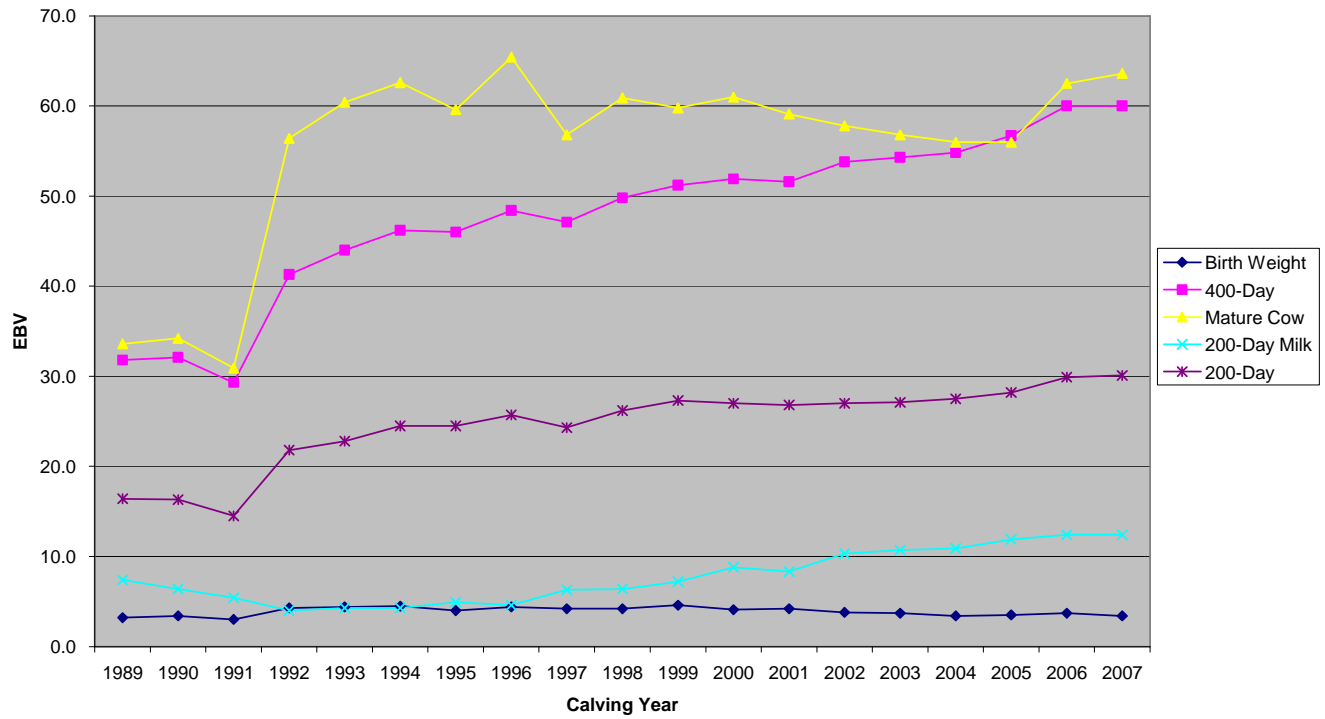


# Mount Linton's Genetic Progress

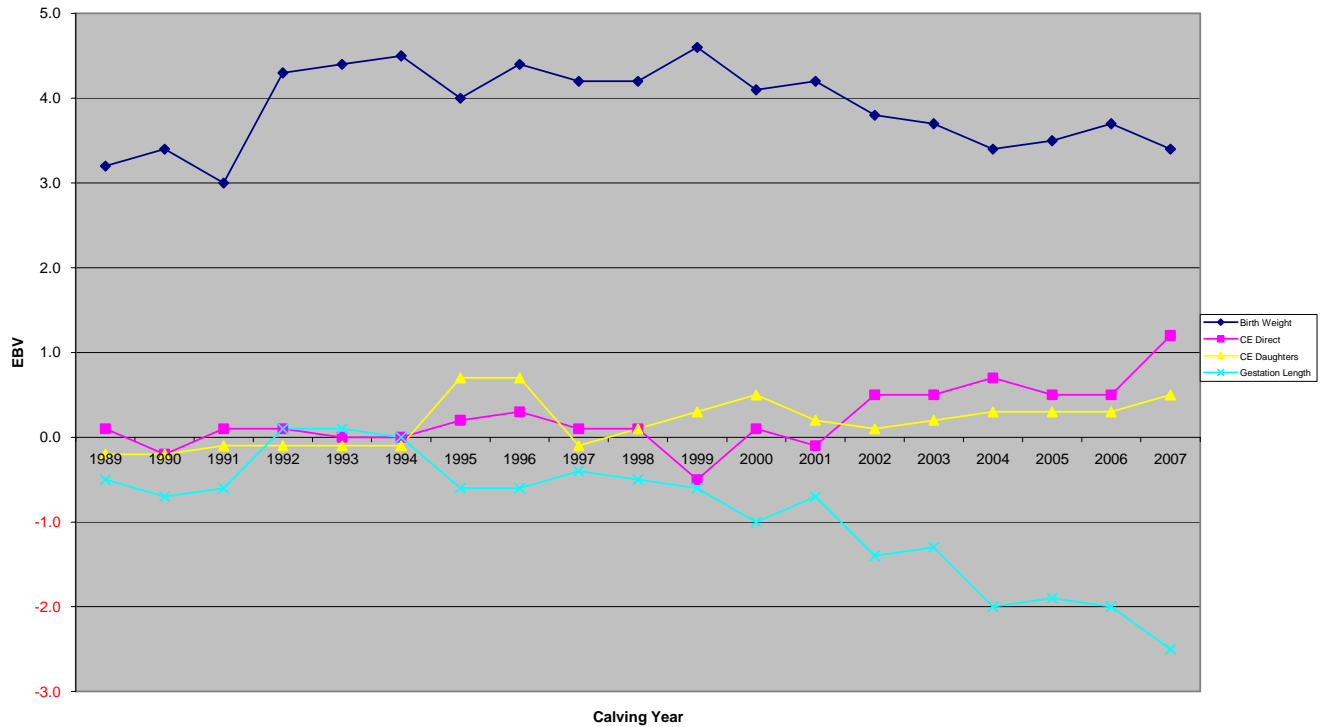
Herd 20305 - Genetic Trend for Maternal and Growth Traits



**Points to note:**

- The herd continues to break the strong negative relationship between birth weight and growth rate to achieve ease of calving and solid growth rates.
- Over the past 15 years birth weight has reduced by 1kg (EBV) while 400-Day growth rates have increased by 16kg (EBV).
- In 2007, the herd's EBV for mature cow weight is 12kg lower than the breed average while producing 1.2kg (EBV) more calf liveweight from milk production.

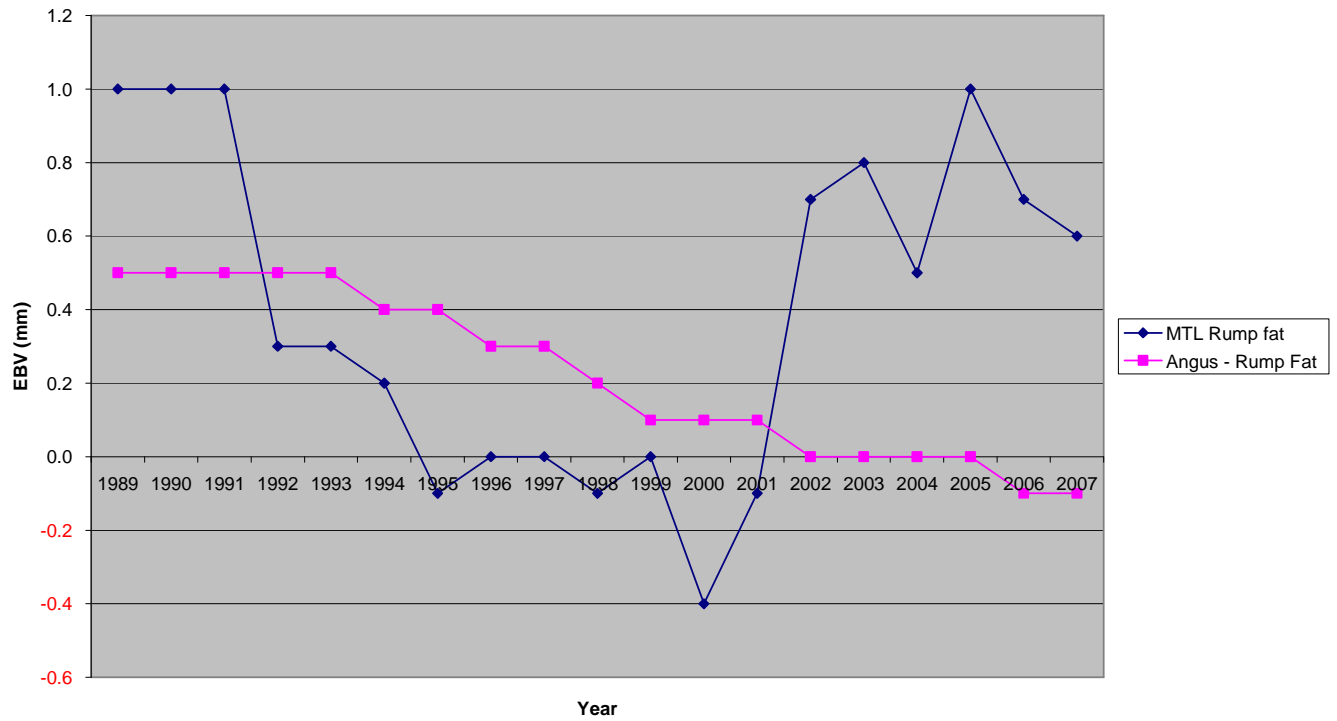
Herd 20305 - Genetic Trend for Calving Ease Traits



Points to note:

- Calf birth weight has reduced to 3.4kg (EBV) over the past 15 years and sits 1kg (EBV) below the breed average in 2007. Birth weight has been consistently shown to be the most important factor in calving ease.
- The strong negative genetic relationship between direct calving ease and daughters calving ease continues to be broken in the herd.
- The herd's calving ease traits continue to exceed the breed average.
- Gestation length has been reduced by 2.4 days in the past 15 years.

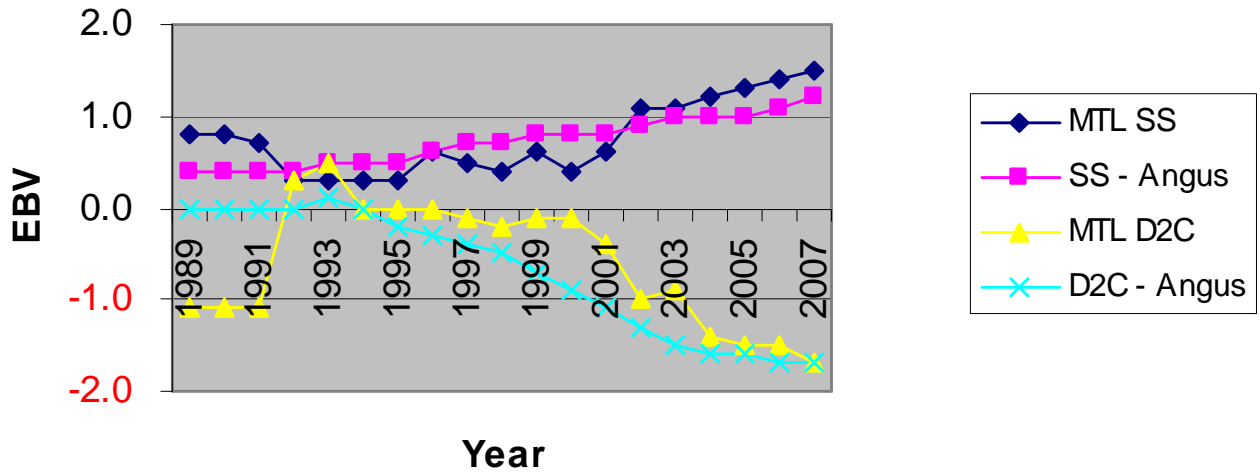
Rump Fat comparison between Mount Linton and Angus breed average



Points to note:

- Rump fat is an indicator of subcutaneous fat and early maturity.
- The average rump fat of Mount Linton animals born in 2007 is well above the Australasian Angus breed average.
- Rump fat has a 90% positive relationship with rib fat.

## Mount Linton versus Angus breed average for Fertility Traits



Points to note:

- The Mount Linton herd's average scrotal circumference (ss) is above the Angus breed average.
- The Mount Linton herd has a shorter average days to calving (D2C) than the Angus breed average.