

ASA# 4379140 • PB SM • Homozygous Black • Homozygous Polled

Hook's Eagle 6E Sire: TNT Pride of Eagle K463 TNT Miss F567

LRS Turning Point 3117A Dam: GQ Ms E744 KRJ B478

simmenta

- Has ten EPD in the top 20 % of the breed with five being in the top 2 % for growth and carcass.
- Will add explosive growth to any pedigree while maintaining a disciplined birth weight and calving ease in a 6+ frame size.
- Donor dam, E744 has produced three herd sires.
- Combines pedigrees from two programs that define growth, frame, and performance – Quandt Brothers and TNT.





Semen: \$40/unit

Semen available through owner.

Trait	CE	BW	ww	YW	ADG	DMI	\$Gain	MCE	Milk	MWW	Stay	DOC	CW	YG	Marb	Fat	REA	Shr	API	TI
EPD	11.4	2.1	104.0	171.8	.42	1.48	.13	6.5	24.7	76.6	17.6	15.5	68.5	53	0.1	093	1.68	38	145.9	94.9
ACC	.43	.48	.46	.47	.47	.31	.37	.23	.18	.27	.32	.19	.38	.31	.35	.32	.37	.03		
%	55	70	2	1	1	99	1	40	40	4	30	15	1	10	70	20	1	30	35	15

EPD as of 2.20.25

Goss Performance Simmentals

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through genetics, meaning that there is opportunity for added profit throughout the system.

Technology has steadily improved the ability to make genetic progress, from EPD to genomic testing. Odde explained that while seedstock producers have been incentivized to use these tools, genetic merit has traditionally not been a factor once calves leave the ranch. "What we're really trying to do is expand that technology to the feeder calf level," Odde said.

One of the immediate hurdles facing this effort is having the genetic information to back up commercial feeder calves. Most commercial producers have been purchasing high-quality bulls from progressive seedstock producers for many years, and see the value in genetic improvement. Multi-bull pastures, labor, and many other factors are common barriers to adequate data collection. Commercial producers either retaining or purchasing replacement heifers don't typically know the exact pedigrees of their females, and this information falls off as cows age. One primary goal of the Genetic Merit Pricing Task force is to overcome these gaps in information.

In 2024, the task force voted unanimously to create a Genetic Discovery Pilot Project, identifying 100 commercial cow-calf producers who could benefit from capturing genetic information. Breed association partners were asked to identify five to ten seedstock producers who could then bring in their commercial producers. As these partnerships form, the task force and producers will work together to identify issues and find solutions.

Another hurdle producers face is knowing how to share genetic information. Tools like the International Genetic Solutions Feeder Profit Calculator provide a uniform, science-backed platform. This free service allows producers to input information about health protocol, pedigree information, and more. The service then returns an estimate of the added value that producers can ask for a group of calves. These certificates can be taken to the sale barn, provided as a supplement for video auction, or handed directly to a potential buyer. Odde believes there is value in a service like this for both sellers and buyers.

The Feeder Profit Calculator takes into account crossbreeding, which Odde is a huge proponent of. "Heterosis adds to the value of an animal in the feedlot, and on the rail," he explained. "How that gets evaluated is really important, and it's something we don't talk about enough."

The Big Picture

The Genetic Merit Pricing Task Force has prioritized bringing together people from different sectors of the industry; many of the primary breeds in the US are represented. This level of collaboration is powerful. "There is a huge value in bringing together people with different kinds of experience. As we collectively learn more about one another's individual situation, we can actually prepare the tools we need," Odde said.

The task force meets periodically, and will continue to establish methodology for more accurately sharing genetic metrics of feeder cattle with buyers, and encouraging cow-calf producers to become involved.