

CLRS Montana 2102M



Simmental

- This impressive calving ease bull is an improvement upon his genetic outlier sire, Keynote, for both Milk and Docility! His number profile projects him to be in the top 1% of the breed for CE, BW, MCE, MARB, \$API, and \$TI!
- Looks to be a "sleep all night" heifer bull with still top 30% or better for performance traits.
- Excellent structure/muscle expression and quality feet!
- Backed by a beautiful Galileo female with a near perfect udder!

ASA# 4340152 • PB SM • Homozygous Black • Homozygous Polled

CLRS Guardian 317G
Sire: KBHR Keynote K229
KBHR Debutante H113

Hook's Galileo 210G
Dam: CLRS Kempathy 2102K
Hook's Empathy 103E

Semen: Watch for availability Fall of 2025.

Trait	CE	BW	WW	YW	ADG	DMI	\$Gain	MCE	Milk	MWW	Stay	DOC	CW	YG	Marb	Fat	REA	Shr	API	TI
EPD	20	-5.2	86.3	130.3	.27	1.08	02	11.5	24.6	67.7	21.8	16.1	43.9	-.11	.99	-.015	.68	-.4	.215.1	113.1
ACC	.47	.51	.49	.50	.50	.32	.38	.26	.19	.29	.36	.46	.43	.34	.42	.36	.40	.02		
%	1	1	25	30	35	85	75	1	40	30	3	10	15	99	1	99	85	25	1	1

EPD as of 3.10.25

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Economic "Efficiency":

The Utility of \$Gain for Improved Feedlot Performance

by Lane Giess, PhD, ASA Lead Geneticist

The business of a seedstock producer is to provide genetic improvement for traits pertinent to economic success through all segments of the beef industry. An example of this are premiums for higher-quality carcasses. These premiums have led to drastic genetic selection for improved marbling in most breed populations. For this reason, seedstock producers play a pivotal role in shaping the genetic foundation of the beef industry. Traits that are associated with actual profitability are what we animal breeders call economically relevant traits (ERTs). Selection for ERTs ensures that commercial cattle producers have access to genetics that enhance profitability throughout the supply chain. Traditional selection for seedstock producers, however, has often over-emphasized growth traits such as weaning and yearling weight, and as such a more balanced approach is necessary to optimize biological and economic efficiency in our cow herds.

One of the more recent concerns in the business has been related to feed "efficiency" in feeder cattle. The reason for the quotes around "efficiency" is that in many cases, the tools we have developed to address feed conversion have been related to biological efficiency rather than economic efficiency, which can sometimes be antagonistic to meaningful improvement. A solution to this is

the \$Gain economic subindex developed by International Genetic Solutions to more appropriately address selection for improved feedlot performance by optimizing the economic efficiency during the finishing phase. Unlike traditional single-trait selection for dry matter intake (DMI) or residual feed intake (RFI), \$Gain balances both the economic component of average daily gain (ADG) and DMI, ensuring that the most profitable animals are identified. The result of \$Gain is already factored into both \$API and \$TI, meaning we already factor the relationship of value of gain to the cost of intake in both indexes.

The \$Gain prediction is expressed as the difference in daily profitability of animals in the feedlot based on their combination of DMI and ADG expected progeny differences (EPD). ADG is positively weighted by the value of a pound of gain, and DMI is negatively weighted by the cost of a pound of dry matter. For example:

Bull A = \$0.10 \$Gain EPD

Bull B = \$0.00 \$Gain EPD

You would expect progeny from Bull A to be \$0.10 more profitable per day than progeny from Bull B due to a combination of feed requirements and growth potential. \$Gain is fundamentally a ratio-based prediction that accounts for both intake and gain. Animals that consume large amounts of feed but exhibit superior growth rates are recognized as desirable, as are those that consume less but still maintain appropriate growth. Conversely, animals that eat excessively without proportional growth,