

Understanding Guernsey Sire Information

The sire summary contains a tremendous amount of data that can be utilized to make informed breeding decisions. To make good decisions it is important to know what the data means and how it can be utilized.

Name of Bull - Used to record parentage for registry and production testing.

Registration Number - Used to record parentage for registry and production testing.

NAAB Code - Code assigned to bulls in AI service by the National Association of Animal Breeders. Used to record parentage for production testing and to order semen. The number before the "G" indicates which AI organization is distributing the semen.

Number Of Herds - Number of herds that have a daughter on official milk testing. Can be used to infer the extent of different management environments that daughters have been subject to.

Number Of Daughters - Number of daughters on official test that have been evaluated for production. Can be used in conjunction with number of herds to infer how the daughters are distributed among the herds.

Percent Reliability - A measure of the amount and value of production information in the evaluation. More information (higher reliability) in the evaluation signifies less potential for change in future evaluations.

Predicted Transmitting Ability Milk, Fat & Protein - Prediction of an animal's potential to transmit increased or decreased milk, fat and protein yield, in pounds, to its offspring.

Predicted Transmitting Ability % Fat & % Protein - Prediction of an animal's potential to transmit increased or decreased butterfat and protein percentage to its offspring.

Yield Deviation - Difference from herd mates, in actual pounds, of a bull's daughters for milk, fat and protein. Based on standardized production records.

PTA Somatic Cell Score (SCS) - Prediction of an animal's ability to transmit a change in the Somatic Cell Score of its offspring. Average for this trait is set to 3.00. A value over 3.00 indicates an increase in expected Somatic Cell Score.

Daughter Pregnancy Rate (DPR) - Prediction of the change in the pregnancy rate of a bull's daughters. Expressed as the expected change in the percent of open daughters that become pregnant in any one 21-day period. Each 1% increase translates to 4 fewer days open.

Cheese Merit Dollars (CMS) - Prediction of the change in lifetime profitability expected from a bull's daughters based on a cheese market for milk produced. Cheese Merit is calculated using Fat, Protein, PL, DPR, SCS and type traits.

Net Merit Dollars (NMS) - Prediction of the change in lifetime profitability expected from a bull's daughters. Net Merit is calculated using Fat, Protein, Productive Life, DPR, SCS and type traits.

Production Type Index (PTI) - Is a method of ranking bulls which uses a variety of the individual evaluations.

**PTI = 25%Protein 25%Fat 10%PTA Type 10%UDC 10%FLC 10%Productive Life
3% DPR 4%SCS 3%Strength**

Genetic Evaluations for Type

Daughter - The number of daughters that have official appraisal scores

ST - Stature - height at the hip

SR - Strength - width of front end

BD - Body Depth

DF - Dairy Form - angularity

RA - Rump Angle - relative height of pins compared to hips. H = high pins L = low pins

TW - Thurl Width - width at the thurls

RL - Rear Leg - Side View S = more set P = posty

RV - Rear Leg - Rear View H = hocked in S = straight

FA - Foot Angle L = Low S = Steep

FU - Fore Udder - measures the strength of the attachment.

RH - Rear Udder Height

RW - Rear Udder Width

UC - Udder Cleft - measures the strength of the center support.

UD - Udder Depth D = Deep S = Shallow

TP - Front Teat Placement W = Wide C = Close

TL - Teat Length

UDC - Udder Composite 15%FU 15%RH 5%RW 15%UC 33%UD 15%TP 2%TL

FLC - Foot & Leg Composite 36%RV 48%FA 16%RL