

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
CW 10		Marb. 11		RE 12		FAT 13		
\$W 14		\$F 15		\$G 16		\$B 17		
Scr. 18		CED 19		CEM 20		\$EN 21		
Dam's Production:			IMF Ratios 22			RE Ratios 23		
BWR 24			WWR 25			YWR 26		
Sons @ Auction: 27			Daughters @ Auction: 28			Daughters In Herd: 29		
Grandam's Production:			Sons @ Auction: 30			Daughters @ Auction: 31		
BWR 32			WWR 33			YWR 34		
Est. Calf EPDs		BW 35		WW 36		Milk 37		YW 38
Carcass		Marb. 39		RE 40		Fat 41		\$B 42

- 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.
- From ultrasound scan, adjusted ribeye is the area in square inches of ribeye muscle at the 12th-13th rib.
- From ultrasound scan, rib fat is the external fat thickness at the 12th rib.
- From ultrasound scan, rump fat is the external fat thickness on the rump between the hooks and pinbones.
- Scrotal measurements: two year-old and fall bull measurements 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: two year-old and fall bull measurements 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.
- 10-13. Carcass EPDs: Carcass Weight, Marbling, Ribeye, Fat, respectively.
- \$Weaned 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 dollar-per-head difference in expected progeny performance for post-weaning merit.
- \$Grid Value (\$G) combines quality grade and yield grade attributes in a dollar-per-head difference format.
- \$Beef Value (\$B) is a dollar-per-head difference in progeny postweaning performance and carcass merit combined.
- Scrotal EPD. For bulls with yearling data submitted through the AAA, it reflects their yearling scrotal measurement. For young bulls and non-parent females, it is a pedigree estimate only.

- Calving Ease Direct (CED) EPD is expressed as a 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 as a percentage of 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) assesses differences in cow energy requirements, expressed in dollars per cow per year, as an expected dollar savings.
- 22-23. Dam's average IMF and Ribeye ratios, respectively, on her calves.
- 24-26. Dam's average birth weight ratios, weaning weight ratios, and yearling weight ratios on her calves, respectively.
- 27-28. Dam's number of sons and daughters sold in past Hoover Angus production sales and their average selling prices.
29. 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 102 wean ratio on their progeny.
- 30-34. Grandam's production—same as dam's explanations
- 35-42 Estimated unborn calf EPDs. EPDs were projected by averaging the dam's EPDs with the service sire's EPDs for the listed traits. EPDs are projected according to the vet's ultrasound or preg check results. There is no guarantee the cow will calve to the vet's estimate. Calf EPDs will vary accordingly. EPDs used for these projections are from the most current spring NCE update and do not reflect weekly NCE carcass EPD updates.

\$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.

On all yearling bull and the open heifers, there are blank boxes for you to fill in ultrasound and yearling 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%