Category	BV abbreviation	Full name	BV explained	How to 'read' BVs	Heritability
GROWTH	**WWT**	Weaning weight	Indicator for lamb growth from birth to weaning	Larger values are better	0.18
	WWTM	Weaning weight maternal	The input of the ewe towards the growth of her lambs e.g. her milking ability. This could be interpreted as ewe efficiency (kg of lambs weaned per ewe).	Larger values are better	0.12
	LW6 or LW8	Lamb's live weight at 6 or 8 months	Lamb's growth after weaning	Larger values are better	0.27
	CW	Carcass weight	Weight of carcass is calculated from LW6 or LW8 value (highly correlated, preferably LW8)	Larger values are better	0.30
EWE	**EWT**	Ewe live weight	Mature size of an ewe (the potential replacement); aim is to keep ewe size 'under control' as EWT is highly correlated with WWT and CW, therefore smaller values preferred	Smaller values are better (negative); to break correlation with growth	0.45
	BCS	Body conditions Score	BCS is measured by feeling the muscle and fat cover behind last rib and scoring on a scale from 1-5.	Larger values are better	0.16 – 0.20
	STAY	Stayability of ewe in flock	The proportion of ewes still in the flock at 5 years (8tooth), given a first lambing at 2 years of age (2tooth)	Larger values are better	0.14
EWE REPRODUCTION	**NLB**	Number of lambs born	Numbers of lambs born per ewe is based on pregnancy scanning data	Larger values are better up until a certain point (~0.30)	0.10

Category	BV abbreviation	Full name	BV explained	How to 'read' BVs	Heritability
	Dam NLB hist	History of number of lambs born	Dam lambing history: e.g. '.21' – means ewe not mated as hogget hogget ('.'), had twins as 2-tooth and single as 4-tooth or e.g. '0.21' – means ewe was mated but barren as hogget, had twins as 2-tooth and single as 4-tooth	n/a	n/a
	Dam NLW hist	History of number of lambs weaned	Dam weaning history: e.g. '.21' – means ewe weaned no lamb as a hogget ('.'), weaned twins as 2-tooth and single as 4-tooth	n/a	n/a
HOGGET REPRODUCTION	**HNLB**	Hogget number of lambs born	Numbers of lambs born per hogget is based on pregnancy scanning data	Larger values are better	0.10
	HFER	Hogget fertility	If hogget is pregnant or dry after being exposed to the ram, based on pregnancy scanning data	Larger values are better	0.15
SURVIVAL	**SUR_d**	Survival of lamb	Proportion of lambs that are raised to weaning from either pregnancy scanning or actual lambing information. Reflects on the sire of the lamb	Larger values are better	0.02
	SUR_m	Dam effects on survival of the lamb	Proportion of lambs that are raised to weaning from either pregnancy scanning or actual lambing information Reflects on the sire of the dam	Larger values are better	0.02
DISEASE	**GGT21**	Facial eczema tolerance	Response of GGT (marker in the blood that is used as an indicator for liver damage) to a known dose of sporidesmen after 21 days	Smaller values are better (more negative)	0.40

Category	BV abbreviation	Full name	BV explained	How to 'read' BVs	Heritability
	CARLA	<u>CAR</u>bohydrate <u>L</u>arval <u>A</u>ntigen antibody	The CARLA test measures the ability of the sheep to respond to larval parasite challenge. This immune response will help the sheep to reduce worm burdens.	Larger values are better	0.30
	FEC1	Faecal egg counts	Faecal egg counts in lambs measured prior to March	Smaller values are better	0.18
	FEC2	Faecal egg counts	Faecal egg count in lambs measured from March	Smaller values are better	0.19
WOOL	**FW12**	Fleece weight of the hogget	Weight of fleece measured, based on actual weighing data	Larger values are better	0.35
	LFW	Fleece weight of the lamb	Predicted from FW12	Larger values are better	0.15
	EFW	Fleece weight of the ewe	Predicted from FW12	Larger values are better	0.45
MEAT	**EMA**	Eye muscle area	Eye muscle area adjusted to a 18kg carcass. This is measured either directly at slaughter or predicted from ultrasound scanning of the eye muscle or CT scanning of the live animal.	Larger values are better	0.41
	CWY	Carcass weight yield	Carcass weight yield reflects the change in the carcass weight prediction when live weight and all available meat information are used to predict carcass weight.	Larger values are better	0.30
	HQLY	Hind quarter lean yield	Hind quarter lean yield adjusted to a 18kg carcass. This is measured either directly at slaughter or predicted from ultrasound scanning of the eye muscle or CT scanning of the live animal.	Larger values are better	0.42

Category	BV abbreviation	Full name	BV explained	How to 'read' BVs	Heritability
	FATY	Fat yield	Fat yield adjusted to a 18kg carcass. This is measured either directly at slaughter or predicted from ultrasound scanning of the eye muscle or CT scanning of the live animal.	Smaller values are better (for terminal sires)	0.40
	LEANY	Lean yield	Lean yield adjusted to a 18kg carcass. This is measured either directly at slaughter or predicted from ultrasound scanning of the eye muscle or CT scanning of the live animal.	Larger values are better	041
	LNLY	Loin lean yield	Loin lean yield adjusted to a 18kg carcass. This is measured either directly at slaughter or predicted from ultrasound scanning of the eye muscle or CT scanning of the live animal.	Larger values are better	0.30
	SHLY	Shoulder lean yield	Shoulder lean yield adjusted to a 18kg carcass. This is measured either directly at slaughter or predicted from ultrasound scanning of the eye muscle or CT scanning of the live animal.	Larger values are better	0.45