

READING THE SIRE SUMMARY

AUTUMN 2005 SIMMENTAL TRANS TASMAN SIRE EBV LIST

ANIMAL NAME AI Sire	Owner		---- Statistics ----				Calving Ease		- Birth -		GROUP ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES						----- Carcase -----						
	Aus	Aus Ident	Num	Anly	Scan	Dtrs	DIR	DTRS	GL	Bwt	Growth			Fertility			Carcase						
	NZ	NZ Ident	Total	Carc	ET		acc	acc	acc	acc	200	400	600	Mwt	MILK	SS	DC	Cwt	EMA	RIB	RUMP	RBV%	IMF%
EXAMPLE ZEUS	BP	RMH PJ091	213	966	7	128	+9.5	+9.6	-4.4	+2.9	+18	+26	+40	+35	+6	+0.7	-1.9	+25	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.1
* POL TARGET	6007	4000AY 944		1327	0	50	87%	85%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	93%	83%	95%	89%	92%	92%	87%	72%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	

EBV: Estimated Breeding Value is the estimated genetic merit of a sire for each recorded production trait. EBVs reflect the difference that can be expected in a sire's performance relative to the breed baseline of zero for each trait. On average, half of this difference will be passed on to the sire's progeny.

EBVs in this summary are calculated from the available performance information on the sire, its parents, progeny and its close relatives across a number of herds. This information is adjusted for age at measure and dam age while allowing for differences between herds, years, season of calving, management effects and for mating and selection biases.

If no EBV is listed in a sire's record, then not enough information for the sire is available to report an EBV for the trait.

ACC: Accuracy (%) is based on the amount of performance information available on the sire and its close relatives - particularly the number of progeny analysed. Accuracy is also based on the heritability of the trait and the genetic correlations with other recorded traits. Hence accuracy indicates the "confidence level" of the EBV.

Accuracies range from 0-99% and indicate the probability of an EBV changing with the addition of more progeny data. The magnitude of possible change decreases as accuracy increases. Accuracies below 75% should be regarded as low, between 76-90% as medium and above 90% as high. The accuracy is printed below the EBV.

- ANIMAL NAME:** is the Society name of the sire in either New Zealand or Australia.
AI: values of *, A or C indicate that the sire is listed as an AI sire in New Zealand and/or Australia.
SIRE: underneath the animal name is the New Zealand or Australian name of the animal's sire.
- OWNER:** is the current owner of the animal. Use the Owners Index to get further details on the owner.
- AUS IDENT/NZ IDENT:** the Australian ident of the animal is listed on the first line (if known) and the New Zealand ident is listed on the second line (if known).

STATISTICS:

- NUM:** is the number of Australian and New Zealand herds in which this animal has performance recorded progeny.
- ANLY:** is the number of Australian and New Zealand progeny of this animal that had performance information analysed.
TOTAL: is the total number of Australian and New Zealand progeny of this animal that have been recorded on both databases.
- SCAN:** is the number of Australian and New Zealand progeny of this animal that had scan performance information analysed.
CARC: is the number of Australian and New Zealand progeny of this animal that had abattoir carcase performance information analysed.

7. **DTRS:** is the number of this animal's daughters that have progeny performance recorded at 200 days. This is an indicator of the amount of direct information that is available to evaluate the Milk EBV for this animal.
ET: is the total number of Australian and New Zealand embryo transfer progeny of this sire that have been recorded on both databases
8. **CALVING EASE** EBVs are based on calving ease (CE) scores, birth weights and gestation length information. More positive EBVs indicate easier calving.
DIR: Direct CE indicates how this sire influences the birth of its progeny.
DTRS: Daughter's CE indicates how well the sire produces daughters that have easier calving.
9. **GL:** Gestation Length EBV (days) is based on AI records. Lower (negative) GL EBVs indicate easier calving and increased growth after birth.
10. **BWT:** Birth Weight EBV (kg) is based on the measured birth weight of animals, adjusted for dam age. The lower the value the lighter the calf at birth and the lower the likelihood of a difficult birth. This is particularly important when selecting sires for use over heifers.
11. **200:** 200-Day Growth EBV (kg) is calculated from the weight of animals taken between 80 and 300 days of age. Values are adjusted to 200 days and for dam age. This EBV is the best single estimate of an animal's genetic merit for growth to early ages.
12. **400:** 400-Day Weight EBV (kg) is calculated from the weight of progeny taken between 301 and 500 days of age, adjusted to 400 days and for dam age. This EBV is the best single estimate of an animal's genetic merit for yearling weight.
13. **600:** 600-Day Weight EBV (kg) is calculated from the weight of progeny taken between 501 and 900 days of age, adjusted to 600 days and for dam age. This EBV is the best single estimate of an animal's genetic merit for growth beyond yearling age.
14. **MWT:** Mature Cow Weight EBV (kg) is an estimate of the genetic difference in cow weight at 5 years of age, and is an indicator of growth at later ages and potential feed maintenance requirements of the females in the breeding herd. Smaller, or more moderate EBVs are generally more favourable.
15. **MILK:** 200-Day Milk EBV (kg) is an estimate of an animal's milking ability. For sires, this EBV is indicative of their daughter's milking ability as it affects the 200 day weight of the daughters' calves.
16. **SS:** Scrotal Size EBV (cm) is an indicator of male fertility in regards to semen quality and quantity. Higher (positive) EBVs indicate higher fertility. SS is also positively associated with female fertility.
17. **DC:** Days to Calving EBV (days) is an indicator of female fertility based on the time between the cows first exposure to a bull and when she subsequently calved. Cows that calve late in the season or fail to calve are penalised. This is more useful as a sire trait. Lower (negative) EBVs are preferred indicating shorter days to calving for the sire's daughters.
18. **CWT:** Carcase Weight EBV (kg) estimates the genetic difference in carcase weight and is adjusted to 650 days of age. This is estimated from actual abattoir data where available, otherwise from correlations to the growth traits.
19. **EMA:** Eye Muscle Area EBV (cm²) estimates genetic differences in eye muscle area at the 12/13th rib site of a 300kg dressed weight carcase. More positive EBVs indicate better muscling on animals.
20. **RIB:** Rib Fat EBV (mm) estimates the genetic differences in fat depth at the 12/13th rib in a 300kg dressed weight carcase. More positive EBVs indicate more subcutaneous fat and earlier maturity.
21. **RUMP:** Rump Fat EBV (mm) estimates the genetic differences in fat depth at the P8 site of a 300kg dressed weight carcase. More positive EBVs indicate more subcutaneous fat and earlier maturity. Two fat EBVs are listed as there is variation between animals regarding fat depth at the two sites.
22. **RBV%:** Retail Beef Yield Percent EBV (%) represents total (boned out) meat yield as a percentage of a 300kg dressed carcase. A more positive EBV indicates higher percentage yield for the 300kg carcase size.
23. **IMF%:** Intra-muscular Fat Percent EBV (%) is an estimate of the genetic difference in the percentage of intra-muscular fat (marbling) at the 12/13th rib site in a 300kg carcase. Depending on market targets, larger more positive values are generally more favourable.