

BW 1	Adj. 205/ WR 2	Adj. 365/ YR 3	% IMF/ Ratio 4	Adj. RE/ Ratio 5	Rib Fat/ Ratio 6	Rump Fat/ Ratio 7	Scrotal 8	Pelvic 9
U % IMF 10			RE 11			FAT 12		
\$W 13		\$F 14		\$G 15		\$B 16		
Scr. 17		CED 18		CEM 19		\$EN 20		
Dam's Production:			IMF Ratios 21			RE Ratios 22		
BWR 23			WWR 24			YWR 25		
Sons @ Auction: 26			Daughters @ Auction: 27			Daughters In Herd: 28		
Grandam's Production:			Sons @ Auction: 29			Daughters @ Auction: 30		
BWR 31			WWR 32			YWR 33		
Est. Calf EPDs		BW 34		WW 35		Milk 36		YW 37
Ultrasound		IMF 38		RE 39		Fat 40		

- Actual Birth Weight.
- Adjusted 205 day weaning weight and ratio.
- Adjusted 365 day yearling weight and ratio.
- From ultrasound scan, %IMF is the intramuscular fat (marbling) in the ribeye muscle. The ratio expresses how he/she compared to herd mates. Angus bull breed average is 3.53, heifers is 4.31.
- From ultrasound scan, adjusted ribeye is the area in square inches of ribeye muscle at the 12-13th rib. Angus bull breed average is 12.19" and heifers is 9.67".
- Rib Fat is the external fat thickness at the 12th rib.
- Rump Fat is the external fat thickness on the rump between the hooks and pinbones.
- Scrotal measurements: 2 year-old and fall bulls are actual measurements taken in December, coming yearling bull measurements will be available sale day and are adjusted to one year of age.
- Pelvic measurements: 2 year-old and fall bulls are actual measurements taken in December. Coming yearling bull measurements will be available sale day and are adjusted to one year of age. Caliper measurements used.
- 10-12. Ultrasound Intramuscular Fat EPD, Ribeye EPD, Fat EPD, respectively.
- Wean Calf Value (\$W) provides the expected dollar-per-head difference in future progeny preweaning performance in a multi-trait fashion. \$W quantifies four primary economic impact areas: Birth Weight, Weaning Weight, Maternal Milk, and Mature Cow size.
- Feedlot Value (\$F) calculates a \$/head average difference in expected progeny performance for postweaning merit.
- Grid Value (\$G) combines quality grade and yield grade attributes.
- Beef Value (\$B) is a dollar-per-head difference in progeny postweaning and carcass merit combined.
- Scrotal EPD.
- Calving Ease Direct (CED) EPD is expressed as percentage of unassisted births, with a higher value indicating greater calving ease in first calf heifers. It predicts the average difference in ease with which a sire's calves will be born when he is bred to first calf heifers.

- Calving Ease Maternal (CEM) EPD is expressed in percentage unassisted births, with a higher value indicating greater calving ease in first calf daughters. It predicts the average ease with which a sire's daughters will calve as first calf heifers when compared to daughters of other sires.
- Cow Energy Value (\$EN) assess differences in cow energy requirements, expressed in dollars per cow per year, as an expected dollar savings.
- 21-22. Dam's average IMF and Ribeye Ratios, respectively, on her calves.
- 23-25. Dam's average Birth Weight Ratios, Weaning Weight Ratios, and Yearling Weight Ratios on her calves, respectively.
- 26-27. Dam's number of sons and daughters sold at auction and their average selling prices.
28. Dam's number of daughters working in the herd and the average wean ratio of their calves. Ex: 2-102 means 2 daughters have an average of 102 wean ratio on their progeny.
- 29-33. Grandam's Production - Same as Dam explanations.
- 34-40. Estimated unborn calf EPDs. EPDs were projected by averaging the cow's EPDs with the service sire's EPDs for the listed traits. EPDs are projected *according to the vet's ultrasound or pregnancy checking results*. There is *no guarantee* the cow will calve to the vets estimate. Calf EPDs would vary accordingly. We would like you to be aware that all matings were planned to get the most valuable mating possible.

\$Value example. This example involves \$W, but the same concept applies to all \$Values. If Bull A has a \$W of +15.00 and Bull B has a \$W of +25.00, and these sires were randomly mated to a comparable set of females and the calves were exposed to the same environment, and a normal number of replacement females were saved from both sires, on average you could expect Bull A's progeny to have a +10.00 per head advantage in pre-weaning value over Bull B's progeny (25.00-15.00= +10.00 per head). As with any \$Value, \$W has meaning when used in comparing the relative merit or ranking of two individuals.

For more information on EPDs and indexes, visit [www.angus.org](http://www.angus.org) or speak with Performance Programs at 816-383-5100.

On all yearling bulls and the open heifers, there are blank boxes for you to fill in ultrasound and other information sale day.

BW Birth Wt. EPD	1%
WW Wean Wt. EPD	5%
Milk Milk EPD	10%
YW Yrlg. Wt. EPD	20%

Percentage figures beside the EPD indicates what top percentage of the breed that animal has.  
Example, the BW EPD of this animal is the top 1% of the Angus breed, his WW is top 5% of the breed, his milk top 10%, and YW top 20%