Understanding Shorthorn EBV'S

Calving Ease Direct	**(%)** are based on calving difficulty scores, birth weights and gestation length information. CE Dir indicates the influence of the sire on calving ease in purebred females calving at two years of age.
Calving Ease Daughters	**(%)** are based on calving difficulty scores, birth weights and gestation length information. CE Dtr's indicates how easily that sire's daughters will calve at two years of age.
Gestation Length	**(days)** is an estimate of the time from conception to the birth of the calf and is based on AI and hand mating records. Lower (negative) GL EBVs indicate shorter gestation length.
Birth Weight	**(kg)** is based on the measured birth weight of progeny, adjusted for dam age. The lower the value the lighter the calf at birth and the lower the likelihood of a difficult birth.
200 Day Weight	**(kg)** is calculated from the weight of progeny taken between 80 and 300 days of age, adjusted to 200 days and for age of dam. This EBV is the best single estimate of an animal's genetic merit for early growth.
400 Day Weight	**(kg)** is calculated from the weight of progeny taken between 301 and 500 days of age, adjusted to 400 days and for age of dam. This EBV is the best single estimate of an animal's genetic merit for yearling weight.
600 Day Weight	**(kg)** is calculated from the weight of progeny taken between 501 and 900 days of age, adjusted to 600 days and for age of dam. This EBV is the best single estimate of an animal's genetic merit for longer growth.
Mature Cow Weight	**(kg)** is based on the cow weight when the calf is weighed for weaning, adjusted to 5 years of age. This EBV is an estimate of the genetic difference in cow weight at 5 years of age and is an indicator of later growth.
Milk	**(kg)** is an estimate of an animal's milking ability. For sires, this EBV indicates the effect of the daughter's milking ability, inherited from the sire, on the 200-day weights of her calves.
Scrotal Size	**(cm)** is calculated from the circumference of the scrotum taken between 300 and 700 days of age and adjusted to 400 days of age. This EBV is an estimate of an animal's genetic merit for scrotal size.
Days to Calving	**(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.
Carcase Weight	**(kg)** is based on abattoir carcase records and is an indicator of the genetic differences in carcase weight at the standard age of 650 days.
Eye Muscle Area	**(sq cm)** is calculated from live animal ultrasound scans and abattoir carcase data, adjusted to a standard 300 kg carcase. This EBV estimates genetic differences in eye muscle area at the 12/13th rib site.
Rib Fat	**(mm)** are calculated from measurements of subcutaneous fat depth at the 12/13-rib site (from live animal ultrasound scans and from abattoir carcases) and are adjusted to a standard 300 kg carcase.
Rump Fat	**(mm)** are calculated from measurements of subcutaneous fat depth at the P8 rump site (from live animal ultrasound scans and from abattoir carcases) and are adjusted to a standard 300 kg carcase.
Retail Beef Yield	**(%)** indicates genetic differences between animals for retail yield percentage in a standard 300 kg carcase. Animals with larger EBVs are expected to produce progeny with higher yielding carcases.
Intramuscular Fat	**(%)** is an estimate of the genetic difference in the percentage of intramuscular fat at the 12/13th rib site in a 300 kg carcase.
Domestic Maternal Index	Estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial herd in a temperate environment targeting the production of pasture grown and finished steers for the domestic trade (eg. supermarket).
Export Maternal Index	Estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial herd in a temperate environment targeting the production of steers for the Japanese B3 market. Steers are pasture grown to feedlot entry then feedlot finished for 150 days.
Northern Maternal Index	Estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial herd in Northern Australia targeting the export trade. Steers are finished on grass and marketed at 600 kg live weight.

Breed Avg. EBVs for 2016 Born Calves

	CE DR	CE DTR	GL	Birth Wt	200D Wt	400D Wt	600D Wt	MTC Wt	Milk	SC	DTC
EBV	+1.0	+1.2	-1.7	+3.0	+27	+37	+40	+43	+6	+1.4	-1.3

	Carc	EMA	RIB Fat	Rump Fat	RBY	IMF	Dom Mat Index	Exp Mat Index	Nthn Mat Index
EBV	+34	+4.2	-0.4	-0.4	+1.0	+0.5	+31	+34	+40