

## Spring 2014 - Canadian Charolais Breed Average, Percentiles and Trends

### Breed Average EPD

	BW	WW	YW	MILK	TM	CE	CW	REA	Fat	LY	Marb
<b>Current</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>Sires</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>Dams</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>-0.03</b>

Current – all calves born in the last 2 years (2012, 2013)

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

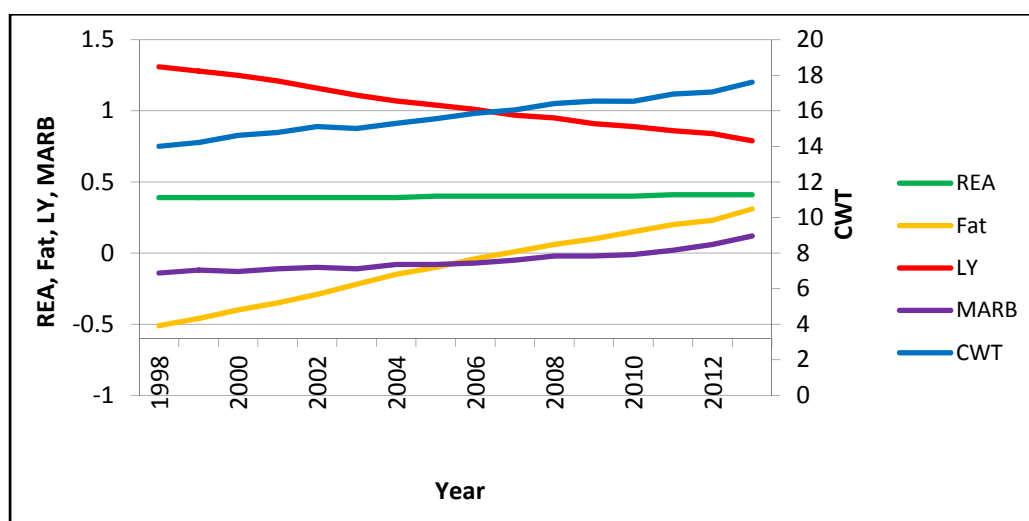
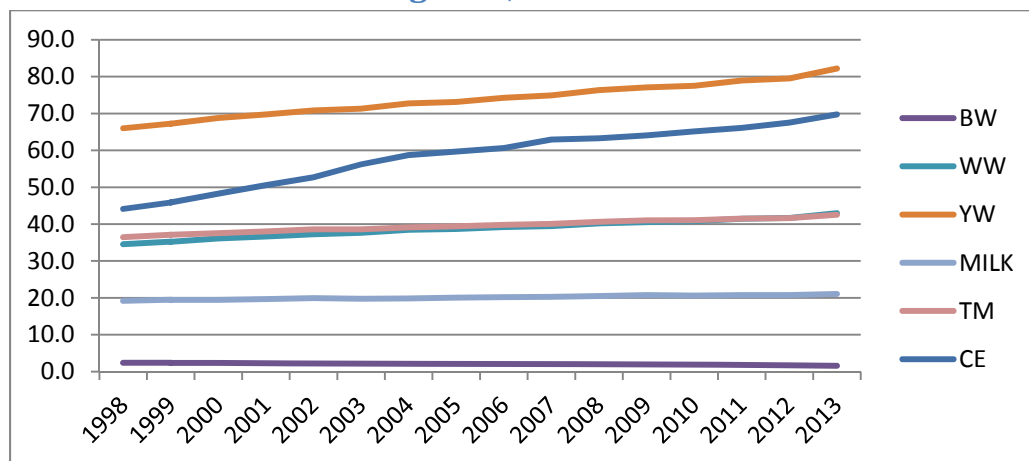
Dams – all dams with a calf reported in the last 2 years

### Percentile

Pctl	BW	WW	YW	MILK	TM	CE	CWT	REA	FAT	LY	MARB
<b>Avg</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.08</b>
Min	-10.6	6.8	15.3	2.9	20.1	0.0	-12.3	-0.16	-1.72	-1.48	-2.46
Max	13.1	81.1	149.8	34.9	60.3	100.0	50.7	1.38	2.85	2.80	3.11
SD	2.16	7.43	13.36	3.74	4.80	23.03	5.86	0.118	0.448	0.363	0.445
1	-4.0	59.8	112.8	29.6	53.3	99.5	30.7	0.75	-0.96	1.83	1.31
2	-3.2	57.5	108.8	28.5	51.9	99.0	29.7	0.69	-0.83	1.72	1.13
3	-2.7	56.1	106.2	27.8	51.0	98.5	28.7	0.66	-0.73	1.63	1.01
4	-2.3	55.1	104.5	27.3	50.4	98.0	27.7	0.64	-0.65	1.57	0.93
5	-2.0	54.4	102.9	26.9	49.9	97.6	26.7	0.62	-0.58	1.51	0.84
10	-1.1	51.6	97.8	25.5	48.1	95.2	24.7	0.56	-0.35	1.30	0.62
15	-0.5	49.7	94.4	24.7	46.9	92.5	22.7	0.52	-0.20	1.18	0.50
20	-0.1	48.3	91.6	24.0	46.0	90.2	21.7	0.50	-0.10	1.10	0.41
25	0.3	47.0	89.2	23.4	45.2	87.7	20.7	0.48	0.01	1.03	0.34
30	0.7	45.9	87.1	22.8	44.5	84.9	19.7	0.46	0.06	0.97	0.27
35	1.0	44.9	85.0	22.3	43.8	82.1	19.7	0.45	0.13	0.92	0.21
40	1.2	44.0	83.6	21.8	43.2	79.1	18.7	0.43	0.18	0.88	0.15
45	1.5	43.1	81.9	21.4	42.6	75.8	17.7	0.42	0.23	0.84	0.10
50	1.7	42.2	80.3	20.9	42.0	72.9	16.7	0.41	0.29	0.80	0.05
55	2.0	41.3	78.6	20.5	41.4	69.2	16.7	0.39	0.34	0.76	0.00
60	2.2	40.4	77.0	20.0	40.8	66.3	15.7	0.38	0.39	0.72	-0.05
65	2.5	39.5	75.4	19.6	40.2	62.2	14.7	0.37	0.44	0.68	-0.10
70	2.8	38.5	73.6	19.1	39.6	57.9	14.7	0.35	0.49	0.64	-0.15
75	3.0	37.4	71.7	18.5	38.8	53.6	13.7	0.34	0.54	0.59	-0.21
80	3.3	36.2	69.7	17.9	38.0	48.4	12.7	0.32	0.62	0.54	-0.27
85	3.7	34.8	67.2	17.1	37.1	42.1	11.7	0.30	0.69	0.48	-0.34
90	4.2	33.0	64.1	16.2	35.9	34.8	9.7	0.27	0.77	0.41	-0.43
95	5.0	30.1	59.3	14.7	34.2	23.6	7.7	0.23	0.92	0.29	-0.59
100	13.1	6.8	15.3	2.9	20.1	0.0	-12.3	-0.16	2.85	-1.48	-2.46
N	26137	26137	26137	26137	26137	22206	42431	42431	42431	42431	42431

Percentiles are based on Current Calves – all calves born in the last 2 years (2012, 2013)

## Spring 2014 - Canadian Charolais Breed Average, Percentiles and Trends Genetic Trends for Calving Ease, Growth and Carcass



### 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
MARB	Marbling	Genetic difference for progeny marbling score (quality grade) in marbling score units. A larger number indicates more marbling.	MSU
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.	%