

## ***Hungarian Charolais Selection Indexes***

There are currently three different selection indexes calculated for Hungarian Charolais animals. These are:

- ❑ Magyar Charolais kissúlyú Tenyésztői Index (MCKTI)/Hungarian Charolais lightweight postweaning breeder index
- ❑ Magyar Charolais nagysúlyú Tenyésztői Index (MCnTI)/Hungarian Charolais heavyweight breeder index
- ❑ Magyar Charolais Végtermék Index (MCVI)/Hungarian Charolais terminal index

Each selection index describes a different production/market scenario and relates to a typical commercial herd using Hungarian Charolais bulls. Producers are advised to use the selection index that most closely aligns to their production system. In addition, each selection index targets the following specifications.

**MCKTI** - Estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial self-replacing herd where Charolais bulls are joined to European breed females. Steers and heifers are pasture finished before marketed at 275 kg and 250 kg live weight, respectively, at 8 months of age. Some daughters are retained for breeding.

**MCnTI** - Estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial self-replacing herd where Charolais bulls are joined to European breed females. Steers and heifers are finished in a feedlot for 300 & 365 days, before marketed at 730 kg and 600 kg live weight, at 17 & 18 months of age, respectively. Some daughters are retained for breeding.

**MCVI** - Estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial herd where Charolais bulls are joined to European breed females. Steers and heifers are pasture finished before marketed at 275 kg and 255 kg live weight at 8 months of age. No daughters are retained for breeding.

All selection indexes are reported as an EBV, in units of net profit per cow mated for a given production/market scenario. They reflect both the short term profit generated by a sire through the sale of his progeny, and the longer term profit generated by his daughters in a self-replacing cow herd (where applicable).

All selection index values have been derived using BreedObject technology. More detailed information regarding each selection index is provided on the following pages.

*If you have any further queries regarding the Hungarian Charolais Selection Indexes, please do not hesitate to contact staff at the National Association of Hungarian Charolais Cattle Breeders.*

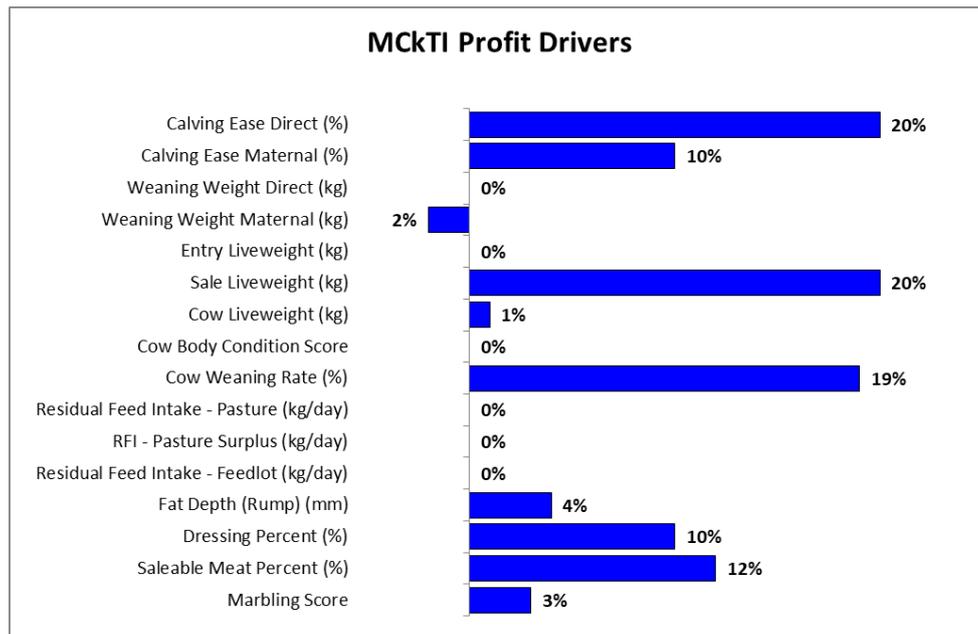


# Magyar Charolais kissúlyú Tenyésztői Index (MCKTI)

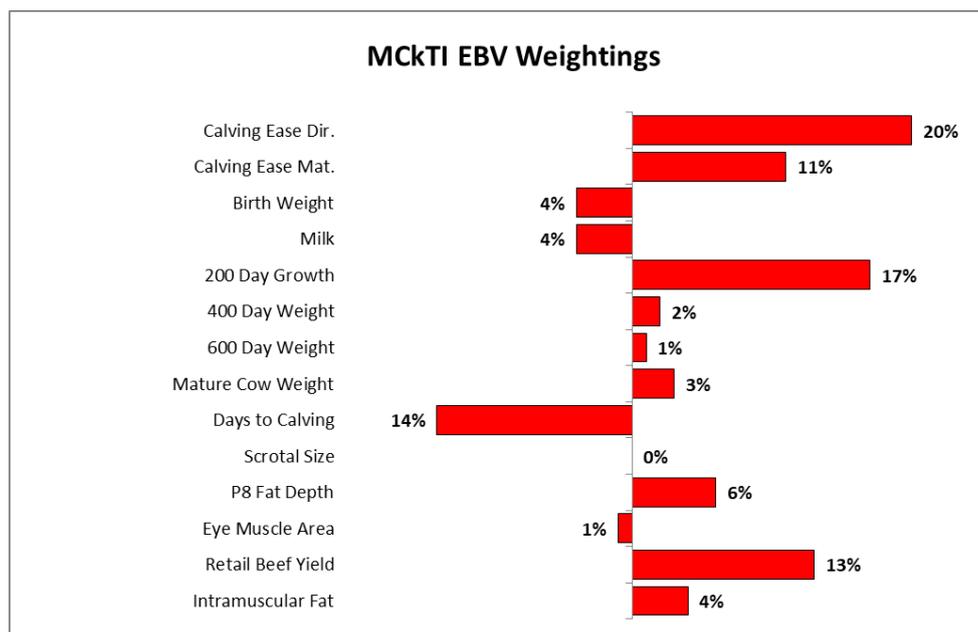
## Hungarian Charolais lightweight postweaning Breeder Index

The MCKTI index estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial self-replacing herd where Charolais bulls are joined to European breed females. Steers and heifers are pasture finished before marketed at 275 kg and 250 kg live weight, respectively, at 8 months of age. Some daughters are retained for breeding.

The following bar graph shows the key economic traits that are important in this selection index. The different trait emphases reflect the underlying profit drivers in a commercial operation targeting this production system and market.



Considering the genetic relationship between the key profit drivers and the EBVs that are available, the bar graph below illustrates the magnitude and direction of emphasis that has been placed on each EBV within this selection index.

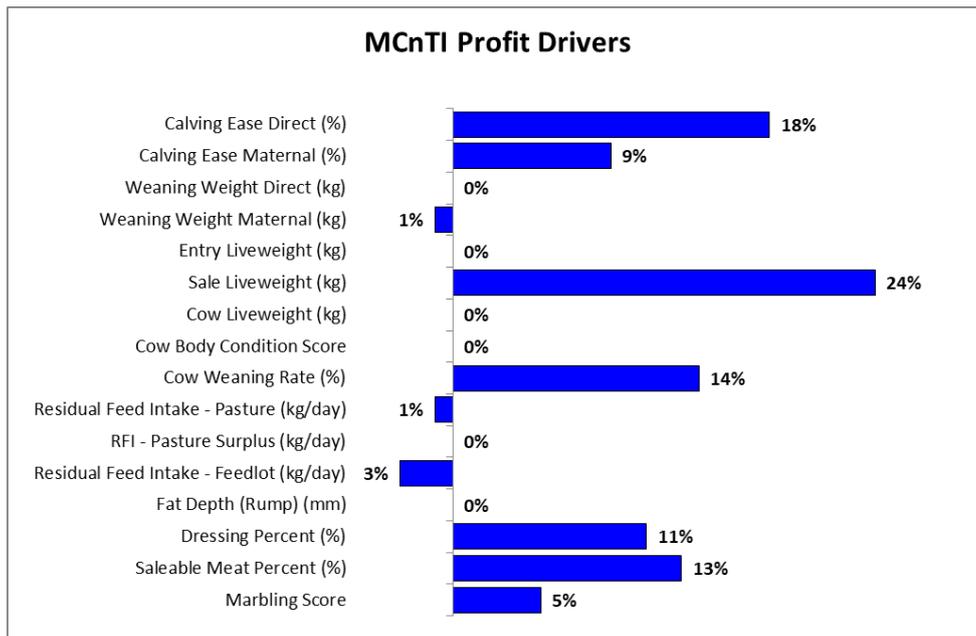


# **Magyar Charolais nagysúlyú Tenyésztői Index (MCnTI)**

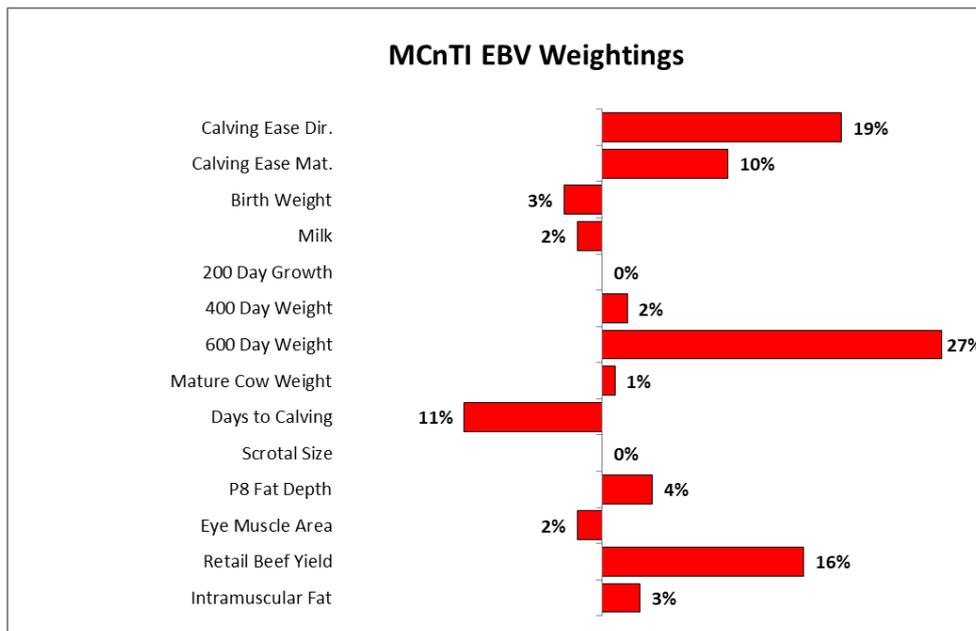
## **Hungarian Charolais heavyweight Breeder Index**

The MCnTI index estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial self-replacing herd where Charolais bulls are joined to European breed females. Steers and heifers are finished in a feedlot for 300 & 365 days, before marketed at 730 kg and 600 kg live weight, at 17 & 18 months of age, respectively. Some daughters are retained for breeding.

The following bar graph shows the key economic traits that are important in this selection index. The different trait emphases reflect the underlying profit drivers in a commercial operation targeting this production system and market.



Considering the genetic relationship between the key profit drivers and the EBVs that are available, the bar graph below illustrates the magnitude and direction of emphasis that has been placed on each EBV within this selection index.

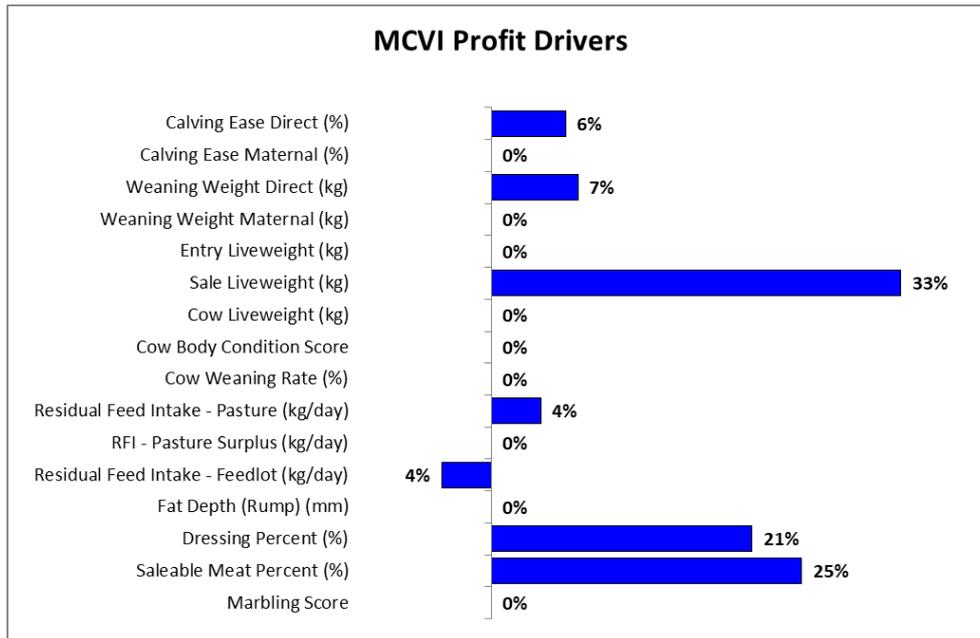


# **Magyar Charolais Végtermék Index (MCVI)**

## **Hungarian Charolais Terminal Index**

The MCVI index estimates the genetic differences between animals in net profitability per cow joined for an example commercial herd where Charolais bulls are joined to European breed females. Steers and heifers are pasture finished before marketed at 275 kg and 255 kg live weight at 8 months of age. No daughters are retained for breeding.

The following bar graph shows the key economic traits that are important in this selection index. The different trait emphases reflect the underlying profit drivers in a commercial operation targeting this production system and market.



Considering the genetic relationship between the key profit drivers and the EBVs that are available, the bar graph below illustrates the magnitude and direction of emphasis that has been placed on each EBV within this selection index.

