

Understanding Scrotal Size EBVs

| Calving Ease Dir (%) | Calving Ease Dtrs | Gestation Length | Birth Wt | 200 Day Wt | 400 Day Wt | 600 Day Wt | Mat. Cow Wt (kg) | Milk (kg) | Scrotal Size (cm) | Days to Calving (days) | Carcass Wt (kg) | Eye Muscle Area (sq. cm) | Rib Fat (mm) | Rump Fat (mm) | Retail Beef Yield (%) | IME (%) | NFI-P (kg/day) | NFI-F (kg/day) | Docility | Angus Breeding Index | Domestic Index | Heavy Grain Index | Heavy Grass Index |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| +4.6 99% | | | | | | | +8 | +4.0 | -3.1 | +42 | +4.1 | +1.7 | | | | | | | | +\$ 77 | +\$ 88 | +\$ 65 | +\$ 83 |
| +3.2 98% | | | | | | | +80 | +21 | +1.7 | -6.7 | +21 | +4.9 | +1.3 | | | | | | | +\$ 127 | +\$ 113 | +\$ 139 | +\$ 119 |
| +0.7 98% | | | | | | | +60 | +18 | +2.8 | -5.1 | +26 | +3.5 | +1.3 | | | | | | | +\$ 105 | +\$ 96 | +\$ 120 | +\$ 97 |
| +1.0 98% | | | | | | | +76 | +30 | +3.4 | -5.4 | +31 | +0.4 | +0.4 | | | | | | | +\$ 139 | +\$ 120 | +\$ 165 | +\$ 126 |
| +5.9 98% | +6.2 93% | -9.9 99% | +3.2 99% | +51 99% | +93 99% | +123 99% | +142 99% | +10 98% | +2.4 99% | -12.0 92% | +74 98% | +5.0 97% | -0.2 97% | | | | | | | +\$ 164 | +\$ 132 | +\$ 194 | +\$ 144 |

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Scrotal Size EBVs are calculated from scrotal circumference measurements of bulls that are between 300 and 700 days of age, and/ or genomic information where available, and are expressed in centimetre units.

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Using Scrotal Size EBVs to Compare the Genetics of Two Animals

Scrotal Size EBVs can be used to estimate the expected difference in scrotal circumference of progeny from two animals at 400 days of age, with the expected difference equating to half the difference in the Scrotal Size EBV of the animals, all other things being equal (e.g. they are joined to the same animal/s).

For example, a bull with a Scrotal Size EBV of +4.0 would be expected to produce sons with on average, 3 cm larger scrotal circumference as yearlings than progeny of a bull with a Scrotal Size EBV of -2.0 (i.e. 6 cm difference between the sire's EBVs, then halved as the sire only contributes half the genetics).

Using Scrotal Size EBVs to Benchmark an Animal's Genetics with the Breed

Similarly, Scrotal Size EBVs can be used to benchmark an

animal's genetics for scrotal circumference relative to other Angus animals in Australia and New Zealand.

To benchmark an animal's genetics relative to other Angus animals, an animal's Scrotal Size EBV can be compared to:

- the breed average EBV
- the percentile table

The current breed average and percentile table for Scrotal Size can be found on the Angus Australia website, or they are normally listed in most BREEDPLAN reports, sale and semen catalogues.

Considering Accuracy

An accuracy value is published in association with each Scrotal Size EBV, which is usually displayed as a percentage value immediately below the EBV.

The accuracy value provides an indication of the reliability of the EBV in estimating the animal's genetics for scrotal circumference (or true breeding value), and is an indication of the amount of information that has been used in the calculation of the EBV.

Scrotal Size EBVs with accuracy values below 50% should be considered as preliminary or of low accuracy, 50-74% as of medium accuracy, 75-90% of medium to high accuracy, and 90% or greater as high accuracy.

For further information, please contact staff at:

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