

Understanding U.S. Sire Proofs

Identification Number → 151H00681 **RUBICON** UltraPlus \$75.00 Conv \$37.00 AB Code: 118886 DOB: 12/20/2012 DMS: 345,456 aAa: 432 BE A1A2 NZ AB Code
Bull's Name → Edg Rubicon-ET TC TR Mogul x Robust x Planet Sire: Mountfield Ssi Doy Mogul-ET TY Dam: Sandy-Valley Robust Ruby-ET EX-90 06-00 3x 336d 37140m 3.4 1248f 3.2 1181p EcoFeed\$heifer: 104 90% R EcoFeed\$cow: 116 76% R aAa Code (see below)
Sire Stack → MGS: Roylane Socra Robust-ET MGD: Sandy-Valley Plane Sapphire TY VG-87 02-00 2x 365d 39130m 3.3 1301f 2.8 1101p Ecofeed Cow (see below) Ecofeed Heifer (see below)
Bull's Country of Origin → Daughter: Sandy-Valley ETernity-ET EX-92

MILK: The lbs. above the average. (Average is 22,393 lbs. for a milking 2 year old)

FAT: lbs. above the average true fat. PTA % Test Value (PTA%F measures a sire's ability to transmit Fat.

PROTEIN: lbs. above the average true protein. PTA Percent Test Value (PTA%P measures a sire's ability to transmit Protein.

SOMATIC CELL SCORE (SCS) is a measure of the bulls daughters resistance to mastitis. The lower the score the better. +3.0 is average.

PRODUCTIVE LIFE: Length of productive life is highly correlated with production and with linear type trait scores, particularly for the udder traits. PTAs for productive life are measured using DHIA culling data. Productive life is measured as total months in milk by seven years of age with a 10-month maximum lactation.

DAUGHTER PREGNANCY RATE (DPR) is expressed as the percentage of open daughters that become pregnant in a 21 day period, relative to the daughter of an average sire. The higher the score the better. 0% is average.

SIRE STILLBIRTH (SSB) is defined by the number of calves born dead or who die within 48 hours after birth. The average is 5.7%.

PTA TYPE measures a sire's ability to transmit overall type to his progeny. This data is summarized and presented by the breed association and is within breed comparisons.

CDCB/HAUSA Genetic Evaluation

12/2022 CDCB SUMMARY MACE				NM\$ +741
Milk	+676	99%R	Cheese Merit \$	+752
Fat	+88	+0.22%	FMS +660	GM\$ +648
Protein	+37	+0.06%	Gestation Len. +0	MSP +98
CFP	+125		EFI 11.3%	gEFI 11.0%
SCS	2.93	99%R	Mastitis -0.8	Fert. Index -2.4
PL	+3.2	99%R	Livability +1.8	Heifer Liv. -0.9
DPR	-3.0	99%R	HCR +0.7	CCR -1.8
RFI	-220		27810m 4.5%	1253f 3.4% 939p
Feed Saved	+163	77%R	26151 Dtrs	4462 Herds 36% US

12/2022 CALVING SUMMARY				SCE 2.3 %
Sire Calving Ease	2.3%	99%R	21436 Obs	
Daughter Calving Ease	1.3%	99%R	4745 Obs	
Sire Stillbirth	5.6%	98%R	20904 Obs	
Daughter Stillbirth	3.2%	98%R	4208 Obs	

12/2023 HA TYPE SUMMARY				TPI +2765
PTAT	+1.09	99%	UDC+0.91	FLC+1.69
			BSC+0.36	13468 D 3245H
Stature	+0.58		Tall	
Strength	+0.54		Strong	
Body Depth	+0.32		Deep	
Dairy Form	+0.65		Open Rib	
Rump Angle	-0.60		High Pins	
Thurl Width	+0.67		Wide	
Rear Legs-Side	+0.71		Sickle	
Rear Legs-Rear	+2.40		Straight	
Foot Angle	+0.88		Steep	
Feet & Legs Score	+1.56		High	
F. Udder Attachment	+1.16		Strong	
Rear Udder Height	+0.87		High	
Rear Udder Width	+1.68		Wide	
Udder Cleft	+0.18		Strong	
Udder Depth	+0.54		Shallow	
Front Teat Placement	+1.16		Close	
Rear Teat P. Rear	+1.01		Close	
Teat Length	+0.29		Long	

The linear scores for each trait are the standard deviations above or below the average. The range is between -3 and +3 with 0 being the average.

NM\$ is a genetic index value calculated by the Council on Cattle Breeding (CDCB). The NM\$ index is defined as expected lifetime profit as compared to the breed base cows born in 2010. NM\$ is calculated using economic parameters of the U.S. dairy industry (such as milk price and costs of production).

FERTILITY INDEX combines several reproductive components into one overall index: ability to conceive as a maiden heifer, ability to conceive a lactating cow, and a cow's overall ability to start cycling again, show heat, conceive and maintain a pregnancy.

MASTITIS is an indicator of clinical mastitis from treated mastitis events. 0 is average and above 0 is good. (68% of the population will be between -1.6 and +1.6).

LIVABILITY is the measure of a cow's ability to remain in the milking herd before dying or being culled.

CALVING EASE is the percentage of a sire's calves born during difficult calvings. The lower the percentage, the easier the calving ease. The average is 2.2% based on 2 year old calving.

TOTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (TPI): This index combines type, management and production traits into one number to rank bulls on overall performance.

FEET & LEG COMPOSITE (FLC): A measure of a bulls ability for foot and leg improvement.

UDDER COMPOSITE SCORE (UDC) ranks bulls for overall udder improvement. This composite is calculated using Standard Transmitting Ability for the udder traits.

aAa CODE EXPLANATION

For a BULL, aAa codes are in the order HE SIREs them.
For a COW, aAa codes are in the order SHE NEEDS them.

Qualities	Useful Purpose
#1 Dairy	Ample will to milk. Fast milk let down. More milk for size.
#2 Tall	Faster growth. High udder for easy care and modern milking.
#3 Open	Room for the udder. Added calving ease. Long breeding life.
#4 Strong	Larger mature size. Healthy udder, feet and legs and lungs.
#5 Smooth	More appetite. Less injury to teat and legs. Easy milking.
#6 Style	Less foot trimming. More durable bones. Attentive character.

Index value for **Ecofeed heifer** for that specific animal and its Reliability. **Ecofeed heifer** is an index for Feed Conversion Efficiency during the growing stage in heifers. A higher value is better.

Index value for **Ecofeed cow** for that specific animal and its Reliability. **Ecofeed cow** is an index for Feed Conversion Efficiency during the lactating stage in cows. A higher value is better.