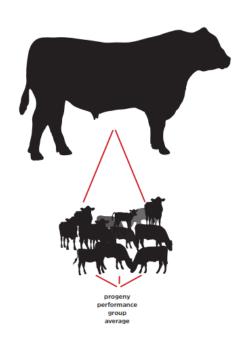


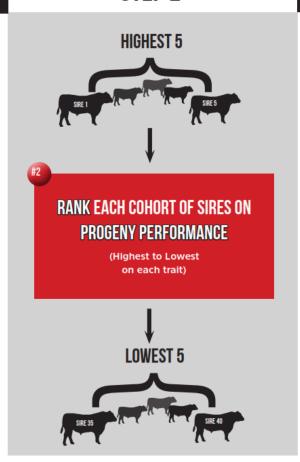
How was it calculated?

STEP 1

CALCULATE AVERAGE PROGENY PERFORMANCE FOR EACH SIRE



STEP 2



STEP 3

CALCULATE DIFFERENCE IN PROGENY
PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 5 HIGHEST
AND 5 LOWEST PERFORMING SIRES
IN EACH COHORT



AVERAGE PROGENY PERFORMANCE OF 5 HIGHEST SIRES



AVERAGE PROGENY PERFORMANCE OF 5 LOWEST SIRES



DIFFERENCE IN AVERAGE PROGENY PERFORMANCE



Variation in Calving Ease & Fertility

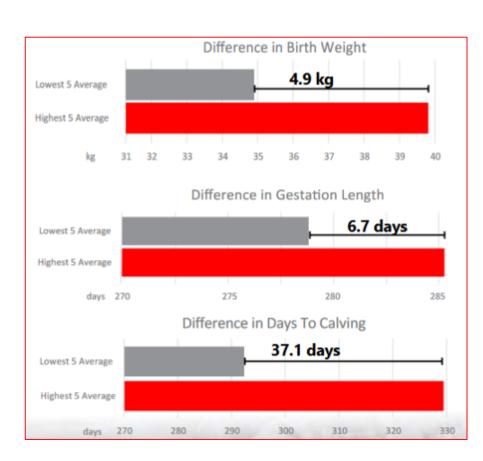
Traits

- Birth Weight
- Gestation Length
- Days to Calving



TABLE 1: Difference between average progeny performance of highest five and lowest five performing sires for birth and fertility traits

	Birth Weight	Gestation Length	Days to Calving
Cohort 1	4.4 kg	7.0 days	45.7 days
Cohort 2	4.8 kg	5.9 days	44.8 days
Cohort 3	5.5 kg	7.4 days	20.8 days
Average	4.9 kg	6.7 days	37.1 days





Variation in Growth Traits

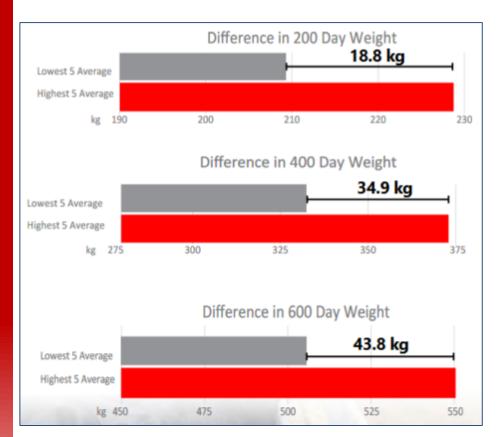


TABLE 2: Difference between average progeny performance of highest five and lowest five performing sires for growth traits (200, 400 and 600 days)

	200 Day Weight	400 Day Weight	600 Day Weight
Cohort 1	15.7 kg	28.4 kg	35.6 kg
Cohort 2	23.3 kg	35.0 kg	44.8 kg
Cohort 3	17.4 kg	41.3 kg	51.1 kg
Average	18.8 kg	34.9 kg	43.8 kg

Traits

- 200 Day Weight
- 400 Day Weight
- 600 Day Weight





Variation in Net Feed Intake - Feedlot

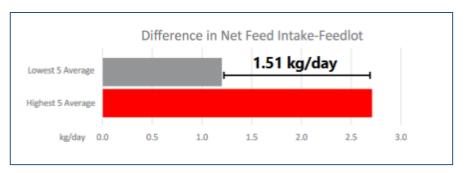


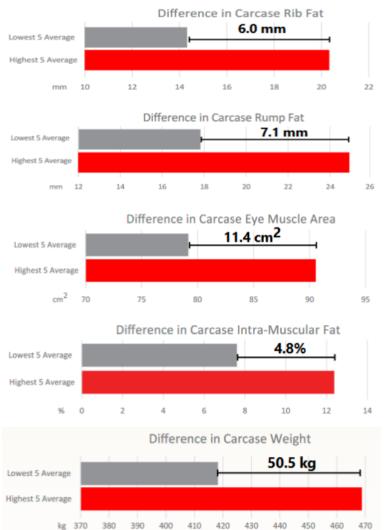


TABLE 3: Difference between average progeny performance of highest five and lowest five performing sires for Net Feed Intake - Feedlot

	Net Feed Intake - Feedlot
Cohort 1	1.24 kg/day
Cohort 2	1.70 kg/day
Cohort 3	1.58 kg/day
Average	1.51 kg/day



Variation in Carcase Composition









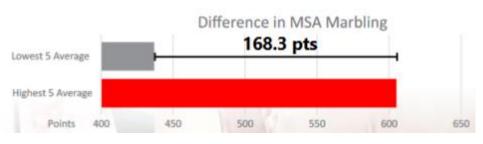
Variation in Carcase Quality

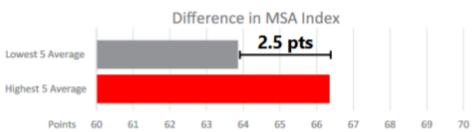






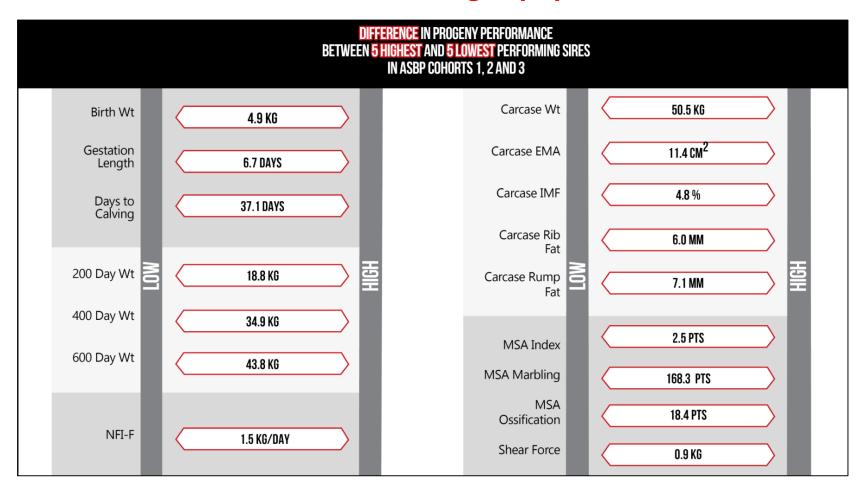








There is a significant amount of genetic variation between animals within the angus population.





This variation presents an opportunity to improve the productivity and profitability of Angus enterprises by utilising better genetics.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



