

HOW TO READ THE IGENITY® PROFILE FOR ANGUS RESULTS



Genomic-enhanced expected progeny differences (EPDs) for multiple carcass traits are calculated using the American Angus Association® carcass and ultrasound data in combination with the IGENITY® profile for Angus. Together, the information provides a more thorough characterization of economically relevant traits with improved accuracy on young animals. Additional traits are also evaluated, and producers can access the Igenity profile scores on traits not currently expressed in EPDs.

Calving Ease Direct (CED) characterizes an animal's genetic potential for unassisted births in first-calf heifers, with a higher value being more favorable to influence calving ease.

Birth Weight (BW) is an indicator of calf weight, with a lower value characterizing lighter birth weight calves.

Weaning Weight (WW) is an expression of genetic potential for calf weight at weaning, with a higher value indicating more pounds of weaning growth.

Average Daily Gain (ADG) describes an animal's genetic potential for postweaning rate of gain. Directed toward the feedlot period, a higher value indicates more average daily gain.

Yearling Weight (YW) describes an animal's potential for postweaning gain measured near one year of age, with a higher value reflecting more total pounds.

Residual Feed Intake (RFI) describes an animal's feed intake above or below its predicted need for maintenance and growth. Lower scores indicate less intake.

Dry Matter Intake (DMI) is an expression of feed intake on a dry matter basis. A higher value characterizes more feed consumed by the animal, while a lower value indicates the animal has potential to eat less feed.

Yearling Height (YH) characterizes an animal's genetic potential for height or frame, with a higher value indicating more yearling size measured at the hip.

Scrotal (SC) characterizes an animal's genetic potential for scrotal circumference, with a higher value indicating more yearling scrotal size.

Docility (DOC) is the animal's genetic potential to be extremely calm, or to have calm offspring. Higher values indicate an improvement in cattle temperament.

Heifer Pregnancy (HP) is used as a tool to increase the chance of a sire's daughters becoming pregnant during a normal breeding season. Higher scores are considered more favorable.

Maternal Calving Ease (CEM) characterizes an animal's genetic potential for unassisted births in first-calf daughters. A higher value would indicate more favorable genetics for the ease with which daughters calve as first-calf heifers.

Maternal Milk (MILK) is an indicator of milk and mothering ability as expressed in daughters. A higher value characterizes more milk expressed in pounds of weaning weight in a daughter's calves.

Mature Weight (MW) is an expression of genetic potential for mature cow weight at six years of age, with a higher value indicating larger cow size in pounds.

Mature Height (MH) characterizes the genetic potential for mature cow height at six years of age, with a higher value indicating larger cow size in frame or height at the hips.

Carcass Weight (CW) is a genetic predictor of hot carcass weight as measured at harvest time. A higher value characterizes more pounds expressed.

Marbling (MARB) is an expression of the potential to improve the USDA marbling score, which is used to predict Quality Grade in beef cattle. A higher value indicates a higher marbling score.

Ribeye Area (RE) is a predictor of ribeye area in a carcass of a sire's progeny compared to progeny of other sires. A higher value indicates a larger ribeye area.

Fat Thickness (FAT) is a predictor of the differences in external fat thickness as measured between the 12th and 13th carcass ribs. Lower scores indicate less external fat.

Tenderness (TEND) represents the genetic potential for tenderness as measured by the Warner Bratzler shear force test, with the higher profile scores being more tender than lower scores.