Swedish breeding values explained.

• Fv-M	Maternal birth weight. (Expected birth weight)
• Fv-D	Birth weight direct (What the animal it self weighed at birth)
• 200M	Weaning weight (weight at 200 days old) maternal. (Expected weaning weight)
• 200D	The animals actual weaning weight.
• 365D	Yearling weight – what the animal actually weighed.
• T-tot	Growth. An average of 200D and 365D.
• Klass	Carcase classification using the EUROPE scale.
• Fett	Carcase fat classification.
• Slkttv	Carcase weight / finishing rate
• 1kM	Easy calving, maternal.
• 1kD	Easy calving direct. (What the calf actually weighed)
• Mix	Maternal index / Milk
• Pix	Production index
• Fix	Birth index
• Aix	Breeding value index. (All of the above taken into concideration.

For all properties the average for the breed is 100.

A value of under 100 for Fv-M and Fv-D means easier calving – the lower the value the easier calving and lower birth weight. Values over 100 go towards heavier calves – the higher the value the higher the birth weight.

For the following; 200M, 200D, 365D and T-tot, values over 100 are weights higher than average for the breed.

For these values, Klass, Fett and Slkttv, (Carcase traits) the higher the value for Klass, the better, this goes for Slkttv (carcase weight) to. Fett or carcase fat has nothing to do with marbling. We at Bararp want a good balance for these three carcase traits. As high values as possible for Klass and Slkttv and average values for fat. We can accept a slightly higher value for fat if the other two values are over 110, but we cannot accept a fat value of over 110 at all. Preferably the fat value should be around 100.

The values; 1kM, 1kD, Mix, Pix, Fix and Aix should all be over 100, even 1kM and 1kD and Fix, over 100 for these means easier calving. The perfect calf for us weighs around 42-47kgs. In other words we don't want any extremes in this area, no tiny calves and no huge calves.

Mix and Pix should be as high as possible and preferably Aix to.