

EPD Definitions

Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs) are statistics that help us predict the performance ability of a sire or dam for certain traits relevant to beef production. Cattle breeders use EPDs to make comparisons between animals about their genetic potential. EPDs take into account an animal's performance data (their own and any related cattle), pedigree, and if available, genomic testing information in their calculation.

If you were comparing two bulls to buy at a sale, these are the EPDs you might see listed in the catalog:

Calving Ease Direct (CED): The CED EPD is listed as a percentage of unassisted calvings. A higher CED EPD predicts a sire that will have a higher percentage of unassisted calves.

Birth Weight (BW): Compares the differences in the weight of calves at birth. It is measured in pounds, and cattle with higher BW EPDs are predicted to produce heavier calves.

Weaning Weight (WW): The WW EPD is expressed in pounds and predicts differences in weaning weight of a sire's calves. Bulls with higher WW EPDs predict heavier calves across the scale at weaning.

Yearling Weight (YW): Just like WW, only at the next stage of life. The YW EPD is expressed in pounds. Higher YW EPDs are likely to produce heavier yearlings.

Milk (MK): The hardest trait to measure, since we don't measure milk production in beef cows. The MK EPD is measured in pounds of calf weaning weight due to his mother's milking ability. A higher MK EPD predicts that a bull will sire daughters who raise heavier calves due to their milk production.

Total Maternal (TM): Total Maternal EPD is a simple formula. $TM = MK \text{ EPD} + \frac{1}{2} WW \text{ EPD}$. It measures impact on calf weaning weight due to both milk production and the cow's genetics for growth. Bulls with a higher TM EPD should sire daughters with a bigger impact on their calves' weaning weight.

Calving Ease Maternal (CEM): Measures the ability of a bull's daughters to calve unassisted as two year olds. The higher the CEM EPD, the easier calving should be when a bull's daughters have that first calf.

Stayability (ST): Cows who work longer make more money. The ST EPD predicts the ability of a bull to sire cows that "stay around". The ST EPD is shown as a percentage of how much more likely a bull's daughters will stay in your herd to the age of 6. A higher ST EPD bull is more likely to have daughters stay around for a long time.

Docility (DOC): Docility is becoming increasingly important in the beef cattle industry. The DOC EPD utilizes breeder-submitted docility scores to determine which lines of cattle exhibit more docility. Animals with a higher DOC EPD value are expected to produce more docile calves.

Carcass Weight (CW): The CW EPD is all about pounds of beef on the rail. Higher CW EPDs mean that a bull is more likely to sire feeders with heavier carcass weights.

Ribeye Area (REA): REA is measuring the size of the muscle that gives us the ribeye in square inches. Higher REA EPDs indicate a bull is expected to produce larger ribeyes in their offspring.

Marbling (MB): The MB EPD is in units of percentage of intramuscular fat within the ribeye. Higher MB EPD bulls should sire higher marbling (and grading) feeder calves.

Fat Thickness (FT): Inches of backfat (in hundredths of an inch) is the unit of measurement for FT. More negative FT EPDs are indicative of a bull that should sire less backfat in his calves.

Selection Indexes

Selection indexes weight multiple EPDs with an economic value to create a simplified selection tool built to meet the goals of your (and your bull customers') operation. Whether it's production of superior replacement females or quality feeder cattle, selection indexes combine the traits that drive profits to identify the genetics suited to meet your needs.

All Purpose Index (API): Evaluates sires for use on the entire cow herd (bred to both first-calf heifers and mature cows) with the portion of their daughters required to maintain herd size retained and the remaining heifers and steers put on feed and sold in quality-based marketing scenarios. Combines traits of importance for both maternal characteristics, as well as traits of importance in the fed cattle market. Commercial customers who raise their own replacement heifers should consider API as their index of choice.

Terminal Index (TI): Evaluates sire for use on mature cows with all offspring put on feed and sold in grid-based marketing scenarios. The TI index focuses solely on traits of importance for marketing feeder cattle into the supply chain and places no emphasis on traits of importance when selecting for replacement females. Commercial producers who sell all their calves into the feeder cattle sector should use TI in their decision making.

Accuracy

EPDs are able to give us an idea of what an animal can produce in our herd, but they aren't perfect predictors. They need information feeding the calculations to make them better. We use EPD accuracies to help us determine the reliability of an EPD. Accuracy is expressed as a value from 0 to 1, with higher values giving us more confidence in that EPD value.

The EPDs on a yearling bull start with a baseline of the average between his parents, a very low accuracy EPD (less than 0.20). As his data is recorded, his EPDs change to reflect his performance and his accuracy will increase. Genomic testing will further increase accuracy (up to about 0.40), but large volumes of progeny performance data are what lead to high accuracy EPDs on a sire.

| | EPD Accuracies | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Very Low | Less than 0.20 | Young cattle with little data |
| Low | 0.21-0.40 | Cattle with data and genomics |
| Medium | 0.41-0.70 | Young sires with progeny data |
| High | Greater than 0.71 | Heavily used sires |

| EPD | Bull 1 | Bull 2 | Difference |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| CED | 6 | 11 | Bull 2 sires easier calving |
| BW | 2.5 | 1.0 | Bull 2 sires lighter birth weights |
| WW | 58 | 49 | Bull 1 sires heavier weaning weights |
| YW | 93 | 85 | Bull 1 sires heavier yearling weights |
| MK | 22 | 26 | Bull 2 sires cows who produce more WW because of milk |
| TM | 51 | 51 | Both bulls sire cows with equal impact on WW due to milk and growth genetics |
| CEM | 7 | 10 | Bull 2's daughters more likely to calve easily |
| ST | 13 | 16 | Bull 2's daughters more likely to stay in the herd |
| DOC | 15 | 5 | Bull 1's calves are more docile |
| CW | 6 | 14 | Bull 2 sires calves with heavier carcass weights |
| REA | .31 | .22 | Bull 1 sires larger ribeyes |
| MB | .12 | .19 | Bull 2 sires more marbling |
| FT | -.11 | -.14 | Bull 2 sire less backfat |