

How To Interpret GenOvis Reports

PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE



Certificate description: This certificate shows all information related to the performance of an animal and its pedigree. You will find there the last 3 generations of an animal and its EPDs and genetic indexes. This certificate can be used to evaluate the flock inbreeding and to transfer to purebred sheep buyers all pertinent information for an animal.

Visual :

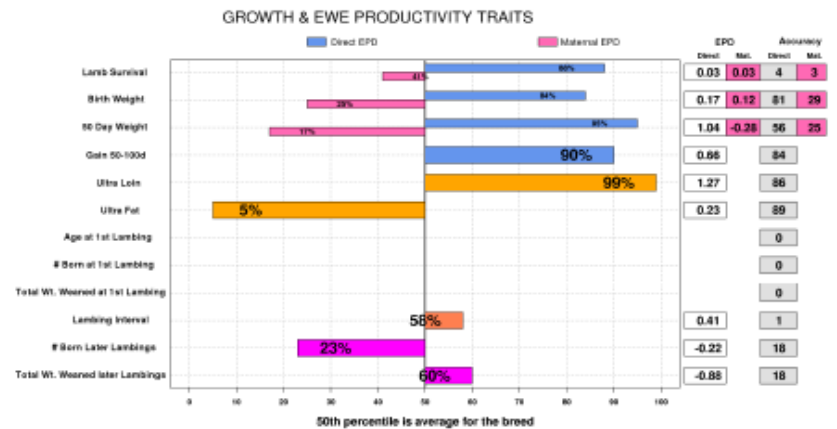
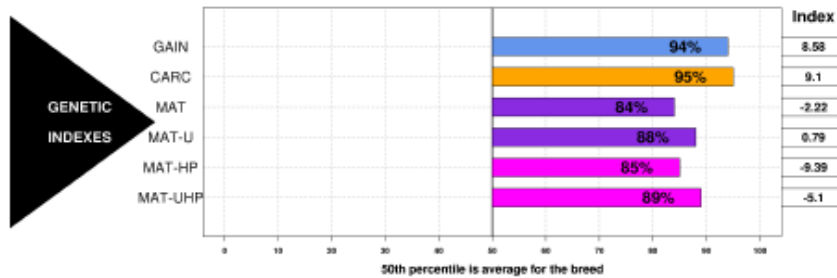
OFFICIAL PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE

BREED: DORSET POLLED

TATOO: CEPO54117B OWNER: 43224 CDBQ BIRTHDATE: 2014-04-29
 NATIONAL ID: 314554117 BREEDER: 43224 CDBQ SEX: M
 REG #: NAME: INBREEDING: 0,00%

PARENTAGE SIRE: AIAS120822ZC DAM: CEPO5932TC SCRAPIE GENOTYPE:
 REG. #: 1208222 REG. #: Codons 136 / 154 / 171
 GRAND SIRE: AIAS11006SY 11006S GRAND SIRE: CEPO8620R / / RR
 GRAND DAM: AIAS110010Y 110010 GRAND DAM: CEPO2471P 593680-P CONFORMATION SCORE:

PERFORMANCE DATA				Age at 50d Weighing: 64			Age at 100d Weighing: 106			Age at Ultrasound: 90		
Management Group:	Born	Raised	Birth Wt.	50Wt (kg)	Adj.	ADG	100Wt (kg)	Adj.	ADG	U.Wt (kg)	Loin	Fat
43224*2014*32	2	2	4,6	25,4	25,0	0,358	38,8	40,9	0,319	35,2	29,7	3



Date:
2017-07-27
Run Date
2017-07-23

The accuracy of the epds and reports computed by the CSGES system is dependent on accurate input data. The breeder is responsible for the accuracy of the data.



How to interpret the Performance Certificate:

OFFICIAL PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE

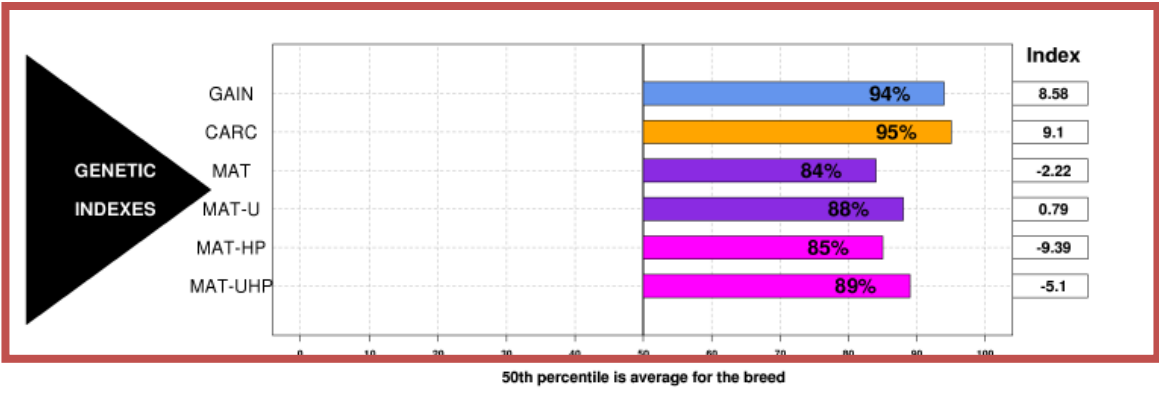
BREED: DORSET POLLED

TATOO: CEPO54117B OWNER: 43224 CDBQ BIRTHDATE 2014-04-29
 NATIONAL ID: 314554117 BREEDER: 43224 CDBQ SEX: M
 REG #: NAME: INBREEDING: 0,00%

PARENTAGE SIRE: AIAS120822ZC DAM: CEPO5932TC **SCRAPIE GENOTYPE:**
 REG. #: 1208222 REG. #: Codons 136 / 154 / 171
 GRAND SIRE: AIAS110069Y 110069 GRAND SIRE: CEPO8620R / / RR
 GRAND DAM: AIAS110010Y 110010 GRAND DAM: CEPO2471P 593680-P **CONFORMATION SCORE:**

PERFORMANCE DATA

				Age at 50d Weighing: 64			Age at 100d Weighing: 106			Age at Ultrasound: 90		
Management Group:	Born	Raised	Birth Wt.	50Wt (kg)	Adj.	ADG	100Wt (kg)	Adj.	ADG	U.Wt. (kg)	Loin	Fat
43224*2014*32	2	2	4,6	25,4	25,0	0,358	38,8	40,9	0,319	35,2	29,7	3



1. Animal Identification :

- Breed
- Tattoo and National ID
- Current Owner and Breeder
- Registration # and name
- Birth Date
- Sex
- Animal inbreeding

2. Pedigree :

Pedigree of 3 generations of the animal.

3. Genotype and conformation

Scrapie genotype (ask for official laboratory results once buying an animal)
 Conformation score

4. Performance Data :

- GenOvis number and management group
- Number born, raised and birth weight
- Age at 50 day weighing
- Actual and adjusted (Adj) 50 day weight
- Average daily gain from birth to 50 days (ADG)
- Age at 100 day weighing
- Actual and adjusted (Adj) 100 day weight
- Average daily gain from 50 to 100 days (ADG)
- Age at ultrasound
- Ultrasound weight (U. Wt.)
- Actual Loin eye depth (Loin)
- Actual Fat cover (Fat)

5. Genetic Indexes :

Paternal Breeds

- Gain Index (GAIN)
- Carcass Index (CARC)*

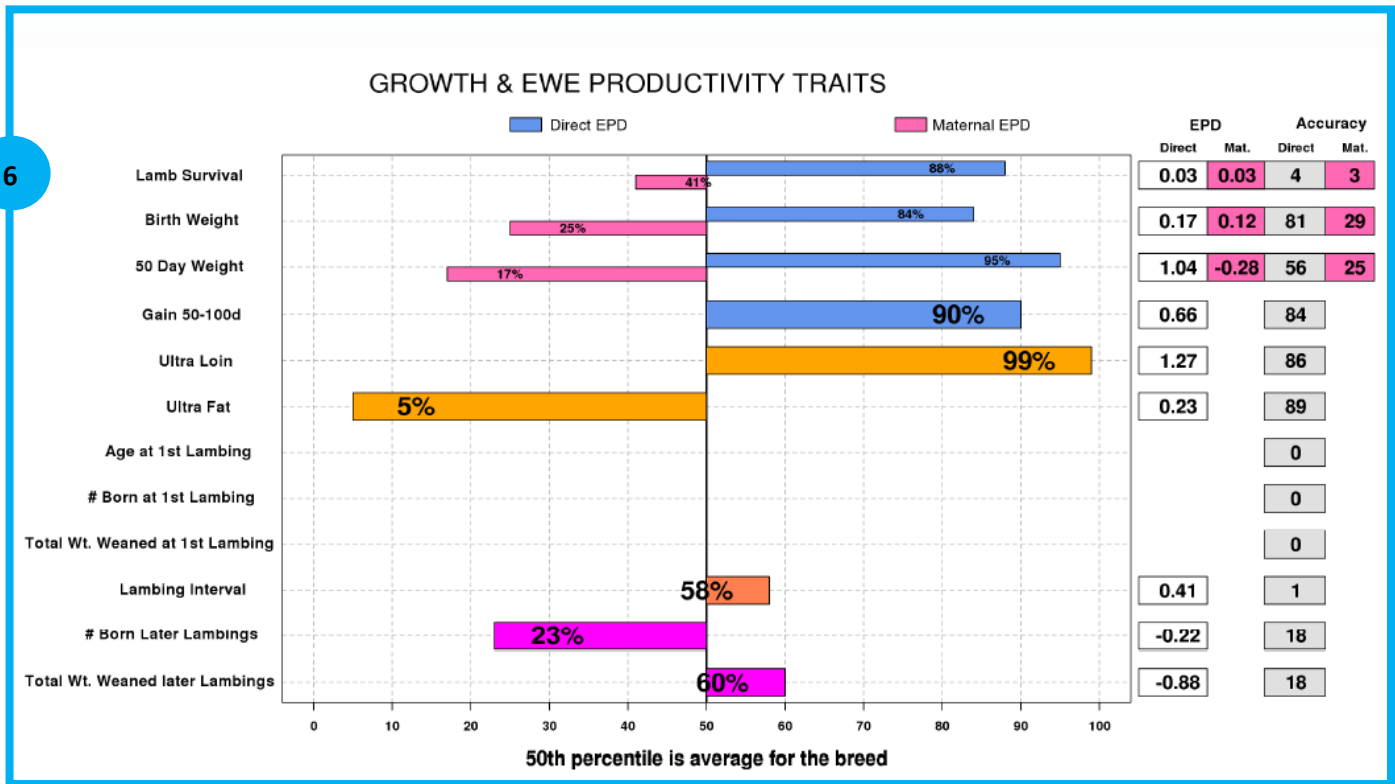
Maternal Breeds

- Maternal Index (MAT)
- Maternal Ultrasound Index (MAT-U)*
- Maternal Higher Prolificacy Index (MAT-HP)
- Maternal Ultrasound Higher Prolificacy Index (MAT-UHP)*

*Indexes reported only if the accuracy of EPDs Loin eye depth and Fat cover is more than 0.

How to interpret the Performance Certificate:

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5. Growth and ewe productivity Traits EPDs

The following EPDs are shown in this section:

Growth traits

- Lamb survival
- Birth weight
- 50 day weight
- Gain 50-100 day
- Loin eye depth
- Fat cover

Ewe productivity traits

- Age 1st Lambing
- Number born at 1st lambing
- Total weights weaned 1st lambing
- Lambing interval
- Number born later lambings
- Total weights weaned later lambings

The percentiles are available for each index and EPDs on the graph bars.

EPD values and percentiles are reported only if the accuracy of the trait is more than 0.

EPDs description and use :

EPD	Use
Growth Trait EPDs	
Lamb Survival direct	To select ewes which will produce lambs that have a better ability to survive to weaning due to the lamb's own genetics.
Lamb Survival maternal	To select ewes which are better at helping their progeny to survive to weaning.
Birth Weight direct	To select animals which will produce lambs that are heavier in live weight at birth due to the lamb's own genetics.
Birth Weight maternal	To select ewes which will produce lambs that are heavier in live weight at birth due to the ewe's larger womb and her ability to provide nutrients to the fetus.
50 Day Weight direct	To select animals which will produce lambs that are heavier in live weight at 50 days of age due to the lamb's own genetics.
50 Day Weight maternal	To select ewes which will produce lambs that are heavier in live weight at 50 days of age by having a greater potential for milk production and mothering ability.
Gain 50- 100 Day direct	To select animals which will produce lambs that will have a faster growth from 50 to 100 days of age due to the lamb's own genetics.
Loin Eye Depth	To select animals which will produce lambs that contribute to higher lean meat yield. This value estimates the difference between animals in loin eye depth.
Fat Cover	To select animals that will produce lambs that are leaner. This value estimates the difference between animals in back fat depth.
Ewe Productivity Trait EPDs	
Age First Lambing	To select ewes which will give birth to daughters that will produce progeny earlier.
Number Born First Lambing	To select ewes which will produce daughters that give birth to more progeny during their first lambing.
Total Weights Weaned at First Lambing	To select ewes which will produce daughters that will wean heavier lambs at their first lambing. Increase the total kg of the litter by number of lambs weaned and the lambs' weights at weaning.
Lambing Interval	To select ewes who will take less time between subsequent lambings.
Number Born Later	To select ewes which will produce daughters that give birth to more progeny at later lambings
Total Weights Weaned Later	To select ewes which will produce daughters that will wean heavier lambs at later lambings. Increase the total kg of the litter by number of lambs weaned and the lambs' weights at weaning.

Look for **more positive EPDs** for orange traits and **more negative EPDs** for blue traits.