Golden Advantage Supplementary sheet 2024

Please note change of start time change to 1pm

Mickey Mouse, Kevlor and Weetalabah Bulls

Lot #	Tattoo	BW	Weight	DOB	EMA	fats	IMF	SC	Crush side	MORPH
16	T304	39	822	24/3/2022	126	6/5	5.2	43	85%	93%
17	T283	43	774	24/11/2022	127	9/8	n/a	40	84%	75%
18	T222	40	930	30/3/2022	136	12/8	n/a	47	60%	60%
19	T207	52	1072	19/3/2022	134	9/7	n/a	51	84%	n/a
20	T275	39	760	27/9/2022	123	6/5	4.8	38	97%	96%
21	T271	36	708	21/9/2022	122	7/5	4.1	39	79%	93%
22	T237	36	800	20/4/2022	127	7/5	4.3	39	77%	93%
23	T210	43	789	23/3/2022	120	5/4	5.2	40	92%	n/a
24	T223	39	804	31/3/2022	132	5/4	5.3	42	78%	92%
25	T203	38	862	12/3/2022	117	4/3	3.8	38	72%	78%
26	T300	40	866	10/3/2022	130	7/5	5.3	39	74%	89%
27	T209	35	778	23/3/2022	132	6/4	4.3	39	94%	98%
28	T204	38	802	14/3/2022	134	6/4	4.6	38	94%	89%
29	T216	35	750	28/3/2022	121	6/5	4.2	37	72%	93%
30	T224	39	802	31/3/2022	125	6/4	4.5	38	78%	91%

Lots 17, 18 and 19 weighed and scanned 6th August 2024 at Ekka

All other bulls weighed and scanned on farm 19th September 2024 by David Reid

Lots 19 & 23 Morphology results available on sale day.

This is the first EPD run for Gelbvieh cattle in Australia, and the figures are compared with approx. 20million cattle in Australia, Canada and America. For a first run we are very happy with the bulls in this sale, with the majority above average for most of the important traits. This will only improve over time and more records being used and these figures are updated daily. These figures were correct as of 19th September 2024

Lot	CE	BW	WW	YW	Milk	MCE	MWWT	STAY	DOC	CW	REA	FAT	MARB	YG	API
16	7.3	2.1	47.6	62.8	20.8	2.1	44.6	9.9	6.3	3.9	0.28	-0.064	0.03	-0.27	103.83
17	4.7	2.7	59.4	75.8	18	-0.2	47.7	11.6	9.5	10.5	0.38	-0.06	0.05	-0.26	107.22
18	11.2	0.1	62.1	81.4	24.5	5	55.6	9.7	8.9	12.6	0.38	-0.058	0.06	-0.25	118.61
19	3.4	6.1	74.6	103.2	21.1	-0.1	58.4	10.3	6.9	8.9	0.42	-0.066	0	-0.3	101.44
20	3.6	6.2	64.2	86.8	19.6	-0.7	51.7	13.2	10.3	12.2	0.38	-0.063	0.03	-0.27	104.24
21	4.6	1.9	56.9	72.4	18.2	-0.8	46.7	11.5	8.9	6.2	0.37	-0.069	-0.02	-0.3	104.1
22	10	0.4	36.1	44.3	18.3	4	36.4	10.1	6.2	0.8	0.22	-0.068	0.01	-0.28	104.68
23	7.9	2	39.9	50	17	3.6	37	10.3	6.4	-6.2	0.19	-0.066	0.03	-0.29	101.82
24	9.2	2.4	50.9	66.4	21.5	4.5	47	9.6	7.1	2.1	0.3	-0.065	0.03	-0.29	105.81
25	10	-0.8	54.6	70.5	23.7	4.4	51	7.6	7.4	8.4	0.33	-0.063	0.03	-0.27	109.76
27	12.2	-0.4	54	68.7	22.5	5.4	48.5	10.9	10.2	7	0.35	-0.063	0.05	-0.2	119.43
28	9.6	-0.2	59.1	73.5	19.2	3.6	48.8	12.4	8.4	10.3	0.42	-0.068	0	-0.3	117.64
29	11.8	-0.6	58.6	76.5	24.6	5.3	54	8.9	8.9	12.2	0.36	-0.057	0.08	-0.25	118.33
30	8.5	0	49.9	61.4	21.7	2	46.7	11.7	4.5	3.8	0.34	-0.067	0.01	-0.3	111.62

ABOVE AVERAGE

	EPD BREED AVERAGES														
LOT#	CE	BW	WW	YW	Milk	MCE	MWWT	STAY	DOC	CW	REA	FAT	MARB	YG	API
EPD	9.4	1.8	52.6	67.1	21.1	4.7	47.3	9.5	8.1	1.7	0.39	-0.073	-0.03	-0.34	104.06

EPDS explained.

MATERNAL EPDS CALVING EASE DIRECT (CE-D) Reported as the percentage of extra unassisted births in first calving heifers, relative to the average. CE-D is relative to the direct Calving Ease of the animal. Higher values are more favourable.

CALVING EASE MATERNAL (CE-M) Reported as the percentage of extra unassisted births in first calving heifers, relative to the average.

CE-M is relative to the Calving Ease of the daughters of the animal. Higher values are more favourable.

MILK Reported as pounds of weaning weight of progeny from the animal's daughters, relative to the average. Predicts the difference in maternal production of daughters relative to milk production and

mothering. Values are relative to the environment of the production system. Low input environments should be very conscious of introducing too much milk due to the increased nutrient requirements that it can place on cows.

MATERNAL WEANING WEIGHT Reported as pounds of weaning weight of progeny from the animal's daughters, relative to the average. This is a measure of weaning weight differences relative to the combined effects of growth and milk. Breeders who are not looking to change milk production should consider Total Maternal as the most relevant EPD for maternal weaning weights. Higher values are more favourable.

STAYABILITY (STAY) Reported as the differences in percentage of a sire's offspring that are predicted to still be in the herd at 6 years of age . . . given that they calved at 2, relative to the average. Stayability is a measure of reproductive longevity. Higher values are more favourable. DOCILITY Reported as the percentage of progeny, relative to the average, that will record a score of docile. Higher values are more favourable.

GROWTH EPDS BIRTH WEIGHT Reported in pounds of birth weight relative to the average. When selecting bulls to use on heifers, breeders should also focus on the Calving Ease EPD as Birthweight is already used in the Calving Ease EPD calculation.

WEANING WEIGHT – ADJUSTED TO 205 DAYS Reported in pounds of weaning weight of direct progeny, relative to the average. Higher values are usually more favourable dependant on its relationship with birthweight.

YEARLING WEIGHT – ADJUSTED TO 365 DAYS Reported in pounds of yearling weight of direct progeny, relative to the average. Higher values are usually more favourable dependant on its relationship with birthweight.

CARCASE EPD'S – ADJUSTED TO 475 DAYS OF AGE CARCASE WEIGHT Reported as pounds of Carcase Weight relative to the average. Higher values are usually more favourable, however this is relevant to each producers target market.

RIB EYE AREA Reported as square inches relative to the average. Higher values are usually more favourable. FAT Reported as inches of back fat relative to the average. Higher values are usually more favourable, however this requires a balance between adequate doing ability in daughters and carcase fat thresholds for target markets.

YIELD GRADE Reported as expected differences in progeny average USDA Yield Grade scores. Yield Grade is used to improve the yield potential of progeny and may seen a strange value for Australian animals. Whilst Australian animals will never receive a USDA graded Yield Grade score, they will also never receive an actual Retail Beef Yield % value either. However, US Shorthorns (including progeny of Australian sires used in the US) are USDA graded each year and so the pedigree linkages provide linkage to actual USDA Yield Grade values. Lower values are usually more favourable, however because of the negative correlations between fat and yield it is important to maintain some balance in the selection.

MARBLE SCORE Reported as the differences in actual carcase marble scores relative to the average. This is different to IMF% which is used as an indicator trait in Marble Score. Higher values are more favourable.

ALL PURPOSE INDEX – API Though EPDs allow for the comparison of genetic levels for many economically important traits, they only provide a piece of the economic puzzle. That's where $ Indexes come in. Through well conceived, rigorous mathematical computation, $ Indexes blend EPD's and economics to estimate an animal's overall impact on your bottom line. The All Purpose $Index (API) evaluates sires for use on the entire cow herd, bred to both first-calf heifers and mature cows, with the portion of their daughters required to maintain herd size retained and the remaining heifers and steers put onto feed and marketed for both quality grade and yield. UNDERSTANDING ACCURACIES BOLT EPD accuracies have experienced the most change, usually lowering numerically and especially for non-parent animals, however the reported accuracy will be more accurate. Accuracy refers to the amount a reported EPD can possibly change as more data is added. EPD values with higher accuracy result in less possible change for the value over time. More accurate accuracies better represent the amount of possible change for each EPD.

Calveston Bulls DETAILS AVAILABLE CLOSER TO THE SALE

Lot #	weight	SC	Semen %	Morph %	Age	Comments
1					2.5	50% Gelbvieh 50%Brahman
2					2.5	50% Gelbvieh 50% Brahman
3					16	Purebred Gelbvieh
4					16	Purebred Gelbvieh
5					16	Purebred Gelbvieh
6					16	Purebred Gelbvieh
7					16	Purebred Gelbvieh
8					14	Purebred Gelbvieh
9					18	50% Gelbvieh 50% Brahman
10					18	50% Gelbvieh 50% Brahman
11					18	50% Gelbvieh 50% Brahman
12					18	50% Gelbvieh 50% Brahman
13					18	50% Gelbvieh 50% Brahman
14					18	50% Gelbvieh 50% Brahman
15					18	25% Gelbvieh 75% Brahman