READING THE SIRE SUMMARY REPORT

ANIMAL NAME	Owner	------- Statistics ------					Calving-Ease		- Birth -		---------- Growth ---------						---------- Carcase ----------					- Indexes -	
		Num Prog	Prog	Prog	Perf	DIR	DTRS	GL	Bwt	200	400	600	Mwt	Milk	SS	Cwt	EMA	FAT	RBY%	IMF%		
PIKKA SIRE		195 1078	34	0	329	**+9.5**	**+9.6**	**-4.4**	**+2.9**	**+18**	**+26**	**+40**	**+38**	**+9**	**-0.1**	**+23**	**+1.3**	**-0.2**	**+0.3**	**+0.1**	-	-
UK999999 100000	99 UK999999 122222					87%	85%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	65%	87%	89%	92%	92%	87%		
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 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 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 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 values 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 Society name for the animal.
   Ident: is the Society Ident for the animal.

2. **Owner Code(s):** This column indicates the reference number of the owner of the animal. Refer to the Owner Index at end of the report for the owner's details.

3. **Sire:** is the Society ident of the animal's sire.

4. **Num Herd:** is the number of herds in which this animal has performance recorded progeny.

5. **Prog Anly:** is the number of progeny of this animal that had performance information analysed.

6. **Prog Scan:** is the number of progeny of this animal that had scan performance information analysed.

7. **Prog Carc:** is the number of progeny of this animal that had abattoir carcase performance information analysed.

8. **Perf 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.

   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 from two year old heifers. More positive EBVs indicate easier calving.

9. **DIR:** Direct CE (%) indicates how this animal influences the birth of its progeny from two year old heifers.

10. **DTRS:** Daughter's CE (%) indicates how easily the animal's daughters will calve as two year old heifers.

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. **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 is the best single estimate of an animal's genetic merit for growth to early ages.

14. **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.

15. **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.

16. **MWT:** Mature Cow Weight EBV (kg) is an estimate of the genetic difference in cow weight at 5 years of age. More moderate or larger EBVs are generally more favourable.

17. **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-day weight of their calves.

18. **SS:** Scrotal Size EBV (cm) is calculated from the circumference of the scrotum, taken between 300 and 700 days of age and adjusted to 400 days of age. This EBV is an indicator of male fertility in regards to semen quality and quantity. Higher (more positive) EBVs indicate higher fertility. Scrotal size is also positively associated with earlier age at puberty of bull and heifer progeny.

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 (cm^2) estimates genetic differences in eye muscle area at the $12/13^{th}$ rib site of a 300kg dressed carcase. More positive EBVs indicate better muscling on animals.

21. **FAT:** Fat Depth EBV (mm) estimates the genetic differences in fat depth at the $12/13^{th}$ rib in a 300kg dressed carcase. More positive EBVs indicate more subcutaneous fat and earlier maturity.

22. **RBY%:** 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 at the $12/13^{th}$ rib site in a 300kg carcase. Depending on market targets, larger more positive values are generally more favourable.

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