

ASA# 3254156 • PB SM • Homozygous Black • Homozygous Polled

Triple C Singletary S3H
Sire: CCR Cowboy Cut 5048Z
CCR MS 4045 Time 7322T

CLRS Grade-A 875 A

Dam: WS Miss Sugar C4

WS Anise A71

Simmental

- A legendary sire that is represented in top sellers in sale after sale. The common denominator is that they are either out of his daughters, or his prepotent, popular sons, Bold Ruler, Global or Genesis!
- Proclamation (now deceased) took the Simmental world by storm by consistently siring impressive performance, extra volume, good feet, and structure with the added value he has brought to the marketplace with his good-natured progeny.
- Acclaimed as Sugar's "Greatest and Most Proven" Son! Proclamation daughters are on her same path of maternal greatness!
- His sons have topped numerous auctions and are featured sire groups in sale after sale.
- His highly maternal daughters are beautiful uddered, broody, gentle, easy fleshing, fertile and extra valuable in building better cow herds.
- For better dispositions, extra body mass, super sound structure, great feet and programimpacting multi-trait EPDs with added performance, he is the sire of choice!
- High Quality Semen, Excellent Conception Rates!
- Build Great Cow Herds with His Daughters!

Semen: \$50/unit

Available through Allied Genetic Resources, Cattle Visions, Bovine Elite, LLC, and APEX Cattle.









Trait	CE	BW	ww	YW	ADG	DMI	\$Gain	MCE	Milk	MWW	Stay	DOC	CW	YG	Marb	Fat	REA	Shr	API	TI	
EPD	13.2	0.4	96.6	143.5	.29	.94	.05	7.8	26.5	74.7	15.8	17.9	35.6	-0.1	.61	034	.39	41	166.8	102.3	
ACC	.85	.95	.93	.93	.93	.52	.52	.82	.85	.88	.68	.89	.79	.59	.78	.71	.74	.20			
%	30	35	10	10	25	75	35	25	25	10	50	3	30	99	10	95	99	20	10	3	
												will in the circumstance of the circumstance o							EPD as of 1.5.25		



Dan Leo 1146 7th Avenue Dannebrog, NE 68831 308-750-0200



Wilkinson Farms Simmentals

Terry and Cathy Schlenker Family
Montpelier, ND
Terry 701-320-2171
Aaron 701-269-8271 (call/text)
Jordan 701-320-1895
wilkinsonfarmssimmentals.com

EPD with genomics are always better than EPD without genomics.

It is essential to remember that genomically enhanced GE-EPD appear and can be interpreted exactly as nongenomic EPD. A genomic test does not change the traits that receive predictions. It only increases the accuracy of the reported predictions. This helps us increase the confidence that a prediction represents the bull's actual genetics that it can deliver to our herd. Bulls sold without genomics tests are inherently riskier than bulls with GE-EPD because their EPD and indexes are less informative about their actual genetic potential.

EPD can experience substantial change with the addition of genomics. These changes are not statistical noise, but a better representation of the random sampling of parent genetics than an animal received. This means that whether or not the genomic test increased or decreased the value for a trait, the GE-EPD is a better representation of the animal's actual genetics than the non-enhanced EPD. An increase, decrease, or no change in the EPD itself may accompany this increase in accuracy. For every animal whose GE-EPD moves in a positive direction, we'd expect to see another shift the other way.

Using genomics without phenotype collection is counterproductive.

There is a misconception that using genomics relieves us of the need to collect phenotypes. Nothing could be further from the truth! All EPD, conventional or genomically enhanced, rely on the continued collection of phenotypes in the population. Our genetic prediction models must be trained on new data from new animals, or their quality will quickly erode. Even GE-EPD receive a boost in accuracy when an animal's actual phenotype is added to the evaluation.

Commercial genomic tests are not the same as GE-EPD.

One of the hottest topics in recent years has been the increased use of genomic tests in commercial operations. This has been driven largely by the decrease in the cost of genotyping. Commercial tests, while helpful in selecting heifers and marketing feeder calves, differ from how genomics are used to calculate GE-EPD. Notably, no pedigree or phenotypic information is used to augment these genetic predictions. While the genotype alone is sufficient to generate a reliable prediction, they are significantly less accurate than true GE-EPD from a National Cattle Evaluation. Further, the quality of these predictions relies on the tested animal's breed(s) being adequately represented in the test's training population.

Genomics help reduce risk.

The bull buying process is one of the most important and riskiest things a beef herd does. Genomics are a tool to help reduce some of this risk when purchasing or using young bulls. Integrating genomics allows us to use EPD with greater confidence that they represent an animal's genetics. As tests have declined in cost, there are very few excuses for purchasing bulls without GE-EPD.