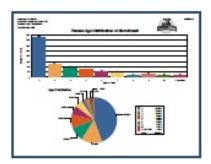
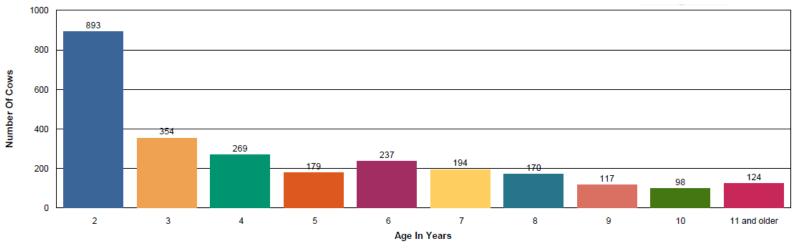
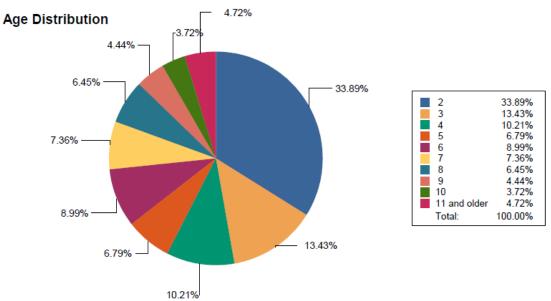
Female Age Distribution Report

MaternalPlus features a Female Age Distribution Report available to participants that have completed program enrollment. For enrolled females, this report provides age categories in bar graph and pie chart formats for a quick and easy reference to your cow herd age distribution. Herd demographics can be used to plan future production and marketing strategies. The distribution of young females can be reviewed to assess heifer replacement rate.







Genetic Trends for Enrolled Females

12

0

55 50

45

35

Epds

MaternalPlus participants have access to real-time genetic trend lines by trait for enrolled females. A genetic trend line tracks the average EPD by cow birth year and plots these averages across the available years associated with the enrolled females. These trends are available when MaternalPlus enrollment is completed. The graphs feature the American Angus Association breed genetic trend line as an additional reference point with each trait.

Traits can be selected individually or in suites (production, maternal, and carcass) for the formation of genetic trend lines. EPD trends can provide an indication of trait emphasis over time, along with drawing attention to breeding program strengths or focus areas.

2015

120

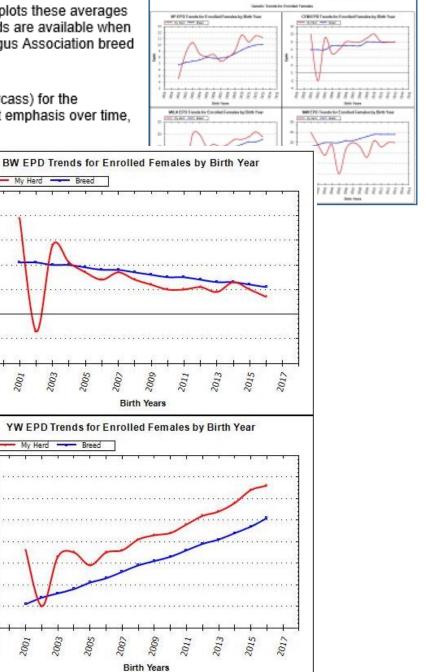
Epds

CED EPD Trends for Enrolled Females by Birth Year

Birth Years

Birth Years

WW EPD Trends for Enrolled Females by Birth Year



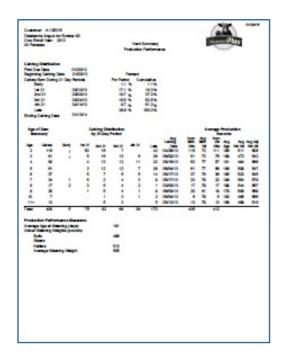
Production Performance Report

MaternalPlus breeders who complete re-enrollment can view a summary Production Report for a customized production unit. While the default report encompasses all cows and their calving distribution for the period between beginning and ending calving dates, this report features the ability to customize the calving window. For herds with spring and fall calving seasons, consider modifying the beginning and ending calving dates to better capture the calving summary for production groups. In addition, participants completing multiple enrollment years can specify the enrollment year of interest.

The Calving Distribution is summarized by 21-day periods. Research has shown that cows calving earlier in the season tend to breed back more regularly and weaning heavier calves. MaternalPlus data allows breeders to make these calving distribution assessments on a historical basis, and even by season, to characterize herd production performance and assist in future management plans.

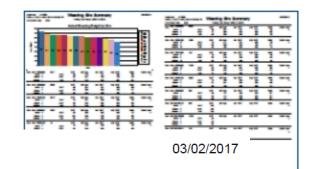
For additional detail, the calving distribution is stratified by age distribution of enrolled females. This includes calf average performance for preweaning weight traits. Calf counts contributing to birth and weaning weight averages are included along with average calf age. The production report also includes summary measures by calf gender.

| First Due Date 01/27/16 Beginning Calving Date 01/06/16 | | | | | Percent | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Calves Born During 21 Day F | | | | | For Perio | | mulative | | | | | | | |
| Early | | | | | 31.3 | | 31.3 % | | | | | | | |
| 1st 21 | | 02 | 2/17/16 | | 29.8 % | | 61.0 % | | | | | | | |
| 2nd 21 | | 03 | 3/09/16 | | 7.3 % | | 68.3 % | | | | | | | |
| 3rd 21 | | 03 | 03/30/16 | | 1.0 % | | 69.3 % | | | | | | | |
| 4th 21 | | 04 | 04/20/16 | | | | 69.3 % | | | | | | | |
| Late | | | | | 30.7 % | | 100.0 % | | | | | | | |
| Ending | Calving Dat | e 09 | 9/15/16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age o | f Dam | | C | alving Dis | tribution | | | | | A | /erage | Produ | ction | |
| Sum | ımary | | - 1 | y 21-Day | Period | | | | | | Re | cords | | |
| Age | Calves | Early | 1st 21 | 2nd 21 | 3rd 21 | 4th 21 | Late | Avg Calving Date | Num Birth Wts | Avg Birth Wt | Num Wn Wts | Avg Age | Avg Wn Wt | Avg A |
| 2 | 361 | 176 | 48 | 15 | | | 122 | 03/21/16 | 361 | 66 | 344 | 188 | 532 | 62 |
| 3 | 318 | 55 | 117 | 31 | 8 | | 107 | 04/04/16 | 318 | 71 | 297 | 172 | 551 | 66 |
| 4 | 187 | 44 | 64 | 15 | 1 | | 63 | 04/02/16 | 187 | 73 | 181 | 174 | 561 | 65 |
| 5 | 240 | 71 | 84 | 15 | 3 | | 67 | 03/21/16 | 240 | 73 | 222 | 177 | 583 | 65 |
| 6 | 215 | 68 | 62 | 15 | 3 | | 67 | 03/26/16 | 215 | 73 | 196 | 177 | 588 | 66 |
| 7 | 183 | 53 | 70 | 14 | | | 46 | 03/15/16 | 183 | 75 | 172 | 178 | 586 | 65 |
| 8 | 140 | 48 | 49 | 6 | 1 | | 36 | 03/16/16 | 140 | 75 | 130 | 179 | 576 | 64 |
| 9 | 98 | 27 | 36 | 14 | | | 21 | 03/11/16 | 98 | 77 | 96 | 176 | 573 | 64 |
| 10 | 72 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 3 | | 29 | 04/13/16 | 72 | 73 | 67 | 174 | 555 | 65 |
| 11+ | 75 | 22 | 22 | 10 | | | 21 | 03/23/16 | 75 | 76 | 73 | 174 | 557 | 65 |
| Total: | 1889 | 591 | 562 | 138 | 19 | | 579 | | 1889 | | 1778 | | | |
| Product | tion Perforr | nance Mea | sures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | e Age at We Veaning We | | | | 178 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulls Steers | | | | 601 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Heifers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | erage Wear | | | | 564 | | | | | | | | | |



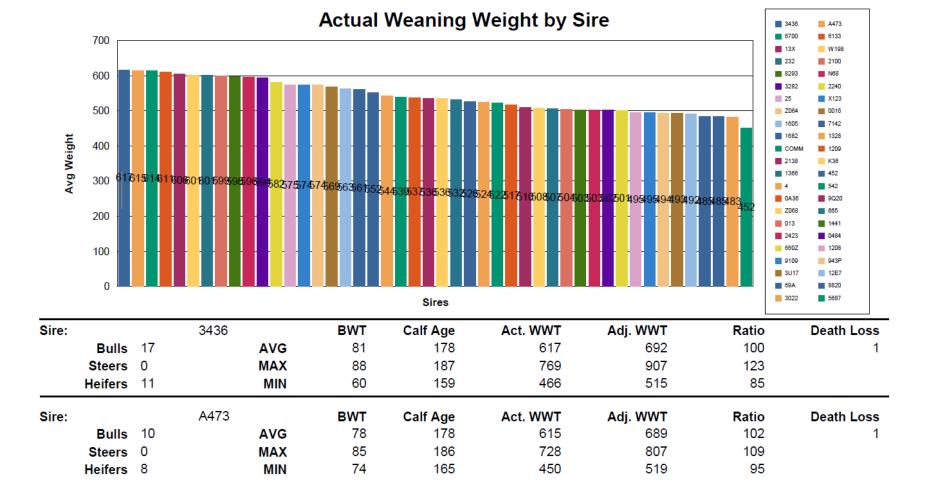
Weaning Sire Summary Report

The sire summary report provides an overview of the sire battery's impact on a calf crop, based on actual calf weaning weights. Each sire is given a section describing the phenotypic impact on the set of calves in an enrollment year, or in a customized calving window provided by the participant.



Weaning Sire Summary

Calving Date Range: 1/27/16 to 1/26/17

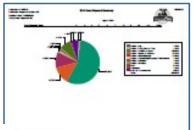


Dam Disposal

Dam Disposal Code Culled - Age

Tracking of dam disposal codes for an enrolled herd is a key element to the MaternalPlus program. More importantly, these documented reasons for why a cow exits herd productivity can provide insight into management strategies and potential genetic indicators in the future. The disposal report presents the distribution of disposal reasons across the enrolled females, as well as by cow age. In particular, the breakdown by two-year-old females may serve as an indicator of success areas or production problems to address.

0



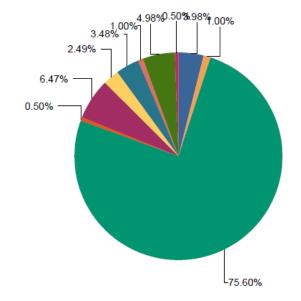
3/2/2017

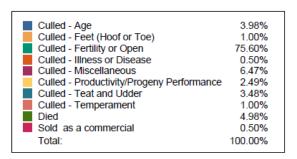
2016 Dam Disposal Summary

Age of Dam

| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11+ | Tota |
|----|---|----|----|----|----|-----|--------|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3.98% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.00% |
| 16 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 75.62% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50% |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6.47% |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.49% |
| • | | | | | | • | • |

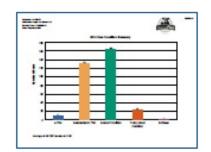
| Canca 7.gc | | | | | | | | | | | 0.0070 |
|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Culled - Feet (Hoof or Toe) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.00% |
| Culled - Fertility or Open | 24 | 11 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 75.62% |
| Culled - Illness or Disease | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50% |
| Culled - Miscellaneous | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6.47% |
| Culled - Productivity/Progeny Performance | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.49% |
| Culled - Teat and Udder | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.48% |
| Culled - Temperament | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.00% |
| Died | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4.98% |
| Sold as a commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50% |
| Totals | 31 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 31 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |



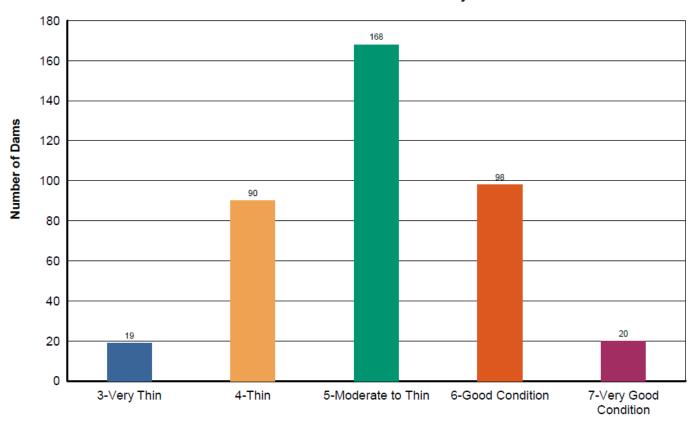


Cow Condition Summary

MaternalPlus reports include a body condition score distribution for enrolled females. Reported on a 1 to 9 scale, these body condition score averages and frequency counts are associated with cow herd productivity. Cows with desirable body condition scores at calving and breeding, on the average, tend to outperform their thinner contemporaries. Condition scores in the area of 'score 6' are typically targeted to assist in better managing reproductive efficiency in the herd. Scores closer to 1 tend to be extremely thin with potential for rebreeding challenges from lack of body condition reserves. In contrast, higher numerical condition scores above 'score 7' may not be economical to feed and maintain. To learn more about body condition scores go to http://www.cowbcs.info/aboutbcs.html



2016 Dam Condition Summary



Calf Death Loss Summary

MaternalPlus participants can review calf death loss trends for their herd based on the enrollment year or specified calving timeframe. Profit to the cow-calf operation is impacted by live calves during the preweaning phase. The summary stratifies calf death loss categories overall and by dam age.

Herd Summary Calf Death Loss Calving Date Range 01/27/16 to 01/26/17

| | Age of Dam | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|-------|
| Calf Death Loss | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11+ | Total |
| Born alive, died before wn - Disease | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Born alive, died before wn - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Born alive, died before wn - Weather | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Died at birth - Defect | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Died at birth - Other | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Stillborn, carried full term | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Totals | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |

Calf Death Loss Percentage

