Understanding KIDPLAN EBVs



How to read a KIDPLAN report

Tag number of the buck showing the year of birth (2001) and the animal's identification (No.1). Bucks with positive EBVs for growth produce kids that grow quicker and reach target weights in a shorter time. This buck will produce kids that 2.75kg heavier than a buck with a 0 EBV for growth. Bucks with a positive figure for eye muscle depth (EMD) produce kids that have a higher proportion on lean meat in the carcase. This Buck will produce kids that have an eye muscle 0.6mm deeper at a constant carcase weight.

An index is a guide to the value of a buck for a particular target market. Bucks with higher indexes will produce kids or breeding does that are more suited to that particular market.

Lot	Tag	MWWT	Growth	FAT	EMD	NKW	Index
Number	Number	(kg)	(kg)	(mm)	(mm)	(%)	
2	010001	2.94	5.5	-0.15	1.20	4	114.6

Bucks with positive EBVs for MWWT (maternal weaning weight) will produce daughters who will wean heavier kids. This EBV reflects a combination of the daughters' ability to milk and provide a better maternal environment.

Bucks with a negative EBV for fat produce kids that are leaner at the same weight. This animal will produce progeny that are 0.25mm leaner than an animal with a 0 EBV for FAT. Bucks with a more positive number of kids weaned (NKW) EBV will sire daughters that wean a higher percentage of kids. This buck will sire daughters which, on average will wean 2% more kids.

Please note: When converting EBVs into production terms simply halve the EBV (as the buck contributes half the genetics of the kid, with the other half coming from the doe).

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