

INTERPRETING REPORTS IN THE SIRE & DAM SUMMARY

ANIMAL NAME		----- Statistics -----							GROUP ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES															
AUS Ident	NZ Ident	Owner	Num Herd	Prog Anly	Scan Prog	Carc Prog	Perf Dtrs	Calving-Ease		- Birth -		- Fertility -		----- Growth -----				----- Carcase -----						
								DIR acc	DTRS acc	GL acc	Bwt acc	SS acc	DC acc	MILK acc	200 acc	400 acc	600 acc	Cwt acc	EMA acc	RIB acc	RUMP acc	RBY% acc	IMF% acc	
AKF MONOPOLY (IMP USA)		9	195	1078	34	0	329	+1.6	-2.5	-4.4	+2.9	+0.7	---	+6	+18	+26	+40	+35	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	
95/06011	UM3952324							55%	50%	97%	98%	93%		98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	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	24	25

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

EBVs in this report are calculated from the available performance information on the animal, its parents, progeny and its close relatives across a number of herds. This information is adjusted for age at measurement 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 an animal's record, then not enough information for the animal is available to report an EBV for the trait.

ACC: Accuracy (%) is based on the amount of performance information available on the animal 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.

Accuracy 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. Accuracy below 75% should be regarded as low, between 76-90% as medium and above 90% as high.

The accuracy is printed below the EBV for the trait.

1. **Animal Name:** is the name for the animal in Australia and/or New Zealand.
2. **AUS Ident:** is the animal's identifier (herdbook number) in Australia.
3. **NZ Ident:** is the animal's identifier (herdbook number) in New Zealand.
4. **Owner:** the number in this column is an owner code which is indexed in a separate report.
5. **Num Herd:** is the number of herds in which this animal had performance recorded progeny.
6. **Prog Anly:** is the number of progeny of this animal that had performance information analysed.
7. **Scan Prog:** is the number of progeny of this animal that had scan performance information analysed.
8. **Carc Prog:** is the number of progeny of this animal that had abattoir carcase performance information analysed.
9. **Perf Dtrs:** is the number of this animal's daughters that had progeny performance recorded at 200 & 400 days. This is an indicator of the amount of direct information that was available to evaluate the Milk EBV for this animal.
10. **Calving Ease** EBVs are based on calving ease (CE) scores, birth weights and gestation length information. The EBVs are reported as differences in the percentage of unassisted calvings in two year old heifers. More positive EBVs indicate easier calving.

DIR: Direct CE indicates how this animal influences the birth of its progeny.

DTRS: Daughter's CE indicates how well the animal produces daughters that have easier calving.

11. **GL:** Gestation Length EBV (days) is based on AI records. Lower (negative) GL EBVs indicate easier calving and increased growth after birth.
12. **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.
13. **SS:** Scrotal Size EBV (cm) is calculated from the circumference of the scrotum, measured in centimetres and adjusted to 400 days of age. This EBV is an indicator of male fertility in regards to semen quality and quantity. Higher (positive) EBVs indicate higher fertility. Scrotal size is also positively associated with earlier age at puberty of bull and heifer progeny.
14. **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.

Days to Calving EBVs are currently not available for the Shorthorn breed.
15. **MILK:** 200-Day Milk EBV (kg) is an estimate of an animal's milking ability. For sires, this EBV indicates the effect of their daughter's milking ability on the 200 and 400 day weights of their calves.
16. **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.
17. **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.
18. **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.
19. **CWT:** Carcase Weight EBV (kg) estimates the genetic difference in untrimmed

hot carcase weight and is adjusted to 650 days of age.

20. **EMA:** Eye Muscle Area EBV (cm²) estimates genetic differences in eye muscle area at the 12/13th rib site of a 300kg dressed carcass. More positive EBVs indicate better muscling on animals.
21. **RIB:** Rib Fat EBV (mm) estimates the genetic differences in fat depth at the 12/13th rib site of a 300kg dressed carcass. More positive EBVs indicate more subcutaneous fat and earlier maturity.
22. **RUMP:** Rump Fat EBV (mm) estimates the genetic differences in fat depth at the P8 site of a 300kg dressed carcass. More positive EBVs indicate more subcutaneous fat and earlier maturity.

Two fat EBVs are listed as there may be variation between animals regarding fat depth at the two sites.
23. **RBYP%:** Retail Beef Yield Percent EBV (%) represents total (boned out) meat yield as a percentage of a 300kg dressed carcass. A more positive EBV indicates higher percentage yield for the 300kg carcass size.
24. **IMFP%:** Intra-muscular Fat Percent EBV (%) is an estimate of the genetic difference in the percentage of intra-muscular fat at the 12/13th rib site of a 300kg carcass. Depending on market targets, larger more positive values are generally more favourable.



Sires and dams whose EBVs are boxed are **trait leaders** for the highlighted trait.