

# GENETIC EVALUATION LISTINGS

A			B		C	D	E	F	G	H
Name of Bull Date of Birth/Color Sire of Bull	BBU# CS HS	Breeder of Bull Current Owners(s)	CED EPD ACC #Rec	BW EPD ACC # Rec	WW EPD ACC # Rec	YW EPD ACC # Rec	MILK EPD ACC # Rec	TM EPD	MCE EPD ACC #Rec	
Americana 9020 10/03/1998 Red TexReb	C939461 U 1/1 P	Don Husfled, TX Texas Rebel Land & Livestock, TX	<b>6.9</b> .46 1	<b>-1.5</b> .82 149	<b>25</b> .83 187	<b>45</b> .77 37	<b>5</b> .72 45	<b>1</b> <b>8</b>	<b>-0.2</b> .37 8	

**Color** MF= Mottle Face; MUL= Mottle Underline; WF= White Face; WUL= White Underline; SF= Star Face; BF= Blaze Face; R=Red; B=Black; D=Dun; BRN=Brown; G=Gray; RE=Ring Eyed; BRIND=Brindle)

- A**
1. BBU Certificate of Breeding Number
  2. Classification Score (CS)
  3. Horn Status (HS)

I	J	K	L	M	N
SC EPD ACC # Rec	FAT EPD ACC # Rec	REA EPD ACC # Rec	IMF EPD ACC # Rec	T Index ACC	M Index ACC
<b>0.5</b> .72 45	<b>-0.20</b> .65 14	<b>0.76</b> .78 90	<b>0.2</b> .92 155	<b>47.53</b> -	<b>39.67</b> -

**B Calving Ease Direct** - presented as the percent of an animal's calves that will be born unassisted over the population average. Higher calving ease direct scores represent more unassisted births and are therefore considered superior

**C Birth Weight** - expressed in pounds, a predictor of a sire's ability to transmit birth weight to his progeny compared to that of other sires.

**D Weaning Weight** - expressed in pounds, a predictor of a sire's ability to transmit weaning growth to his progeny compared to that of other sires

**E Yearling Weight** - expressed in pounds, a predictor of a sire's ability to transmit yearling growth to his progeny compared to that of other sires.

**F Maternal Milk** - a predictor of a sire's genetic merit for milk and mothering ability as expressed in his daughters compared to daughters of other sires. In other words, it is that part of a calf's weaning weight attributed to milk and mothering ability. This listing is also referred to as "Milk".

**G Total Maternal** - a prediction of the total contribution of a sire's daughter to calf performance. This can be obtained by adding one-half of the sire's WW EPD to his Milk EPD.

**H Calving Ease Maternal** - based on adjusted birth weights and calving scores. This EPD is presented as the percent unassisted births a daughter will have over the population average. Again, a higher number represents fewer unassisted births.

**I Scrotal Circumference** - expressed in centimeters, a predictor of the difference in transmitting ability for scrotal size compared to that of other sires. Note: Females are able to have Scrotal Circumference EPDs, just as bulls have Maternal Trait EPDs. Although females cannot express this trait directly, they still possess the genes that influence scrotal circumference.

**J Rib Fat** - expressed in inches, a predictor of the differences in external fat thickness at the 12th rib (as measured between the 12th and 13th ribs) of a sire's progeny compared to progeny of other sires.

**K Ribeye Area** - expressed in square inches, a predictor of the difference in ribeye area of a sire's progeny compared to progeny of other sires.

**L Intramuscular Fat** - expressed as a percentage (%), a predictor of the difference of a sire's progeny for percent intramuscular fat in the ribeye muscle compared to progeny of other sires.

**M Terminal Index (\$T)** - expressed in dollars, \$T or Terminal Index is designed for the retained ownership cattleman, feeder cattle buyer or packer who is most interested in fast growing, high performing steers, who will be sold to the packer on grids based on carcass merit. \$T is a combination of WW, YW, REA and IMF EPDs.

**N Maternal Index (\$M)** - expressed in dollars, \$M or Maternal Index is designed to help ranchers select animals that fit into a maternal criteria. \$M accounts for growth, milk production and fertility and considers expected cow maintenance issues to arrive at an economic figure that is meaningful to the cowman. The EPDs considered and factored into \$M are WW, YW, Milk and SC. These are balanced against cow maintenance costs as a result of mature cow size and milk production.