

THE POWERFUL GENOMIC SELECTION TOOL

Brought to you by the Canadian Angus Association and Angus Genetics Inc.

ANGUSGS
Powered by Neogen Canada



FOR ANGUS. BY ANGUS.

Angus GS™ sets the standard in genetic testing for Angus cattle.

- More power
- More accuracy
- More value

Angus GS testing is an investment that some Canadian Angus breeders make to enhance the information available to their customers. Genomic technology, specifically the Angus GS genomic test which was created for and by Angus specifically, contributes to:

1. More accurate EPDs, particularly on younger, unproven animals, and
2. EPDs for traits that are difficult or expensive to measure like tenderness, marbling, docility, foot angle, claw set, and feed efficiency.

TEST INCLUDES PARENT VERIFICATION



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GENOMIC PERCENTILE RANKS DEFINITION OF TRAITS

Calving Ease Direct (CED)

Is an indicator of an animal's genetic potential for unassisted births in first-calf heifers. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more direct calf calving ease than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Birth Weight (BW)

Measures genetic potential for calf weight at birth. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate lighter birth weight calves than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Weaning Weight (WW)

Is a measure of genetic potential for calf weight at weaning. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more pounds of weaning growth than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Yearling Weight (YW)

Describes an animal's potential for calf weight at one year of age. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more pounds of post weaning growth than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Yearling Height (YH)

Characterizes an animal's genetic potential for height or frame. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate larger frame size than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Mature Weight (MW)

Is an expression of genetic potential for mature cow weight at six years of age. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate larger cow size in pounds than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Mature Height (MH)

Characterizes the genetic potential for mature cow height at six years of age. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate larger cow size in frame or hip height than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Calving Ease Maternal (CEM)

Characterizes an animal's potential for unassisted births in first-calf daughters. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate fewer assisted births in first calf heifers than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Milk (MILK)

Is a measure of milk and mothering ability as expressed in daughters. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more pounds of weaning weight in calves through the dam's milking and maternal ability than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Scrotal Circumference (SC)

Is a measure of genetic potential for scrotal circumference, a predictor of bull fertility. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more yearling scrotal size than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Docility (DOC)

Is an animal's genetic potential to be extremely calm, or to have calm offspring. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more docile animals than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Heifer Pregnancy Rate (HP)

Is used as a tool to increase the chance of a sire's daughters becoming pregnant during a

normal breeding season. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more probability of daughters becoming pregnant at first exposure than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Carcass Weight (CW)

Is a genetic predictor of hot carcass weight as measured at harvest time. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more pounds expressed than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Fat Thickness (FAT)

Is a predictor of the differences in external fat thickness as measured between the 12th and 13th carcass ribs. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate less back fat cover than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Ribeye Area (REA)

Characterizes an animal's genetic potential for ribeye area. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more ribeye area than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Marbling (MARB)

Is an expression of the potential to improve marbling score, which is used to predict Quality Grade in beef cattle. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more marbling and greater potential to grade AAA than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.

Tenderness (TND)

Represents the genetic potential for tenderness as measured by the Warner Bratzler shear force test. Animals in the top 20th percentile of the breed indicate more tenderness than animals in the bottom 80th percentile.