

Tasmanian Central Test Sire Evaluation

2001 Drop Evaluation

Conducted under the auspices of

The Australian Merino Sire Evaluation Association



The organising committee wishes to acknowledge the tremendous co-operation and support of Tim Gunn in running the Evaluation on Gunnston

They also wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following companies as major sponsors.



Tasmanian - Central Test Merino Sire Evaluation

I am very happy to present the results from the second Tasmanian Merino Central Test Sire Evaluation. This evaluation has been held on Tim Gunn's property "Gunnston" at Waterhouse. Tim has done an excellent job running the evaluation and the progeny have been very well managed. This evaluation has been interesting with the inclusion of a couple of mainland link sires from Nerstane and Yalgoo near Armidale in NSW.

It is pleasing to see the number of participants for the merino sire evaluations with the Stewarton evaluation now well under way and good interest for our next evaluation to be held at the Fosters property, "Merton Vale". Places are still available for the Merton Vale evaluation which starts with A.I. in March 2004. So far we have evaluated 45 sires of which 29 were from 15 different Tasmanian breeders.

We are slowly increasing the number of Tasmanian merino breeders who have had rams evaluated using CTSE and a number of new participants have entered for "Merton Vale". These breeders have seen the opportunity to objectively benchmark their rams against some of the best sires in Australia. They have also given other breeders the ability to purchase genetics with far more confidence that the sires that they are buying are suited to their requirements.

The sires used in the "Gunnston" evaluation will be listed in the Merino Superior Sires booklet number 10 which should be available early in 2004. The results should soon be available on the Merino Superior Sires website.

I would like to thank the Tasmanian CTSE committee for their continued involvement and particularly our manager Knox Heggaton without whom the Tasmanian evaluations would not continue. I would also like to thank Tim Gunn for running the Gunnston evaluation as there is a large management input required to host a CTSE.

Thank you to the Tasmanian and mainland ram breeders who have participated in the "Gunnston" CTSE. I hope you will continue to support future evaluations and gain the valuable information merino central test sire evaluations can provide.

Richard Gardner

Chair
Tasmanian Central Test Sire Evaluation Committee

Richard Gardner
Chair

Committee:

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Contents

The information in this booklet provides a comprehensive assessment of the performance of sires of the 2001 drop, both measured and visually assessed. Two graphics and breeding objective index values provide a summary of the results. Additional tables and graphs contain the detailed performance information.

This report provides the results from the 2001 drop at their 1st and 2nd stage assessments, at 13 months of age with 10 months wool growth, and 25 months of age with 12 months wool growth respectively.

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Sire and owner details – 2001 Drop

Tasmanian Merino sire evaluation 2001 drop

1st evaluation: Age – 13 months Wool growth – 10 months

2nd evaluation: Age – 23 months Wool growth – 10 months

Sire and owner details

Graph code	Sire Identity and Sire Code #	Contact Name, Address Phone and Fax
1	Forton, 9.105 5041431999000105	Anthony Gunn, Forton, Epping Forest VIC 7211 Ph: (03) 6391 5579, Fax: (03) 6391 5579
2	Grindstone Bay, 23 5043521999000023	William Fergusson, Grindstone Bay, Triabunna TAS 7190 Ph: (03) 6257 3659, Fax: (03) 6257 4000
3	Lochiel, R117 5043261996000117	Valerie Le Maitre, Lochiel, Ross TAS 7209 Ph: (03) 6381 5235, Fax: (04) 8103 734
4	Merton Vale, 001 5090751998000001	Henry Foster, Fosterville, PO Box 55, Campbelltown TAS 7210 Ph: (03) 6381 5330, Fax: (03) 6381 5460
5	Middle View, 137 5037251998000137	Bob Walters, Springvale, Dalgety NSW 2628 Ph: (02) 6456 6729, Fax: (02) 6456 6735
6	Native Point, Blue 808 5040421999000808	Sandy Gibson, Native Point, Perth TAS 7300 Ph: (03) 6398 2446, Fax: (03) 6398 2446
7	Native Point, Red 691 5040421999000691	Sandy Gibson, Native Point, Perth TAS 7300 Ph: (03) 6398 2446, Fax: (03) 6398 2446
8*	Nerstane, 52 5032981990000052	John McLaren, Nerstane, Woolbrook NSW 2354 Ph: (02) 6777 5881, Fax: (02) 6777 5922
9	Rokeby, 8639 5042781998008639	Andrew Calvert, Rokeby, Campbell Town TAS 7210 Ph: (03) 6391 3100, Fax: (03) 6391 3111
9	Rokeby, 8639 5042781998008639	Julian Von Bibra, Beaufront, Ross TAS 7209 Ph: (03) 6381 5336, Fax: (03) 6381 5424
10	Stockman, High Roller 5043121997009110	Kip Gray, 85 Lake Highway, Melton Mowbray TAS 7030 Ph: (03) 6259 1162, Fax: (03) 6259 3061
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188 6010451998000188	Lindsay Young, Lewisham, Ross TAS 7209 Ph: (03) 6381 5206, Fax: (03) 6381 5292
12*	Yalgoo, 2331 5015521991002331	Grant Nivison, Yalgoo, PO Box 141, Walcha NSW 2354 Ph: (02) 6777 2525, Fax: (02) 6777 2875

Sire codes are an international system, which provide a unique number for all sheep when processing across flock data.

A sire code has 16 digits

- 2 for the breed of the flock: eg Merino (50) & Poll Merino (60)
- 4 for flock code: AASMB Registered flock code or unregistered code
- 4 for year of drop
- 6 for tag number used in breeder's records

* Rams evaluated to provide links between other Central Test Sire Evaluation Sites & Years.

Manager's Report – 2001 drop – 1st and 2nd evaluations

Location

The 2001 drop Tasmanian Sire Evaluation has been conducted at Gunnston, situated in Tasmania's North-East approximately 100 km north-east of Launceston.

Site Manager

Tim Gunn
Gunnston
Waterhouse
Tasmania 7262

Seasonal Conditions

Rainfall (MM)

	2001	2002	2003
Jan		71	17.5
Feb		137.5	0
March		8.5	39.5
April		34	78.5
May		20.5	41.5
June		79.5	78
July		74	71.5
August		38	108.5
Sept	40	62	
Oct	95.5	74.5	
Nov	78.5	21.5	
Dec	69.5	63.5	

Summer of 2001/2001 was a phenomenal season, however in hindsight it caused some problems as it led into a dry winter and severe internal parasite problems. Spring of 2002 was approximately 30% below average. No hay or silage produced. This was followed by a longer and dryer summer than normal.

General Comments

Lambing 136 ewes were lost immediately prior to lambing with hypocalcaemia when they were moved of recently limed pastures onto unlimed pasture. The assumption is made that majority of deaths were multiple pregnancies. Ewes lambled in good forward store condition.

Weaning Lambs in average to above average condition. Weaned onto good feed in a wet season

Winter/Spring 2002. Proved to be a difficult period for animal health issues following the wet summer. Hoggets came out of winter in store condition.

Summer/Autumn 2003. Proved to be a tight period feed wise. Hoggets maintained in good forward store condition.

General Management

Ewes lambled in their sire groups and were boxed together 10 days after lambing commenced, when lambs were tagged. All ewes were run as one mob until weaning. After weaning progeny were run together until April 03 when approximately 20% of ewes were removed whilst mating took place for four weeks. Attention was paid to ensure the removed ewes had similar feed availability.

Evaluation Program

Event	Date	Age (months)	Wool (months)
Ewe Classing	Feb 2001		
Ewe insemination	26 & 27 March 2001		
Lambing	Start 20 August 2001		
Tagging and stocked together	4 September 2001		
Marking and Mulesing	21 September 2001	1	1
Weaning	20 November 2001	3	3
Even up shearing	23 November 2001	3	3
First Shearing Assessment	27 September 2002	13	10
Second Shearing Assessment	22 July 2003,	23	10
Subjective Classing	15 July 2003	23	10
Post shearing body weighing	1 August 2003	24	1

Management Events

Event during 1st Stage	Date
Vaccination - 6 in 1	29/10/01
Drench, vaccinate, jet	1/12/01
Drenching	26/02/02
Drenching	21/06/02
Drenching	13/08/02
Drenching	28/09/02
Drenching	20/11/02
Drenching	14/02/03

Weaning performance

Sire Identity	Weaning weight (Kg)	Weaning weight (%)
Forton, 9.105	22.4	96
Grindstone Bay, 23	23.1	99
Lochiel, R117	23.0	98
Merton Vale, 001	24.2	104
Middle View, 137	23.3	100
Native Point, Blue 808	24.2	104
Native Point, Red 691	23.9	102
Nerstane, 52	22.4	96
Rokeby, 8639	22.2	95
Stockman, High Roller	24.4	105
Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	23.1	99
Yalgoo, 2331	24.0	103
Average	23.4	100

Classers who carried out visual progeny assessment

Group Assessment	Alistair Calvert
Individual Assessment	Lyndon Kubeil

Understanding the results

Summary Graphs – page 9

Fleece Weight vs Fibre Diameter	The graph describes performance for Fleece Weight on the side axis and Fibre Diameter on the bottom axis. Sires that are above average Fleece Weight and below average Fibre Diameter are located in the <u>top left hand quarter</u> .
Classers Top vs Cull Grade	The graph describes performance for classers 'Top' Grade on the side axis and 'Cull' Grade on the bottom axis. Sires that have above average Tops and below average Culls are in the <u>top left hand quarter</u> .

Detailed Results Tables - pages 8, 10 – 15

Sire Graph Code:	Allows a sire to be located on the summary graphs and some tables.
Sire Identity:	Identity of the breeder and the sire's number or name.
No. of Progeny:	The number of progeny a sire had at the most recent measured analysis.
Estimated Progeny Values:	Estimated Progeny Values (EPV) express the expected performance of progeny of a sire relative to another sire in the evaluation when mated to an equal allocation of ewes. EPV are the units used to describe the performance of the major measured traits (see information about accuracy over the page). They are expressed as deviations from the average of sires in the evaluation. Fibre Diameter traits and Staple Length EPV are presented as deviations from the average, expressed in the same units as they were measured. Greasy and Clean Fleece Weights and Body Weights are percentages – where 100% is average and, for example, 10.0 is 10% above average performance of the group.
Traits:	<u>GFW %</u> : Greasy Fleece Weight (percentage) <u>CFW %</u> : Clean Fleece Weight (percentage) <u>FD μm</u> : Average Fibre Diameter (micron) <u>BWT %</u> : Body Weight (percentage) <u>CV %</u> : Fibre Diameter Coefficient of Variation
Classer's Grade:	One classer grades all progeny as either Tops, Flocks or Culls based on their visual assessment of all traits. The percentage of <u>Tops</u> and <u>Culls</u> is presented.
Group Traits:	The performance for a comprehensive list of traits (in addition to those measured) are scored by the classer as 'positive', 'average', or 'negative' performance. Traits are grouped into <u>Conformation</u> , <u>Wool Quality</u> and <u>Markings</u> to provide a summary of visual assessed performance. Each trait group shows the percentage of a sires progeny with a positive score or negative score for 1 or more traits in the group.
Individual Traits:	The percentage of progeny that score positive or negative for each trait. The table lists individual traits within their Trait Group. A positive % that is <u>above</u> the group's average indicates good performance for that trait. Negative % that is <u>below</u> average indicates good performance. Individual traits are defined on page 16.

Pages 13, 14, and 15 show tables of the percentage of each sire's progeny in each score category for visual traits.

Index Options

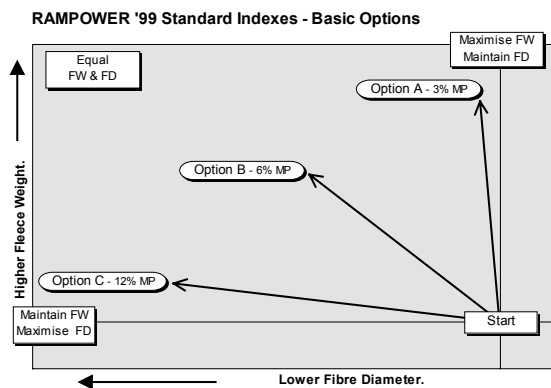
Breeding Objective index options provide the relative value of sires based on a combination of the measured traits - CFW, FD, CV & BWT. It should be noted that these are only some of the many indexes which can be used to describe an individual breeder's objective for measured traits. If a breeder is considering the use of a sire, the relative performance of the breeders flock must be considered to establish the result that can be expected when the sire is used.

The RAMPOWER standard indexes - A, B and C (3%, 6% & 12% Micron Premium) - have been endorsed by Central Test Sire Evaluation as the base indexes for sites to provide combined measured trait performance.

Option A (3% MP): Maintain FD while maximising the increase in CFW, maintaining BWT and improving FDCV at 1/5th the value of FD which is in line with spinning performance.

Option B (6%MP): A moderate level of downward pressure on FD, while maintaining a high level of increase in CFW, maintaining BWT and improving CV% at 1/5th the value of FD.

Option C (12%MP): A high level of downward pressure on FD, while obtaining a small increase in CFW, maintaining BWT and improving CV% at a level that will maintain Staple Strength.



An additional index of 20% MP is included to identify sires that are likely to give a large downward pressure on fibre diameter that may be at the expense of some fleeceweight.

Accuracy of Estimated Progeny Value

Estimated Progeny Values (EPV) express the expected performance of progeny of a sire relative to another sire in the evaluation when mated to the same standard of ewes. Estimated Progeny Values improve the accuracy of sire results because they account for the association between traits, adjustment for birth effects and the number of progeny a sire has in the analysis.

True Progeny Values would be achieved if the number of progeny evaluated for each sire was infinite. Because the number of progeny in the evaluation is not infinite, performance shown in this report is described as *Estimated Progeny Values*.

Without progeny test information the correlation between the *Estimated* and *True Progeny Value* of sires from different sources would be zero (0.0%). The correlation between *Estimated* and *True Progeny Value* improves rapidly from 0.0% with no progeny to 77% with 10 progeny. The rate of improvement in correlation slows from 86% with 20 progeny, to 90% with 30 progeny and 92% with 40 progeny. With an infinite population the correlation is 100%. Note - the correlation used in the above example is for a trait such as fibre diameter with a high heritability (0.5).

**Tables 1 - 3: 2001 drop measured traits and classer's assessments
1st and 2nd evaluations**

Table 1: Major measured traits and classer's grade – 1st evaluation

Graph Code	Sire Identity	Progeny Number	Estimated progeny values					Classer's Grade	
			GFW(%)	CFW(%)	FD(um)	CV(%)	BW(%) ¹	Tops(%) ¹	Culls(%) ¹
1	Forton, 9.105	39	6.1	2.8	0.4	1.2			
2	Grindstone Bay, 23	31	4.9	4.4	0.5	-0.3			
3	Lochiel, R117	22	-5.8	-5.2	-0.4	0.0			
4	Merton Vale, 001	49	-6.0	-4.0	0.2	0.0			
5	Middle View, 137	36	0.2	-3.2	0.6	-0.4			
6	Native Point, Blue 808	30	8.4	9.5	-0.2	0.9			
7	Native Point, Red 691	19	-3.0	-4.2	-0.3	0.8			
8	Nerstane, 52	37	5.7	5.7	0.0	-0.2			
9	Rokeby, 8639	31	-3.8	-4.6	-0.6	-0.1			
10	Stockman, High Roller	33	-7.6	-6.6	-0.8	-0.2			
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	44	4.8	8.2	0.4	-0.8			
12	Yalgoo, 2331	34	-3.9	-2.9	0.0	-1.0			
Average			3.3	2.5	17.6	19.1			

¹Traits not recorded at the first evaluation

Table 2: Major measured traits and classer's grade – 2nd evaluation

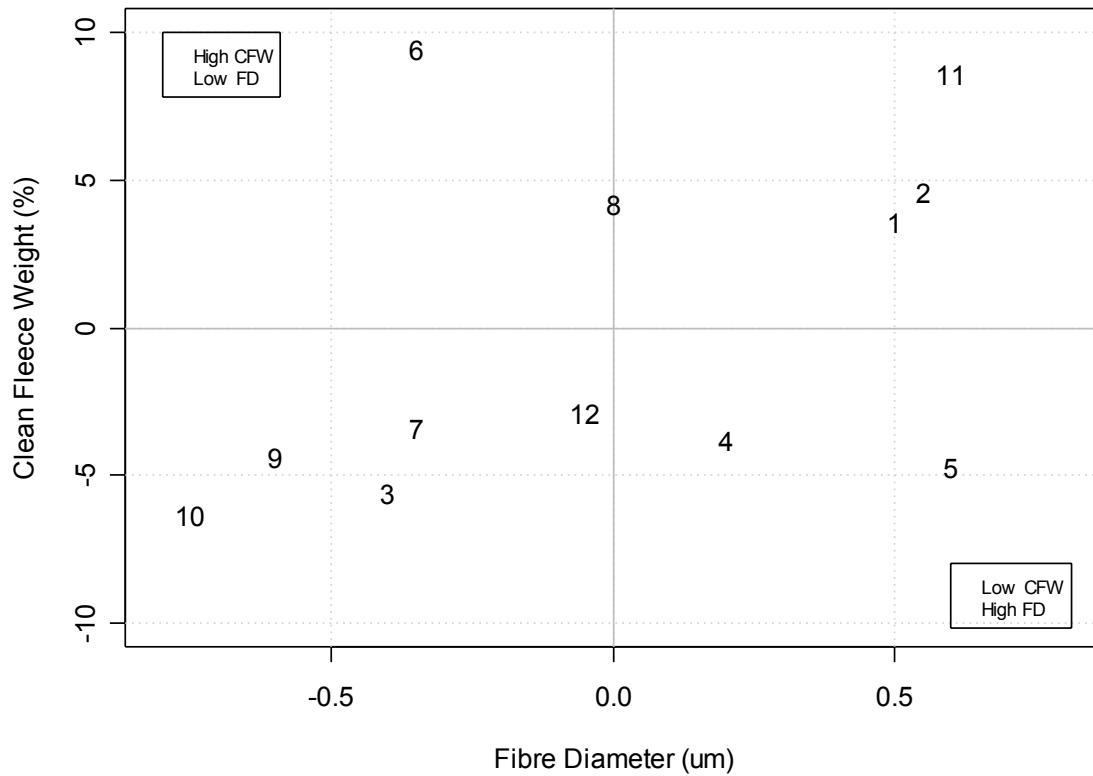
Graph Code	Sire Identity	Progeny Number	Estimated progeny values					Classer's Grade	
			GFW(%)	CFW(%)	FD(um)	CV(%)	BW(%)	Tops(%)	Culls(%)
1	Forton, 9.105	39	6.9	4.5	0.6	1.0	5.2	13	21
2	Grindstone Bay, 23	31	4.7	5.0	0.6	-0.4	0.9	20	19
3	Lochiel, R117	22	-4.9	-5.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	36	8
4	Merton Vale, 001	49	-5.1	-3.5	0.2	-0.2	3.0	14	11
5	Middle View, 137	36	-3.4	-6.2	0.6	-0.4	3.6	30	8
6	Native Point, Blue 808	30	8.5	9.5	-0.5	1.2	-0.1	21	9
7	Native Point, Red 691	19	-1.7	-2.5	-0.4	0.9	-5.7	11	20
8	Nerstane, 52	37	2.1	2.8	0.0	-0.2	-4.7	33	7
9	Rokeby, 8639	31	-3.2	-4.0	-0.6	0.0	-3.7	13	19
10	Stockman, High Roller	33	-7.1	-6.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	12	31
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	44	6.5	9.1	0.8	-0.7	-3.4	11	39
12	Yalgoo, 2331	34	-3.4	-2.7	-0.1	-1.0	4.2	31	9
Average			3.8	2.9	18.5	19.7	38.5	20	17

Table 3: Index performance and classer's grade (2nd evaluation)

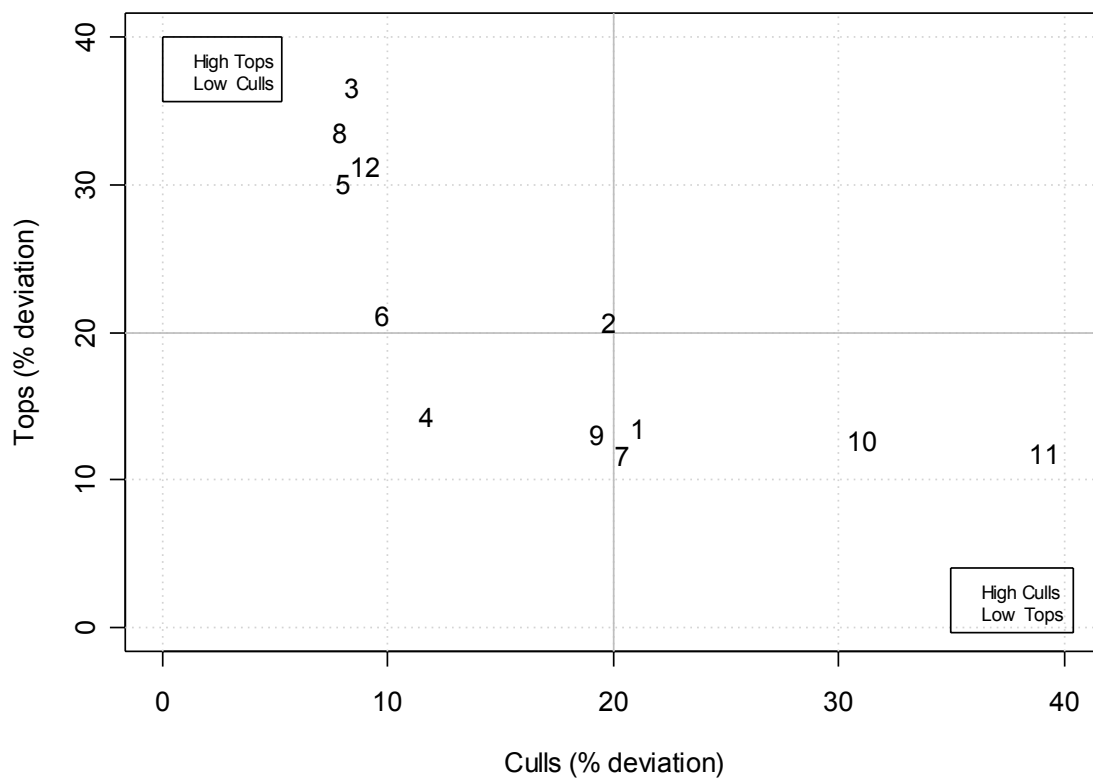
Graph Code	Sire Identity	Progeny Number	Index Performance				Classer's Grade	
			3%	6%	12%	20%	Tops(%)	Culls(%)
1	Forton, 9.105	39	111	105	97	89	13	21
2	Grindstone Bay, 23	31	108	104	100	100	20	19
3	Lochiel, R117	22	92	95	99	100	36	8
4	Merton Vale, 001	49	94	94	96	98	14	11
5	Middle View, 137	36	90	89	90	91	30	8
6	Native Point, Blue 808	30	120	118	111	105	21	9
7	Native Point, Red 691	19	89	91	94	94	11	20
8	Nerstane, 52	37	104	104	103	105	33	7
9	Rokeby, 8639	31	92	96	101	102	13	19
10	Stockman, High Roller	33	90	96	102	104	12	31
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	44	113	108	104	107	11	39
12	Yalgoo, 2331	34	98	100	103	106	31	9
Average			100	100	100	100	20	17

Figures 1 and 2: Sire Estimated Progeny Values (EPV) for clean fleece weight, fibre diameter and classer grade

Sire EPV: Clean Fleece Weight v. Fibre Diameter



Sire EPV: Classer's Tops v. Culls



Tables 4 to 7: 2001 drop classer assessment (2nd stage evaluation only)

Table 4: Classer's grade, and percentage positive and negative comments for conformation, wool quality, and markings (pigmentation)

Graph Code	Sire Identity	Number of Progeny	Classers Grade%		Conformation%		Quality%		Markings%
			Tops	Culls	Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg	Neg
1	Forton, 9.105	36	13	21	88	5	91	8	0
2	Grindstone Bay, 23	29	20	19	96	13	96	3	0
3	Lochiel, R117	22	36	8	100	0	100	4	0
4	Merton Vale, 001	47	14	11	89	4	100	14	0
5	Middle View, 137	36	30	8	83	16	94	2	0
6	Native Point, Blue 808	28	21	9	85	21	96	3	0
7	Native Point, Red 691	18	11	20	66	33	100	0	0
8	Nerstane, 52	37	33	7	94	13	100	5	0
9	Rokeby, 8639	30	13	19	96	26	96	6	0
10	Stockman, High Roller	31	12	31	80	6	100	9	3
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	43	11	39	97	23	97	11	0
12	Yalgoo, 2331	31	31	9	93	0	100	0	3
Average			20	17	89	13	98	5	1

Table 5: Percentage positive and negative comments for individual conformation traits

Graph Code	Sire Identity	Number of Progeny	Head/Jaw		Shoulder		Feet/Legs		Face cover		Development	
			Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg
1	Forton, 9.105	36	0	0	2	0	83	0	63	0	19	5
2	Grindstone Bay, 23	29	0	0	3	0	89	0	55	10	34	3
3	Lochiel, R117	22	0	0	0	0	95	0	45	0	22	0
4	Merton Vale, 001	47	0	0	0	0	76	2	51	2	27	0
5	Middle View, 137	36	0	0	0	0	72	0	38	11	25	8
6	Native Point, Blue 808	28	0	0	0	3	82	0	17	0	7	17
7	Native Point, Red 691	18	0	0	0	0	61	5	16	5	0	27
8	Nerstane, 52	37	0	0	0	0	86	0	18	10	40	2
9	Rokeby, 8639	30	0	0	0	0	93	0	46	10	13	26
10	Stockman, High Roller	31	0	0	0	0	74	0	32	6	22	0
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	43	0	0	0	2	93	0	39	20	37	6
12	Yalgoo, 2331	31	0	0	0	0	87	0	61	0	67	0
Average			0	0	0	0	83	1	40	6	26	8

Table 6: Percentage positive and negative comments for individual wool quality traits, and percentage incidence for fleece rot

Graph Code	Sire Identity	Number of Progeny	Colour		Character		Stap. Weath.		Fleece Rot
			Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg	Inc.
1	Forton, 9.105	36	69	0	52	0	72	0	16
2	Grindstone Bay, 23	29	65	0	75	0	86	0	20
3	Lochiel, R117	22	100	4	81	4	72	0	4
4	Merton Vale, 001	47	80	12	57	12	87	0	0
5	Middle View, 137	36	83	0	88	0	72	2	19
6	Native Point, Blue 808	28	85	3	71	3	75	0	14
7	Native Point, Red 691	18	83	0	100	0	72	0	11
8	Nerstane, 52	37	86	2	72	2	83	0	13
9	Rokeby, 8639	30	90	6	80	6	73	0	13
10	Stockman, High Roller	31	54	0	90	0	48	0	38
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	43	58	0	95	0	37	2	53
12	Yalgoo, 2331	31	90	0	83	0	67	0	9
Average			79	2	79	2	70	0	18

Table 7: Percentage negative comments for skin and wool pigmentation, and percentage black lambs

Graph Code	Sire Identity	Number of Progeny	Markings		
			Skin	Wool	Lambs
1	Forton, 9.105	36	0	0	0
2	Grindstone Bay, 23	29	0	0	0
3	Lochiel, R117	22	0	0	0
4	Merton Vale, 001	47	0	0	0
5	Middle View, 137	36	0	0	0
6	Native Point, Blue 808	28	0	0	0
7	Native Point, Red 691	18	0	0	0
8	Nerstane, 52	37	0	0	0
9	Rokeby, 8639	30	0	0	0
10	Stockman, High Roller	31	3	0	0
11	Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	43	0	0	0
12	Yalgoo, 2331	31	3	0	0
Average			0	0	0

Table 8 – Progeny Group Classing

Sire Identity	Score	Group Classing Comments
Forton, 9.105	2	Excellent heavy cutters, Good frames, well nourished wool, well developed fronts, good depth of body, Generally good open faces
Grindstone Bay, 23	3	Reasonably well nourished wool. Uneven in size and wool type, odd smaller shorter stapled sheep, odd muffy face
Lochiel, R117	1	Even (good) size. Lack a little nourishment, should be good cutters, probably best group for feet, even in wool type good open faces
Merton Vale, 001		Good size, well framed, Good wool cutters, good depth of body
Middle View, 137	3	God size for type, Reasonably well nourished wool with the odd drier type, odd muffy face. Quite varied in size
Native Point, Blue 808	3	Well nourished wool, slightly uneven in wool type. Some variation in size, good open faces. Higher percentage with pigmentation on faces
Native Point, Red 691	4	Large variation in wool type, smaller framed group. Higher percentage of muffy faces. Poorer doing type
Nerstane, 52	3	Reasonably even in wool type, Percentage of sheep that are dumpy types. For wool type fairly small
Rokeby, 8639	3	Reasonable number with good frame (for type) but larger percentage of smaller sheep. Poor (light) underlines. Reasonably even for wool type
Stockman, High Roller	4	Greater variation in size. A few with bad shoulders, odd hocky sheep. Reasonably even in wool type with odd lighter cutter
Tincurrin Poll, Blue 188	5	High percentage of smaller sheep. Large variation in wool tip formation, some muffy faces. High percentage of culls
Yalgoo, 2331	2	Good frames with the odd smaller one, reasonable wool type but a bit drier than other groups

1 = very even

5 = very uneven

Table 9: Percentage of progeny of each score for conformation traits

Shoulders and back Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	97	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Grindstone Bay, 23	97	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lochiel, R117	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Merton Vale, 001	98	0	2	0	0	0	0.1
Middle View, 137	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Native Point, Blue 808	97	0	0	3	0	0	0.1
Native Point, Red 691	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nerstane, 52	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rokeby, 8639	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stockman, High Roller	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	98	0	0	2	0	0	0.1
Yalgoo, 2331	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Feet - legs	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	8	5	72	15	0	0	1.9
Grindstone Bay, 23	6	10	74	10	0	0	1.9
Lochiel, R117	0	14	82	5	0	0	1.9
Merton Vale, 001	4	8	65	20	2	0	2.1
Middle View, 137	0	6	67	28	0	0	2.2
Native Point, Blue 808	7	7	70	17	0	0	2.0
Native Point, Red 691	5	0	58	32	0	5	2.4
Nerstane, 52	0	22	65	14	0	0	1.9
Rokeby, 8639	3	16	74	6	0	0	1.8
Stockman, High Roller	6	9	61	24	0	0	2.0
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	2	16	75	7	0	0	1.9
Yalgoo, 2331	9	6	74	12	0	0	1.9

Facecover Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	8	0	59	33	0	0	2.2
Grindstone Bay, 23	6	0	48	35	10	0	2.4
Lochiel, R117	0	0	45	55	0	0	2.5
Merton Vale, 001	4	0	49	45	2	0	2.4
Middle View, 137	0	0	39	50	11	0	2.7
Native Point, Blue 808	7	3	13	77	0	0	2.6
Native Point, Red 691	5	0	16	74	5	0	2.7
Nerstane, 52	0	0	19	70	11	0	2.9
Rokeby, 8639	3	3	42	42	10	0	2.5
Stockman, High Roller	6	0	30	58	6	0	2.6
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	2	0	39	39	20	0	2.8
Yalgoo, 2331	9	0	56	35	0	0	2.2

Body/neck development Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	8	0	18	69	5	0	2.6
Grindstone Bay, 23	6	0	32	58	3	0	2.5
Lochiel, R117	0	0	23	77	0	0	2.8
Merton Vale, 001	4	0	27	69	0	0	2.6
Middle View, 137	0	0	25	67	8	0	2.8
Native Point, Blue 808	7	0	7	70	17	0	2.9
Native Point, Red 691	5	0	0	68	26	0	3.1
Nerstane, 52	0	0	41	57	3	0	2.6
Rokeby, 8639	3	0	13	58	26	0	3.0
Stockman, High Roller	6	0	21	73	0	0	2.6
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	2	2	34	55	7	0	2.6
Yalgoo, 2331	9	0	62	29	0	0	2.1

Table 10: Percentage of progeny of each score for wool quality traits

Colour Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	8	10	54	21	8	0	2.1
Grindstone Bay, 23	6	16	45	29	3	0	2.1
Lochiel, R117	0	86	14	0	0	0	1.1
Merton Vale, 001	4	24	53	16	2	0	1.9
Middle View, 137	0	72	11	14	0	3	1.5
Native Point, Blue 808	7	53	27	13	0	0	1.5
Native Point, Red 691	5	32	47	16	0	0	1.7
Nerstane, 52	0	59	27	11	3	0	1.6
Rokeby, 8639	3	45	42	10	0	0	1.6
Stockman, High Roller	6	18	33	33	9	0	2.2
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	2	5	52	30	9	2	2.5
Yalgoo, 2331	9	50	32	9	0	0	1.4

Character Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	8	8	41	44	0	0	2.2
Grindstone Bay, 23	6	35	35	23	0	0	1.7
Lochiel, R117	0	32	50	14	5	0	1.9
Merton Vale, 001	4	14	41	29	12	0	2.3
Middle View, 137	0	44	44	11	0	0	1.7
Native Point, Blue 808	7	20	47	23	3	0	2.0
Native Point, Red 691	5	47	47	0	0	0	1.4
Nerstane, 52	0	30	43	24	3	0	2.0
Rokeby, 8639	3	16	61	13	6	0	2.0
Stockman, High Roller	6	33	52	9	0	0	1.6
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	2	75	18	5	0	0	1.3
Yalgoo, 2331	9	21	56	15	0	0	1.8

Staple weathering Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	8	15	51	26	0	0	1.9
Grindstone Bay, 23	6	23	58	13	0	0	1.8
Lochiel, R117	0	14	59	27	0	0	2.1
Merton Vale, 001	4	29	55	12	0	0	1.8
Middle View, 137	0	22	50	25	3	0	2.1
Native Point, Blue 808	7	17	53	23	0	0	1.9
Native Point, Red 691	5	11	58	26	0	0	2.1
Nerstane, 52	0	27	57	16	0	0	1.9
Rokeby, 8639	3	29	42	26	0	0	1.9
Stockman, High Roller	6	6	39	48	0	0	2.3
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	2	7	30	59	2	0	2.5
Yalgoo, 2331	9	24	38	29	0	0	1.9

Fleece rot Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	85	5	5	3	3	0	0.3
Grindstone Bay, 23	81	10	6	0	3	0	0.4
Lochiel, R117	95	5	0	0	0	0	0.0
Merton Vale, 001	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middle View, 137	81	11	8	0	0	0	0.3
Native Point, Blue 808	87	7	3	0	3	0	0.3
Native Point, Red 691	89	11	0	0	0	0	0.1
Nerstane, 52	86	11	3	0	0	0	0.2
Rokeby, 8639	87	6	3	3	0	0	0.2
Stockman, High Roller	64	21	12	3	0	0	0.5
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	48	14	23	11	2	2	1.1
Yalgoo, 2331	91	6	3	0	0	0	0.1

Table 11: Percentage of progeny of each score for skin and wool pigmentation traits

Skin pigmentation Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Grindstone Bay, 23	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lochiel, R117	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Merton Vale, 001	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middle View, 137	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Native Point, Blue 808	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Native Point, Red 691	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nerstane, 52	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rokeby, 8639	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stockman, High Roller	97	0	3	0	0	0	0.1
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Yalgoo, 2331	97	3	0	0	0	0	0.0

Wool pigmentation Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Grindstone Bay, 23	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lochiel, R117	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Merton Vale, 001	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middle View, 137	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Native Point, Blue 808	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Native Point, Red 691	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nerstane, 52	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rokeby, 8639	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stockman, High Roller	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Yalgoo, 2331	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Black lambs Sire	Score						Average
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Forton, 9.105	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Grindstone Bay, 23	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lochiel, R117	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Merton Vale, 001	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middle View, 137	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Native Point, Blue 808	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Native Point, Red 691	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nerstane, 52	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rokeby, 8639	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stockman, High Roller	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tincurrin Poll, 6557	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Yalgoo, 2331	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Central Test Sire Evaluation: Visually Assessed Traits

Trait	Description
<u>Conformation</u>	
Body size	Overall body proportion; including frame, depth, width, spring of rib and bone.
Body length	Body length in relation to body size. Body length can be include within body size if desired.
Head/Horn	Structure of head and the degree/placement of horns.
Jaw	Soundness of jaw structure; for example undershot and overshot.
Shoulder	Structure of neck and shoulder blades and their relationship to each other, as well as legs, feet and back.
Back	Structure of back; including grip and dip.
Feet/Legs	Structure of feet and legs; including hocks and pasterns.
Face cover	The presence of wool on the face (to much [F5 in RECALL] or to little [F4]). This does <u>not</u> relate to face cover as an indication of wool quantity.
Body development	The quantity (to much [F5 in RECALL] or to little [F4]) and quality of wrinkle on the body. This trait is <u>not</u> to be used when body development is considered to be an indicator of quantity or quality of wool as these are to be recorded under the relevant trait listed below.
Neck development	The quantity (to much [F5 in RECALL] or to little [F4]) and quality of wrinkle on the apron and back of the neck (see "Body Dev." when an indicator of wool quantity and quality)
<u>Wool Quantity</u>	
Staple length	Length of staple over the wool growing area.
Density	Density of fibres in the fleece; can be follicle density and/or closeness of fibres in the fleece.
Coverage	The amount of wool growing skin surface area including the extent and amount of wool on the body points and belly.
<u>Wool Quality</u>	
Nourishment	Quantity (to much [F5 in RECALL] or to little [F4]) and distribution of wax in the fleece wool.
Colour	The degree of whiteness of the wool.
Character	The definition of crimp and consistency of crimping along the staple.
Evenness	The evenness of wool quality characters across the fleece.
Handle	The sensory feel of wool that relates to fibre diameter, both average and variation.
Staple structure	The staple form including the association with adjoining staples, tip structure and staple size.
Tip hair	Fibres which extend excessively from the surface of the staple; includes halo from wool fibres as well as true hair.
Topline	The ability of the fleece on the topline to withstand dust penetration, relative to the remainder of the fleece.
Fleece rot	The presence of fleece rot (incidence) and/or susceptibility to fleece rot (AgfactA3.3.41: score 0 to 5).
<u>Pigmentation</u>	
Black Lamb	Recessive coloured: the animal has largely pigmented wool or if extensively white the animal is pigmented around the eyes and more or less symmetrical pigmentation on the rest of the body.
Pigmented Wool	Pigmented fibres either, Random Black/Coloured Spots or hair pigmentation (birth coat halo-hair, leg, horn sites, ears and pronounced eye lashes) <u>or</u> Black Lamb.
Pigmented Skin	Pigmentation not on the shorn areas of the sheep and not those listed above.
<u>Injury/Disease</u>	Non genetic effects due to injury, misadventure or infection.