

Lot 1

DYSART TOPGUN U2^{PV}

CZV23U2

DOB: 10/09/2023Registration Status: HBRMating Type: AIGenetic Status: AMFU,CA7%,DDFU,NHFU

BASIN PAYWEIGHT 1682^{PV}
POSS MAVERICK^{PV}
POSS PRIDE 5163[#]

DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
DYSART NELSON N18^{SV}
VERMONT LOWAN Z43[#]

Sire: DXTR66 TEXAS TOP GUN R66^{PV}Dam: CZVR20 DYSART JULIANA R20^{PV}

TE MANIA BERKLEY B1^{PV}
TEXAS UNDINE H638^{PV}
TEXAS UNDINE Z183^{PV}

S S OBJECTIVE T510 OT26[#]
DYSART LOWAN H2^E
DYSART LOWAN D85^E

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+4.9	+3.7	-6.2	+2.7	+47	+87	+110	+98	+0.35	+8.1	+17	-6.1
ACC	55%	45%	78%	72%	65%	63%	63%	62%	38%	42%	55%	36%
Perc	33	49	26	27	72	71	74	57	36	52	54	26

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.5	+19	+58	+6.8	+0.6	+0.0	+0.2	+3.1	+0.24	-	-	-
ACC	60%	57%	56%	56%	58%	57%	52%	59%	48%	-	-	-
Perc	38	58	80	49	37	46	58	36	51	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$210	\$364
55	51

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 2

DYSART ALTERNATIVE U6^{PV}

CZV23U6

DOB: 11/09/2023Registration Status: HBRMating Type: AIGenetic Status: AM1%,CA1%,DD6%,NH1%

POSS TOTAL IMPACT 745[#]
POSS EASY IMPACT 0119[#]
POSS ELMARETTA 736[#]

DYSART UPSHOT K56^{SV}
DYSART NED N13^{SV}
DYSART LINDA LEE H4[#]

Sire: USA18837398 BALDRIDGE ALTERNATIVE E125^{PV}Dam: CZVQ23 DYSART BROLGA Q23^{PV}

HOOVER DAM[#]
BALDRIDGE BLACKBIRD A030[#]
BALDRIDGE BLACKBIRD X89[#]

DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
DYSART NANCY N15^{SV}
DYSART BROLGA F98^{PV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+4.4	+5.6	-7.3	+3.7	+54	+92	+121	+118	+0.50	+6.6	+11	-5.0
ACC	58%	49%	81%	72%	66%	63%	64%	64%	47%	49%	58%	37%
Perc	37	28	14	48	39	56	50	26	8	77	91	49

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+1.6	+17	+60	+8.0	-0.5	-1.8	+0.8	+2.3	+0.02	-	-	-
ACC	60%	59%	57%	56%	58%	58%	53%	60%	49%	-	-	-
Perc	71	66	74	36	62	75	24	55	27	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$212	\$376
53	41

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 3

DYSART HOMETOWN U7^{PV}

CZV23U7

DOB: 12/09/2023Registration Status: HBRMating Type: AIGenetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU

G A R EARLY BIRD[#]
G A R ASHLAND^{PV}
CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018[#]

L T BANDWAGON 3105[#]
LT DRIVEN 9087[#]
L T ASHLEY 3087[#]

Sire: USA19266718 G A R HOME TOWN^{PV}Dam: CWJL0018 WITHERSWOOD TEARFUL L0018^{SV}

G A R SURE FIRE^{SV}
CHAIR ROCK SURE FIRE 6095[#]
CHAIR ROCK PROGRESS 3005[#]

BANQUET BUZZ V011[#]
WITHERSWOOD TEARFUL X120[#]
BOOROOMOOKA TEARFUL T027[#]

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	-0.1	+1.1	-6.2	+4.3	+49	+86	+102	+72	+0.14	+7.4	+15	-5.1
ACC	65%	58%	82%	74%	71%	70%	70%	69%	52%	53%	66%	47%
Perc	75	74	26	61	65	75	86	89	88	64	67	47

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+1.4	+23	+64	+9.7	-1.5	-2.2	+1.0	+2.9	+0.23	-	-	-
ACC	67%	65%	65%	64%	66%	65%	61%	67%	57%	-	-	-
Perc	77	39	65	20	81	80	16	41	49	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$223	\$341
40	68

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 4

DYSART TOPGUN U9^{PV}

CZV23U9

DOB: 13/09/2023

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NH3%

BASIN PAYWEIGHT 1682^{PV}

POSS MAVERICK^{PV}

POSS PRIDE 5163[#]

Sire: DXTR66 TEXAS TOP GUN R66^{PV}

TE MANIA BERKLEY B1^{PV}

TEXAS UNDINE H638^{PV}

TEXAS UNDINE Z183^{PV}

MILLAH MURRAH KINGDOM K35^{PV}

DYSART KINGDOM P4^{SV}

DYSART BEEAC F78^{PV}

Dam: CZVR13 DYSART JILL R13^{PV}

MOHNEN DYNAMITE 1356[#]

DYSART JILL P3^{PV}

DYSART JULIANA J1^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+2.0	+2.2	-6.2	+4.0	+50	+94	+121	+115	+0.34	+8.1	+14	-6.1
ACC	56%	47%	81%	67%	68%	66%	66%	65%	41%	45%	59%	37%
Perc	60	65	26	54	62	51	52	31	38	51	76	26

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.3	+20	+67	+8.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.6	+2.3	-0.04	-	-	-
ACC	63%	60%	59%	59%	60%	60%	54%	62%	51%	-	-	-
Perc	45	54	57	31	41	43	34	55	22	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$213	\$375
51	41

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 5

DYSART UNCLE U10^{PV}

CZV23U10

DOB: 11/09/2023

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU

BASIN PAYWEIGHT 1682^{PV}

POSS MAVERICK^{PV}

POSS PRIDE 5163[#]

Sire: DXTR66 TEXAS TOP GUN R66^{PV}

TE MANIA BERKLEY B1^{PV}

TEXAS UNDINE H638^{PV}

TEXAS UNDINE Z183^{PV}

MILLAH MURRAH NEUTRON E78^{PV}

MILLAH MURRAH HERCULES H250^{PV}

MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER E120^{PV}

Dam: CWJL0073 WITHERSWOOD VICKY L0073^{SV}

VERMONT DRAMBUIE D057^{PV}

ABERDEEN ESTATE VICKY G1^{SV}

KO VICKY C2^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+4.5	+3.9	-7.7	+3.9	+47	+85	+112	+97	+0.25	+8.1	+14	-6.3
ACC	58%	49%	83%	74%	70%	68%	68%	66%	43%	46%	60%	39%
Perc	36	47	11	52	74	76	70	59	64	50	77	23

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.7	+18	+61	+8.0	+0.9	+1.0	+0.2	+3.5	+0.26	-	-	-
ACC	65%	62%	61%	60%	62%	62%	56%	64%	52%	-	-	-
Perc	31	60	72	36	31	30	58	28	53	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$221	\$374
42	42

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 6

DYSART BRANDO U18^{PV}

CZV23U18

DOB: 18/09/2023

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AM2%,CA5%,DD4%,NH2%

BOOROOMOOKA THEO T030^{SV}

MILLAH MURRAH KLOONEY K42^{PV}

MILLAH MURRAH PRUE H4^{SV}

Sire: NMMM304 MILLAH MURRAH MARLON BRANDO M304^{PV}

BT RIGHT TIME 24J[#]

MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41^{PV}

MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER C15^{SV}

DYSART UPSHOT K56^{SV}

DYSART NED N13^{SV}

DYSART LINDA LEE H4[#]

Dam: CZVQ25 DYSART HINGAIA Q25^{PV}

DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}

DYSART NAOMI N25^{PV}

DYSART KRYSHA J2^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+3.5	+2.0	-4.2	+4.1	+44	+80	+101	+84	+0.24	+7.9	+16	-4.8
ACC	55%	50%	81%	72%	66%	63%	64%	64%	47%	50%	58%	40%
Perc	46	67	57	56	85	86	88	76	67	55	63	54

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+1.3	+14	+49	+8.7	+0.0	-1.5	+1.2	+1.9	+0.08	-	-	-
ACC	60%	59%	58%	56%	58%	58%	53%	60%	50%	-	-	-
Perc	80	76	93	29	51	71	10	65	33	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$197	\$326
68	77

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 7

DYSART BRANDO U19^{PV}

CZV23U19

DOB: 18/09/2023

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: Natural

Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU

G A R PROPHET^{SV}
BALDRIDGE BEAST MODE B074^{PV}
BALDRIDGE ISABEL Y69[#]

RENNYLEA EDMUND E11^{PV}
RENNYLEA KODAK K522^{SV}
RENNYLEA EISA ERICA F810[#]

Sire: CZVQ13 DYSART BEASTMODE Q13^{PV}
DYSART BARTEL J99^{SV}
DYSART JULIANA M2^E
DYSART JULIANA J1^{SV}

Dam: HIOQ22 AYRVALE QUANTIFY Q22^{PV}
CARABAR DOCKLANDS D62^{PV}
AYRVALE KIMBERLY K19^{PV}
AYRVALE EDGE E5^{PV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+2.9	+2.9	-3.0	+3.2	+55	+93	+124	+103	+0.30	+8.2	+19	-4.9
ACC	61%	55%	71%	71%	73%	71%	71%	70%	51%	56%	66%	43%
Perc	52	58	74	37	37	55	44	48	50	48	40	52

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+3.0	+11	+60	+5.5	-0.6	-2.7	+0.2	+4.2	+0.15	-	-	-
ACC	68%	66%	64%	63%	64%	65%	57%	68%	58%	-	-	-
Perc	23	85	75	65	64	86	58	17	40	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$219	\$368
44	47

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 8

DYSART BADGER U24^{PV}

CZV23U24

DOB: 20/09/2023

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AMFU,CA1%,DDFU,NHFU

MOGCK BULLSEYE^{PV}
HOOVER NO DOUBT^{PV}
MISS BLACKCAP ELLSTON J2[#]

3F EPIC 4631[#]
EXAR MONUMENTAL 6056B^{PV}
FWY 7008 OF C085 4029[#]

Sire: USA19478648 BALDRIDGE BADGER^{PV}
STYLES UPGRADE J59[#]
BALDRIDGE ISABEL Y69[#]
BALDRIDGE ISABEL T935[#]

Dam: CZVR8 DYSART NORA R8^{PV}
DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
DYSART NORA N4^{SV}
DYSART DEEAC H6^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+0.0	+2.4	-1.4	+3.9	+63	+112	+139	+119	+0.25	+7.2	+13	-4.0
ACC	58%	48%	79%	73%	69%	67%	67%	66%	42%	46%	60%	37%
Perc	75	63	90	52	10	10	18	25	64	69	82	72

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.5	+34	+84	+7.9	-1.9	-3.1	+1.0	+0.9	+0.02	-	-	-
ACC	64%	63%	59%	59%	60%	60%	54%	62%	54%	-	-	-
Perc	38	10	14	37	87	89	16	86	27	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$219	\$378
44	39

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 9

DYSART BADGER U25^{PV}

CZV23U25

DOB: 21/09/2023

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AM4%,CAFU,DD6%,NH5%

MOGCK BULLSEYE^{PV}
HOOVER NO DOUBT^{PV}
MISS BLACKCAP ELLSTON J2[#]

DYSART UPSHOT K56^{SV}
DYSART NED N13^{SV}
DYSART LINDA LEE H4[#]

Sire: USA19478648 BALDRIDGE BADGER^{PV}
STYLES UPGRADE J59[#]
BALDRIDGE ISABEL Y69[#]
BALDRIDGE ISABEL T935[#]

Dam: CZVQ1 DYSART JULIANA Q1^{PV}
DYSART KILDARE K64^{SV}
DYSART NERILIE N20^{PV}
DYSART JULIANA L31^{PV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	-1.6	+2.0	-1.0	+4.0	+58	+102	+124	+98	+0.21	+7.1	+14	-4.6
ACC	54%	44%	81%	72%	66%	63%	63%	62%	38%	43%	54%	33%
Perc	83	67	93	54	25	28	44	57	75	71	78	59

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.0	+31	+72	+8.7	-1.3	-2.2	+1.2	+0.6	+0.08	-	-	-
ACC	59%	58%	55%	54%	56%	55%	49%	58%	50%	-	-	-
Perc	56	17	40	29	78	80	10	90	33	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$217	\$356
46	57

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 10

DYSART RAWHIDE V2 ^{PV}

CZV24V2

DOB: 17/09/2024Registration Status: HBRMating Type: AIGenetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU

BASIN PAYWEIGHT 1682 ^{PV}
POSS MAVERICK ^{PV}
POSS PRIDE 5163 #

Sire: USA19416968 POSS RAWHIDE ^{PV}
POSS EASY IMPACT 0119 #
POSS BLUEBLOOD 6502 #
POSS BLUEBLOOD 920 #

V A R DISCOVERY 2240 ^{PV}
V A R LEGEND 5019 ^{SV}
PF CC&7 HENRIETTA PRIDE 1044 #
Dam: SYAR926 STONEY POINT YANKEE QUEEN R926 ^{PV}
KROUPALS B&B IDENTITY ^{SV}
STONEY POINT YANKEE QUEEN N820 ^{PV}
STONEY POINT YANKEE QUEEN C97 ^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+2.9	+2.6	-4.7	+3.7	+65	+113	+144	+140	+0.33	+7.8	+19	-5.1
ACC	62%	52%	74%	74%	75%	73%	74%	72%	46%	52%	68%	40%
Perc	52	61	49	48	7	9	11	8	41	56	40	47

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.9	+22	+82	+8.4	-1.7	-3.2	+0.5	+2.8	-0.08	-	-	-
ACC	71%	70%	66%	66%	66%	66%	59%	69%	57%	-	-	-
Perc	25	46	17	32	84	90	40	43	19	-	-	-

Selection Indexes	
\$A	\$A-L
\$232	\$415
30	14

Traits Observed: None

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 11

DYSART STERLING V9 ^{PV}

CZV24V9

DOB: 20/09/2024Registration Status: HBRMating Type: AIGenetic Status: AM3%,CAFU,DD7%,NH6%

KM BROKEN BOW 002 ^{PV}
CASINO BOMBER N33 #
CASINO ANNIE K48 #

Sire: USA19507801 K C F BENNETT EXPONENTIAL ^{PV}
K C F BENNETT SOUTHSIDE ^{PV}
K C F MISS SOUTHSIDE B226 #
K C F MISS TRUSTMARK W236 #

R B TOUR OF DUTY 177 ^{PV}
R B TRAVELER 3244 ^{PV}
GAFFNEY RITA 115 #
Dam: CZVR1 DYSART JU R1 ^{PV}
DYSART JEWELS J6 ^{SV}
DYSART JULIANA L31 ^{PV}
DYSART JULIANA J1 ^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+1.8	+4.4	-3.8	+3.9	+61	+105	+133	+114	+0.21	+8.4	+19	-3.9
ACC	53%	44%	66%	67%	68%	65%	65%	65%	42%	47%	59%	33%
Perc	61	41	63	52	16	21	27	32	75	45	37	74

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+1.9	+23	+81	+7.2	-3.2	-5.6	+1.3	+1.9	-0.08	-	-	-
ACC	62%	59%	58%	57%	58%	57%	51%	61%	47%	-	-	-
Perc	60	42	20	45	97	99	8	65	19	-	-	-

Selection Indexes	
\$A	\$A-L
\$219	\$373
44	43

Traits Observed: None

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 12

DYSART STELLAR V20 ^{PV}

CZV24V20

DOB: 28/09/2024Registration Status: HBRMating Type: NaturalGenetic Status: AM2%,CAFU,DD1%,NH2%

MOHNNEN SUBSTANTIAL 272 #
SITZ STELLAR 726D ^{PV}
SITZ PRIDE 200B #

Sire: CZV21S16 DYSART STELLAR S16 ^{PV}
DYSART MITTAGONG J93 ^{SV}
DYSART LOWAN M6 ^{PV}
DYSART LOWAN H3 ^E

MILLAH MURRAH KINGDOM K35 ^{PV}
DYSART BEEAC P4 ^{SV}
DYSART BEEAC F78 ^{PV}
Dam: CZV21S28 DYSART VICKY S28 ^{PV}
MILLAH MURRAH HERCULES H250 ^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD VICKY L0073 ^{SV}
ABERDEEN ESTATE VICKY G1 ^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	+0.4	+2.4	-6.2	+4.6	+48	+89	+117	+106	+0.38	+8.1	+14	-6.3
ACC	49%	41%	54%	58%	57%	54%	55%	55%	32%	34%	48%	31%
Perc	72	63	26	67	70	67	60	43	28	52	79	23

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+1.6	+21	+56	+5.9	+1.0	+1.4	+0.6	+1.4	+0.02	-	-	-
ACC	51%	49%	48%	48%	50%	50%	45%	52%	43%	-	-	-
Perc	71	47	84	60	29	24	34	76	27	-	-	-

Selection Indexes	
\$A	\$A-L
\$202	\$351
63	61

Traits Observed: None

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 13

DYSART EXPONENTIAL V22^{PV}

CZV24V22

DOB: 30/09/2024

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AMFU,CA1%,DDFU,NHFU

3F EPIC 4631[#]
EXAR MONUMENTAL 6056B^{PV}
FWY 7008 OF C085 4029[#]

Sire: CZV21S13 DYSART MONUMENTAL S13^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD BOS K0092^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD DREAM P0181^{PV}
BANQUET DREAM Y259^{SV}

MOHNEN SUBSTANTIAL 272[#]
SITZ STELLAR 726D^{PV}
SITZ PRIDE 200B[#]

Dam: CZV21S3 DYSART NORA S3^{PV}
DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
DYSART NORA N4^{SV}
DYSART DEEAC H6^{SV}

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	-2.4	+3.3	-5.4	+5.0	+54	+97	+129	+118	+0.36	+8.1	+15	-4.0
ACC	55%	47%	66%	66%	66%	64%	64%	64%	41%	45%	57%	34%
Perc	86	54	38	75	42	41	34	26	33	52	69	72

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.4	+26	+68	+6.3	-0.3	-1.9	+0.6	+1.6	+0.06	-	-	-
ACC	60%	58%	55%	55%	57%	57%	50%	59%	48%	-	-	-
Perc	41	31	54	55	58	76	34	72	31	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$181	\$326
81	77

Traits Observed: None

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 14

DYSART WAYMAKER V31^{PV}

CZV24V31

DOB: 06/10/2024

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: Natural

Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DD9%,NHFU

3F EPIC 4631[#]
EXAR MONUMENTAL 6056B^{PV}
FWY 7008 OF C085 4029[#]

Sire: CZV21S13 DYSART MONUMENTAL S13^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD BOS K0092^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD DREAM P0181^{PV}
BANQUET DREAM Y259^{SV}

R B TOUR OF DUTY 177^{PV}
R B TRAVELER 3244^{PV}
GAFFNEY RITA 115[#]

Dam: CZV21S8 DYSART NATASHA S8^{PV}
DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
DYSART NATASHA N28^{SV}
PERTANGUS F9[#]

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	-4.8	+1.4	-3.4	+5.6	+53	+94	+124	+108	+0.16	+8.4	+19	-2.6
ACC	52%	44%	65%	65%	66%	63%	63%	63%	40%	43%	56%	32%
Perc	93	72	69	84	47	52	43	41	85	44	41	92

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.1	+25	+74	+7.9	-2.6	-3.8	+1.2	+1.5	-0.07	-	-	-
ACC	59%	56%	54%	54%	55%	55%	48%	58%	46%	-	-	-
Perc	53	35	35	37	93	93	10	74	20	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$168	\$292
88	90

Traits Observed: None

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 15

DYSART STELLAR V41^{PV}

CZV24V41

DOB: 11/10/2024

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: Natural

Genetic Status: AMFU,CA1%,DD7%,NHFU

3F EPIC 4631[#]
EXAR MONUMENTAL 6056B^{PV}
FWY 7008 OF C085 4029[#]

Sire: CZV21S13 DYSART MONUMENTAL S13^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD BOS K0092^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD DREAM P0181^{PV}
BANQUET DREAM Y259^{SV}

HINGAIA 98787[#]
DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
DYSART BEEAC D105^{PV}

Dam: CZVN15 DYSART NANCY N15^{SV}
S A V 004 PREDOMINANT 4438[#]
DYSART BROLGA F98^{PV}
DYSART BROLGA Z62[#]

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	-3.4	+1.3	-3.4	+5.6	+52	+90	+120	+108	+0.23	+8.0	+16	-2.8
ACC	52%	43%	62%	65%	64%	60%	61%	60%	39%	42%	53%	31%
Perc	90	73	69	84	53	64	52	42	70	54	66	90

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.2	+19	+68	+6.1	-2.1	-3.6	+0.7	+1.5	-0.16	-	-	-
ACC	55%	52%	52%	50%	53%	53%	46%	55%	44%	-	-	-
Perc	49	59	54	58	89	92	29	74	14	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$154	\$279
93	93

Traits Observed: None

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Lot 16

DYSART STELLAR V47^{PV}

CZV24V47

DOB: 17/10/2024

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: Natural

Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU

3F EPIC 4631[#]
EXAR MONUMENTAL 6056B^{PV}
FWY 7008 OF C085 4029[#]
Sire: CZV21S13 DYSART MONUMENTAL S13^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD BOS K0092^{PV}
WITHERSWOOD DREAM P0181^{PV}
BANQUET DREAM Y259^{SV}

G A R EARLY BIRD[#]
G A R ASHLAND^{PV}
CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018[#]
Dam: NGCR102 DULVERTON WILCOOLA R102^{PV}
BOONAROO GRAVITY G013^{PV}
DULVERTON WILCOOLA P068^{SV}
DULVERTON WILCOOLA B243[#]

August 2026 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200 W	400 W	600 W	MCW	MBC	MCH	Milk	DTC
EBV	-1.2	+3.6	-3.7	+4.5	+55	+98	+130	+112	+0.27	+7.6	+17	-2.9
ACC	56%	49%	67%	65%	67%	64%	65%	64%	43%	46%	59%	37%
Perc	81	51	65	65	37	39	31	35	59	61	52	89

	SS	Doc	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	CS	FA	LA
EBV	+2.5	+20	+78	+9.2	-2.7	-3.5	+1.0	+2.3	-0.08	-	-	-
ACC	61%	59%	57%	57%	58%	59%	51%	61%	51%	-	-	-
Perc	38	53	26	24	94	92	16	55	19	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$194	\$335
71	71

Traits Observed: None

Notes:

Purchaser: \$

Angus Australia

Disclaimer and Privacy Information



Attention Buyer

Animal details included in this catalogue, including but not limited to pedigree, DNA information, Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) and Index values, are based on information provided by the breeder or owner of the animal. Whilst all reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information provided in this catalogue was correct at the time of publication, Angus Australia will assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information, nor for the outcome (including consequential loss) of any action taken based on this information.

Parent Verification Suffixes

The animals listed within this catalogue including its pedigree, are displaying a Parent Verification Suffix which indicates the DNA parent verification status that has been conducted on the animal. The Parent Verification Suffixes that will appear at the end of each animal's name.

The suffix displayed at the end of each animal's name indicates the DNA parentage verification that has been conducted by Angus Australia.

PV: both parents have been verified by DNA.

SV: the sire has been verified by DNA.

DV: the dam has been verified by DNA.

#: DNA verification has not been conducted.

E: DNA verification has identified that the sire and/or dam may possibly be incorrect, but this cannot be confirmed conclusively.

Privacy Information

In order for Angus Australia to process the transfer of a registered animal in this catalogue, the vendor will need to provide certain information to Angus Australia and the buyer consents to the collection and disclosure of that information by Angus Australia in certain circumstances. If the buyer does not wish for his or her information to be stored and disclosed by Angus Australia, the buyer must complete the form included below and forward it to Angus Australia. If the form is not completed, the buyer will be taken to have consented to the disclosure of such information.

Buyers option to opt out of disclosing personal information to Angus Australia

If you do not complete this form, you will be taken to have consented to Angus Australia using your name, address and phone number for the purposes of effecting a change of registration of the animal(s) that you have purchased, maintaining its database and disclosing that information to its members on its website.

I, the buyer of animals with the following ids _____

from member _____ (name) do not consent to Angus Australia using my name address and phone number for the purposes of effecting a change of registration of the animals I have mentioned above that I have purchased, maintaining its database and disclosing that information to its members on its website.

Authorised Name: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please forward this completed consent form to Angus Australia, 86 Glen Innes Road, Armidale NSW 2350



Recessive Genetic Conditions



This is information for bull buyers about the recessive genetic conditions, Arthrogryposis Multiplex (AM), Hydrocephalus (NH), Contractural Arachnodactyly (CA) and Developmental Duplications (DD).

Putting undesirable Genetic Recessive Conditions in perspective

All animals, including humans, carry single copies (alleles) of undesirable or "broken" genes. In single copy form, these undesirable alleles usually cause no harm to the individual.

But when animals carry 2 copies of certain undesirable or "broken" alleles it often results in bad consequences. Advances in genomics have facilitated the development of accurate diagnostic tests to enable the identification and management of numerous undesirable or "broken" genes.

Angus Australia is proactive in providing its members and their clients with relevant tools and information to assist them in the management of known undesirable genes and our members are leading the industry in their use of this technology.

What are AM, NH, CA and DD?

AM, NH, CA and DD are all recessive conditions caused by "broken" alleles within the DNA of individual animals. When a calf inherits 2 copies of the AM or NH alleles their development is so adversely affected that they will be still-born.

In other cases, such as CA and DD, calves carrying 2 copies of the broken allele may reach full-term. In such cases the animal may either appear relatively normal, or show physical symptoms that affect their health and/or performance.

What happens when carriers are mated to other animals?

Carriers, will on average, pass the undesirable allele to a random half (50 %) of their progeny.

When a carrier bull and carrier cow is mated, there is a 25% chance that the resultant calf will inherit two normal alleles, a 50% chance that the mating will result in a carrier (i.e. with just 1 copy of the undesirable allele, and a 25% chance that the calf will inherit two copies of the undesirable gene.

If animals tested free of the undesirable gene are mated to carrier animals the condition will not be expressed at all. All calves will appear normal, but approximately half (50%) could be expected to be carriers.

How is the genetic status of animals reported?

DNA-based diagnostic tests have been developed which

can be used to determine whether an individual animal is either a carrier or free of the alleles resulting in AM, NH, CA or DD.

Angus Australia uses advanced software to calculate the probability of (untested) animals to being carriers of AM, NH, CA or DD. The software uses the test results of any relatives in the calculations and the probabilities may change as new results for additional animals become available.

The genetic status of animals is being reported using five categories:

AMF	Tested AM free
AMFU	Based on Pedigree AM free - Animal has not been tested
AM_%	_% probability the animal is an AM carrier
AMC	Tested AM-Carrier
AMA	AM-Affected

For NH, CA and DD, simply replace AM in the above table with NH, CA or DD.

Registration certificates and the Angus Australia web-database display these codes. This information is displayed on the animal details page and can be accessed by conducting an "Database Search" from the Angus Australia website or looking up individual animals listed in a sale catalogue.

Implications for Commercial Producers

Your decision on the importance of the genetic condition status of replacement bulls should depend on the genetics of your cow herd (which bulls you previously used) and whether some female progeny will be retained or sold as breeders.

Most Angus breeders are proactive and transparent in managing known genetic conditions, endeavouring to provide the best information available. The greatest risk to the commercial sector from undesirable genetic recessive conditions comes from unregistered bulls with unknown genetic background. The genetic condition testing that Angus Australia seedstock producers are investing in provides buyers of registered Angus bulls with unmatched quality assurance.

For further information contact Angus Australia (02) 6773 4600.



Understanding the TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation (TACE)

What is the TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation?

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation is the genetic evaluation program adopted by Angus Australia for Angus and Angus influenced beef cattle. The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation uses Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP) technology to produce Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) of recorded cattle for a range of important production traits (e.g. weight, carcase, fertility).

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation is an international genetic evaluation and includes pedigree, performance and genomic information from the Angus Australia and Angus New Zealand databases, along with selected information from the American and Canadian Angus Associations.

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation utilises a range of genetic evaluation software, including the internationally recognised BLUPF90 family of programs, and BREEDPLAN® beef genetic evaluation analytical software, as developed by the Animal Genetics and Breeding Unit (AGBU), a joint institute of NSW Agriculture and the University of New England, and Meat and Livestock Australia Limited (MLA).

What is an EBV?

An animal's breeding value can be defined as its genetic merit for each trait. While it is not possible to determine an animal's true breeding value, it is possible to estimate it. These estimates of an animal's true breeding value are called EBVs (Estimated Breeding Values).

EBVs are expressed as the difference between an individual animal's genetics and a historical genetic level (i.e. group of animals) within the TACE genetic evaluation, and are reported in the units in which the measurements are taken.

Using EBVs to Compare the Genetics of Two Animals

TACE EBVs can be used to estimate the expected difference in the genetics of two animals, with the expected difference equating to half the difference in the EBVs of the animals, all other things being equal (e.g. they are joined to the same animal/s).

For example, a bull with a 200 Day Growth EBV of +60 would be expected to produce progeny that are, on average, 10 kg heavier at 200 days of age than a bull with a 200 Day Growth EBV of +40 kg (i.e. 20

kg difference between the sire's EBVs, then halved as the sire only contributes half the genetics).

Or similarly, a bull with an IMF EBV of +3.0 would be expected to produce progeny with on average, 1% more intramuscular fat in a 400 kg carcase than a bull with a IMF EBV of +1.0 (i.e. 2% difference between the sire's EBVs, then halved as the sire only contributes half the genetics).

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

EBVs can also be used to benchmark an animal's genetics relative to the genetics of other Angus or Angus infused animals recorded with Angus Australia.

To benchmark an animal's genetics relative to other Angus animals, an animal's EBV can be compared to the EBV reference tables, which provide:

- the breed average EBV
- the percentile bands table

The current breed average EBV is listed on the bottom of each page in this publication, while the current EBV reference tables are included at the end of these introductory notes.

For easy reference, the percentile band in which an animal's EBV ranks is also published in association with the EBV.

Considering Accuracy

An accuracy value is published with each EBV, and 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 (or true breeding value), and is an indication of the amount of information that has been used in the calculation of the EBV.

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.

Description of TACE EBVs

EBVs are calculated for a range of traits within TACE, covering calving ease, growth, fertility, maternal performance, carcase merit, feed efficiency and structural soundness. A description of each EBV included in this publication is provided on the following page.

UNDERSTANDING ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES (EBVS)

Calving Ease/Birth	CEDir	%	Genetic differences in the ability of a sire's calves to be born unassisted from 2 year old heifers.	Higher EBVs indicate fewer calving difficulties in 2 year old heifers.
	CEDtrs	%	Genetic differences in the ability of a sire's daughters to calve unassisted at 2 years of age.	Higher EBVs indicate fewer calving difficulties in 2 year old heifers.
	GL	days	Genetic differences between animals in the length of time from the date of conception to the birth of the calf.	Lower EBVs indicate shorter gestation length.
	BW	kg	Genetic differences between animals in calf weight at birth.	Lower EBVs indicate lighter birth weight.
Growth	200 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 200 days of age due to genetics for growth.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	400 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 400 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	600 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 600 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	MCW	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight of cows at 5 years of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier mature weight.
	Milk	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 200 days of age due to the maternal contribution of its dam.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
Fertility	DtC	days	Genetic differences between animals in the time from the start of the joining period (i.e. when the female is introduced to a bull) until subsequent calving.	Lower EBVs indicate shorter time to calving.
	SS	cm	Genetic differences between animals in scrotal circumference at 400 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate larger scrotal circumference.
Carcase	CWT	kg	Genetic differences between animals in hot standard carcase weight at 750 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier carcase weight.
	EMA	cm ²	Genetic differences between animals in eye muscle area at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate larger eye muscle area.
	Rib Fat	mm	Genetic differences between animals in fat depth at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate more fat.
	P8 Fat	mm	Genetic differences between animals in fat depth at the P8 rump site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate more fat.
	RBV	%	Genetic differences between animals in boned out saleable meat from a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate higher yield.
	IMF	%	Genetic differences between animals in intramuscular fat (marbling) at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate more intramuscular fat.
Feed/Temp.	NFI-F	kg/day	Genetic differences between animals in feed intake at a standard weight and rate of weight gain when animals are in a feedlot finishing phase.	Lower EBVs indicate more feed efficiency.
	Doc	%	Genetic differences between animals in temperament.	Higher EBVs indicate better temperament.
Structure	Claw Set	score	Genetic differences in claw set structure (shape and evenness of claws).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
	Foot Angle	score	Genetic differences in foot angle (strength of pastern, depth of heel).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
	Leg Angle	score	Genetic differences in rear leg structure when viewed from the side (angle at front of the hock).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
Selection Index	\$A	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a typical commercial self replacing herd using Angus bulls. This selection index is not specific to a particular market end-point, but identifies animals that will improve overall net profitability in the majority of commercial, self replacing, grass and grain finishing beef production systems.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$A-L	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a typical commercial self replacing herd using Angus bulls. This selection index is not specific to a particular market end-point, but identifies animals that will improve overall net profitability in the majority of commercial, self replacing, grass and grain finishing beef production systems. The \$A-L index is similar to the \$A index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low. While the \$A aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$A-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.

UNDERSTANDING ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES (EBVS)

Selection Indexes	\$D	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting the domestic supermarket trade. Steers are either finished using pasture, pasture supplemented by grain, or grain (e.g. 50 -70 days) with steers assumed to be slaughtered at 510kg live weight (280kg carcass weight with 12mm P8 fat depth) at 16 months of age.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$D-L	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting the domestic supermarket trade. Steers are either finished using pasture, pasture supplemented by grain, or grain (e.g. 50 -70 days) with steers assumed to be slaughtered at 510kg live weight (280kg carcass weight with 12mm P8 fat depth) at 16 months of age. The \$D-L index is similar to the \$D index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low. While the \$D aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$D-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GN	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture grown steers with a 250 day feedlot finishing period for the grain fed high quality, highly marbled markets. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 800 kg live weight (455 kg carcass weight with 30 mm P8 fat depth) at 24 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GN-L	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture grown steers with a 250 day feedlot finishing period for the grain fed high quality, highly marbled markets. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 800 kg live weight (455 kg carcass weight with 30 mm P8 fat depth) at 24 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling. The \$GN-L index is similar to the \$GN index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low. While the \$GN aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$GN-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GS	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture finished steers. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 650 kg live weight (350 kg carcass weight with 12 mm P8 fat depth) at 22 months of age. Emphasis has been placed on eating quality and tenderness to favour animals that are suited to MSA requirements.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GS-L	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture finished steers. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 650 kg live weight (350 kg carcass weight with 12 mm P8 fat depth) at 22 months of age. Emphasis has been placed on eating quality and tenderness to favour animals that are suited to MSA requirements. The \$GS-L index is similar to the \$GS index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low. While the \$GS aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$GS-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$PRO	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd based in New Zealand that targets the production of grass finished steers for the AngusPure programme. Steers are assumed marketed at approximately 530 kg live weight (290 kg carcass weight with 10 mm P8 fat depth) at 20 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$T	\$	Genetic difference between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a situation where Angus bulls are being used as a terminal sire over mature breeding females and all progeny, both male and female, are slaughtered. The Angus Terminal Sire Index focusses on increasing growth, carcass yield and eating quality. Daughters are not retained for breeding and therefore no emphasis is given to female fertility or maternal traits.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.

BRINGING YOUR NEW BULL HOME



When purchasing a bull, care and handling after the sale can be as important as the purchase itself. Looking after your bull well during the initial stages of his working life may ensure longevity and success within your breeding herd.

Purchase

Temperament is an important characteristic when selecting a bull. Selecting a bull that may be flighty or aggressive will make life difficult for you each time he is handled.

Note which bulls continually push to the centre of a mob, run around, or are unreasonably nervous, aggressive or excited.

At the sale, note any changes of temperament by individual bulls. Some bulls that are quiet in the yard or paddock may not like the pressure and noise of the auction and become excited. Others that were excited beforehand get much worse in the sale ring and can really perform. Use the yard or paddock behaviour as a guide, rather than the temperament shown in the ring.

Delivery

When transporting your new bull insurance against loss in transit, accidental loss of use, or infertility, is sometimes provided by vendors. Where it is not, it is worth considering. After purchase tips:

- When purchasing, ask which health treatments he has received.
- Treat and handle him quietly at all times - no dogs, no buzzers. Talk to him and give him time and room to make up his mind.
- With more than one bull from different origins, you must be able to separate them on the truck.
- Make sure that the truck floor is covered to prevent bulls from slipping. Sand, sawdust or a floor grid will prevent bulls from being damaged by going down in transit.
- If you can arrange it, put a few quiet cows or steers on the truck with the bull. Let them down into a yard with the bulls for a while before loading and after unloading.
- Unload and reload during the trip as little as possible. If necessary, rest with water and feed. Treat bulls kindly your impatience or nervousness is easily transmitted to an animal unfamiliar to you and unsure of his environment.

If you use a professional carrier:

- Make sure the carrier knows which bulls can be mixed together.

- Discuss with the carrier, resting procedures for long trips, expected delivery time, truck condition and quiet handling.
- Give ear tag and brand numbers to the carrier and make sure you have the carrier's phone number.
- If buying bulls from interstate, organise any necessary health tests before leaving and work out if any other requirements must be met before cattle can come into another State.

When buying bulls from far away, you may often have to fit in with other delivery arrangements to reduce cost. You should make it clear how you want your bulls handled.

Arrival

When the bull or bulls arrive home, unload them at the yards into a group of house cows, steers or herd cows. Never jump them from the back of a truck directly into a paddock—it may be the last time you see them. Bulls from different origins should be put into separate yards with other cattle for company.

Provide hay and water, then leave them alone until the next morning.

The next day, bulls should receive routine health treatments. If they have not been treated before, all bulls should be vaccinated with:

- 5-in-1 vaccine;
- vibriosis vaccine;
- leptospirosis vaccine (if in areas like the Hunter where leptospirosis exists);
- three-day sickness vaccine (if in areas where this sickness can cause problems).

Give particular attention to preventing new bulls bringing vibriosis into a herd. Vibriosis, a sexually transmitted disease, causes infertility and abortions and is most commonly introduced to a clean herd by an infected bull.

These bulls show no signs of the illness. Vaccinated bulls are free from vibriosis, so vaccinating bulls against the disease should be a routine practice. Vaccination involves two injections, 4–6 weeks apart, at the time of introduction, and then a booster shot every year. Complete the vaccinations 4 weeks before joining.



BRINGING YOUR NEW BULL HOME



Consult with your veterinarian and draw up a policy for treating bulls on arrival and then annually. Bulls should be drenched to prevent introducing worms and, if necessary, should be treated for lice. Plan to give follow-up vaccinations 4–6 weeks later. Leave the bulls in the yards for the next day or two on feed and water to allow them to settle down with other stock for company. A bull's behaviour will decide how quickly he can be moved out to paddocks.

Mating new young bulls

Newly purchased young bulls should not be placed with older herd bulls for multiple-sire joining. The older, dominant bull will not allow the young bulls to work, and will knock them around while keeping them away from the cows. Use new bulls in either single-sire groups or with young bulls their own age. If a number of young bulls are to be used together, run them together for a few weeks before joining starts. They sort out their pecking order quickly and have few problems later. When the young bulls are working, inspect them regularly and closely.

Managing Older Herd Bulls

Older working bulls also need special care and attention before mating starts. They should be tested or checked every year for physical soundness, testicle tone, and serving capacity or ability. All bulls to be used must be free-moving, active and in good condition. Working bulls may need supplementary feeding before the joining season to bring up condition.

During mating

- Check bulls at least twice each week for the first 2 months. Get up close to them and watch each bull walk; check for swellings around the sheath and for lameness.
- Have a spare bull or bulls available to replace any that break down. Replace any suspect bull immediately.
- Rotate bulls in single-sire groups to make sure that any bull infertility is covered. Single-sire joining works well but it has risks. The bulls must be checked regularly and carefully, or the bulls should be rotated every one or two cycles.

Bulls are a large investment for breeding herds and they have a major effect on herd fertility. A little time and attention to make sure they are fit, free from disease and actively working is well worthwhile.

Northern Australia

Although the Angus breed originated in a cooler climate, they can adapt to subtropical regions with many straightbred and cross bred producers finding success in Northern Australia. Some of the following information may also be helpful for new bulls located in more temperate climates.

Adaptation

They key to Northern success for Angus is that cattle introduced from the Southern regions of Australia be allowed to adapt to their new environment before commencing their working life. If possible, a break of 3 months is advisable before you set your bull to work.

Purchase in cooler months

Ensure your bulls are in good condition before they do commence their working life. The cooler months are an ideal time to purchase and introduce Angus cattle, allowing them plenty of time to acclimatise.

Change of feed source

When inducting Angus cattle into your herd consider their source of feed. Have you taken an animal which has been supplemented on grain straight to a dry pasture? Animals should be gradually changed over to their new feed to ensure they do not lose condition. This may involve using supplements which could include dry lick/urea blocks.

Managing Cattle Ticks

For ticky areas, bulls should be vaccinated prior to transport and given another booster afterwards. Remember male are more susceptible to ticks than females.

**Information is provided by the Department of Primary Industries NSW. For further information visit www.dpi.nsw.gov.au or www.angusaustralia.com.au.*

**FOR MORE INFORMATION
ON GUIDELINES FOR
THE RELOCATION &
ONGOING MANAGEMENT
OF ANGUS BULLS.**



The suffix displayed at the end of each animal's name indicates the DNA parentage verification that has been conducted by Angus Australia.

PV : both parents have been verified by DNA

SV : the sire has been verified by DNA

DV : the dam has been verified by DNA

: DNA verification has not been conducted

E : DNA verification has identified that the sire and/or dam may possibly be incorrect, but this cannot be confirmed conclusively.

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TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

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Cattle Evaluation