



JAROBEE

• ANGUS •



SPRING BULL SALE

FRIDAY 14th April 2023 at 1:00pm

• **60 HBR BULLS .**

Alan & Jan Robinson
Mobile: 0429 324 124 or Greg White 0417 215 883
Email: jarobee@bigpond.com

INSPECTION WELCOME ANY TIME BY APPOINTMENT - COVID COMPLIANT

Jarobee Angus Stud

Contact Alan & Jan Robinson Mobile 0429 324 124
Email: jarobee@bigpond.com

Agents

Elders **Elders Limited (Albury)**
Stephen Street 0428 579 338, Brett Shea 0428 691 489

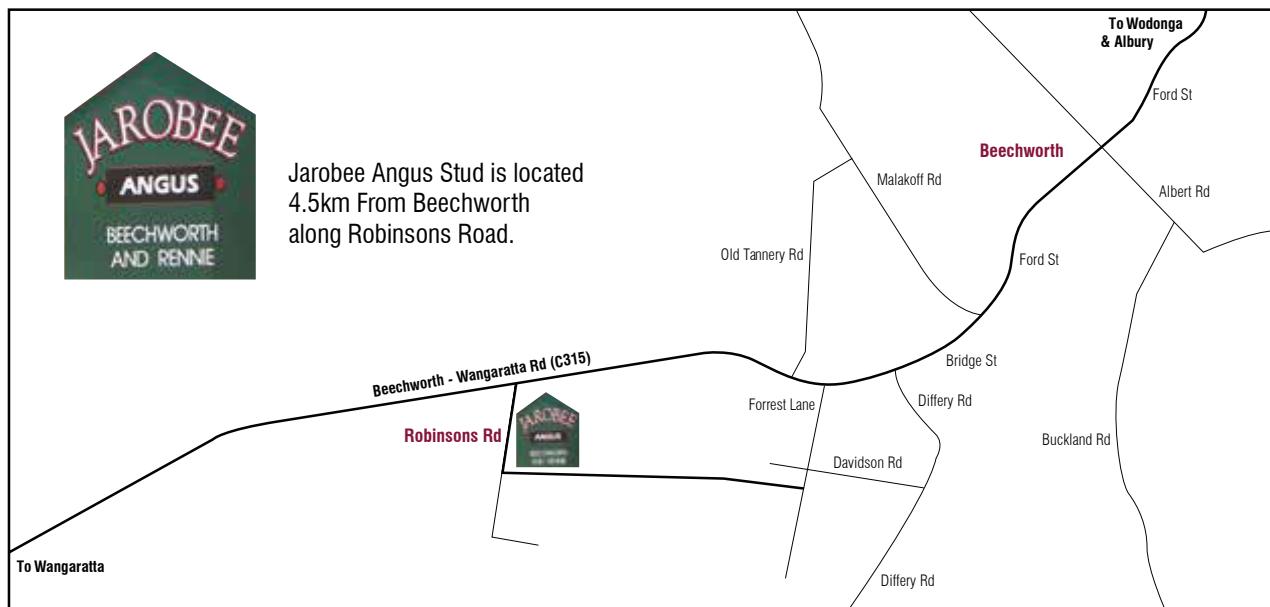
RayWhite **GTSM Ray White Rural**
James Brown 0419 333 295, Michael Glasser 0403 526 702

Rodwells **Peter Ruaro Rodwells**
Peter Ruaro 0447 600 825

Auctioneer **Brett Shea** 0428 691 489

Phone Bidding Please contact Elders Albury Office 24 hours prior to the sale or one of the agents listed.

Directions Jarobee Angus is 4.5km west of Beechworth on the Wangaratta Road.
Turn left into Robisons Road.



Sale Terms All lots to be governed by the usual sale conditions available on sale day - 4% rebate is offered to outside agents introducing buyers prior to the sale. For this rebate they must do two things.

1. Introduce the client in writing to the vendor or agents via fax or email prior to the sale.
2. Settle within 7 days.

Agents not meeting the above terms will be entitled to 1% rebate.

Disclaimer All reasonable care and attention has been paid to accuracy in the compilation of this catalogue, neither the vendors nor the selling agents or representatives thereof resume any responsibility what so ever for the correctness use or interpretation of the information on animals included in this sale catalogue.

JAROBEE ANGUS AUTUMN BULL SALE INTRODUCTION

Dear Fellow Producers ,

We would like to welcome you to the Jarobee Angus Autumn Bull Sale on the 14th March at 1pm at the Jarobee Sale Complex Robinson Road Beechworth .

Every Bull Sale rings a notable event to mention. The past year, with the abundance of rain firstly seeming an exceptional start to the year, then progressing into an extremely wet winter and spring.

The wet was pretty harsh on the cattle, they have all bounced back well.

We are offering 54 HBR BULLS ranging in age from Autumn 2021 to July /August 2021 year of Birth.

Sons of Clunie Range Plantation, Murdeduke Quarterback Q0II, Renny Iea L519, Paratrooper, Gar Ashland , Ayrevale PS. and others.

The Bulls offered have been assessed by Jim Green, scanned by Southern Cross Scanning. More recently Dr Seamus McKillop of Holbrook Vet Clinic conducted a thorough examination for breeding soundness, including semen tests, as well Dr McKillop Blood tested the bulls for Pestivirus and re-examined the bulls structure.

Our Breeding Program continues to adhere to guidelines that ensures a strong and consistent female base providing structure and genetics that when coupled with carefully selected sires produce market toppers in your chosen markets.

We congratulate our many clients who sell progeny with Jarobee Genetics and thank them for the support they have shown Jarobee over the years

The Bulls will be at Beechworth and available for inspection any time the week of the sale.

Please phone to arrange a time.

We look forward to meeting you on sale day and welcome you to discuss your breeding programs.

Kind Regards

The Jarobee Team.

Sale Information

Pre Sale Inspection

We invite you to come to Jarobee at Beechworth, Pre Sale Inspections welcome by appointment by contacting Alan or Jan 0429 324 124 or Greg 0417 215 883.

Sale Day Inspection

Bulls will be penned for inspection from 10am on day of sale.

Animal Health

All bulls have received regular vaccinations of 7 in 1 over their life.

2 Injections of Vibrovac

2 Injections of Pestigard

Drenched with Bomectin

Drenched with ID Max Pour on drench

Scanned & Assessed

Bulls scanned and assessed by Jim Green and Lonnie Stone - Jim Green Mobile: 0402 003



Beef Xcel

www.c2cbeef.com.au

Fertility Examination including Animal Health



All bulls have passed a thorough fertility examination conducted by Dr.Seamus McKillop Holbrook Vet Centre. This examination included an assessment of structural soundness, palpation of reproductive organs and penile inspection and semen tested. The bulls have been tested to be Pestivirus (PI, or carrier state) free and have received their full course of 7-in-1, vibrovac and Pestigard vaccinations.

In the unlikely event of a bull proving to be infertile or incapable of natural service, the vendor will offer to supply a suitable replacement, if available or credit the purchase price, less the salvage value of the bull. This is, provided the problem is not caused by injury, disease, mismanagement or negligence which was contracted since taking delivery of the bull. Any claim must be lodged to the vendor accompanied by a relevant veterinary certificate within 12 months of purchase.

Delivery

Free delivery offered by Jarobee within 200km.

Guarantee

JAROBEE 2 YEAR GUARANTEE

All breeding cattle sold by Jarobee are fertile and structurally sound to the best of our knowledge. If an animal becomes infertile or breaks down due to reason other than injury or misadventure at anytime in the 24 months we will:

1. Provide you with a satisfactory replacement if available, or
2. Issue you with a credit equal to the purchase price less the salvage value that may be used to purchase an animal from Jarobee.

Any claims are to be accompanied by a certificate from a registered vet.

All vet cost are the responsibility of the purchaser.

Refreshments

Complimentary morning tea and lunch.

Accommodation

Newton Park Motel, Ph: 03 5728 2244

Golden Heritage Motor Inn, Ph: 03 5728 1404



AuctionsPlus®

Australia's Livestock Marketplace

UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSTASMAN ANGUS CATTLE EVALUATION (TACE)



TACE

TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation



What is the TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation?

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation is the genetic evaluation program adopted by Angus Australia for Angus and Angus influenced beef cattle. The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation uses Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP) technology to produce Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) of recorded cattle for a range of important production traits (e.g. weight, carcase, fertility).

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation is an international genetic evaluation and includes pedigree, performance and genomic information from the Angus Australia and Angus New Zealand databases, along with selected information from the American and Canadian Angus Associations.

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation utilises a range of genetic evaluation software, including the internationally recognised BLUPF90 family of programs, and BREEDPLAN® beef genetic evaluation analytical software, as developed by the Animal Genetics and Breeding Unit (AGBU), a joint institute of NSW Agriculture and the University of New England, and Meat and Livestock Australia Limited (MLA).

What is an EBV?

An animal's breeding value can be defined as its genetic merit for each trait. While it is not possible to determine an animal's true breeding value, it is possible to estimate it. These estimates of an animal's true breeding value are called EBVs (Estimated Breeding Values).

EBVs are expressed as the difference between an individual animal's genetics and a historical genetic level (i.e. group of animals) within the TACE genetic evaluation, and are reported in the units in which the measurements are taken.

Using EBVs to Compare the Genetics of Two Animals

TACE EBVs can be used to estimate the expected difference in the genetics of two animals, with the expected difference equating to half the difference in the EBVs of the animals, all other things being equal (e.g. they are joined to the same animal/s).

For example, a bull with a 200 Day Growth EBV of +60 would be expected to produce progeny that are, on average, 10 kg heavier at 200 days of age than a bull with a 200 Day Growth EBV of +40 kg (i.e. 20 kg difference between the sire's EBVs, then halved as the sire only contributes half the genetics).

Or similarly, a bull with an IMF EBV of +3.0 would be expected to produce progeny with on average, 1% more intramuscular fat in a 400 kg carcase than a bull with a IMF EBV of +1.0 (i.e. 2% difference between the sire's EBVs, then halved as the sire only contributes half the genetics).

Using EBVs to Benchmark an Animal's Genetics with the Breed

EBVs can also be used to benchmark an animal's genetics relative to the genetics of other Angus or Angus infused animals recorded with Angus Australia.

To benchmark an animal's genetics relative to other Angus animals, an animal's EBV can be compared to the EBV reference tables, which provide:

- the breed average EBV
- the percentile bands table

The current breed average EBV is listed on the bottom of each page in this publication, while the current EBV reference tables are included at the end of these introductory notes. For easy reference, the percentile band in which an animal's EBV ranks is also published in association with the EBV.

Considering Accuracy

An accuracy value is published with each EBV, and is usually displayed as a percentage value immediately below the EBV.

The accuracy value provides an indication of the reliability of the EBV in estimating the animal's genetics (or true breeding value), and is an indication of the amount of information that has been used in the calculation of the EBV.

EBVs with accuracy values below 50% should be considered as preliminary or of low accuracy, 50-74% as of medium accuracy, 75-90% of medium to high accuracy, and 90% or greater as high accuracy.

Description of TACE EBVs

EBVs are calculated for a range of traits within TACE, covering calving ease, growth, fertility, maternal performance, carcase merit, feed efficiency and structural soundness. A description of each EBV included in this publication is provided on the following page.

UNDERSTANDING ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES (EBVs)

Calving Ease/Birth	CEDir	%	Genetic differences in the ability of a sire's calves to be born unassisted from 2 year old heifers.	Higher EBVs indicate fewer calving difficulties in 2 year old heifers.
	CEDtrs	%	Genetic differences in the ability of a sire's daughters to calve unassisted at 2 years of age.	Higher EBVs indicate fewer calving difficulties in 2 year old heifers.
	GL	days	Genetic differences between animals in the length of time from the date of conception to the birth of the calf.	Lower EBVs indicate shorter gestation length.
	BW	kg	Genetic differences between animals in calf weight at birth.	Lower EBVs indicate lighter birth weight.
Growth	200 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 200 days of age due to genetics for growth.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	400 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 400 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	600 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 600 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	MCW	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight of cows at 5 years of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier mature weight.
	Milk	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 200 days of age due to the maternal contribution of its dam.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
Fertility	DtC	days	Genetic differences between animals in the time from the start of the joining period (i.e. when the female is introduced to a bull) until subsequent calving.	Lower EBVs indicate shorter time to calving.
	SS	cm	Genetic differences between animals in scrotal circumference at 400 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate larger scrotal circumference.
Carcase	CWT	kg	Genetic differences between animals in hot standard carcass weight at 750 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier carcass weight.
	EMA	cm ²	Genetic differences between animals in eye muscle area at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcass.	Higher EBVs indicate larger eye muscle area.
	Rib Fat	mm	Genetic differences between animals in fat depth at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcass.	Higher EBVs indicate more fat.
	P8 Fat	mm	Genetic differences between animals in fat depth at the P8 rump site in a 400 kg carcass.	Higher EBVs indicate more fat.
	RBY	%	Genetic differences between animals in boned out saleable meat from a 400 kg carcass.	Higher EBVs indicate higher yield.
	IMF	%	Genetic differences between animals in intramuscular fat (marbling) at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcass.	Higher EBVs indicate more intramuscular fat.
Feed/Temp.	NFI-F	kg/day	Genetic differences between animals in feed intake at a standard weight and rate of weight gain when animals are in a feedlot finishing phase.	Lower EBVs indicate more feed efficiency.
	Doc	%	Genetic differences between animals in temperament.	Higher EBVs indicate better temperament.
Structure	Claw Set	score	Genetic differences in claw set structure (shape and evenness of claws).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
	Foot Angle	score	Genetic differences in foot angle (strength of pastern, depth of heel).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
	Leg Angle	score	Genetic differences in rear leg structure when viewed from the side (angle at front of the hock).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
Selection Index	\$A	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a typical commercial self replacing herd using Angus bulls. This selection index is not specific to a particular market end-point, but identifies animals that will improve overall net profitability in the majority of commercial, self replacing, grass and grain finishing beef production systems.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$A-L	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a typical commercial self replacing herd using Angus bulls. This selection index is not specific to a particular market end-point, but identifies animals that will improve overall net profitability in the majority of commercial, self replacing, grass and grain finishing beef production systems. The \$A-L index is similar to the \$A index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low. While the \$A aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$A-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.

UNDERSTANDING ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES (EBVs)

Selection Indexes

	\$D	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting the domestic supermarket trade. Steers are either finished using pasture, pasture supplemented by grain, or grain (e.g. 50 -70 days) with steers assumed to be slaughtered at 510kg live weight (280kg carcase weight with 12mm P8 fat depth) at 16 months of age.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$D-L	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting the domestic supermarket trade. Steers are either finished using pasture, pasture supplemented by grain, or grain (e.g. 50 -70 days) with steers assumed to be slaughtered at 510kg live weight (280kg carcase weight with 12mm P8 fat depth) at 16 months of age.</p> <p>The \$D-L index is similar to the \$D index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low.</p> <p>While the \$D aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$D-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GN	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture grown steers with a 250 day feedlot finishing period for the grain fed high quality, highly marbled markets. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 800 kg live weight (455 kg carcase weight with 30 mm P8 fat depth) at 24 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GN-L	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture grown steers with a 250 day feedlot finishing period for the grain fed high quality, highly marbled markets. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 800 kg live weight (455 kg carcase weight with 30 mm P8 fat depth) at 24 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.</p> <p>The \$GN-L index is similar to the \$GN index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low.</p> <p>While the \$GN aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$GN-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GS	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture finished steers. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 650 kg live weight (350 kg carcase weight with 12 mm P8 fat depth) at 22 months of age. Emphasis has been placed on eating quality and tenderness to favour animals that are suited to MSA requirements.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$GS-L	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture finished steers. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 650 kg live weight (350 kg carcase weight with 12 mm P8 fat depth) at 22 months of age. Emphasis has been placed on eating quality and tenderness to favour animals that are suited to MSA requirements.</p> <p>The \$GS-L index is similar to the \$GS index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low.</p> <p>While the \$GS aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$GS-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$PRO	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd based in New Zealand that targets the production of grass finished steers for the AngusPure programme. Steers are assumed marketed at approximately 530 kg live weight (290 kg carcase weight with 10 mm P8 fat depth) at 20 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$T	\$	<p>Genetic difference between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a situation where Angus bulls are being used as a terminal sire over mature breeding females and all progeny, both male and female, are slaughtered. The Angus Terminal Sire Index focusses on increasing growth, carcase yield and eating quality. Daughters are not retained for breeding and therefore no emphasis is given to female fertility or maternal traits.</p>	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.

REFERENCE Sires



BALDRIDGE BEAST MODE B074 USA17960722



G A R ASHLAND USA18217198



CLUNIE RANGE PLANTATION E NBH P392



PATHFINDER MAGNUM SMPM778



GRANITE RIDGE KAISER SJKK26



RENNYLEA NORL519



MURDEDUKE QUARTERBACK CSWQ011



MILLAH MURRAH PARATROOPER NMMP15



BRUNS BLASTER USA17991528



MAWARRA STAR ATTRACTION S156

MARWARRA STAR ATTRACTION S156 Jarobee's latest addition to our Stud Sires

We purchased S156 Marwarra Star Attraction at Mawarra's recent sale, he has super phenotype with softness, carcase, sound structure and great temperament.

TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation - April 2023 Reference Tables

BREED AVERAGE EBVs																							
	Calving Ease			Birth			Growth			Carcass													
Brd Avg	Calving Ease CEDirs	Birth GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DTC	CWT	EIMA	RIB	P8	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	DOC	Claw	Angle	Leg	Structure	Selection Indexes \$A-L
+2.2	+2.7	-4.8	+4.1	+50	+90	+117	+101	+17	+2.1	-4.6	+66	+6.4	+0.0	-0.3	+0.5	+2.2	+0.19	+20	+0.84	+0.97	+1.03	+196	+339

* Breed average represents the average EBV of all 2021 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the April 2023 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

PERCENTILE BANDS TABLE																								
% Band	Calving Ease	Birth	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DTC	CWT	EIMA	RIB	P8	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	DOC	Claw	Angle	Leg	Structure	Selection Indexes \$A-L	
1%	+10.8	+9.8	-10.7	-0.4	+70	+122	+162	+160	+28	+4.8	-8.0	+98	+14.6	+4.2	+5.0	+2.0	+5.9	-0.52	+44	+0.42	+0.60	+0.74	+272	+448
5%	+9.0	+8.2	-8.8	+1.1	+64	+112	+148	+140	+25	+3.9	-7.0	+88	+11.9	+2.8	+3.3	+1.5	+4.7	-0.31	+36	+0.54	+0.72	+0.84	+252	+418
10%	+7.9	+7.2	-7.9	+1.8	+60	+107	+140	+131	+23	+3.5	-6.5	+83	+10.6	+2.1	+2.4	+1.3	+4.1	-0.20	+32	+0.62	+0.76	+0.88	+240	+402
15%	+7.0	+6.5	-7.2	+2.2	+58	+104	+136	+125	+22	+3.2	-6.1	+79	+9.7	+1.7	+1.8	+1.1	+3.7	-0.12	+29	+0.66	+0.80	+0.90	+233	+392
20%	+6.3	+5.9	-6.8	+2.6	+57	+101	+132	+120	+21	+3.0	-5.8	+77	+9.0	+1.3	+1.4	+1.0	+3.4	-0.06	+27	+0.68	+0.84	+0.94	+227	+383
25%	+5.6	+5.4	-6.3	+2.9	+55	+99	+129	+116	+20	+2.8	-5.6	+75	+8.4	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+3.1	-0.01	+26	+0.72	+0.86	+0.96	+222	+376
30%	+5.0	+4.9	-6.0	+3.2	+54	+97	+126	+112	+20	+2.6	-5.4	+73	+7.9	+0.8	+0.7	+0.8	+2.9	+0.03	+24	+0.74	+0.88	+0.96	+217	+369
35%	+4.5	+4.4	-5.7	+3.4	+53	+95	+124	+109	+19	+2.5	-5.2	+71	+7.4	+0.6	+0.5	+0.7	+2.7	+0.07	+23	+0.76	+0.90	+0.98	+213	+363
40%	+3.9	+4.0	-5.4	+3.6	+52	+94	+122	+106	+18	+2.3	-5.0	+69	+7.0	+0.3	+0.2	+0.6	+2.5	+0.11	+22	+0.80	+0.92	+1.00	+208	+357
45%	+3.4	+3.5	-5.0	+3.8	+51	+92	+119	+103	+18	+2.2	-4.8	+68	+6.6	+0.1	-0.1	+0.6	+2.3	+0.14	+21	+0.82	+0.94	+1.02	+204	+350
50%	+2.8	+3.0	-4.8	+4.1	+50	+90	+117	+101	+17	+2.1	-4.7	+66	+6.2	-0.1	-0.3	+0.5	+2.1	+0.18	+20	+0.84	+0.96	+1.06	+200	+344
55%	+2.2	+2.6	-4.5	+4.3	+49	+89	+115	+98	+17	+2.0	-4.5	+65	+5.9	-0.3	-0.6	+0.4	+2.0	+0.22	+19	+0.86	+0.98	+1.04	+196	+338
60%	+1.6	+2.1	-4.2	+4.5	+48	+87	+113	+95	+16	+1.9	-4.3	+63	+5.5	-0.5	-0.9	+0.3	+1.8	+0.25	+18	+0.88	+1.00	+1.06	+191	+332
65%	+0.9	+1.6	-3.9	+4.7	+47	+85	+110	+92	+15	+1.7	-4.2	+61	+5.1	-0.7	-1.1	+0.3	+1.6	+0.30	+17	+0.90	+1.02	+1.08	+186	+325
70%	+0.2	+1.0	-3.5	+5.0	+46	+84	+108	+89	+15	+1.6	-4.0	+60	+4.7	-0.9	-1.4	+0.2	+1.4	+0.34	+16	+0.94	+1.06	+1.10	+181	+317
75%	-0.6	+0.4	-3.2	+5.2	+45	+82	+105	+85	+14	+1.5	-3.8	+58	+4.2	-1.2	-1.7	+0.1	+1.2	+0.38	+15	+0.96	+1.08	+1.10	+175	+308
80%	-1.6	-0.3	-2.8	+5.5	+43	+79	+102	+82	+13	+1.3	-3.5	+56	+3.7	-1.4	-2.1	+0.0	+1.0	+0.44	+14	+1.00	+1.10	+1.14	+168	+298
85%	-2.7	-1.2	-2.3	+5.9	+42	+77	+98	+77	+13	+1.1	-3.2	+53	+3.2	-1.7	-2.5	-0.2	+0.8	+0.50	+12	+1.04	+1.14	+1.16	+159	+285
90%	-4.3	-2.4	-1.7	+6.3	+39	+73	+94	+71	+11	+0.9	-2.8	+50	+2.4	-2.2	-3.1	-0.3	+0.5	+0.58	+11	+1.08	+1.18	+1.18	+147	+268
95%	-6.9	-4.3	-0.7	+7.0	+36	+62	+86	+62	+10	+0.5	-2.1	+45	+1.3	-2.8	-3.9	-0.6	+0.0	+0.71	+8	+1.16	+1.26	+1.24	+129	+240
99%	-12.7	-8.2	+1.3	+8.4	+29	+57	+72	+42	+6	-0.3	-0.3	+35	-1.1	-4.1	-5.6	-1.1	-0.8	+0.96	+1	+1.31	+1.40	+1.34	+94	+187

* The percentile bands represent the distribution of EBVs across the 2021 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the April 2023 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

Trans Tasman Angus Cattle Evaluation - April 2023 Reference Tables

BREED AVERAGE EBVs										
\$A	\$D	\$GN	\$GS	\$A-L	\$D-L	\$GN-L	\$GS-L			
Brd Avg	+196	+162	+259	+181	+339	+293	+405	+380	+144	+181

* Breed average represents the average EBV of all 2021 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the April 2023 Trans Tasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

PERCENTILE BANDS TABLE										
% Band	\$A	\$D	\$GN	\$GS	\$A-L	\$D-L	\$GN-L	\$GS-L	\$PRO	\$T
1%	+272	+228	+363	+260	+448	+390	+538	+512	+227	+235
5%	+252	+209	+334	+238	+418	+363	+503	+474	+204	+221
10%	+240	+200	+319	+226	+402	+349	+483	+455	+192	+213
15%	+233	+193	+308	+218	+392	+339	+470	+442	+183	+208
20%	+227	+188	+300	+212	+383	+331	+459	+431	+177	+203
25%	+222	+183	+293	+206	+376	+325	+450	+423	+171	+199
30%	+217	+179	+286	+201	+369	+319	+442	+415	+166	+196
35%	+213	+176	+280	+197	+363	+313	+434	+407	+161	+193
40%	+208	+172	+274	+192	+357	+308	+426	+400	+156	+189
45%	+204	+168	+268	+188	+350	+303	+419	+393	+152	+186
50%	+200	+165	+263	+183	+344	+297	+411	+386	+147	+183
55%	+196	+161	+257	+179	+338	+292	+403	+378	+143	+180
60%	+191	+157	+250	+174	+332	+286	+395	+371	+138	+177
65%	+186	+153	+244	+169	+325	+280	+386	+363	+133	+173
70%	+181	+149	+237	+164	+317	+273	+377	+354	+127	+169
75%	+175	+144	+229	+158	+308	+265	+366	+344	+121	+165
80%	+168	+138	+219	+151	+298	+257	+354	+332	+114	+160
85%	+159	+130	+208	+142	+285	+246	+338	+318	+105	+154
90%	+147	+121	+194	+131	+268	+231	+317	+299	+92	+146
95%	+129	+106	+171	+113	+240	+207	+284	+266	+73	+134
99%	+94	+77	+128	+80	+187	+161	+223	+203	+38	+110

* The percentile bands represent the distribution of EBVs across the 2021 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the April 2023 Trans Tasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

EBV Quick Reference for Jarobee Angus																											
Animal Ident	Calving Ease			Growth			Fertility			Carcass			Feed			Temp.			Structural			Selection Indexes					
	CEDir	CEDtrs	GL	BWT	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DTC	CWT	EMA	RIB	P8	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg	\$A	\$D	\$GN	\$GS	
33 CRO21S62	+5.7	+5.5	-6.4	+4.0	+53	+101	+137	+117	+26	+1.9	-4.6	+79	+3.4	-0.9	-1.7	+0.6	+1.2	-0.29	+10	-	-	-	\$200	\$166	\$254	\$185	
34 CRO21S206	+5.7	+4.2	-4.4	+3.8	+54	+96	+118	+101	+21	+0.9	-5.4	+73	+5.9	+0.4	+0.3	+0.7	+1.6	-0.03	+22	-	-	-	\$229	\$197	\$298	\$207	
35 CRO21S224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 CRO21S74	+1.0	+2.1	-3.5	+3.8	+53	+90	+119	+106	+18	+1.8	-5.2	+67	+9.6	-2.6	-2.8	+1.3	+1.7	+0.06	+27	-	-	-	\$209	\$173	\$270	\$192	
37 CRO21S65	+4.9	+6.3	-4.9	+3.3	+51	+96	+127	+97	+24	+2.0	-5.4	+73	+6.7	-1.3	+0.0	+0.8	+2.4	-0.12	+10	-	-	-	\$237	\$195	\$306	\$222	
38 CRO21S280	+2.9	+1.6	-7.8	+4.2	+54	+98	+134	+119	+19	+2.9	-5.9	+71	+6.5	+0.8	+0.9	+0.0	+2.7	+0.24	+21	-	-	-	\$218	\$174	\$284	\$206	
39 CRO21S232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40 CRO21S216	+4.7	+1.3	-6.7	+3.1	+44	+85	+113	+96	+21	+2.1	-7.0	+65	+8.5	+1.2	+1.3	+0.1	+3.8	+0.48	+13	-	-	-	\$224	\$180	\$293	\$212	
41 CRO21S203	+5.1	+4.2	-3.9	+4.0	+54	+95	+117	+99	+21	+0.9	-5.5	+75	+6.0	+0.0	-0.2	+0.7	+1.7	-0.07	+23	-	-	-	\$228	\$196	\$297	\$206	
42 CRO21S277	+4.8	+2.4	-6.6	+5.5	+50	+86	+119	+98	+20	+2.1	-6.0	+65	+6.7	+0.1	-0.5	+0.7	+1.4	+0.11	+19	-	-	-	\$208	\$170	\$263	\$195	
43 CRO21S247	+1.3	+5.3	-6.7	+3.6	+45	+87	+117	+107	+20	+1.6	-6.1	+63	+5.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.5	+1.6	+0.03	+14	-	-	-	\$187	\$157	\$236	\$174	
44 CRO21S331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45 CRO21S291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46 CRO21S121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47 CRO21S218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
48 CRO21S333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
49 CRO21S176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50 CRO21S202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51 CRO21S281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
52 CRO21S315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
53 CRO21S602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
54 CRO21S317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TACE	CEDir	CEDtrs	GL	BWT	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DTC	CWT	EMA	RIB	P8	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg	\$A	\$D	\$GN	\$GS
Transferred Angus Calf Evaluation	+2.2	+2.7	-4.8	+4.1	+50	+90	+117	+101	+17	+2.1	-4.6	+66	+6.4	+0.0	-0.3	+0.5	+2.2	+0.19	+20	+0.84	+0.97	+1.03	+196	+162	+259	+181

Top 20%

BEEFCLASS STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT

How to use:

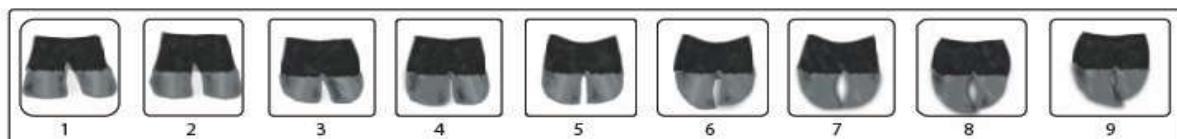
The Beef Class Structural Assessment System uses a 1-9 scoring system for feet and leg structure:

- A score of 5 is ideal
- 4 and 6 show slight variation from ideal, but this includes most animals. Any animal scoring 4 and 6 would be acceptable in any breeding program
- 3 and 7 shows greater variation, but would be acceptable in most commercial breeding programs, however seedstock producers should be wary
- 2 and 8 are low scoring animals and should be looked at carefully before purchasing

A 1-5 scoring system is used for sheath attachment. For feet and leg assessment, animals need to be on a hard, flat and even surface where animal can move/stand naturally.

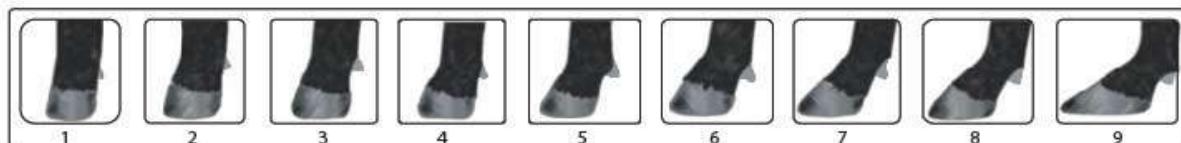
Traits:

	<i>Scoring Range</i>	<i>Description</i>
Front Feet Claw Set	1 - 9	1 - open divergent; 5 - good; 9 - extreme scissor claw
Rear Feet Claw Set	1 - 9	1 - open divergent; 5 - good; 9 - extreme scissor claw



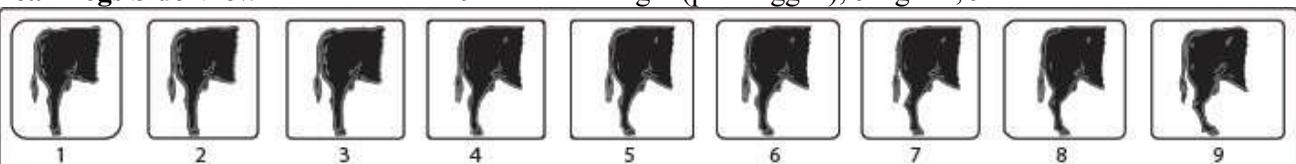
Reference: Shape (primarily curl) and evenness of the claw set.

Front Feet Angle	1 - 9	1 - steep (stubbled toe); 5 - good; 9 - shallow heel
Rear Feet Angle	1 - 9	1 - steep (stubbled toe); 5 - good; 9 - shallow heel



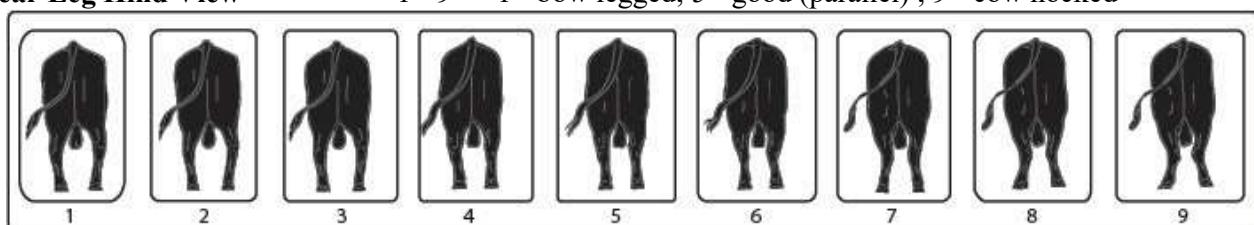
Reference: Strength of pastern, depth of heel and length of foot.

Rear Legs Side View	1 - 9	1 - straight (post legged); 5 - good; 9 - sickle hocked



Reference: Angle measured at the front of the hock.

Rear Leg Hind View	1 - 9	1 - bow legged; 5 - good (parallel); 9 - cow hocked



Reference: Direction of the feet when viewed from the rear.

Muscle Score: A - E (includes + and -)

A+ = Double-muscled

A = Extremely heavy muscle

- pronounced creasing between muscles

B = Heavily muscled

- well rounded hindquarter

C = Average muscle

- hindquarter slightly rounded

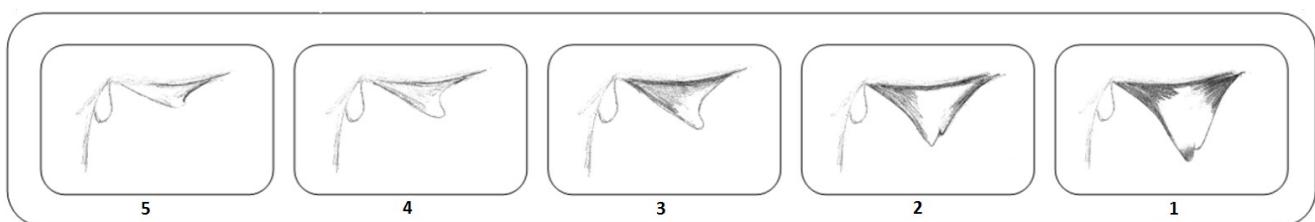
D = Poor muscle

- narrow concave hindquarter

E = Extremely poor muscle

- angular

Reference: Primarily hindquarter roundness or convexity, width across the stifle and width of stance. Also width and muscle expression across the back, particularly behind the shoulder and in the loin. Jump muscle (about the P8 site) and forearm bulge may be taken into consideration.

Sheath and Naval Scores 5 - 1 5 - extremely clean/tight to body; 1 - extremely pendulous

Reference: Sheath attachment

Temperament

Reference: 1-5 (half scores permitted) using yard test scale below:

1. Docile
The animal is easily held in the corner and the handler can get close enough to put their stick on the animal.
2. Restless
The animal can be held in the corner but exhibits some restlessness and flicking of the tail. The handler cannot get close enough to put their stick on the animal before it moves away.
3. Nervous
The animal is not easily held in the corner even when the handler is some distance back from the animal, continual movement and tail flicking.
4. Flighty (wild)
The animal cannot be held in the corner, frantically runs the fence line and may jump when penned individually, exhibits long flight distance.
5. Aggressive
Similar behavior to score 4 but is also aggressive towards the handler, stares at the handler and threatens to charge or charges (Handler is advised to exit the yard before the animal actually charges).

LOTS



LOT3 - CRO21S169



LOT13 - CRO21S314



LOT15 - CRO21S246



LOT14 - CRO21S268



LOT21 - CRO21S398



LOT27 - CRO21S94



LOT41 - CRO21S203



NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (CATTLE) AND WAYBILL

24226339
C0720

This form cannot be used where eligibility for the EU market is required.

Part A To be completed by the owner or person who is responsible for the husbandry of the cattle.

Owner of cattle A.C. + JA. ROBINSONS
Property/place where the journey commenced 7 of ROBINSON ROAD
(ADDRESS)
BEECHWORTH VIC
(TOWN/SUBURB)
3747 VIC
(STATE)

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property

This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

Description of cattle

Number	Description (BRED, SEX, E.G. HEREFORD CROSS STEERS)	Brands or Earmarks (If present or required)
60	<u>ANGUS BULLS</u>	<u>B R A N D S</u>

60 Total Use the Attachment Forms for consignments that require more lines to describe the stock. (See Explanatory Notes)
Consigned to ELDER'S ALBURY NSW
(NAME OF PERSON OR BUSINESS)
297 SCHUBACK STREET ALBURY NSW
(ADDRESS)
VIC
(TOWN/SUBURB)

Destination (if different) of cattle

Destination PIC (REQ: WA & TAS)

NILS devices used on these cattle Number of ear tags 60 Number of rumen devices 1

Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. health statement

DOCUMENT TYPE NUMBER OFFICE OF ISSUE /20
EXPIRY DATE

- 1 Have any of the cattle in this consignment ever in their lives been treated with a hormonal growth promotant (HGP)?** (Use a second document for mixed consignments.)

Yes No

If No, how long were the cattle obtained or purchased?

- (If purchased at different times, tick the box corresponding to the time of the most recent purchase.)
- A. Less than 2 months B. 2-6 months C. 6-12 months D. more than 12 months
- 2 Have the cattle in this consignment ever in their lives been fed feed containing animal fats?**
- Yes No
(See Explanatory Notes)
- 3 Has the owner stated above owned these cattle since their birth?**
- Yes No
If Yes, attach a list of the by-product stockfeeds, date when last fed and a copy of an analysts report if available.
- 4 In the past 60 days, have any of these cattle been fed by-product stockfeeds?**
- Yes No

5 In the past 6 months have any of these animals been on a property listed on the ERP database or placed under any restrictions because of chemical residues?

Yes No If Yes, give details:

- 6 Are any of the cattle in this consignment still within a Withholding Period (WHP) or Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) as set by APVMA or SAFEMEAT, following treatment with any veterinary drug or chemical?**
- Yes No If Yes, give details: (Record additional details in question 9)

CHEMICAL PRODUCT
WHP EST (IF SET)
DATE APPLIED /20 **DATE FEEDING/GRAZING CEASED** /20

7 In the past 60 days, have any of the cattle in this consignment consumed any material that was still within a withholding period when harvested, collected or first grazed?

Yes No If Yes, give details:

CHEMICAL PRODUCT
GRAZING WHP /20
DATE FIRST FEED/GRAZED /20 **DATE FEEDING/GRAZING CEASED** /20

- 8 In the past 42 days, were any of these cattle**
- grazed in a spray risk area; or
 - fed fodders cut from a spray drift risk area? (See Explanatory Notes for definition of spray drift risk area.)
- Yes No If Yes, Date sprayed: /20
- 9 Please include any additional information below**
eg: vaccination programs, animal health certification, additional declarations, etc.

Declaration

FULL NAME JANET A. ROBINSON
ADDRESS 70 ROBINSON ROAD BEECHWORTH VIC 3747
ADDRESS CONT.

I declare that, I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in part A of this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that, while under my control, the cattle were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.

SIGNATURE JANET A. ROBINSON **DATE*** 13 / 4 / 2023

*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialed.

Tel no. 0429 324 124 **Fax no.** _____
Email. Jarobee@bigpond.com

Part B To be completed by the person in charge of the cattle while they are being moved.
Completion of this part is optional in SA and VIC.

Movement commenced: /20
Vehicle registration number(s)*: : (am/pm)

Part C To be completed by the person in charge of the cattle during the movement and declare all the information in Part B is true and correct.
Signature : (am/pm)
FULL NAME _____

*When more than one truck is carrying the cattle, other vehicle registration numbers are to be recorded.

Recommendations for the introduction and management of your new bull:



1. UPON ARRIVAL:

- a) Ensure your new bulls socialises with a group of animals, (anything except other bulls) in the yards, when they arrive.
- b) Run the new bulls with a small group of empty females, (he has come from a different herd and may not have had exposure to some of the normal pathogens present in your herd – see further information below).
 - i. **This MUST be done with the empty females, for a period of 2 to 4 weeks.** Ideally the bull can then be rested for 6-8 weeks prior to joining.
 - ii. **Ideally give the cows prostaglandin every 2 weeks so they continue to cycle.**
- c) Ideally bulls should be insured for their first year as standard.

2. PRE-JOINING:

- a) We recommend a breeding soundness examination (BSE), including structural assessment, testicular palpation, and a service ability test. This is mandatory for second joining and older bulls each year. It will improve the fertility performance of the herd, by removing infertile bulls from the joining group. If bulls are not service tested it is essential that you observe the bulls serve in the first week on joining.
 - i. These bulls will be given a risk rating and mating potential which will influence joining bull teams.
- b) **Keep vaccinations up to date;** Vibrovax, Leptospirosis 7-in-1, Pestigard and an annual drench, 4-6 weeks prior to joining.

3. JOINING - new bulls have the highest risk of breakdown in the herd, this risk can be reduced by:

- a) **PROTECT a new bull by not over-joining, 30 females per virgin bull maximum.**
- b) **Recommended to multi-sire join.**
 - i. Ideally mixing bulls of different age groups, experience levels and risk ratings.
- c) **It is recommended, IF single sire joining with a new bull, to rotate him with a proven bull for at least one cycle. Also, it is good practice to rotate proven bulls for the last cycle with all new bulls.**

"Most new bull fertility issues develop or are acquired during the joining period, rather than being pre-existing problems, this means that bull observation during the joining period is essential!"

ONCE THE JOINING PROGRAM IS SET UP, MONITORING IS ESSENTIAL TO IDENTIFY ISSUES AS THEY DEVELOP.

Your new bulls need to be run in mobs that are easily monitored, keep them close to promote observation, check them 2 to 3 times a week for the first three weeks and then weekly thereafter. This involves looking for,

1. The bull serving, (this has not been successful until the bull thrusts). If bulls are continually mounting without serving it is often a sign the bull has developed a penile infection and needs to be rested and replaced immediately. Sound bulls should serve every 1 to 2 mounts.
2. Lameness.
3. Evidence of penile or preputial swelling or inflammation.
4. Signs of ill health, lethargy, etc.
5. Estimate the number of females cycling, (for every 20 females, one cycles each day at the commencement of joining). After three weeks of joining, there should only be one cow cycling every three days in 20 females.

4. POST-JOINING:

- a. **Annual breeding soundness evaluation is a non-negotiable procedure.**
- b. Good management of bulls is a year-round procedure.
 - i. Keep bulls in working body condition – they should be in body condition score 3/5 at the start of mating, which will involve removing weight following the joining period.
 - ii. Manage bulls in groups of joining teams to establish stable social hierarchies and minimise bull fighting.
- ✓ Bulls need to be removed from the cows, at the same time, to create their mobs. This will limit the number of potential injuries by reducing the number of bull interactions.
- ✓ Bull paddock management is very important to minimize injury between joinings. The bulls need enough room to reduce fighting, restricted feed and water will increase interaction. Paddocks will require co-grazing with sheep, or crash-grazing by other mobs to manage feed quality and quantity on offer for the bulls.
- ✓ The target between joining is to restrict weight gain in older bulls to prevent breakdowns. Ideally young bulls have access to a higher level of nutrition as they continue to grow.
- ✓ Early pregnancy testing is essential for good female management and detection of surprises. The earlier the pregnancy testing is undertaken, the more likely the cause of the problem will be identified. This will not only give you early notice of the problem but also help in formulating a plan to help reduce the chance of the problem occurring again in the future.

PENILE INFECTIONS IN BULLS – “Balanoposthitis”:

Penile infections are a common disease in young bulls during their first joining season in any new herd. Mitigating the risk of this disease as outlined above is essential to reduce the number of breakdowns and optimise bull cost per calf.

These infections are caused by a range of bacterial, viral and other organisms (“pathogens”). The genital form of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR; herpes virus) is commonly implicated. The issue is that any given property has its own population of reproductive tract pathogens and if the new bulls make their first contact with these pathogens at the time of high workload (such as joining) they are at a high risk of developing a penile injury.

These injuries typically involve a reddened inflamed penis, developing to ulceration and pustules. Some bulls will stop serving due to pain (will continue to mount, but not serve), but other high libido bulls will continue to serve and create significant inflammation commonly leading to preputial tears, abscesses and prolapses. These are often perceived to be a “broken penis”, which they are not and **IF treated promptly may regain normal function!**

Treatment involves prompt removal of the affected bull from the joining mob, sexual rest (typically for the remainder of the joining) and treatment with antibiotics and anti-inflammatories. Preputial prolapses require surgical replacement.

If undetected these injuries commonly cause a significant decrease in pregnancy rate and commonly result in permanent infertility in the bull. **Observation and intervention are essential!**

Prevention of this condition is best achieved as outlined above, by deliberate pre-exposure of new bulls to a small number of females (low workload) well before the joining so that they are exposed and can develop immunity to the herds’ pathogens prior to the high workload of the joining period.

Positive fertility outcomes are a significant driver of profitability in beef breeding enterprises, but this requires informed and active management!

Dr. Shane Thomson BVetBio. BVSc. MAnSc. for HOLBROOK VETERINARY CENTRE.

DISCLAIMER AND PRIVACY INFORMATION

Attention Buyer

Animal details included in this catalogue, including but not limited to pedigree, DNA information, Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) and Index values, are based on information provided by the breeder or owner of the animal. Whilst all reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information provided in this catalogue was correct at the time of publication, Angus Australia will assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information, nor for the outcome (including consequential loss) of any action taken based on this information.

Parent Verification Suffixes

The animals listed within this catalogue including its pedigree, are displaying a Parent Verification Suffix which indicates the DNA parent verification status that has been conducted on the animal. The Parent Verification Suffixes that will appear at the end of each animal's name.

The suffix displayed at the end of each animal's name indicates the DNA parentage verification that has been conducted by Angus Australia.

PV : both parents have been verified by DNA.

SV : the sire has been verified by DNA.

DV : the dam has been verified by DNA.

: DNA verification has not been conducted.

E : DNA verification has identified that the sire and/or dam may possibly be incorrect, but this cannot be confirmed conclusively.

Privacy Information

In order for Angus Australia to process the transfer of a registered animal in this catalogue, the vendor will need to provide certain information to Angus Australia and the buyer consents to the collection and disclosure of that information by Angus Australia in certain circumstances. If the buyer does not wish for his or her information to be stored and disclosed by Angus Australia, the buyer must complete the form included below and forward it to Angus Australia. If the form is not completed, the buyer will be taken to have consented to the disclosure of such information.

BUYERS OPTION TO OPT OUT OF DISCLOSING PERSONAL INFORMATION TO ANGUS AUSTRALIA

If you do not complete this form, you will be taken to have consented to Angus Australia using your name, address and phone number for the purposes of effecting a change of registration of the animal(s) that you have purchased, maintaining its database and disclosing that information to its members on its website.

I, the buyer of animals with the following idents.....

.....
from member.....(name) do not consent to Angus Australia using my name, address and phone number for the purposes of effecting a change of registration of the animals I have mentioned above that I have purchased, maintaining its database and disclosing that information to its members on its website.

Name: Signature:

Date:

Please forward this completed consent form to Angus Australia, 86 Glen Innes Road, Armidale NSW 2350.



Angus
AUSTRALIA

If you have any questions or queries regarding any of the above, please contact Angus Australia on (02) 6773 4600 or email office@angusaustralia.com.au

JAROBEE

• ANGUS •

