

2008 National FFA Dairy Cattle Event

Official placing/cuts for Pedigree Class:

2 - 1 - 3 - 4, with cuts of 5 - 4 - 3

Official placing/cuts for Sire Selection Problem No. 1:

2 - 4 - 1 - 3, with cuts of 5 - 5 - 2

Official placing/cuts for Sire Selection Problem No. 2:

3 - 2 - 1 - 4, with cuts of 4 - 5 - 3

Official reasons for placing pedigree class:

This class of pedigrees for high quality, Jersey heifers is placed 2 - 1 - 3 - 4, with cuts of 5 - 4 - 3

In the first pair, #2 places over #1. #2 has a higher average genetic value, when using JPI index values for the sire and dam, respectively compared to the other three in the class. The maternal granddam of #2 is superior to the same ancestors in all the other pedigrees and transmits a higher genetic ability to #2. The sire of #2 has the highest JPI value of any sires in this class with a USDA proof with a very high reliability. The dam of #2 has a higher type score and JPI value than #1 but #1 does have a slightly higher genetic value for milk and production. However, from this we can reason that #2 goes to the top of this class with the highest average index value.

In evaluating the middle pair in this class it follows that #1 with a higher average genetic value places over #3. #1 has a definite advantage in having a sire that has a higher reliability and overall JPI index value. This placing is little closer on the dam side. The dam of #3 has the highest value for JPI, the highest milk production in the class and the highest genetic averages. However, #3 was mated to a low reliability bull with the lowest USDA proof in the class and there is some concern for the declining type value of #3. The sire of #1 is far superior to the sire of #3. Because of this mating decision, the pedigree of #1 results in an animal with a higher genetic value and places over #3 in the middle pair.

In the final pair, #3 places over #4. The dam of #3 is far superior to the dam of #4 having a far superior JPI index value, higher USDA PTA values, and higher overall production with higher test values. #4 does have a slight advantage with the dam having a higher type value. The additional difference in this pair is in the sires. The sire of #3 does have a USDA proof with a low reliability while the sire of #4 does not have a USDA proof yet. The information listed is parent average information. While it does appear to be higher than #3, the reliability is unknown for this sire and the actual proof may vary greatly from the parent average. Because of these differences #3 places over #4 in the bottom pair.