

July 2022 - Canadian Charolais Breed Average, Percentiles and Trends

Single Step Genetic Evaluation

The July 2022 evaluation is conducted for CCA by Angus Genetics Incorporated (AGI) using single step genomic technology. This represents the third evaluation in a more aggressive evaluation schedule, that is completed every 2 months, or 6 times per year. This helps to smooth out major changes and allows breeders to incorporate their data more quickly. The single step evaluation means that the EPD contain information from pedigree, performance and DNA information directly in the calculation of the EPD. The use of DNA in the EPD calculation allows us to increase the accuracy of the EPD for tested animals and better predict outcomes, particularly on young cattle.

For example, in the evaluation a DNA test is roughly equivalent to the reporting of the following numbers of progeny records

Table 1. Progeny records roughly equivalent to the information provided from a genotype test in the SSE. Milk equivalents are expressed as grandprogeny from daughters. Carcass traits are expressed as ultrasound record equivalents.

| | Progeny Equivalents |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| CE | 10 |
| BW | 25 |
| WW | 15 |
| YW | 8 |
| Milk | 10 |
| REA | 6 |
| Fat | 6 |
| Marb | 6 |

Including the DNA information allows us to greatly enhance our selection process, particularly on young animals.

Specific animals may have differences in their EPD between the May 2022 evaluation and the new evaluation, due to additional data and DNA test results, however overall, members should notice very few changes to the overall averages or trends and even most animals. The EPD traits and their use are the same as in previous evaluations, and they can be used for selection in the same manner as before.

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Breed Average EPD

| | BW | WW | YW | MILK | TM | CE | CW | REA | Fat | LY | Marb |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Current | 0.6 | 45.0 | 86.7 | 21.0 | 43.6 | 5.9 | 17.5 | 0.45 | 0.66 | 1.04 | 0.23 |
| Sires | 0.5 | 44.8 | 86.0 | 21.0 | 43.4 | 5.9 | 17.0 | 0.45 | 0.65 | 1.04 | 0.21 |
| Dams | 1.2 | 43.1 | 82.7 | 21.0 | 42.5 | 4.6 | 17.0 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 1.03 | 0.12 |

Current – all calves born in the last 2 years (2021 - 2022)

Sires – all sires with a calf reported in the last 2 years

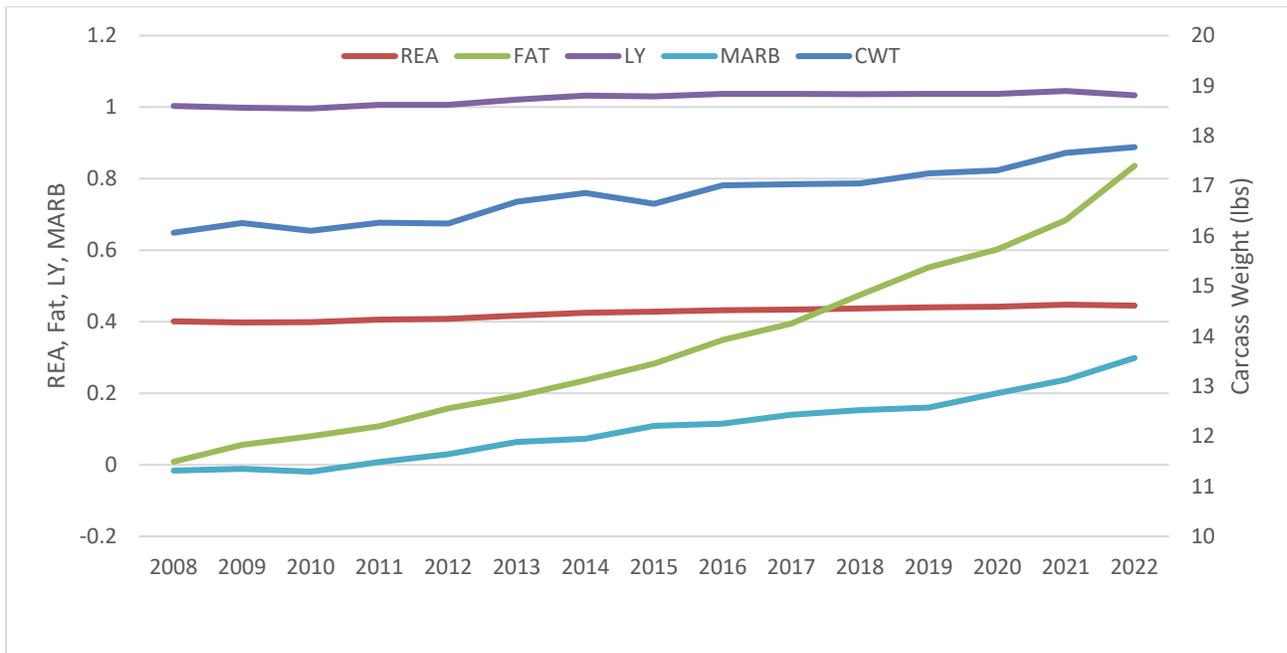
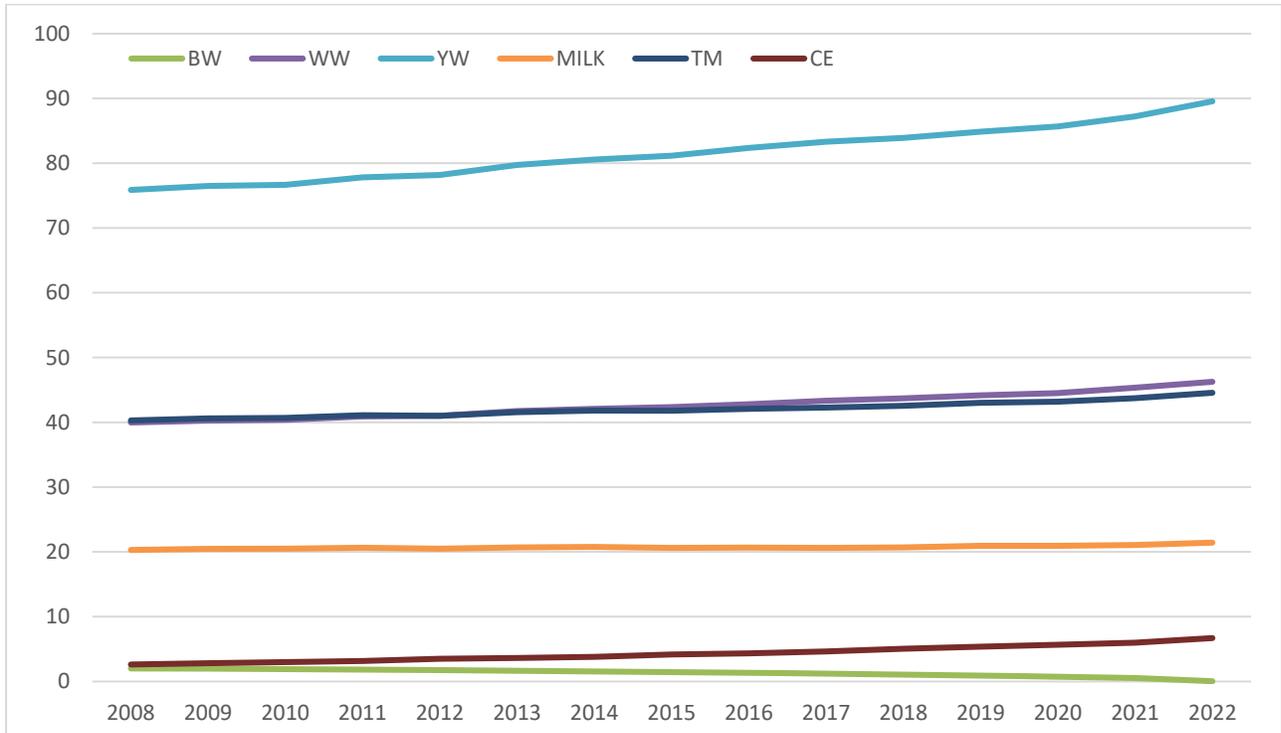
Dams – all dams with a calf reported in the last 2 years

Percentile

| Pctl | BW | WW | YW | MILK | TM | CE | CWT | REA | FAT | LY | MARB |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Avg | 0.6 | 45.0 | 86.7 | 21.0 | 43.6 | 5.9 | 17.5 | 0.45 | 0.66 | 1.04 | 0.23 |
| Min | -10.8 | -3.2 | 5.2 | -1.4 | 15.3 | -14.5 | -18.0 | -0.28 | -1.64 | -0.17 | -2.20 |
| Max | 12.8 | 80.1 | 143.5 | 38.3 | 66.4 | 19.3 | 44.0 | 1.34 | 3.69 | 2.58 | 2.96 |
| SD | 2.35 | 7.62 | 14.14 | 4.01 | 4.85 | 4.02 | 6.42 | 0.135 | 0.558 | 0.250 | 0.502 |
| 1 | -5.5 | 64.1 | 120.7 | 30.2 | 55.4 | 15.1 | 33.0 | 0.82 | -0.78 | 1.69 | 1.52 |
| 2 | -4.6 | 61.6 | 116.9 | 29.2 | 53.8 | 14.2 | 31.0 | 0.75 | -0.60 | 1.59 | 1.34 |
| 3 | -4.1 | 60.2 | 114.4 | 28.5 | 52.9 | 13.5 | 30.0 | 0.71 | -0.47 | 1.53 | 1.23 |
| 4 | -3.8 | 59.0 | 112.2 | 28.0 | 52.2 | 12.9 | 29.0 | 0.69 | -0.37 | 1.49 | 1.15 |
| 5 | -3.5 | 58.0 | 110.6 | 27.5 | 51.6 | 12.5 | 28.0 | 0.67 | -0.30 | 1.46 | 1.09 |
| 10 | -2.4 | 54.8 | 105.1 | 26.1 | 49.8 | 11.1 | 26.0 | 0.61 | -0.04 | 1.35 | 0.87 |
| 15 | -1.8 | 52.8 | 101.4 | 25.2 | 48.5 | 10.0 | 24.0 | 0.57 | 0.09 | 1.29 | 0.74 |
| 20 | -1.3 | 51.3 | 98.6 | 24.4 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 23.0 | 0.54 | 0.21 | 1.23 | 0.63 |
| 25 | -0.8 | 49.9 | 96.1 | 23.8 | 46.7 | 8.6 | 22.0 | 0.52 | 0.31 | 1.19 | 0.54 |
| 30 | -0.5 | 48.8 | 93.8 | 23.2 | 46.0 | 8.0 | 21.0 | 0.50 | 0.39 | 1.16 | 0.46 |
| 35 | -0.1 | 47.7 | 91.8 | 22.6 | 45.4 | 7.4 | 20.0 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 1.12 | 0.38 |
| 40 | 0.2 | 46.7 | 89.8 | 22.1 | 44.7 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 0.46 | 0.54 | 1.09 | 0.32 |
| 45 | 0.5 | 45.7 | 88.0 | 21.6 | 44.1 | 6.4 | 18.0 | 0.45 | 0.62 | 1.06 | 0.26 |
| 50 | 0.7 | 44.8 | 86.3 | 21.1 | 43.5 | 5.9 | 17.0 | 0.43 | 0.67 | 1.03 | 0.21 |
| 55 | 1.0 | 43.8 | 84.5 | 20.6 | 42.9 | 5.4 | 17.0 | 0.42 | 0.75 | 1.01 | 0.15 |
| 60 | 1.3 | 42.9 | 82.9 | 20.1 | 42.3 | 4.9 | 16.0 | 0.40 | 0.82 | 0.98 | 0.09 |
| 65 | 1.6 | 42.0 | 81.1 | 19.6 | 41.7 | 4.4 | 15.0 | 0.39 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.03 |
| 70 | 1.9 | 41.0 | 79.2 | 19.1 | 41.1 | 3.8 | 14.0 | 0.37 | 0.95 | 0.92 | -0.04 |
| 75 | 2.2 | 40.0 | 77.2 | 18.5 | 40.4 | 3.3 | 13.0 | 0.36 | 1.03 | 0.88 | -0.11 |
| 80 | 2.5 | 38.8 | 75.0 | 17.8 | 39.6 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 0.34 | 1.13 | 0.84 | -0.18 |
| 85 | 2.9 | 37.4 | 72.4 | 17.0 | 38.7 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 0.31 | 1.23 | 0.80 | -0.27 |
| 90 | 3.4 | 35.8 | 69.2 | 16.0 | 37.6 | 0.9 | 10.0 | 0.28 | 1.36 | 0.74 | -0.38 |
| 95 | 4.2 | 33.2 | 64.5 | 14.5 | 35.8 | -0.7 | 7.0 | 0.24 | 1.53 | 0.65 | -0.54 |
| 100 | 12.8 | -3.2 | 5.2 | -1.4 | 15.3 | -14.5 | -18.0 | -0.28 | 3.69 | -0.17 | -2.20 |
| N | 39155 | 39155 | 39155 | 39155 | 39155 | 34409 | 39155 | 39155 | 39155 | 39155 | 39155 |

Percentiles are based on Current Calves – all calves born in the last 2 years (2021 – 2022)

July 2022 - Canadian Charolais Breed Average, Percentiles and Trends Genetic Trends for Calving Ease, Growth and Carcass



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EPD Abbreviations

| Trait | Trait | Description | Units |
|-------|-----------------|---|------------|
| BW | Birth weight | Describes genetic differences for progeny birth weight. A larger number indicates heavier calves at birth. | Lbs |
| WW | Weaning Weight | Genetic difference for progeny weaning weight. A larger number indicates heavier calves at weaning. | Lbs |
| YW | Yearling Weight | Genetic difference for progeny yearling weight. A larger number indicates heavier calves at one year of age. | Lbs |
| MILK | Milk | Genetic difference for daughters' progeny weaning weight due to their milk production (grandprogeny). A larger number indicates heavier calves from daughters at weaning. | Lbs |
| TM | Total Maternal | Genetic difference for daughters' progeny weaning weight due to their genes for milk and growth (grandprogeny). A larger number indicates heavier calves at weaning. | Lbs |
| CE | Calving Ease | Genetic difference for unassisted calving of progeny. A larger number indicates easier calving (less assistance). | Unassisted |
| CWT | Carcass Weight | Genetic difference for progeny carcass weight in pounds. A larger number indicates heavier carcasses. | Lbs |
| REA | Rib-Eye Area | Genetic difference for progeny Rib-Eye area in square inches. A larger number indicates bigger rib-eye muscle. | Sq. In. |
| FAT | Fat Thickness | Genetic difference for progeny backfat thickness at 12/13 rib. A larger value indicates fatter carcasses. | mm |
| LY | Lean Yield | Genetic difference for progeny lean meat yield. A larger number indicates more lean meat in the carcass and more yield grade 1 carcasses. | % |
| MARB | Marbling | Genetic difference for progeny marbling score (quality grade) in marbling score units. A larger number indicates more marbling. | MSU |