

## Definition



# Igenity® – Confident Selection

		<p><b>Docility (DOC)</b></p>	<p>Genetic potential to be calm or have calm offspring. Higher scores indicate a higher probability of acceptable disposition.</p>
		<p><b>Weaning Weight (WW)</b></p>	<p>Difference in average 205-day weight. The higher the number, the greater the weaning weight of calves.</p>
<p><b>Igenity Maternal Index (IMI)</b></p>	<p>This index is highly maternal and designed to select replacement heifers for fertility, longevity and higher weaned calf weight. It is a tool developed for producers who sell calves at weaning or after a short backgrounding period.</p>	<p><b>Average Daily Gain (ADG)</b></p>	<p>Based on pounds of gain per day. The Igenity score for Average Daily Gain (ADG) identifies genetic potential for post-weaning growth.</p>
<p><b>Igenity Production Index (IPI)</b></p>	<p>The Igenity Production Index is well balanced for maternal, production and carcass progeny traits. It is designed for producers who raise their own heifers and want broad improvement across multiple traits.</p>	<p><b>Yearling Weight (YW)</b></p>	<p>Difference in average 365-day weight. The higher the number, the greater the yearling weight.</p>
<p><b>Igenity Terminal Index (ITI)</b></p>	<p>The Igenity Terminal index is specialized to identify animals with superior carcass performance. It places the highest emphasis on hot carcass weight, followed by marbling and rib eye area. There is, however, a negative emphasis placed on residual feed intake and fat thickness to control feed costs.</p>	<p><b>Residual Feed Intake (RFI)</b></p>	<p>This is an indicator of feed efficiency. It is the difference in animals' daily consumption of feed to achieve the same level of daily gain. Lower RFI indicates greater feed efficiency.</p>
<p><b>Birth Weight (BW)</b></p>	<p>Higher scores equate to higher birthweight potential. Heavy calves can cause calving difficulty but also have more growth potential. (CED or CEM in selection indexes are preferred over BW alone).</p>	<p><b>Scrotal Circumference (SC)</b></p>	<p>Difference in scrotal size as an indication of fertility in replacement females. A higher score equates to higher scrotal size.</p>
<p><b>Calving Ease Direct (CED)</b></p>	<p>Greater probability a calf will be born unassisted out of a first-calf heifer, including birth weight and shape of the calf. A higher value is greater calving ease.</p>	<p><b>Marbling (MARB)</b></p>	<p>USDA marbling score at a similar end-point. The higher the marbling, the higher the USDA quality grade.</p>
<p><b>Calving Ease Maternal (CEM)</b></p>	<p>Includes all genetic factors that impact a first-calf heifer's ability to calve unassisted, such as pelvic area and her genetics for birth weight. Higher value is more calving ease.</p>	<p><b>Ribeye Area (REA)</b></p>	<p>Ribeye area as measured on a carcass. REA estimates muscling in a beef carcass in square inches of ribeye at the 12th rib. Larger REA progeny have more muscle and higher percentage of retail product.</p>
<p><b>Heifer Pregnancy Rate (HPR)</b></p>	<p>A heifer's potential to conceive during breeding season, relative to other heifers. A higher value is desired.</p>	<p><b>FAT</b></p>	<p>Backfat as measured on a carcass. Fat thickness is scored as depth of fat in inches over the ribeye muscle at the 12th rib. Higher fat thickness scores equate to lower lean yield.</p>
<p><b>MILK</b></p>	<p>Pounds of calf weaning weight due to dam's milk production. Optimize "milk" to the forage environment.</p>	<p><b>Tenderness (TEND)</b></p>	<p>Genetic potential for beef tenderness (Warner-Bratzler Shear Force). A higher 1-10 score is more tender.</p>
<p><b>Stayability (STAY)</b></p>	<p>The chance a heifer will remain in the herd as a productive cow until at least six years of age. A higher value is desired.</p>	<p><b>Hot Carcass Weight (HCW)</b></p>	<p>Unchilled weight of a beef carcass. The higher the HCW, the greater the dressing percentage.</p>