

SUSSEX

BREEDING VALUE REPORT

September 2026



WOOD BASKET PTY LTD

Herd Number: 576807

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The brand you need

 **LOGIX**



EBVs, EBVi's and GEBVs

EBVi (Breeding Value Index): Genetic potential relative to the average (100) of the live (active) animals in the breed. Roughly 50% of the animals have values between 90 and 110. Values above 100, depending on the trait, tend to be in the more favourable direction.

EBV (Breeding Value): Genetic potential relative to the average of the animals born in the base year (1990), expressed in the unit of measurement.

GEBV (Genomic Breeding Value) Interpreted like the EBVi. (GEBV = EBV + Genomic information)

LOGIX Selection values combine different breeding values in a logical way. For example, Heifer Fertility (how early a heifer starts calving), Cow Fertility (how regular she calves) and Longevity (retention within the family) are combined to form the Fertility Value.

Selection Values

LOGIX Cow Value



Selecting for:

- fertile,
- low maintenance,
- easy calving cows
- with heavy weaners

LOGIX Growth Value



Select for efficient growers on veld and in feedlot, as measured in Phase C and D Growth Tests.

LOGIX Carcass Value



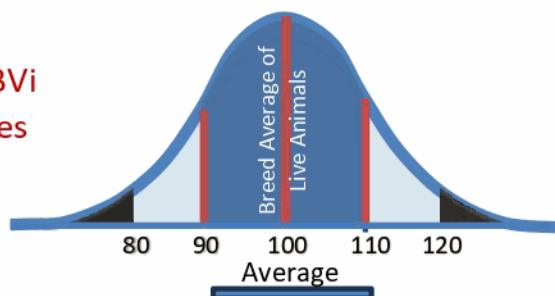
Select for more meat on the carcass as measured from end weight in Phase C and D Growth Tests and RTU scanning.

LOGIX Production Value

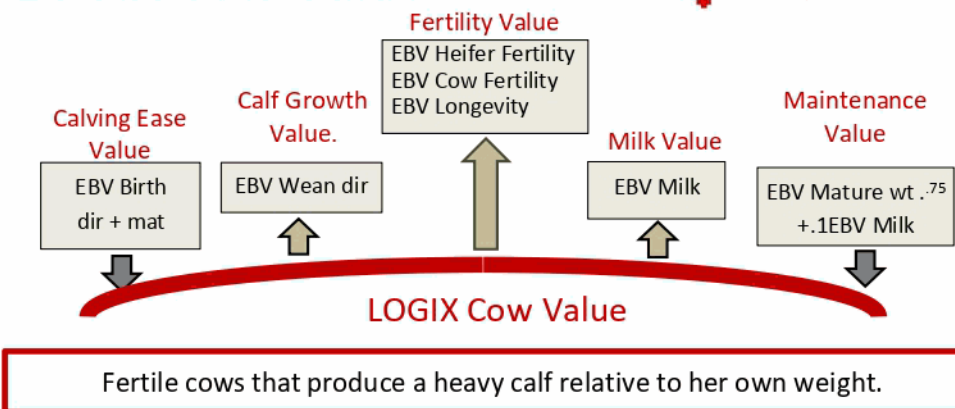


80% LOGIX Cow Value +
20% LOGIX Growth Value

Interpretation of EBVi and Selection Values



LOGIX Cow Value



How to use the Cow Value

Selection values should be compatible with your selection goal.

AVERAGE ANIMALS

(NO GROWTH EXTREMES)

- Selection Values 90 to 110
 - Cow Value and Fertility Value average to high
- A safe choice, as animals are profitable in most environments.

GROWERS

(GOOD ENVIRONMENT)

- WeanerCalf / Growth Value > 120
 - Cow Value and Fertility Value average to high
- Growers are usually heavier at birth (lower Calving Ease Value), and maturity (lower Maintenance Value).

LOW- MAINTENANCE ANIMALS

(HARSH ENVIRONMENT)

- Maintenance Value >110
 - Cow Value and Fertility Value average to high
- Lighter cows have a lower maintenance.

Examples

Type of Animal	Cow Value	Calving Ease V	Weaner Calf V	Milk Value	Maint. Value	Fertility Value
Average	Med-High	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Med-High
Grower	Med-High		High			Med-High
Low Maintenance	Med-High				High	Med-High

Contemporary Groups

The correct composition of contemporary groups is one of the cornerstones of BLUP breeding value estimation. Breeding values are estimated from the differences between animals exposed to the same environment, ***as these differences are caused by genetics***. The following aspects are important:

1. Animals at the same time, place and treatment

A contemporary group is a comparable group of animals measured at the same time in the same environment. It is therefore a comparable group of animals that were together on the same farm or camp in the same year and season. If there are animals in the group that were treated differently, they should be given a separate treatment code because their performance is influenced by other environmental influences than the rest of the group. Examples of possible different treatments are when some animals received supplements or creep feed, sale or show animals, embryo donors, sick or foster calves or even purchased cows and calves. If bull and heifer calves or older cows and young heifers were in the same camp, they should be placed in the same group – corrections for sex, age and first calving of cows are automatically made during breeding value estimation.

2. Progeny of at least two sires, of which one is a link sire

The progeny of different sires needs to be compared in the same group in order to determine the sires' genetic merit relative to each other. At least one sire should be a link sire with progeny in other herds. Genetic links between herds are used to determine the position of sires in the breed. All sires are good link sires. Smaller herds could artificially inseminate some cows or allow some cows to be covered by another herd's bull.

3. Larger groups stabilise Breeding Values

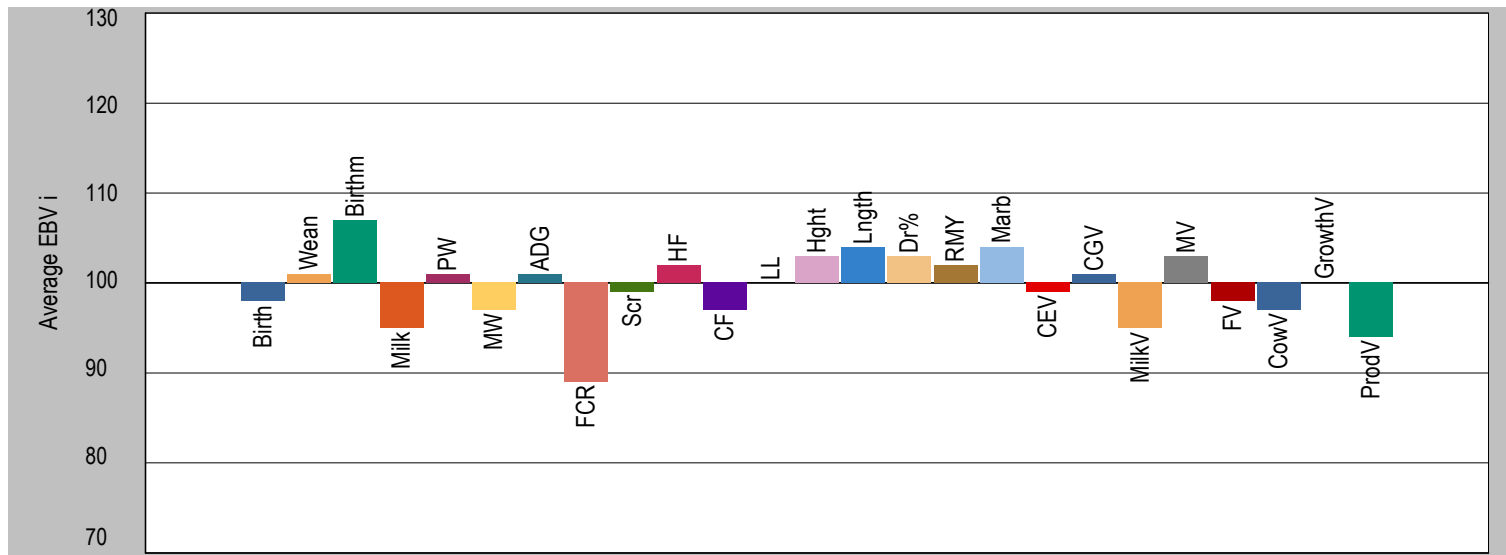
Larger groups result in more accurate and stable breeding values, as the mean and distribution of the group can be more accurately determined and are thus more representative. Groups should preferably have more than 5 animals. Weigh all the animals in the same group on the same day, as corrections for age differences are made during genetic evaluation. The use of breeding seasons rather than through the year calving will also increase contemporary group size. Groups with less than 3 animals are not included in breeding value estimation. An accidental mistake in a small group affects the animal itself, its family, all the other animals in the group and their families. The effect could be much less in large groups.

4. Measure all animals in the contemporary group

Weigh ALL the animals in the contemporary group, the good as well as the poor performers. Weigh animals before they are culled, so their parents can be penalized for their poor breeding.



Herd and Breed Averages



Breeding Values:

Birth:	Birth weight	Scr:	Scrotal circumf.
Wean:	Weaning weight	HF:	Heifer Fertility
Birthm:	Birth maternal	CF:	Cow Fertility
Milk:	Milk	LL:	Longevity
PW:	Post-wean weight	Hght:	Height
MW:	Mature weight	Lngth:	Length
ADG:	Average Daily Gain	Dr%:	Dressing%
FCR:	Feed Conversion Ratio	RMY:	Red Meat Yield
		Marb:	Marbling

Selection Values:

CEV:	Calving Ease Value
CGV:	Calf Growth Value
MilkV:	Milk Value
MV:	Maintenance Value
FV:	Fertility Value
CowV:	Cow Value (CV)
GrowthV:	Growth Value (GV)
ProdV:	Production Value (PV)

	Trait	EBV Herd	EBV Index	EBV Breed
Prewrite Growth	Birth Weight	1.26	98	1.09
	Wean Weight	15.9	101	15.4
	Birth Mat.	0.15	107	0.44
	Milk (Wn.Mat.)	4.6	95	6.2
Postwean Growth	Postwean Wt	30.3	101	29.9
	Mature Weight	22	97	26
	ADG	118	101	113
	FCR	-61	89	-90
Fertility	Scrotal Circumf.	13.4	99	13.7
	Heifer Fertility	-3.5	102	-1.5
	Cow Fertility	-5.1	97	-5.8
	Longevity	24.6	100	24.9
Frame	Height	21	103	19
	Length	37	104	32
Carcass	Dressing%	0.03	103	-0.05
	RedMeatYield	1.1	102	0.4
	Marbling	-0.33	104	-0.65

Selection Value	Ave. Herd
Calving Ease	99
Calf Growth	101
Milk	95
Maintenance	103
Fertility	98
Cow Value	97
Growth Value	100
Production Value	94

- Average of live animals in the breed: 100
- Above 100: **more favourable**,
- Below 100: **less favourable**

What does a sub-selection value above breed average (100) mean?:

Calving ease: Smaller calf at birth - easier calving

Calf growth: Heavier calves at wean due to growth potential of the calf

Milk: Cows with more milk and better mothering ability

Maintenance: Animals with low maintenance requirements (lower mature weight).

Fertility: Cows/daughters that calve

Genetic Windows

Bulls on the farm

Bulls born in and earlier that are available for natural mating
130
120
110
100
90
80
70

Animals available for breeding

Total:	Cows born in and earlier
	130
	120
	110
	100
	90
	80
	70

Cow Herd

Total:

Sires of young animals

Sires (Natural mating and AI) of animals 3 years and younger
130
120
110
100
90
80
70

Results of previous selection decisions

Total:	Cows born in and earlier
	130
	120
	110
	100
	90
	80
	70

Cows older than 6 years

Total:

Selection possibilities

Bull calves

Bulls born in
130
120
110
100
90
80
70

Total:

Heifers born in
130
120
110
100
90
80
70

Heifer calves

Total:

Summary of Cow Herd

			Selection Values (SV)								Calf Weight		Dam		Growth & Efficiency				Fertility				Frame		
Birth Year	No. Cows	Average Cow Value	Calving Ease	Calf Grwth	Milk	Maint.	Fertiilty	Cow Value	Growth Value	Prod Value	Birth Weight	Wean Weight	Birth Mat.	Milk (Wn.Mat)	Postwn Weight	Mature Weight	ADG	Kleiber	Scrotal Circumf.	Heifer Fertility	Cow Fertility	Longevity	Height	Length	
Cows in Breed Average:			100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99
2022	2	★★★	105	92	104	118	87	99			105	92	101	104	93	83	98	99	97	99	86	101	99	99	
Cows in Herd Average:			105	92	104	118	87	99			105	92	101	104	93	83	98	99	97	99	86	101	99	99	

Genetic Trends for On-Farm Traits

The graphs show the genetic gain of the herd relative to the breed. Only data of animals with measurements are included.

Herd

Birth Year	Calving Ease				Calf Growth			Milk		Maintenance					Fertility						Cow Value	
	Birth Weight		Mat EBV	Calv. Ease	Weaning Weight		Calf Growth	Milk (Wn.Mat.)		Postwean Weight		Mature Weight		Mainte- nance	Heifer Fert.		Cow Fert.		Longevity			Ferti- lity
	Number	Dir EBV			Number	EBV		Number	EBV	Milk	Number	EBV	Number		EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number		

Breed

Birth Year	Calving Ease				Calf Growth			Milk		Maintenance				Fertility						Cow Value				
	Birth Weight		Mat EBV	Calv. Ease	Weaning Weight		Calf Growth	Milk (Wn.Mat.)		Postwean Weight		Mature Weight		Mainte-nance	Heifer Fert.		Cow Fert.		Longevity		Ferti-lity			
	Number	Dir EBV			Number	EBV		Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV		Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number			EBV	Number	EBV
2016	1955	1.03	0.37	101	1392	13.8	97	1392	4.56	95	1016	27.2	155	24	103	490	1.9	379	-4.2	1999	17.9	92	92	
2017	2176	1.04	0.42	101	1503	13.7	97	1503	4.83	95	1143	26.9	231	21	105	589	1.5	426	-4.4	2201	18.1	94	93	
2018	2151	1.03	0.34	101	1437	14.3	98	1437	4.35	94	1018	28.3	233	23	103	512	-0.1	390	-5.4	2143	17.4	97	93	
2019	2032	1.08	0.35	100	1356	14.5	98	1356	5.11	96	967	28.6	173	26	101	519	0.5	353	-5.2	2109	18.7	96	95	
2020	2209	1.13	0.42	100	1596	14.7	99	1596	5.13	96	1107	28.3	226	27	101	587	-0.5	403	-5.6	2251	18.7	98	95	
2021	2344	1.00	0.39	101	1733	15.1	99	1733	5.53	98	1384	29.5	220	25	101	696	-0.1	414	-5.4	2145	19.1	98	98	
2022	2141	1.10	0.38	100	1549	15.6	100	1549	5.68	98	1124	30.7	148	25	99	479	1.6	92	-5.9	898	19.9	98	98	
2023	2136	1.05	0.46	100	1634	15.5	100	1634	6.11	100	1211	29.9	17	26	100	237	0.4	3	-6.6			97	99	
2024	2177	1.09	0.46	100	1492	16.2	102	1491	6.17	100	992	31.7			99	22	-3.8					95	101	
2025	2001	0.91	0.46	102	1255	14.9	99	1255	5.87	99	218	32.9			100								99	99
2026	686	0.88	0.57	102	27	18.8	107	27	8.86	108													112	

Genetic Trends for Growth Test Traits

Herd

Birth Year	Growth									Frame						Carcass						Selection Values			
	FCR			ADG			Scrotum			Height			Length			EMA			Fat		Marbling		Carcass Value	Growth Value	Prod Value
	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi	RTU Number	EBV	EBVi	EBV	EBVi	EBV	EBVi			

Breed

Birth Year	Growth									Frame						Carcass						Selection Values			
	FCR			ADG			Scrotum			Height			Length			RTU Number	EMA		Fat		Marbling		Cracss Value	Growth Value	Prod Value
	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi	Number	EBV	EBVi		EBV	EBVi	EBV	EBVi	EBV	EBVi			
2017	4	-123	113	264	120	101	263	11.8	96	264	18	98	264	30	98	51	-0.06	102	1.13	107	-0.29	104	102	96	91
2018	3	-124	113	218	128	103	218	14.1	101	218	19	100	218	33	101	39	0.53	107	1.02	106	-0.27	104	107	98	92
2019	10	-124	113	147	137	104	147	13.5	100	147	20	102	147	35	102	28	0.60	108	1.85	113	-0.09	106	111	99	93
2020	7	-123	113	182	123	102	182	14.3	101	182	18	99	182	32	100	49	-0.11	102	0.85	105	-0.45	102	100	98	93
2021	3	-120	112	253	127	102	253	14.2	101	253	20	101	253	36	103	27	0.70	108	0.45	101	-0.28	104	111	99	96
2022				221	146	106	221	13.9	100	221	22	104	221	38	105	48	0.94	111	1.23	108	0.05	108	109	103	98
2023				241	133	104	241	13.2	99	241	19	100	241	34	102	94	-0.31	100	0.07	98	-0.43	103	99	100	95
2024				154	148	106	166	13.8	100	132	20	102	132	37	104								103	98	
2025																									
2026																									

Sires

Bull			Selection Values							Calf		Dam		Growth				Fertility				Frame		Carcass			Measured Progeny		
ID	Index EBV Acc	Sire ID Dam ID	Calv. Ease Value	Calf Grwth Value	Milk Value	Maint. Value	Fertility Value	Cow Value	Growth Value	Prod Value	Birth Dir	Wean Dir	Birth Mat.	Wean Mat.	Post wn wt	Mature weight	ADG	FCR	Scrotal	Heifer Fertility	Cow Fertility	Long-evi ty	Height	Length	EMA	Fat	Marbling	Birth Grwth Test	Wean Dgt/Calvs.
	Name																												
AJS 140058		AJS 090031 AJS 120004	100	86	85	102	98	76	89	76	98	86	120	85	81	98	97		92	83	102	102	96	95	112	93	108	106	90
DEAN 3DE			94	92	77	41	54	66	38	60	1.28	8.6	-0.39	1.4	13.6	23	96		10.1	12.1	-6.3	26.1	16	26	1.10	-0.63	0.02	21	14 33
JA 180004		NW 130055 JA 130036	112	106	94	94	90	104			109	106	121	94	106	106	111		116	102	89	101	109	110				109	94
TOPNOTCH DRAAD			93	92	62	44	44	60			0.33	18.6	-0.44	4.4	35.5	32	172		21.5	-3.5	-3.1	25.7	26	45				4	6
JRE 070087		JRE 010106 JRE 010022	74	129	66	78	100	87	91	86	73	129	134	66	123	122	93	92	113	126	93	93	101	109	103	108	113	138	87
MASSIVE 36TH			96	95	90	68	75	81	52	75	3.54	29.7	-0.99	-4.3	49.6	49	74	-70	20.2	-22.3	-4.1	20.1	19	43	0.08	1.27	0.48	40	28 87
JRE 160162		JRE 130148 JRE 100020	98	99	112	137	61	108	102	105	99	99	87	112	100	63	104		77	97	58	99	114	112	109	137	102	58	49
BONAPARTE 3 DE			93	91	71	42	48	62	28	55	1.19	14.8	0.98	10.0	29.5	-13	133		2.6	0.8	4.2	24.4	29	47	0.80	4.86	-0.47	7	17
JRE 190098		JRE 160004 JRE 130088	90	77	109	140	72	83	78	79	92	77	84	109	73	60	82		80	94	71	90	88	89	79	97	77	55	47
GRANITE 6TH			88	87	55	29	41	54	34	50	1.82	3.9	1.11	9.0	6.2	-15	17		4.1	3.4	1.1	17.7	10	18	-2.87	-0.05	-2.63		
JRE 210093		JRE 190069 JRE 150075	103	114	95	97	83	107	110	106	102	114	110	95	115	103	116		103	81	87	120	128	122	110	130	92	30	23
DUKE			83	81	49	26	28	46	33	43	0.93	22.2	0.00	4.6	43.0	29	200		15.0	13.8	-2.6	38.8	40	60	0.90	3.95	-1.33		
LP 130005		TL 100062 LP 070020	106	102	73	106	110	91	101	91	104	102	116	73	99	94	108		79	104	109	88	96	108				74	59
JUPITER 1ST			92	91	81	31	57	65	39	60	0.75	16.5	-0.22	-2.2	29.0	19	153		3.7	-4.4	-8.0	16.3	16	42				14	14 38
NW 180092		JA 150035 NW 140048	114	97	118	116	114	122			112	97	108	118	97	84	111		116	97	116	98	108	112				10	8
MEATLOAFIE 19 DE			81	78	59	39	40	53			0.05	13.7	0.09	11.8	26.9	9	172		21.2	1.3	-9.7	23.1	25	47				1	1
WRSZ1200 07		MSS 040073 GA 060068	96	104	85	91	119	94			95	104	115	85	100	109	105		101	100	121	88	96	99				116	98
DIEGO			93	92	85	54	62	72			94	92	87	85	84	54	32		35	73	50	79	35	34				30	63

Growth Tests

Green: >120 High
White: 80-120 Average
Orange: <80 Low

Animal					Weight		Frame				Growth				Carcass			
Test Code	Sex	Test no	Sire ID	Cow	Wean	End-	Length	Height	Length/	Scrotum	Intake	ADG	FCR	Growth	EMA	Fat	Marbling	Carcass
Test station		ID	Dam ID	Value	dir	weight			Height					Value				Value
202202 D11 M				0680930SSX														
TRUST		FC 210178	LP 130005	102	107	115	116	114	110	104		117		115				
		92616341	TL 110014	45	73	67	52	30	1.24	15.7		205		34				
							66	70	68	68		59						

Breeding Values and Accuracies: Bulls

Green: >120 High
White: 80-120 Average
Orange: <80 Low

Inbreeding in red is high

Value <80 Value >120

Breeding values with an accuracy < 5% are not printed

Animal				Selection Values								Birth		Wean				Growth			Fertility				Frame		Carcass		
Index EBV Acc	% Inbreeding	Sire ID Dam ID	Calv. Ease V	Calf Growth V	Milk V	Maint. V	Fertility V	Cow Value	Growth Value	Prod. Value	Carcass Value	Birth wt dir	Birth mat	Mature wt	Wean wt	Wean mat	Cow-Calf Ratio (Wean)	Postwean wt	ADG	FCR	Scrotal Circ.	Heifer Fertility	Cow Fertility	Longevity	Height	Length	EMA	Fat	Marbling
ID Number Name																													
HG 150055 84988682 HG150055	1	JRE 070087 HG 090035	80 74	114 56	80 54	89 37	100 46	87 49	91 34	86 46	100 39	79 2.99 75	119 -0.37 58	111 37	114 22.3 56	80 0.0 54	91 55 49	109 37.5 53	93 76 50	89 -61 15	105 15.9 52	110 -9.8 53	97 -5.0 39	92 19.4 56	96 16 53	101 34 52	96 -0.76 40	105 0.95 38	107 -0.02 37
HG 150070 84988724 HG150070	1	JRE 070087 HG 110119	85 74	111 59	86 52	90 34	95 44	90 48	89 25	88 43	98 36	84 2.53 75	117 -0.26 56	110 36	111 20.8 59	86 1.8 52	94 61 48	106 35.2 52	92 71 47		105 16.3 50	113 -12.3 52	90 -3.5 35	89 17.3 54	99 19 50	103 36 49	99 -0.47 37	101 0.44 35	110 0.20 35
HG 150083 84988716 HG150083	1	JRE 070087 HG 090022	74 74	128 56	71 53	90 35	108 44	95 47	99 30	94 44	106 38	68 3.95 75	123 -0.53 57	110 36	128 29.3 56	71 -2.9 53	95 64 48	121 47.8 52	100 113 49	99 -87 8	105 16.2 51	112 -11.5 53	106 -7.1 36	92 19.4 56	111 27 51	110 44 51	106 0.34 39	106 1.05 37	111 0.33 36
AJS 190029 88855929 STUDMASTER 4 DE	1	WRSZ120007 AJS 120004	110 75	83 73	96 60	99 32	106 39	86 50				108 0.34 76	105 0.25 60	101 27 32	83 7.1 73	96 5.1 60	84 39 55	84 16.1 65	95 86 26		86 6.9 29	99 -0.3 48	106 -7.3 30	98 23.5 54	89 10 29	89 18 28			
AJS 190045 89112411 STOCKMAN 3 DE	7	JRE 160162 JRE 110003	99 82	105 85	111 54	123 27	87 32	115 49			110 16	101 1.04 84	87 0.98 56	77 2 27	105 17.9 85	111 9.6 54	123 128 55	110 38.2 72	105 141 33		95 11.2 38	99 -0.4 44	86 -2.3 21	105 28.1 56	112 28 39	111 46 37	111 1.01 19	128 3.68 12	99 -0.74 10
CN 190010 88820345 DANIE	2	AJS 140058 CN 160085	98 74	97 72	98 51	98 18	98 34	93 44	102 23	93 40	104 16	98 1.25 76	102 0.37 50	102 28 18	97 13.8 72	98 5.5 51	95 64 47	97 27.1 54	107 148 40		107 17.3 45	94 3.8 44	100 -5.8 23	105 28.1 50	109 26 46	106 40 44	112 1.14 18	100 0.28 14	106 -0.15 13
FC 210178 92616341 FC210178	3	LP 130005 TL 110014	98 74	107 73	91 55	106 16	103 36	102 45	115 34	104 43		98 1.27 76	99 0.47 56	94 20 16	107 19.0 73	91 3.4 55	101 77 48	108 37.1 56	117 205 59		104 15.7 68	96 1.5 46	104 -6.7 26	99 24.0 52	114 30 70	116 52 66			
JA 220008 93581130 AL MEAT LOAFIE 2DE	6	NW 180092 JA 190004	130 71	78 52	111 42	107 22	110 23	103 34				130 -1.63 73	116 -0.23 44	93 19 22	78 4.4 52	111 9.5 42	94 61 39	80 12.6 44				111 -10.5 35	108 -7.7 11	101 25.4 38	93 14 5				
JRE 240031 6020188154 MAJOR 30th	4	JRE 210093 JRE 170146	105 72	104 56	91 45	101 23	100 26	101 37	106 21	100 34	111 23	104 0.78 74	108 0.12 46	99 25 23	104 17.6 56	91 3.5 45	97 68 41	105 34.6 47	110 169 37		106 16.5 43	94 3.1 35	101 -6.1 18	114 34.7 42	111 27 44	113 48 42	107 0.47 25	119 2.59 21	96 -0.99 20

Breeding Values and Accuracies: Cows

Green: >120 High
White: 80-120 Average
Orange: <80 Low

Inbreeding in red is high

Value <80 Value >120

Breeding values with an accuracy < 5% are not printed

Animal				Selection Values								Birth		Wean				Growth			Fertility				Frame		Carcass				
Index EBV Acc	ID Number Name	% Inbreeding	Sire ID Dam ID	Calv. Ease V	Calf Growth V	Milk V	Maint. V	Fertility V	Cow Value	Growth Value	Prod. Value	Carcass Value	Birth wt dir	Birth mat	Mature wt	Wean wt	Wean mat	Cow-Calf Ratio (Wean)	Postwean wt	ADG	FCR	Scrotal Circ.	Heifer Fertility	Cow Fertility	Longevity	Height	Length	EMA	Fat	Marbling	
GMO 220012	1	JRE 190098 93796142 ROSY	GMO 190017	98	82	106	126	84	89			86	99	90	74	82	106	102		82	88		82	103	82	98	90	89	87	98	92
				71	56	38	14	28	35	23	1.21	0.84	-1	6.6	8.1	79	14.2	52	4.9	-3.9	-1.5	23.3	11	18	-1.91	0.01	-1.32				
											73	42	14	56	38	36	43	30	35	40	16	39	36	34	25	21	20				
JA 220032	2	JA 180004 93865376 DRAAD EXSTACY 3DE	JA 140010	112	101	101	109	90	108				110	111	91	101	101	106		104	108		111	95	90	104	108	108			
				62	61	51	34	31	43	0.18	-0.01	16	16.1	6.7	89	33.4	157	18.8	2.3	-3.4	28.0	25	42								
											63	53	34	61	51	49	54	6	10	42	20	46	10	9							

Selection List on Cow Value

Bulls 2 years and older

ID Sorted on ID	Name	Sire ID	Dam ID	% Inbreeding	Calving Ease Value Acc	Calf Growth Value Acc	Milk Value Acc	Maint. Value Acc	Fertility Value Acc	Cow Value Acc	Growth Value Acc	Prod Value Acc	
					★★★★★								
1	AJS 190045	STOCKMAN 3 DE	JRE 160162	JRE 110003	7.1	99 82	105 85	111 54	123 27	87 32	115 49		
					★★★★								
1	FC 210178	FC210178	LP 130005	TL 110014	3.2	98 74	107 73	91 55	106 16	103 36	102 45	115 34	104 43
2	JA 220008	AL MEAT LOAFIE 2DE	NW 180092	JA 190004	6.1	130 71	78 52	111 42	107 22	110 23	103 34		
3	JRE 240031	MAJOR 30th	JRE 210093	JRE 170146	4.4	105 72	104 56	91 45	101 23	100 26	101 37	106 21	100 34
					★★★★								
1	CN 190010	DANIE	AJS 140058	CN 160085	1.8	98 74	97 72	98 51	98 18	98 34	93 44	102 23	93 40
2	HG 150070	HG150070	JRE 070087	HG 110119	1.4	85 74	111 59	86 52	90 34	95 44	90 48	89 25	88 43
3	HG 150083	HG150083	JRE 070087	HG 090022	1.2	74 74	128 56	71 53	90 35	108 44	95 47	99 30	94 44
					★★								
1	AJS 190029	STUDMASTER 4 DE	WRSZ120007	AJS 120004	1.3	110 75	83 73	96 60	99 32	106 39	86 50		
2	HG 150055	HG150055	JRE 070087	HG 090035	1.0	80 74	114 56	80 54	89 37	100 46	87 49	91 34	86 46

Selection List on Cow Value

Cows 2 years and older

ID Sorted on ID		Name	Sire ID	Dam ID	% Inbreeding	Calving Ease Value Acc	Calf Growth Value Acc	Milk Value Acc	Maint. Value Acc	Fertility Value Acc	Cow Value Acc	Growth Value Acc	Prod Value Acc	
						★★★★								
1	JA 220032	DRAAD EXSTACY 3DE	JA 180004	JA 140010	2.0	11262	10161	10151	10934	9031	10843			
						★★★★								
1	GMO 220012	ROSY	JRE 190098	GMO 190017	1.4	9871	8256	10638	12614	8428	8935			

	EBVi	Description / Measurement	Goal	Low Value	High Value
Selection Values	Calving Ease Value	Difficult calving due to high birth weight	Average birth weight	High	Low
	Calf Growth Value	Calf's genetic ability for prewean growth	Heavy weaner	Light	Heavy
	Milk Value	Cow's genetic mothering and milking ability	Enough milk for calf	Less	More
	Maintenance Value	Maintenance requirement of cow (weight and milk)	Low cow maintenance	High	Low
	Fertility Value	Fertility and retention of cows and heifers	Fertile cows	Low	High
	Cow Value	Combination of calving ease, calf growth, milk, maintenance and fertility values (Rand-value per Ha)	Profitable cows	Loss	Profit
	Weaner Calf Value	Heavier weaners and more milk, with lower birth and cow weights	Heavy weaner	Light	Heavy
	Growth Value	Efficient growth on veld and in feedlot (Rand-value per animal)	Profitable growth	Loss	Profit
	Production Value	Combination of Cow- and Growth Values (Rand-value)	Profitable animals	Loss	Profit
	Carcass Value	Meat on carcass (Weight and RTU EBVs)	Meat on carcass	Less	More
Birth	Cow weight - birth	Cow weight at birth of calves	Mature cow weight	Light	Heavy
	Birth weight direct	Birth weight (Calf's genetic ability)	Average birth weight	Heavy	Light
	Cow-Calf birth	EBV Birth dir / EBV Mature cow weight	Average	Low	High
Wean	Cow Weight wean	Cow weight at weaning of calves	Mature cow weight	Light	Heavy
	Weaning weight direct	Weaning weight (Calf's genetic ability)	Heavy weaners	Light	Heavy
	Weaning weight mat	Weaning weight (Dam's genetic ability)	Good mothers	Poor	Good
	Cow-Calf Wean	EBV Wean dir / EBV Mature cow weight	High cow-calf ratio	Low	High
Growth & Adaptation	Post-Wean weight	12- and 18mnth weights	Post-wean growth	Low	High
	Ave. Daily Gain	Average daily gain in growth test (Phase C and D)	Good growth	Poor	Good
	Veld Growth	ADG on veld (Phase B)	Good adaptation	Poor	Good
	Feed Conversion Ratio	100g feed intake /g weight gain	Feed Efficiency	Poor	Good
	Final Test Weight	Final weight in growth test (Phase C and D)	Heavy Carcasses	Light	Heavy
	Skin Thickness	Measured in growth tests	Thicker skin	Thin	Thick
Fertility	Scrotal Circumference	Scrotal circumference in growth test	Fertile bulls	Less	More
	Heifer Fertility	Age at first calving	Fertile heifers	Less	More
	Cow Fertility	First 3 inter-calving periods (ICPs)	Fertile cows	Less	More
	Longevity	Retention of progeny	Acceptable progeny	Poor	Good
Frame	Height	Shoulder / Hip height in growth test	Average height	Short	Tall
	Length	Length in growth test	Longer (more meat)	Short	Long
	Length:Height	EBV Length / EBV Height	Longer, not higher	Less desirable	More desirable
Carcass	Eye Muscle Area	RTU Eye muscle area	Muscle in carcass	Small	Big
	Fat	RTU P8 Backfat Thickness	Carcass quality & adaptability	Thin	Thick
	Marbling	RTU % Marbling	Juicy meat	Low	High
	Dressing%	Carcass weight / Live weight	High dressing %	Low	High

Notes on the interpretation of EBVs, EBVi's, sub-values and selection values

EBVi (EBVindex) is the breeding value index and is easier to interpret than the breeding value, especially for commercial farmers buying from stud farmers. The base of a breeding value index is 100, which is the average of all the live animals in the breed, and all values are expressed relative to this value. Values above 100 are always in a more desirable direction: an index of 105 for AFC indicates a genetic potential to calve earlier. Note that a very high index is not always desirable. For certain traits, such as birth weight, average values can be better.

EBV: (Estimated Breeding Value) indicates the genetic potential of the animal for a specific trait. It is presented in the unit of measurement and relative to the average of animals born in the base year (1990 for most breeds and traits). Higher values for certain traits are better while lower values for other traits are better, for example, an EBV of -2 for AFC (age at first calving) indicates that the animal has the genetic potential to calve 2 days earlier than the average heifer in 1990 (the base year). Earlier calving is better and therefore low breeding values (high breeding value indices) are better. For weaning weight, higher values are better.

Sub-values combine similar breeding values in a scientific manner to simplify the selection of animals. For example, AFC (age at first calving) and ICP (inter-calving period) are combined to form the sub-value Fertility by taking the heritability and economic importance in consideration. The sub-value is expressed in an index format, thus an animal with a sub-value of 110 for Fertility will genetically be above average compared to the live animals in the breed.

Selection Values (Cow Value and Growth Value) combine the sub-values into a single value. This gives a quick and easy indication of the combined genetic value of an animal compared to the breed. It is advised to still look at the sub-values to see where the strengths and weaknesses lie.

How to use breeding values to select animals

Selecting animals on breeding values is easy if you know how. There is a common saying that “good nutrition can mask poor breeding”. This is very true. If an animal that is genetically inferior is fed well, it can appear as a great animal. This great performance will not be passed over to future generations. An animal that is genetically superior can appear to be inferior if its environment did not allow it to reach its true potential. It is best to select animals that are most adapted to the environment and can reach their full potential. To continuously adapt the environment to the animal can be expensive.

The reason why the use of breeding values is such a valuable tool is because it “removes” the environmental effect that contributes to the performance.

Scientific methods are used to determine how much of the performance is due to genetics and to identify genetically superior animals. This involves the measurement of animals under controlled environments, complete record keeping and pedigree information. *If performance recording and pedigree information are not done correctly, breeding values of these animals will not be useful.* Keep in mind that breeding is a long-term option: the effect of a bull selected/bought today will only show much later. If it is a good decision, his daughters will become part of the breeding herd and contribute to overall profitability in future.

Even if a bull is not perfect in all aspects, knowing the shortcomings will allow strategic selection with suitable cows. Traits are genetically correlated, meaning that a change in one trait can lead to a change in another. This change can be favourable or unfavourable. An increase in weaning weight can lead to an increase in birth weight, which can lead to calving difficulty. It is therefore advisable to not only select on a single trait. Take other traits in consideration to avoid negative effects.

How to improve the herd genetically

The first and most important aspect is to know what type of animal will improve the herd genetically. This can be determined through the following factors:

What happens to the calves? For example: used as replacement heifers, sold as stud animals or sold to commercial breeders who sell weaner calves.

How much feed is available? The availability of feed (or the hardness of the environment) determines the optimal frame size. If feed is abundant and the environment is less harsh, larger animals would be ideal. If not, medium framed animals would be ideal.

What is the genetics of the cow herd? Are they the wrong frame type, grow too slowly, do not have enough milk, etc.? Always aim to breed a calf that is superior to its dam.

Conclusion

Different types of bulls are suitable for different types of cows, environments and breeding objectives. Inbreeding should be avoided or limited as much as possible. Mating programs are available to aid in the pairing of bulls and cows.

The data used for this evaluation is pedigree information and performance data found on LOGIX as provided by breeders. All attempts are made to present accurate information. SA Stud Book takes no responsibility for the use and interpretation of information presented in this report.

