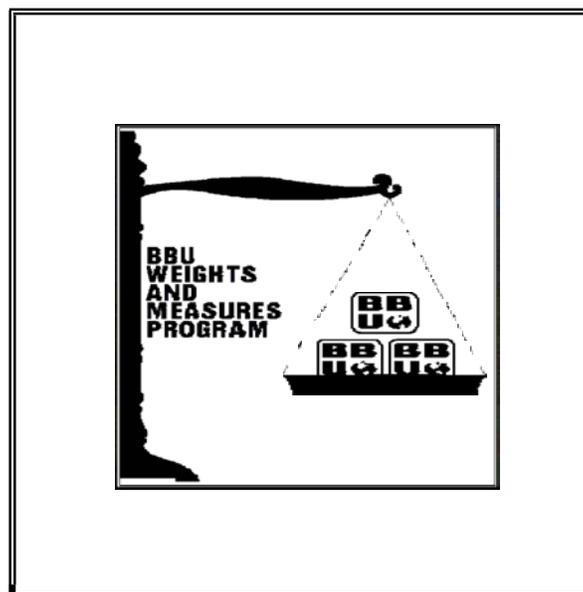


*2016*

**BEEFMASTER**  
BREEDERS UNITED



*FALL SIRE  
SUMMARY*



# 2016 Fall Sire Summary

Without question, EPDs are currently the most objective measures of genetic prediction. For decades, beef cattle producers have been able to utilize these values to make sustained genetic progress in many traits of relative economic importance. Across the nation, breeders have been able to achieve more rapid genetic progress through the sharing of scientifically documented genetics. Ultimately, this process has resulted in a more objective description of Beefmaster cattle. Today the opportunities are even greater. The 2016 Fall BBU Sire Summary is available on the BBU website at [www.beefmasters.org](http://www.beefmasters.org). The website features a “Sire Selector” option that allows the user to sort sires using multiple trait selection according to personal preferences for each trait.

The BBU Sire Summary been constructed using the most modern and sophisticated methodologies available. The statistical procedures used to calculate the EPDs within this summary have incorporated massive amounts of information on individuals and their relatives. Because of the volume of records utilized to generate EPDs, they are the most objective and informative tools available for genetic selection. The most accurately described individuals are sires with large numbers of progeny performance records. However, research indicates that EPDs computed for young bulls without offspring are still as much as nine times more accurate than performance ratios for use in across herd selection decisions.

For an Active Sire to be published in the sire summary, he must have an accuracy of .60 for weaning weight. Young Sires are bulls under five years of age (born on or after January 1, 2011). Young Sires must have an accuracy of .30 for weaning weight with a minimum of 10 progeny records. All information on all traits for Active and Young Sires has been printed, provided they have met accuracy requirements for weaning weight. Sires that have not had any offspring born in 2014, 2015 or 2016 (and recorded with BBU before August 1, 2016) are considered inactive sires and have been deleted from the Sire Summary. A list of trait leaders has also been included, presenting the top 15 sires for each trait with a minimum accuracy of .60 for that trait and at least 5 records for that trait (on growth traits only). Scrotal and scan trait leaders must have a minimum accuracy of .50 for that trait with no minimum record requirements.

Dr. John Genho and his staff at Livestock Genetic Services (LGS) performed the analysis. BBU wishes to thank Dr. Genho and his staff. A special thanks also goes to the BBU Board of Directors for their involvement in this project.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **Q. My bull is not listed in the Sire Summary. Why not?**

A. Only bulls with progeny performance records in BBU Performance Programs are included in the published Sire Summary. However, this does not ensure that a bull will be listed. The analysis is largely based on the relative differences between progeny records of sires within contemporary groups. For this reason, it is important to use more than one sire in your herd. It is also helpful to make semen available on your herd sires and encourage other BBU breeders to use them in their breeding programs.

### **Q. I did all of that and still don't see my bull in the Sire Summary. Why?**

A. In order for any EPD to be included in the Sire Summary, the accuracy for weaning weight must be at least .60 for Active Sires, or .30 for Young Sires. This accuracy value depends on the number of calves a bull has sired, the distribution of those calves in various herds, and the amount of pedigree information available on a bull. (Accuracy values on young sires will increase more dramatically when they are directly tested against proven, high accuracy sires as opposed to other young bulls).

### **Q. What happens to the EPD information on all of the bulls that did not meet requirements to be included in the Sire Summary?**

A. The BBU office has the EPD information for all of the bulls included in the Sire Summary Analysis, as well as EPDs for females and for young bulls that have not yet sired calves. The owners of these cattle may obtain this information by contacting the BBU office and providing the registration number of these individuals or by using the search feature online at [www.beefmasters.org](http://www.beefmasters.org).

### **Q. If a bull has no progeny recorded, how does he have an EPD?**

A. The parents of that bull have enough records to generate his EPD for that trait.

**Note:** The BBU staff, Board of Directors, and Dr. John Genho have tried to make sure that the information presented in this sire summary is as accurate as humanly possible. Information like the genetic predictions listed within this summary may be used to enhance mating decisions along with visual evaluation.

**For More Information Call BBU at 210-732-3132**

# SIRE SUMMARY LISTINGS

A		B		C	D	E	F	G	H	
Name of Bull	BBU#	Breeder of Bull		#	BW	WW	YW	MILK	TM	SC
Date of Birth/Color	CS HS	Current Owners(s)		HERDS	EPD	EPD	EPD	EPD	EPD	EPD
Sire of Bull					ACC	ACC	ACC	ACC		ACC
					# Rec	# Rec	# Rec	# Rec		# Rec
Americana 9020	C939461	Don Husfled, TX		10	-1.5	25	45	5	18	0.5
10/03/1998 Red	U 1/1 P	Texas Rebel Land & Livestock,			.82	.83	.77	.72		.72
TexReb		TX			149	187	37	45		45

**Color** MF= Mottle Face; MUL= Mottle Underline; WF= White Face; WUL= White Underline; SF= Star Face; BF= Blaze Face; R=Red; B=Black; D=Dun; BRN=Brown; G=Gray; RE=Ring Eyed; BRIND=Brindle)

- A**
1. BBU Certificate of Breeding Number
  2. Classification Score (CS)
  3. Horn Status (HS)

I	J	K	L	M
FAT	REA	IMF	T	M
EPD	EPD	EPD	Index	Index
ACC	ACC	ACC		
# Rec	# Rec	# Rec		
-0.20	0.76	0.4	47.53	39.67
.65	.78	.64		
14	90	200		

**B # HERDS** - This number represents the number of herds that each sire has been reported in.

**C Birth Weight** - expressed in pounds, a predictor of a sire's ability to transmit birth weight to his progeny compared to that of other sires.

**D Weaning Weight** - expressed in pounds, a predictor of a sire's ability to transmit weaning growth to his progeny compared to that of other sires

**E Yearling Weight** - expressed in pounds, a predictor of a sire's ability to transmit yearling growth to his progeny compared to that of other sires.

**F Maternal Milk** - a predictor of a sire's genetic merit for milk and mothering ability as expressed in his daughters compared to daughters of other sires. In other words, it is that part of a calf's weaning weight attributed to milk and mothering ability. This listing is also referred to as "Milk".

**G Total Maternal** - a prediction of the total contribution of a sire's daughter to calf performance. This can be obtained by adding one-half of the sire's WW EPD to his Milk EPD.

**H Scrotal Circumference** - expressed in centimeters, a predictor of the difference in transmitting ability for scrotal size compared to that of other sires. Note: Females are able to have Scrotal Circumference EPDs, just as bulls have Maternal Trait EPDs. Although females cannot express this trait directly, they still possess the genes that influence scrotal circumference.

**I Rib Fat** - expressed in inches, a predictor of the differences in external fat thickness at the 12th rib (as measured between the 12th and 13th ribs) of a sire's progeny compared to progeny of other sires.

**J Ribeye Area** - expressed in square inches, a predictor of the difference in ribeye area of a sire's progeny compared to progeny of other sires.

**K Intramuscular Fat** - expressed as a percentage (%), a predictor of the difference of a sire's progeny for percent intramuscular fat in the ribeye muscle compared to progeny of other sires.

**L Terminal Index (\$T)** - expressed in dollars, \$T or Terminal Index is designed for the retained ownership cattleman, feeder cattle buyer or packer who is most interested in fast growing, high performing steers, who will be sold to the packer on grids based on carcass merit. \$T is a combination of WW, YW, REA and IMF EPDs. These traits accurately tell us about the growth and carcass merit of that animal. When these are combined with historical Choice/Select and Yield Grade pricing components, they give a very accurate description of the future value of a bull's steer progeny. While the individual EPDs describe certain traits very well, the index does a better job of selecting for all of these traits at the same time.

**M Maternal Index (\$M)** - expressed in dollars, \$M or Maternal Index is designed to help ranchers select animals that fit into a maternal criteria. \$M accounts for growth, milk production and fertility and considers expected cow maintenance issues to arrive at an economic figure that is meaningful to the cowman. The EPDs considered and factored into \$M are WW, YW, Milk and SC. These are balanced against cow maintenance costs as a result of mature cow size and milk production.

## Averages and Ranges Summary Statistics - Active Sires

Trait	Number	Average	Range	Std. Dev.	Acc. Range
<b>Birth Weight</b>	802	0.7	7.1 to -6.9	1.73	0.12 to 0.99
<b>Weaning Weight</b>	802	25	-37 to 72	11.53	0.6 to 0.99
<b>Yearling Weight</b>	802	44	-27 to 114	16.08	0.2 to 0.98
<b>Milking Ability</b>	802	9	-7 to 20	3.18	0.06 to 0.97
<b>Scrotal</b>	802	0.4	-2.2 to 2.5	0.50	0.11 to 0.95
<b>REA</b>	802	0.20	-0.75 to 1.55	0.33	0.07 to 0.97
<b>%IMF</b>	802	0.0	-0.5 to 0.6	0.16	0 to 0.97
<b>Rib Fat</b>	802	-0.03	0.01 to -0.07	0.01	0 to 0.96
<b>T Index</b>	801	75.72	9.06 to 195.85	27.85	0 to 0
<b>M Index</b>	801	16.20	-14.37 to 63.86	10.91	0 to 0

## Summary Statistics - Young Sires

Trait	Number	Average	Range	Std. Dev.	Acc. Range
<b>Birth Weight</b>	181	0.6	5.5 to -6.9	1.93	0.16 to 0.88
<b>Weaning Weight</b>	181	28	-2 to 66	12.21	0.39 to 0.86
<b>Yearling Weight</b>	181	50	9 to 106	17.67	0.21 to 0.82
<b>Milking Ability</b>	181	10	3 to 16	2.45	0.06 to 0.35
<b>Scrotal</b>	181	0.5	-1.0 to 2.0	0.51	0.11 to 0.68
<b>REA</b>	181	0.25	-0.75 to 1.02	0.31	0.07 to 0.82
<b>%IMF</b>	181	0.0	-0.4 to 0.5	0.15	0.02 to 0.85
<b>Rib Fat</b>	181	-0.03	0.00 to -0.06	0.01	0.02 to 0.81
<b>T Index</b>	181	84.99	16.75 to 182.06	30.50	0 to 0
<b>M Index</b>	181	19.48	-6.09 to 63.86	10.96	0 to 0

## Summary Statistics – 2014 to 2016 Calves with EPDs

Trait	Number	Average	Range	Std. Dev.	Acc. Range
<b>Birth Weight</b>	19514	0.5	7.2 to -6.0	1.36	0.01 to 0.59
<b>Weaning Weight</b>	19514	22	-30 to 68	9.19	0.03 to 0.6
<b>Yearling Weight</b>	19514	41	-23 to 109	12.62	0.02 to 0.59
<b>Milking Ability</b>	19514	9	-3 to 18	1.95	0 to 0.37
<b>Scrotal</b>	19514	0.3	-2.3 to 2.5	0.36	0 to 0.56
<b>REA</b>	19514	0.18	-0.73 to 1.53	0.26	0 to 0.57
<b>%IMF</b>	19514	0.0	-0.7 to 0.7	0.12	0 to 0.62
<b>Rib Fat</b>	19514	-0.03	0.02 to -0.07	0.01	0 to 0.55
<b>T Index</b>	19501	70.35	-32.39 to 190.13	21.76	0 to 0
<b>M Index</b>	19501	14.80	-39.07 to 59.95	8.30	0 to 0

Each EPD has an accuracy (ACC) value associated with it. The accuracy value indicates how reliable the EPD is, and is a reflection of the number and distribution of progeny along with the amount of pedigree information available. Accuracy values range from 0.0 to 1.0. As the accuracy approaches 1.0, the EPD is more reliable and changes less. Refer to the chart below to see how EPD values for each trait are affected by various accuracy values (Possible Change).

ACC	BW	WW	YW	MILK	SC	Rib Fat	REA	%IMF
5%	2.31	12.90	6.58	17.56	0.74	0.23	0.025	0.26
10%	2.19	12.22	6.24	16.63	0.70	0.22	0.024	0.25
15%	2.07	11.54	5.89	15.71	0.66	0.21	0.022	0.23
20%	1.95	10.86	5.55	14.79	0.62	0.20	0.021	0.22
25%	1.83	10.18	5.20	13.86	0.58	0.18	0.020	0.21
30%	1.70	9.51	4.85	12.94	0.54	0.17	0.019	0.19
35%	1.58	8.83	4.51	12.01	0.51	0.16	0.017	0.18
40%	1.46	8.15	4.16	11.09	0.47	0.15	0.016	0.16
45%	1.34	7.47	3.81	10.16	0.43	0.13	0.015	0.15
50%	1.22	6.79	3.47	9.24	0.39	0.12	0.013	0.14
55%	1.10	6.11	3.12	8.32	0.35	0.11	0.012	0.12
60%	0.97	5.43	2.77	7.39	0.31	0.10	0.011	0.11
65%	0.85	4.75	2.43	6.47	0.27	0.09	0.009	0.10
70%	0.73	4.07	2.08	5.54	0.23	0.07	0.008	0.08
75%	0.61	3.39	1.73	4.62	0.19	0.06	0.007	0.07
80%	0.49	2.72	1.39	3.70	0.16	0.05	0.005	0.05
85%	0.37	2.04	1.04	2.77	0.12	0.04	0.004	0.04
90%	0.24	1.36	0.69	1.85	0.08	0.02	0.003	0.03
95%	0.12	0.68	0.35	0.92	0.04	0.01	0.001	0.01

## Genetic Trends

The following table represents the genetic trend for the Beefmaster breed by birth year since 1996. Evaluating average EPD values for individual traits for the last twenty years can provide an informative description of the past, present, and probable future genetic progress of the breed. The trends charted below reflect all animals in the LGS genetic analysis born from 1996 to present.

Trend Year	Sex	BW		WW		YW		MILK		TMAT		Scrot		REA		%IMF		Rib Fat		T Index		M Index	
		EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num	EPD	Num
1996	A	0.1	18190	14	18190	32	18190	9	18190	17	18190	0.1	18190	0.19	18190	0.00	18190	-0.03	18190	53.78	18190	8.53	18190
1997	A	0.1	16857	14	16857	32	16857	9	16857	17	16857	0.1	16857	0.19	16857	0.00	16857	-0.03	16857	54.13	16857	8.46	16857
1998	A	0.2	15873	15	15873	33	15873	9	15873	17	15873	0.1	15873	0.18	15873	0.00	15873	-0.03	15873	55.32	15873	8.70	15873
1999	A	0.3	15298	15	15298	33	15298	9	15298	17	15298	0.1	15298	0.17	15298	0.00	15298	-0.03	15298	55.96	15298	8.84	15298
2000	A	0.4	14378	16	14378	34	14378	9	14378	17	14378	0.1	14378	0.16	14378	0.00	14378	-0.03	14378	56.93	14378	9.01	14378
2001	A	0.4	14019	16	14019	34	14019	9	14019	17	14019	0.1	14019	0.17	14019	0.00	14019	-0.03	14019	57.70	14019	9.30	14019
2002	A	0.4	13716	16	13716	34	13716	9	13716	17	13716	0.1	13716	0.16	13716	0.00	13716	-0.03	13716	57.92	13716	9.41	13716
2003	A	0.4	13054	16	13054	35	13054	9	13054	17	13054	0.1	13054	0.15	13054	0.00	13054	-0.03	13054	58.11	13054	9.57	13054
2004	A	0.5	13049	17	13049	35	13049	9	13049	18	13049	0.1	13049	0.15	13049	0.00	13049	-0.03	13049	59.15	13049	9.55	13049
2005	A	0.5	12576	17	12576	36	12576	9	12576	18	12576	0.1	12576	0.16	12576	0.00	12576	-0.03	12576	60.10	12576	9.90	12576
2006	A	0.5	12022	18	12022	36	12022	9	12022	18	12022	0.1	12022	0.16	12022	0.00	12022	-0.03	12022	60.91	12022	10.41	12022
2007	A	0.5	12688	18	12688	37	12688	9	12688	18	12688	0.2	12688	0.17	12688	0.00	12688	-0.03	12688	62.17	12688	10.76	12688
2008	A	0.5	12657	19	12657	37	12657	9	12657	18	12657	0.2	12657	0.17	12657	0.00	12657	-0.03	12657	63.10	12657	11.46	12657
2009	A	0.5	11416	19	11416	38	11416	9	11416	19	11416	0.2	11416	0.17	11416	0.00	11416	-0.03	11416	63.94	11416	11.76	11416
2010	A	0.5	10510	20	10510	39	10510	9	10510	19	10510	0.2	10510	0.18	10510	0.00	10510	-0.03	10510	65.65	10510	12.56	10510
2011	A	0.5	10533	20	10533	39	10533	9	10533	19	10533	0.3	10533	0.18	10533	0.00	10533	-0.03	10533	66.46	10533	13.14	10533
2012	A	0.5	9395	21	9395	40	9395	9	9395	19	9395	0.3	9395	0.18	9395	0.00	9395	-0.03	9395	67.27	9395	13.50	9395
2013	A	0.5	9605	21	9605	40	9605	9	9605	20	9605	0.3	9605	0.18	9605	0.00	9605	-0.03	9605	67.85	9605	13.93	9605
2014	A	0.5	10156	22	10156	41	10156	9	10156	20	10156	0.3	10156	0.17	10156	0.00	10156	-0.03	10156	69.01	10156	14.27	10156
2015	A	0.5	8813	23	8813	42	8813	9	8813	21	8813	0.4	8813	0.18	8813	0.00	8813	-0.03	8813	71.79	8813	15.42	8813
2016	A	0.8	545	22	545	41	545	9	545	20	545	0.3	545	0.10	545	0.00	545	-0.03	545	70.11	545	13.59	545

## Percentiles - Active Sires

	BW	WW	YW	MILK	Scrotal	REA	%IMF	Rib Fat	T Index	M Index
<b>Average</b>	0.7	25	44	9	0.4	0.2	0	-0.03	75.72	16.2
<b>High</b>	-6.9	72	114	20	2.5	1.55	0.6	-0.07	195.85	63.86
<b>Low</b>	7.1	-37	-27	-7	-2.2	-0.75	-0.5	0.01	9.06	-14.37
<b>5%</b>	-2.2	46	72	14	1.2	0.71	0.3	-0.04	124.47	34.79
<b>10%</b>	-1.5	39	63	13	1	0.61	0.2	-0.04	110.09	30.17
<b>15%</b>	-1	36	59	12	0.9	0.55	0.2	-0.04	102.2	27.33
<b>20%</b>	-0.7	33	55	12	0.8	0.48	0.1	-0.04	96.02	24.83
<b>25%</b>	-0.4	30	53	11	0.7	0.44	0.1	-0.04	91.01	22.88
<b>30%</b>	-0.1	29	51	11	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.04	87.57	20.81
<b>35%</b>	0.2	27	49	10	0.5	0.36	0.1	-0.03	83.58	19.25
<b>40%</b>	0.4	26	47	10	0.4	0.32	0.1	-0.03	80.08	17.9
<b>45%</b>	0.7	25	45	10	0.4	0.27	0	-0.03	76.9	16.64
<b>50%</b>	0.9	24	43	9	0.3	0.19	0	-0.03	72.91	15.43
<b>55%</b>	1.1	22	42	9	0.3	0.14	0	-0.03	69.94	14.14
<b>60%</b>	1.3	21	39	9	0.2	0.1	0	-0.03	67.04	12.86
<b>65%</b>	1.5	19	37	8	0.2	0.05	-0.1	-0.03	62.87	11.26
<b>70%</b>	1.7	18	35	8	0.1	-0.01	-0.1	-0.03	59.9	10
<b>75%</b>	1.9	17	34	7	0	-0.06	-0.1	-0.03	56.05	8.46
<b>80%</b>	2.1	15	31	7	0	-0.11	-0.1	-0.02	52.87	6.8
<b>85%</b>	2.3	14	29	6	-0.1	-0.17	-0.2	-0.02	49.49	5.28
<b>90%</b>	2.6	12	27	5	-0.2	-0.23	-0.2	-0.02	44.18	3.13
<b>95%</b>	3.1	9	21	4	-0.3	-0.32	-0.3	-0.02	34.71	0.44

## Percentiles - 2014 to 2016 Calves with EPDs

	BW	WW	YW	MILK	Scrotal	REA	%IMF	Rib Fat	T Index	M Index
<b>Average</b>	0.5	22	41	9	0.3	0.18	0	-0.03	70.35	14.8
<b>High</b>	-6	68	109	18	2.5	1.53	0.7	-0.07	190.13	59.95
<b>Low</b>	7.2	-30	-23	-3	-2.3	-0.73	-0.7	0.02	-32.39	-39.07
<b>5%</b>	-1.8	39	64	12	1	0.57	0.2	-0.04	109.25	29.78
<b>10%</b>	-1.3	34	57	12	0.8	0.5	0.2	-0.04	98.23	25.59
<b>15%</b>	-0.9	31	54	11	0.7	0.45	0.1	-0.04	91.62	23.1
<b>20%</b>	-0.6	29	51	11	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.04	86.62	21.14
<b>25%</b>	-0.4	27	48	10	0.5	0.37	0.1	-0.04	82.69	19.55
<b>30%</b>	-0.2	26	46	10	0.5	0.33	0.1	-0.03	79.22	18.2
<b>35%</b>	0.1	25	45	10	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.03	76.13	16.94
<b>40%</b>	0.3	24	43	9	0.4	0.26	0	-0.03	73.33	15.85
<b>45%</b>	0.5	23	42	9	0.3	0.22	0	-0.03	70.77	14.77
<b>50%</b>	0.7	22	40	9	0.3	0.18	0	-0.03	68.16	13.8
<b>55%</b>	0.8	21	39	9	0.2	0.14	0	-0.03	65.74	12.89
<b>60%</b>	1	20	37	9	0.2	0.1	0	-0.03	63.44	11.95
<b>65%</b>	1.2	19	36	8	0.2	0.06	0	-0.03	60.96	11.08
<b>70%</b>	1.3	17	35	8	0.1	0.02	-0.1	-0.03	58.42	10.13
<b>75%</b>	1.5	16	33	8	0.1	-0.02	-0.1	-0.03	55.89	9.17
<b>80%</b>	1.7	15	31	8	0	-0.06	-0.1	-0.03	52.87	8.17
<b>85%</b>	1.9	14	29	7	0	-0.11	-0.1	-0.02	49.35	6.99
<b>90%</b>	2.1	12	27	7	-0.1	-0.17	-0.1	-0.02	45.22	5.43
<b>95%</b>	2.5	9	23	6	-0.2	-0.24	-0.2	-0.02	38.97	2.95