



## Peter & Karen O'Connell

0488 233 704 peter@valeco.com.au 291 Sheas Lane Marrar NSW 2652 www.stormylodgefarm.com

#### **FOUNDATION**

Stormy Lodge White Suffolks are built on the shoulders of many other breeders. Ewe purchases are ongoing from registered AWSA studs. Studs which have given close to a lifetime of service to breeding and genetic gain sometimes cannot continue even though they are commercially successful.

Ewe Purchases include:

- Waratah Stud dispersal (2022). Mostly SIL to AI sire.
- Ramsay Park & Wingamin Stud dispersal (2021).
- Hovell Stud dispersal (2020).
- SA White Suffolk Foundation Breeders Invitation Sale (2019) (Bundara Downs, Anna Villa).
- Abrona Stud, dispersal (2017). Ewes joined.

Ram genetics is sourced predominantly through the use of semen sires and artificial insemination. This allows us to trawl breeders for the very best sires in the industry. With new genetics entering every year we can maintain diversity, maximize gain and avoid stagnation associated with an overdependence on a narrowly sourced genetics.

# MEASURING CARCASS

The flock is performance recorded through Lambplan. All animals have birth weights, weaning weights and post weaning weights recorded and are scanned at age 5-6 months for fat and eye muscle depth. This means the highest standard of data quality and accuracy for animals at early post weaning age.

# STRUCTURE & FUNCTION

At Stormy Lodge we also put emphasis on selecting an animal with the structure to perform.

- · Body length.
- Carcass composition, muscling and thickness through the loin and hindquarter.
- Moderate to large frame size for versatility (trade or export weights).
- Conformation and structural soundness for mobility and longevity.
- Early maturity with good do-ability.
- Smooth, fine shoulders for easy lambing.

#### STUD SIRES

Sires are selected on the basis of a good balance of principal traits. No attribute is considered in isolation. Artificial insemination of ewes means that industry leading genetics can be sourced and utilized, providing leading commercial sires for the prime lamb industry.

### **AI SIRE**

RAM ID				Sire		Dam		
Ella Matta	190030		V	WL 173980	)	EM 150301		
WL EM	***************************************	ımboola Matta						
ANIMAL ID	↓ LEQ ①	TCP (i)	BWT (i)	PWT (i)	PEMD (i)	PFAT (i)	LMY	
ELLA MATTA-190030 SEMEN GENOMICS	154.24 ACC. 80	152.94 ACC. 84	<b>0.23</b> ACC. 98	17.84 ACC. 98	3.07 ACC. 97 TOP 20%	<b>0.46</b> ACC. 97	<b>3.51</b> ACC. 88	

## **PADDOCK SIRES**

RAM ID				Sire		Dam	
Stormy	200002		E	3D 168838	3	SL 180016	
Stormy	200005		E	3D 168838	3	SL 180008	
BD SL	Bundara Downs Stormy Lodge						
ANIMAL ID	↓ LEQ (i)	ТСР (і)	BWT (i)	PWT (i)	PEMD (i)	PFAT (i)	LMY
STORMY-200002	139.03 ACC. 58	140.13 ACC. 65	<b>0.14</b> ACC. 76	13.03 ACC. 79	1.68 ACC. 80	-0.51 ACC. 79	2.75 ACC. 71
ANIMAL ID	↓ LEQ (j)	TCP (i)	BWT (i)	PWT (i)	PEMD (i)	PFAT (i)	LMY (i)
STORMY-200005	146.02 ACC. 66 TOP 5%	150.08 ACC. 73 TOP 20%	<b>0.44</b> ACC. 83	16.48 ACC. 86	1.49 ACC. 87	<b>-1.39</b> ACC. 86	4.26 ACC. 78 TOP 20%

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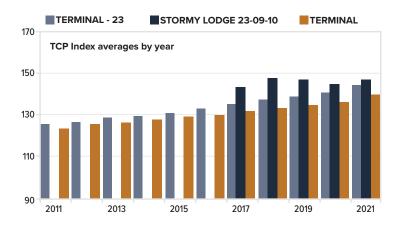
## STORMY LODGE COMPARED TO THE INDUSTRY

#### **STORMY LODGE**

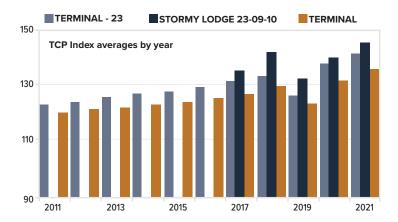
PETER O'CONNELL 23-0910



Analysis: TERMINAL - 23



Dated: 1 April 2022



**TERMINAL - 23 is White Suffolk** 

Rams with lower ASBVs for birth weight (BWT) produce lambs with lower birth weight. Both low (lamb survival) and high (lambing difficulties) birth weights should be avoided.

Rams with more positive ASBVs for post weaning weight (PWT) produce lambs that grow quicker and reach target weights in a shorter time. This ram will produce lambs that are, on average. 3kg heavier at post weaning age (7.5 months) than a ram with an ASBV of 0. Worm egg count (WEC) ASBVs estimate an animals genetic potential for worm burdens. Lower WEC ASBVs are desirable. This ram will, on average, sire progeny that will have 5% fewer eggs/gram than a ram with an ASBV of O.

**BWT** WWT **PWT PFAT** PEMD **WEC INDEX** Trait (kg) (%) (kg) (kg) (mm) (mm) **ASBV** 0.3 4 6.0 -1.5 1.0 -10 150 ACC 43 63 71 59 69 37

Rams with a more positive ASBV for weaning weight (WWT) will, on average, produce lambs that grow quicker to weaning. This ram will produce lambs that are 2kg heavier than a ram with a O ASBV for WWT.

Rams with a more negative ASBV for post weaning fat (PFAT) will produce lambs that are leaner, at the same weight. This ram will produce lambs that are. on average, 0.75mm leaner at the GR site when compared to a ram with a FAT ASBV of O.

Rams with more positive ASBVs for post weaning eye muscle depth (PEMD) produce lambs that have more muscle. independent of weight, and a higher lean meat yield. This ram will produce lambs that have, on average, a 0.5mm deeper eye muscle than a ram with a O EMD ASBV.

An index is a guide to the value of a ram for a particular market. Rams with higher Indexes will produce lambs that are more suited to that particular market target. It is important to understand what market the index applies to before using an index.

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### **HEALTH STATEMENT**

- Flock is vaccinated for OJD with Gudair<sup>®</sup>
- Brucellosis free Accredited OB 19/19

### **BREEDING VALUES**

Australian Sheep Breeding Values (ASBVs) are a prediction of an animal's genetic merit for a particular trait. They are an indication of how an animal's progeny will perform based on the genes they will pass on. ASBVs are comparable across flocks. ASBVs are generated from the data, pedigree and genomic information collected by Sheep Genetics members to provide a prediction of genetic merit.

ASBV		Why				
TCP	Terminal Carcass Production	Aims to improve terminal sire production, balances lean meat yield with modest improvements in eating quality.				
LEQ	Lamb Eating Quality	Balances large improvements in eating quality with modest increases in lean meat yield.				
BWT	Birth Weight (kg)	Rams with more negative BWT produce lambs which are lighter at birth.				
PWT	Post Weaning Weight (kg)	Measure at 7-10 months of age. Rams with more positive WT produce lambs that grow quicker and are heavier at a certain age.				
PEMD	Post Weaning Eye Muscle Depth (mm)	Rams with more positive EMD will produce progeny that have more muscle, independent of weight, and a higher lean meat yield.				
PFAT	Post Weaning Fat Depth (mm)	Rams with more negative FAT produce progeny that are leaner.				
LMY	Lean Meat Yield (%)	Rams with more positive LMY produce lambs that have a higher Lean Meat Yield percentage at slaughter.				
IMF	Intramuscular Fat (%)	IMF is a measure of the chemical fat percentage in the loin muscle of a lamb, and is often referre to as marbling. IMF has been shown to have a significant impact on the flavour, juiciness, tenderness and overall likeability of lamb.				
SHEARF5	Shear Force (Kg) after 5 days of ageing	Rams with more negative SHEARF5 produce lambs with more tender meat.				



Selecting for improved muscling is to improve the value of the carcase - increasing the amount of lean meat it contains. But there are other benefits in terminal, maternal and Merino breeding.

Higher muscling is favourably related to reproductive rate, however the response is variable between flocks and seasons.



More lean meat across entire carcase



More weight in the high value loin area



Less weight in the Low value forequarter

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