

Lot 1 **DYSART TOP GUN T3 PV** **CZV22T3**

DOB: 07/09/2022 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

RENNYLEA EDMUND E11 PV
RENNYLEA KODAK K522 SV
RENNYLEA EISA ERICA F810 #
Dam: HIOQ22 AYRVALE QUANTIFY Q22 PV
CARABAR DOCKLANDS D62 PV
AYRVALE KIMBERLY K19 PV
AYRVALE EDGE E5 PV

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+6.1	+4.0	-4.7	+2.4	+47	+86	+113	+94	+14	+2.9	-5.9
ACC	61%	50%	82%	73%	74%	72%	72%	70%	64%	69%	40%
Perc	17	40	45	18	68	68	63	63	71	24	22

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$233	\$388
19	20

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+61	+8.2	+0.1	-0.9	+0.5	+4.4	+0.20	+17	-	-	-
ACC	63%	64%	64%	65%	58%	67%	55%	67%	-	-	-
Perc	68	28	44	59	48	9	48	65	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Texas Top Gun son out of a great Ayrvale cow. Super Bull with everything.*** 530kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 2 **DYSART BEAST MODE T5 PV** **CZV22T5**

DOB: 08/09/2022 Registration Status: **HBR** Mating Type: **Natural** Genetic Status: **AM3%,CA8%,DD9%,NH3%**

MILLAH MURRAH KLOONEY K42 PV
MILLAH MURRAH MARLON BRANDO M304 PV
MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV
Sire: CZVQ14 DYSART BRANDO Q14 PV
DYSART CICERO C08 PV
DYSART BROLGA H15 #
DYSART BROLGA Z62 #

DYSART KRIS K62 SV
DYSART NELSON N18 SV
VERMONT LOWAN Z43 #
Dam: CZVR20 DYSART JULIANA R20 PV
S S OBJECTIVE T510 0T26 #
DYSART LOWAN H2 E
DYSART LOWAN D85 E

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+5.4	+3.6	-5.6	+2.7	+42	+77	+95	+74	+17	+1.7	-5.6
ACC	49%	41%	60%	68%	62%	59%	59%	58%	52%	55%	31%
Perc	22	45	31	23	85	88	91	88	53	65	27

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$198	\$329
56	66

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+49	+7.2	+0.4	-0.5	+0.8	+1.7	+0.25	+13	-	-	-
ACC	51%	50%	53%	53%	46%	55%	44%	52%	-	-	-
Perc	91	39	37	52	30	63	54	81	-	-	-

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Brando grandson. Heifer Bull. +2.7 BWT, +88 600D, +7.0 EMA, +1.9 IMF. 514 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 3 **DYSART HOMETOWN T7 PV** **CZV22T7**

DOB: 08/09/2022 Registration Status: **HBR** Mating Type: **AI** Genetic Status: **AMFU,CA2%,DD8%,NHFU**

G A R EARLY BIRD #
G A R ASHLAND PV
CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018 #
Sire: USA19266718 G A R HOME TOWN PV
G A R SURE FIRE SV
CHAIR ROCK SURE FIRE 6095 #
CHAIR ROCK PROGRESS 3005 #

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 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+2.8	-0.1	-5.3	+3.7	+53	+92	+113	+89	+13	+1.2	-5.1
ACC	60%	52%	81%	73%	67%	65%	66%	65%	59%	61%	36%
Perc	46	79	35	43	37	50	64	70	79	81	38

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$222	\$358
28	42

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+64	+8.2	-1.8	-3.1	+0.8	+2.8	+0.12	+18	-	-	-
ACC	58%	57%	59%	58%	53%	60%	49%	60%	-	-	-
Perc	60	28	84	89	30	34	39	59	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: GAR Hometown son. +3.7 BWT, +116 600D, +8.0 EMA,3.0 IMF. Heifer Bull with growth, carcass and fat. 534 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 4 **DYSART ALTERNATIVE T8^{PV}** **CZV22T8**

DOB: 09/09/2022 Registration Status: HBR Mating Type: AI Genetic Status: AM2%,CA1%,DDFU,NH2%

POSS TOTAL IMPACT 745 #
 POSS EASY IMPACT 0119 #
 POSS ELMARETTA 736 #
Sire: USA18837398 BALDRIDGE ALTERNATIVE E125^{PV}
 HOOVER DAM #
 BALDRIDGE BLACKBIRD A030 #
 BALDRIDGE BLACKBIRD X89 #
Dam: CZVN22 DYSART NEGELLA N22^{PV}
 EXAR UPSHOT 0562B #
 DYSART KILDARE K64^{SV}
 DYSART MISHA G86^{PV}
 S S OBJECTIVE T510 OT26 #
 DYSART BEEAC L22^{SV}
 DYSART DEEAC H6^{SV}

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+4.8	+5.6	-5.3	+3.7	+58	+98	+126	+116	+12	+1.8	-5.1
ACC	58%	48%	82%	72%	68%	66%	66%	65%	59%	63%	35%
Perc	27	23	35	43	20	32	34	28	83	62	38

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$233	\$401
18	13

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+66	+8.4	-0.6	-2.2	+0.8	+2.6	+0.18	+20	-	-	-
ACC	59%	58%	59%	59%	54%	61%	48%	62%	-	-	-
Perc	54	26	60	80	30	39	46	51	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Baldrige Alternative son. +3.5 BWT, +125 600D, +9.6 EMA,+2.3 IMF. Great Heifer Bull with growth, carcass and fat. 540 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 5 **DYSART HOMETOWN T9^{PV}** **CZV22T9**

DOB: 09/09/2022 Registration Status: HBR Mating Type: AI Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU

G A R EARLY BIRD #
 G A R ASHLAND^{PV}
 CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018 #
Sire: USA19266718 G A R HOME TOWN^{PV}
 G A R SURE FIRE^{SV}
 CHAIR ROCK SURE FIRE 6095 #
 CHAIR ROCK PROGRESS 3005 #
Dam: CWJN0001 WITHERSWOOD DREAM N0001^{PV}
 CONNEALY CONSENSUS 7229^{SV}
 V A R GENERATION 2100^{PV}
 SANDPOINT BLACKBIRD 8809 #
 HINGAIA 469 #
 BANQUET DREAM Y259^{SV}
 BANQUET KIWI DREAM+92 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+2.8	+2.0	-5.2	+3.4	+51	+94	+113	+86	+13	+1.6	-4.4
ACC	65%	58%	83%	74%	73%	71%	71%	70%	66%	69%	44%
Perc	46	62	37	36	48	45	62	74	81	69	55

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$228	\$365
23	37

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+61	+10.8	-1.3	-2.7	+1.1	+2.7	+0.14	+32	-	-	-
ACC	65%	64%	65%	65%	60%	67%	57%	68%	-	-	-
Perc	68	10	75	86	16	37	41	12	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: GAR Hometown son out of a top Witherswood cow. Great Heifer Bull with growth, carcass and fat. +3.5 BWT, +116 600D, +10.6 EMA,+2.7 IMF. *** 534 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 6 **DYSART JET BLACK T10^{PV}** **CZV22T10**

DOB: 10/09/2022 Registration Status: HBR Mating Type: AI Genetic Status: AM2%,CA2%,DD2%,NH2%

CONNEALY CONSENSUS 7229^{SV}
 CONNEALY BLACK GRANITE #
 EURA ELGA OF CONANGA 9109 #
Sire: USA18389838 BAR R JET BLACK 5063^{PV}
 SITZ UPWARD 307R^{SV}
 BAR R IRIS ANITA 0113 #
 BAR R ANITA 7081 #
Dam: CZVQ30 DYSART BEEAC Q30^{SV}
 DYSART MITTAGONG J93^{SV}
 DYSART MARS M7^{SV}
 DYSART LOWAN H2^E
 H A POWER ALLIANCE 1025 #
 DYSART BEEAC H12^{SV}
 DYSART BEEAC D105^{PV}

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+0.1	+0.1	-1.3	+5.3	+63	+104	+131	+116	+17	+2.1	-4.8
ACC	51%	41%	64%	70%	64%	62%	62%	61%	55%	58%	32%
Perc	69	78	90	78	7	17	25	28	51	50	45

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$216	\$367
35	35

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+82	+6.9	-2.3	-3.3	+0.9	+1.3	-0.32	+24	-	-	-
ACC	55%	54%	56%	55%	49%	58%	45%	53%	-	-	-
Perc	14	42	90	91	25	74	7	34	-	-	-

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Jet Black son. +5.7 BWT, +138 600D, +2.2 SS.Big Cowmaker with massive growth and chestnuts. * 554 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 7

DYSART MEGA HIT T11 PV

CZV22T11

DOB: 10/09/2022

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AM2%,CA2%,DD7%,NH2%

HOFF INVESTOR S C 929 #
HOFF BLOCKBUSTER SC 929 1612 #
HOFF CHRISTINE S C 7195 929 #

DYSART UPSHOT K56 SV
DYSART NED N13 SV
DYSART LINDA LEE H4 #
DYSART KRIS K62 SV
DYSART NANCY N15 SV
DYSART BROLGA F98 PV

Sire: USA17731559 JINDRA MEGA HIT PV

Dam: CZVQ23 DYSART BROLGA Q23 PV

HOFF HEARTLAND S C 456 #
HOFF SWEETHEART S C 216 #
HOFF LADY ACE S C 884 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+1.1	+2.8	-3.6	+4.4	+51	+86	+112	+105	+12	+1.7	-3.5
ACC	50%	37%	81%	71%	63%	61%	62%	59%	51%	57%	28%
Perc	61	54	63	59	48	67	65	44	87	65	76

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$162	\$297
86	84

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+65	+5.1	-2.8	-4.0	+0.9	+1.1	-0.31	+11	-	-	-
ACC	53%	51%	53%	52%	46%	55%	41%	50%	-	-	-
Perc	57	65	94	95	25	79	7	85	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Jindra Megahit son. +4.2 BWT, +109 600D. 500 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 8

DYSART MEGA HIT T12 PV

CZV22T12

DOB: 10/09/2022

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AMFU,CA2%,DD5%,NHFU

HOFF INVESTOR S C 929 #
HOFF BLOCKBUSTER SC 929 1612 #
HOFF CHRISTINE S C 7195 929 #

HINGAIA 98787 #
DYSART KRIS K62 SV
DYSART BEEAC D105 PV
DYSART HEATHER P27 PV
MOHNEN DYNAMITE 1356 #
DYSART HEATHER J7 SV
DYSART HEATHER D95 PV

Sire: USA17731559 JINDRA MEGA HIT PV

Dam: CZVP27 DYSART HEATHER P27 PV

HOFF HEARTLAND S C 456 #
HOFF SWEETHEART S C 216 #
HOFF LADY ACE S C 884 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+0.8	+3.0	-3.5	+4.3	+50	+86	+113	+111	+10	+1.6	-3.4
ACC	51%	40%	81%	72%	65%	63%	63%	61%	54%	59%	31%
Perc	64	52	65	57	54	68	64	36	93	69	78

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$154	\$293
90	85

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+64	+3.9	-2.7	-3.5	+0.9	+1.0	-0.35	+10	-	-	-
ACC	55%	54%	55%	55%	49%	57%	43%	52%	-	-	-
Perc	58	78	93	92	25	81	6	87	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Great Megahit son. +4.0 BWT,+110 600D. Heifer Bull.* 520 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 9

DYSART HOMETOWN T13 PV

CZV22T13

DOB: 10/09/2022

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU

G A R EARLY BIRD #
G A R ASHLAND PV
CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018 #

G A R PROPHET SV
BALDRIDGE BEAST MODE B074 PV
BALDRIDGE ISABEL Y69 #
O C C KIDDO 832K #
DYSART HARRIETT H14 #
DYSART DANDLOO E76 SV

Sire: USA19266718 G A R HOME TOWN PV

Dam: CZVQ22 DYSART DANDALOO Q22 SV

G A R SURE FIRE SV
CHAIR ROCK SURE FIRE 6095 #
CHAIR ROCK PROGRESS 3005 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+1.3	-1.3	-3.3	+3.8	+59	+99	+117	+92	+12	+1.4	-4.9
ACC	63%	55%	70%	72%	70%	68%	68%	67%	63%	66%	40%
Perc	59	86	68	45	17	30	54	66	85	75	43

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$238	\$375
15	29

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+68	+8.4	-1.9	-2.4	+0.6	+3.2	+0.20	+23	-	-	-
ACC	62%	62%	63%	62%	57%	65%	54%	64%	-	-	-
Perc	48	26	85	82	41	26	48	37	-	-	-

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Hometown son. Heifer Bull with growth and fat. +3.7 BWT,+123 600D, +8.6 EMA,+3.4 IMF.* 500 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 10

DYSART HOMETOWN T14 PV

CZV22T14

DOB: 11/09/2022

Registration Status: **HBR**

Mating Type: **AI**

Genetic Status: **AMFU,CA2%,DD17%,NHFU**

G A R EARLY BIRD #
 G A R ASHLAND PV
 CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018 #
Sire: USA19266718 G A R HOME TOWN PV
 G A R SURE FIRE SV
 CHAIR ROCK SURE FIRE 6095 #
 CHAIR ROCK PROGRESS 3005 #

HINGAIA 98787 #
 DYSART KRIS K62 SV
 DYSART BEEAC D105 PV
Dam: CZVN28 DYSART NATASHA N28 SV
 SITZ NEW DESIGN 458N #
 PERTANGUS F9 #
 PERTANGUS A10 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	-0.9	-1.5	-4.6	+5.4	+57	+98	+121	+99	+13	+1.0	-4.8
ACC	59%	52%	81%	72%	67%	65%	65%	64%	59%	62%	37%
Perc	75	87	47	79	23	32	44	54	81	86	45

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+70	+8.5	-2.6	-4.0	+1.0	+2.7	-0.01	+21	-	-	-
ACC	59%	58%	59%	59%	54%	61%	50%	60%	-	-	-
Perc	40	25	93	95	20	37	26	48	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$222	\$356
29	45

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Big Hometown son. Excellent Cowmaker with growth, carcass and fat. +124 600D,+8.0 EMA, +2.7 IMF. *** 560kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 11

DYSART HOMETOWN T17 PV

CZV22T17

DOB: 11/09/2022

Registration Status: **HBR**

Mating Type: **AI**

Genetic Status: **AMFU,CAFU,DDFU,NHFU**

G A R EARLY BIRD #
 G A R ASHLAND PV
 CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018 #
Sire: USA19266718 G A R HOME TOWN PV
 G A R SURE FIRE SV
 CHAIR ROCK SURE FIRE 6095 #
 CHAIR ROCK PROGRESS 3005 #

MILLAH MURRAH KLOONEY K42 PV
 MILLAH MURRAH MARLON BRANDO M304 PV
 MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV
Dam: CZVQ10 DYSART FABULOUS Q10 PV
 DYSART BARTEL J99 SV
 DYSART FABULOUS M15 E
 DYSART FABULOUS F12 PV

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+1.6	+0.7	-5.3	+4.2	+52	+92	+112	+85	+14	+1.3	-5.5
ACC	61%	54%	69%	72%	70%	68%	68%	67%	62%	66%	39%
Perc	57	74	35	55	45	50	65	76	70	78	29

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+62	+11.8	-0.6	-1.8	+1.1	+3.1	+0.22	+17	-	-	-
ACC	61%	61%	62%	62%	57%	64%	53%	64%	-	-	-
Perc	66	6	60	74	16	28	51	65	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$244	\$379
11	26

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Hometown son. Growth,carcass with fat. +4.1 BWT, +113 600D ,+12.0 EMA, +3.3 IMF. 512 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 12

DYSART HOMETOWN T18 PV

CZV22T18

DOB: 11/09/2022

Registration Status: **HBR**

Mating Type: **AI**

Genetic Status: **AM3%,CAFU,DD8%,NH3%**

G A R EARLY BIRD #
 G A R ASHLAND PV
 CHAIR ROCK AMBUSH 1018 #
Sire: USA19266718 G A R HOME TOWN PV
 G A R SURE FIRE SV
 CHAIR ROCK SURE FIRE 6095 #
 CHAIR ROCK PROGRESS 3005 #

HINGAIA 469 #
 MILLAH MURRAH KINGDOM K35 PV
 MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV
Dam: CZVP5 DYSART BROLGA P5 SV
 DYSART CICERO C08 PV
 DYSART BROLGA H15 #
 DYSART BROLGA Z62 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+1.6	-1.1	-4.4	+3.9	+51	+91	+112	+88	+13	+1.0	-5.9
ACC	62%	55%	83%	73%	70%	68%	69%	68%	63%	66%	41%
Perc	57	85	50	48	48	52	66	71	82	86	22

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+63	+10.5	-1.2	-2.2	+1.1	+2.6	+0.08	+24	-	-	-
ACC	63%	62%	63%	63%	58%	65%	55%	65%	-	-	-
Perc	63	11	73	80	16	39	35	36	-	-	-

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$233	\$368
19	34

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Hometown son. Growth,carcass with fat. +4.1 BWT, +116 600D, +10.5 EMA, +2.9 IMF. 508 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 13 **DYSART JET BLACK T19^{PV}** **CZV22T19**

DOB: 12/09/2022 Registration Status: HBR Mating Type: AI Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DD5%,NHFU

CONNEALY CONSENSUS 7229^{SV}
 CONNEALY BLACK GRANITE #
 EURA ELGA OF CONANGA 9109 #

DYSART OBJECTIVE H7^{SV}
 DYSART LUCIUS L6^{SV}
 DYSART BROLGA F98^{PV}
 DYSART BARTEL J99^{SV}
 DYSART A LEXIS M3^E
 DYSART ALEXIS F89^{PV}

Sire: USA18389838 BAR R JET BLACK 5063^{PV}
 SITZ UPWARD 307R^{SV}
 BAR R IRIS ANITA 0113 #
 BAR R ANITA 7081 #

Dam: CZVP16 DYSART ALEXIS P16^{PV}

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+4.8	+2.8	-2.0	+3.1	+53	+88	+108	+91	+15	+1.6	-4.7
ACC	50%	40%	81%	70%	63%	61%	61%	60%	53%	57%	31%
Perc	27	54	84	30	42	63	73	68	63	69	48

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$204	\$345
49	54

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+66	+6.1	-1.0	-1.6	+0.7	+1.4	-0.17	+16	-	-	-
ACC	54%	53%	55%	54%	48%	57%	44%	51%	-	-	-
Perc	53	52	69	71	35	72	14	67	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Jet Black son . Big Heifer Bull with growth .+3.2 BWT, +114 600D. * 548 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 14 **DYSART STERLING T22^{PV}** **CZV22T22**

DOB: 14/09/2022 Registration Status: HBR Mating Type: AI Genetic Status: AMFU,CA5%,DD5%,NHFU

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

HINGAIA 98787 #
 DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
 DYSART BEEAC D105^{PV}
 LEACHMAN BOOM TIME #
 DYSART BEEAC D105^{PV}
 DYSART BEEAC Y39 #

Sire: USA19444025 STERLING PACIFIC 904^{PV}
 G A R PROPHET^{SV}
 BALDRIDGE ISABEL B082 #
 BALDRIDGE ISABEL Y69 #

Dam: CZVN26 DYSART NATALIE N26^{SV}

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	-2.3	+0.4	-2.1	+5.0	+63	+107	+136	+132	+13	+1.7	-4.1
ACC	56%	44%	82%	73%	68%	66%	66%	63%	56%	62%	34%
Perc	83	76	83	72	7	13	17	12	82	65	63

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$199	\$355
55	45

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+76	+4.1	-1.6	-2.6	+0.5	+2.1	-0.31	+28	-	-	-
ACC	57%	57%	58%	57%	52%	59%	46%	61%	-	-	-
Perc	24	76	81	85	48	52	7	22	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Sterling Pacific son. Big Cowmaker with huge growth. +135 600D.*540 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 15 **DYSART STERLING T25^{PV}** **CZV22T25**

DOB: 15/09/2022 Registration Status: HBR Mating Type: AI Genetic Status: AM2%,CA2%,DD4%,NH2%

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

DYSART UPSHOT K56^{SV}
 DYSART NED N13^{SV}
 DYSART LINDA LEE H4 #
 DYSART KRIS K62^{SV}
 DYSART NORA N4^{SV}
 DYSART DEEAC H6^{SV}

Sire: USA19444025 STERLING PACIFIC 904^{PV}
 G A R PROPHET^{SV}
 BALDRIDGE ISABEL B082 #
 BALDRIDGE ISABEL Y69 #

Dam: CZVQ9 DYSART BEEAC Q9^{PV}

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	-0.9	+0.2	-1.8	+5.0	+62	+104	+131	+123	+12	+1.9	-4.2
ACC	54%	41%	81%	72%	66%	63%	64%	61%	53%	60%	32%
Perc	75	77	86	72	10	17	25	20	83	58	60

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$208	\$361
44	40

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+73	+5.5	-1.0	-2.2	+0.5	+2.3	-0.21	+33	-	-	-
ACC	55%	55%	56%	55%	50%	58%	44%	59%	-	-	-
Perc	33	60	69	80	48	47	12	10	-	-	-

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Sterling Pacific son .Big Cowmaker with massive growth,nuts and fat.+131 600D. *** 574 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 16

DYSART TOP GUN T27 PV

CZV22T27

DOB: 16/09/2022

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Status: AMFU,CAFU,DD4%,NH4%

BASIN PAYWEIGHT 1682 PV
POSS MAVERICK PV
POSS PRIDE 5163 #

TE MANIA EMPEROR E343 PV
DYSART EMPEROR J96 SV
DYSART FABULOUS F12 PV
O C C KIDDO 832K #
DYSART HARRIETT H14 #
DYSART DANDLOO E76 SV

Sire: DXTR66 TEXAS TOP GUN R66 PV

Dam: CZVP26 DYSART HARRIETT P26 (RED) SV

TE MANIA BERKLEY B1 PV
TEXAS UNDINE H638 PV
TEXAS UNDINE Z183 PV

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

Table with 12 columns: TACE, CE Dir, CE Dtrs, GL, BW, 200, 400, 600, MCW, Milk, SS, DC. Rows include EBV, ACC, and Perc.

Selection Indexes table with columns \$A and \$A-L. Values: \$204, \$345, 49, 53.

Table with 12 columns: TACE, CWT, EMA, Rib, Rump, RBY, IMF, NFI-F, Doc, Claw, Angle, Leg. Rows include EBV, ACC, and Perc.

Traits Observed: GL, BWT

Notes: Star Top Gun son. Cowmaker with growth,carcass and fat. +121 600D,+8.4 EMA,+2.2 IMF. ** 548 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 17

DYSART MONTY T31 PV

CZV22T31

DOB: 19/09/2022

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: Natural

Genetic Status: AM3%,CAFU,DD8%,NH3%

MILLAH MURRAH KLOONEY K42 PV
MILLAH MURRAH MARLON BRANDO M304 PV
MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV

MOHNEN SUBSTANTIAL 272 #
SITZ STELLAR 726D PV
SITZ PRIDE 200B #
DYSART BARTEL J99 SV
DYSART FABULOUS M15 E
DYSART FABULOUS F12 PV

Sire: CZVQ14 DYSART BRANDO Q14 PV

Dam: CZVR2 DYSART FABULOUS R2 PV

DYSART CICERO C08 PV
DYSART BROLGA H15 #
DYSART BROLGA Z62 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

Table with 12 columns: TACE, CE Dir, CE Dtrs, GL, BW, 200, 400, 600, MCW, Milk, SS, DC. Rows include EBV, ACC, and Perc.

Selection Indexes table with columns \$A and \$A-L. Values: \$217, \$357, 34, 44.

Table with 12 columns: TACE, CWT, EMA, Rib, Rump, RBY, IMF, NFI-F, Doc, Claw, Angle, Leg. Rows include EBV, ACC, and Perc.

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Brando grandson. Heifer Bull with carcass. +2.4 BWT, +94 600D, +8.6 EMA. 528 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 18

DYSART BEAST MODE T32 PV

CZV22T32

DOB: 22/09/2022

Registration Status: HBR

Mating Type: Natural

Genetic Status: AM5%,CA2%,DD11%,NH5%

MILLAH MURRAH KLOONEY K42 PV
MILLAH MURRAH MARLON BRANDO M304 PV
MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV

DYSART UPSHOT K56 SV
DYSART NED N13 SV
DYSART LINDA LEE H4 #
DYSART BARTEL J99 SV
DYSART BEEAC M19 #
DYSART BEEAC H12 SV

Sire: CZVQ14 DYSART BRANDO Q14 PV

Dam: CZVR34 DYSART BEEAC R34 PV

DYSART CICERO C08 PV
DYSART BROLGA H15 #
DYSART BROLGA Z62 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

Table with 12 columns: TACE, CE Dir, CE Dtrs, GL, BW, 200, 400, 600, MCW, Milk, SS, DC. Rows include EBV, ACC, and Perc.

Selection Indexes table with columns \$A and \$A-L. Values: \$204, \$326, 49, 68.

Table with 12 columns: TACE, CWT, EMA, Rib, Rump, RBY, IMF, NFI-F, Doc, Claw, Angle, Leg. Rows include EBV, ACC, and Perc.

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Brando grandson. Heifer Bull with carcass. +2.8 BWT,+87 600D,+9.2 EMA. 518 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 19

DYSART BRANDO T38 PV

CZV22T38

DOB: 01/10/2022

Registration Status: **HBR**

Mating Type: **Natural**

Genetic Status: **AM3%,CAFU,DD8%,NH3%**

MILLAH MURRAH KLOONEY K42 PV
MILLAH MURRAH MARLON BRANDO M304 PV
MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV

V A R DISCOVERY 2240 PV
V A R LEGEND 5019 SV
PF CC&7 HENRIETTA PRIDE 1044 #
KROUPALS B&B IDENTITY SV
STONEY POINT YANKEE QUEEN N820 PV
STONEY POINT YANKEE QUEEN C97 SV

Sire: CZVQ14 DYSART BRANDO Q14 PV

Dam: SYAR926 STONEY POINT YANKEE QUEEN R926 PV

DYSART CICERO C08 PV
DYSART BROLGA H15 #
DYSART BROLGA Z62 #

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+3.4	+0.1	-5.0	+3.3	+49	+93	+115	+96	+17	+2.9	-5.0
ACC	56%	48%	70%	70%	72%	70%	70%	68%	63%	67%	37%
Perc	40	78	40	34	57	45	58	59	46	24	40

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$216	\$361
35	40

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+65	+10.8	-0.4	-1.5	+1.1	+2.1	+0.28	+16	-	-	-
ACC	61%	61%	62%	62%	53%	66%	54%	64%	-	-	-
Perc	56	10	55	70	16	52	57	70	-	-	-

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Brando grandson out of a top drawer Stoney Point Yankee Queen cow. Heifer Bull with growth,nuts,carcass and fat. +3.8 BWT,+112 600D,+2.4SS,+10.3 EMA, +2.1 IMF. 542 kgs. *

Purchaser: \$

Lot 20

DYSART ALTERNATIVE T45 PV

CZV22T45

DOB: 10/10/2022

Registration Status: **HBR**

Mating Type: **Natural**

Genetic Status: **AM6%,CA2%,DD18%,NH6%**

HINGAIA 469 #
MILLAH MURRAH KINGDOM K35 PV
MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV
Sire: CZVP13 DYSART KINGDOM P13 PV
DYSART CICERO C08 PV
DYSART LINDA LEE H4 #
DYSART LINDA LEE B14 SV

CONNELLY CAPITALIST 028 #
LD CAPITALIST 316 PV
LD DIXIE ERICA 2053 #
Dam: CZVQ18 DYSART FLOCK Q18 PV
DYSART JEWELS J6 SV
DYSART FLOCK L36 PV
DYSART FLOCK J91 SV

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+0.1	+0.9	-0.1	+4.7	+49	+86	+111	+105	+15	+1.2	-4.1
ACC	55%	47%	66%	70%	66%	63%	64%	62%	57%	60%	38%
Perc	69	72	96	66	61	66	67	45	67	81	63

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$187	\$323
67	70

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+60	+8.8	-0.6	-0.5	+1.1	+1.5	-0.28	+19	-	-	-
ACC	56%	55%	57%	57%	51%	60%	49%	57%	-	-	-
Perc	70	23	60	52	16	69	8	54	-	-	-

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Kingdom grandson. Cowmaker with growth and carcass .+4.8 BWT, +115 600D, +8.4 EMA. 520 kgs.

Purchaser: \$

Lot 21

DYSART BEASTMODE T50 PV

CZV22T50

DOB: 31/10/2022

Registration Status: **HBR**

Mating Type: **Natural**

Genetic Status: **AM7%,CA2%,DD14%,NH9%**

MILLAH MURRAH KLOONEY K42 PV
MILLAH MURRAH MARLON BRANDO M304 PV
MILLAH MURRAH FLOWER G41 PV
Sire: CZVQ14 DYSART BRANDO Q14 PV
DYSART CICERO C08 PV
DYSART BROLGA H15 #
DYSART BROLGA Z62 #

DYSART UPSHOT K56 SV
DYSART NED N13 SV
DYSART LINDA LEE H4 #
Dam: CZVR16 DYSART NERILIE R16 PV
DYSART KILDARE K64 SV
DYSART NERILIE N20 PV
DYSART JULIANA L31 PV

July 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	CE Dir	CE Dtrs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DC
EBV	+4.4	+2.6	-4.8	+3.4	+42	+76	+94	+68	+17	+1.6	-5.2
ACC	48%	40%	60%	64%	62%	59%	59%	58%	50%	54%	29%
Perc	31	56	43	36	86	89	91	91	53	69	36

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$A-L
\$202	\$325
51	69

TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	Rump	RBV	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBV	+53	+9.2	+0.4	-0.6	+1.1	+1.6	+0.22	+14	-	-	-
ACC	50%	49%	51%	51%	44%	54%	42%	51%	-	-	-
Perc	87	19	37	54	16	66	51	75	-	-	-

Traits Observed: BWT

Notes: Brando grandson. Heifer Bull with carcass.+3.3 BWT, +89 600D, +8.9 EMA. 506kgs.

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 idents _____

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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TransTasman Angus
Cattle Evaluation