

2024
SPRING SALE
47 BULLS

KUNUMA
ANGUS STUD
SNOWY MOUNTAINS



41 YEARS
BRED TOUGH

TUESDAY 3RD SEPTEMBER 2024 - 12PM

OPEN DAY FRIDAY 30TH AUGUST - 10AM-3PM

'KUNUMA' 2833 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HWY, COOMA NSW 2630

www.kunuma.com



How to Register and Bid on AuctionsPlus

1

Go to www.auctionsplus.com.au to register at least 48 hours before the sale.

2

Select “**Sign Up**” in the top right hand corner.

3

Fill out your name, mobile number, email address and create a password.

4

Go to your emails and confirm the account.

5

Return to AuctionsPlus and log in.

6

Select “**Dashboard**” and then select “**Request Approval to Buy**”.

7

Fill in buyer details and once completed go back to Dashboard.

8

Complete buyer induction module (approx. 30 minutes).

9

AuctionsPlus will email you to let you know that your account has been approved.

10

Log in on sale day and connect to auction.

11

Bid using the two-step process – unlock the bid button and bid at that price.

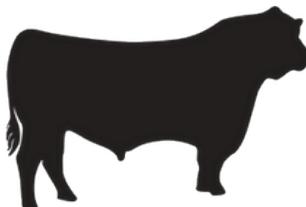
12

If you are successful, the selling agent will contact you post sale to organise delivery and payment.

For more information please contact us on:

Phone: (02) 9262 4222

Email: info@auctionsplus.com.au



**KUNUMA
ANGUS STUD**
SNOWY MOUNTAINS

KUNUMA ANGUS SPRING BULL SALE

Tuesday, 3rd September 2024 at 12.00pm

Interfaced with AuctionsPlus

Open Day Friday, 30th August, 10am to 3pm

‘Kunuma’ 2833 Snowy Mountains Hwy,
COOMA, NSW

47 Bulls on Offer

Kunuma Contacts

Mitch Lynch: 0487 648 227

Dean Lynch: 0419 295 954

Selling Stud Stock Agent Contact

Matt Campion: 0437 290 435

Selling Agents, Nutrien Cooma Contacts

Myles Buchanan: 0418 410 983

Damien Roach: 0427 243 250

Gary Evans: 0400 356 484

Welcome to Kunuma Angus

The Kunuma Angus Stud started in 1983 with the purchase of five cows with five calves at foot from Harry and Rob Williams at the Victoree Angus stud in Benalla.

Those original cows and calves nearly died when stuck in a snowstorm at Kiandra during transport in 1983 and this led to the name of the stud , as Kunuma[or Kunama] means 'snow' in indigenous language. Previous to that we ran a Murray grey stud but decided in 1983 that straight black Angus was the way to go. A few years later, a line of cows were purchased from Landfall Angus in Tasmania and these two lines became the base to our existing herd today.

Today we run stud and commercial Angus cattle across three farms totalling about 2000 ha but what's really exciting is with the new grandchildren, there is a seventh generation on our farm. It's exciting because we all know there are many ups and downs in the rural industry, but to reach a seventh generation milestone is outstanding.

We are the highest Angus stud by elevation in Australia and it's typical to see frequent snow falls at any time of the year, but especially in winter time. We use the catchphrase 'bred tough' to describe our cattle, because whilst we have fantastic summers that are often green throughout, we have long, harsh winters which typically are hard on livestock and sometimes makes it difficult to present shiny coated animals at our spring sales and often our bulls still have their very long winter coat in September, which of course they need to keep them warm. Typically our clients say that our cattle do extremely well when they are introduced to kinder climates because the years of selecting animals that need to thrive in our environment has led Kunuma bloodlines that have great feed conversion ratios and 'do ability'.

This years drop of bulls feature sons of top priced Te Mania sires we have purchased with 2 other studs over the last couple of years these being Te Mania r1095 for \$120,000 and Te Mania q1070 for \$65,000. The balanced data from both these bulls are evident in the bulls in this catalogue.

Other notable sires are Millwillah Napa 405 purchased 2 yrs ago and of course Rennylea N542 who has become a cornerstone to ours and many other herds across Australia.

All the bulls have been structural assessed by Liam Cardile and vet checked by Monaro Vet clinic so purchasers can buy with confidence.

Thanks

Dean, Louise, Mitch, Sam , Hughie and Nate Lynch



Sale Information

INSPECTION

Open day is Friday, 30th August, 10am to 3pm.

DIRECTIONS

2833 Snowy Mountains Highway, Rhine Falls, NSW 2630.

HEALTH

All animals are fully vaccinated for pestivirus , vibrio and 7 in 1.

Vet checked prior to sale.

SEmen RIGHTS

Kunuma Angus 50% semen rights retained of all bulls.

DISCLAIMER

Every care has been taken during the compilation of the catalogue to ensure the accuracy of information supplied. However, no responsibility will be accepted for any errors that may have occurred.

DELIVERY

Free delivery NSW/VIC.

REBATE

5% agent rebate to outside agents (introduced 12 hrs prior to sale).

PUBLIC LIABILITY

Any person attending the sale does so at his/her own risk. All persons attending the sale release the vendor from all actions or demands due to any loss or damage to any person attending the sale, their property or otherwise.

ANGUS AUSTRALIA DISCLAIMER

Animal details included in this catalogue, including but not limited to pedigree, DNA information, Estimated Breeding Values [EBVs] and Index values, are based on information provided by the breeder or owner of the animal. Whilst all reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information provided in this catalogue was correct at the time of publication, Angus Australia will assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information, nor for the outcome (including consequential loss) of any action taken based on this information.

PARENT VERIFICATION SUFFIXES

The animals listed within this catalogue including its pedigree, are displaying a Parent Verification Suffix which indicates the DNA parent verification status that has been conducted on the animal. The Parent Verification Suffixes that will appear at the end of each animal's name.

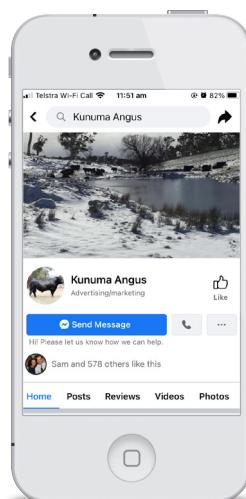
PV: both parents have been verified by DNA.

SV: the sire has been verified by DNA.

DV: the dam has been verified by DNA.

#: DNA verification has not been conducted.

E: DNA verification has identified that the sire and/or dam may possibly be incorrect, but this cannot be confirmed conclusively.



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<https://www.instagram.com/kunumaangus>

Recessive Genetic Conditions



This is information for bull buyers about the recessive genetic conditions, Arthrogryposis Multiplex (AM), Hydrocephalus (NH), Contractural Arachnodactyly (CA) and Developmental Duplications (DD).

Putting undesirable Genetic Recessive Conditions in perspective

All animals, including humans, carry single copies (alleles) of undesirable or "broken" genes. In single copy form, these undesirable alleles usually cause no harm to the individual.

But when animals carry 2 copies of certain undesirable or "broken" alleles it often results in bad consequences. Advances in genomics have facilitated the development of accurate diagnostic tests to enable the identification and management of numerous undesirable or "broken" genes.

Angus Australia is proactive in providing its members and their clients with relevant tools and information to assist them in the management of known undesirable genes and our members are leading the industry in their use of this technology.

What are AM, NH, CA and DD?

AM, NH, CA and DD are all recessive conditions caused by "broken" alleles within the DNA of individual animals. When a calf inherits 2 copies of the AM or NH alleles their development is so adversely affected that they will be still-born.

In other cases, such as CA and DD, calves carrying 2 copies of the broken allele may reach full-term. In such cases the animal may either appear relatively normal, or show physical symptoms that affect their health and/or performance.

What happens when carriers are mated to other animals?

Carriers, will on average, pass the undesirable allele to a random half (50 %) of their progeny.

When a carrier bull and carrier cow is mated, there is a 25% chance that the resultant calf will inherit two normal alleles, a 50% chance that the mating will result in a carrier (i.e. with just 1 copy of the undesirable allele, and a 25% chance that the calf will inherit two copies of the undesirable gene.

If animals tested free of the undesirable gene are mated to carrier animals the condition will not be expressed at all. All calves will appear normal, but approximately half (50%) could be expected to be carriers.

How is the genetic status of animals reported?

DNA-based diagnostic tests have been developed which

can be used to determine whether an individual animal is either a carrier or free of the alleles resulting in AM, NH, CA or DD.

Angus Australia uses advanced software to calculate the probability of (untested) animals to being carriers of AM, NH, CA or DD. The software uses the test results of any relatives in the calculations and the probabilities may change as new results for additional animals become available.

The genetic status of animals is being reported using five categories:

AMF	Tested AM free
AMFU	Based on Pedigree AM free - Animal has not been tested
AM_%	_% probability the animal is an AM carrier
AMC	Tested AM-Carrier
AMA	AM-Affected

For NH, CA and DD, simply replace AM in the above table with NH, CA or DD.

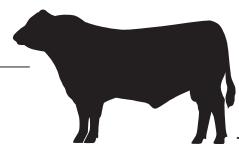
Registration certificates and the Angus Australia web-database display these codes. This information is displayed on the animal details page and can be accessed by conducting an "Database Search" from the Angus Australia website or looking up individual animals listed in a sale catalogue.

Implications for Commercial Producers

Your decision on the importance of the genetic condition status of replacement bulls should depend on the genetics of your cow herd (which bulls you previously used) and whether some female progeny will be retained or sold as breeders.

Most Angus breeders are proactive and transparent in managing known genetic conditions, endeavouring to provide the best information available. The greatest risk to the commercial sector from undesirable genetic recessive conditions comes from unregistered bulls with unknown genetic background. The genetic condition testing that Angus Australia seedstock producers are investing in provides buyers of registered Angus bulls with unmatched quality assurance.

For further information contact Angus Australia (02) 6773 4600.



TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation - August 2024 Reference Tables

BREED AVERAGE EBVs											
Calving Ease			Birth			Growth			Carcass		
CEDir	CEDirs	GL	BW	200	400	600	MCW	Milk	SS	DTC	CWT
Brd Avg	+1.8	+2.7	-4.4	+4.0	+51	+92	+119	+102	+17	+2.2	-4.6

* Breed average represents the average EBV of all 2022 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the August 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

PERCENTILE BANDS TABLE

% Band	Calving Ease	Birth	Growth	Carcass	Selection Indexes			
					Fertility	Structure	Claw	Leg
1%	+10.1	+9.9	-10.4	-0.4	+71	+124	+164	+166
5%	+8.4	+8.3	-8.6	+1.0	+65	+114	+150	+145
10%	+7.3	+7.3	-7.6	+1.7	+61	+109	+142	+135
15%	+6.4	+6.6	-7.0	+2.1	+59	+105	+137	+128
20%	+5.7	+6.0	-6.5	+2.5	+58	+103	+134	+123
25%	+5.1	+5.4	-6.1	+2.8	+56	+101	+131	+118
30%	+4.5	+4.9	-5.7	+3.1	+55	+99	+128	+114
35%	+4.0	+4.5	-5.3	+3.3	+54	+97	+126	+111
40%	+3.5	+4.0	-5.0	+3.5	+53	+95	+123	+108
45%	+2.9	+3.6	-4.7	+3.8	+52	+93	+121	+104
50%	+2.4	+3.1	-4.4	+4.0	+51	+92	+119	+101
55%	+1.9	+2.7	-4.1	+4.2	+50	+90	+116	+98
60%	+1.3	+2.2	-3.8	+4.4	+49	+89	+114	+95
65%	+0.6	+1.7	-3.5	+4.6	+48	+87	+112	+92
70%	-0.1	+1.1	-3.1	+4.9	+47	+85	+109	+89
75%	-0.8	+0.5	-2.8	+5.1	+45	+83	+107	+85
80%	-1.8	-0.3	-2.4	+5.4	+44	+81	+104	+81
85%	-2.9	-1.2	-1.9	+5.8	+42	+78	+100	+76
90%	-4.4	-2.4	-1.2	+6.2	+40	+75	+95	+70
95%	-7.0	-4.4	-0.2	+6.9	+37	+70	+88	+60
99%	-12.5	-8.7	+1.8	+8.4	+30	+59	+73	+40

* The percentile bands represent the distribution of EBVs across the 2022 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the August 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation - August 2024 Reference Tables



BREED AVERAGE EBVs							
\$A	\$D	\$GN	\$GS	\$A-L	\$D-L	\$GN-L	\$GS-L
Brd Avg	+200	+166	+264	+184	+344	+298	+412
						+386	+149
							+185

* Breed average represents the average EBV of all 2022 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the August 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

PERCENTILE BANDS TABLE							
% Band	\$A	\$D	\$GN	\$GS	\$A-L	\$D-L	\$GN-L
1%	+278	+234	+369	+266	+454	+396	+544
5%	+257	+215	+340	+243	+424	+369	+509
10%	+245	+204	+324	+231	+407	+354	+489
15%	+237	+197	+313	+222	+396	+344	+475
20%	+231	+191	+304	+215	+388	+336	+465
25%	+225	+187	+297	+210	+380	+329	+455
30%	+220	+182	+290	+204	+373	+323	+447
35%	+215	+178	+284	+200	+367	+317	+439
40%	+211	+175	+278	+195	+361	+312	+431
45%	+207	+171	+272	+190	+355	+306	+424
50%	+203	+167	+267	+186	+349	+301	+417
55%	+198	+163	+261	+182	+342	+295	+409
60%	+194	+159	+255	+177	+336	+290	+401
65%	+189	+155	+249	+172	+329	+284	+393
70%	+184	+151	+242	+167	+322	+277	+384
75%	+178	+146	+234	+161	+313	+270	+374
80%	+171	+140	+225	+154	+304	+261	+362
85%	+163	+134	+215	+146	+292	+251	+347
90%	+152	+125	+201	+135	+276	+237	+329
95%	+136	+111	+180	+119	+250	+216	+298
99%	+106	+85	+90	+43	+201	+174	+242
						+217	+46
							+118

* The percentile bands represent the distribution of EBVs across the 2022 drop Australian Angus and Angus-influenced seedstock animals analysed in the August 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation.

Understanding the TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation (TACE)

What is the TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation?

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation is the genetic evaluation program adopted by Angus Australia for Angus and Angus influenced beef cattle. The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation uses Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP) technology to produce Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) of recorded cattle for a range of important production traits (e.g. weight, carcase, fertility).

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation is an international genetic evaluation and includes pedigree, performance and genomic information from the Angus Australia and Angus New Zealand databases, along with selected information from the American and Canadian Angus Associations.

The TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation utilises a range of genetic evaluation software, including the internationally recognised BLUPF90 family of programs, and BREEDPLAN® beef genetic evaluation analytical software, as developed by the Animal Genetics and Breeding Unit (AGBU), a joint institute of NSW Agriculture and the University of New England, and Meat and Livestock Australia Limited (MLA).

What is an EBV?

An animal's breeding value can be defined as its genetic merit for each trait. While it is not possible to determine an animal's true breeding value, it is possible to estimate it. These estimates of an animal's true breeding value are called EBVs (Estimated Breeding Values).

EBVs are expressed as the difference between an individual animal's genetics and a historical genetic level (i.e. group of animals) within the TACE genetic evaluation, and are reported in the units in which the measurements are taken.

Using EBVs to Compare the Genetics of Two Animals

TACE EBVs can be used to estimate the expected difference in the genetics of two animals, with the expected difference equating to half the difference in the EBVs of the animals, all other things being equal (e.g. they are joined to the same animal/s). For example, a bull with a 200 Day Growth EBV of +60 would be expected to produce progeny that are, on average, 10 kg heavier at 200 days of age than a bull with a 200 Day Growth EBV of +40 kg (i.e. 20

kg difference between the sire's EBVs, then halved as the sire only contributes half the genetics).

Or similarly, a bull with an IMF EBV of +3.0 would be expected to produce progeny with on average, 1% more intramuscular fat in a 400 kg carcase than a bull with a IMF EBV of +1.0 (i.e. 2% difference between the sire's EBVs, then halved as the sire only contributes half the genetics).

Using EBVs to Benchmark an Animal's Genetics with the Breed

EBVs can also be used to benchmark an animal's genetics relative to the genetics of other Angus or Angus infused animals recorded with Angus Australia. To benchmark an animal's genetics relative to other Angus animals, an animal's EBV can be compared to the EBV reference tables, which provide:

- the breed average EBV
- the percentile bands table

The current breed average EBV is listed on the bottom of each page in this publication, while the current EBV reference tables are included at the end of these introductory notes.

For easy reference, the percentile band in which an animal's EBV ranks is also published in association with the EBV.

Considering Accuracy

An accuracy value is published with each EBV, and is usually displayed as a percentage value immediately below the EBV.

The accuracy value provides an indication of the reliability of the EBV in estimating the animal's genetics (or true breeding value), and is an indication of the amount of information that has been used in the calculation of the EBV.

EBVs with accuracy values below 50% should be considered as preliminary or of low accuracy, 50-74% as of medium accuracy, 75-90% of medium to high accuracy, and 90% or greater as high accuracy.

Description of TACE EBVs

EBVs are calculated for a range of traits within TACE, covering calving ease, growth, fertility, maternal performance, carcase merit, feed efficiency and structural soundness. A description of each EBV included in this publication is provided on the following page.

UNDERSTANDING ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES (EBVs)

Calving Ease/Birth	CEDir	%	Genetic differences in the ability of a sire's calves to be born unassisted from 2 year old heifers.	Higher EBVs indicate fewer calving difficulties in 2 year old heifers.
	CEDtrs	%	Genetic differences in the ability of a sire's daughters to calve unassisted at 2 years of age.	Higher EBVs indicate fewer calving difficulties in 2 year old heifers.
	GL	days	Genetic differences between animals in the length of time from the date of conception to the birth of the calf.	Lower EBVs indicate shorter gestation length.
	BW	kg	Genetic differences between animals in calf weight at birth.	Lower EBVs indicate lighter birth weight.
Growth	200 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 200 days of age due to genetics for growth.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	400 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 400 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	600 Day	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 600 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	MCW	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight of cows at 5 years of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier mature weight.
	Milk	kg	Genetic differences between animals in live weight at 200 days of age due to the maternal contribution of its dam.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier live weight.
	DtC	days	Genetic differences between animals in the time from the start of the joining period (i.e. when the female is introduced to a bull) until subsequent calving.	Lower EBVs indicate shorter time to calving.
Fertility	SS	cm	Genetic differences between animals in scrotal circumference at 400 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate larger scrotal circumference.
Carcase	CWT	kg	Genetic differences between animals in hot standard carcase weight at 750 days of age.	Higher EBVs indicate heavier carcase weight.
	EMA	cm ²	Genetic differences between animals in eye muscle area at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate larger eye muscle area.
	Rib Fat	mm	Genetic differences between animals in fat depth at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate more fat.
	P8 Fat	mm	Genetic differences between animals in fat depth at the P8 rump site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate more fat.
	RBY	%	Genetic differences between animals in boned out saleable meat from a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate higher yield.
	IMF	%	Genetic differences between animals in intramuscular fat (marbling) at the 12/13th rib site in a 400 kg carcase.	Higher EBVs indicate more intramuscular fat.
Feed/Temp.	NFI-F	kg/day	Genetic differences between animals in feed intake at a standard weight and rate of weight gain when animals are in a feedlot finishing phase.	Lower EBVs indicate more feed efficiency.
	Doc	%	Genetic differences between animals in temperament.	Higher EBVs indicate better temperament.
Structure	Claw Set	score	Genetic differences in claw set structure (shape and evenness of claws).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
	Foot Angle	score	Genetic differences in foot angle (strength of pastern, depth of heel).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
	Leg Angle	score	Genetic differences in rear leg structure when viewed from the side (angle at front of the hock).	Lower EBVs indicate a lower score.
Selection Index	\$A	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a typical commercial self replacing herd using Angus bulls. This selection index is not specific to a particular market end-point, but identifies animals that will improve overall net profitability in the majority of commercial, self replacing, grass and grain finishing beef production systems.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.
	\$A-L	\$	Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a typical commercial self replacing herd using Angus bulls. This selection index is not specific to a particular market end-point, but identifies animals that will improve overall net profitability in the majority of commercial, self replacing, grass and grain finishing beef production systems. The \$A-L index is similar to the \$A index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low. While the \$A aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$A-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.	Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.

UNDERSTANDING ESTIMATED BREEDING VALUES (EBVs)

Selection Indexes			
\$D	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting the domestic supermarket trade. Steers are either finished using pasture, pasture supplemented by grain, or grain (e.g. 50 -70 days) with steers assumed to be slaughtered at 510kg live weight (280kg carcase weight with 12mm P8 fat depth) at 16 months of age.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>
\$D-L	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting the domestic supermarket trade. Steers are either finished using pasture, pasture supplemented by grain, or grain (e.g. 50 -70 days) with steers assumed to be slaughtered at 510kg live weight (280kg carcase weight with 12mm P8 fat depth) at 16 months of age.</p> <p>The \$D-L index is similar to the \$D index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low.</p> <p>While the \$D aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$D-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>
\$GN	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture grown steers with a 250 day feedlot finishing period for the grain fed high quality, highly marbled markets. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 800 kg live weight (455 kg carcase weight with 30 mm P8 fat depth) at 24 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>
\$GN-L	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture grown steers with a 250 day feedlot finishing period for the grain fed high quality, highly marbled markets. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 800 kg live weight (455 kg carcase weight with 30 mm P8 fat depth) at 24 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.</p> <p>The \$GN-L index is similar to the \$GN index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low.</p> <p>While the \$GN aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$GN-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>
\$GS	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture finished steers. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 650 kg live weight (350 kg carcase weight with 12 mm P8 fat depth) at 22 months of age. Emphasis has been placed on eating quality and tenderness to favour animals that are suited to MSA requirements.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>
\$GS-L	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd targeting pasture finished steers. Steers are assumed to be slaughtered at 650 kg live weight (350 kg carcase weight with 12 mm P8 fat depth) at 22 months of age. Emphasis has been placed on eating quality and tenderness to favour animals that are suited to MSA requirements.</p> <p>The \$GS-L index is similar to the \$GS index but is modelled on a production system where feed is surplus to requirements for the majority of the year, or the cost of supplying additional feed when animal feed requirements increase is low.</p> <p>While the \$GS aims to maintain mature cow weight, the \$GS-L does not aim to limit the increase in mature cow weight as there is minimal cost incurred if the feed maintenance requirements of the female breeding herd increase as a result of selection decisions.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>
\$PRO	\$	<p>Genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a commercial self replacing herd based in New Zealand that targets the production of grass finished steers for the AngusPure programme. Steers are assumed marketed at approximately 530 kg live weight (290 kg carcase weight with 10 mm P8 fat depth) at 20 months of age, with a significant premium for steers that exhibit superior marbling.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>
\$T	\$	<p>Genetic difference between animals in net profitability per cow joined in a situation where Angus bulls are being used as a terminal sire over mature breeding females and all progeny, both male and female, are slaughtered. The Angus Terminal Sire Index focusses on increasing growth, carcase yield and eating quality. Daughters are not retained for breeding and therefore no emphasis is given to female fertility or maternal traits.</p>	<p>Higher selection indexes indicate greater profitability.</p>

Reference Sire**TE MANIA RHYNIE R1095^{PV}****HBR**

Date of Birth: 23/08/2020

Mating Type: AI

Genetic Conditions: AMF,CAF,DDF,NHF,DWF,MAF,MHF,OHF,OSF,RGF

Animal ID: VTMR1095

TE MANIA KIRBY K138^{PV}G A R PROPHET^{SV}
TE MANIA BEEAC H17^{SV}TE MANIA 15380^{SV}MATAURI REALITY 839#
TE MANIA 13175#**Sire: VTMP1164 TE MANIA PERU P1164^{SV}**

TE MANIA BARUNAH J1187#

TE MANIA FITZPATRICK F528^{PV}
TE MANIA BARUNAH F716#

TE MANIA JAPARA L434#

G A R PROPHET^{SV}
TE MANIA JAPARA J747#

August 2024 TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation

TACE	Dir	Dtrs	GL	BW	200D	400D	600D	MCW	Milk	SS	DTC
EBVs	+2.7	-1.2	+0.7	+3.8	+51	+86	+113	+69	+20	+3.6	-5.4
Acc	57%	48%	70%	73%	73%	71%	72%	69%	77%	89%	47%
Perc	47	85	98	45	47	68	63	91	25	10	32
TACE	CWT	EMA	Rib	P8	RBY	IMF	NFI-F	Doc	Claw	Angle	Leg
EBVs	+51	+7.1	+1.8	+2.7	-1.4	+6.4	+0.82	+12	+0.40	+0.86	+0.90
Acc	79%	76%	77%	77%	70%	79%	65%	98%	85%	86%	81%
Perc	89	41	15	10	99	1	95	81	1	24	15

Selection Indexes

\$A	\$D	\$GN	\$GS
\$234	\$173	\$339	\$225
18	43	6	14

Traits Observed: GL,CE,BWT,200WT,400WT,SC,

Scan[EMA,Rib,Rump,IMF],DOC,

Structure[Claw Set x 1, Foot Angle x 1],Genomics

Statistics: Number of Herds: Number of Herds: 4, Prog

Analysed: 684, Genomic Prog: 618

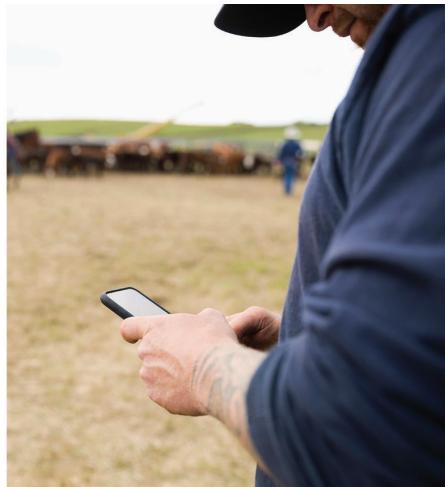
Top 5%

Top 10%

Top 30%



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Notes



VTM1095 was the top priced bull we bought in conjunction with Rennylea Angus and Landfall Angus from Te Mania Angus in their 2022 March sale. We have 5 exciting young sires in this sale.



NORN542, a bull we purchased back in 2020 and a bull we think very highly of! 542 has been making a fair few waves in the seed stock industry lately with a son of his selling for 90k at Alpine Angus' recent bull sale, and sons selling extremely well at Rennylea. We have 10 sons selling in our sale, make sure you don't miss them!



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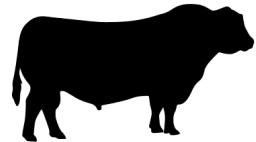
2025

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