra ibex)	
ZOAM	Asiatic Mouflon (Ovis orientalis)	
ZOAR	Argali (Ovis ammon)	
ZOAT	Arabian Tahr (Hemitragus jayakari)	
ZOBG	Banteng (Bos javanicus)	
ZOBH	Bharal, Himalayan blue sheep (Pseudois nayaur)	
ZOBI	Babirusa, pig-deer; Indonesia (Babyrousa babyrussa)	
ZOBI	Bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis)	
ZOBL	Bushpig (Potamochoerus larvatus)	
ZOBO	Bongo (Tragelaphus eurycerus)	
ZOBP	Bearded Pig; Malaysia, Indonesia (Sus barbatus)	
ZOBS	Barbary Sheep (Ammotragus lervia)	
ZOBU	Bushbuck (Tragelaphus scriptus)	
ZOCA	Cape, Somali or Desert Warthog; West, East and southern Africa (Phacochoerus aethiopicus)	
ZOCE	Common Eland (Taurotragus oryx)	
ZOCG	Chinese Goral (Nemorhaedus caudatus)	
ZOCH	Chamois (Rupicapra rupic)	
ZOCP	Celebes Warty Pig (Sus celebensis)	
ZOCW	Common Warthog (Phacochoerus africanus)	
ZODS	Dall or Thinhorn Sheep (Ovis dalli)	
ZODW	Dwarf Blue Sheep (Pseudois schaeferi)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ZOEA	Elephant: Asian Elephant (Elephas maximus)	
ZOEB	Elephant: African Bush Elephant (Loxodonta africana)	
ZOEF	Elephant: African Forest Elephant (Loxodonta cyclotis)	
ZOEM	European Mouflon (Ovis musimon, or Ovis ammon musimon)	
ZOET	East Caucasian Tur (Capra cylindricornis)	
ZOFA	Four-horned Antelope (Tetracerus quadricornis)	
ZOFP	Flores Warty Pig (Sus heureni)	
ZOGA	Gaur (Bos gaurus)	
ZOGE	Giant Eland (Taurotragus derbianus)	
ZOGF	Giant Forest Hog; Equatorial Africa (Hylochoerus meinertzhageni)	
ZOGG	Gray Goral (Nemorhaedus goral)	
ZOGK	Greater Kudu (Tragelaphus strepsiceros)	
ZOGY	Gayal or domestic gaur (Bos frontalis)	
ZOHA	Hedgehog: Afghan Hedgehog (Hemiechinus auritus megalotis)	
ZOHB	Hedgehog: Bare-bellied Hedgehog (Hemiechinus nudiventris)	
ZOHD	Hedgehog: Daurian Hedgehog (Mesechinus dauuricus)	
ZOHE	Hedgehog: Eastern European Hedgehog (Erinaceus concolor)	
ZOHF	Hedgehog: Four-toed Hedgehog (Atelerix albiventris)	
ZOHG	Hedgehog: Long-eared Hedgehog (Hemiechinus auritus)	
ZOHH	Hedgehog: Hughs Hedgehog (Mesechinus hughi)	
ZOHH	Hedgehog: Southern African Hedgehog (Atelerix frontalis)	
ZOHI	Hedgehog: Indian Hedgehog (Hemiechinus micropus)	
ZOHK	Hedgehog: Korean hedgehog (Erinaceus amurensis dealbatus)	
ZOHL	Hedgehog: Indian Long-eared Hedgehog (Hemiechinus collaris)	
ZOHN	Hedgehog: North African Hedgehog (Atelerix algirus)	
ZOHP	Hippopotamus: Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibius)	
ZOHR	Hedgehog: Brandts Hedgehog (Hemiechinus hypomelas)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ZOHS	Hedgehog: Somali Hedgehog (Atelerix sclateri)	
ZOHT	Hedgehog: Desert Hedgehog (Hemiechinus aethiopicus)	
ZOHW	Hedgehog: Western European Hedgehog (Erinaceus europaeus)	
ZOHY	Hippopotamus: Pygmy Hippopotamus (Choeropsis liberiensis)	
ZOJP	Javan pig, Warty Pig; Indonesia, Philippines (Sus verrucosus)	
ZOJS	Japanese Serow (Nemorhaedus crispus)	
ZOKL	Lesser Kudu (Tragelaphus imberbis)	
ZOKO	Kouprey (Bos sauveli)	
ZOKV	Kting Voar (Pseudonovibos spiralis)	
ZOLA	Lowland Anoa (Bubalus depressicornis)	
ZOMA	Markhor (Capra falconeri)	
ZOMN	Mountain Nyala (Tragelaphus buxtoni)	
ZOMO	Mountain Anoa (Bubalus quarlesi)	
ZOMS	Mainland Serow (Nemorhaedus sumatraensis)	
ZOMX	Musk Ox (Ovibos moschatus)	
ZONB	Nilgai or Blue Bull (Boselaphus tragocamelus)	
ZONI	Nubian Ibex (Capra nubiana)	
ZONT	Nilgiri Tahr (Hemitragus hylocrius)	
ZONY	Nyala (Tragelaphus angasii)	
ZOOZ	Other Zoo Animal	
ZOPH	Pigmy Hog; NE India, Himalayas (Sus salvanius)	
ZOPO	Possum: Common Brushtail Possum (Trichosurus vulpecula)	
ZOPW	Philippine Warty Pig (Sus philippensis)	
ZOPY	Pyrenean Chamois (Rupicapra pyrenaica)	
ZORB	Rhinoceros: Black Rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis)	
ZORG	Red Goral (Nemorhaedus baileyi)	
ZORH	Red River Hog; (Potamochoerus porcus)	
ZORI	Rhinoceros: Indian Rhinoceros or Great One-horned Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis)	
ZORJ	Rhinoceros: Javan Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus)	
ZORM	Rocky Mountain Goat (Oreamnos americanus)	
ZORS	Rhinoceros: Sumatran Rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis)	
ZORW	Rhinoceros: White Rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum)	
ZOTH	Himalayan Tahr (Hemitragus jemlahicus)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ZOSA	Saola (Pseudoryx nghetinhensis)	
ZOSI	Siberian Ibex (Capra sibirica)	
ZOSG	Sitatunga (Tragelaphus spekeii)	
ZOSS	Snow sheep (Ovis nivicola)	
ZOSX	Spanish Ibex (Capra pyrenaica)	
ZOTA	Takin (Budorcas taxicolor)	
ZTBA	Tapir: Bairds Tapir (Tapirus bairdii)	
ZTBZ	Tapir: Brazilian Tapir or Lowland Tapir (Tapirus terrestris)	
ZTCO	Tenrec: Cowans Shrew Tenrec (Microgale cowani)	
ZTDO	Tenrec: Dobsons Shrew Tenrec (Microgale dobsoni)	
ZTDS	Tenrec: Drouhards Shrew Tenrec (Microgale drouhardi)	
ZTDY	Tenrec: Dryad Shrew Tenrec (Microgale dryas)	
ZTFT	Tenrec: Four-toed Rice Tenrec (Oryzorictes tetradactylus)	
ZTGH	Tenrec: Greater Hedgehog Tenrec (Setifer setosus)	
ZTGL	Tenrec: Greater Long-tailed Shrew Tenrec (Microgale principula)	
ZTGO	Tenrec: Giant Otter Shrew (Potamogale velox)	
ZTGS	Tenrec: Gracile Shrew Tenrec (Microgale gracilis)	
ZTHS	Tenrec: Highland Streaked Tenrec (Hemicentetes nigriceps)	
ZTLE	Tenrec: Large-eared Tenrec (Geogale aurita)	
ZTLH	Tenrec: Lesser Hedgehog Tenrec (Echinops telfairi)	
ZTLL	Tenrec: Lesser Long-tailed Shrew Tenrec (Microgale longicaudata)	
ZTLS	Tenrec: Least Shrew Tenrec (Microgale pusilla)	
ZTLW	Tenrec: Lowland Streaked Tenrec (Hemicentetes semispinosus)	
ZTMO	Tapir: Malayan Tapir (Tapirus indicus)	
ZTMR	Tenrec: Mole-like Rice Tenrec (Oryzorictes hova)	
ZTMS	Tenrec: Montane Shrew Tenrec (Microgale monticola)	
ZTMT	Tapir: Mountain Tapir (Tapirus pinchaque)	
ZTNA	Tenrec: Nasolos Shrew Tenrec (Microgale nasoloi)	
ZTNI	Tenrec: Nimba Otter Shrew (Micropotamogale lamottei)	
ZTNS	Tenrec: Naked-nosed Shrew Tenrec (Microgale gymnorhyncha)	
ZTPS	Tenrec: Pale Shrew Tenrec (Microgale fotsifotsy)	
ZTPY	Tenrec: Pygmy Shrew Tenrec (Microgale parvula)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Breed / Variety A11)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ZTRO	Tenrec: Ruwenzori Otter Shrew (Micropotamogale ruwenzorii)	
ZTSS	Tenrec: Short-tailed Shrew Tenrec (Microgale brevicaudata)	
ZTST	Tenrec: Shrew-toothed Shrew Tenrec (Microgale soricoides)	
ZTSW	Taiwan Serow (Nemorhaedus swinhoei)	
ZTTH	Tenrec: Thomass Shrew Tenrec (Microgale thomasi)	
ZTTL	Tenrec: Tail-less Tenrec (Tenrec ecaudatus)	
ZTTS	Tenrec: Taiva Shrew Tenrec (Microgale taiva)	
ZTTW	Tamaraw (Bubalus mindorensis)	
ZTTZ	Tenrec: Talazacs Shrew Tenrec (Microgale talazaci)	
ZTWB	Tenrec: Web-footed Tenrec (Limnogale mergulus)	
ZOTW	Timor Warty Pig (Sus timoriensis)	
ZTOA	Tortoise: African Spurred Tortoise or Sulcata Tortoise (Geochelone sulcata)	
ZTOB	Tortoise: Bells Hinge-Backed Tortoise (Kinixys belliana)	
ZTOL	Tortoise: Leopard Tortoise, Geochelone pardalis	
ZOUO	Urial (Ovis orientalis)	
ZOUV	Urial (Ovis vignei)	
ZWPV	Vietnamese Warty Pig (Sus bucculentus)	
ZWPY	Visasyas Warty Pig (Sus cebifrons)	
ZIBW	Walia Ibex (Capra walie)	
ZOWB	Water Buffalo (Bubalus arnee)	
ZOWC	West Caucasian Tur (Capra caucasia)	
ZGWG	Wild Goat (Capra aegagrus)	
ZOWI	Wisent (Bison bonasus)	
ZOYA	Yak (Bos mutus)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Color A12)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ALMO	Almond	
APPA	Appaloosa	
BAY	Bay	
BEIG	Beige	
BLAC	Black	
BLWH	Black and White	
BLON	Blond	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Color A12)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
BLUE	Blue	
BONE	Bone	
BROW	Brown	
BUCK	Buckskin	
CHAR	Charcoal	
CHES	Chestnut	
CHOC	Chocolate	
COPP	Copper	
CREA	Cream	
CYAN	Cyan	
DUNN	Dun	
EBON	Ebony	
GRAY	Gray	
GREE	Green	
LAVE	Lavender	
LILA	Lilac	
MAGE	Magenta	
ORAN	Orange	
PALO	Palomino	
PEAC	Peach	
PEAR	Pearl	
PINK	Pink	
PINT	Pinto / Paint	
PURP	Purple	
RED	Red	
RUST	Rust	
SAGE	Sage	
SAND	Sand	
SILV	Silver	
TAN	Tan	
TEAL	Teal	
UMBE	Umber	
VANI	Vanilla	
VIOL	Violet	
WHIT	White	
YELL	Yellow	
OTHR	Other	
VARI	Various	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Gender A13)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
F	Female	Having feminine attributes
M	Male	Having masculine attributes
U	Unknown	Gender is unknown
S	Spayed Female	
N	Neutered Male (Castrated)	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Fertilized, Pregnant, Gestating A14)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
Y	Yes	
N	No	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Gestational Age (if Pregnant) A15)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1MO	1 Month	
2MO	2 Months	
3MO	3 Months	
4MO	4 Months	
5MO	5 Months	
6MO	6 Months	
7MO	7 Months	
8MO	8 Months	
9MO	9 Months	
10MO	10 Months	
11MO	11 Months	
12MO	12 Months	
13MO	13 Months	
14MO	14 Months	
15MO	15 Months	
16MO	16 Months	
17MO	17 Months	
18MO	18 Months	
19MO	19 Months	
20MO	20 Months	
21MO	21 Months	
22MO	22 Months	

Characteristics – Live Animals (Protected Species A16)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
N	Not protected	The species is not protected
Y	Protected	The species is protected.

Characteristics – Related Animal Products (Condition A20)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
USED	Used	
NEW	New	

Characteristics – Related Animal Products (Physical State A21)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
PEL	Pelletized	
NPE	Not Pelletized	

Characteristics – Animal Products and By-Products (Condition A30)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
EDB	Edible	Edible: For Human Consumption (Only)
IDB	Inedible	Inedible: Not for Human Consumption
Characteristics – Animal Products and By-Products (Physical State A31)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CUB	Cubes	
COM	Compressed	
EXT	Extract	
BRO	Broth	
POW	Powdered	
GRA	Granules	
FR	Fresh	
FRC	Fresh Chilled	
FRF	Fresh Frozen	
BAL	Baluts	
PRE	Preserved	
SAL	Salted	
COO	Cooked	
SMO	Smoked	

Characteristics – Animal Products and By-Products (Condition A30)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
CUR	Cured	
HRS	Hermetically Sealed (shelf stable)	
HRP	Hermetically Sealed (perishable)	

Characteristics – Animal Products and By-Products (Products / Components A32)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
AVE	Aves (Poultry) Products	Products derived from Aves (avian) species including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, eggs, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.
BOV	Bovine (Beef) Products	Products derived from domestic cattle (Bos taurus and Bos indicus) and American Bison (Bison bison) including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste
CAM	Camelid (Camel) Products	Products derived from Camelid (camels, llamas, and alpacas) family including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste
CER	Cervid (Deer, Elk, and Moose) Products	Products derived from Cervid (deer, elk, and moose) family including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste
EQU	Equine (Horse)Products	Products derived from equine (horse) species including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste
OVI	*Ovis* (Sheep) Products	Products derived from *Ovis* (sheep) genus, including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste
CAP	*Capra* (Goat) Products	Products derived from *Capra* (goats) genus, including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste
SUS	*Sus* (Pork) Products	Products derived from *Sus* (pig) genus (aka Porcine), including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products,

Characteristics – Animal Products and By-Products (Products / Components A32)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.
TRI	*Trichosurus* (Brushtail Possum) Products	Products derived from the brushtail possums which are the members of the genus, *Trichosurus*, a genus of marsupial in the Phalangeridae family including: Asian medicinals, blood, bones, organs, glands, meat, meat products, meat by-products, tissues, pet food/animal feed, and waste.
OTR	Other Ruminant Products	Products derived from other ruminants of the suborder Ruminantia **NOT** found in Bovine, Cervidae, *Capra, or Ovis* Categories. (E.g. Yak (Bos grunniens), water buffalo (Bubalis bubalis), European bison (Bison bonasus), African/Cape buffalo (Syncerus caffer), and Antelope spp.)
OTA	Other Animal products	Products derived from other animals / species not listed.

Characteristics – Propagative Material (Life Stage A40)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
IMM	Immature	Lacking complete growth, differentiation, or development (e.g. immature fruits)
GRN	Green	Immature. Lacking complete growth, differentiation, or development (e.g. immature fruits)
MAT	Mature	(1) : having completed natural growth and development : ripe (2) : having undergone maturation

Characteristics – Propagative Material (Physical State A41)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
RTD	Rooted	Rooted
RTG	Rooted in growing media	
UNR	Un-rooted	Un-rooted
UNC	Un-rooted cuttings	
UNG	Un-rooted cuttings in growing media	
EPH	Epiphytic	An epiphytic plant is one that derives moisture and nutrients from the air and rain; if it grows on another plant, it is not parasitic on it.

Characteristics – Propagative Material (Physical State A41)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
EPG	Epiphytic in growing media	
DOB	Dormant Bulb	Dormant Bulb
DPE	Dormant Underground Portion of a Perennial	Dormant Underground Portion of a Perennial
LSL	Large Seed Lot	More than 50 packets in a shipment **and/or** more than 10 grams per packet.
SSL	Small Seed Lot	50 or fewer packets in a shipment and 10 **or** fewer grams per packet.
SEM	Embedded Seed	
HBS	Herbarium Specimens	
AQP	Aquatic Plants	
AQG	Aquatic Plants in growing media	
BRT	Bare Root	
MET	Meristem tissue	Meristem tissue culture or callus (micro propagated/in vitro culture in sterile medium)
ROC	Root Cuttings	Root fragments, root cuttings, root crowns, root clumps, rootlets or rhizomes

Characteristics – Propagative Material (Endangered Species Status A42)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
C1	CITES I	CITES Appendix I; includes seeds unless listed otherwise.
C2	CITES II	CITES Appendix II; generally does not include seeds unless listed otherwise.
C3	CITES III	CITES Appendix III; does not include seeds unless listed otherwise.
ESAE	ESA-E	Endangered Species Act listed as endangered; includes seeds.
ESAT	ESA-T	Endangered Species Act listed as threatened; includes seeds except those from cultivated plants.

Characteristics – Seeds Not for Planting (Physical State A51)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ALK	Alkali treated, malted, parboiled, or pearled	Millets and Pseudo Millets Alkali treated, malted, parboiled, or pearled
FZZ	Fuzzy Seeds	Not acid delinted or washed
SCE	Screening	Screenings are the chaff, immature seeds, inert matter, sterile florets, weed seeds, and other material removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing. E.g.

Characteristics – Seeds Not for Planting (Physical State A51)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		Screenings are imported for processing and used chiefly as food for livestock.
SMS	Smooth Seeds	Acid delinted or washed
SPP	Split or processed	No whole seeds, seeds are decorticated, split, or processed.
THR	Threshed, unmilled in hull	Threshed, unmilled (e.g. rice)
UNR	Unroasted Seeds	Unroasted Seeds (e.g. green coffee)
WHM	With husk and milk (liquid)	With husk and milk (liquid) (e.g. coconuts)
WHS	With Husk or shells	With Husk or shells (E.g. macadamia)
WOM	Without husk or without milk (liquid)	Without husk or without milk (liquid) (e.g. coconuts)
WOH	Without husks and shells	Without husks and shells (e.g. macadamia)
BUL	Bulk	
SAM	Sample	

Characteristics – Fruits and Vegetables (Physical State A61)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
RAW	Raw	Uncooked
DRY	Dry	A bulb with a dry parchment-like skin.
PEE	Peeled	Free of their papery skin.
SHU	Shucked	Husk is removed from the corn.
CLU	Cluster	Fruit including the leaves, peduncles (stem that connects the individual fruit to the main stem), and rachises (main stem of the cluster of fruit).
HAN	Hand	A cluster of fruit that resembles a hand, such as a hand of bananas.
SHR	Shredded	Shredded leaves do not exceed 10cm (3.94 inches) in length and 38 mm (1.5 inch) in width.
SHE	Shelled	Removed from the pod as in beans, peas, and other legumes
FRC	Fresh Chilled	
FRF	Fresh Frozen	

Characteristics – Miscellaneous and Processed Products (Condition A70))		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
USE	Used	
NEW	New	

Characteristics – Miscellaneous and Processed Products (Physical State A71)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
POL	Polished	
BAB	Bundled and/or Baled	
BLE	Bleached	
BOI	Boiled	
DYE	Dyed	
SAM	Samples	
EMP	Empty	
TRE	Treated	
SHU	Shucked	
USH	Un-shucked	
MIL	Milled	
UMI	Un-Milled	
HEA	Heated	
STS	Steam Sterilized	
DHT	Dry Heat Treated	
GRI	Ground	
AGG	Agglomerated	Collect or form into a mass or group
STE	Steamed	
DRI	Dried	
PEL	Pelletized	
NPE	Not Pelletized	
COM	Compounded	
MAN	Manufactured	
PRO	Processed	
PEE	Peeled	
POW	Powdered	
EXT	Extract	
OIL	Oil	
DER	Derivative	
SLI	Sliced	
PRE	Preserved	
FRC	Fresh Chilled	
FRF	Fresh Frozen	
WIB	With Bark	
WOB	Without Bark	

Characteristics – Cut Flowers and Greenery (Type A80)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
BALS	Alstroemeria Bouquet	
BCAR	Carnations Bouquet	
BLIL	Lily Bouquet	
BMCA	Mini Carnations Bouquet	
BMIX	Mixed Bouquet	
BPOM	Pompon Bouquet	
BROS	Rose Bouquet	
BTRP	Tropical Flower Bouquet	
SGFL	Single genus of Flower	

Characteristics – Cut Flowers and Greenery (Physical State A81))		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
WIR	With Fruit	With the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.
WOF	Without Fruit	

Characteristics – Select Agents (Type of select agent A90)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
SLA	Select Agent	
TXN	Toxin	

Characteristics – Select Agents (Physical State A91)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
LIQ	Liquid	
POW	Powder	
AGS	Agar Slant	
AGP	Agar Plate	

Characteristics – GMO (Intergeneric A100)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
N	Not intergeneric	The organism is not produced from material from different genera

Characteristics – GMO (Intergeneric A100)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
Y	Intergeneric	The organism is produced from material from different genera.

Characteristics – GMO (Type A101)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
DOR	Donor organism	The organism from which genetic material is obtained for transfer to the recipient organism.
ROR	Recipient organism	The organism which receives genetic material from a donor organism.
VVA	Vector or vector agent	Organisms or objects used to transfer genetic material from the donor organism to the recipient organism.

Characteristics – GMO (Life Stage of A102)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
IAD	Invertebrate animals: adults	Invertebrate animal fully gown or developed.
IEG	Invertebrate animals: eggs	Reproductive body produced by the female of an invertebrate animal.
IJV	Invertebrate animals: juveniles	Invertebrate animal not fully gown or developed.
ILR	Invertebrate animals: larvae	The young of any invertebrate animal.
INY	Invertebrate animals: nymphs	The immature form of those invertebrates that do not pass through a pupal stage. Nymphs usually resemble the adults, but are smaller, lack fully developed wings, and are sexually immature.
IPP	Invertebrate animals: pupae	An invertebrate in the nonfeeding stage of development between the larva and adult, during which it typically undergoes a complete transformation within a protective cocoon or hardened case. Only certain kinds of insects, such as moths, butterflies, ants, and beetles, develop as larvae and pupae.

PC0: DDTC significant military equipment		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
N	Not DDTC significant military equipment	The articles are not significant military equipment which warrant special cross-border controls

Y	DDTC significant military equipment	The articles are significant military equipment which warrant special cross-border controls

PC7: Preliminary assessment information rule		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
N	Not Preliminary assessment information rule	No information has been collected for preliminary assessment
Y	Preliminary assessment information rule	Information has been collected for preliminary assessment

PCC: Caliber		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
22		Twenty-two caliber pistol or rifle
38		Thirty-eight caliber pistol
45		Forty-five caliber pistol
12		Twelve-gauge shotgun
14		Fourteen-gauge shotgun
16		Sixteen-gauge shotgun
18		Eighteen-gauge shotgun

PCW: Weapons		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
DD		Destructive device
PI		Pistol
RE		Revolver
RI		Rifle
SG		Shotgun

EEP: Eggs/Egg Products		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		EP: Pasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Whole egg (with or without added ingredients)
2A		EP: Pasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Egg whites (with or without added ingredients)
2B		EP: Pasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Yolk (with or without added ingredients)

EEP: Eggs/Egg Products		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
2C		EP: Pasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Egg Products (blends of whole egg, egg whites and or yolks with or without added ingredients)
3A		EP: Pasteurized (Frozen or Liquid) -Whole egg (with or without added ingredients)
3B		EP: Pasteurized (Frozen or Liquid) -Egg whites (with or without added ingredients)
3C		EP: Pasteurized (Frozen or Liquid)- Yolk (with or without added ingredients)
3D		EP: Pasteurized (Frozen or Liquid)-Egg Products (blends of whole egg, egg whites and or yolks with or without added ingredients)
4A		EP: Dried – Whole egg (with or without added ingredients)
4B		EP: Dried – Whites (with or without added ingredients)
4C		EP: Dried – Yolks (with or without added ingredients)
4D		EP: Dried –Egg Products (blends of whole egg, egg whites and or yolks with or without added ingredients)
5A		EP: Unpasteurized (Frozen or Liquid) -Whole egg (with or without added ingredients)
5B		EP: Unpasteurized (Frozen or Liquid) - Whites (with or without added ingredients)
5C		EP: Unpasteurized (Frozen or Liquid) - Yolks (with or without added ingredients)
5D		EP: Unpasteurized – Egg Products (blends of whole egg, egg whites and or yolks with or without added ingredients)
6A		EP: Unpasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Whole egg (with or without added ingredients)
6B		EP: Unpasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Egg whites (with or without added ingredients)
6C		EP: Unpasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Yolk (with or without added ingredients)
6D		EP: Unpasteurized (Tankers/Large Totes) - Egg Products (blends of whole egg, egg whites and or yolks with or without added ingredients)

RPNI: Raw Product – Non-Intact		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Ground beef [319.15(a)]
1B		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Hamburger [319.15(b)]
1C		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Beef Patty Product [319.15(c)]

RPNI: Raw Product – Non-Intact		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1D		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Formed Steaks [319.15(d)]
1E		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Sausage [319.142; 319.143]
1F		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Advanced Meat Recovery Product (AMR) [318.24]
1G		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Finely Textured Beef
1H		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Non-Intact Cuts
1I		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Trimmings from Non-Intact
1J		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Bench Trim from non-intact
1K		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Other Non-Intact
1L		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Low Temperature Rendered Product
1M		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Partially Defatted Chopped Beef (PDCB)
1N		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact beef: Partially Defatted Beef Fatty Tissue (PDBFT)
2A		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact pork: Ground Product
2B		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact pork: Sausage (319.142; 319.143; 319.144; 319.145)
2C		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact pork: Other Non-Intact
2D		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact pork: Advanced Meat Recovery Product (AMR) (318.24)
2E		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact pork: Mechanically Separated (319.5)
3A		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact meat – Other: Ground Product
3B		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact meat - Other: Sausage
3C		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact meat - Other: Other Non-Intact
3D		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact meat - Other: Advanced Meat Recovery Product (AMR) [318.24]
3E		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact meat - Other: Mechanically Separated [319.5]
4A		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact chicken: Ground Product
4B		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact chicken: Sausage

RPNI: Raw Product – Non-Intact		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
4C		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact chicken: Other Non-Intact
4D		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact chicken: Mechanically Separated [319.5]
5A		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact turkey: Ground Product
5B		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact turkey: Sausage
5C		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact turkey: Other Non-Intact
5D		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact turkey: Mechanically Separated [319.5]
6A		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact poultry - other: Ground Product
6B		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact poultry - other: Sausage
6C		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact poultry - other: Other Non-Intact
6D		Raw ground, comminuted, or otherwise non-intact poultry - other : Mechanically Separated [319.5]

RPI: Raw Product – Intact		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		Raw Intact Beef: Carcass (including halves or quarters)
1B		Raw Intact Beef: Primals and Subprimals
1C		Raw Intact Beef: Cuts
1D		Raw Intact Beef: Bnls. Mftg. Trimmings
1E		Raw Intact Beef: Head Meat
1F		Raw Intact Beef: Cheek Meat
1G		Raw Intact Beef: Weasand Meat
1H		Raw Intact Beef: Heart Meat
1I		Raw Intact Beef: Edible Offal
1J		Raw Intact Beef: Other Intact
2A		Raw Intact Pork: Carcass (including halves or quarters)
2B		Raw Intact Pork: Primals and Subprimals
2C		Raw Intact Pork: Cuts
2D		Raw Intact Pork: Bnls. Mftg. Trimmings
2E		Raw Intact Pork: Edible Offal
2F		Raw Intact Pork: Other Intact
3A		Raw Intact Meat – Other: Carcass (including halves or quarters)
3B		Raw Intact Meat – Other: Primals and Subprimals

RPI: Raw Product – Intact		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
3C		Raw Intact Meat – Other: Cuts
3D		Raw Intact Meat – Other: Bnls. Mfg. Trimmings
3E		Raw Intact Meat – Other: Edible Offal
3F		Raw Intact Meat – Other: Other Intact
4A		Raw Intact Chicken: Whole Bird
4B		Raw Intact Chicken: Poultry Parts (including necks/feet & giblets)
4C		Raw Intact Chicken: Boneless and/or Skinless Parts
4D		Raw Intact Chicken: Bnls. Mfg. Trimmings
5A		Raw Intact Turkey: Whole Bird
5B		Raw Intact Turkey: Poultry Parts (including necks/feet & giblets)
5C		Raw Intact Turkey: Boneless and/or Skinless Parts
5D		Raw Intact Turkey: Bnls. Mfg. Trimmings
6A		Raw Intact Poultry - Other: Whole Bird
6B		Raw Intact Poultry – Other: Poultry Parts (including necks/feet & giblets)
6C		Raw Intact Poultry – Other: Boneless and/or Skinless Parts
6D		Raw Intact Poultry – Other: Bnls. Mfg. Trimmings

TPCS: Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A	Meat	Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile: Meat Species Sausage [319.140; 319.180; 319.181]
1B	Poultry	Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile: Poultry Species Sausage
1C	Meat and Poultry	Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile: Meat and Poultry Species Soups
1D	Meat and Poultry	Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile: Meat and Poultry Species Corned (Species)
1E	Meat and Poultry	Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile: Meat and Poultry Species Other
1F	Pork	Thermally Processed – Commercially Sterile: Pork Species Ham (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)

NHTS: Not Heat Treated – Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Rendered Fats, Oils

NHTS: Not Heat Treated – Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Bacon
1C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
1D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
1E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sauces
1F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Pies/Pot Pies
1G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Smoked Parts
1H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Soups
1I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Other
2A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Rendered Fats, Oils
2B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Bacon
2C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
2D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
2E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sauces
2F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Pies/Pot Pies
2G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Smoked Parts
2H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Soups
2I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Other
3A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Not sliced
3B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Sliced
3C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Other – Not sliced
3D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Other – Sliced
4A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Not sliced
4B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Sliced
4C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Other – Not sliced

NHTS: Not Heat Treated – Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
4D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Other – Sliced
5A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Jerky
5B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Other, Sliced (except Ham)
5C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Other, Not Sliced (except Ham)
6A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Pork Species: Ham, Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
6B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Pork Species Ham, Not Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
7A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Poultry: Jerky
7B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Poultry: Other, Sliced
7C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Poultry: Other, Not Sliced
8A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Meat, Not Sliced
8B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Meat, Sliced
9A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Poultry, Not Sliced
9B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Poultry, Sliced

HTSS: Heat Treated – Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Rendered Fats, Oils
1B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Bacon
1C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
1D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
1E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sauces
1F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Pies/Pot Pies
1G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Smoked Parts
1H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Soups
1I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Other
2A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Rendered Fats, Oils
2B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Bacon

HTSS: Heat Treated – Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
2C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
2D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
2E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sauces
2F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Pies/Pot Pies
2G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Smoked Parts
2H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Soups
2I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Other
3A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Not Sliced
3B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Sliced
3C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Other – Not Sliced
3D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Meat (w/o cooking): Other – Sliced
4A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Not Sliced
4B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Sausage/Salami – Sliced
4C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Other – Not Sliced
4D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Acidified/Fermented Poultry (w/o cooking): Other –Sliced
5A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Jerky
5B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Other, Sliced
5C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Other, Not Sliced
6A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Pork Species Ham, Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
6B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Meat: Pork Species Ham, Not Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
7A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Poultry: Jerky
7B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Poultry: Other, Sliced
7C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Dried Poultry: Other, Not Sliced
8A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Meat: Not Sliced

HTSS: Heat Treated – Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
8B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Meat: Sliced
9A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Poultry, Not Sliced
9B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Poultry, Sliced

FCNS: Fully Cooked – Not Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Hot Dog Products (*including applicable sausages)* [319.180; 319.181]
1B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Sausage products [319.140]
1C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Salad/Spread/Pate
1D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Meat + Non-meat Component
1E		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Diced/Shredded
1F		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Nuggets
1G		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Parts
1H		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Other, Sliced (except ham)
1I		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Other, Not Sliced (except ham)
1J		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Patties (except Ham)
2A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat: Pork Species Ham Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
2B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat: Pork Species Ham Not Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
2C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat : Pork Species Ham Patties [319.105(d)]
3A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Hot Dog Products
3B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Salad/Spread/Pate
3C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Poultry + Non-poultry component
3D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Sausage Products
3E		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Diced/Shredded
3F		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Patties/Nuggets
3G		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Parts
3H		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Other, sliced
3I		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry : Other, not sliced

FCNS: Fully Cooked – Not Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
4A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Hot Dog Products (*including applicable sausages)* [319.180; 319.181]
4B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Sausage products [319.140]
4C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Salad/Spread/Pate
4D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Meat + Non-meat Component
4E		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Diced/Shredded
4F		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Nuggets
4G		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Parts
4H		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Other, Sliced (except Ham)
4I		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Other, Not Sliced (except Ham)
4J		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Patties (except Ham)
5A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Pork Species Ham, Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
5B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Pork Species Ham, Not Sliced (includes shoulders, picnics, butts, loins, chopped ham, pressed ham, spiced ham, etc.)
5C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Meat (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Pork Species Ham Patties [319.105(d)]
6A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Hot Dog Products
6B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Salad/Spread/Pate
6C		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Poultry + Non-poultry component
6D		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Sausage Products
6E		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Diced/Shredded
6F		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Patties/Nuggets

FCNS: Fully Cooked – Not Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
6G		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Parts
6H		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Other, sliced
6I		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Fully Cooked Poultry (w/o subsequent exposure to the environment): Other, not sliced

NFC: Heat Treated but Not Fully Cooked – Not Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Rendered Fats, Oils
1B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Bacon
1C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
1D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
1E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sauces
1F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Pies/Pot Pies
1G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Smoked Parts
1H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Soups
1I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Other
1J		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sausage products [319.140]
2A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Rendered Fats, Oils
2B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Bacon
2C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
2D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
2E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sauces
2F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Pies/Pot Pies
2G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Smoked Parts
2H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Soups
2I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sausages

NFC: Heat Treated but Not Fully Cooked – Not Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
2J		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Other

PWSI: Products with Secondary Inhibitors – Not Shelf Stable		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
1A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Rendered Fats, Oils
1B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Bacon
1C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
1D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
1E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Sauces
1F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Pies/Pot Pies
1G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Smoked Parts
1H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Soups
1I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Meat: Other
2A		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Rendered Fats, Oils
2B		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Bacon
2C		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Meals/Dinners/Entrees
2D		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sandwiches/Filled Rolls/Wraps
2E		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Sauces
2F		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Pies/Pot Pies
2G		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Smoked Parts
2H		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Soups
2I		Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Otherwise Processed Poultry: Other
3A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Meat: Not Sliced
3B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Meat: Sliced
4A		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Poultry: Not Sliced
4B		Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Salt Cured Poultry: Sliced

Vehicle or Engine Characteristics

V02: Body type- Passenger/Van/SUV (1 ton and under)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
2D	2 Door	
2H	2 Door Hatchback	
2T	2 Door Hardtop	
3D	3 Door	
4D	4 Door	
4H	4 Door Hatchback	
4T	4 Door Hardtop	
AM	Ambulance	
BU	Bus	
CH	Coach	
CP	Coupe	
CV	Convertible	
HB	Hatchback	
HR	Hearse	
HT	Hardtop	
LL	Rugged Terrain	
LM	Limousine	
RD	Roadster	
RH	Retractable Hardtop	
SD	Sedan	
SW	Station Wagon	
TO	Touring Car	

V00: Truck/Van/SUV/Bus (Over 1 ton)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
AM	Ambulance	
AR	Armored Truck	
BU	Bus	
CB	Cab & Chassis	
CM	Concrete Mixer	
CR	Crane	
DP	Dump Truck	
DS	Diesel	
FB	Flatbed	
FT	Fire Truck	
GD	Grader	

V00: Truck/Van/SUV/Bus (Over 1 ton)		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
GG	Garbage Truck	
GN	Grain	
HO	Hopper	
LD	Loader	
LK	Log Skidder	
LL	Rugged Terrain	
LS	Livestock Rack	
PK	Pickup	
RF	Refrigerated Van	
SB	School Bus	
SS	Street Sweeper	
TC	Tractor (track type)	
TN	Tank	
TR	Tractor	
TT	Tow Truck	
UT	Utility	
VN	Van	

V04: DDTC significant military equipment		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
N	Not DDTC significant military equipment	The articles are not significant military equipment which warrant special cross-border controls
Y	DDTC significant military equipment	The articles are significant military equipment which warrant special cross-border controls

V01: Drive side		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
L	Left	Steering mechanism is on the left side of the vehicle
R	Right	Steering mechanism is on the right side of the vehicle
N	Neither	Steering mechanism is not on the left or right side of the vehicle, e.g., trailer, motorcycle, etc.

V05: Manufacture Date		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
ENG	Engine	The manufacture date is obtained from the engine.

VEH	Vehicle	The manufacture date is obtained from the vehicle.
OTH	Other	The manufacture date is not obtained from the engine or the vehicle. It is obtained from other resources. Importer must put explanation in the Commodity Characteristic Description field.

V03: Engine Power Rating		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
KW	Kilowatts	Maximum engine power value, in kilowatts
HP	Horsepower	Maximum engine power value, in horsepower

PG14 – Type Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
AM2	AMS FV-6	Importer's Exempt Commodity
AM3	AMS PY-222	Import Request of Shell Eggs
AM4	AMS-RP-Organic	Exemption for organic importers who import 100 percent organic, Research and Promotion Programs.
AM5	AMS-RP-De Minimis	Exemption for importers who fall under the de minimis as prescribed by the Order, Research and Promotion Programs
AM6	2401-E2	Canadian inspection certificate
AM7	2401-E3	Canadian inspection certificate
AM8	AMS-RP-US Origin	Exemption for importers who import products with components of US origin such as milk solids and cotton
A01	Phytosanitary certificate	Phytosanitary certificate required by APHIS to document the cleanliness (pest and disease) of Plant products.
A02	Health Certificate	Health Certificate required by APHIS to document health of live animals.
A03	Meat Certificate	Meat Certificate required by APHIS/FSIS to document sanitary condition and wholesomeness of animal or meat products. (Note: Meat and Sanitary Certificates can be “one and the same”)
A04	Sanitary Certificate	Meat Certificate required by APHIS/FSIS to document sanitary condition and wholesomeness of animal or meat products. (Note: Meat and Sanitary Certificates can be “one and the same”)
A05	** APHIS Future Use	
A06	APHIS 2006	Importation of Veterinary Biological Products
A07	APHIS PPQ 203	Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or treatment
A09	APHIS PPQ 525B	Soil Permit
A10	APHIS PPQ 526	Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds
A11	APHIS PPQ546	Postentry Quarantine Permit (7CFR319.37-7)
A12	APHIS PPQ585	Permit to Import Timber or Timber Products
A13	APHIS PPQ586	Permit to Transit Plants and/or Plant Products, Plant Pests, and/or Associated Soil Through the United States
A14	APHIS PPQ587-8	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.8 (Foreign Cotton or Covers)
A15	APHIS PPQ587-15	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.15 (Sugarcane)
A16	APHIS PPQ587-37	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.37 (Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds)

Code	Name	Definition
A17	APHIS PPQ587-41	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.41 (Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, etc.)
A18	APHIS PPQ587-55	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.55 (Rice)
A19	APHIS PPQ587-56	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.56 (Fruits and Vegetables)
A20	APHIS PPQ587-75	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.75 (Khapra Beetle)
A21	APHIS PPQ587-37CAN	Permit to Import Plants and Plant Products Regulated by 7CFR319.37 (Canadian-Origin)
A22	APHIS P588	Permit to Import Prohibited Plant Material For Research Purposes
A23	APHIS P621	Protected Plant Permit to engage in the business of importing, exporting, or reexporting terrestrial plants regulated by 50CFR17.12 or 23.23 (Threatened or Endangered Species)
A24	APHIS VS 16-6	Veterinary Permit to Import Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors
A25	** APHIS Future Use	
A26	APHIS VS 17-29	Permit to Import Animal, Animal Semen, Animal Embryos, Birds, Poultry or Hatching Eggs
A27	** APHIS Future Use	
A28	APHIS VS 17-135	Permit to Import Live Animals
A29	APHIS VS 17-32	Application for Inspection and Dipping
A30	APHIS Rabies Vaccination	Rabies Vaccination Certificate
A31	APHIS 7040B/7040C	Import Permit for Dogs
A32	APHIS PPQ 368	Notice of Arrival
A33	Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin
AC2	APHIS/CDC Form 2	Request to Transfer Select Agents and Toxins
A34	APHIS BRS 2000	Application for Permit or Courtesy Permit for Movement or Release of Genetically Engineered Organisms.
A35	APHIS BRS Notification	
A36	APHIS BRS Acknowledgement letter	
AT2	ATF Federal Firearms License Number	A license issued under the provisions of the Gun Control Act (GCA) to manufacture, import or deal in firearms and/or ammunition.
AT3	Federal Explosive License Number	A license or permit issued to anyone who wishes to transport, ship, and cause to be transported, or receive explosives materials under 27 CFR 555.41.
AT4	ATF Import Permit Number	A permit that authorizes the importation of firearms, ammunitions, and implements of war into the United states or any possession thereof, except for certain exempt importations prescribed in 27 CF& parts 447, 478 and 479.

Code	Name	Definition
AT5	ATF Importer's Registration Number	Registered importers of firearms, ammunition firearms parts or implements of war other, than sporting shotguns, shotguns shell, or shotgun parts, must also register under the Arms Export Control Act of 1976.
CP1	Independent Third Party Lab	Certificate information necessary for notification of CPSC of an involved Independent Third Party Lab in testing to standards. Specifically, the CPSIA rule should be cited.
CP2	General Certificate of Conformance	Certificate information necessary for notification of CPSC of self-certification to standards. Specifically, the CPSIA rule should be cited.
CP3	Lighter Model Child Testing Requirement	Notice of Child Safety Testing having been performed on associated models
DD1	Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Registration Number	Registration granted to the applicant for a commodity to be temporarily shipped to the US
DE1	Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration – DEA Transaction Identifier	Number assigned by DEA for import/export transactions
DE2	Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration – DEA Approved Import Permit Number	Number assigned by DEA to the DEA Form 35 (Permit to Import)
EP1	EPA - Certificate of conformity	Certificate of conformity
EP2	EPA - Registration Number for fuels	Registration Number for fuels
EP3	EPA - (ICI) Certificate Number	(ICI) Certificate Number
EP4	EPA – Test Group or Engine Family	Vehicle or Engine Test Group Name or Engine Family Name
EP6	EPA 3540-1	Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices
EP7	EPA Bond Policy Number	The bond policy number for a certified engine that is required under 40 CFR 90.1007 or 1054.690.
EP8	EPA Registration Number	A regulatory item identifier number issued by EPA (includes section 3, 5, 18, 24(c) and distributor products).
EP9	EPA Vehicles and Engines Exemption Number	A number issued by the EPA for an exemption that requires pre-approval. These numbers are unique to an exemption request and may not be reused.
FC1	FCC Identifier	A code assigned to the product by the FCC and reported by broker or importer. This code is mandatory if the FCC Import Condition Number is 01 as reported in PG22. Include hyphens and dashes.
FS1	FSIS 9540-4	FSIS Inedible Permit (approved)
FS2	FSIS 9540-5	Approved notification for importing samples

Code	Name	Definition
FS3	FSIS 9010-1	Approved application for the return of US Exported Product
FS4	FSIS Fish Products Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that the fish Deleted FS5 products comply with the requirements set by the importing country.
FS6	FSIS US Export Certificate	Document issued by USDA FSIS for exports to foreign countries
FS7	FSIS Meat, Poultry or Egg Products Foreign Inspection Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that meat poultry or egg products comply with the requirements set by the importing country.
FS8	FSIS Meat, Poultry or Egg Products Foreign Inspection Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that meat poultry or egg products comply with the requirements set by the importing country
FS9	FSIS Meat, Poultry or Egg Products Foreign Inspection Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that meat, poultry or egg products comply with the requirements set by the importing country
F10	FSIS Horsemeat Sanitary Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that horsemeat products country
FWF	FWS Foreign CITES Document	Foreign CITES Document
FWD	FWS U.S. CITES Document	US CITES Document
FWE	Foreign Wildlife Export Document	Foreign wildlife export document.
FWC	FWS eDecs Confirmation Number	3-177 Confirmation number provided by FWS eDecs
NM1	NMFS AMLR	Permit to import and re-export Antarctic Marine Living Resources
NM2	Toothfish Import Approval	Approval Action of Catch Documents for Toothfish Imports (for a specific shipment)
NM3	Highly Migratory Species Permit	Permit to import or export HMS for certain tuna, swordfish and sharkfin.
PH1	PHMSA EX Number	A PHMSA-issued unique identifier that is more specific than just a hazard classification; an EX number applies to a particular explosive formula, device, and its packaging.
FE1	Short-Term Docket Number	Short-Term Docket Number assigned by FE-34 to the importer
FE2	Short-Term Order Number	Short-Term Order Number assigned by FE-34 to the importer
FE3	Long-Term Docket Number	Long-Term Docket Number assigned by FE-34 to the importer

Code	Name	Definition
FE4	Long-Term Order Number	Long-Term Order Number assigned by FE-34 to the importer
FWL	FWS Import/Export license number	FWS license to engage in business as an importer or exporter of wildlife
IMP	Import Permit Number	Issued by US entity
FIM	Foreign permit name or number	Issued by Foreign entity
EXP	Re-Export Permit Number	
TZ1	Certificate of Label Approval	
TZ3	TTB Importer's Permit Number	The permit number assigned by TTB
TZ4	Foreign Certificate	
TZ5	IRC Registry number for the distilled spirits plant, bonded wine cellar, or brewery, or the TTB-issued permit indicating the IRC-bonded manufacturer or export warehouse proprietor	
CD1	CDC Permission letter	
CD2	CDC Form 0728 (F13.40)	Permit to Import or Transfer Etiological Agents or Vectors of Human Disease
CD3	Form 75.37 (dogs)	Notice to owners and importers of dogs
OFA	OFAC Letter	
NH0	Registered Importer Number	Number assigned by NHTSA to a person or a business entity specially registered with NHTSA as an importer of nonconforming motor vehicles pursuant to 49 CFR Part 592. This code is only to be used when Box 3 or Box 13 of the NHTSA HS-7 Declaration form is declared
NH2	NHTSA Import Permission Letter	A letter issued by NHTSA permitting a nonconforming vehicle to be imported pursuant to 49 CFR 591.5(j) or 591(l). This code is only to be used when Box 7, Box 10 or Box 13 of the NHTSA HS-7 Declaration form is declared.
NH3	Vehicle Eligibility Number	Number assigned by NHTSA to identify a vehicle that is not certified to the Federal motor vehicle safety standards as being eligible for importation by a registered importer under a DOT conformance bond pursuant to 49 CFR Part 591.5(f). This code is only to be used when Box 3 of the NHTSA HS-7 Declaration form is declared.
PNC	Prior Notice Confirmation Number	For FDA
S61	DSP 61	Temporary Import of Unclassified defense articles

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
S62	DSP 62	Amended Temporary Import License
S73	DSP 73	Temporary Export of unclassified defense articles and technical data
S74	DSP 74	Amended Temporary Export License
S85	DSP85	Permanent/Temporary export/temporary import of classified defense articles and technical data

PG14 – Exemption Codes

General Exemption Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
H	EPA 3520-1 Imported, owned, and controlled directly by an original equipment manufacturer (OEM)	List of OEM certificate holders provided to Customs, for research, development or testing purposes in accordance with 40 CFR 85.1706. This is a temporary exemption without time limit. If the vehicle is subsequently covered by an applicable EPA certificate of conformity, it is released from the restrictions of this exemption.
M	EPA 3520-1 Miscellaneous exemption	Canadians vehicles being imported is exempted for one of the following reasons: 1) Importer is either permanently emigrating to the U.S. or will reside in the U.S. for greater than one year under a worker or student visa, or 2) Canadian vehicle received by U.S. resident through inheritance, or 3) EPA hardship letter based on unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances is attached to this form.
Y	EPA 3520-1 Unregulated fuel	A vehicle that: (1) for model years earlier than 1991 operates on fuel other than gasoline or diesel fuel, or (2) for 1991- 1996 model years operates on fuel other than gasoline or diesel or methanol fuel, or (3) for 1997 and later model years operates on fuel other than gasoline or diesel or methanol or ethanol or compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquid petroleum gas (LPG), including propane. This exemption does not apply to 2004 and later model year vehicles, except for fuel cell and pure electric vehicles.
AP2	PPQ 525B - Soil Permit	Potting soil is exempt, if commercially prepared, packaged, and shipped in original containers.
1	Government Contract	
2	ATF Exemption Letter	ATF Issued Special Exemption Letter

Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) International Traffic and Arms Regulation (ITAR) Exemption Codes

Code	*Description*
123.4a1	Temporary import of U.S. – origin defense items for servicing, inspection, testing, calibration, repair, overhaul, reconditioning, or one-to-one replacement of defective items.

Code	*Description*
123.4a2	Temporary import of U.S. – origin defense item to be enhanced, upgraded, or incorporated into another item for which the permanent export has been authorized by Directorate of Defense Controls.
123.4a3	Temporary import of U.S. – origin defense items for exhibition, demonstration or marketing.
123.4a4	Temporary import of U.S. – origin defense items which have been rejected for permanent import by Department of Treasury.
123.4a5	Temporary import of U.S. – origin defense items approved for import under Foreign Military Sales Program.
123.4b	Temporary import but not subsequent export of item incorporated into another article or modified and enhanced.
123.6	From the United States to foreign trade zones in the United States or Customs bonded warehouse.
123.12	Shipments between U.S. possessions.
123.13	Defense article on domestic air shipment via foreign country.
123.19	Canadian and Mexican border shipments.
123.23	Shipments when the total value does not exceed the value on the license by more than ten percent.
126.2	The DAS for DTC may order the temporary suspension or modification of any or all of the regulations in the interest of the security and foreign policy of the United States.
126.3	Exceptional or undue hardship, or otherwise in the interest of the U.S. Government.
126.4a	Temporary import or temporary export of defense article, technical data, or defense service by or for agency of U.S. Government.
126.4c	Temporary import, temporary export, or permanent export of defense article, technical data, or defense service for end-use by U.S. Government agency in foreign country.
126.5a	Temporary import and return to Canada of unclassified defense articles originating from Canada.
126.6b	Temporary imports of foreign military aircraft or foreign naval vessels if no overhaul, repair, or modification of the aircraft or naval vessel is to be performed.
126.6c	Defense article, technical data, or defense service sold, leased, or loaned by Department of Defense under Foreign Military Sales Program.
126.16e1	United States and Australian combined military or counter-terrorism operations.
126.16e2	United States and Australian cooperative security and defense research, development, production, and support programs.
126.16e3	Mutually determined specific security and defense projects where the Government of Australia is the end-user.
126.16e4	Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between United States and Australia for U.S. Government end-use.
126.17e1	United States and United Kingdom combined military or counter-terrorism operations.
126.17e2	United States and United Kingdom cooperative security and defense research, development, production, and support programs.
126.17e3	Mutually determined specific security and defense projects where the Government of the United Kingdom is the end-user.
126.17e4	Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between United States and United Kingdom for U.S. Government end-use.

TTB Exemption Codes	
Code	***Definition***
TTBEX1	Not engaged in the business of importing (for example, one-time personal use importation)
TTBEX2	Beer not made with both malted barley and hops or malt beverage that is not the product of alcoholic fermentation
TTBEX3	Wine containing less than 7% alcohol by volume
TTBEX4	Wine for industrial use
TTBEX5	Distilled spirits for industrial use
TTBEX6	Tobacco does not meet the definition of "processed tobacco" under the IRC
TTBEX7	COLA waiver granted
TTBEX8	Malt beverages withdrawn for consumption in a state that does not require labeling in conformity with the FAA Act
TTBEX9	Bulk distilled spirits (in containers of over one gallon)
TTBEX10	Bulk wine (not for sale at retail)
TTBEX11	Bulk malt beverages (not for sale at retail)
TTBEX12	Not for sale or any other commercial purpose
TTBEX13	This is a tobacco substitute and not a "tobacco product" under the IRC
TTBEX14	Completely Denatured Alcohol produced in the Virgin Islands

PG19 – Entity Role Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
AAR	All Applicable Roles	Entity fulfills all applicable roles required by a PGA.
APP	Applicant	Person completing the application.
AP1	USDA/AMS Applicant	Person completing the application and responsible for bearing the costs of an inspection
AQF	Aquaculture Facility	Name of the aquaculture facility at which the seafood is raised and harvested.
BY	Buyer	Party to which merchandise or services are sold.
ORG	Certified Organic Producer	Entity certified as equivalent to USDA National Organic Programs.
ORP	Certified Organic Packer	Packer certified as equivalent to the USDA National Organic Programs
CE	Certifying Entity	Importer or Private Labeler who is certifying the shipment.
CI	Certifying Individual	Individual who is certifying the shipment.
CO	Certifying Official	Official who is certifying the shipment.
CN	Consignee	Party on whose account the merchandise is shipped.
CZ	Consignor	Party, which, by contract with a carrier, consigns or sends goods with the carrier, or has them conveyed.
CR	Consolidator	Entity that combines less-than-carload shipments into full carloads
DFI	Crop grower	The party who grows crops.
CTR	Custodian of Test Record	For CPSC
CB	Customs broker	Agent, representative, or a professional Customs clearing agent who deals directly with Customs on behalf of the importer or exporter.
CUT	Cutting Establishment	The establishment where the item was cut.
DBO	Deboning Establishment	The establishment where the item was deboned.
DP	Delivery party	Party to which goods should be delivered, if not identical with consignee.
EMB	Embassy	An official headquarters of an ambassador or official diplomat sent by one sovereign or state to another as its resident representative.
EPN	EPA Producer Establishment Number	Unique, site-specific registration number assigned to an establishment that intends to produce a pesticide, a device or an active ingredient used to produce a pesticide.
CW	Equipment owner	Owner of equipment (container, etc.).
EX	Exporter	Party who makes, or on whose behalf the export declaration is made, and who is the owner of the goods.
EXE	Exporting Establishment	The establishment where the export originated
FCI	FDA Clinical Investigator	Party conducting clinical investigation of an approved Investigational New Drug.
FD1	FDA Importer 1	For future use by FDA
FD2	FDA Importer 2	For future use by FDA
FD3	FDA Importer 3	For future use by FDA
FG	Foreign Government	

Code	Name	Definition
FM	Fabricating Manufacturer	Party that assembles a motor vehicle from its component parts or makes an item of motor vehicle equipment during the manufacturing process.
GC	Goods custodian	Party responsible for the keeping of goods.
HAZ	Hazardous Material Contact	Contact for the hazardous material.
FU	Hazardous material office	The office responsible for providing information regarding hazardous material.
IH	I-House	Number for the inspection location for FSIS or APHIS restricted product
IM	Importer	Party on whose behalf a Customs clearing agent or other authorized person makes an entry.
ITL	Independent Third Party Laboratory	Independent laboratory for testing.
INC	Inspection Contact	Party who can be contacted regarding an inspection.
LAB	Laboratory	
LAP	LPCO Authorized Party	Party authorized by the LPCO.
LIP	LPCO Issuing Agency	Agency issuing the LPCO.
LNG	LNG Regasification Terminal	Name of the regasification terminal
DDO	Location manager	Party responsible for the management of the location.
LG	Location of Goods immediately after Entry Release	The location where the goods are stored immediately after entry release but before it is delivered to the consignee for distribution. The location can be a broker's warehouse or nearby warehouse immediately after entry release.
MF	Manufacturer of goods	Party who manufactures the goods.
DEI	Means of transport operator	The operator of a means of transport, e.g. the captain of a vessel.
NAI	NAIC Bond Issuer	The NAIC Bond Issuer that issues the bond policy number for a certified engine as required under 40 CFR 90.1007 or 1054.690.
NP	Notify Party	The person or organization to be notified concerning the transaction.
OVM	Original Vehicle Manufacturer	An importer who is an original manufacturer of motor vehicles (or a wholly owned subsidiary thereof) that certifies motor vehicles as complying with all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards.
DFP	Owner	The owner of the vehicle, equipment, engine.
PCK	Packer	
PES	Packing Establishment	The establishment where the item was packaged.
LA	Party designated to provide living animal care	Party responsible to take care of transported living animals.
PK	Point of Contact	Party to contact.
PRE	Preparer	Person who prepared the form.
DDF	Primary electronic business contact	Code specifying a party who serves as a business entity's primary contact for matters related to electronic business.

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
DDG	Alternate electronic business contact	Code specifying a party who serves as a business entity's alternate contact for matters related to electronic business.
DDH	Primary government business contact	Code specifying a party who serves as a business entity's primary contact for matters related to doing business with the government.
DDI	Alternate government business contact	Code specifying a party who serves as a business entity's alternate contact for matters related to doing business with the government.
PNT	PN Transmitter	The party who is responsible for filing the Prior Notice submission.
PNS	PN Submitter	An individual with knowledge of the required information may submit the prior notice and provide that information to the PN Transmitter.
PRO	Processing Establishment	The establishment where the item was processed.
GD	Producer	Party or person who has produced the product.
PE	Producing Establishment	The establishment that produced the finished product.
RCH	Ranch/farm	Location where the product was raised/grown.
RD	Retailer/Distributor	Party that will distribute or offer for retail sale in the U.S. the motor vehicle or motor vehicle equipment item
RGO	Responsible Government Official	
VW	Responsible party	Identifies the party that can be called to account.
SE	Seller	Party selling merchandise or services to a buyer.
DEQ	Shipper	Party responsible for the shipment of goods.
SIG	Signer	Party who signed a particular document.
SLA	Slaughter Establishment	The establishment where the animal was slaughtered.
SLI	Slicing Establishment	The establishment where the item was sliced.
STL	Storage location	
SOE	Source Establishment	The establishment were the product raw material was sourced.
TB	Submitter	To specify that the party is a submitter.
OV	Transport means owner	Party owning the means of transport.
UC	Ultimate consignee	Party who has been designated on the invoice or packing list as the final recipient of the stated merchandise. For FDA, if the CBP entry level ultimate consignee is foreign based, this data element is mandatory.
USR	FSIS US Returned Reinspection Establishment Number	The number assigned to the FSIS-approved location where US Returned Products will be reinspected.
VN	Vendor	Party vending goods or services.
SPO	Sponsor	
LBR	Labeler	
CAR	Carrier	
FDC	FDA Consolidator	

PG19 – Entity Identification Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
331	AMS-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
333	APHIS-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
76	ATF-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)
335	BTS-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US DOT, Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)
336	CBP-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
337	CDC-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Center for Disease Control (CDC)
338	CPSC-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
16	D&B-assigned (DUNS number)	Party identifier assigned by D&B (Dun & Bradstreet Corporation)
339	DDTC-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC)
164	DEA Registration Number	A unique number issued by DEA to every person who prescribes or dispenses, manufactures or distributes any controlled substance or list I chemical, or who proposes to engage in the prescribing or dispensing, manufacturing or distributing any controlled substance or list I chemical.
55	DOT-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Department of Transportation (DOT)
340	EPA-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
341	FAA-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US DOT, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
47	FDA-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
400	FHA-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US DOT, Federal Highway Administration (FHA)
FIR	FIRMS code	CBP-assigned Facilities Information and Resources Management System (FIRMS) code for a bonded facility.
343	FMCSA-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US DOT, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
344	FSIS-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)
78	FWS-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
9	GS1 -assigned	Party identifier assigned by GS1 (formerly EAN International), an organization of GS1
348	IRS-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
MID	Manufacturer/ Supplier Code (CBP)	A code identifying the manufacturer/supplier.
72	MARAD-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US DOT, Maritime Administration (MARAD)
351	NMFS-assigned	Party identifier assigned by the US Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marines Fisheries Service (NMFS)
352	ONG-assigned	Party identifier assigned by the US Department of Energy, Office of Natural Gas Regulatory Activities, Office of Fossil Energy
79	OFAC-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)
356	PHMSA-assigned	Party identifier assigned by US DOT, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)
370	SSA-assigned	Party identifier assigned by Social Security Administration (SSA)
TMC	Tire Manufacturer Code	A NHTSA-assigned code identifying the tire manufacturer
GMC	Glazing Manufacturer Code	A NHTSA-assigned code identifying the glazing manufacturer
WMI	World Manufacturer Identifier	World Manufacturer Identifier number assigned to a motor vehicle manufacturer by competent government authority and incorporated into the vehicle identification numbers or VINs that manufacturer assigns to vehicles it produces
FFR	FDA Food Facility Registration Number	Unless specifically exempt as described in 21 CFR Part 1, Subpart H, this is the registration required by FDA for all foreign and domestic food facilities who manufacture, pack, or hold food intended for consumption in the United States.

PG22 – Document Identifiers

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
1	Certificate of Analysis	Certificate providing the values of an analysis.
2	Certificate of Conformity	Certificate certifying the conformity to predefined definitions
3	Certificate of Quality	Certificate certifying the quality of goods, services etc.
5	Product Performance Report	Report specifying the performance values of products.
6	Product Specification Report	Report providing specification values of products.
7	Process Data Report	Reports on events during production process.
8	First Sample Test Report	Self-explanatory.
11	Federal Label Approval	A pre-approved document relating to federal label approval requirements.
12	Mill Certificate	Certificate certifying a specific quality of agricultural products.
14	Weight Certificate	Certificate certifying the weight of goods.
15	Weight List	Document/message specifying the weight of goods.
16	Certificate	Document by means of which the documentary credit applicant specifies the conditions for the certificate and by whom the certificate is to be issued.
17	Combined Certificate of Value and Origin	Document identifying goods in which the issuing authority expressly certifies that the goods originate in a specific country or part of, or group of countries. It also states the price and/or cost of the goods with the purpose of determining the customs origin.
19	Certificate of Quantity	Certificate certifying the quantity of goods, services etc.
25	Container Discharge List	Message/document itemizing containers to be discharged from vessel.
33	Certificate of Sealing of Export Meat Lockers	Document/message issued by the authority in the exporting country evidencing the sealing of export meat lockers.
93	Casing Sanitary Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that casing products comply with the requirements set by the importing country.
94	Pharmaceutical Sanitary Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that pharmaceutical products comply with the requirements set by the importing country.
95	Inedible Sanitary Certificate	Document or message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that inedible products comply with the requirements set by the importing country.

Code	Name	Definition
101	Registration Document	An official document providing registration details.
129	Transport Cargo Release Order	Order to release cargo or items of transport equipment to a specified party.
130	Invoicing Data Sheet	Document/message issued within an enterprise containing data about goods sold, to be used as the basis for the preparation of an invoice.
145	Cargo Vessel Discharge Order	Order that the containers or cargo specified are to be discharged from a vessel.
162	Certified Inspection and Test Results	A certification as to the accuracy of inspection and test results.
165	Payment or performance bond	A document indicating a bond that guarantees the payment of monies or a performance.
170	Cargo Acceptance Order	Order to accept cargo to be delivered by a carrier.
183	Container Stripping Order	Order to unload goods from a container.
184	Container Stuffing Order	Order to stuff specified goods or consignments in a container.
265	Transport Equipment Movement Report	Report on one or more different movements of transport equipment.
267	Fumigation Certificate	Certificate attesting that fumigation has been performed.
268	Wine Certificate	Certificate attesting to the quality, origin, or appellation of wine.
269	Wool Health Certificate	Certificate attesting that wool is free from specified risks to human or animal health
271	Packing List	Document/message specifying the distribution of goods in individual packages (in trade environment the dispatch advice message is used for the packing list).
283	Tracking Number Assignment Report	Report of assigned tracking numbers.
315	Contract	Document/message evidencing an agreement between the seller and the buyer for the supply of goods or services; its effects are equivalent to those of an order followed by an acknowledgement of order.
331	Commercial Invoice Which Includes a Packing List	Commercial transaction (invoice) will include a packing list.
380	Commercial Invoice	Document/message claiming payment for goods or services supplied under conditions agreed between seller and buyer.
384	Corrected Invoice	Commercial invoice that includes revised information differing from an earlier submission of the same invoice.
385	Consolidated Invoice	Commercial invoice that covers multiple transactions involving more than one vendor.

Code	Name	Definition
520	Insurance Certificate	Document/message issued to the insured certifying that insurance has been affected and that a policy has been issued. Such a certificate for a particular cargo is primarily used when good are insured under the terms of a floating or an open policy; at the request of the insured, it can be exchanged for a policy.
610	Forwarding Instructions	Document/message issued to a freight forwarder, giving instructions regarding the action to be taken by the forwarder for the forwarding of goods described therein.
621	Forwarder's Advice to Import Agent	Document/message issued by a freight forwarder in an exporting country advising his counterpart in an importing country about the forwarding of goods described therein.
640	Delivery Order	Document/message issued by a party entitled to authorize the release of goods specified therein to a named consignee, to be retained by the custodian of the goods.
811	Export License	Permit issued by a government authority permitting exportation of a specified commodity subject to specified conditions as quantity, country of destination, etc. Synonym: Embargo permit.
851	APHIS Future use	
852	Sanitary Certificate	Document/message issued by the competent authority in the exporting country evidencing that alimentary and animal products, including dead animals, are fit for human consumption, and giving details, when relevant, of controls undertaken.
853	Producers / Manufactures Statement	APHIS document utilized for animal products.
856	Inspection Certificate	Document/message issued by a competent body evidencing that the goods described therein have been inspected in accordance with national or international standards, in conformity with legislation in the country in which the inspection is required, or as specified in the contract.
861	Certificate of Origin	Document/message identifying goods, in which the authority or body authorized to issue it, certifies expressly that the goods to which the certificate relates originate in a specific country. The word "country" may include a group of countries, a region or a part of a country. This certificate may also include a declaration by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person.

Code	Name	Definition
862	Declaration of Origin	Appropriate statement as to the origin of the goods, made in connection with their exportation by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person on the Commercial invoice or any other document relating to the goods (CCC).
863	Regional Appellation Certificate	Certificate drawn up in accordance with the rules laid down by an authority or approved body, certifying that the goods described therein qualify for a designation specific to the given region (e.g. champagne, port wine, Parmesan cheese).
865	Certificate of Origin Form GSP	Specific form of certificate of origin for goods qualifying for preferential treatment under the generalized system of preferences (includes a combined declaration of origin and certificate, form A).
870	Consular Invoice	Document/message to be prepared by an exporter in his country and presented to a diplomatic representation of the importing country for endorsement and subsequently to be presented by the importer in connection with the import of the goods described therein.
871	NHTSA Importer Substantiating Statement	A written statement of the importer describing the use to be made of the nonconforming vehicle, including use on public roads, the estimated period of time during which use of the vehicle on the public roads is necessary, and the intended means of final disposition (and disposition date). Also, a written statement substantiating that the vehicle was not manufactured for use on the public roads, or that the equipment item was not manufactured for use on a motor vehicle or is not an item of motor vehicle equipment.
872	Signed Manufacturer's Compliance Letter	A Canadian-certified vehicle that is being imported for personal use (and not for resale) must be accompanied by a letter from the vehicle's original manufacture (and not a franchised dealer) stating the vehicle meets all applicable U.S. safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards, except for certain minor labeling requirements or requirements that pertain to daytime running lights.
873	Copy of Contract with Registered Importer	An importer who is not a Registered Importer but who imports a nonconforming vehicle must furnish a copy of the contract or other agreement that the importer has with a Registered Importer to bring the vehicle into conformance with all applicable safety and bumper standards.
874	Official Orders	A copy of the importer's official orders, or, if a qualifying member of a foreign government on assignment in the United States, the name of the embassy to which the importer is accredited.

Code	Name	Definition
875	Incomplete Vehicle Document	A written statement issued by the manufacturer of the incomplete vehicle that meets the requirements of 49 CFR 568.4.
876	Notice to Owners and Importers of Dogs	CDC form used for importing dogs not accompanied by proof of rabies vaccination.
877	NOAA Form 370	This form is required for all frozen and processed tuna and tuna products entered into the United States and for any fish exported from a large-scale driftnet nation entered under any of the HTS numbers listed in US law 50 CFR 216.24(f)(2)
878	ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document; OMB 0648-0040	Accompanies US imports of Swordfish harvested in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas. Swordfish dealers who export or import swordfish from all ocean areas are required to complete the appropriate document sections.
879	ICCAT Swordfish Re-Export Certificate; OMB 0648-0040	Accompanies US imports of swordfish harvested in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas that are re-exported from the country where it was first landed and later imported into the US. (To be accompanied by an ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document)
880	ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Re-Export Certificate; OMB 0648-0040	Accompanies US import of Bluefin Tuna harvested in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas that is re-exported from the country where it was first landed/imported and later imported into the US. (To be accompanied by the original Bluefin Tuna Catch Document)
881	ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document; OMB 0648-0040	Accompanies US imports of frozen Bigeye tuna harvested in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas.
882	ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-Export Certificate; OMB 0648-0040	Accompanies US import of frozen Bigeye Tuna harvested in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas that is re-exported from the country where it was initially (first) landed/imported and later imported into the US. (To be accompanied by the original ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document)
883	Bluefin Tuna Catch Document	(also identified as the "ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Document') Accompanies Bluefin tuna imported into the US. Dealers who import Bluefin tuna harvested from all ocean areas (except Southern Bluefin Tuna from the southern oceans) will be required to complete the appropriate sections of the BCD.
884	IATTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document; OMB 0648-0040	Accompanies frozen Bigeye tuna harvested in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (area east of 150°) and imported into the US. must be accompanied by an IATTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document.

Code	Name	Definition
885	IATTC Bigeye Tuna Re-Export Certificate	Frozen Bigeye tuna harvested in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (area east of 150°) re-exported from the country where it was initially (first) landed being imported into the US must be accompanied by the IATTC Bigeye Re-Export Certificate.
886	CCSBT Catch Monitoring Form	Accompanies Southern Bluefin tuna imported into the US. (Southern Bluefin is that harvested from the oceans of the southern hemisphere mainly in waters between 30 and 50 degrees south)
887	CCSBT Re-Export After Landing of Domestic Product Form	Accompanies Southern Bluefin tuna imported into the US that is re-exported from the country where it was first landed/imported and later imported into the US. (Southern Bluefin is that harvested from the oceans of the southern hemisphere mainly in waters between 30 and 50 degrees south) (accompanied by an CCSBT Catch Monitoring Form)
888	Reporting Form for Catch Documents Accompanying Fresh, Air-shipped Shipments of Toothfish; OMB0648-0194	Accompanies fresh (non-frozen) air shipped toothfish imported into the US. NMFS reporting document completed by the persons importing the toothfish
889	Dissostichus Catch Document	Accompanies all shipments of fresh toothfish. Submitted to confirm that the fish was harvested within the requirements of the international convention (CCAMLR-Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and meets the U.S. regulatory requirements).
890	Dangerous Goods Declaration	Document/message issued by a consignor in accordance with applicable conventions or regulations, describing hazardous goods or materials for transport purposes, and stating that the latter have been packed and labeled in accordance with the provisions of the relevant conventions or regulations.
891	IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document	Accompanies Frozen Bigeye tuna harvested in the Indian Ocean and imported into the US
892	IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-Export Document	Accompanies Frozen Bigeye tuna harvested in the Indian Ocean and re-exported from the country where it was first landed then later imported into the US. Must be accompanied by the IOTC Bigeye Re-Export Certificate.

Code	Name	Definition
893	Dissotichus Re-Export Document	Accompanies all shipments of fresh tooth fish re-exported from the country where it was initially (first) landed being re-exported and imported into the US. Necessary to assure that the fish was harvested within the requirements of the international convention the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and meets the U.S. regulatory requirements.
897	Captain's Statement	Captain of the harvesting vessel certifying that no dolphins were killed or seriously injured in the sets or other gear deployments in which the tuna were caught and, if applicable, no purse seine net was intentionally deployed on or used to encircle dolphins during the fishing trip.
898	Observer's Statement	Observer certifying that no purse seine net was intentionally deployed on or to encircle dolphins during the fishing trip and no dolphins were killed or seriously injured in the sets in which the tuna were caught.
899	IDCP Member Nation Certification	Representative of the appropriate IDCP-member nation certifying that: 1) there was an IDCP-approved observer on board the vessel during the entire trip; 2) no purse seine net was intentionally deployed on or to encircle dolphins during the fishing trip and no dolphins were killed or seriously injured in the sets in which the tuna were caught; 3) listing the number for the associated Tuna Tracking Forms which contain the captain's and observer's certifications.
911	Import License	Document/message issued by the competent body in accordance with import regulations in force, by which authorization is granted to a named party to import either a limited quantity of designated articles or an unlimited quantity of such articles during a limited period, under conditions specified in the document.
941	Embargo Permit	Document/message giving the permission to export specified goods.
942	EPA 3520-1	Importation of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Engines subject to Federal Air Pollution Regulations
943	EPA 3520-21	Importation of Nonroad or Heavy-Duty Highway Engine or Nonroad Vehicle or Engine
944	EPA 3540-1	Notice of Pesticides and Devices arrival
945	FCC 740	Importation of radio frequency devices capable of causing harmful interference
946	USDOT HS-7	NHTSA form regarding vehicle compliance
947	ATF 6A	Importation of Firearms Ammunition and Implements of War
948	FWS 3-177	Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
949	FDA 2877	Declaration for Imported Electronic Products Subject to Radiation Control Standards
956	FSIS 9540-1	Import Inspection Application and Report (Meat, Poultry & Egg Products)
958	Motor Vehicle Equipment Manufacturer's Written Statement	Written statement issued by the motor vehicle equipment manufacturer that states the applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standard(s) with which the equipment item is not in compliance and which describes the further manufacturing required for the equipment to perform its intended function.

PG22 – Declaration Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
AM2	Agreement for Temporary Transfer of Foreign Eggs (Form PY-222)	IN CONSIDERATION of the U.S. Collector of Customs granting me (us) permission to transfer temporarily the products described in Section "C" which are offered for entry into the United States, under bond filed with said Collector of Customs and subject to the penalties prescribed in laws enacted by Congress and regulations issued hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury, to hold the said products intact at the location indicated below until they have been inspected and passed by a Poultry Programs Representative or have been otherwise disposed of under the supervision of a U.S. Customs Officer or a Poultry Programs Representative.
AM3	Self-Certification for Filer Completing FV 356	The undersigned applies for inspection of the processed food products described in this application in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR). To the best of my knowledge and belief, these containers are not from lots which have been previously inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and are in no way the subject of controversy with any government agency.
CD1	CDC Import Exempt from Permits	I certify under penalty of perjury that the information furnished is true and correct.
CP1	ATV Action Plan	Written plan or letter of undertaking describing actions the manufacturer or distributor agrees to take to promote ATV safety.
CP2	Lighter 30 Day Qualification	
DS1	Shrimp Exporter's Declaration (DS-2031)	I hereby declare that the statements signed above by the exporter of this shipment of shrimp are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.
EP1	Certification Statement (EPA 3520-21)	I certify that I have read and understand the purpose of this form, the penalties for falsely declaring information, for providing misleading information, or for concealing a material fact. The information I have provided is correct, and all required attachments are appended to this form. I authorize EPA Enforcement Officer to conduct inspections or testing permitted by the Clean Air Act. I am the owner, the Importer, or an agent of the owner or importer.
EP2	Certification Statement (EPA 3520-1)	I certify that I have read and understand the purpose of this form, the penalties for falsely declaring information, or for providing misleading information, or for concealing a material fact. The information I have provided is correct, and all required attachments are appended to this form. I authorize EPA Enforcement Officers to conduct inspections or testing permitted by the Clean Air Act. I am the owner, importer, or agent for the owner or importer.

Code	Name	Definition
EP3	Certification Statement (EPA 3540-1)	I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate, and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.
EP4	Certification Statement (EPA positive TSCA)	I certify that all chemical substances in this shipment comply with all applicable rules or orders under TSCA and that I am not offering a chemical substance for entry in violation of TSCA or any applicable rule or order under TSCA.
EP5	Certification Statement (EPA negative TSCA)	I certify that all chemicals in this shipment are not subject to TSCA.
EP6	Polymer Exemption (EPA)	The chemical substance meets certain specified criteria where it is not considered chemically active or bioavailable under the requirements at 40 CFR section 723.250.
EP7	Research & Development Exemption (EPA)	The chemical substance is manufactured or processed in small quantities solely for the purposes of 1) scientific experimentation or analysis, 2) chemical research on or analysis of such substance or another substance for the development of a product under the requirements at 40 CFR section 720.3(cc), section 720.36 and section 720.78.
FS2	Agreement for Temporary Transfer of Foreign Eggs (Form PY-222)	IN CONSIDERATION of the U.S. Collector of Customs granting me (us) permission to transfer temporarily the products described in Section "C" which are offered for entry into the United States, under bond filed with said Collector of Customs and subject to the penalties prescribed in laws enacted by Congress and regulations issued hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury, to hold the said products intact at the location indicated below until they have been inspected and passed by a Poultry Programs Representative or have been otherwise disposed of under the supervision of a U.S. Customs Officer or a Poultry Programs Representative.
FS3	Agreement to hold goods intact (Form 9540-1)	IN CONSIDERATION of the U.S. Director of Customs and Border Protection granting me/us permission to transfer the packages of foreign food product described on this form which are offered for entry into the United States, I/we agree, under bond filed with said director of Customs and Border Protection and subject to penalties prescribed in laws enacted by Congress and regulations issued there under by the Secretary of Homeland Security, to hold the said food product intact at the location indicated below until it has been inspected and passed by a food inspector from the Food Safety and Inspection Service or has been otherwise disposed of under the supervision of a U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer or a FSIS inspector.
IRC	Internal Revenue Code	I certify that this shipment is destined to an eligible bonded facility under the terms of the Internal Revenue Code

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
NH1	NHTSA HS-7 Declaration form, Importation of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Subject to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety, Bumper and Theft Prevention Standards	I understand that the information on the NHTSA HS-7 Declaration form is required by 49 U.S.C. Chapters 301, 325 and 331 and that failure to provide the required information will result in the refusal of entry of the vehicle(s) or equipment into the United States. I certify that the declaration I have made and the information I have provided are correct, and that all required attachments are appended to this form. I am aware that any person knowingly making a false declaration on the NHTSA HS-7 Declaration form is subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both under 18 U.S.C. 1001.
OE1	Spot Purchase	One time spot purchase of Liquid Natural Gas
OE2	Short-Term Supply Contract	Sale was made under a short-term supply contract
OE3	Long-Term Supply Contract	Sale was made under a long-term supply contract

FDA Affirmation of Compliance Codes

Code	*Compliance Type Description*	*Notes*
ACC	RCHSA Accession Number	
AIN	Food Additive Identification Number	
ANC	EPRC Annual Report Accession Number	
AND	Abbreviated New Drug Application Number	
BLN	Biologics License Number	
CCC	Chinese Ceramic Ware Factory Code	
CCM	EPRC Certifying Component Manufacturer	
CCN	Carrier ISO Country Code	
CFR	Food Consolidator Food Facility Registration Number	
CIN	Color Identification Number	
COS	Cosmetic Registration Number	
CPT	Device Component	
DA	Abbreviated New Drug Application Number or New Drug Application Number	This is the AoC code that can be used for both AND & NDA.
DDM	Device Domestic Manufacturer	
DEV	Device Foreign Manufacturer Registration Number	
DFE	Device Foreign Exporter Registration Number	
DI	Device Identifier	
DII	Device Initial Importer	
DLS	Drug Listing Number	
ERR	Entry Review Requested	
FAP	Food Additive Petition Approval Number	
FCC	French Cheese Facility Certification Number	
FCE	Food Canning Establishment Number	
FME	FDA PN Mfr Registration Exemption	If a PFR code and qualifier are not supplied, transmit this code and a valid exemption reason.
FTZ	FTZ Admission Number	
GFR	Growers Food Facility Registration Number	
HCT	Biologics Human Cells, Tissues/Cellular and Tissue-Based Products	
HDE	Humanitarian Device Exemption	
HRN	HCT/P Registration Number	

Code	Compliance Type Description	Notes
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Number	
IBP	Indian Black Pepper Certificate	
IDE	Investigational Device Exemption Number	
IFE	Import For Export	
IFR	Importers Food Facility Registration Number	
IND	Investigational New Drug Number	
IRC	Device Impact Resistance Lens Certification	
KIT	Device Imported Kit of Finished Device	
LST	Device Listing Number	
LWC	Electrode Lead Wire Or Patient Cable	
MDL	EPRC Radiation Products Model Number	
NDA	Biologics New Drug Application	
NDC	National Drug Code	
OFT	Owner Firm Type	
ORN	Owners Food Facility Registration Number	
PFR	Manufacturers Food Facility Registration Number	
PFT	Producer Firm Type	
PKC	Package/Can Code	
PM#	Device Premarket Approval Number or Device Premarket Notification Number (510k)	This is the AoC code that can be used for for both PMN and PMA.
PMA	Biologics Device Premarket Approval Number	
PMN	Biologics Pre-Market Notification Number (510(k))	
PND	Prior Notice Disclaimer for FD3 Tariff	Use of this code should be limited to lines with FD3 tariff codes. The PND indicates prior notice is not required but 801(a) data is required. Must be in first affirmation of compliance field on the PG23 record set.
PVC	Privately Owned Vehicle Country of Registration	
PVL	Privately Owned Vehicle License Number	If SCAC or IATA code are not provided at the entry level, and Carrier Name (CAN) and Carrier Country (CCN) are not used, then Privately Owned Vehicle License Number (PVL) and State/ Country (PVS) or PVP AND PVC) should be provided as appropriate.
PVP	Privately Owned Vehicle Province/Foreign State	Enter valid foreign state or province code.

Code	Compliance Type Description	Notes
PVS	Privately Owned Vehicle State Code	Enter the valid US Postal Service state abbreviation code.
RA1	EPRC Product Declaration A1 (FDA 2877)	
RA2	EPRC Product Declaration A2 (FDA 2877)	
RA3	EPRC Product Declaration A3 (FDA 2877)	
RA4	EPRC Product Declaration A4 (FDA 2877)	
RA5	EPRC Product Declaration A5 (FDA 2877)	
RA6	EPRC Product Declaration A6 (FDA 2877)	
RA7	EPRC Product Declaration A7 (FDA 2877)	
RB1	EPRC Product Declaration B1 (FDA 2877)	
RB2	EPRC Product Declaration B2 (FDA 2877)	
RC1	EPRC Product Declaration C1 (FDA 2877)	
RC2	EPRC Product Declaration C2 (FDA 2877)	
RD1	EPRC Product Declaration D1 (FDA 2877)	
RD2	EPRC Product Declaration D2 (FDA 2877)	
RD3	EPRC Product Declaration D3 (FDA 2877)	
REG	Drug Registration Number	
RNO	Rail Car Number	
SFR	Shipper Registration Number	
SFT	Submitter Firm Type	
SID	Schedule Identifier Number	
SIF	Seafood HACCP Importer Firm	
SRN	Submitters Food Facility Registration Number	
STN	Submission Tracking Number	
TFR	Transmitter Food Facility Registration Number	
UFC	Unacceptable to Foreign Country (Products other than food)	
UFR	Ultimate Consignee Food Facility Registration Number	
VAN	Veterinary Abbreviated New Animal Drug Number (ANADA)	

Code	*Compliance Type Description*	*Notes*
VES	Vessel Name	
VFL	Veterinary Medicated Feed License (MFL)	
VFT	Voyage, Flight, Trip Number	
VIN	Veterinary Investigational New Animal Drug Number (INAD)	
VMS	Veterinary Minor Species Index File (MSIF)	
VNA	Veterinary New Animal Drug Application Number (NADA)	
VOL	LACF/AF Volume	

PG23 – Food & Drug Affirmation of Compliance Qualifier Codes

FME: Food Facility Registration Exemption		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A		Facility is out of business
B		Facility is a private residence (21 CFR 1.227(b)(2))
C		Facility is a restaurant (21 CFR 1.226(d); 1.227(b)(10))
D		Facility is a retail food establishment (21 CFR 1.226(c); 1.227(b)(11))
E		Facility is a non-processing fishing vessel (21 CFR 1.226(f)
F		Facility is a non-bottled drinking water collection and distribution establishment (21 CFR 1.227(b)(2))
H		Grower – satisfies farm exemption (21 CFR 1.226(b); 1.227(b)(3))
K		Unable to determine the registration number of the manufacturer

SFT: Submitter Firm Type		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
M		Manufacturer/Producer; Grower/Harvester, or Consolidator
S		Shipper
C		Carrier
I		Importer
U		Ultimate Consignee
F		Filer or agent

PFT: Producer Firm Type		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
G		Grower/Harvester
C		Consolidator
M		Manufacturer/Producer

OFT: Owner Firm Type		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
M		Manufacturer/Producer, Grower/Harvester or consolidator
C		Carrier
I		Importer
U		Ultimate Consignee

PG24 – Remarks Type Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
AM5	Additional Requirements	AMS Form FV-356 Application for Inspection and Certificate of Sampling
AM7	Certification	AMS Form FV-6 Importer's Exempt Commodity Form
AP5	Pests Established	APHIS Form PPQ 526 Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds
EP1	Vehicles and Engines Bond Exemption	Relating to bond exemption
EP2	EPA Vehicles and Engines Import Code	Refer to list of import codes posted at http://www.epa.gov/otaq/imports/
EP3	EPA Vehicles and Engines Industry Code	Refer to list of industry codes posted at http://www.epa.gov/otaq/imports/
EP4	EPA Vehicles and Engines Regulation Cited for Other Exemption	Citing the regulation used for other exemption
EP5	EPA Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices	Remarks for Pesticides NOA
GEN	General Remarks	
NAM	Full name of the Individual	Indicating the full name of the Individual provided in the PG21, when additional space is needed to complete the full name.
NHE	Additional NHTSA Requirements	Indicating remarks related to the embassy, when Box 6 on the NHTSA HS-7 Declaration form is declared.

PG24 – Remarks Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
A20	"Officially Sampled" stamped on cases	Requests AMS to stamp cases, required by consignee purchase agreement.
A23	Certificate of date of pack	Declaration by AP1 (USDA/AMS applicant) to satisfy consignee purchase agreement
A25	Condition of container examination	Required by consignee purchase agreement.
A03	Certification statement for use of imported fruit, vegetable, or specialty crops	AMS FV-6 I certify to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Customs Service that none of the fruit, vegetable, or specialty crops being imported and which are identified above will be used for other than the purpose indicated above.
A53	Pests are established in the U.S.	
A54	Pests are not established in the U.S.	
NEM	Embassy related to the Importer	For NHTSA, enter the two-letter ISO country code identifying the country of the Importer's embassy

EPA Remarks Codes for 3520-1		
Import Codes		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
E1Y	Exempt from Bond	The engine is exempt from Bond
E1N	Not Exempt from Bond	The engine is not exempt from Bond
B		U.S. Certified
F		U.S. certified, catalyst restoration
EE		Identical in all material respects to a U.S. certified version
FF		Canadian "identical" models imported for resale or lease
M		Miscellaneous exemption
E		Vehicle at least 21 years old
L		Racing vehicle
U		2005 model year (or older) motorcycle, scooter or moped with engine displacement less than 50cc and with rated speed greater
W		Non-chassis-mounted engine
Y		Unregulated fuel
G		Imported for repair or alteration
I		Imported for testing purposes
K		Imported for display
N		Imported for up to one year by a member of the armed forces or personnel of a foreign government on assignment to the U.S.
O		Imported by nonresident for personal use by and individual for a period up to a year

EPA Remarks Codes for 3520-1		
Import Codes		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
A		Imported by an ICI for modifications in accordance with a valid EPA certificate of conformity
C		Imported by an ICI for modification and testing in accordance with 40 CFR 85.1509 (Vehicle over 6 years old)
J		Imported by an ICI for the purpose of pre-certification testing in order to obtain an EPA certificate of conformity
Z		Imported by an ICI for purpose of modifying to be identical to an original equipment manufacturer certified version
H		Imported, owned, and controlled directly by an original equipment manufacturer (OEM), research, development or testing purposes
Q		Imported, owned, and controlled directly by an original equipment manufacturer (OEM), for storage pending receipt of applicable EPA

EPA Remarks Codes for 3520-21		
Import Codes		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
E1Y	Exempt from Bond	The engine is exempt from Bond
E1N	Not Exempt from Bond	The engine is not exempt from Bond
		Permanent exemptions for Nonconforming Engines
1		U.S certified engine or engine installed in a certified vehicle
2		National Security
3		Manufacturer-owned engine
4		Replacement engine
5		Extraordinary circumstances/hardship
6		Hardship for small volume manufacturers
7		Equipment-manufacturer hardship
8		identical configuration
9		ancient engine
		Temporary Exemptions for Nonconforming Engines
10		Repairs or alterations
11		Testing
12		Display
13		Export
14		Diplomatic or military
15		Delegated assembly
16		Partially complete engine
		Importation of Engines Excluded from U.S. EPA Emission Standards
17		Engine manufactured before emission standards started to apply
18		Competition engine
19		Stationary compression-ignition engine with displacement at or above 30 liters per cylinder or stationary spark-ignition

EPA Remarks Codes for 3520-21		
Import Codes		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
		engine above 19kW that is not designed to run on gasoline or, if rich-burn, on liquefied petroleum gas.
20		Underground mining
21		Hobby engine
		Exemptions for Specific Engine Categories or Other Special Cases
22		Transition program for equipment manufacturers
23		Personal-use exemption for small spark-ignition engines
24		Engine imported by an independent commercial importer recognized by EPA
25		Other exemption
		Industry Codes
A		Heavy-duty highway engines (for use in motor vehicles with gross vehicle weight rating above 8500LBS
B		Locomotives or locomotive engines
C		Marine compression-ignition engines
D		Other nonroad compression-ignition engines
E		Marine spark-ignition engines
F		Recreational engines and vehicles, including snowmobiles, off-highway motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and off-road utility vehicles
G		Other non road spark-ignition engines at or below 19kW or below 30kW if total displacement is at or below 1000cc
H		Other nonroad spark-ignition engines above 19kW
I		Stationary compression-ignition engines
J		Stationary Spark-ignition engines

EPA Remarks Codes for Pesticides		
Code	***Name***	***Definition***
EUP		Experimental Use Permit
RD		Research and Development (experimental use permit not required)
EEX		Emergency Exemption
REX		Re-export (import for export)
DSP		Disposal
TR1		Transfer between registered establishments. operated by same producer
TR2		Transfer between registered establishments operated by different producers
OTR		Other, Provide an explanation including the intended use and description of why product is being imported.

PG26 – Unit of Measure

APHIS Units of Measure (Alos see UOM Packaging Containers)	
Code	***Description***
BAG	Bag
BQT	Bouquet (of cut flowers)
BX	Box
BDL	Bundle / Bunch
CG	Centigrams (Weight) – (In the future, CG - Centigrams will be changed to CGM)
GAL	Gallons (US) (Volume)
G	Grams (Weight)
KG	Kilograms (Weight)
L	Liters (Volume)
MG	Milligrams (Weight)
ML	Milliliters (Volume)
NO	Number (Count)
FOZ	Ounces, fluid (Volume)
OZ	Ounces, weight (avdp) (Weight)
PTL	Pints, liquid (US) (Volume)
LB	Pounds (avdp) (Weight)
QTL	Quarts, liquid (US) (Volume)
SLF	Shelf
STM	Stems (of cut flowers)
TWR	Tower

APHIS Units of Measure (Packaging Containers)	
Code	***Description***
BX	Box
CS	Case
CT	Carton
CX	Can, Cylindrical
DR	Drum
MB	Bag, Multi-ply
PK	Package
PO	Pouch

FDA Units of Measure (Packaging Containers)	
Code	***Description***
AE	Aerosol
AM	Ampoule, Non-Protected
AP	Ampoule, Protected

AT	Atomizer
BA	Barrel (Container)
BB	Bobbin
BC	Bottlecrate, Bottlerack
BD	Board
BE	Bundle
BF	Balloon, Non-Protected
BG	Bag
BH	Bunch
BI	Bin
BJ	Bucket
BK	Basket
BL	Bale, Compressed
BN	Bale, Non-Compressed
BO	Bottle, Non-Protected,Cyl
BP	Balloon, Protected
BQ	Bottle, Protected, Cylindrical
BR	Bar
BS	Bottle, Non-Protected Bulbous
BT	Bolt
BU	Butt
BV	Bottle, Protected Bulbous
BX	Box
BY	Board in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
BZ	Bars in Bundle/Bunch/Trus
CA	Can, Rectangular
CAG	Cage
CAR	Carats Weight
CC	Churn
CE	Creel
CGM	Centigrams Weight
CF	Coffer
CH	Chest
CI	Canister
CJ	Coffin
CK	Cask
CL	Coil
CO	Carboy, Non-Protected
CON	Container
CP	Carboy, Protected
CR	Crate
CS	Case
CT	Carton
CU	Cup
CV	Cover
CX	Can, Cylindrical
CY	Cylinder

CZ	Canvas
DJ	Demijohn, Non-Protected
DP	Demijohn, Protected
DR	Drum
EN	Envelope
FC	Crate, Fruit
FD	Crate, Framed
FI	Firkin
FL	Flask
FO	Footlocker
FOZ	Fluid Ounces (Volume)
FP	Filmpack
FR	Frame
G	Grams Weight
GAL	Gallons (US) Volume
GB	Bottle, Gas
GI	Girders
GZ	Girders in Bndl/Bnch/Trus
HG	Hogshead
HR	Hamper
IN	Ingot
IZ	Ingots in Bundle/Bnch/Trs
JC	Jerrican, Rectangular
JG	Jug
JR	Jar
JT	Jutebag
JY	Jerrican, Cylindrical
KEG	Keg
KGM	Kilograms Weight
L	Liters Volume
LB	Pounds (avdp) Weight
LG	Log
LZ	Logs In Bundle/Bunch/Trus
M3	Cubic Meters Volume
MB	Bag, Multi-ply
MC	Crate, Milk
MG	Milligrams Weight
MCG	Micrograms Weight
ML	Milliliters Volume
MS	Sack, Muitiwall
MT	Mat
MX	Matchbox
NE	Unpacked Or Unpackaged
NS	Nest
NT	Net
OZ	Ounces, weight (avdp) Weight
PA	Packet

PAL	Pallet
PC	Parcel
PCS	Pieces (Count)
PG	Plate
PH	Pitcher
PI	Pipe
PK	Package
PL	Pail
PN	Plank
PO	Pouch
PT	Pot
PTL	Pints, liquid (US) Volume
PU	Tray or Tray Pack
PY	Plates in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
PZ	Planks or Pipes, Bnd/Bnch
QTL	Quarts, liquid (US) Volume
RG	Ring
RL	Reel
RO	Roll
RT	Rednet
RZ	Rods in Bundle/Buch/Truus
SA	Sack
SC	Crate, Shallow
SD	Spindle
SE	Sea-chest
SH	Sachet
SK	Case, Skeleton
SL	Slipsheet
SM	Sheetmetal
ST	Sheet
STN	Short ton (2000 LB) Weight
SU	Suitcase
SUP	Suppositories (Dosage)
SW	Shrinkwrapped
SZ	Sheets in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
T	Metric Ton Weight
TAB	Tablets (Dosage)
TB	Tub
TC	Tea-Chest
TD	Tube, Collapsible
TK	Tank, Rectangular
TN	Tin
TO	Tun
TON	Long Ton (2240 LB) Weight
TOZ	Ounces, Troy or Apoth Weight
TR	Trunk
TS	Truss

TU	Tube
TY	Tank, Cylindrical
TZ	Tubes in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
VA	Vat
VG	Bulk Gas at 1031 MBAR
VI	Vial
VL	Bulk Liquid
VO	Bulk,Solid,Lg Particles
VP	Vacuum-packed
VQ	Bulk Liquified Gas
VR	Bulk,Solid,Granular Parti
VY	Bulk,Solid,Fine Particle
WB	Wickerbottle

FDA Units of Measure for the Base Unit (Last Quantity Transmitted)	
Code	***Description***
AE	Aerosol
AM	Ampoule, Non-Protected
AP	Ampoule, Protected
AT	Atomizer
BA	Barrel (Container)
BB	Bobbin
BC	Bottlecrate, Bottlerack
BD	Board
BE	Bundle
BF	Balloon, Non-Protected
BG	Bag
BH	Bunch
BI	Bin
BJ	Bucket
BK	Basket
BL	Bale, Compressed
BN	Bale, Non-Compressed
BO	Bottle, Non-Protected,Cyl
BP	Balloon, Protected
BQ	Bottle, Protected, Cylindrical
BR	Bar
BS	Bottle, Non-Protected Bulbous
BT	Bolt
BU	Butt
BV	Bottle, Protected Bulbous
BX	Box
BY	Board in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
BZ	Bars in Bundle/Bunch/Trus
CA	Can, Rectangular

CAG	Cage
CAR	Carats Weight
CC	Churn
CE	Creel
CGM	Centigrams Weight
CF	Coffer
CH	Chest
CI	Canister
CJ	Coffin
CK	Cask
CL	Coil
CO	Carboy, Non-Protected
CON	Container
CP	Carboy, Protected
CR	Crate
CS	Case
CT	Carton
CU	Cup
CV	Cover
CX	Can, Cylindrical
CY	Cylinder
CZ	Canvas
DJ	Demijohn, Non-Protected
DP	Demijohn, Protected
DR	Drum
EN	Envelope
FC	Crate, Fruit
FD	Crate, Framed
FI	Firkin
FL	Flask
FO	Footlocker
FOZ	Fluid Ounces (Volume)
FP	Filmpack
FR	Frame
G	Grams Weight
GAL	Gallons (US) Volume
GB	Bottle, Gas
GI	Girders
GZ	Girders in Bndl/Bnch/Trus
HG	Hogshead
HR	Hamper
IN	Ingot
IZ	Ingots in Bundle/Bnch/Trs
JC	Jerrican, Rectangular
JG	Jug
JR	Jar
JT	Jutebag

JY	Jerrican, Cylindrical
KEG	Keg
KGM	Kilograms Weight
L	Liters Volume
LB	Pounds (avdp) Weight
LG	Log
LZ	Logs In Bundle/Bunch/Trus
M3	Cubic Meters Volume
MB	Bag, Multi-ply
MC	Crate, Milk
MG	Milligrams Weight
MCG	Micrograms Weight
ML	Milliliters Volume
MS	Sack, Muitiwall
MT	Mat
MX	Matchbox
NE	Unpacked Or Unpackaged
NS	Nest
NT	Net
OZ	Ounces, weight (avdp) Weight
PA	Packet
PAL	Pallet
PC	Parcel
PCS	Pieces (Count)
PG	Plate
PH	Pitcher
PI	Pipe
PK	Package
PL	Pail
PN	Plank
PO	Pouch
PT	Pot
PTL	Pints, liquid (US) Volume
PU	Tray or Tray Pack
PY	Plates in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
PZ	Planks or Pipes, Bnd/Bnch
QTL	Quarts, liquid (US) Volume
RG	Ring
RL	Reel
RO	Roll
RT	Rednet
RZ	Rods in Bundle/Buch/Truus
SA	Sack
SC	Crate, Shallow
SD	Spindle
SE	Sea-chest
SH	Sachet

SK	Case, Skeleton
SL	Slipsheet
SM	Sheetmetal
ST	Sheet
STN	Short ton (2000 LB) Weight
SU	Suitcase
SUP	Suppositories (Dosage)
SW	Shrinkwrapped
SZ	Sheets in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
T	Metric Ton Weight
TAB	Tablets (Dosage)
TB	Tub
TC	Tea-Chest
TD	Tube, Collapsible
TK	Tank, Rectangular
TN	Tin
TO	Tun
TON	Long Ton (2240 LB) Weight
TOZ	Ounces, Troy or Apoth Weight
TR	Trunk
TS	Truss
TU	Tube
TY	Tank, Cylindrical
TZ	Tubes in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
VA	Vat
VG	Bulk Gas at 1031 MBAR
VI	Vial
VL	Bulk Liquid
VO	Bulk,Solid,Lg Particles
VP	Vacuum-packed
VQ	Bulk Liquified Gas
VR	Bulk,Solid,Granular Parti
VY	Bulk,Solid,Fine Particle
WB	Wickerbottle

The above units of measure are considered base units of measure.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has prepared a "Quantity Data Instruction Rules & Use" handout for proper use of FDA units of measure. A copy of this document is available on FDA's Product Code Builder and Tutorial at www.accessdata.fda.gov/SCRIPTS/ORA/PCB/PCB.HTM – (See Tutorial Lesson 2).

PG30 – Inspection or Arrival Location Codes

Code		*Name*	*Definition*
1		Schedule K	The Schedule K (Classification of Foreign Ports) lists the major seaports of the world directly handling waterborne shipments in the foreign trade of the United States, and includes numeric codes identifying these ports.
2		Schedule D	The Census Schedule D representing the CBP port codes.
3		UN/LOCODE	UN/LOCODE is a geographic coding scheme developed and maintained by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, a unit of the United Nations. UN LOCODE assigns codes to locations used in trade and transport with functions such as seaports, rail and road terminals, airports, post offices, and border crossing points.
4		FIRMS Code	Facility Information Resource Management System (FIRMS) is a program whereby U.S. Customs & Border Protection manages customs bonded facilities. A specific code is assigned to each bonded facility, the FIRMS code. This is required as part of the entry by the importer to identify the location of the imported goods.
7		DUNS	DUNS number associated a physical location of an entity (such as branches, divisions, and headquarters)
8		Inspection Establishment Number Qualifier	Government assigned number for Import establishment to conduct inspections.
9		Export Establishment Number Qualifier	Government assigned number for Export establishment where the product is exported from.
10		FSIS Processing Establishment Number Qualifier	Government assigned number for egg processing establishment.
11		FDA Registered Establishment Number Qualifier	FDA registered establishments to process, store, label, package or distribute FDA regulated products.
12		APHIS Registered Establishment Number Qualifier	APHIS registered quarantine establishment.
13		APHIS Holding Registered Establishment Number Qualifier	APHIS registered holding establishment to hold Animal or species.
14		Country Code	ISO Country Code. See Appendix B (International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Country and Currency Codes) in the ACS ABI CATAIR.

PG31 – Commodity Harvesting Vessel Characteristic Type Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
SBT	CCSBT Registration Number	Registration number assigned by the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) for fishing vessels, which are authorized to fish southern Bluefin tuna.
HPT	Home Port	A vessel's home port is the port at which it is based, which may not be the same as its port of registry (flag).
TTC	IATTC Vessel Number	Number assigned by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) for the fishing vessel authorized to fish in the eastern Pacific Ocean.
CAT	ICCAT Record Number	Record number established by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for the fishing vessel authorized to fish tuna in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas
IMO	International Maritime Organization number	The number is assigned by Lloyd's Register – Fairplay Ltd. on behalf of the IMO. It consists of the three letters IMO followed by seven numbers.
IOT	IOTC Record Number	Record number assigned by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) for the fishing vessel authorized to fish tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas.
LRN	Lloyds Registration Number	The IMO Ship Identification Number, a unique seven-digit number assigned to propelled, seagoing vessels of 100 gross tons and above.
NRN	National Registration Number	Registration number assigned by the country of registry.
LOA	Vessel overall length	Total overall length of the vessel.
VCR	Vessel Country of Registration	The ISO 3166-1 code for the country of registry (flag) of the vessel.
VCS	Vessel Call Sign Code	Characters assigned to the vessel for communication purposes.
VNM	Vessel Name	Name of the harvesting vessel.

PG32 – Commodity Routing Type Codes

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
13	Place of transshipment	Place where goods are to be or have been transferred from one means of transport to another during the course of one transport operation.
49	Transit country	Country through which a goods or passengers are routed between the country of original departure and final destination.
198	Original location	Identifies the original location where routing to the US began.

Use 49 for any location; country, political subunit, or geographic area, through which the commodity passed between origin and final destination.

PG32 – Commodity Political Subunit of Routing Qualifier

Code	*Name*	*Definition*
1	Schedule K	The Schedule K (Classification of Foreign Ports) lists the major seaports of the world directly handling waterborne shipments in the foreign trade of the United States, and includes numeric codes identifying these ports.
2	UN/LOCODE	UN/LOCODE is a geographic coding scheme developed and maintained by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, a unit of the United Nations. UN LOCODE assigns codes to locations used in trade and transport with functions such as seaports, rail and road terminals, airports, post offices, and border crossing points.