Indexes, sub-indexes and breeding values available in RamFinder

Abbrev	Full Name	Definition
NZ Standard Indexes		
NZMW	NZ Maternal Worth Index	Combined merit for Dual Purpose Reproduction, Survival, Lamb Growth, Adult Size and Wool
NZTW	NZ Terminal Worth Index	Combined merit for Terminal Sire Survival, Lamb Growth and Meat Yield
Dual Purpose (DP) sub-indexes		
DPCR	DP Capped Reproduction	Reproduction with decreasing value for number of lambs born as breeding value increases
DPR	DP Reproduction	Reproduction - number of lambs born
DPS	DP Survival	Lamb survival to weaning
DPG	DP Growth	Lamb growth to slaughter
DPA	DP Adult size	Cost of carrying heavier ewes
DPG+A	DP Lamb growth + Adult size	Combined value for lamb growth and adult size
DPM	DP Meat Yield	Carcass merit based on muscling at a standard carcass weight
DPW	DP Wool	Wool - fleece weight only
DPT	DP Twinning	Increased twin litter size
DPH	DP Hogget Lambing	Ability to conceive as a hogget and litter size
Terminal Sire (TS) sub-indexes		
TSS	TS Survival	Lamb survival to weaning
TSG	TS Growth	Lamb growth to slaughter
TSM	TS Meat Yield	Carcass merit based on muscling and fat at a standard carcass weight
Health trait sub-indexes		
DPF	DP Resistance to internal parasites	Resistance to internal parasites
DPZ	DP Resilience to internal parasites	Resilience to maintaining production under parasite challenge
DPX	DP Facial eczema tolerance	Tolerance of facial eczema tolerance
DPD	DP Dag score	Dagginess in lambs and adult ewes
DPBC	DP Body condition score	Ability to maintain body condition score
DPBP	DP Bare points	Breech and Belly bareness (less crutching)

Breeding values (BVs)

NLB	Number of lambs born	Number of lambs born to adult ewes
HNLB	Hogget number of lambs born	Number of lambs born to hoggets
HFER	Hogget fertility	Ability to get "in lamb" as a hogget
SUR	Survival direct	Lamb genes for survival to weaning, "lamb vigour"
SURM	Survival maternal	Ewe genes that impact on lamb survival, "mothering ability"
WWT	Weaning weight direct	Lamb genetics for growth to weaning
WWTM	Weaning weight maternal	Ewe impact on lamb weaning weight, essentially "milking ability"
LW8	Liveweight at 8 months	Autumn post weaning lamb weight
CW	Carcass weight	Carcass weight at slaughter
EWT	Ewe weight	Adult ewe liveweight. Larger size is penalised
LEANY	Overall lean yield	Overall lean yield adjusted to a constant carcass weight
FATY	Overall fat yield	Overall fat yield adjusted to a constant carcass weight
SHLY	Shoulder lean yield	Shoulder lean yield adjusted for carcass weight
LNLY	Loin lean yield	Loin lean yield adjusted for carcass weight
HQLY	Hind quarter lean yield	Hind quarter lean yield adjusted for carcass weight
EMAc	Eye muscle area	Eye muscle area adjusted for carcass weight
FW12	Fleece weight at 12 month	Hogget wool production
FEC2	Faecal egg count as hogget	Resistance to internal parasites based on faecal egg output. Lower value = less egg output
GGT21	Level of liver GGT21	Measure of GGT21 enzyme indicates level of liver damage due to FE toxin. Lower value = less liver damage, more tolerant
LDAG	Lamb dag score	Dagginess as lambs. Lower value = less dags
ADAG	Adult dag score	Dagginess as adult ewes. Lower value = less dags
DRAGE	Age at drenching	Age at first drench under post weaning protocol
RGAIN	Liveweight gain under parasite challenge	Liveweight gain post weaning when drench withheld. Requires comparative drenched mob liveweight gain
CARLA	Saliva carbohydrate enzyme	Indication of saliva immune response to ingestion of parasite L3 larvae
BCS	Body condition score	Ability to maintain body condition score
TWIN	Twinning rate	More twins and fewer single or triplet lambs at any lambing percentage

For all indexes a higher value is better. For most, but not all, breeding values a higher value is better - see definitions.