

Genetic

- Lambplan
- Kidplan
- Merinoselect
- No commercially available databases on dairy goats, dairy sheep or goat fibre

Why genetic analysis and EBV/ASBV?

Performance = Genetics X Environment



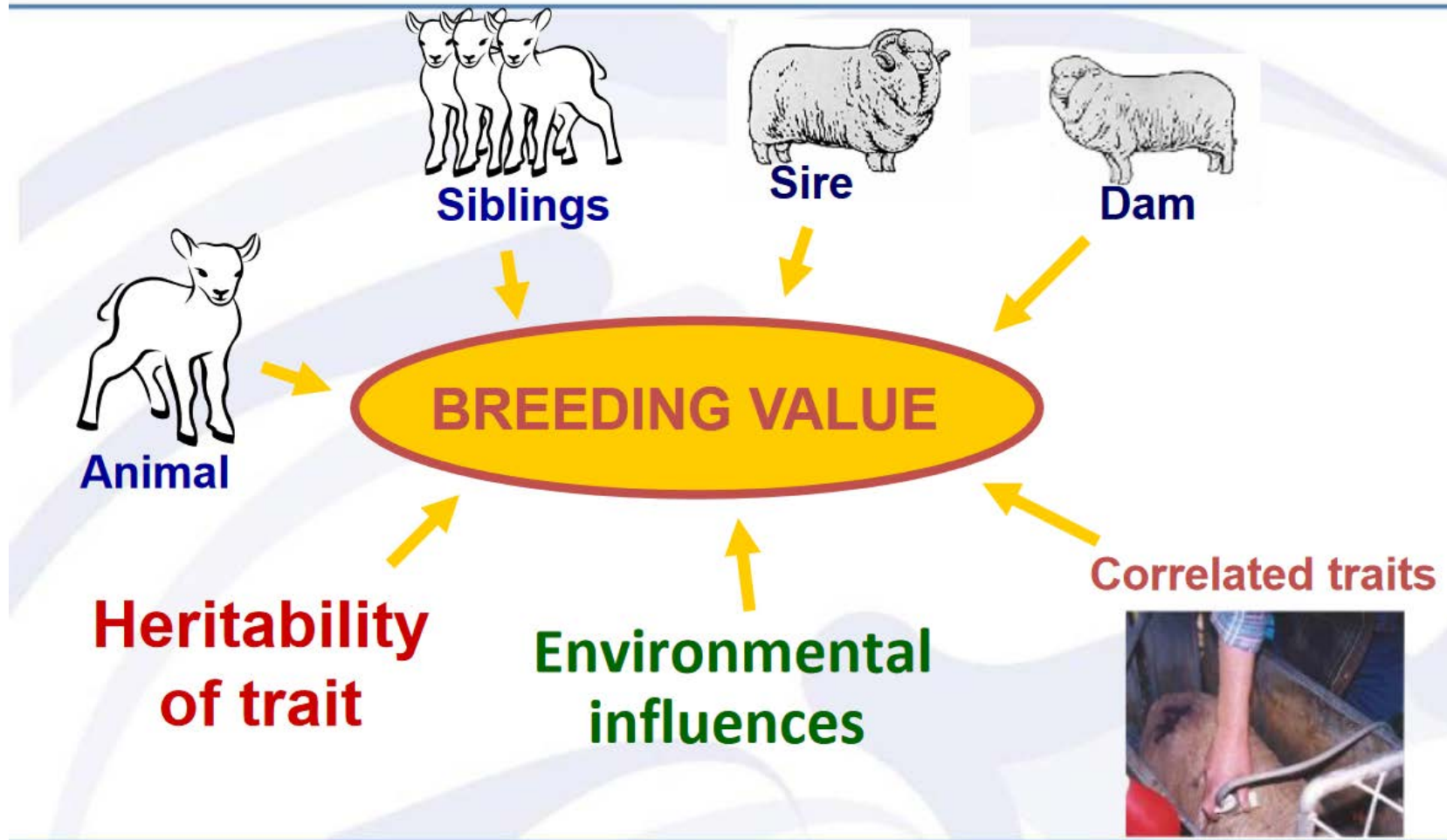
X



What is needed?

- Collect physical data eg bodyweight, fleeceweight, rearing type etc
- Collect pedigree data – dam/sire, GD/GS, GGD, GGS etc
- Keep stock in management groupings to allow fair comparison
- Submit data to SGA
- SGA review and analyse data and publish EBVs
- Continually updated as more data on siblings, progeny, ancestors etc

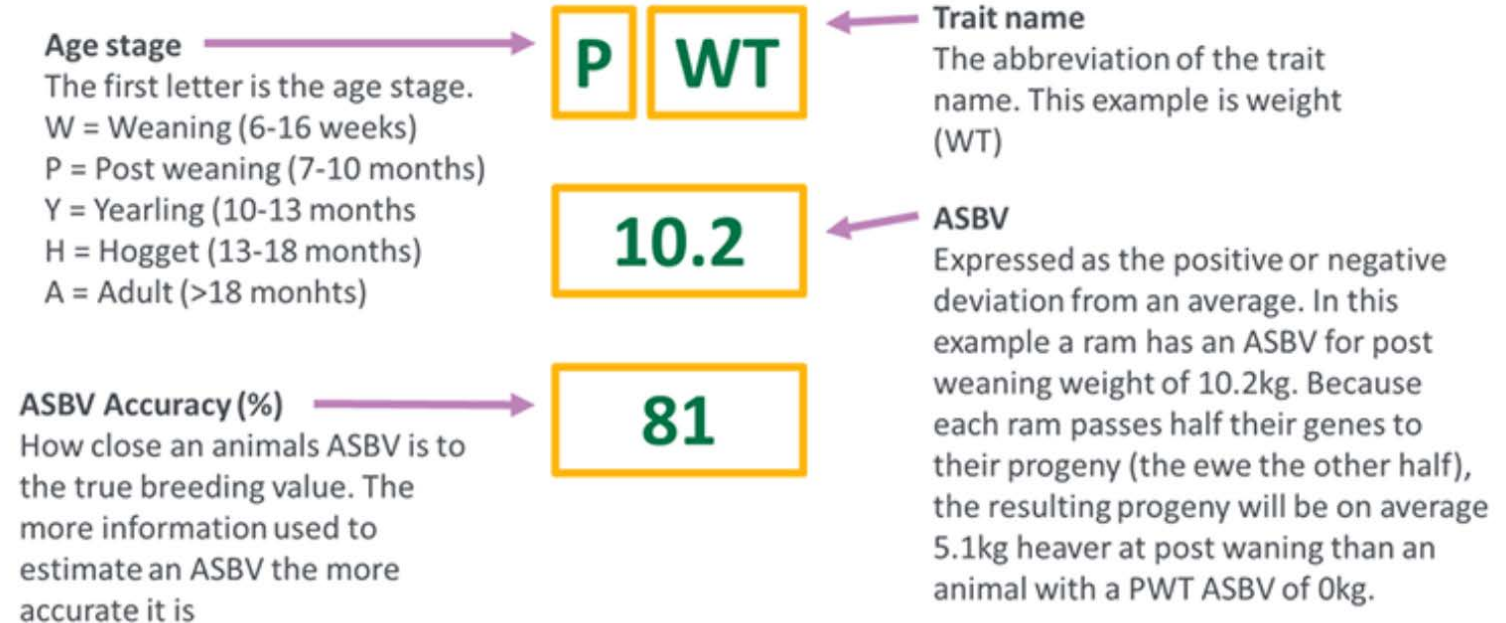
Calculating Breeding Values



Lambplan

- Meat breed sheep
 - Self replacing
 - Terminal sires
- ASBVs for relevant traits

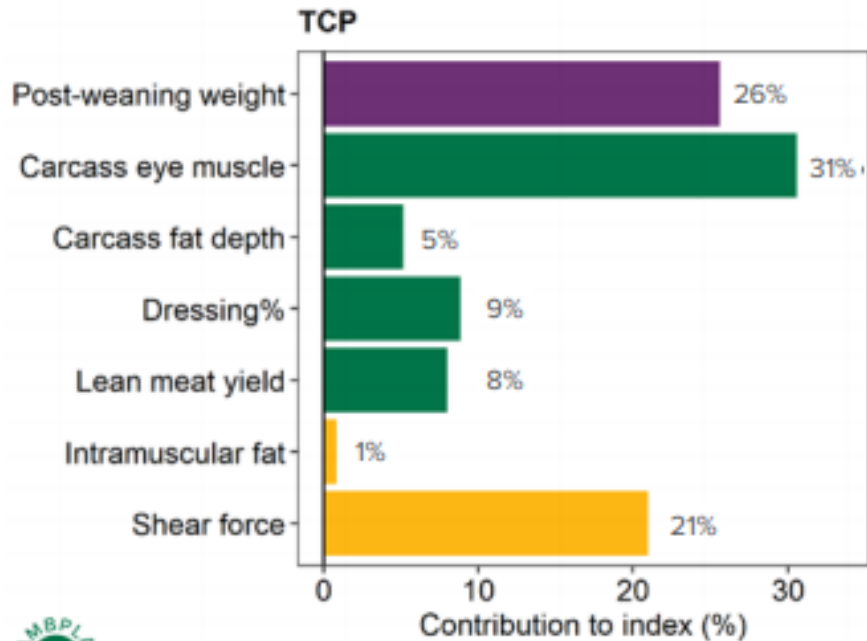
Figure 1: How ASBVs are typically displayed



<https://www.sheepgenetics.org.au/Getting-started/ASBVs-and-Indexes>

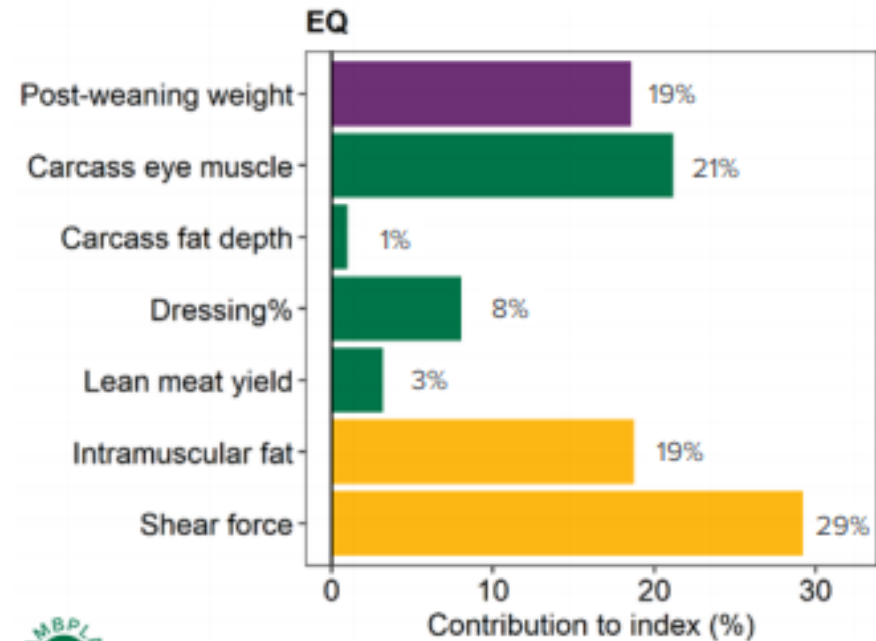
Indexes

Figure 1: The traits in the TCP index and how they contribute to the overall balance of the index in the top 10% of current terminal progeny



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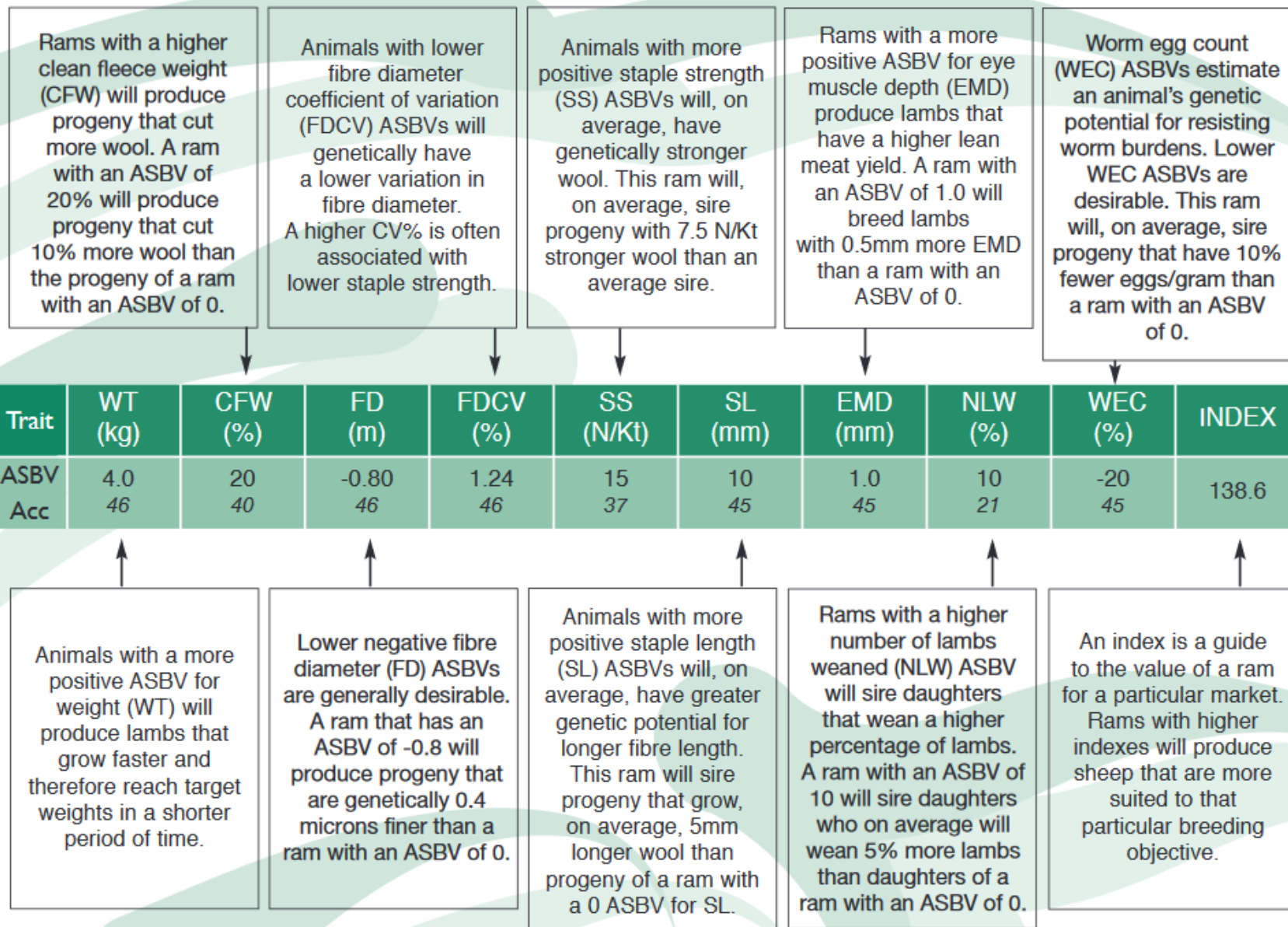
Figure 2: The traits in the EQ index and how they contribute to the overall balance of the index in the top 10% of current terminal progeny



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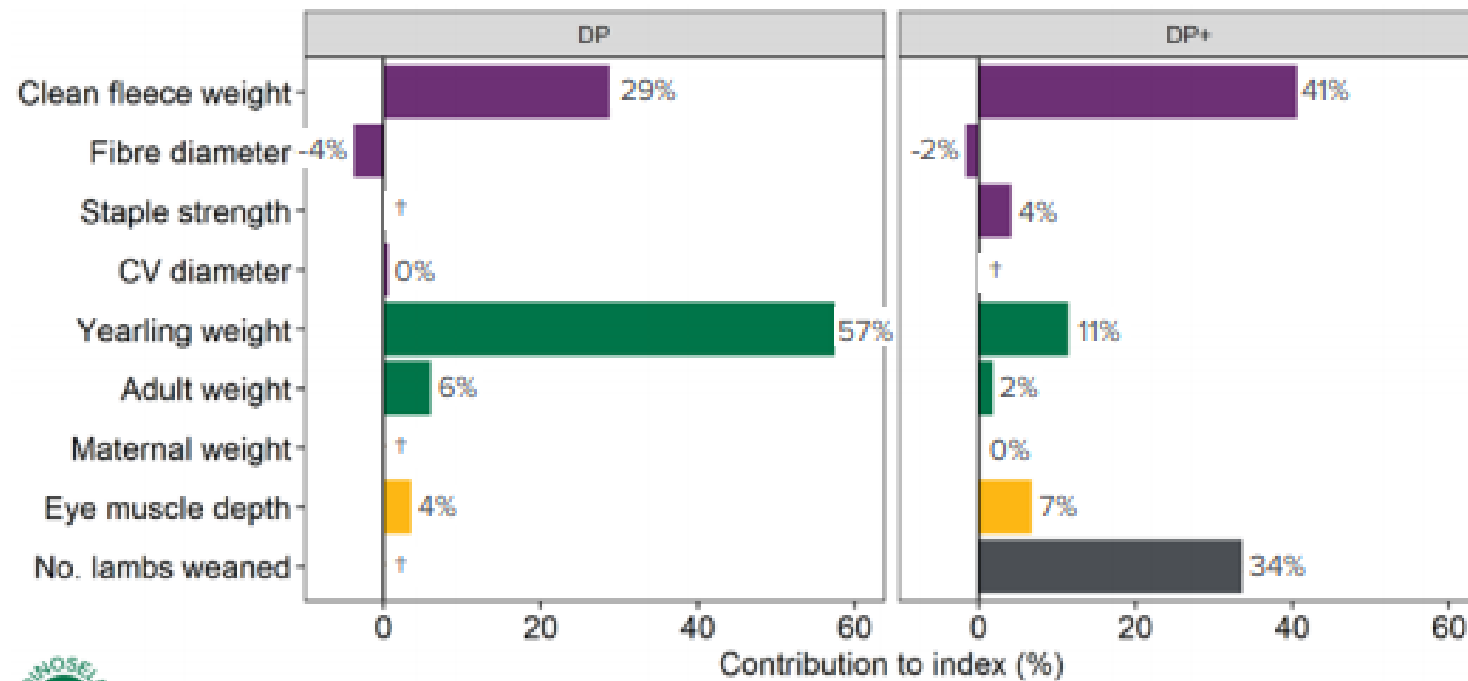
Understanding MERINOSELECT ASBV's

Merinoselect



Dual Purpose Merino index

Figure 3: The traits in the DP and DP+ indexes and how they contribute to the overall balance of the indexes in the top 10% of current progeny



Kidplan

- Similar EBVs available to the ASBVs for meat sheep
- Used for meat breed goats e.g. Boer
- If rangeland goat harvesters want to increase meat genetics in herds can import Boer bucks and release
- Index example
- Look at expected change and monitor

SRC

– Self Replacing Carcase index.

Trait	Relative	Gain over 10
	Emphasis	years
BWT (Kg)	11%	0.2
WWT (Kg)	23%	3
MWWT (Kg)	5%	0.4
PWT (Kg)	26%	4.3
PFAT (mm)	5%	0.1
PEMD (mm)	10%	0.6
NKW (%)	14%	9%
PWEC (%)	6%	-13