

Tropical Dairy & Beef Breeds

Catalogue

JULY 2026



Girolando

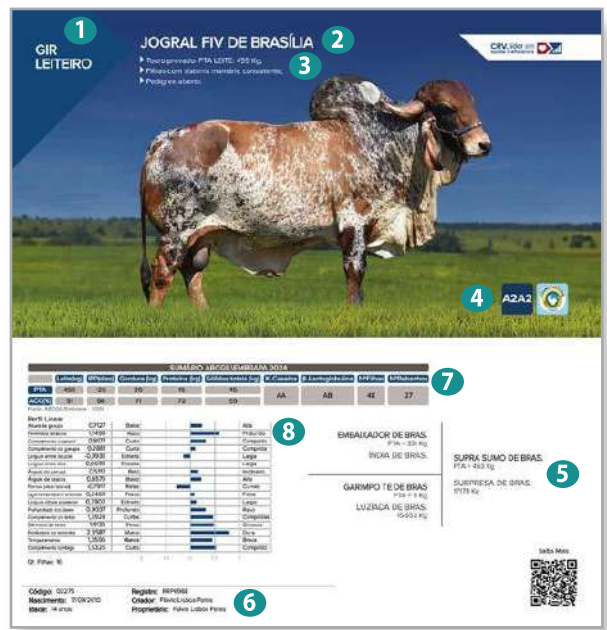


Brahman



Black Angus

HOW TO UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL



1. BREED

Indicates the bull's breed.

2. NAME

Shows the full name and highlights the “war name” (nickname/stud name) of the bull.

3. COMMENTS

Section of the catalog dedicated to remarks about each bull, highlighting the most distinctive traits of each animal.

4. INDICATIVE ICONS



Proven Seal
PMGL



Progeny Test Seal
PMGL



Proven Seal
PMGG



Progeny Test Seal
PMGG



Guzerá Progeny
Test Seal



Proven Seal
Guzerá



Clarifide Seal



A1A2 Seal



A2A2 Seal



A1A1 Seal



A2A1 Seal

Year of Progeny Test Results



5. PEDIGREE

Bull's pedigree, showing the names of the sire and dam, as well as the grandsires when available.

6. BULL INFORMATION

Code, registration number, date of birth, breeder, and owner.

7. GENETIC EVALUATIONS

Understanding the evaluations:

GIR LEITEIRO: The Brazilian Association of Zebu Breeders (ABCZ), Embrapa Dairy Cattle, and the Brazilian Association of Gir Leiteiro Breeders (ABCGIL) have joined efforts in a joint evaluation program for the Gir Leiteiro breed. The main goal of the program is to promote genetic improvement of the breed through the identification and selection of genetically superior bulls for traits related to production (milk, fat, protein, and total solids), reproduction (age at first calving), conformation, and management. The genetic evaluations presented in the pedigrees are based on data from the 2024 ABCGIL/Embrapa summary.

GIROLANDO: The Genetic Improvement Program for the Girolando Breed (PMGG) is a joint initiative of ABCG and Embrapa Dairy Cattle. The program's main goal is to promote the genetic improvement of the breed through the identification of superior individuals, guided genetic multiplication, evaluation of several economically important traits, and promotion of sustainable dairy farming. The genetic evaluations shown here are based on the PMGG summary data from July 2024.

The Girolando breed has great potential in the country, as

demonstrated by the results achieved by the PMGG, such as a 43% increase in milk production between 2000 and 2018, and the fact that Girolando animals account for around 80% of the national milk supply. The widespread use of Girolando is partly justified by the breed's objective: the formation of an ethnic group, resulting from the crossbreeding of Holstein and Gir cattle, capable of producing milk sustainably in tropical and subtropical regions.

However, breeding strategies are directed toward achieving the standard racial composition of 5/8 Holstein + 3/8 Gir, with the goal of producing a productive and uniform herd. Offspring from the mating of 5/8 individuals are considered Pure Synthetic (PS), which defines the breed itself. Below is a chart outlining the crossbreeding combinations and how to obtain Girolando animals using Gir, Holstein, and Girolando bulls.

GUZERÁ: The National Genetic Improvement Program for Dairy Guzerá (PNMGuL) is coordinated by Embrapa Dairy Cattle and CBMG/ACGB, with support from ABCZ.

As Guzerá is a dual-purpose breed, both the MOET Nucleus (Multiple Ovulation and Embryo Transfer Nucleus) and several partner herds in the dairy program also participate in PAGRG (Guzerá Breed Genetic Evaluation Program) from ANCP and GEMAC (Animal Breeding and Computing Group).

As a result, many bulls are “dual-proven,” meaning they have genetic evaluations for both dairy and beef traits, presented in the form of EPDs (Expected Progeny Differences). The genetic evaluations shown here are based on the 2024 summary data

Dairy traits evaluated by the program include:

Milk production up to 305 days, protein yield and content, fat yield and content, and total solids in the lactation.

8.LINEAR PROFILE

The linear composites were developed to better identify and group bulls with superior genetics for morphological and management traits. These values represent a simple weighting of different characteristics within the same group, making it easier to select animals according to the breeding objectives of each herd.

Standardized PTAs (Predicted Transmitting Abilities) for conformation and management traits are shown for bulls with at least three evaluated daughters.

PTA – TABLES RELATED TO THE GENETIC DATA OF EACH SIRE, PRESENT IN THE BREED SUMMARY. UNDERSTANDING THE PTAS

GIR LEITEIRO

PTAL: The Predicted Transmitting Ability for Milk represents the expected milk yield performance of the bull's daughters relative to the base population.

For example, a PTAL of 500 kg means that if the bull is used in a population with the same genetic level as the base population, each daughter is expected to produce, on average, 500 kg more milk per lactation.

Considering two bulls, one with PTAL = 500 kg and another with PTAL = -100 kg, it is expected that, under random mating, the daughters of the first bull will produce on average 600 kg more milk per lactation than the daughters of the second bull.

Accuracy (ACC): Accuracy is a measure of the correlation between an animal's predicted genetic value and its true genetic value. The higher the accuracy, the greater the confidence in the genetic estimate.

Accuracy depends on the amount and quality of information used for evaluation, including the individual's own data (phenotype and genotype), data from its daughters and relatives, and the distribution of this data across different environments or herds. Additionally, the heritability of the trait contributes to higher accuracy.

STA: The Standardized Transmitting Ability for conformation and management traits. STA enables comparisons of traits even when measured on different scales. This allows breeders to evaluate what improvements a bull may contribute when mated to average cows in their herd.

Kappa-casein (k-CN): Milk properties and quality, including its by-products, are directly influenced by protein composition.

The main milk proteins are caseins, beta-lactoglobulins, and albumins.

Molecular studies have shown that certain variants of the kappa-casein protein are strongly associated with improved cheese yield. Animals with the BB genotype produce more protein-rich milk than those with the AA genotype.

The BB genotype is associated with better processing qualities for cheese production, with shorter coagulation times and denser curds, leading to higher yield. BB animals yield about 12% more mozzarella and 8% more Cheddar cheese compared to AA animals, while AB animals show intermediate results.

Beta-lactoglobulin (β -LGB): This gene encodes a protein found in whey, comprising around 50–55% of whey proteins. Twelve alleles have been identified, with A and B being most common in commercial herds.

Allele A is more favorable for milk volume, while allele B is associated with higher fat and protein content. Milk from AA genotype animals is recommended for raw consumption, whereas milk from BB animals is better suited for dairy processing, such as cheese.

Beta-casein (β -CN): This gene encodes a milk protein with two primary alleles: A1 and A2. The A1 allele, when digested in the gastrointestinal tract, produces a peptide known as BCM-7, which has been negatively associated with certain human health issues.

Source: National Genetic Improvement Program for Gir Leiteiro – Brazilian Bull Summary

GIROLANDO

AC: Accuracy;

CCS: Somatic Cell Count;

CGG: Girolando Rump Composite;

CSLG: Girolando Locomotor System Composite;

CPLFG: Girolando Milk Production and Fertility Composite;

CFLG: Girolando Dairy Strength Composite;

CSMG: Girolando Mammary System Composite;

GPTA: Genomic PTAs;

GTE: Genomic Heat Stress Tolerance;

LONG: Longevity;

IETG: Girolando Tropical Efficiency Index;

IFPG: Girolando Calving Ease Index;

ILG: Girolando Longevity Index;

IPG: Girolando Performance Index;

IP: Calving Interval;

IPP: Age at First Calving;

IPPLG: Girolando Lactation Production and Persistence Index;

IRG: Girolando Reproduction Index;

PG: Gestation Period;

PMGG: Girolando Genetic Improvement Program;

PN: Calf Birth Weight;

PSL: Lactation Persistence;

PTA: Predicted Transmitting Ability;

PTA IP: PTA for Calving Interval;

PTA IPP: PTA for Age at First Calving;

PTAL: PTA for 305-Day Milk Production;

STA: Standardized Transmitting Ability;

TE: Heat Stress Tolerance;

- **Sensitive +** : Bulls whose daughters show reduced milk production in hotter and/or more humid environments;
- **Sensitive -** : Bulls whose daughters show increased production in hotter and/or more humid environments;
- **Robust** : Bulls whose daughters maintain stable production regardless of temperature and humidity conditions.

TP: Progeny Test.

Source: Genetic Improvement Program for the Girolando Breed – Bull Summary – Progeny Test Results (Genetic/Genomic Evaluation), June 2022.

GUZERÁ

Age at First Calving (IPP): Indicator of sexual precocity. Bulls with negative EPDs (PTAs) are preferred, as they represent fewer days to first calving in their progeny.

Expected Progeny Difference (EPD), or PTA (Predicted Transmitting Ability): Predicts the genetic capacity of an animal to transmit traits to its offspring. Expressed in the unit of the evaluated trait (e.g., kg for milk/weight, days or months for age at first calving), either positively or negatively, in relation to the genetic base.

Accuracy or Reliability: Measures the association between the predicted genetic value and the actual genetic value of an animal. The higher the reliability, the more confidence can be placed in the prediction.

Source: National Genetic Improvement Program for Dairy Guzerá – Progeny Test Results, National Zootechnical Archive, and MOET Nucleus.

PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

The definition of the various production systems of CRV Lagoa is a complex subject and requires information on nutrition, weight gain of the animals, age of slaughter and the livestock activity practiced. With this, we can estimate the environmental potential of the animals, defining the most appropriate biotype for each production system.

Using these assumptions, four different production systems were defined. For each of them, there are genetic resources appropriate to the production strategy, which is geared to each environment.

This concept brings the needs of the herd closer to the best options available on the market, distinguishing each herd as a unique individual, who needs specific attention and care. Only through a broad analysis of the real needs of the herd will we succeed, offering concrete contributions.

INTENSIVE

Intensification occurs at **all stages** of the life-cycle cattle system (cow/calf, backgrounding, finishing).

- **High capacity** is necessarily associated with intensified finishing.
- Average age at slaughter **less than 20 months** and average daily gains above **660 g/day**.
- **Growth** is the most important parameter in high-input systems.

SEMI-INTENSIVE

Intensification occurs in at least **two stages** of the life-cycle cattle system (cow/calf, backgrounding, finishing).

- Finishing necessarily needs to be **intensified** (semi-confinement or confinement).
- The average daily gain up to afteryear is in the range of **550 to 660 g/day**, allowing an average age of slaughter between **20 and 24 months**.
- Associate of nutritional strategies.

SEMI-EXTENSIVE

- The focus is **on minimizing losses rather than maximizing gains** (protein salt).
- The average age of slaughter in the range between **24 and 30 months**.
- Carcass composition becomes more important than growth traits, especially the **precocity of carcass finishing**.
- The average daily gain up to afteryear is in the range of **440 to 550 g/day**.

EXTENSIVE

- **Nutritional strategies are not used or are used** inappropriately.
- **Low capacity** is characteristic of this system.
- Average age of slaughter greater than **30 months**.
- Little or no competitiveness in finishing animals, **with very low profit**.
- Average daily gain until afteryear **below 440 g/day**.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL

The screenshots show the CRV Lagoa website interface. The top screenshot is for 'Cifrao FVC' and the bottom is for 'Capital EAO'. Both pages feature a header with the CRV Lagoa logo and navigation links. The main content area includes a photo of a bull, a pedigree chart, and a table of performance data. The pedigree chart shows the lineage of the bull, including its sire and dam, and their respective performance data. The table of performance data includes various metrics such as birth weight, weaning weight, and average daily gain.

1. NAME

Indicates the name of the war and its lineage.

2. BREED

Indicates the breed of the sire.

3. COMENTS

Part of the catalog is dedicated to comments about each bull, highlighting the most outstanding characteristics of each animal.

4. PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Indicates which production system the bull is recommended for.

INTENSIVE

SEMI-INTENSIVE

SEMI-EXTENSIVE

EXTENSIVE

5. IFERT™ – FERTILITY INDEX



IFert™ is an exclusive fertility program of CRV Lagoa, capable of predicting, with high reliability, the fertility potential of beef breeders in fixed-time artificial insemination (FTAI) programs. The index is determined by the careful statistical evaluation of pregnancy data in the field and aims to provide greater security in the choice of bulls, as only sires that have impregnated above average receive the IFert™ seal. A differential of IFert™ is to detect young sires with high fertility, since the initial evaluation of these animals is based on their genealogy, clinical examination of the male genital system, andrological examination, mounting ability and libido.

6. FEED EFFICIENCY (RFI)



Residual Feed Intake (RFI) allows you to select animals that will achieve desired performance levels with lower feed intake than expected or normally required. It is important to highlight:

- It has moderate to high heritability (0.30 to 0.40).
- Unlike feed conversion, selection for residual feed consumption selects animals with lower maintenance requirements and lower consumption, without changing weight gain or adult weight.
- There is a concomitant improvement in feed conversion.
- Reductions in the need for pasture area for cows and in the environmental impact of the activity.

7. PNAT



The PNAT (National Program for the Evaluation of Young Sires) selects registered zebu breeders aged between 18 and 30 months, has the participation of breeders, technicians and insemination centers and the free distribution of semen to properties registered with the ABCZ. With a large number of selected sires, the PNAT has been contributing to the maintenance of the genetic variability of the Zebu populations under selection.

8. ABCZ



Animal with Definitive Registration.

9. CEIP



Animal with CEIP.

10. PEDIGREE

Diagram showing the bull's pedigree, including the names of the sire's parents and grandparents, where available.

11. INFORMATIONS

This part of the catalog provides information about the bull, such as its code, registration number, date of birth, breeder and owner.

12. GENETIC EVALUATION

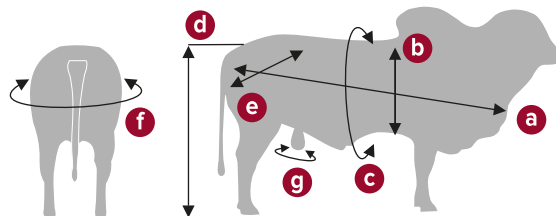
Tables referring to the sire's genetic evaluation data, when available.

13. MEASURES

Schematic drawing summarizing the sire's body measurements.

ACRONYM SPECIFICATIONS (CM):

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Body Length | e) Croup Length |
| b) Depth of the Chest | f) Croup Width |
| c) Thoracic Perimeter | g) Scrotal Perimeter |
| d) Croup Height | |



14. WEIGHT



Seal that identifies animals that will have high weight gain, for the animal to be contemplated with this seal it must be up to DECA 2 in two weight characteristics in its expected difference ruler in progeny (EDPs), which can be in Weaning Weight (WW), Yearling Weight (YW), Afteryear Weight (AYW) or when there is Carcass Weight (CARCW).

15. HEIFERS



Seal that identifies animals up to DECA 2 with low birth weight (BW) and consequently with calving ease, being indicated for work on heifers.

16. MATERNAL



This seal focuses on identifying the animals that have influence to form the base of the herd. For the animal to be contemplated with this seal, it must have at least the following premises: Be up to DECA 2 in maternal characteristics. MW120, MW210, MW ME, MTE, W120 ME, MT120, WTM, AP and RMAT (depending on the EDP of each summary).

17. REPRODUCTIVE



Seal that identifies sires with a focus on production of the base of the herd, longevity and precocity. For the animal to be contemplated with this seal, it must have at least the following premises: Be DECA 1 in at least 3 of the characteristics: RMAT, 3P, AFC, STAY and SC.

18. CARCASS QUALITY

It is an indicator of the genetic potential of a sire to improve the quality of the carcass, a characteristic of relevance due to the need to reduce the costs of finishing the animals. The scores range from 3 to 5 stars and, the higher the score, the greater the expectation of the sire to transmit to its progeny the desired carcass genes, considering the indicated production system.

19. EDP TABLES REFERRING TO THE GENETIC DATA OF EACH SIRE, PRESENT IN THE BREED SUMMARY.

UNDERSTANDING EDPs:

Summaries are materials created to enable the genetic evaluation of traits of economic importance among sires. Therefore, its information combined with phenotypic evaluations make up the best selection tools for choosing sires.

The summaries are composed of:

EDP (Expected Difference in Progeny): It is the genetic value used to compare bulls based on the performance estimate of their progeny, using available information on the performance of the individual and his relatives (parents, grandparents, siblings and children). It is not possible to compare EDPs between bulls of different breeds and/or summaries, since the evaluations are made on specific bases. Thus, if the EDP for weaning weight of sires "A" and "B" is 14 kg and 10 kg, respectively, it means that it can be expected, on average, that the progenies of sire "A" will weigh 4 kg more at weaning than the progeny of sire "B".

Accuracy (AC): Represents the confidence of the information presented by the EDP. It ranges from 0 to 100% (or 0 to 1), and the higher the number, the more reliable the information it refers to. The accuracy value increases as more information correlated to the bull (from relatives and progeny) enters the genetic base of the Summary. Accuracy should not be a criterion for the selection of bulls, it is a measure of risk.

DECA: Are presentations of the bulls in classes of 10, obtained based on standardized EDPs. DECA 1 indicates that the bull is in the top 10%; DECA 2 indicates that the bull is in the top 11 and 20%.

Percentile (TOP): Expressed as a percentage from 0 to 100% and the lower the value of the Percentile (TOP) the better the animal, that is, the TOP 1% animal is better in evaluation than the TOP 10% animal which is better than the TOP 20% animal, and so on.

CEIP (Special Certificate of Identification and Production): Was established by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1995, for genetically evaluated animals. Animals that receive CEIP are genetically evaluated and the maximum selection pressure allowed is 30%, that is, a maximum of 30% of the males and females born can be certified.

ABCZ (Brazilian Association of Zebu Breeders): It aims to promote genetic improvement and genealogical registration of Zebu breeds throughout Brazil. With more than 22 thousand members, it has been working since 1934 in defense of the rights of rural producers, along the entire production chain, from selective to commercial livestock.

GROWTH EDPs

Birth Weight (BW): Expressed in kg, is related to the gestation period and ease of delivery. Lighter calves are easier at birth, so it is recommended to use bulls with negative BW or closer to zero for use in heifers. Example: BW equals to -1.09 indicates that the progeny will be born weighing 1.09kg less than the average of the program evaluated population.

Days to gain 160 kg from birth to weaning (D160): It is an indicator of the precocity of growth expressed in days. It is the indication of how many less days the progeny take to gain 160kg compared to the average of the population evaluated. Example: EDP D160 – 13.75, indicates that the progeny will reach 160 kg in 13.75 days less than the population evaluated.

Weight Gain from Birth to Weaning (GBW): Expressed in kg, it is an indication of the bull's ability to transmit genes with a direct effect on the growth speed from birth to weaning (days) of its progeny. High EDP are generally recommended for systems with good availability of quality feed. Example: GBW 5.46 indicates that the progeny will gain 5.46kg more than the average of the population evaluated in the period from birth to weaning.

Weaning Weight (WW/DP210): Direct effect (kg): indicates the animal's potential to produce progeny with superior (or inferior) performance in relation to the average of the progeny of other animals in the weaning period (210 days of age of the progeny). Example: WW 16.92, indicates that the progeny will have 16.92 kg more at weaning than the average of the population evaluated.

Yearling Weight (YW/DP365): Direct effect (kg): indicates the animal's potential to produce progenies with superior (or inferior) performance in relation to the average progeny of other animals at 365 days of age.

Afteryear Weight (AYW/DP450): Direct effect (kg): indicates the animal's potential to produce progenies with superior (or inferior) performance in relation to the average of the progeny of the other animals in the yearling period (450 days of age).

Days to gain 240 Kg from Weaning to Yearling (D240): It is an indicator of the precocity of growth expressed in days. It is the indication of how many less days the progeny takes to gain 240kg compared to the average of the population evaluated. Example: EDP D240 – 29.17, indicates that the progeny will reach 240 kg in 29.17 days less than the population evaluated.

Days to gain 400 Kg from Birth to Yearling (D400): It is an indicator of the precocity of growth in days needed to gain 400 kg from birth to yearling. It is the indication of how many less days the progeny takes to gain 400kg compared to the average of the population evaluated. Example: EDP D400 42.92, indicates that the progeny will reach 400 kg in 42.92 days less than the average of the population evaluated.

Weight Gain Post Weaning (GPW/GWA): Expressed in g/day, it indicates the animal's potential to produce progenies with superior (or inferior) performance in relation to the average progeny of other animals for weight gain from weaning to yearling.

Weight Gain Birth to Afteryear (GBA/GBA): Expressed in kg, it indicates the genetic potential of the sire to transmit to its progeny genes with a direct effect on growth speed, from birth to yearling (days). This EDP is obtained by adding weight gain from birth to weaning and post-weaning weight gain.

Residual feed intake (RFI – kg of Dry Matter/day): It expresses how much less food is consumed than expected per day. It is calculated as the difference between observed and expected intake, as a function of mean metabolic live weight and average daily gain, i.e., more efficient animals are those that consume less feed than expected. This EDP is expressed in kilograms of dry matter per day (Kg of DM/day), and animals with smaller EDPs are preferred.

MATERNAL EDPs

120 and 210 days Weight Maternal Effect (PM EM – MP120 – P120 EM – MP210 EM): Evaluates the weight gain of the progenies, due to the maternal ability (milk production) presented by the female. Animals with high EDPs are indicated for use.

Total Maternal at Weaning (TMW): Indicates the total ability of an animal's daughters to produce calves that are more (or less) weighed at weaning. The Total Maternal weight at weaning is the result of the sum of 1/2 direct EDP at weaning + the entire maternal EDP at weaning.

Accumulated production (AP – kg weaned calf/cow/year): Indicates the productivity of the cow, in kg of calves weaned per cow per year. It reflects the female's ability to start her calf production at a younger age, her permanence in the herd, as well as her ability to wean heavy calves. AP selection is important because it has a favorable genetic association with traits such as sexual precocity and fertility. Bulls with higher EDPs are the most indicated.

HMAT: It is an indicator of the ability of the bull to transmit to its daughters genes related to maternal ability, which will result in an effect on the weight gain trait from birth to weaning (WG) of its grandchildren. The differences in the development of the calves are influenced by the differences in the cow's own (direct) growth potential and maternal ability, which are strongly determined by variations in milk production. By dividing the WG into direct and maternal components, the HMAT is obtained.

REPRODUCTIVE EDPs

Probability of early birth (3P): Characteristic indicating sexual precocity. 3P expresses the probability of a sire producing daughters, who were challenged early, were diagnosed pregnant, maintained this pregnancy and gave birth to a live calf (up to 30 months of age). The result should be interpreted as a probability of success. For example, a bull with a EDP value of 70% means that he has a 70% chance of having earlier daughters.

Age at First Calving (AFC): It indicates sexual precocity, influences the productivity and reproductive efficiency of the female. Negative EDPs mean less months for the first delivery and are indicated for use. Expressed in months or days, depending on the genetic improvement program.

Afteryear Scrotal Circumference (SC 450): Expressed in centimeters, it has a favorable genetic association of the trait with sexual precocity and fertility. Indicates the animal's potential to produce progeny with larger (or smaller) scrotal circumference at 450 days of age, it is recommended to use bulls with higher EDPs.

Stayability (STAY%): It expresses the ability of the female to remain until 76 months of age in the herd, calving at least three times. The value of the EDP should be interpreted as probability of success. For example, a bull with a EDP value of 70% means that he has a 70% chance of having daughters who will give birth to at least 03 calves until they are 76 months old.

Weaning Correlation (WC): The ratio obtained by dividing the weaning weight of the progeny (WW) by the weight of the cow at the time of weaning, considered as an estimate of adult weight.

Easiness of Primiparous Direct Birth (EDPB – %): It is a direct indicator of the ease of calving in primiparous, precocious and non-early females, and is expressed as the probability of unassisted calving or normal calving of the individual's progeny. In other words, this EDP expresses the percentage of successful delivery in young females. Individuals with direct EDP for ease of delivery greater than 40% are less likely to have assisted births in their progeny. The absolute value of the EDP is not useful in isolation, but should be used as a comparison between animals. Although direct EDP for ease of calving is correlated

with birth weight, birth weight explains only 40% of the genetic variability in ease of calving. Therefore, direct EDP for ease of delivery should be used in conjunction with EDP for birth weight, especially when the latter is greater than 1 kg. Direct EDP for calving should be employed in sire selection to optimize calving ease in their progeny.

CARCASS EDPs

Ribeye Area (REA): It is a measure that has been used as an indicator of animal muscle development, thus indicating the animal's potential to produce progeny with a larger (or smaller) rib eye area and consequently a higher carcass yield.

Subcutaneous Fat Thickness (SFT): It is related to the precocity in the carcass finish and sexual precocity. SFT results from the joint analysis of the characteristics RFTU (Rump Fat Thickness) and EG (fat thickness between 12° and 13° ribs), by means of ultrasonography in the live animal. Bulls with high EDPs are preferred.

Marbling (MAR): The collection via ultrasonography is performed between the 11th and 13th rib, in live animals, and is related to the amount of intramuscular fat present in the animal. Marbling is responsible for the juiciness and flavor of the meat. Bulls with high EDPs are preferred.

MORPHOLOGICAL EDP

Height (ALT - cm): Body size indicator. It expresses a greater or lesser growth potential and contributes to the selection of animals with an appropriate size for the production system of each breeder.

Frame (FRAME): The FRAME is a measure of body size, estimated based on height, weight, and yearling conformation grade. It is an important characteristic to seek an adequacy of body size to the production system.

Structure: It indicates the animal's potential to generate progeny with greater (or smaller) body structure. Body structure is evaluated as the area (visual range) of the animal observed from the side, looking basically at the body length and the depth of the ribs. Grades ranging from 1 (smallest body structure) to 6 (largest body structure) are assigned.

Precocity: Indicates the animal's potential to generate more (or less) precocious progeny. Precocity is evaluated as the relationship between rib depth and limb height. Grades ranging from 1 (least early) to 6 (most early) are awarded. Animals with greater rib depth in relation to the height of their limbs receive the highest scores.

Musculature: Indicates the animal's potential to generate progeny with greater (or less) muscle coverage. Muscularity is assessed through the evidence of muscle masses. Grades ranging from 1 (least muscularity) to (greatest muscularity) are assigned.

RMAT: It is a bio-economic index that aims to identify cows with greater productive efficiency, and the bulls that produce these cows. The components included in the calculation of the RMAT are sexual precocity, productive permanence and estimated cost of maintenance of the cow, and performance of its calves. The RMAT is an estimate of the return per cow in kg of live weight produced per year, discounting the estimated maintenance cost. The estimated return is evaluated not only in terms of weight, but also in terms of the composition of this weight, since the EDPs of the characteristics conformation, precocity and musculature (CPM) are included in the calculation of the index. Bulls with higher RMAT values are desirable because they tend to produce daughters with a lower age at 1st calving, longer productive permanence in the herd, lower maintenance cost, and that produce calves with greater weight gain and better carcass composition in terms of CPM.

CONFORMATION (AYC/WC): It basically consists of three main components: structure, musculature and precocity of finishing.

GIROLANDO
5/8

GRADUADO FIV DA PRATA JAC

CRV, líder em
saúde e eficiência



Assista o vídeo



AValiação GENômica 2025

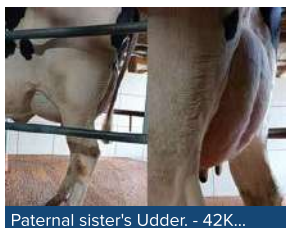
	Leite (kg)	IP (dias)	IPP (dias)	ILG	TE	PN	PG	IPPLG	IETG	IFPG	IRG	CPLFG	IPG
GPTA	567	3	5	0,4	Sensível -	-0,6	0,6						
ACC(%)	73	42	65	136			65	82	0,1	0,7	-0,9	-0,2	0

Fonte: Clarifide Girolando - 2025

**SiryX
Only**



Harmonia - Mother



Paternal sister's Udder. - 42K...

DELTA MAGISTER
DELTA JAZZ

C.A. QUERO-QUERO
QUARTINHA TERRA VERMELHA
23.385 Kg

DELTA VINEYARD

HARMONIA TERRA
VERMELHA
8.631,79 Kg

Code: 09322
Birth date: 12/04/2020
Age: 05 anos

Registry: 9703-BV
Breeder: José Antônio da Silva Clemente
Owner: José Antônio da Silva Clemente

Learn More:



GIROLANDO
3/4

SILO CAL

CRV, líder em
saúde e eficiência



Assista o vídeo



AVALIACÃO GENÔMICA 2025

	Leite (kg)	IP (dias)	IPP (dias)	ILG	TE	PN	PG	IPPLG	IETG	IFPG	IRG	CPLFG	IPG
GPTA	1285	0	-14	0,3		0,6	1,5						
ACC(%)	80	41	74	39	Robusto	75	91	1	0,6	0,8	0,5	2	0,7

Fonte: Clarifide Girolando - 2025

**SiryX
Only**

ENDCO SUPERHERO-ET
COOKIECUTTER HATTIE-ET

PEAK ALTAKADERO-ET

BACON-HILL MONTROSS-ET
CURA CAL

MIZUKI FIV CAL
8.964 Kg

Code: 10149
Birth date: 24/05/2022
Age: 03 anos

Registry: 9501-CA
Breeder: Álvaro F. Andrade e Outro Cond.
Owner: Álvaro Furtado de Andrade e Outros e CRV Lagoa

Learn More:



GIROLANDO
3/4

LLA MÁXIMOS

CRV, líder em
saúde e eficiência



Assista o vídeo



AVALIAÇÃO GENÔMICA 2025

	Leite (kg)	IP (dias)	IPP (dias)	ILG	TE	PN	PG	IPPLG	IETG	IFPG	IRG	CPLFG	IPG
GPTA	1227	7	-43	1,3		-0,4	1,4						
ACC(%)	80	59	73	65	Robusto	74	92	1,6	1,2	0,5	-0,7	1,8	1,4

Fonte: Clarifide Girolando - 2025



Caneca FIV - Mãe

SANDY-VALLEY BOLTON ET
DE-SU 6822-ET

LADYS-MANOR PL SHAMROCK-ET
HELOISA FIV KENYO



DE-SU GILLESPIY-ET

CANECA FIV CE BALS
12.363,15 Kg

Code: 08915
Birth date: 20/04/2020
Age: 05 anos

Registry: 0761-BM
Breeder: Leonardo de Lima Avelar
Owner: Leonardo de Lima Avelar

Learn More:



GIROLANDO
3/4

LLA NAPOLEÃO FIV BRIDA DAY

CRV, líder em
saúde e eficiência

Assista o vídeo



AVALIAÇÃO GENÔMICA 2025

	Leite (kg)	IP (dias)	IPP (dias)	ILG	TE	PN	PG	IPPLG	IETG	IFPG	IRG	CPLFG	IPG
GPTA	1839	7	-36	0,9		0,1	0,1						
ACC(%)	75	47	67	45	Sensível -	70	93	0,4	1,4	-0,1	-0,3	0,6	1,4

Fonte: Clarifide Girolando - 2025



LLA Brida - Mãe



Irmã materna

SEAGULL-BAY SUPERSIRE-ET
RONELEE TOYSTY DECIDIOUS-ET

MORNINGVIEW MCC KINGBOY-ET
JOVIANA FIV DE BRAS.

MR EVERGREENVIEW
ALTADAY-ET

LLA BRIDA FIV JOVIANA
KINGBOY
16.101,22 Kg

Code: 08985
Birth date: 20/11/2020
Age: 05 anos

Registry: 9999-BS
Breeder: Leonardo de Lima Avelar
Owner: Leonardo de Lima Avelar

Learn More:



GIROLANDO
5/8

ICH FIGUEIRA STRAUSS

CRV, líder em
saúde e eficiência

Assista o vídeo



AVALIAÇÃO GENÔMICA 2025

	Leite (kg)	IP (dias)	IPP (dias)	ILG	TE	PN	PG	IPPLG	IETG	IFPG	IRG	CPLFG	IPG
GPTA	1429	7	-39	0,4		-0,1	1,8						
ACC(%)	72	42	65	44	Robusto	69	86	0,5	-0,5	0	-0,3	0,8	1,1

Fonte: Clarifide Girolando - 2025

BACON-HILL MONTROSS-ET
QUELINHA EVERETT FIV 2B

STRAUSS FIV MONTROSS
2B DA MIRAI

LARCREST CANCUN-ET
TPMG13 ATRIZ SANSÃO TCP

TPSR FIGUEIRA FIV
16.908 Kg

Code: 10893
Birth date: 25/12/2022
Age: 03 anos

Registry: 8918-CC
Breeder: José Renato Chiari
Owner: José Renato Chiari

Learn More:



GIROLANDO
3/4

COMANDO FIV IMPERIAL

CRV, líder em
saúde e eficiência

Assista o vídeo



AVALIAÇÃO GENÔMICA 2025

	Leite (kg)	IP (dias)	IPP (dias)	ILG	TE	PN	PG	IPPLG	IETG	IFPG	IRG	CPLFG	IPG
GPTA	1584	6	-32	0		0	-2,6						
ACC(%)	77	48	72	47	Robusto	74	96	0,6	0,6	-0,9	-0,6	1,1	1,6

Fonte: Clarifide Girolando - 2025



SHRTC Áustria Teatro FIV - Mãe

S-S-I MONTROSS DUKE-ET
TJR DE-DIAMOND 31630-ET

TEATRO DA SILVÂNIA
BRAUNAS LEE ANDREIA
GLENDA

TJR DUKE DAWSON-ET

SHRTC AUSTRIA TEATRO
FIV
15.157 Kg

Code: 08976
Birth date: 31/07/2020
Age: 05 anos

Registry: 8670-BQ
Breeder: Leonardo Xavier Gonçalves
Owner: Leonardo Xavier Gonçalves

Learn More:

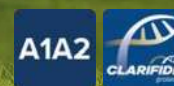


GIROLANDO
3/4

ICH FIGUEIRA BOURBON

CRV, líder em
saúde e eficiência

Assista o vídeo



AVALIAÇÃO GENÔMICA 2025

	Leite (kg)	IP (dias)	IPP (dias)	ILG	TE	PN	PG	IPPLG	IETG	IFPG	IRG	CPLFG	IPG
GPTA	1261	8	-15	0,7		-0,3	1						
ACC(%)	71	45	64	49	Robusto	66	85	0,3	-0,4	-0,4	-0,1	0,7	1

Fonte: Clarifide Girolando - 2025

BACON-HILL MONTROSS-ET
WA-DEL MASSEY BELINDA-ET

LARCREST CANCUN-ET
TPMG13 ATRIZ SANSÃO TCP

WA-DEL ABS BOURBON-ET

TPSR FIGUEIRA FIV
16.908 Kg

Code: 10894
Birth date: 05/02/2023
Age: 02 anos

Registry: 8925-CC
Breeder: José Renato Chiari
Owner: José Renato Chiari

Learn More:



SireMatch is a breeding management program that helps you to get maximum progress in your herd with minimum effort. SireMatch offers you a choice of breeding goals that you can adapt and customise to suit your own wishes.

Based on your breeding goal and the pedigrees, breeding values and performance of your cattle, the mating program generates the best mating propositions. This approach excludes the risk of inbreeding. SireMatch puts together all the pieces for you in the breeding puzzle giving you the guarantee of maximum genetic progress and improvement in your herd with a minimum of effort.

The unique benefits of SireMatch:

► Unbiased mating advice

SireMatch offers you objective and unbiased mating advice. The most suitable bulls are selected based on your own breeding goal and the program can include bulls from other genetics suppliers. The advanced program calculates the best possible mating match for every animal.

► No more worries

SireMatch relieves you of all the worries about breeding. The program prevents inbreeding and matings that involve a higher risk of genetic defects.

► Customisable

SireMatch can be completely customised to suit your own requirements and wishes, including defining a breeding goal. You can set lower limits for certain traits, weight the importance of other traits that need extra attention in your herd and indicate the maximum acceptable level of inbreeding. You can also choose different breeding strategies for multiple groups of animals.

► Web-based

SireMatch is completely web-based. This means the program is regularly updated so that you always work with the very latest animal data.

► For all breeds

SireMatch supports all breeds and the program can also be used by farmers who cross-breed between breeds.

► Includes selection

SireMatch can make an objective selection of animals for you that make the best match with your own breeding strategy. You can decide to apply a targeted strategy and mate the best animals using SireX sexed semen, and maybe exclude lower ranked animals from the breeding program by inseminating them with semen from a beef bull.

“With SireMatch a good cow from head to toe”

► Based on all the available data

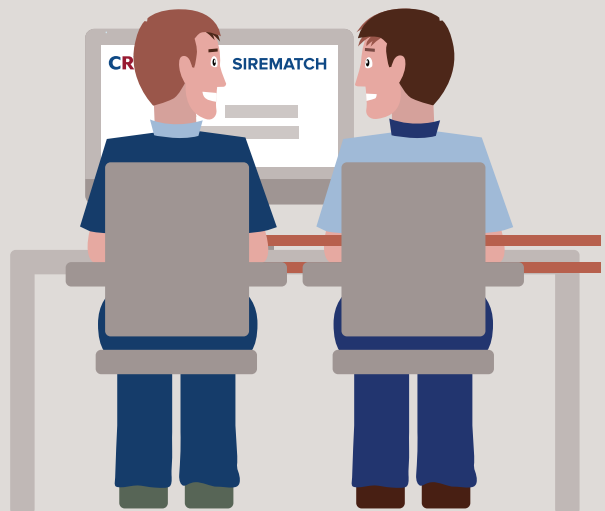
SireMatch uses all the data available on your herd – known breeding values, classification and milk recording. Farms with only low levels of official herd data can also use SireMatch. In that case, the program uses known pedigree data. If available, SireMatch will use the genomic breeding values – from the bulls and from your own cows and heifers.

► Practical reports

SireMatch users will receive practical, clear reports. As well as mating advice per animal and an overview of the recommended bulls, the report also predicts the expected genetic progress and improvement. The selected program settings are also clearly presented.

► SireMatch advisor

SireMatch is more than a mating program. Your personal SireMatch advisor answers all your questions about breeding.



MR TRANSMONTANA 2121

BRAHMAN

Code: 10066
Registry: TMT2121
Birth date: 26/10/2019

Full name: MR TRANSMONTANA 2121
Breeder: TRANSMONTANA
Owner: Marcos Henrique Pereira Alves

Learn More:



HCK SIR
SUVANELDO
HCK PRINCESS VAL
SUV

WR MR.SUVA 203

RQ S REXCRATA
455
TA LADY FLORIDA
METZ

LMT MISS
DIAMOND T

3B
MR.SUVA

MS
TRANSMONTANA
1525

MR ROJO 229

MS 819 DA
MANDIC

JDH WELLINGTON
MANO
MS QUERENCA
2483

MR QUERENCA
702
MS ELF 233 BR

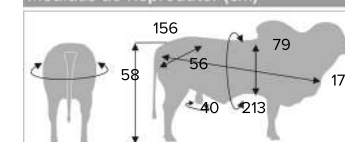
PMGZ 10 2025

	Growth				Maternal	Reproductive				Carcass			CARACT.			Index
	PN	PD	PA	PS	PM EM	IPP	STAY	PE365	PSN	AOL	ACAB	MARM	E	P	M	IABCZ
DEP	0,09	3,58	4,40	6,84	1,47	-8,40	28,50	0,15	-	-	-	-	1,69	1,93	1,40	12,50
ACC	29	42	33	32	16	15	11	10	-	-	-	-	40	40	40	-
DECA	7	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1

GENEPLUS 10 2025

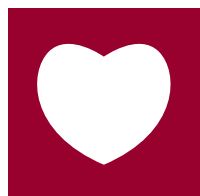
	Growth					Maternal			Reproductive				Carcass			CARACT		Index
	PN	PD	PS	GPD	CAR	P120 EM	TM 120	TMD	DSTAY	IPP	PES	RD	AOL	EGS	MARM	CFD	CFS	IQG
DEP	0,12	2,78	1,74	-1,04	-	-0,19	-0,04	1,9	28,2	-21,03	0,56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,04
ACC	18	17	17	17	-	13	-	-	5	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOP%	63	26	46	75	-	72	52	23	38	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

Medidas do Reprodutor (cm)



729 kg aos 4anos5meses

CRV, leading
in health and efficiency



CRV Health



More return, less work

With the best bulls for CRV Health, you will breed cows that get pregnant easily, have healthy hooves and suffer less from mastitis. Your cows will calve more easily and will be less susceptible to ketosis.

CRV, leading
in health and efficiency



CRV Efficiency



More milk with the same amount of feed

With the best bulls for CRV Health, you will breed a herd that is more productive, has a higher longevity and a higher feed efficiency. The result is a higher efficiency, but you also contribute to lower methane emissions.



Hoof health 104

↓ 3% less claw problems

↓ 500 euro less costs



Fertility 104

↑ 3% higher percentage non return

↓ 750 euro less costs



Udder health 104

↓ 2% less clinical mastitis

↓ 600 euro less costs



Production (Inet) 130

↑ Higher content levels
and/or more kg fat & protein

↑ 6500 euro higher net profit



Longevity 270

↑ 135 days higher longevity

↓ 3700 euro savings in
replacement costs



Feed efficiency 104

↑ 2% higher feed efficiency

↑ 6000 euro more profit

Savings/returns are per 100 dairy cows per year



S A V MADAME PRIDE 0151

S A V RENOVATION 6822

X

SAV RENOWN 3439

SAV REGARD 4863

 I KAZÁ REGARD DA RIO DA
PAZ TE

 FLORES CANDELERO DA
RIO DA PAZ TE1199

	Weaning							After Year							Carcass				
	PN	GND	Conf. D	Prec. D	Musc. D	Tam. D	Ind. DESM	GDS	GNS	Conf. S	Prec. S	Musc. S	Tam. S	Ind. FINAL	AOL	EGS	EP8	MARM	IBC
DEP	0,73	12,43	0,4	0,44	0,46	0,21	28,83	10,83	23,27	0,45	0,44	0,48	0,16	30,34	0,4	0,31	0,78	0,12	132,5
ACC	0,57	0,58	0,6	0,56	0,56	0,56	-	0,6	-	0,6	0,56	0,56	0,56	-	0,56	0,59	0,6	0,56	-
TOP(%)	79	5	2	2	1	21	3	7	4	2	2	1	35	3	63	4	1	30	4
MÉDIA	0,22	3,32	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,07	8,56	2,52	5,88	0,13	0,1	0,13	0,07	8,96	0,61	0,04	0,05	0,02	28,33

	Maternal		Adaptability			
	GND	PE	Pel. D	Pel. S	CONT. CARRAP.	IND. ADAP.
DEP	0,48	1,33	-0,22	-0,21	0	17,88
ACC	0,21	0,61	0,6	0,6	0,11	-
TOP(%)	46	5	2	4	50	11
MÉDIA	0,19	0,27	-0,02	-0,02	-0,01	3,39

Source: AVALIAÇÃO PROMEBÓ 2025

BULL MEASUREMENTS

Frame:	6
Weight:	730 kg
CE:	45 cm
Age:	65 meses

Code: 08450
 Registry: 209341
 Birth date: 08/05/2017

Full name: CIA. AZUL 4174 W. RIVER CIA 0978
 Breeder: Cia. Azul Agropecuária
 Owner: Ricardo Antonioli Grassano e Outros

Learn More:



SAV BISMARCK 5682

SAV WEST RIVER 2066 X

CIA AZUL 2359 CIA 0978
 CIA 0548

CIA AZUL TE0978
 HORNERO 05672

SAV EMBLYNETTE 0491

CIA AZUL 1231 CIA 0548
 G3140

	Weaning							After Year							Carcass				
	PN	GND	Conf. D	Prec. D	Musc. D	Tam. D	Ind. DESM	GDS	GNS	Conf. S	Prec. S	Musc. S	Tam. S	Ind. FINAL	AOL	EGS	EP8	MARM	IBC
DEP	0,31	5,07	0,19	0,12	0,04	0,14	11,52	4,58	9,65	0,18	0,13	0,06	0,11	11,37	1,82	-0,01	0,01	0,05	51,48
ACC	0,43	0,44	0,46	0,41	0,42	0,41	-	0,46	-	0,46	0,41	0,41	0,41	-	0,41	0,46	0,46	0,41	-
TOP(%)	57	47	38	56	83	38	44	43	46	50	52	83	48	47	33	72	62	48	49
MÉDIA	0,22	3,32	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,07	8,56	2,52	5,88	0,13	0,1	0,13	0,07	8,96	0,61	0,04	0,05	0,02	28,33



Pai

	Maternal		Adaptability			
	GND	PE	Pel. D	Pel. S	CONT. CARRAP.	IND. ADAP.
DEP	0,8	0,23	-0,02	-0,01	0	1,03
ACC	0,17	0,47	0,47	0,46	0,18	-
TOP(%)	33	67	52	62	55	66
MÉDIA	0,19	0,27	-0,02	-0,02	-0,01	3,39

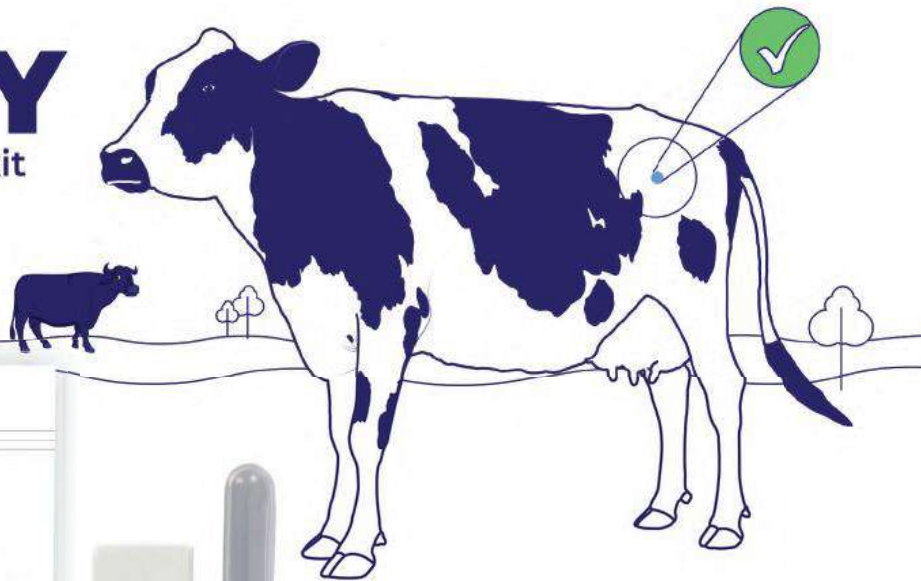
Source: AVALIAÇÃO PROMEB0 2025

BULL MEASUREMENTS

Frame:	5,9
Weight:	1.057 Kg
CE:	47 cm
Age:	60 meses

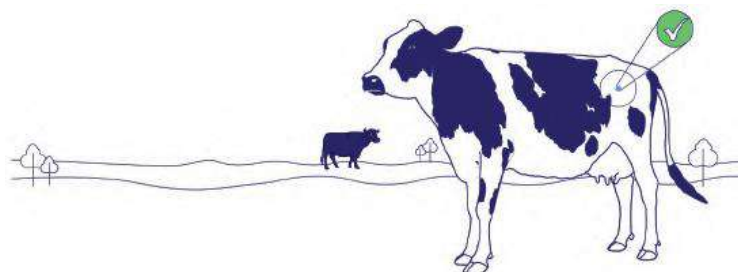
Early pregnancy detection in **just 28 days** **post AI**

prompt[®]
BOVEASY
bovine pregnancy rapid test kit



Why prompt **BOVEASY**?

bovine pregnancy rapid test kit



Detect pregnancy in just 28 days after AI

Non-invasive test method makes it safe for embryos and imported semen

98% accuracy rate as it detects pregnancy-associated glycoprotein

3 simple

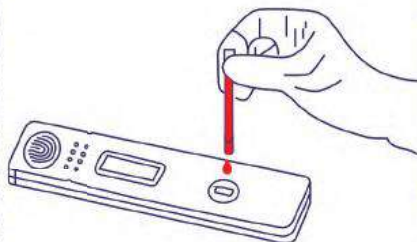
01 Sample Collection

Collect 2-3 ml of blood from the tail/ jugular/ ear vein of the bovine or after the 28th day of artificial insemination.



02 Sample Preparation

Add 2-3 drops of blood into the sample well of the test strip.



03 Adding Diluent

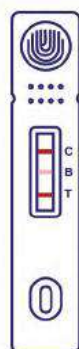
Add 2 drops of diluent in the sample well. Get results in just 20 minutes.

For accurate interpretation, read the results within 10 minutes.

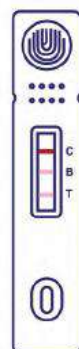


Get results in 10 minutes

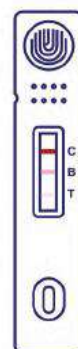
The test kit has three lines, C is the control line, B is the base line and T is the test line. If the test line T appears darker red/pink than the intermediate baseline, it proves that the animal is pregnant.



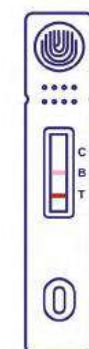
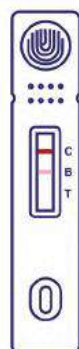
PREGNANT



SUSPICIOUS



NON PREGNANT



INVALID