Distribution of Brahman EBVs

Example : An animal with a 200 day EBV of 20 is in the top 10% of the breed (2011 analysis for 2009 born calves).

In yellow = The overhead breeding aim of the breed based on the market in 3 to 5 years time.

Double line = GREEN - Breed average for calves born in 2009.

Note : EBVs change every year as more data is analysed and an EBV has an equal chance to increase or decrease. When a bull is selected to improve a certain characteristic in the herd, it is important to select one with a high accuracy for that characteristic. The accuracy of a EBV is expressed in a % figure. The higher this % the better.

	Ges-tation Length (days)	Birth Weight (kg)	200-Day Weight (kg)	400-Day Weight (kg)	600-Day Weight (kg)	Mat-ure Cow Wt. (kg)	200-Day Milk (kg)	Scrotal Size (cm)	Carcase Wt (kg)	Eye Muscle Area (sq. cm)	Rump Fat (mm)	Rib Fat (mm)	Retail Beef Yield (%)	Intra-Mus-cular Fat (%)
Top Value	-5.4	-2.8	38	49	73	81	11	2.9	36	3.2	4.8	3.8	1.4	0.7
Top 1%	-2.6	-0.8	26	39	54	57	7	1.6	26	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
Top 5%	-1.7	0.0	22	34	45	47	6	1.2	23	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1
Top 10%	-1.3	0.3	20	31	40	43	5	1.0	21	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
Top 20%	-0.9	0.7	18	28	36	38	4	0.8	19	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Top 30%	-0.7	1.0	16	26	32	34	4	0.6	18	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Top 40%	-0.5	1.2	15	24	30	31	3	0.5	17	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Top 50%	-0.4	1.4	14	22	28	29	3	0.4	16	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Top 60%	-0.2	1.6	13	21	25	26	2	0.3	15	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Top 70%	-0.1	1.8	12	19	23	23	2	0.2	13	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Top 80%	0.1	2.0	10	17	20	19	1	0.1	12	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Top 90%	0.4	2.4	8	14	15	14	0	0.0	10	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Top 95%	0.6	2.8	6	11	12	10	0	-0.2	9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.0
Top 99%	1.0	3.5	3	7	5	3	-2	-0.6	6	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1
Low Value	2.1	5.2	-5	-4	-12	-15	-5	-2.2	-2	-2.7	-2.3	-1.9	-2.0	-0.4

2011 analysis for 2009 born calves