

Igenity Profiles



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Why is this important?

SELECT, MANAGE AND MARKET YOUR CATTLE

- Select replacement heifers that move you ahead on your fertility, production and quality goals
- Use DNA scores to manage breeding and production potential
 - Leverage data in calf marketing, bred heifer sales or retained-ownership decisions

MATERNAL, PERFORMANCE AND CARCASS TRAITS

- Pinpoint herd strengths and improvement areas
- Easy-to-read 1 to 10 scoring
- Predict traits heifers will pass on to their offspring

INDEXES FOR SELECTION DECISIONS

- Designed for multi-trait selection
 - Emphasize balanced, maternal or beef system qualities
- Online tools to build your own index

The 16 Traits of Igenity

MATERNAL

Birth Weight

Calving Ease Direct

Calving Ease Maternal

Heifer Pregnancy

Milk

Stayability

Docility

GROWTH

Weaning Weight

Average Daily Gain

Yearling Weight

Residual Feed Intake

CARCASS

Marbling

Rib Eye Area

Fat Thickness

Tenderness

Hot Carcass Weight

MATERNAL

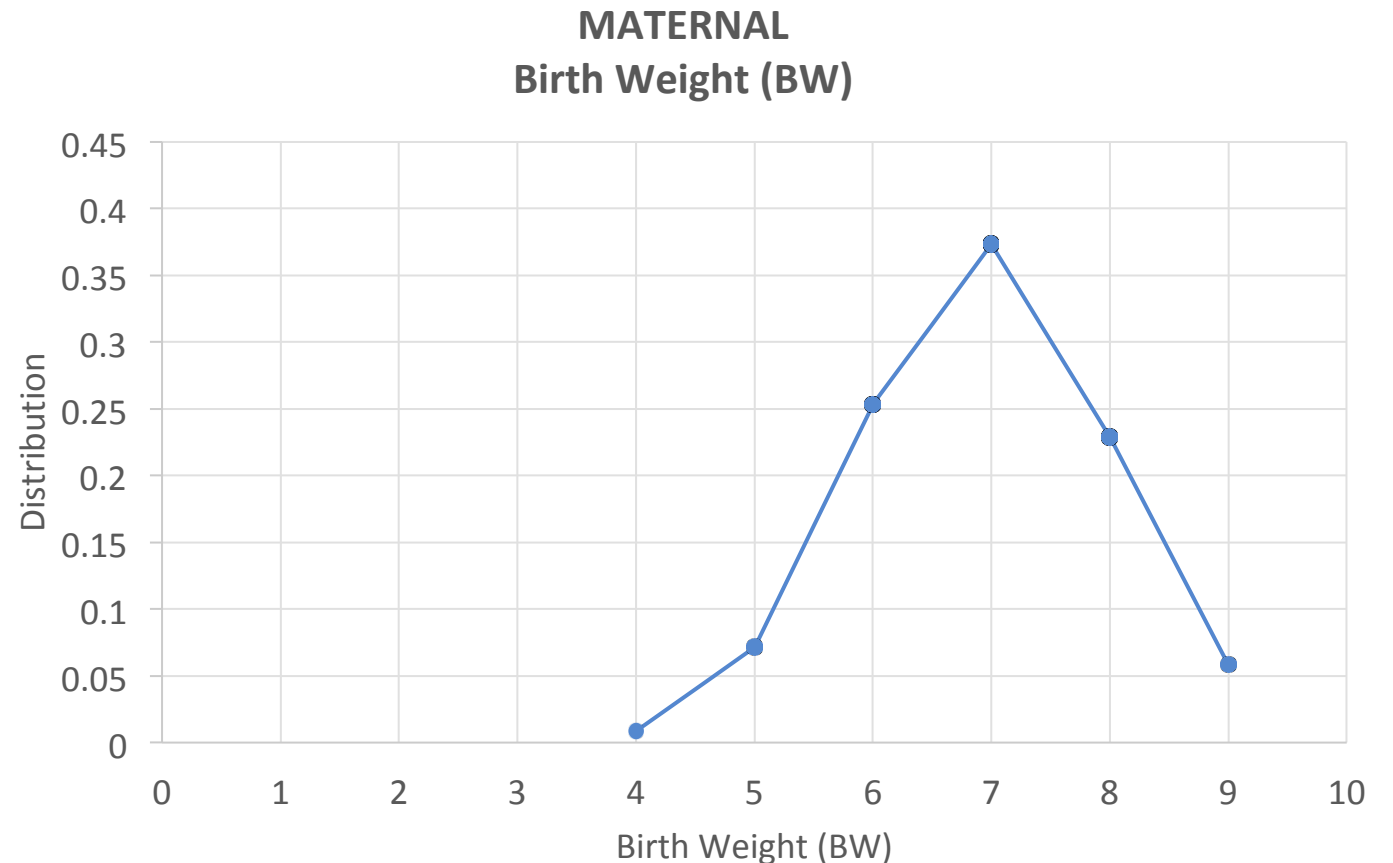
Birth Weight (BW)

Higher score is higher birthweight potential. Heavy calves can cause calving difficulty but also have more growth potential.

(CED or CEM in selection indexes are preferred over BW alone)

Actual Scores: 4-9

Average: 6.94



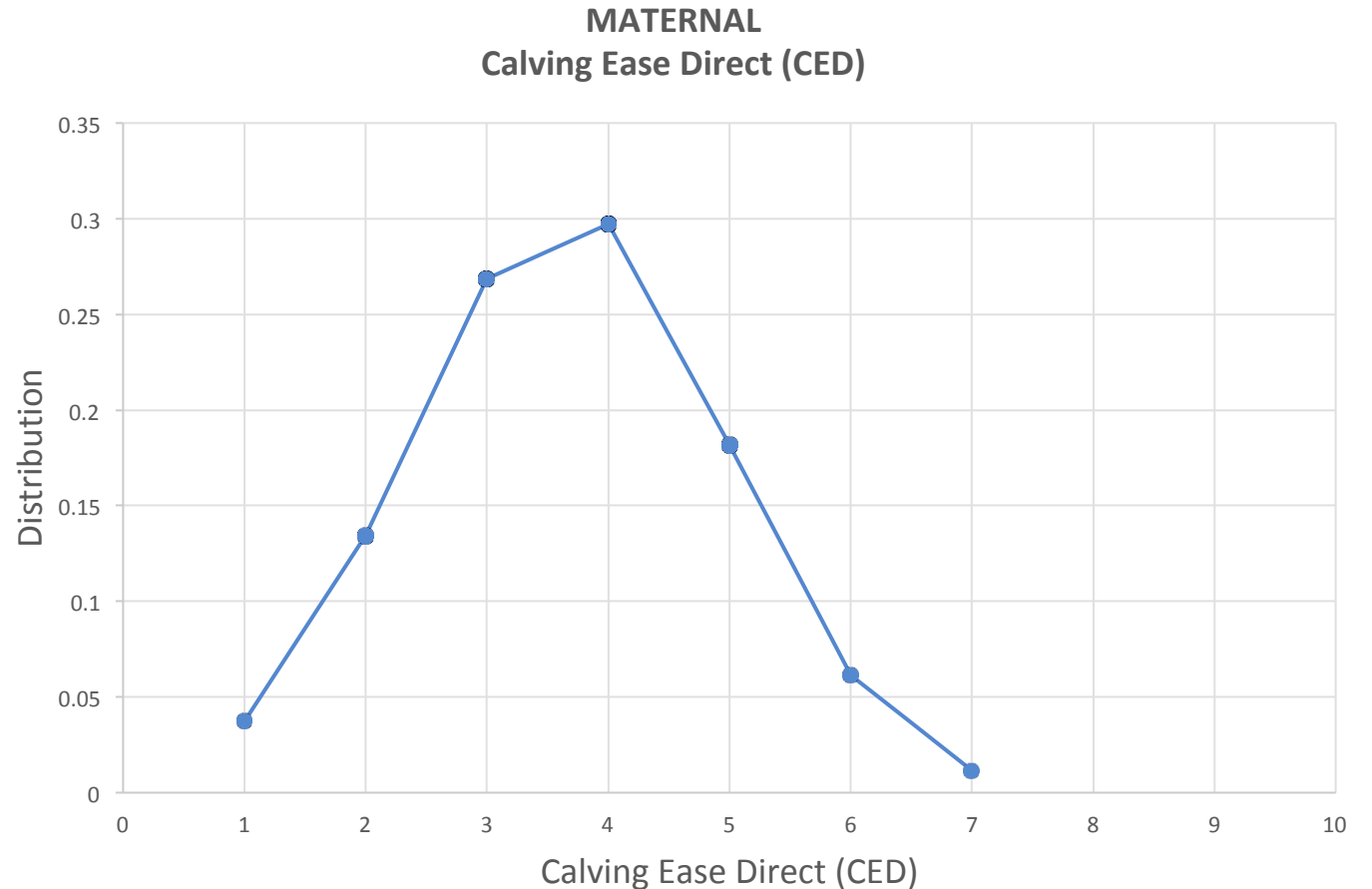
MATERNAL

Calving Ease Direct (CED)

Greater probability a calf will be born unassisted out of a first-calf heifer, including birth weight and shape of the calf.

A higher value is greater calving ease.

Actual Scores: 1-7
Average: 3.67

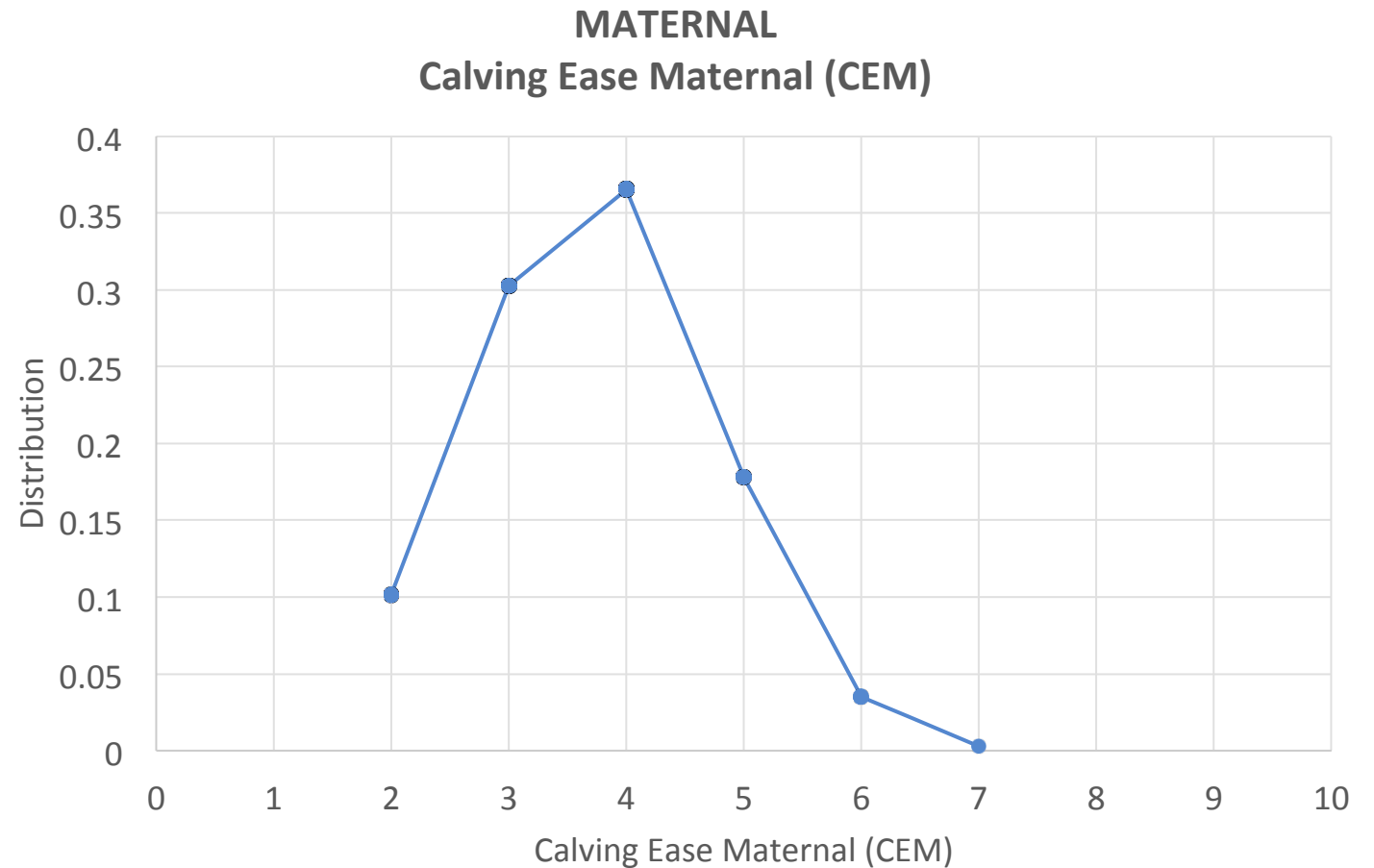


MATERNAL

Calving Ease Maternal (CEM)

Includes all genetic factors that impact a first-calf heifer's ability to calve unassisted, such as pelvic area and her genetics for birth weight. Higher value is more calving ease.

Actual Scores: 2-7
Average: 3.71

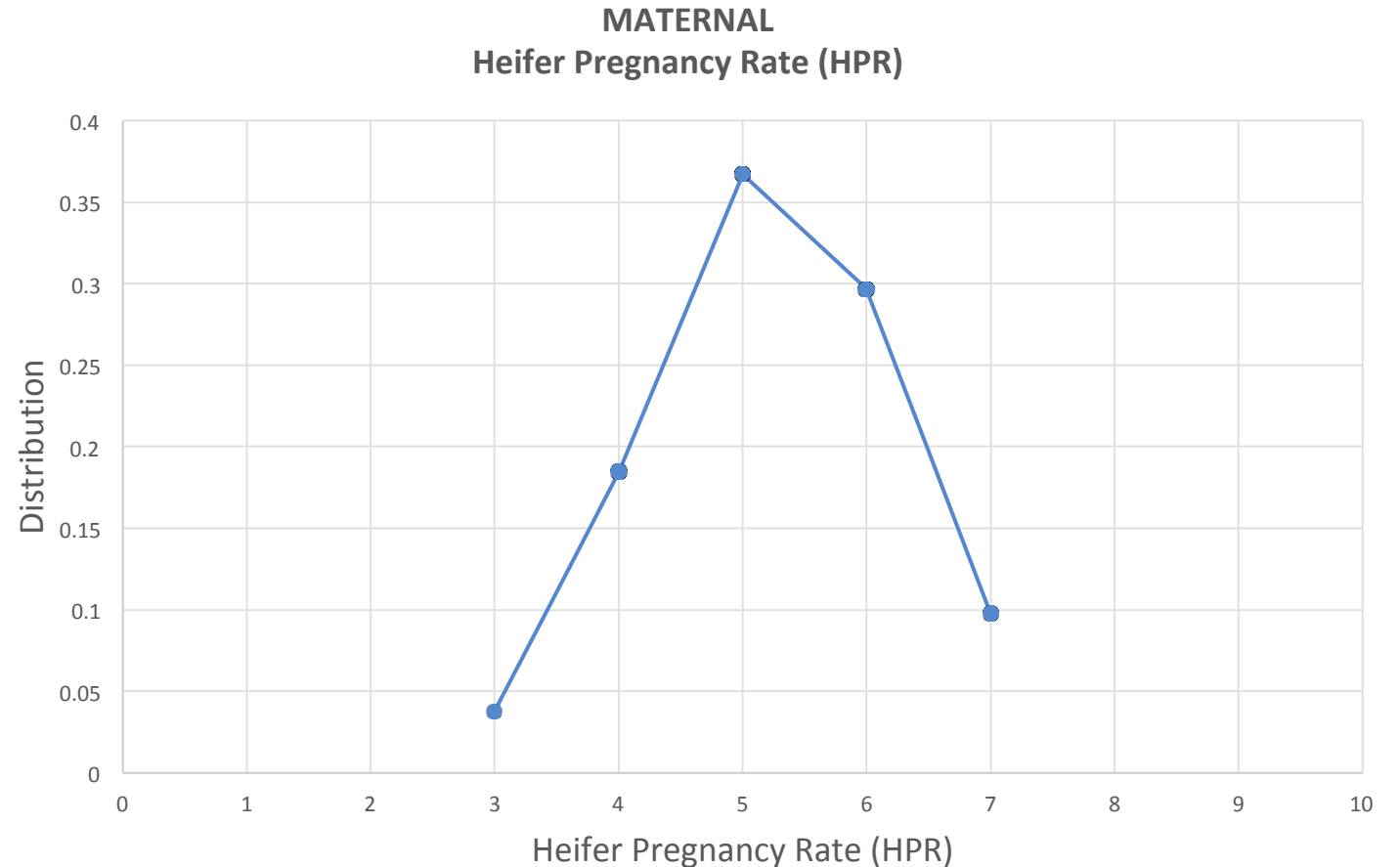


MATERNAL

Heifer Pregnancy Rate (HPR)

A heifer's potential to conceive during breeding season, relative to other heifers. A higher value is desired.

Actual Scores: 3-7
Average: 5.26

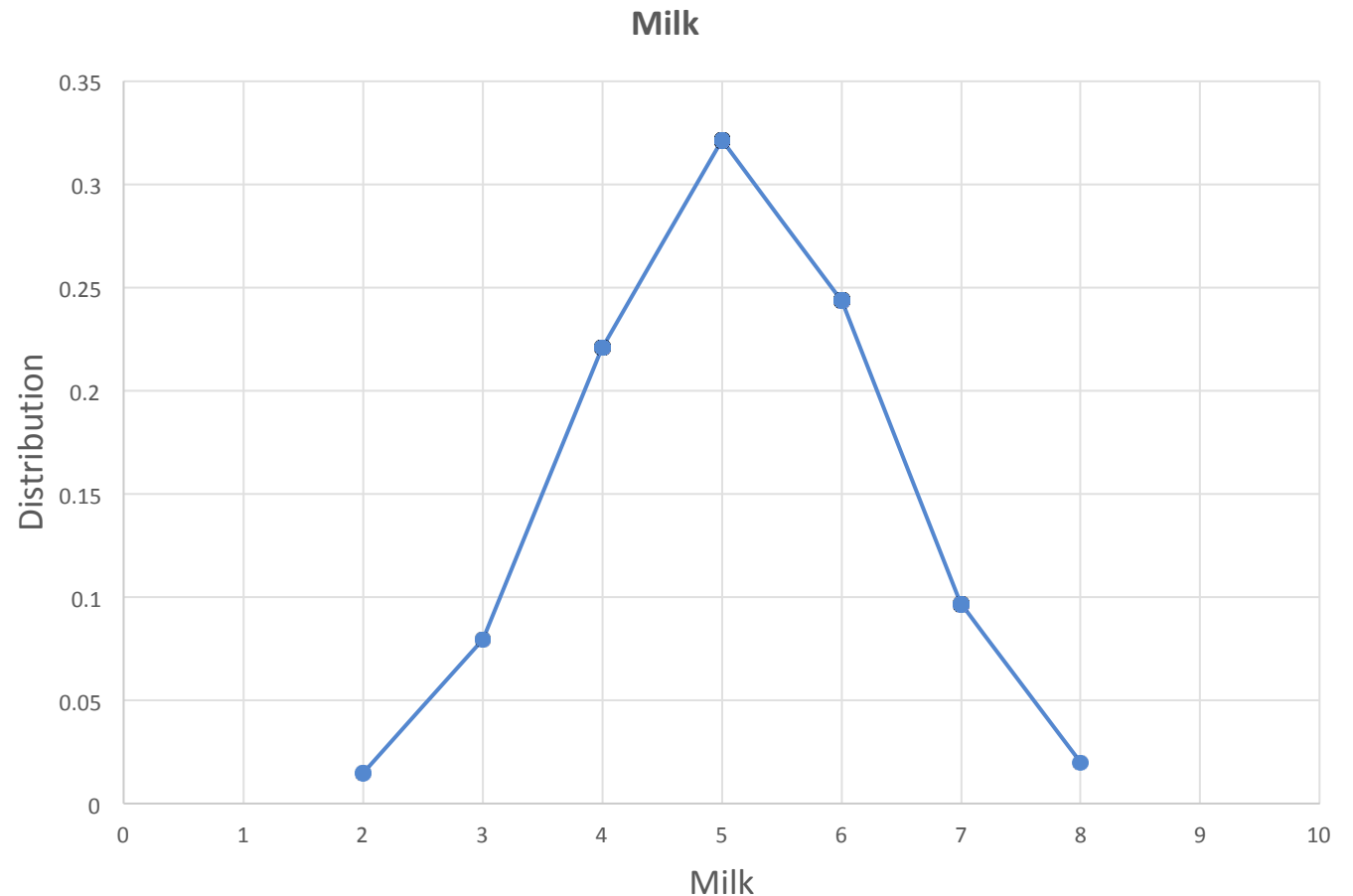


MATERNAL

Milk

Pounds of calf weaning weight due to dam's milk production. Optimize "milk" to the forage environment.

Actual Scores: 2-8
Average: 5.07



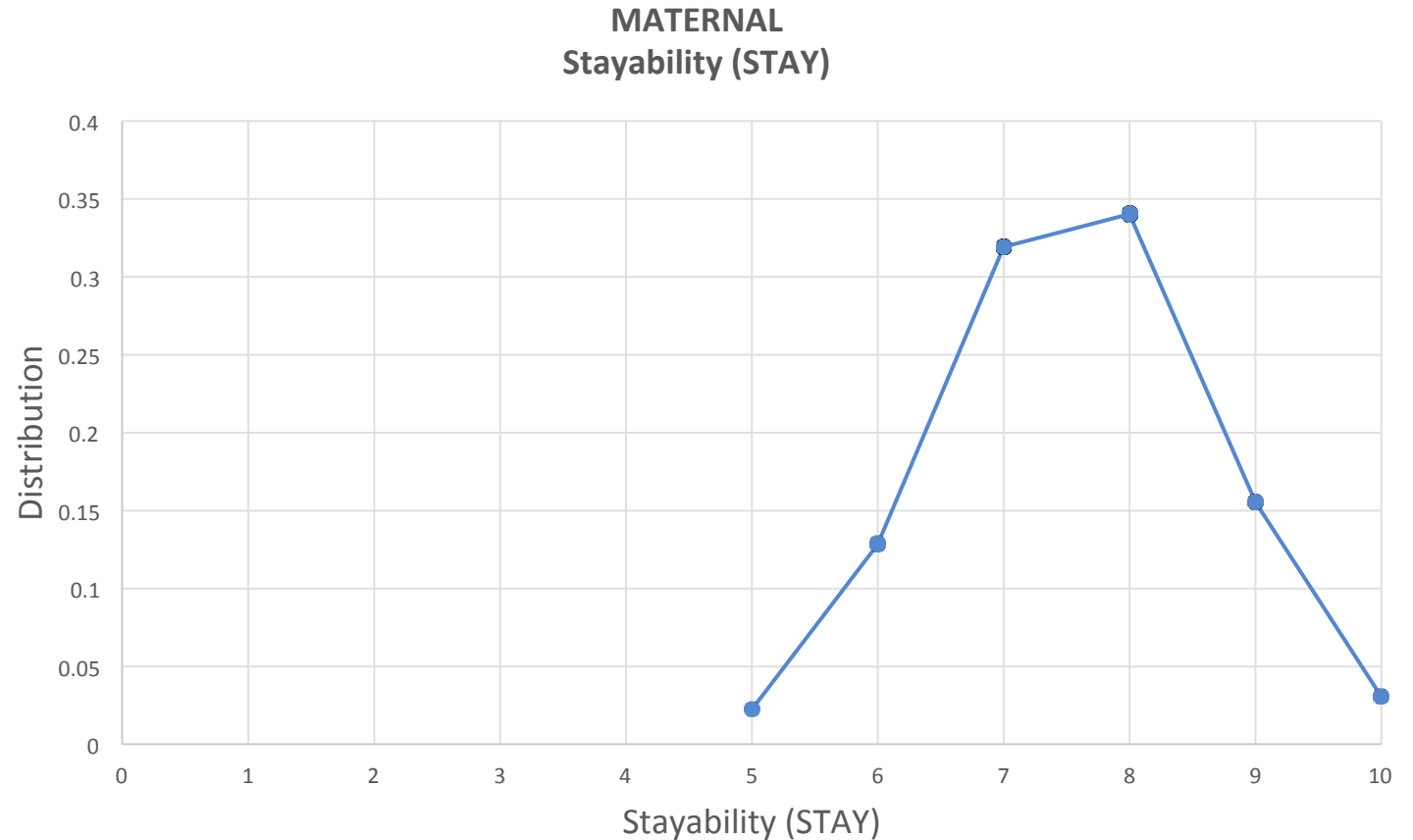
MATERNAL

Stayability (Stay)

The chance a heifer will remain in the herd as a productive cow until at least six years of age. A higher value is desired.

Actual Scores: 5-10

Average: 7.57

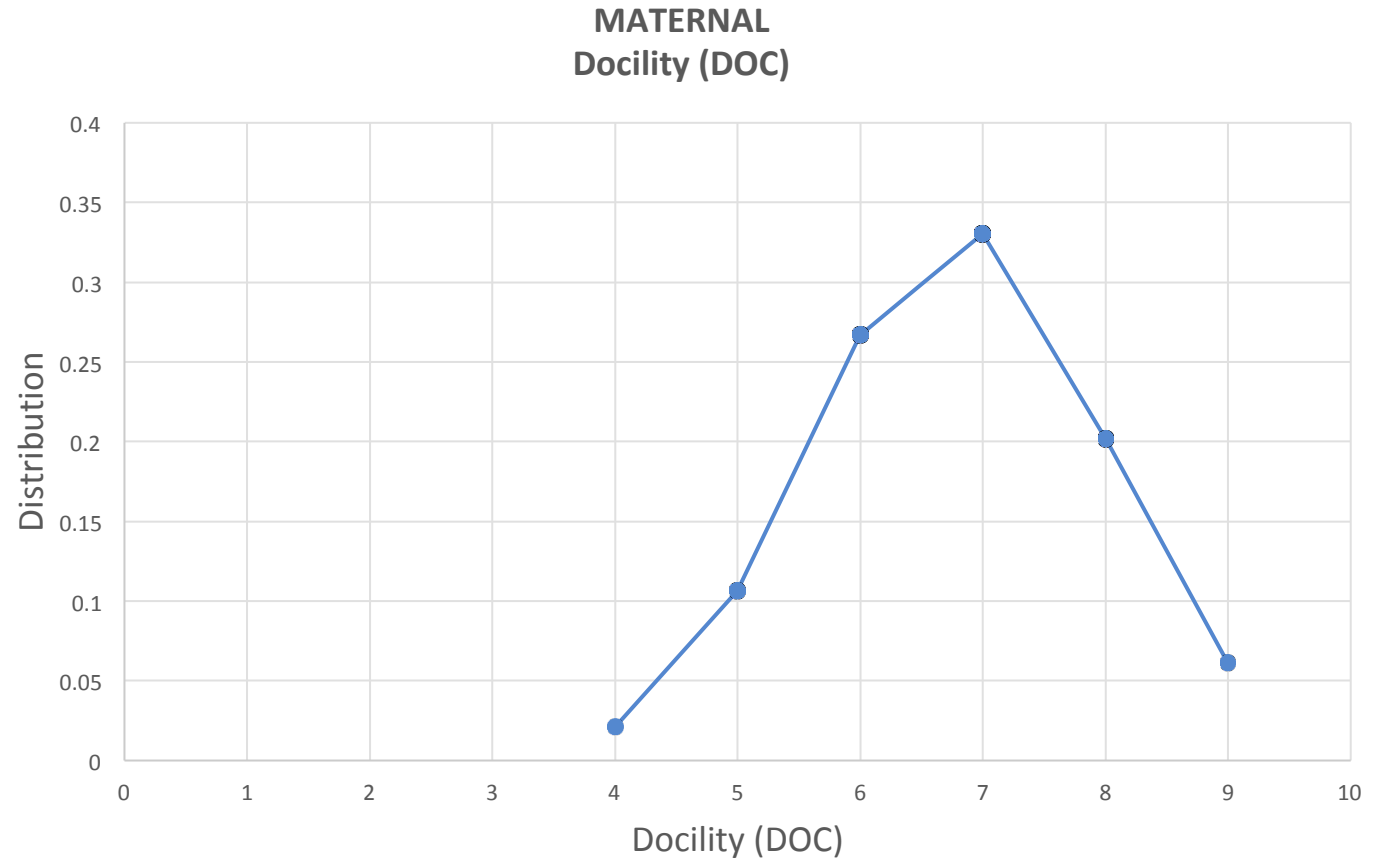


MATERNAL

Docility (Doc)

Genetic potential to be calm or have calm offspring. Higher scores indicate a higher probability acceptable disposition.

Actual Scores: 4-9
Average: 6.8

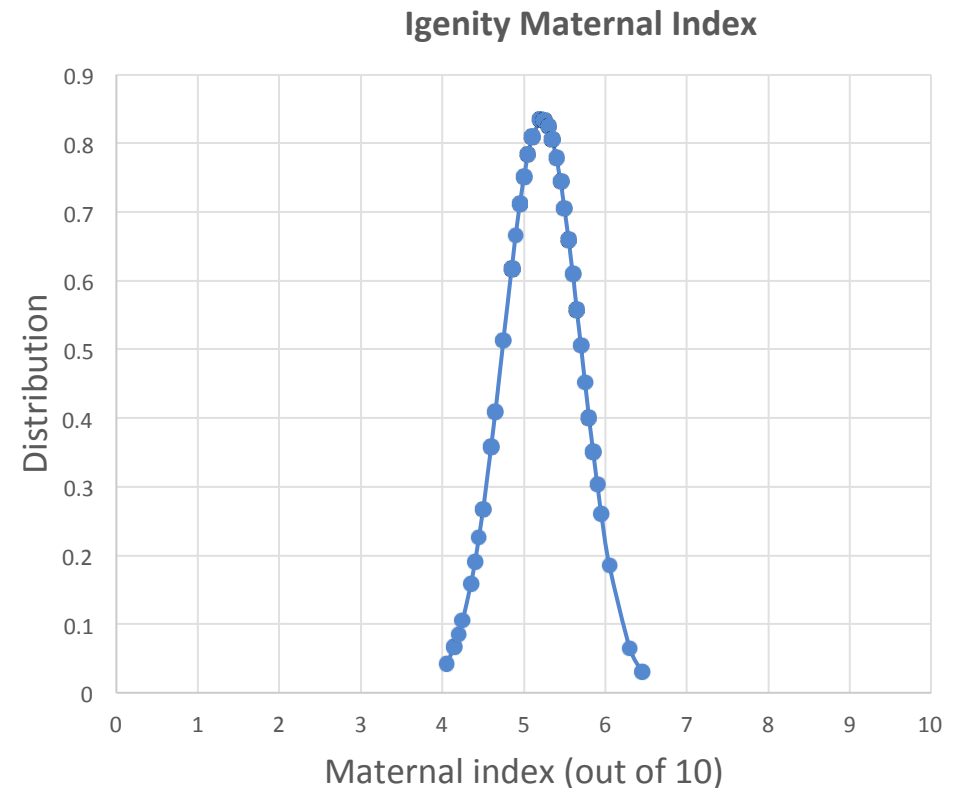


Igenity Maternal Index (IMI)

This index is highly maternal and designed to select replacement heifers for fertility, longevity and higher weaned calf weight. It is a tool developed for producers who sell calves at weaning or after a short backgrounding period. Trait Weightings: CED 10%, CEM 15%, HPR 15%, STAY 20%, WW 20%, RFI -10%, MILK 10%.

GRAPH OF MATERNAL INDEX.
(OUT OF POSSIBLE 10)

Actual Scores: 4.05-6.45
Average: 5.22

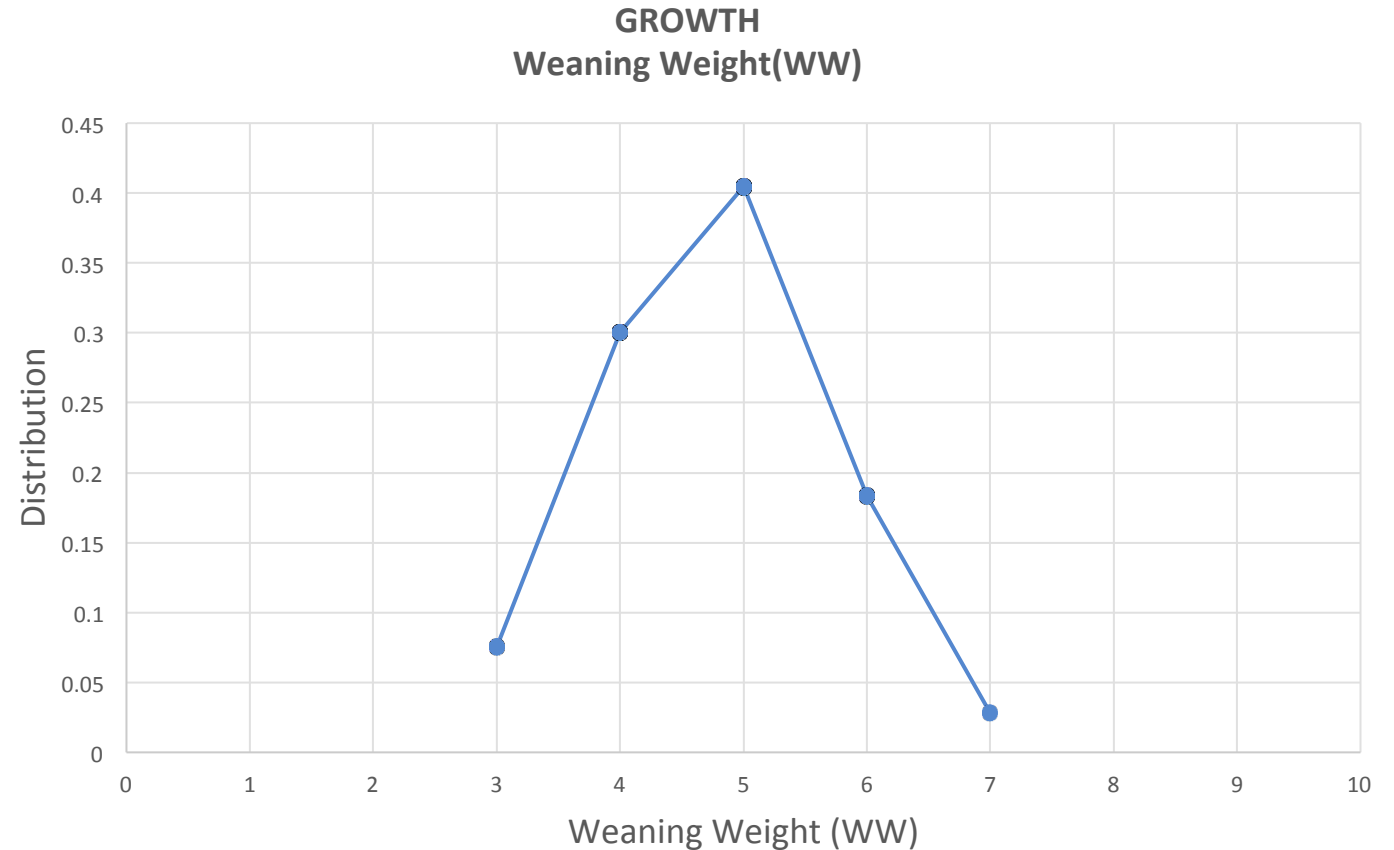


GROWTH

Weaning Weight (WW)

Difference in average 205-day weight. The higher the number, the greater the weaning weight of calves.

Actual Scores: 3-7
Average: 4.77

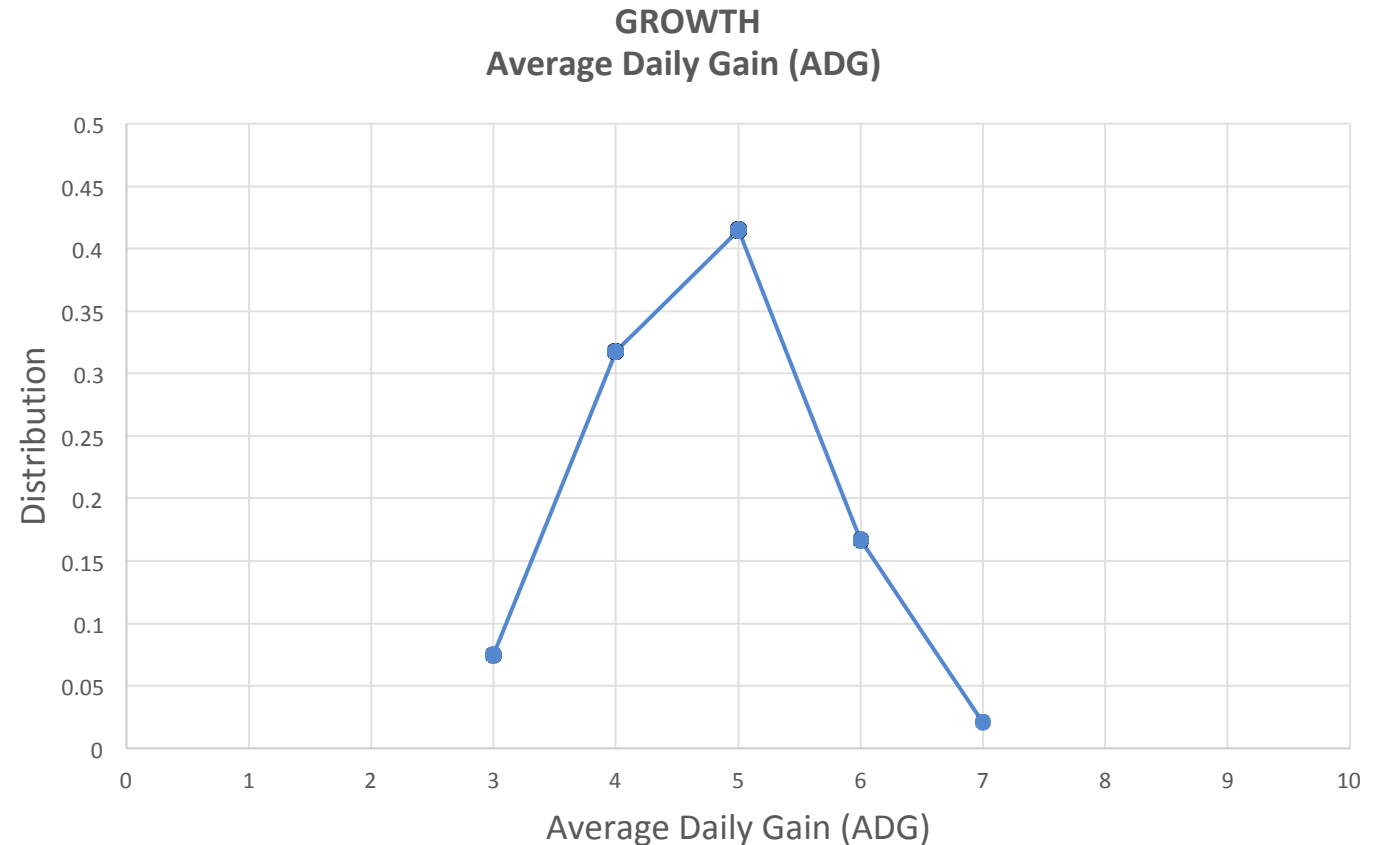


GROWTH

Average Daily Gain (ADG)

Based on pounds of gain per day. The Igenity score for Average Daily Gain (ADG) identifies genetic potential for post-weaning growth.

Actual Scores: 3-7
Average: 4.73

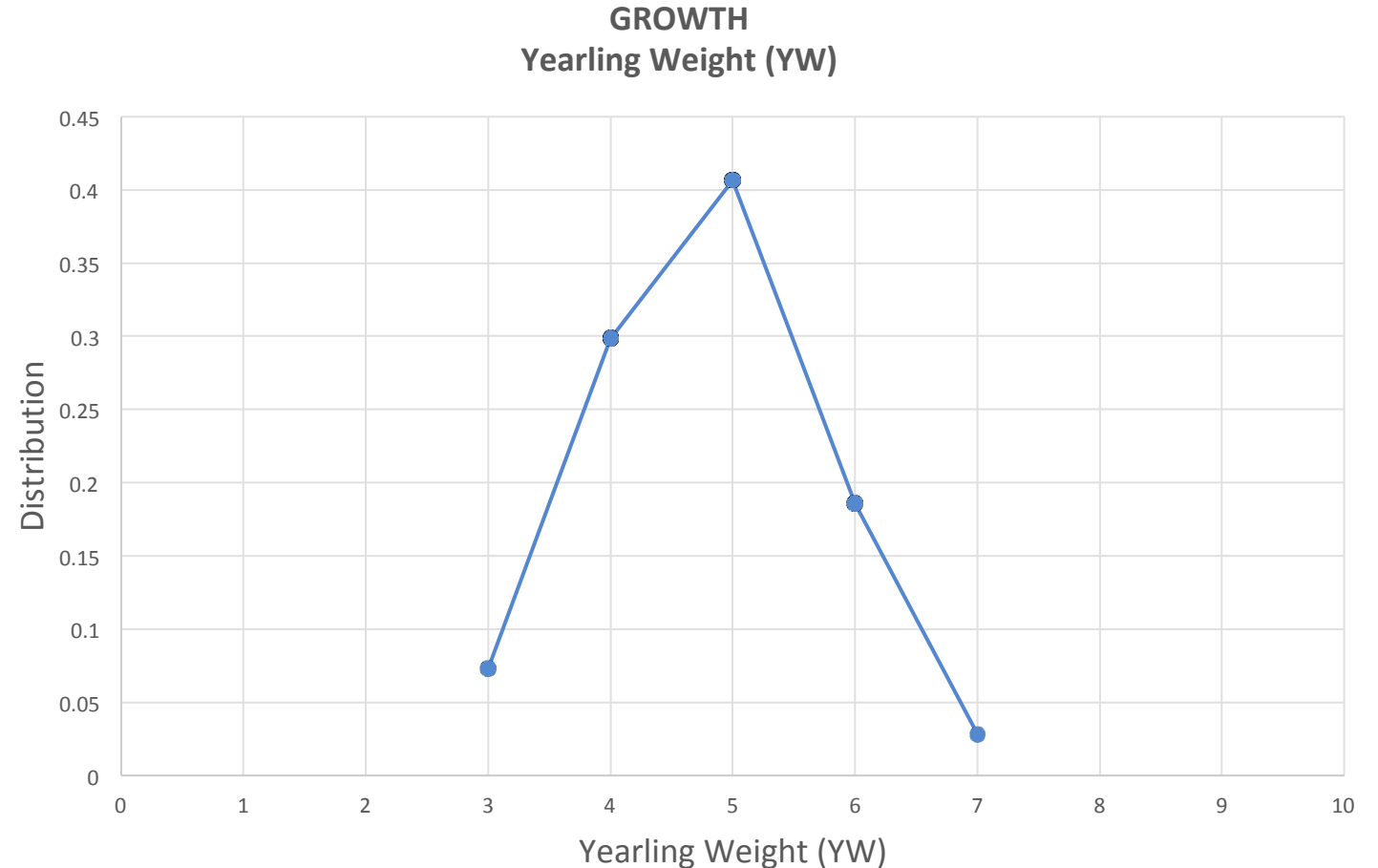


GROWTH

Yearling Weight (YW)

Difference in average 365-day weight. The higher the number, the greater the yearling weight.

Actual Scores: 3-7
Average: 4.78

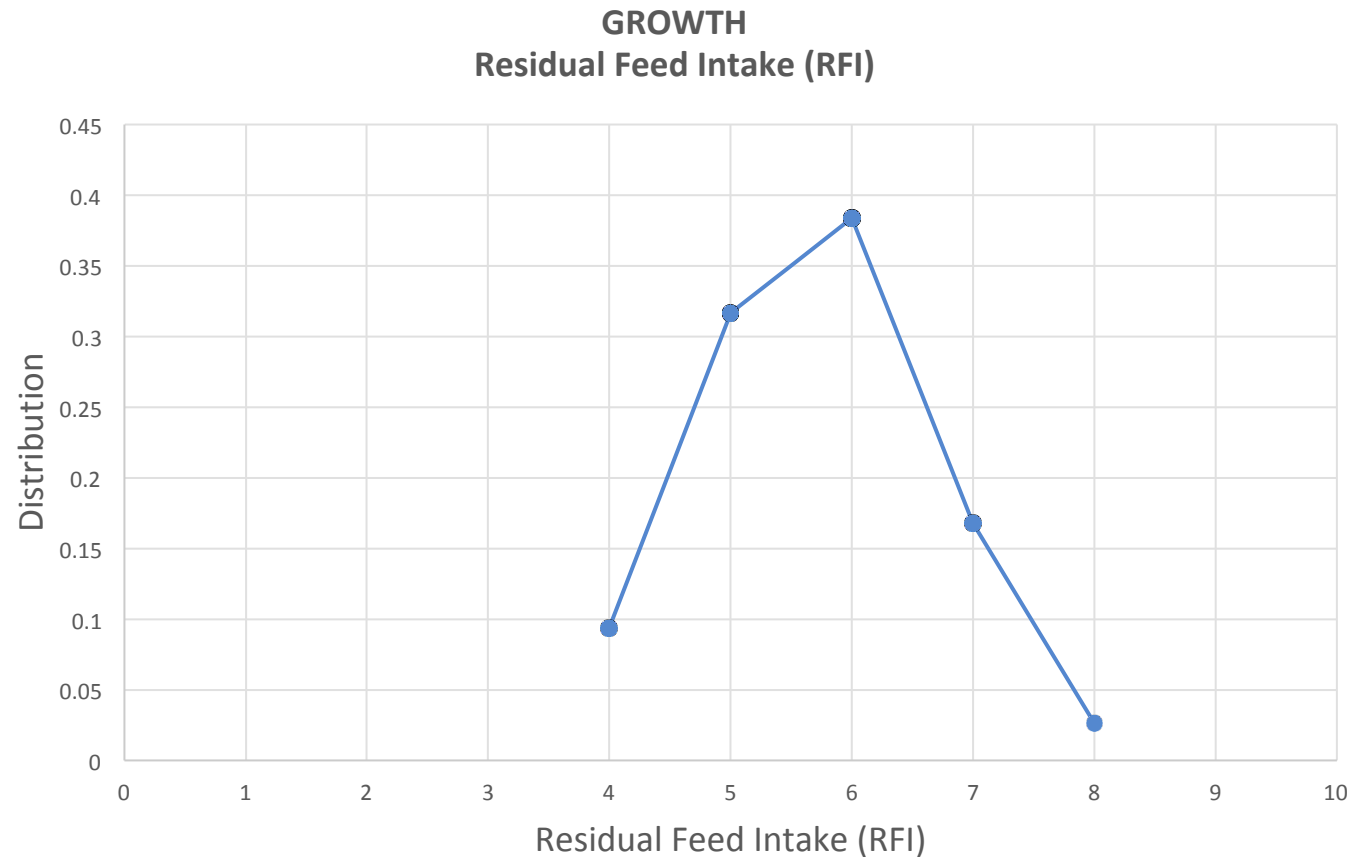


GROWTH

Residual Feed Intake (RFI)

This is an indicator of feed efficiency. It is the difference in animals' daily consumption of feed to achieve the same level of daily gain. Lower RFI indicates greater feed efficiency.

Actual Scores: 4-8
Average: 5.69

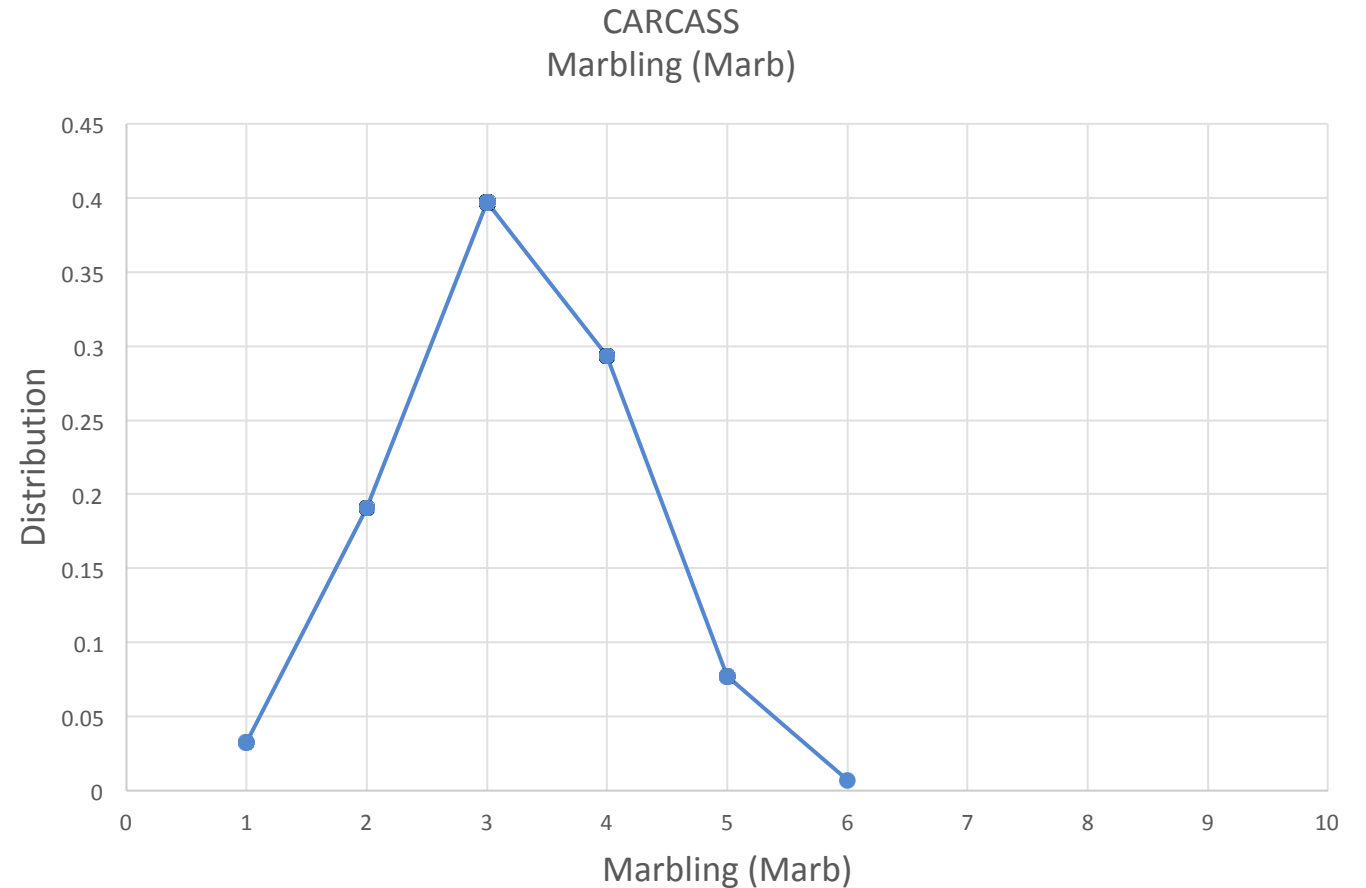


CARCASS

Marbling (Marb)

USDA marbling score at a similar end-point. The higher the marbling, the higher the USDA quality grade.

Actual Scores: 1-6
Average: 3.21

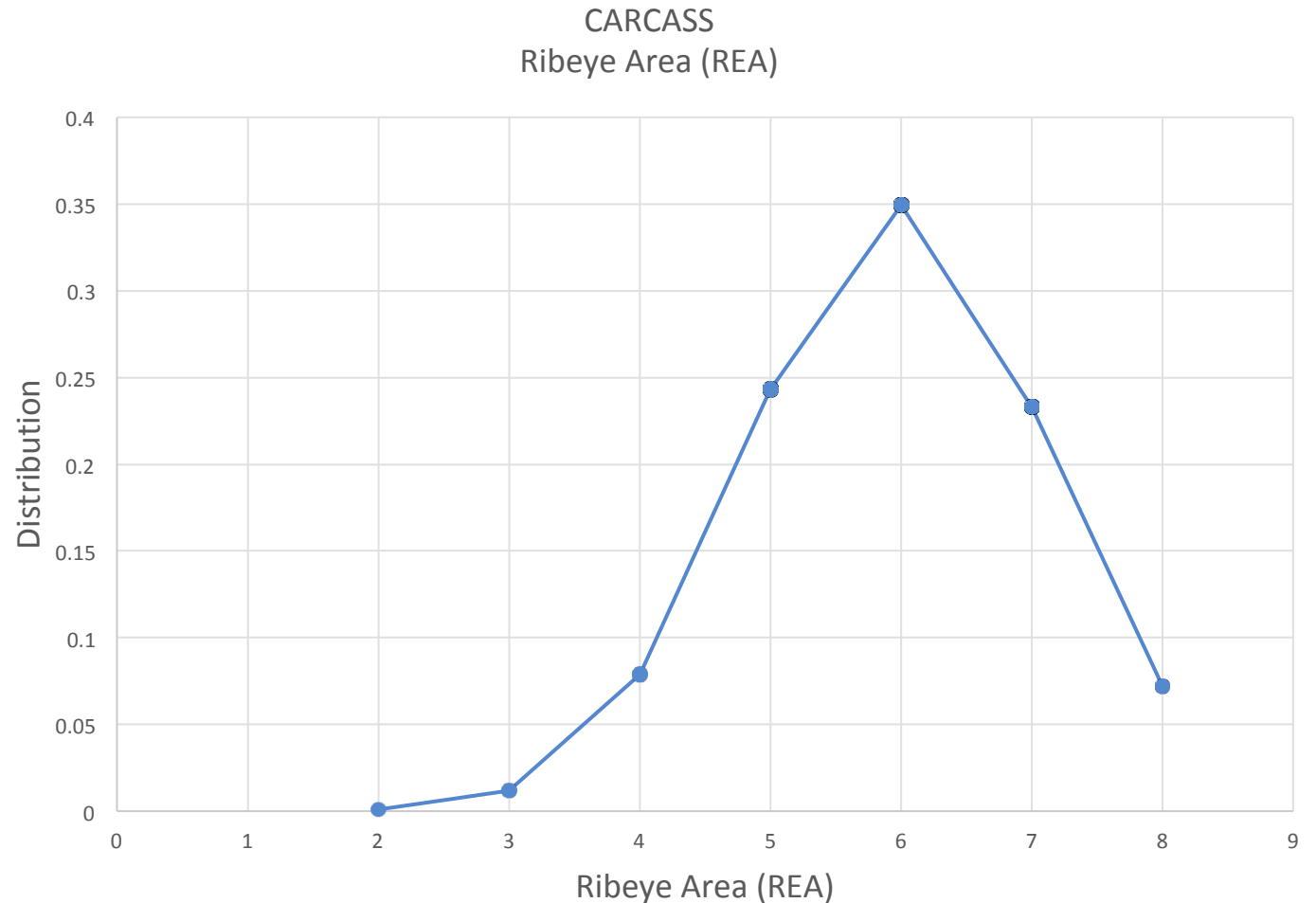


CARCASS

Ribeye Area (REI)

Ribeye area as measured on a carcass. REA estimates muscling in a beef carcass in square inches of ribeye at the 12th rib. Larger REA progeny have more muscle and higher percentage of retail product.

Actual Scores: 2-8
Average: 5.97

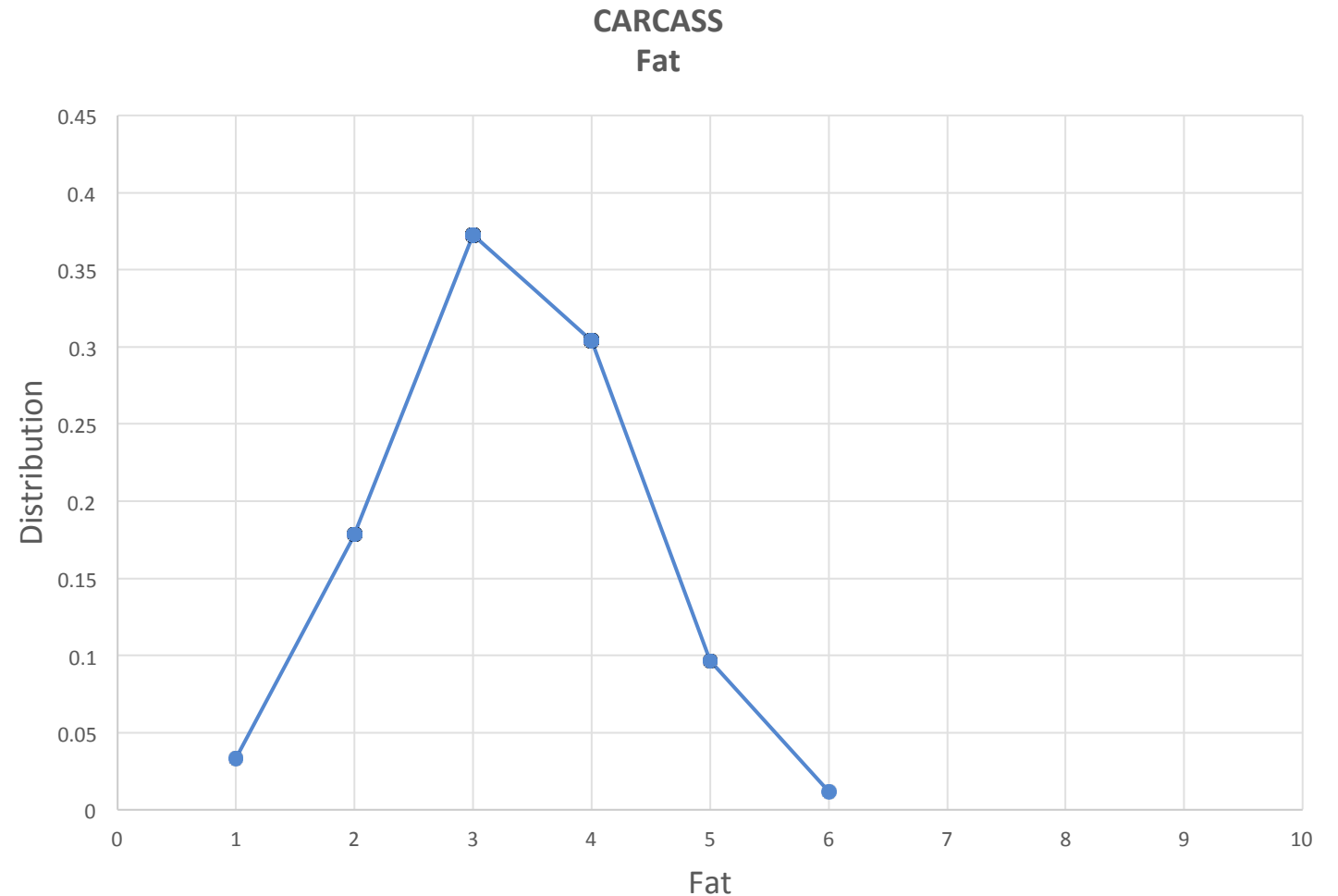


CARCASS

Fat thickness

Backfat as measured on a carcass. Fat thickness is scored as depth of fat in inches over the ribeye muscle at the 12th rib. Higher fat thickness scores equate to lower lean yield.

Actual Scores: 1-6
Average: 3.28

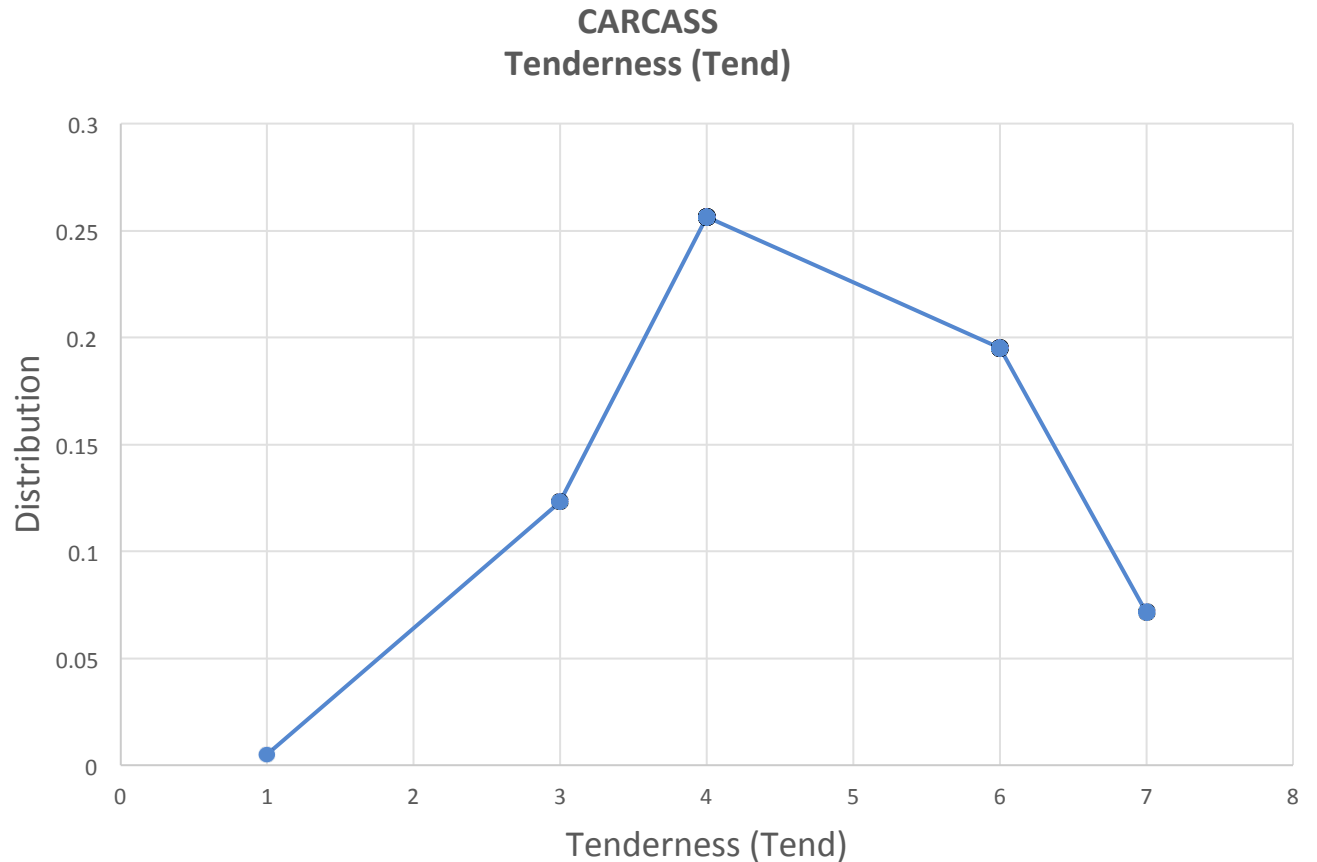


CARCASS

Tenderness (Tend)

Genetic potential for beef tenderness (Warner-Bratzler Shear Force). A higher 1-10 score is more tender.

Actual Scores: 1-7
Average: 4.76

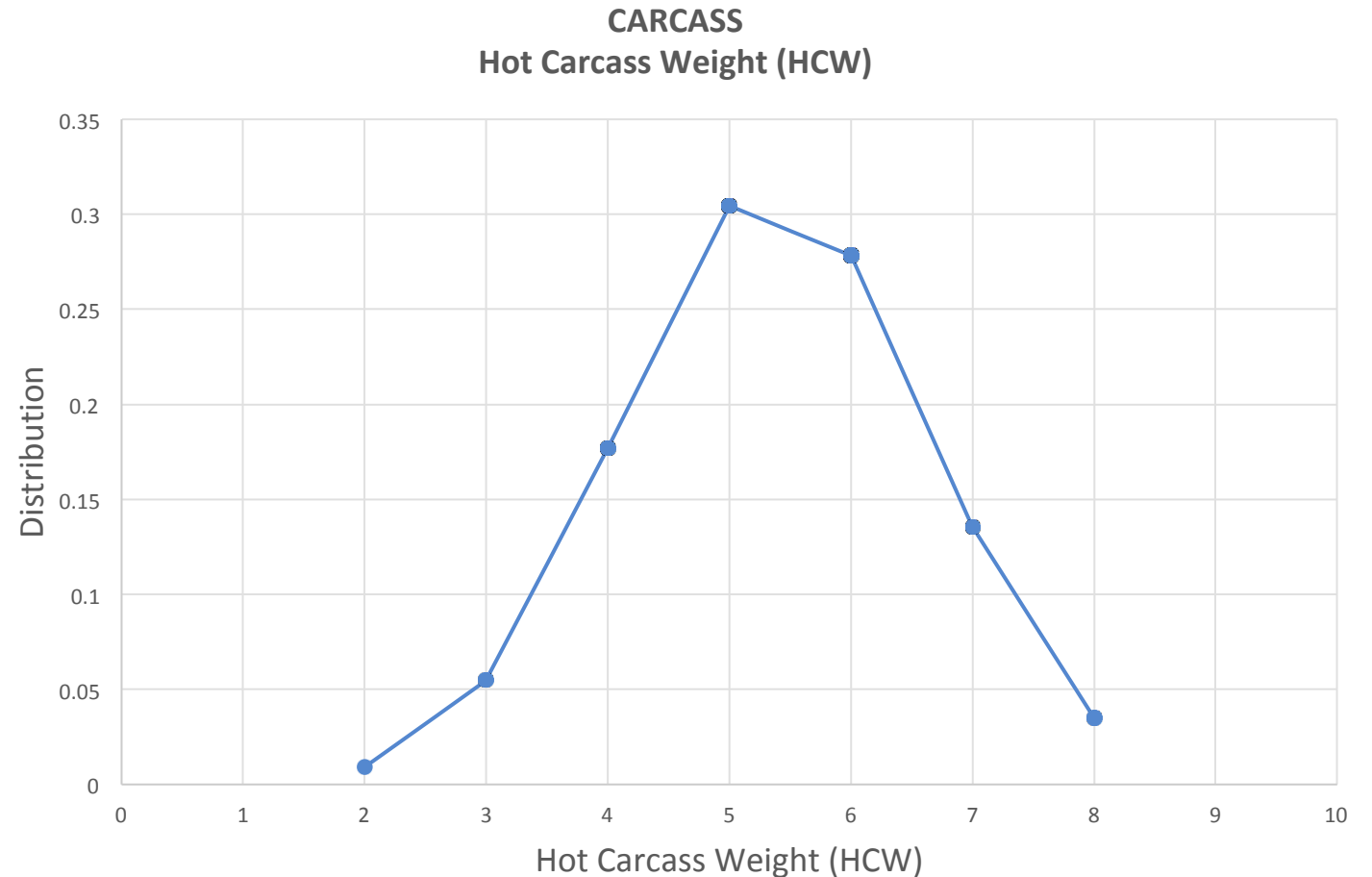


CARCASS

Hot Carcass Weight (HCW)

Un-chilled weight of a beef carcass. The higher the HCW, the greater the dressing percentage.

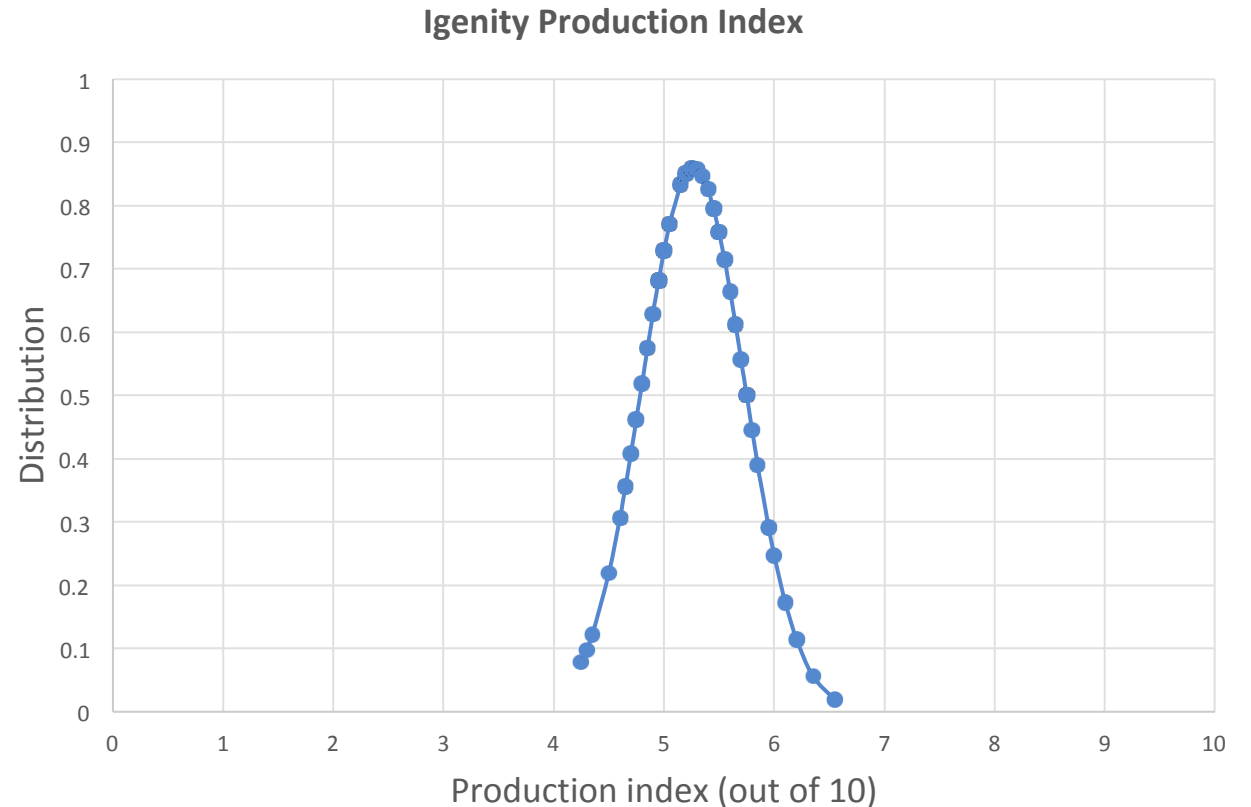
Actual Scores: 2-8
Average: 5.36



Igenity Production Index (IPI)

The Igenity Production Index is well balanced for maternal, production and carcass progeny traits. It is designed for producers who raise their own heifers and want broad improvement across multiple traits. Weightings: Stay 30%; CEM 10%; ADG 15%; RFI -15%; Marb 20%; Tend 10%.

GRAPH OF PRODUCTION INDEX.
(OUT OF POSSIBLE 10)
Actual Scores: 4.25-6.55
Average: 5.27



Data showing normal distribution of bulls registered during 2021

Igenity Production & Maternal Index (combined)

Data showing normal distribution of bulls registered during 2021.

GRAPH OF PRODUCTION & MATERNAL INDEX.
(OUT OF POSSIBLE 20)

Actual Scores: 8.45-12.85
Average: 10.49

Igenity combined scores of production & maternal index

