

A Closer Look At ALC Sale Bull Data Sheets...

The principle of ALC genetics management is to report all data from our whole herd, to our clients and potential clients. Our aim is to have the most important data in nett commercial terms, readily available, in easy to read format.

In most regions of the commercial beef-raising world the important profit index ranks as follows for every \$10 margin:

- \$7 earned by good reproduction
- \$2 earned by live weight growth
- \$1 earned by other traits (carcase, colour, temperament etc)

At ALC we are in our third decade of intense selection in the traits of **fertile, gentle** and **growthy** cattle **adapted** to our Northern Australian costs and conditions. Four traits are plenty to select for.

- **Fertility** and **adaptation** may end up meaning the same thing.
- **Good temperament** is essential for low costs in labour and facilities, and minimising market losses.
- **Growth** usually equals consumption, so there is literally no free feed there, in normal Northern Australian conditions. The most elusive factor is adequate groceries for our herds. You can equate this in several ways, eg. stocking rates per square mile, stock days per hectare per 100mm of rain, or acres to the beast. All of these have an equivalent *dollar cost*, whether on your own country or on agistment. Quantity and distribution of rainfall has a big impact on our costs each year also.

SO LET'S FOCUS ON THE REAL STUFF.

Fertility and adaptation... we can use the simple fertility measures of pregnant or empty, and weaned a calf or lost a calf or pregnancy. This criteria of pregnant must fall in a set period, or we would be hiding behind excuses forever. Similarly, a weaner in the yard, or no weaner is pretty final judgement too. For every year of ownership, any less than a calf weaned plus a pregnancy is simply not an option. They are then proven adapted cows.

We provide very transparent data on all Dams, Grand Dams, Great Grand Dams and Great Great Grand Dams of our ALC sale bulls.

Lot #	DOB	Horn	June Wt	SC	Pub. Age	KG	200	400	600	SS	DTC	
9	26/07/2017	S	(6) 457 (7)	37.0	(8) 14 (9)	302 (10)	18	25	48	2.1	-15.6	
Bull #	Pen	Colour	Cat.			J.Ox	L.Ex					
18-2714	(11) RD-A*	RD	(12) A*			65	61					
Sire	Dam	Loc.	C-Val	PT	Age 1st	# Clvs	Clvg Int	200	400	600	SS	DTC
14-0869	10-8367 (1A)	1	2	18	(2) 2.8 (3)	7 (4)	364	17	26	43	1.6 (5)	-21.1
07-4381	07-5096 (1B)				3.0	3	398	13	18	34	0.2	-18.2
02-0552	04-2355 (1C)				2.3	9	351	8	18	20	2.1	-29.2
01-9719	01-9779 (1D)				3.0	6	369	8	16	20	1.4	-22.4

1. (1A) is the Dam, (1B) is the G.Dam, (1C) is the G.G.Dam and (1D) is the G.G.G.Dam of the sale bull.
2. Age at first calf.
3. Number of calves born.
4. Subsequent calving interval in days.
5. Days to Calving EBV (DTC) is an indicator of female fertility based on the time between a cow's first exposure to a bull and when she subsequently calved.

Further data on sale bulls is published.

6. Kg live weight at 600 days of age.
7. Testicle scrotal circumference (SC) at 600 days of age.
8. Age in months at puberty.
9. Kg live weight at puberty.
10. Estimated Breeding Values (EBV's) for growth at 200, 400 and 600 days of age along with scrotal size (SS), days to calving (DTC), Jap Ox \$ index (J.Ox) and Live Ex. \$ index (L.Ex).
11. Bulls are penned in groups of 8 to 15 head. Pens are labelled on the gates. For example, a grey A* sale bull marked Lot # 6 would be found in the pen labelled "PEN GY-A* LOTS 1-15".
12. Sale bulls are categorised from category A to B. Category A being what we consider to be the lead of the bulls followed by B and priced accordingly. Category A bulls with a * beside their pen code are highlights of this category.

Production and genetic information for all sires is also provided.

Almost all of this data is related to speed of production driven by reproduction indicators. ALC bulls are priced accordingly.

Please contact us direct for further discussion and sale bull data.