

LAMBPRO 2015 SELECTION DAY



POLL DORSET/TRADIE
3PM THURSDAY 5TH NOVEMBER

PRIMELINE MATERNAL
10.30 AM FRIDAY 6TH NOVEMBER

'KINROSS' 649 WAGGA ROAD HOLBROOK NSW

LAMBPRO RAM SELECTION DAY

'KINROSS' WAGGA ROAD HOLBROOK

POLL DORSET/ TRADIE

THURSDAY 5 NOVEMBER 3pm

Lunch & Dinner provided

PRIMELINE MATERNAL

FRIDAY 6 NOVEMBER 10.30am

Breakfast & lunch provided

AUCTIONSPLUS

PHYSICAL SALE INTERFACED LIVE WITH AUCTIONSPLUS. ALL BUYERS WILL NEED TO BE REGISTERED PRIOR BY CONTACTING TIM WRIGHT ELDERS.

SELLING AGENTS

TIM WRIGHT – ELDERS HOLBROOK 0429 679 410

RAM HEALTH

- ALL RAMS WILL HAVE INDEPENDENT STRUCTURAL SCORES PROVIDED ON THE DAY.
- OJD MN1 V
- BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITED
- FOOTROT FREE
- ALL RAMS VET CHECKED FOR BREEDING SOUNDNESS, AND FEET AND LEG STRUCTURE

THURSDAY NIGHT DINNER INVITATION

Dinner at 'KINROSS' 7pm

Please RSVP to Tom Bull 0438 680 585 tom@lambpro.com.au

WELCOME

Welcome to the November 2015 Ram Selection Auction. The sale will be held over two days, with Poll Dorset and Tradie rams sold on Thursday afternoon, and the Primeline Maternal rams sold Friday morning. Both sales will be interfaced with Auctionsplus.

After much talk over the past decade, the red meat boom appears to be emerging. With lamb contracts for peak supply times over \$5.00, the upcoming lamb season looks positive. More importantly at this level, it appears sustainable for all sectors of the supply chain.

The sale rams represent the breeding objectives of the three breeding programs Poll Dorset, Tradie, and Primeline Maternal. This has seen a domestic focus with an emphasis on moderate fat, and high muscle to go with cost of production traits.

The Poll Dorset rams are moderate framed, moderate fat with our characteristic breed leading eye muscle. These traits are right throughout the draft creating better value buying opportunities.

A larger offering of Primeline Maternal rams will be on sale, that are phenotypically the most consistent draft to date. The average age is on sale day will be 120 days with the average weight over 50 kilograms. This has been achieved in a drop of lambs that weaned over 150% and were stocked at 6 ewes/ha.

In 2006 after one of the worst seasons on record we made a conscious effort to change our sheep to become more resilient to dry seasons. This has seen our sheep increase in fat, and reduce frame score. The sheep now store energy (fat) in good seasons, and draw down in feed limited times. This has seen some outstanding productivity in dry times over the past five years.

All rams have been independently structurally assessed, and carry a twelve month death guarantee.

We wish our clients the best for the upcoming lamb season and hope that Eastern Australia receives good finishing rains.

Yours sincerely,
Tom Bull

DISCLAIMER

While every care has been taken with the accuracy of this catalogue, no responsibility is accepted for any errors which may have occurred.



Understanding LAMBPLAN Maternal ASBVs

Rams with a more positive weaning weight (WWT) will, on average, produce lambs that grow quicker to weaning. This ram will produce lambs that are, on average, 0.4kg heavier than a ram with a 0 ASBV for WWT.

Rams with more positive ASBVs for post weaning weight (PWT) produce lambs that grow quicker and reach target weights in a shorter time. This ram will produce lambs that are, on average, 1.25kg heavier than a ram with a 0 ASBV for PWT.

Rams with more positive ASBVs for eye muscle depth (EMD) produce lambs that have a higher lean meat yield. This ram will produce lambs that have a 0.2mm deeper eye muscle than a ram with a 0 EMD ASBV.

Rams with a higher clean fleece weight (CFW) ASBV will produce progeny that cut more wool. This ram will produce progeny that, on average, cut 2.5% more wool than a ram with an ASBV of 0.

Worm egg count (WEC) ASBVs estimate an animal's genetic potential for resisting worm burdens. Lower WEC ASBVs are desirable. This ram will, on average, sire progeny that have 10% fewer eggs/gram than a ram with an ASBV of 0.

Trait	WWT (kg)	MWT (kg)	PWT (kg)	FAT (mm)	EMD (mm)	NLW (%)	CFW (%)	SC (cm)	WEC (%)	INDEX
ASBV	0.8	1.0	2.5	-0.4	0.4	4	5	0.6	-10	105.6
Acc	51	53	61	45	38	33	37	44	37	

Rams with more positive ASBVs for maternal weaning weight (MWT) will produce daughters which will wean heavier lambs. This ASBV reflects a combination of the daughter's ability to milk and provide a better maternal environment.

Rams with a more negative ASBV for fat will produce lambs that are leaner, at the same weight. This ram will produce lambs that are, on average, 0.2mm leaner at the GR site when compared to a ram with a FAT ASBV of 0.

Rams with a more positive number of lambs weaned (NLW) ASBV will sire daughters that wean a higher percentage of lambs. This ram with an ASBV of 4 will sire daughters which, on average, will wean 2% more lambs.

Rams with higher scrotal circumference (SC) ASBVs will sire daughters that are, on average, more fertile.

An index is a guide to the value of a ram for a particular market. Rams with higher indexes will produce lambs that are more suited to that particular breeding objective. In many cases the indexes used for maternal breeds are in \$ terms.

- An ASBV of 0 is the average of the 1990 drop.
- Note: A useful rule of thumb for converting ram ASBVs into lamb production differences is to simply halve the ASBV (as rams contribute half the genetics of the lamb).
- Accuracy - published as a percentage, is a reflection of the amount of effective information that is available to calculate the ASBV. All ASBVs are now published with accuracies. The higher the percentage, the closer the ASBV is to the true breeding value of the animal. Breeding values without accuracies are Flock Breeding Values (FBVs) and can only be compared within the flock.

Understanding LAMBPLAN ASBVs

Rams with lower ASBVs for birth weight (BWT) produce lambs with lower birth weight. Both low (lamb survival) and high (lambing difficulties) birth weights should be avoided.

Rams with more positive ASBVs for post weaning weight (PWT) produce lambs that grow quicker and reach target weights in a shorter time. This ram will produce lambs that are, on average, 3kg heavier at post weaning age (7.5 months) than a ram with an ASBV of 0.

Worm egg count (WEC) ASBVs estimate an animal's genetic potential for worm burdens. Lower WEC ASBVs are desirable. This ram will, on average, sire progeny that will have 5% fewer eggs/gram than a ram with an ASBV of 0.

Trait	BWT (kg)	WWT (kg)	PWT (kg)	PFAT (mm)	PEMD (mm)	WEC (%)	INDEX
ASBV	0.3	4	6.0	-1.5	1.0	-10	150
Acc	43	63	71	59	69	37	

Rams with a more positive ASBV for weaning weight (WWT) will, on average, produce lambs that grow quicker to weaning. This ram will produce lambs that are 2kg heavier than a ram with a 0 ASBV for WWT.

Rams with a more negative ASBV for post weaning fat (PFAT) will produce lambs that are leaner, at the same weight. This ram will produce lambs that are, on average, 0.75mm leaner at the GR site when compared to a ram with a FAT ASBV of 0.

Rams with more positive ASBVs for post weaning eye muscle depth (PEMD) produce lambs that have more muscle, independent of weight, and a higher lean meat yield. This ram will produce lambs that have, on average, a 0.5mm deeper eye muscle than a ram with a 0 EMD ASBV.

An index is a guide to the value of a ram for a particular market. Rams with higher indexes will produce lambs that are more suited to that particular market target. It is important to understand what market the index applies to before using an index.

- An ASBV of 0 is the average of the 1990 drop.
- Note: A useful rule of thumb for converting ram ASBVs into lamb production differences is to simply halve the ASBV (as rams contribute half the genetics of the lamb).
- Accuracy - published as a percentage, is a reflection of the amount of effective information that is available to calculate the ASBV. All ASBVs are now published with accuracies. The higher the percentage, the closer the ASBV is to the true breeding value of the animal. Breeding values without accuracies are Flock Breeding Values (FBVs) and can only be compared within the flock.

For more information contact Sheep Genetics
Ph: 02 6773 2948 Fax: 02 6773 2707
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Sheep Genetics is a joint program of Meat & Livestock Australia Limited ABN 39 081 678 364 and Australian Wool Innovation Limited ABN 12 095 165 558



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TRADE MATERNAL INDEX

TO FINE TUNE BREEDING OBJECTIVE

The current Maternal Dollar Index is a generic index developed over a decade ago for use predominantly in first-cross ewe systems. While small adjustments have been made over time, the main change is the addition of Worm Egg Count as a trait. The index uses parameters related to first cross ewe systems and lacks relevance to market requirements. Many of the top sires ranked on Maternal Dollar Index, are totally unsuitable to the domestic market, and would attract a discount in the market place, which undermines the economic values used. The top ranked sire currently on Maternal Dollar index is -2 for fat and -1.8 for muscle. This highlights the weakness of using generic indexes.

The Maternal Dollar Index doesn't take into consideration expected feed intake of ewes which is common practice in beef, dairy and NZ lamb indexes. This has been limited by a lack of breeders collecting ewe weight. Maternal ewe weight is more of an issue in lamb than beef, as sheep handling is becoming increasingly difficult for the growing number of 100kg ewes in the industry.

The modern, specialist self-replacing lamb industry is totally different to that which was based on the old first-cross ewe. Market suitability is more important to the self-replacing industry and has hampered growth in this sector due to an issue with consistency and carcase quality. In addition ewe efficiency is paramount, and the ability to produce kilograms at low cost, is becoming an exact science.

Most of our clients operate similar systems, based on using a low-cost pasture base predominantly in spring, to produce as many slaughter lambs as possible per hectare. These lambs usually end up in high-end domestic markets. Worms are less of an issue for our clients than they were a decade ago, wool is a smaller consideration, skins remain important but the key traits are growth rate, lambs weaned per hectare and ease of management of the ewe base.

In developing an index we worked on the basic philosophy that less traits means more gains. Wool is important but has negative correlations with skin value, and we register worm susceptibility as our sheep are run under parasite pressure which in turn comes through in trait data. The key traits included in our customised index are three production traits and two market traits (which also impact production).

Our aim is to produce the best trade lambs at the lowest cost of production. The domestic market suitability is paramount, as

it can in many flocks equate to premiums over export prices of up to 40 cents a kilogram. This is over \$8 a head which can have a significant influence on per hectare profitability. Improved muscle, with the right fat drives makes lambs 'first pick' lambs ensuring our clients can access these markets when supply is plentiful.

The key traits used in the new index are weaning weight, adult ewe weight, milk, yearling number of lambs weaned and the number of lambs weaned. The market traits are fat and muscle. These traits have been given a simple economic value. The main difference to the current index is to maintain early growth rate, while applying a cap to adult ewe weight. The use of weaning weight, as opposed to post weaning weight, is more in line with the average slaughter dates of clients' lambs, and more importantly it has a significantly lower correlation with adult ewe weight than post-weaning weight. This allows LAMBPRO to select animals that are high for early growth but have a moderate ewe weight genetically.

Fertility and milking ability are vitally important, and consequently we have increased their weighting in the new index. Achieving a desirable domestic lamb is a combination of getting fat and muscle to an optimum level. We have put a positive dollar weighting on fat, as the main criticism of composite lambs by the domestic market is their excessive leanness, mostly stemming from East Friesian infusions. This positive weighting will attempt to optimise fat at zero. Progeny testing carcase data supports zero as an optimum level. We aim to lift muscle as high as possible, so long as it doesn't impact other traits. Domestic lambs need a minimum 'shape' and we believe the absolute minimum is +1 for PEMD and long term we want it to increase to +2.

Running the index across our flock and other industry animals, a consistent trend appears. The high early growth, moderate ewe weight, high milking, and higher fertility animals with domestic suitability dominate the top rankings. The LAMBPRO sire team ranks extremely highly among its industry peers, due to our long term focus on breeding ewes of this description.

When we analysed our 2014 data, the Trade Maternal Index had a higher correlation with profitability than the maternal dollar index. Due to this fact we are moving all our selection and marketing to the new index. We will, however still provide the Maternal Dollar index to clients for full transparency.



ACCOMMODATION

BYER FOUNTAIN MOTOR INN

164 ALBURY STREET HOLBROOK NSW 2644
02 6036 2077

HOLBROOK SETTLERS MOTEL

11293 HUME HIGHWAY HOLBROOK NSW 2644
02 6036 2855

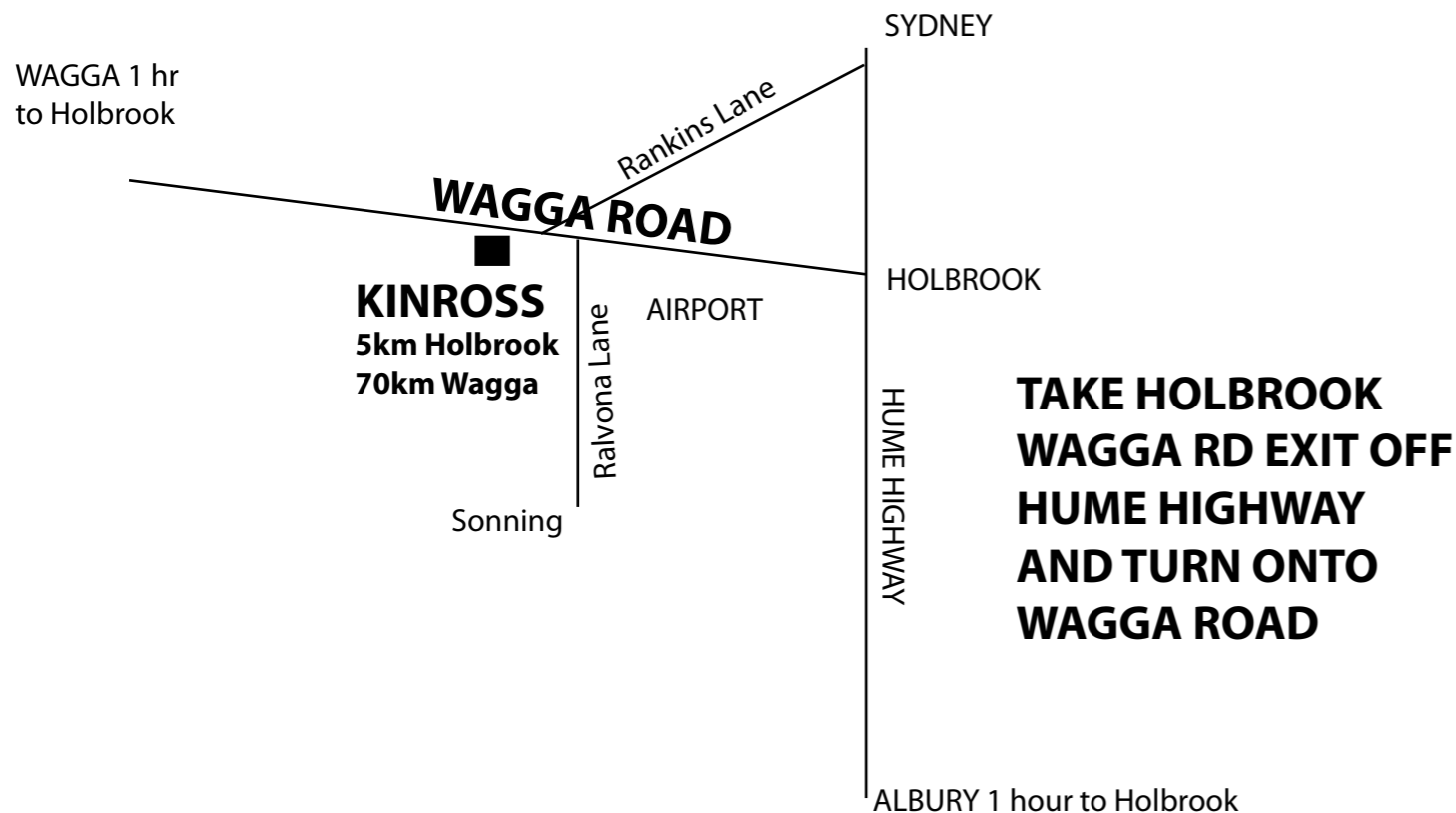
SKYE MOTEL

142 ALBURY STREET HOLBROOK NSW 2644
02 6036 2333

GLENDALE PARK MOTEL

61 ALBURY STREET HOLBROOK NSW 2644
02 6036 2599

DIRECTIONS 'KINROSS' WAGGA ROAD HOLBROOK



LAMBPRO SELECTION DAY

THURSDAY 5TH NOVEMBER

12.00pm POLL DORSET / TRADIE
INSPECTION & LUNCH

3.00pm AUCTION

7.00pm DRINKS & DINNER

RSVP Tom Bull 0438 680 585 tom@lambpro.com.au

SELLING AGENTS

POLL DORSET AND TRADIE SELLING AGENTS
TIM WRIGHT - ELDERS HOLBROOK 0429 679 410

FRIDAY 6TH NOVEMBER

8.00am PRIMELINE INSPECTIONS &
BREAKFAST

10.30am AUCTION

12.30pm BBQ LUNCH

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