



SA VLEISMERINO GENETIC REPORT

21 September 2026



 **SA** STAMBOEK
STUD BOOK
'n Storie met twee kante

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FDM : MN



CERTIFICATE
OF QUALITY

Valid up to
October 2029

General Information

This **Genetic Report** of your flock enables you to determine the genetic merit and potential of the animals in your herd relative to that of the breed. An animal's performance is determined by two factors, namely the environment and genetics. Good nutrition and management can improve performance, but an animal cannot perform better than its genetic potential. Superior performance due to the environment cannot be carried over to the next generation. It is therefore extremely important not to neglect genetic progress of your flock. Due to the interaction between environment and genetics, it is difficult to identify genetically superior animals on performance data. Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) are therefore predicted for every animal to determine its genetic potential, as well its worth as a parent for the next generation. Through the use of EBVs, animals can be compared fairly **within the breed**, therefore across flocks, years and production systems. Results presented in this report allow the breeder to identify the underlying genetics of the animals.

Genetic parameters

Genetic parameters (heritability and genetic correlations) are estimated on a breed-basis and are required for the prediction of breeding values. The **heritability** refers to the portion of the variation of a trait in a population that is due to transferrable genetics (the rest of the variation can be attributed to the environment and non-transferrable genetics). Some traits are genetically correlated, which means that a change in one trait will lead to changes in other traits. The strength of this association amongst traits is referred to as **genetic correlations** and can be desirable or undesirable.

Breeding Values

The prediction of EBVs makes use of performance recordings of the animal as well as those of its relatives, pedigree information and genetic parameters. The deviation of the animal's measurement relative to the average of its contemporary group, forms the basis for identifying the animal's genetic potential for the trait. A **contemporary group** is a group of animals that have been exposed to the same environmental and biological effects, including flock, year, sex and age effects. After adjusting for differences in these effects, animals can fairly be compared and the difference in performance that still persist are then assumed to be due to differences in the genetic merit of the animals.

The EBV predicted for an animal at birth and until it has been measured, is the average EBV of its parents, since the animal received half of its genes from each parent. This mid-parent value makes the assumption that the same half of the parents' genes are carried over to all their offspring. In reality, each offspring

receives a random sample of each parent's genes, therefore mid-parent EBVs are still of low accuracy, but it does indicate the genetic level that can be expected due to its parental history. An animal's true genetic merit can be predicted more accurately as more information becomes available, eg. when the animal has been measured or when the number of relatives with measurements increases. Estimated breeding values therefore change over time as more information becomes available. EBVs of animals are published with an **accuracy** (%), which indicates how much information was available for the estimation of breeding values and therefore the confidence with which a breeder can use it. Factors that influence the accuracy of an EBV are the heritability of the trait, the number of measured relatives, the size of the contemporary group, the precision with which the measurements were taken and the completeness of pedigree information. An EBV with an accuracy of 85% or more is less likely to change significantly with subsequent genetic analyses.

Interpretation of breeding values

EBVs are expressed around a **base year** (5 years ago), which means that the average breeding value of the base year is set as zero and all breeding values are expressed relative to this average. An animal with an EBV of +1kg for weaning weight is therefore genetically superior by 1kg compared to an average animal born in the base year. EBVs therefore express genetic merit of animals relative to each other. The true performance of an animal cannot be calculated from the EBV, but it enables the breeder to know which animals will make a better contribution to the next generation. For easier interpretation EBVs are also expressed as breeding value indices. For these indices the average value of the **active population** is set as 100 with a standard deviation of 12. An index of 76 therefore indicates that the animal is 2 standard deviations below the average and an index of 112 indicates that the animal is 1 standard deviation above the average of the active population for the specific trait. Please note that negative EBVs are favourable for Inter-Lambing Period and Age at First Lambing, therefore shorter inter-lambing periods and younger ages at first lambing indicates better fertility. However, breeding value indices are expressed in the same way for all traits, therefore higher indices indicates desirability for the traits and lower indices are undesirable. This makes it easy to identify superior animals for all traits.

The data used in this evaluation has been obtained from LOGIX, as supplied by breeders. Everything possible had been done to present the information correctly. SA Stud Book does not take any responsibility for the use and interpretation of the information from this publication.

Selection Indices

It is easy to select on a single trait, but that is not the best approach to follow. Selecting on only one trait can lead to the deterioration of performance in other traits due to genetic correlations. There are different traits that are important, some being more important than others. A selection index combines multiple traits, each with an economic weight to take the different levels of importance into account. EBVs for different traits cannot simply be added together, since the unit of measurement and range of the values differ and in some cases negative values are favoured. These factors are accounted for in the compilation of a selection index. An overall selection index includes EBVs of all the traits of economic importance, while other selection indices are more focused on specific breeding objectives. Selection indices are expressed around 100, with 100 being the average of the active population, with a standard deviation of 12. A selection index of 124 is therefore 2 standard deviations above the average and an index of 88 is one standard deviation below the average of the active animals of the population.

Three Indices are constructed for the SA Mutton Merino breed, namely the SA Mutton Merino Index (SMI), a Growth Index and a Ewe Index. These indices, their purpose and the contribution of the different traits to the indices are summarised as follows :

Direct Growth Index (GI)

This index indicates the direct growth potential of an animal up to post-weaning age and is of special interest to farmers who finish off their animals instead of selling them at weaning. It can also be an important index to consider in selection of terminal sires. In the case of a terminal sire, producing fertile replacement ewes are not of importance in the breeding objective. The Direct Growth is constructed as follows :

$$GI = (0.89 * Wean Direct) + (0.11 Post-Wean Direct)$$

Ewe Index (EI)

This index includes Weaning Maternal, Number of Lambs Weaned, Age at First Lambing and Inter-lambing Period. This is especially an important index to consider in the development of a dam line. The Ewe Index is constructed as follows :

$$EI = (0.25 * AFL) + (0.15 * ILP) + (0.20 * Wean Mat) + (0.40 * NLW)$$

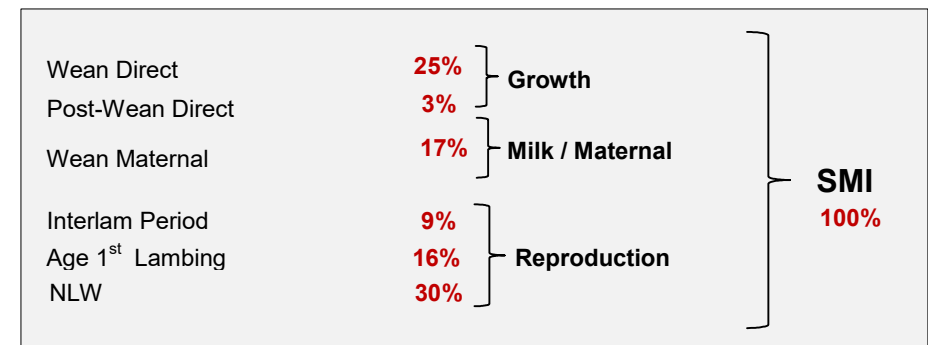
SA Mutton Merino Index (SMI)

This index combines all the traits to select for a balanced, profitable animal that is fertile and delivers a desirable level of production. Selection based on the SMI will lead to breeding of balanced animals that will have the genetic potential to wean at a heavier weight (both due to its own potential and having dams that produce sufficient milk), lambs at an early age, lambs regularly and give multiple lambs. This value is especially important for sustainability, which requires the selection of good, productive replacement animals for the flock.

The SMI is constructed as follows :

$$SMI = (0.25 * Wean Dir) + (0.17 * Wean Mat) + (0.03 * Post-Wean Dir) + (0.30 * NLW) + (0.16 * AFL) + (0.09 * ILP)$$

Schematically the LMI can be explained as follows :



It is always important to consider the traits that contribute to the index individually when selection of animals is based on indices. It sometimes happen that an animal receives a good index due to its exceptional genetic merit of a specific trait, while some of the other traits of the animal in the index might be at undesirable levels for the specific flock's breeding objective, but masked in the index due to the exceptionality of that trait. A sound procedure is to rank animals based on the relevant selection index and then eliminate animals from the list that do not conform towards the flock's breeding objectives when considering the individual traits. Always make use of all the available information.

Genetic Averages

Genetic Averages of Animals

Averages of all active animals in the flock and breed.

Trait	Flock			Breed		
	All	Rams	Ewes	All	Rams	Ewes
Breeding Values for Production Traits						
Wean Direct	0.02		0.02	0.21	0.45	0.11
Wean Maternal	-0.32		-0.32	-0.12	-0.04	-0.14
Post-Wean Weight	0.73		0.73	0.22	0.67	0.04
Fleece	0.10		0.10	0.03	0.06	0.02
Conformation	0.14		0.14	0.06	0.10	0.05
Breeding Values for Fertility						
Age at First Lambing	2.11		2.11	0.13	0.23	0.08
Inter-lambing Period	-6.20		-6.20	-0.74	-0.52	-0.83
Nr of Lambs Weaned	1.11		1.11	0.25	0.55	0.13
TWW	-0.24		-0.24	0.06	0.22	0.00
Selection Indices						
SA Mutton Merino Index	100		100	99	101	98
Growth Index (GI)	97		97	99	101	98
Ewe Index (OI)	103		103	99	101	99
Inbreeding						
Inbreeding (%)	6.70		6.70	5.29	5.37	5.25
Number of Animals						
Number of Animals	8	0	8	37967	10735	27226

Averages Breeding Value Indices

Average EBVi of all active animals in the flock, where breed average of active measured animals=100.

Trait	Flock		
	All	Rams	Ewes
Breeding Value Indices for Production Traits			
Wean Direct	97		97
Wean Maternal	96		96
Post-Wean Weight	101		101
Fleece	103		103
Conformation	103		103
Breeding Value Indices for Fertility			
Age at First Lambing	97		97
Inter-lambing Period	113		113
Nr of Lambs Weaned	103		103
TWW	96		96
Selection Indices			
SA Mutton Merino Index	100		100
Growth Index (GI)	97		97
Ewe Index (OI)	103		103
Inbreeding			
Inbreeding (%)	6.70		6.70
Number of Animals			
Number of animals	8	0	8

Inbreeding

- Inbreeding reduces fertility and lamb survival.
- The effect of inbreeding can already realise in some instances as levels as low as 6.25%
- It is strongly recommended that pedigree information should be as correct and complete as possible and that mating programs should be used to select unrelated rams for the flock.
- Incomplete and faulty pedigree information should be rectified as SA Stud Book.
- Inbreeding is directly dependant on pedigree information. The Algorithm used to calculate inbreeding coefficients allocates an average inbreeding coefficient to unknown parents, based on the year in which they were born. Inbreeding coefficients are therefore also calculated for animals with unknown parents, which gives a more accurate reflection of the inbreeding in your flock and breed.

Inbreeding Levels for Specific Matings

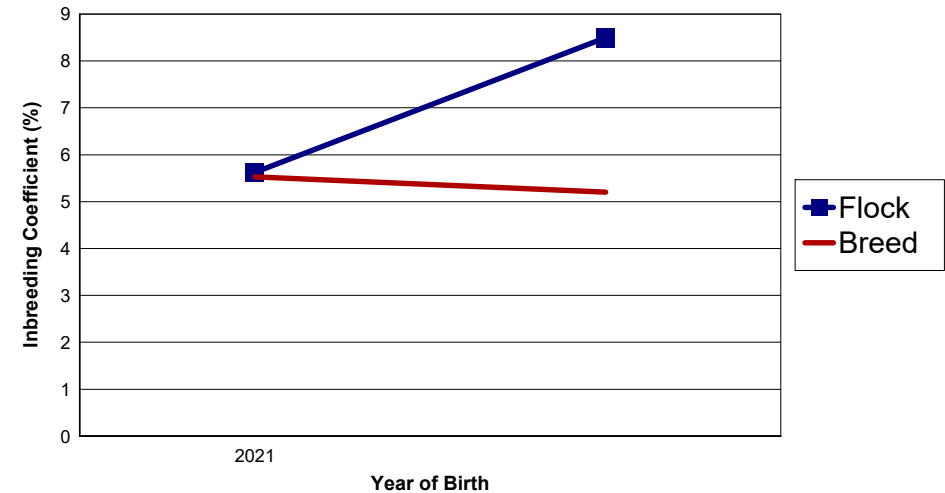
Progeny with Parents :	25%
Full Brother x Full Sister :	25%
Half Brother x Half Sister :	12.5%
One Common Grandparent :	6.25%
One Common Great-Grandparent :	3.125%

Level and Rate of Inbreeding

Year of Birth	Level* (%)	Rate (% / year)
2021 - 2024	8.50	0.96
Recommended:	< 6.25	< 0.1 - 0.2

*Of the last year of birth

Inbreeding



Pedigree Information

	Number	%
Known sires	8	100
Known dams	8	100

Note : If pedigree information is incomplete, inbreeding is under-estimated.

Genetic Windows

Genetic Linkage of Flock

(Based on the youngest measured generation)

Level	Nr of Link Rams

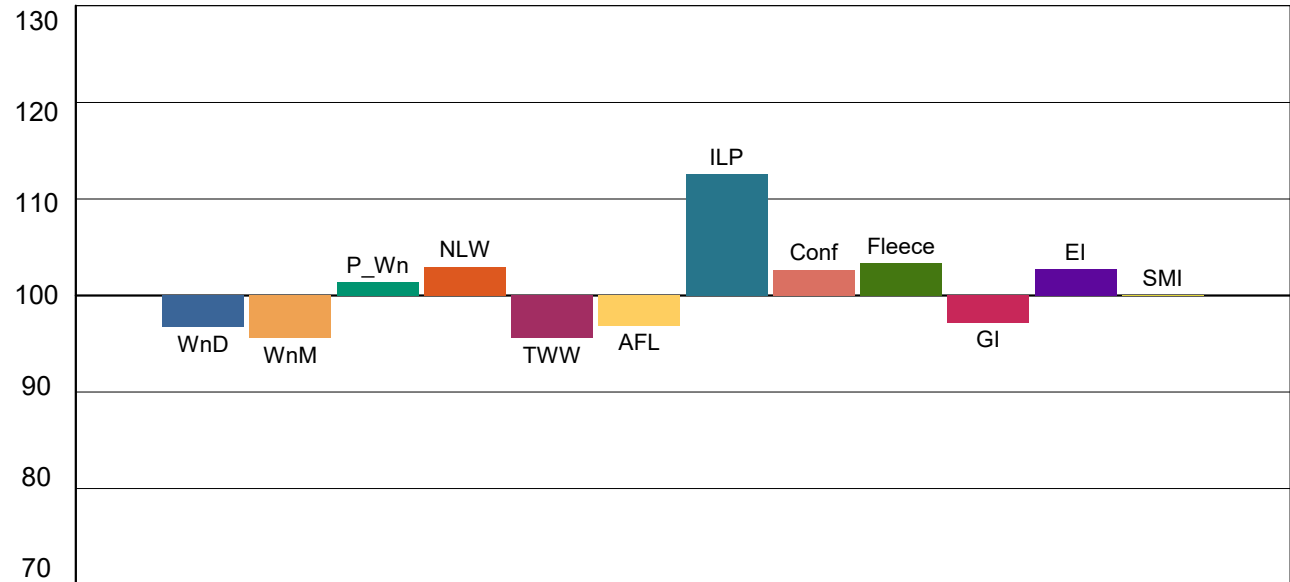
A link ram should have at least 20 measured progeny in your flock and at least another 20 measured progeny in at least one more flock.

Try to use at least 5 link rams in a 5 year period to obtain strong genetic linkage within the breed.

WnD:	Wean Direct
WnM:	Wean Maternal
P_Wn:	Post-Wean Weight
NLW:	Number of Lambs Weaned
TWW:	Total Weight of Lambs Weaned
AFL:	Age at First Lambing
ILP:	Inter-lambing Period
Conf:	Conformation Score
Fleece:	Fleece Score
GI:	Growth Index
OI:	Ewe Index
SMI:	SA Mutton Merino Index

All Animals in the Flock

Number : 8

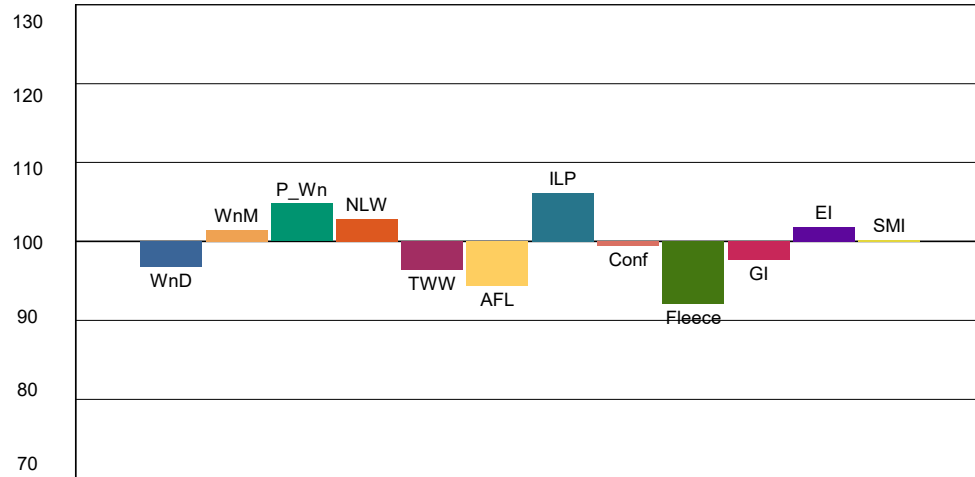


The Genetic Windows give a quick overview of the genetic status of the flock in comparison to the breed. The values indicated here, are the average breeding value and selection indices of all active animals in the flock, the sires and dams of active animals of the flock, as well as all active rams and ewes less than two years old of the flock. An index of 100 is equal to the average of the active measured breed. Due to the higher selection intensity placed on rams, (selection is more strict as only the best are kept for breeding), it can be expected that the averages of the sires of a flock is better than the averages of the ewes. Always strive to select rams that will improve your flock. The breeding value indices for AFL and ILP are expressed in such a way that indices above 100 are desirable, therefore those with lower breeding values for these traits.

Genetic Windows

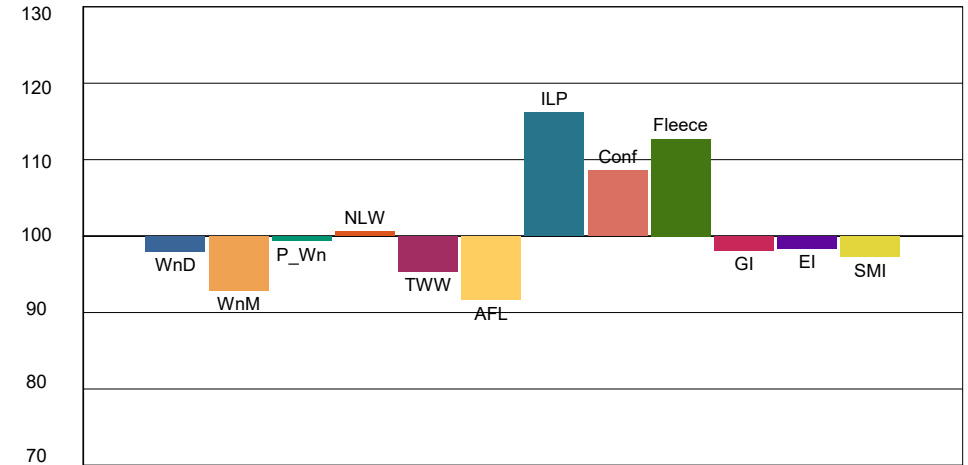
Dams used in Flock

Number : 8



Sires used in Flock

Number : 3



Number :

130
120
110
100
90
80
70

Number :

130
120
110
100
90
80
70

Genetic Trends

Genetic trends are based on measured animals bred by the relevant breeder.

For AFL and ILP flock genetic trends below breed averages are desirable.

Genetic Trends

Genetic trends are based on measure animals bred by the relevant breeder.

Genetic Trends

Genetic Trends of Breed

Birth year	Wean Weight			Post-Wean		NLW		TWW		AFL		ILP		Conf		Fleece		SMI	GI	EI
	Number	Dir	Mat	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	INDICES		
2013	19714	-0.92	-0.31	3559	-1.28	4256	-1.48	4177	-0.83	4438	-2.10	3245	-0.38	11054	-0.17	11054	-0.12	88.3	87.3	94.1
2014	19019	-0.76	-0.27	2253	-1.38	3664	-1.26	3594	-0.66	3910	-2.08	2840	-0.51	10272	-0.14	10276	-0.10	90.0	88.9	95.1
2015	18701	-0.67	-0.18	2160	-1.33	3626	-1.03	3567	-0.51	3878	-1.38	2854	0.10	9990	-0.13	9995	-0.09	90.9	89.9	95.5
2016	16838	-0.52	-0.17	1539	-0.74	3385	-0.78	3329	-0.44	3564	-1.58	2737	0.56	8928	-0.09	8932	-0.07	92.2	91.3	96.1
2017	15230	-0.36	-0.17	1555	-0.90	3292	-0.62	3215	-0.36	3443	-1.27	2675	0.18	8361	-0.07	8367	-0.05	93.6	93.0	96.8
2018	15203	-0.19	-0.09	1294	-0.81	3892	-0.32	3718	-0.24	3494	-1.34	2597	0.44	8472	-0.05	8493	-0.03	95.8	94.6	98.4
2019	15127	-0.08	-0.06	1401	0.10	3763	-0.18	3434	-0.16	3273	-0.25	2495	0.54	8425	-0.03	8427	-0.03	96.8	95.7	98.8
2020	14454	0.00	0.00	1470	0.00	3428	0.00	3294	0.00	3147	0.00	2357	0.00	7081	0.00	7102	0.00	97.8	96.6	99.5
2021	14806	0.09	-0.07	1219	0.26	3243	-0.01	3085	-0.02	3048	-0.67	2181	-0.37	6210	0.04	6211	0.02	98.7	97.4	100.2
2022	14489	0.18	-0.11	1028	0.59	2935	0.58	2846	0.12	2861	0.51	1606	0.19	6034	0.04	6036	0.01	99.1	98.3	100.1
2023	14527	0.32	-0.06	1139	0.65	2505	-0.08	2377	0.02	2546	-0.43	694	-0.52	5984	0.09	5995	0.04	99.7	99.6	99.9
2024	13643	0.37	-0.02	895	1.08	592	1.47	569	0.51	987	0.71	15	1.11	4860	0.10	4860	0.07	100.8	100.3	100.9

Genetic Trends of Flock

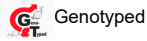
Birth year	Wean Weight			Post-Wean		NLW		TWW		AFB		ILP		Conf		Fleece		SMI	GI	EI
	Number	Dir	Mat	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	Number	EBV	INDICES		

Percentiles of All Active Animals

Breeding Values									
Percentile	Wean Direct	Wean Mat	Post-Wean	Conf	Fleece	NLW	TWW	AFL	ILP
Gemid/Avg	0.21	-0.11	0.22	0.06	0.03	0.25	0.06	0.12	-0.74
SA/SD	1.27	0.69	2.19	0.20	0.16	2.77	1.03	-7.36	-5.38
MIN	-4.27	-3.57	-9.06	-0.95	-0.77	-11.30	-4.98	50.16	48.94
1%	-2.82	-2.05	-5.17	-0.36	-0.29	-5.70	-2.20	20.22	15.31
5%	-1.85	-1.33	-3.51	-0.24	-0.20	-4.00	-1.52	13.09	8.69
10%	-1.45	-0.98	-2.58	-0.18	-0.16	-3.00	-1.25	9.27	5.96
20%	-0.90	-0.66	-1.53	-0.11	-0.11	-1.90	-0.80	4.99	3.05
30%	-0.45	-0.43	-0.79	-0.05	-0.07	-1.20	-0.48	2.77	1.30
40%	-0.09	-0.24	-0.29	0.00	-0.02	-0.50	-0.20	1.12	-0.13
50%	0.25	-0.07	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.03	-0.16	-1.27
60%	0.56	0.08	0.76	0.10	0.06	0.60	0.28	-1.65	-2.48
70%	0.89	0.26	1.32	0.16	0.10	1.40	0.56	-3.19	-3.57
80%	1.28	0.45	1.96	0.22	0.15	2.30	0.89	-5.03	-4.83
90%	1.79	0.71	2.89	0.31	0.23	3.70	1.36	-7.99	-6.74
95%	2.22	0.94	3.75	0.39	0.30	5.10	1.81	-10.98	-8.57
99%	3.13	1.41	5.45	0.58	0.44	8.50	2.67	-17.92	-11.45
MAX	7.34	2.89	13.70	1.61	0.94	17.90	5.40	-59.11	-22.97

Breeding Value and Selection Indices												
Percentile	Wean Dir	Wean Mat	Post-Wn	NLW	Conf	Fleece	TWW	AFL	ILP	GI	EI	SMI
Gemid/Avg	99	99	98	99	98	98	99	100	101	99	99	99
SA/SD	12	12	13	11	11	11	12	11	11	13	12	12
MIN	64	64	64	64	44	43	64	64	64	63	45	55
1%	69	65	67	75	76	77	73	68	66	68	74	72
5%	78	78	77	82	82	83	81	80	80	78	82	79
10%	82	84	82	86	86	85	84	86	86	82	86	83
20%	88	90	88	91	89	89	89	92	93	88	90	89
30%	92	94	93	93	93	92	93	96	96	92	94	93
40%	96	97	96	96	95	95	96	98	99	96	96	96
50%	99	100	99	99	98	98	99	100	102	99	99	99
60%	102	103	102	101	101	100	102	103	105	102	102	102
70%	105	106	105	104	104	103	105	105	107	105	105	105
80%	109	109	109	108	107	107	109	108	110	109	108	108
90%	114	114	114	114	112	112	114	113	114	114	114	114
95%	119	118	119	120	116	117	119	118	118	119	120	119
99%	127	126	129	134	127	127	129	128	124	128	131	129
MAX	136	136	136	136	161	161	136	136	136	137	153	154

Sires used in Flock



EBV - Estimated Breeding Value

Indices >= 124

Above breed average

Indices <= 76

Acc: Accuracy of the breeding value

Breeding values with an accuracy below 5% are not printed

Index: Breeding value expressed around 100, where 100 is set equal to the average EBV of all active measured animals of the breed.

*Inbreeding in red is high

Animal Information		Parents & Progeny						Selection Indices			Dam Info		EBV - Weights						EBV - Fertility				EBV - Scores			
Animal ID Regnr	% In-breeding	Sire ID Dam ID	1st generation		2nd generation		SMI	GI	EI	EPI	Times lambd	Weaning Weight		Post-Wean	NLW	TWW	AFL	ILP	Conf	Fleece						
			Progeny weaned	Nr flocks	Progeny weaned	Nr flocks						Dir EBV Acc	Mat EBV Index								EBV Acc	EBV Index				
		Active Breed Average:						100	100	100			0.21	-0.12	0.22		0.25	0.06	0.13	-0.74	0.06	0.03				
LT 18 0030 81562852	4,95	LT 15 0107 LT 12 0088	192	5	47	3	99	100	100	132	6	0.36 94	-0.95 100	0.59 85	57	101	1.60 67	-0.46 105	7.94 75	-13.75 88	51	129	0.20 91	0.47 106	88	129
LT 19 0076 83906875	2,41	XK 15 0554 LT 16 0108	399	5	62	5	93	84	101	138	7	-1.34 97	0.76 83	-0.76 114	90	93	0.60 67	0.41 101	7.65 78	-1.31 88	49	102	0.39 91	-0.13 116	87	88
LT 22 0133 95485116	11,21	LT 20 0067 LT 20 0005	55	2	1	1	99	110	94	135	6	1.42 83	-1.22 111	1.29 80	32	105	-0.60 39	-0.70 96	0.65 45	-8.54 99	30	118	0.15 78	0.37 103	72	122
		Sire Flock Average						97	98	98			0.15	-0.47	0.37		0.53	-0.25	5.41	-7.87	0.25	0.24				
		Number of sires used in the flock: 3																								

Ewes with Progeny



EBV - Estimated Breeding Value

*Inbreeding in red is high

Indices >= 124
Above breed average
Indices <= 76

Acc: Accuracy of the breeding value
Breeding values with an accuracy below 5% are not printed

Index: Breeding values expressed around 100, where 100 is set equal to the average EBV of all active measured animals.

Animal Information				Selection Indices			Lambings		EBV - Gewigte			EBV - Fertility				EBV - Scores											
	Animal ID Regno	Sire Dam	% In- bding	SMI	GI	EI	EPI	Times Lambded	Weaning Weight		Post-Wean	NLW		TWW		AFL		ILP		Conf		Fleece					
									Dir	Mat		EBV	Acc	Index	EBV	Acc	Index	EBV	Acc	Index	EBV	Acc	Index	EBV	Acc	Index	
										EBV																	Acc
	Active Breed Average			100	100	100			0.21	-0.12	0.22	0.25	0.06	0.13	-0.74	0.06	0.03										
1	LT 21 0026 91741041	LT 18 0030 LT 19 0038	4.78	95	97	96	96	2	-0.01 64	-0.32 97	0.86 37	102	-1.10 46	0.50 94	3.87 53	94	-9.13 35	119	0.19 62	105	0.20 58	110					
2	LT 21 0035 91740969	LT 18 0030 LT 19 0015	5.48	96	91	102	98	2	-0.69 64	-0.22 90	0.27 38	99	1.10 45	-0.09 103	5.31 51	92	-7.99 34	116	0.04 61	97	0.07 57	101					
3	LT 21 0045 91740688	LT 19 0076 LT 18 0015	3.73	110	100	112	112	3	0.25 67	0.31 99	1.84 51	108	4.10 48	-0.16 115	3.17 53	95	-0.52 35	100	0.28 62	110	-0.01 58	96					
4	LT 21 0054 91740803	LT 19 0076 LT 18 0113	4.14	101	87	111	99	2	-1.04 66	-0.07 86	-0.80 51	93	2.00 46	0.35 107	-5.79 49	102	-2.49 35	105	0.10 63	101	-0.09 58	91					
5	LT 21 0087 91741058	LT 18 0030 LT 19 0045	9.99	103	99	106	95	2	0.17 60	-0.43 98	1.12 37	104	2.70 45	-1.22 110	6.73 51	90	-10.22 34	121	0.21 60	107	0.10 57	103					
	Ewe Flock Average Total ewes in the flock: 5			100	97	103			0.02	-0.32	0.73	1.11	-0.24	2.11	-6.20	0.14	0.10										

Young Rams



Genotyped

EBV - Estimated Breeding Value

*Inbreeding in red is high

Indices >= 124
Above breed average
Indices <= 76

Acc: Accuracy of breeding value
Breeding values with an accuracy below 5% are not printed

Index: Breeding values expressed around 100, where 100 is set equal to the average EBV of active measured animals of the breed.

Animal Information			Selection Indices			Dam Info	EBV - Weights						EBV - Fertility								EBV - Scores			
Animal ID Regno	Sire Dam	% In- brding	SMI	GI	EI	EPI	Times lambded	Weaning Weight		Post-Wean		NLW	TWW	AFL	ILP	Conf	Fleece							
								Dir	Mat															
								EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV
Active Breed Average:			100	100	100																			
1																								
Ram Flock Average : Number of rams in the flock																								



Young Ewes



Genotyped

EBV - Estimated Breeding Value

*Inbreeding in red is high

Indices >= 124

Above breed average

Indices <= 76

Acc: Accuracy of breeding values

Breeding values with an accuracy below 5% are not printed

Index: Breeding values expressed around 100, where 100 is set equal to the average EBV of all active measured animals in the breed.

Animal Information				Selection Indices			Dam Info		EBV - Weights						EBV - Fertility								EBV - Scores			
	Animal ID Regno		Sire Dam	% In- breeding	SMI	GI	OI	EPI	Times Lambded	Wean Weight		Post-Wean		NLW		TWW		AFL		ILP		Conf		Fleece		
										Dir	Mat															
	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV	EBV		
	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index	Acc	Index		
	Active Breed Average:				100	100	100				0.21	-0.12	0.22				0.25	0.06	0.13	-0.74			0.06	0.03		
1	LT 24 0073 100241975	LT 22 0133 LT 21 0071	4.38	99	103	97	114	3			0.63 58 103	-0.36 40 95	1.23 31 104				-1.30 31 93	0.25 33 101	-0.67 35 101	-6.55 23 113			0.17 56 104	0.13 51 106		
2	LT 24 0078 100242031	LT 22 0133 LT 21 0108	12.78	103	106	101	110	4			0.96 56 106	-0.70 36 89	1.47 21 106				0.50 28 100	-0.32 30 95	-0.82 31 102	-7.34 21 115			0.09 52 100	0.25 47 113		
3	LT 24 0096 100241827	LT 22 0133 LT 21 0006	8.33	94	95	97	87	3			-0.12 57 95	-0.74 38 88	-0.15 30 96				0.90 30 102	-1.19 32 85	5.11 35 92	-5.39 23 111			0.04 55 97	0.16 50 107		
	Ewe Flock Average Total ewes in the flock: 3				100	97	103				0.02	-0.32	0.73				1.11	-0.24	2.11	-6.20			0.14	0.10		

