

TRAIT DEFINITIONS

breed value milk

+764 MkG -0,18 F% +18 Fkg -0,01 E% +26 EkG

The milk index-kg amounts +764 kg, the protein%-index -0,18 %. This results in a fat-kg breeding value of +18 kg. The protein% breeding value is -0.01 % and the protein-kg breeding value +26 kg.

The **beef merit** is a dynamic result of the application of breeding value for net gain, carcass merit, grid assumptions (HKL) and commercial market values.

sire	fathers father	fathers father father
	fathers mother	fathers mother father
dam	mothers father	mothers father father
	Mothers mother	Mothers mother father
		Mothers mother mother

Genetic traits

Results of breeding value estimation for type traits

A breeding value for type traits is published, if at least 20 progenies of the bull have been typed.

The first 4 rows show the estimated breeding values for the main traits frame, muscling, feet & legs and udder quality. Further the breeding values in all typed traits are given. As far as there is no desired parameter in the graph chart, the achieved breeding value for the particular trait should be as high as possible (overlap 100).

Milk index (MW)

modifies fat and protein kg in an economic proportion of 1,4 based on an annual rolling average (mean = 100, standard deviation = 12).

The **beef value (FW)** incorporates several traits of beef related merits, such as daily gain, feed conversion and carcass quality, pertaining to economic and genetic weight, based on a rolling, relative breeding value.

The **FIT** incorporates fitness traits, length of productive life, persistence, SCC, reproductive performance and calving related traits such as calving ease and stillbirth.

The total breeding value (**GZW**) is an overall score of genetic merit which incorporates breeding values for milk index and beef production, reproductive performance, calving ease, stillbirth, SCC and further functional traits such as productive life (ND) in proportion to their particular economic weight.

Functional traits (column one and two) incorporate relative breeding values for functional traits, including **BEF** (sire fertility, evaluated by first service non-return-rate), **FRW** (reproductive performance of sire's daughters), **KV** (calving performance), computed on paternal (dam mated to sire) and maternal (dam's dam mated to sire) effects. For all traits the average value is 100, the overall reliability of each individual value is expressed in percentage (value in brackets).

VIW: The vitality value combines the paternal stillbirths with the rearing losses of males up to 10 months and the females up to 15 months.

MBK (Milkability): Relative breeding value for milkability, milk flow and milking rate.

ZZ (SCS): Relative breeding value for SCC in milk, an indicator of udder health and mastitis resistance.

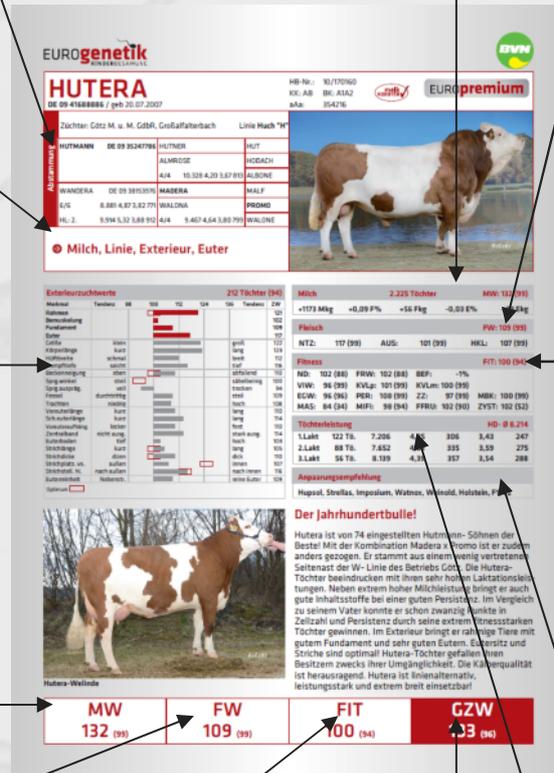
EGW: The udder health value combined the genetic cell count **ZZ** with the health value mastitis **MAS**.

PERS: relative breeding value for persistence of milk performance throughout lactation. Estimations for each trait, MBK, ZZ and PER, are based on the results of monthly milk recording. **ND:** reflects the length of daughters productive life. Longevity is considered as essential for economic success.

Veterinarians and pet owners records are the basis for the health breeding values mastitis **MAS**, milk fever **MIFI**, early fertility disorders **FFRU** and cysts **ZYST**.

Mating recommendation

To accompanying genetic and financial benefit, daughters, featuring this pedigree, are particularly suitable to be mated to the illustrated bull.



Exterieurzuchtwerte		212 Töchter (94)						
Merkmal	Tendenz	88	100	112	124	136	Tendenz	ZW
Rahmen			<input type="checkbox"/>					121
Bemuskelung			<input type="checkbox"/>					102
Fundament			<input type="checkbox"/>					109
Euter			<input type="checkbox"/>					117
Größe	klein		<input type="checkbox"/>				groß	122
Körperlänge	kurz		<input type="checkbox"/>				lang	123
Hüftbreite	schmal		<input type="checkbox"/>				breit	112
Rumpftiefe	seicht		<input type="checkbox"/>				tief	116
Beckenneigung	eben		<input type="checkbox"/>				abfallend	110
Sprg.winkel	steil	<input type="checkbox"/>					säbelbeinig	100
Sprg.auspräg.	voll		<input type="checkbox"/>				trocken	94
Fessel	durchtrittig		<input type="checkbox"/>				steil	109
Trachten	niedrig		<input type="checkbox"/>				hoch	108
Voreuterlänge	kurz		<input type="checkbox"/>				lang	110
Sch.euterlänge	kurz		<input type="checkbox"/>				lang	114
Voreuteraufh.	locker		<input type="checkbox"/>				fest	110
Zentralband	nicht ausg.		<input type="checkbox"/>				stark ausg.	114
Euterboden	tief		<input type="checkbox"/>				hoch	103
Strichlänge	kurz		<input type="checkbox"/>				lang	105
Strichdicke	dünn		<input type="checkbox"/>				dick	110
Strichplatz. vo.	außen		<input type="checkbox"/>				innen	107
Strichstell. hi.	nach außen		<input type="checkbox"/>				nach innen	116
Euterreinheit	Nebenstr.		<input type="checkbox"/>				reine Euter	109
Optimum	<input type="checkbox"/>							

Total Milk performance of daughters

Tochterleistung		HD-Ø 7.067				
		2.480	3,85	95	3,25	81
100T	77 Tö.					
1.Lak	66 Tö.	6.698	4,05	271	3,52	236
2.Lak	2 Tö.					

The daughters of the sire were kept in herds with a rolling average (305 day milk performance) of 7.067 kg milk. A total of 77 daughters achieved a 100 day milk performance of 2.480 kg (3,85 % fat, 3,25 % protein). Summarized, the included daughters performed 95 kg fat and 81 kg protein. A total of 66 daughters have already completed first lactation with an accumulated milk performance of 6.698 kg milk in total 271 kg fat and 236 kg protein.