



Pavey Angus Genetic Progress Report 2026

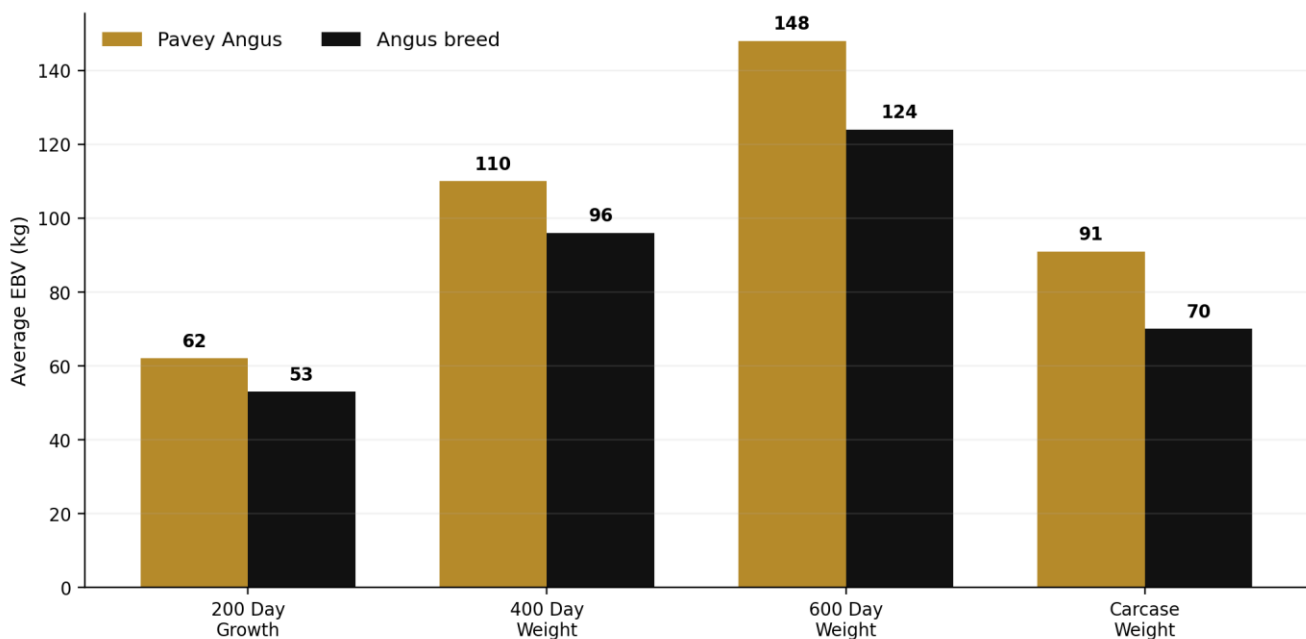
Independent Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Results

The report does not say that every trait is complete or that every trend should continue unchecked. *It provides both confirmation and direction: clear evidence of progress, alongside areas that require disciplined management.*

The 2025 calf crop is positioned well

Among Angus seedstock animals born in 2025, the Pavey Angus calf crop ranked in the top 8% for 600 Day Weight, top 6% for Carcase Weight, top 13% for Docility, top 12% for the \$A-L Index and top 11% for the \$GS-L Index. The same calf crop averaged +62 kg for 200 Day Growth, +110 kg for 400 Day Weight, +148 kg for 600 Day Weight and +91 kg for Carcase Weight, compared with breed averages of +53 kg, +96 kg, +124 kg and +70 kg respectively.

2025 Calf Crop: Current Genetic Position



Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report, Mid July 2026

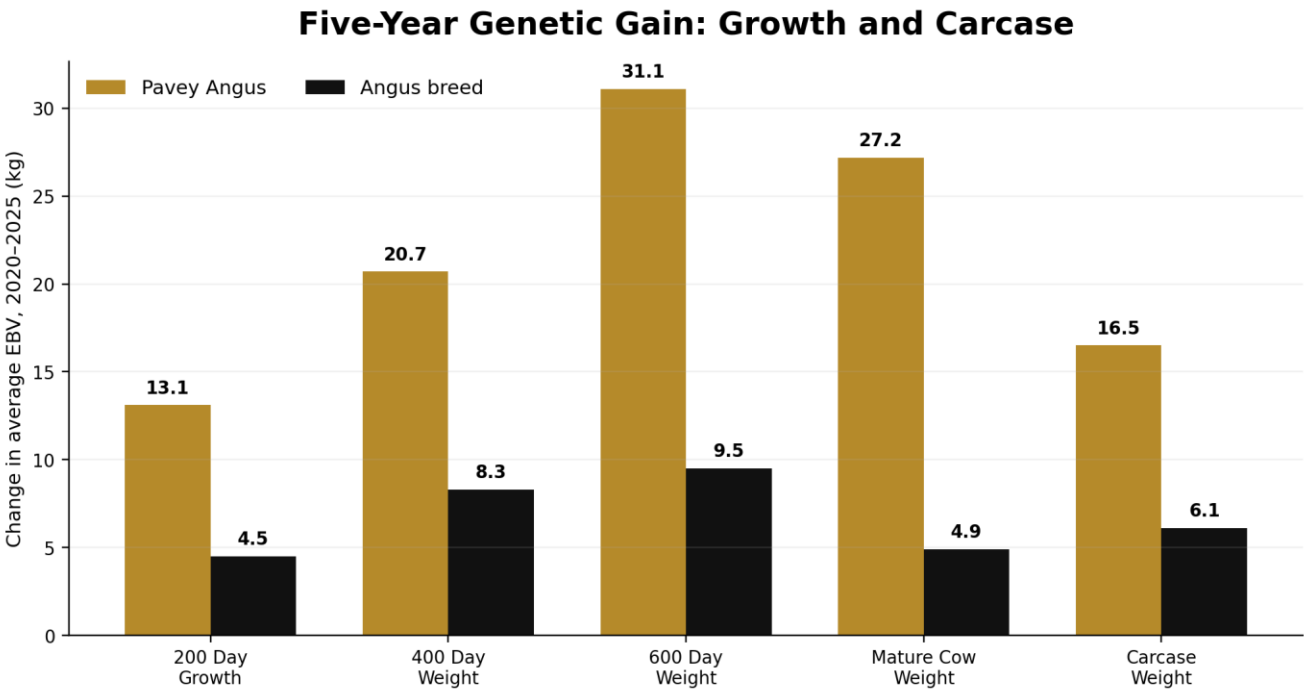
Figure 1. Current genetic position of the 2025-born Pavey Angus calf crop for comparable kilogram-based traits.

Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report and Angus DataCheck, PAA - Pavey, dated 16 July 2026.

Five years of measurable genetic gain

The most important finding is not simply that the current calf crop sits ahead of the breed average in several traits. It is the rate of change behind that position. From 2020 to 2025, the average EBV of Pavey Angus animals increased by +13.1 kg for 200 Day Growth, +20.7 kg for 400 Day Weight and +31.1 kg for 600 Day Weight. Over the same period, the Angus breed improved by +4.5 kg, +8.3 kg and +9.5 kg respectively.

Carcase Weight improved by +16.5 kg at Pavey Angus, compared with +6.1 kg across the breed. These figures show that recent selection decisions have materially shifted the herd toward greater growth and heavier carcase genetics.



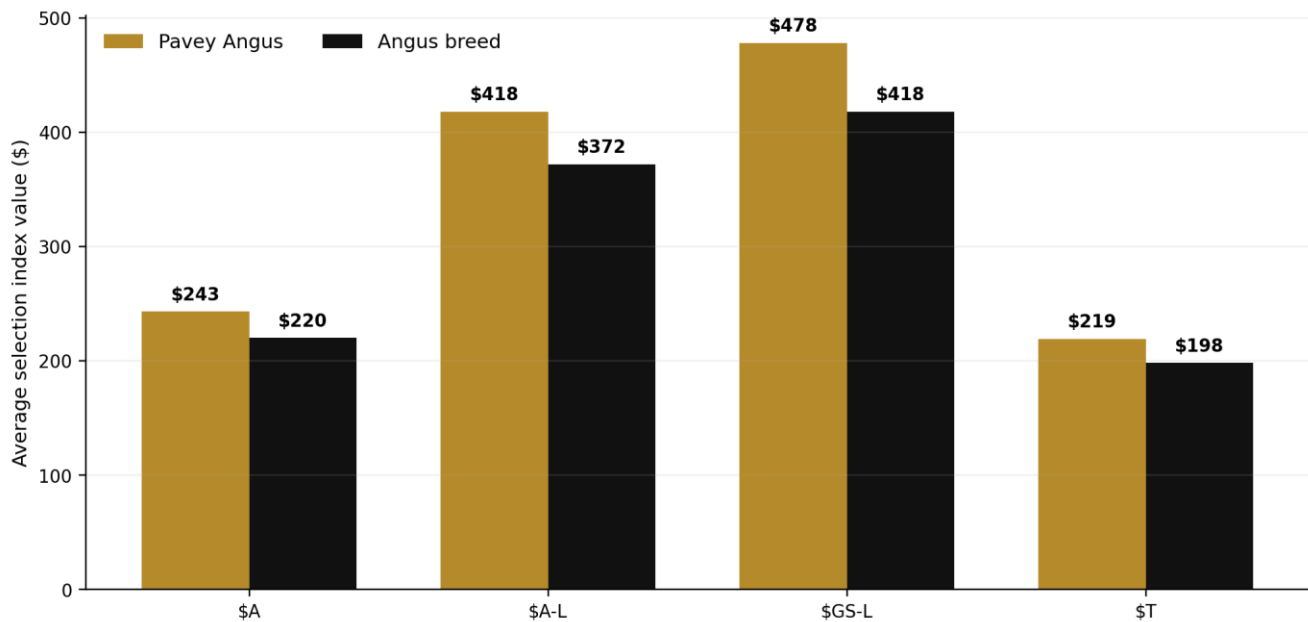
Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report, Mid July 2026

Figure 2. Change in average EBVs from 2020 to 2025. Mature Cow Weight is included because it is both a gain and an important management consideration.

Profitability has moved with performance

The 2025 calf crop also sits ahead of the breed average across the major selection indices. Pavey Angus averaged \$243 for \$A, \$418 for \$A-L, \$478 for \$GS-L and \$219 for the Angus Terminal Sire Index, compared with breed averages of \$220, \$372, \$418 and \$198.

2025 Calf Crop: Profitability Indices

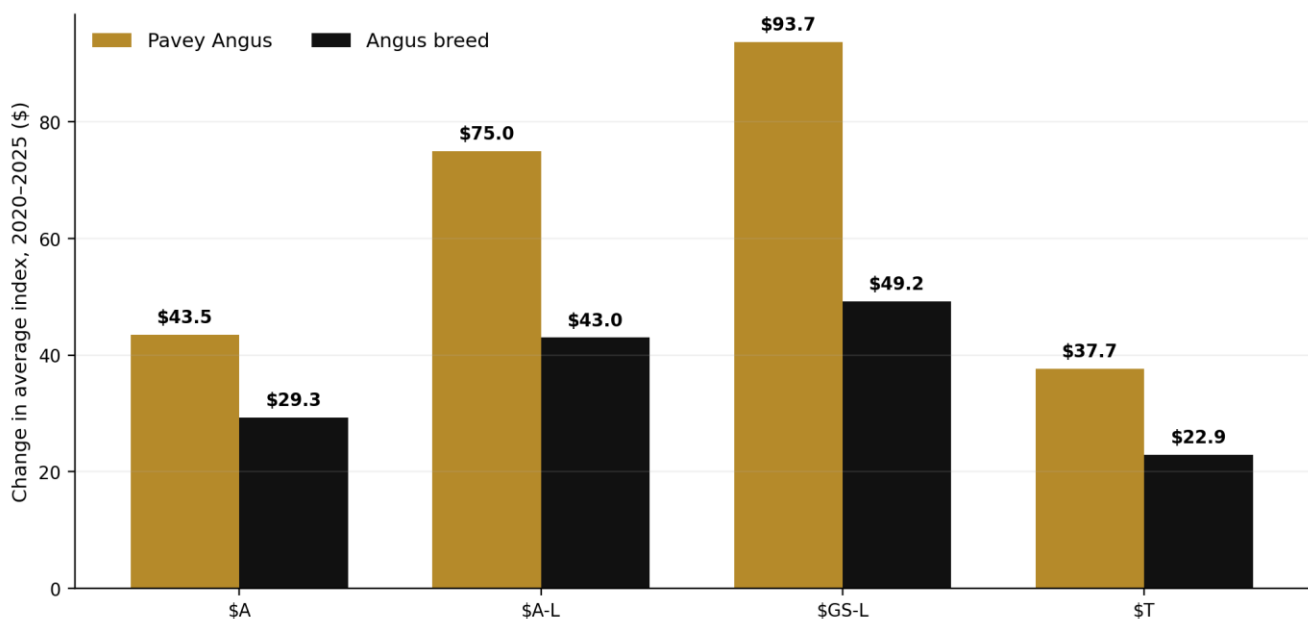


Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report, Mid July 2026

Figure 3. Average selection index values for the Pavey Angus 2025 calf crop compared with the Angus breed.

The five-year change is equally important. Between 2020 and 2025, Pavey Angus increased by \$43.5 for \$A, \$75 for \$A-L and \$93.7 for \$GS-L. The corresponding breed changes were \$29.3, \$43 and \$49.2. These are multi-trait indices, so the improvement reflects the combined direction of numerous economically relevant traits rather than a single EBV.

Five-Year Improvement: Profitability Indices



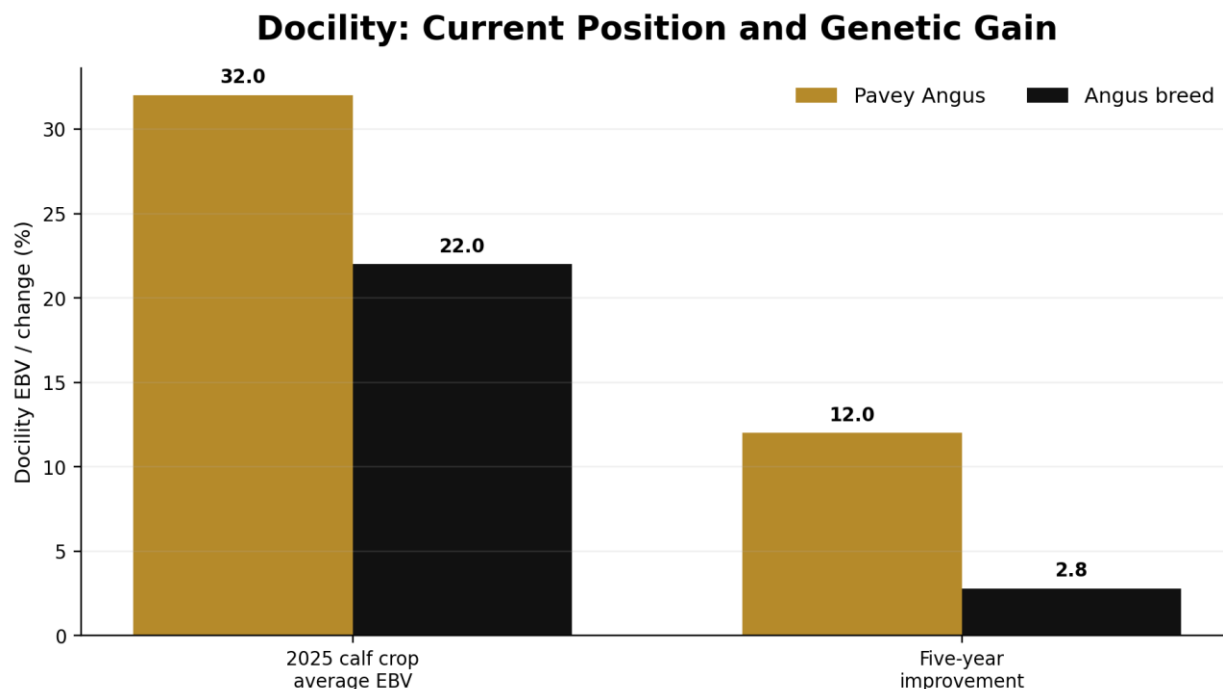
Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report, Mid July 2026

Figure 4. Five-year improvement in selected profitability indices, 2020–2025.

Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report and Angus DataCheck, PAA - Pavey, dated 16 July 2026.

Docility has become a genuine strength

Temperament is central to functional cattle. The 2025 Pavey Angus calf crop averaged +32 for Docility, compared with +22 for the breed, placing the herd in the top 13% of Angus seedstock calves born that year. Over the five-year benchmark period, Pavey Angus improved by +12.0 percentage points, compared with +2.8 across the breed.



Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report, Mid July 2026

Figure 5. Docility current position and five-year improvement.

The reports also identify the next priorities

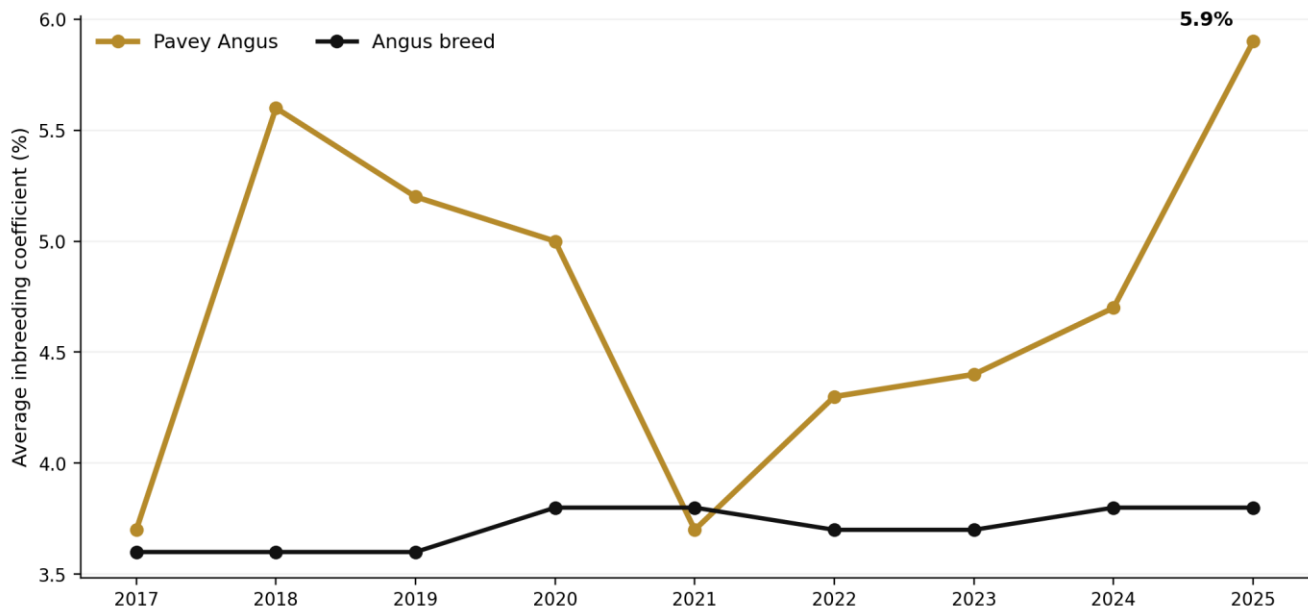
Strong reporting is most useful when it identifies what must be watched as carefully as what should be celebrated. Mature Cow Weight increased by +27.2 kg from 2020 to 2025, compared with +4.9 kg for the breed. This has accompanied the substantial lift in growth and carcase weight, but it means mature female size and efficiency must remain part of every mating decision.

Carcase EMA declined slightly by 0.2 cm² during the five-year period while the breed improved by 1.4 cm². Retail Beef Yield also declined by 0.5 percentage points, and IMF improvement matched the breed at +0.7. These results do not erase the clear gains in growth, carcase weight and profitability, but they identify where future selection pressure can produce a more balanced outcome.

Genetic diversity requires active management

The report records average inbreeding of 5.9% in the 2025 calf crop, compared with 3.8% for the breed. Pavey Angus has used a relatively concentrated set of genetics to accelerate progress, and the result now reinforces the need to manage relationships, outcross options and mating allocations carefully. Genetic gain is most valuable when it can be sustained.

Genetic Diversity: Average Inbreeding by Calving Year



Source: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report, Mid July 2026

Figure 6. Average inbreeding coefficient by calving year. The 2025 figure is a clear management signal rather than a reason to disregard the broader genetic progress.

The data behind the results

The Angus DataCheck report supports confidence in the underlying records. Birth dates and dam details were recorded for 100% of the 2025 calves, sire details were recorded for 100%, and all 2025 calves had a 200 Day Weight recorded. The report also shows extensive pedigree, performance, genomic, carcase and structural information across recent calf crops.

It also identifies a significant gap: no mature cow weight, body condition or mature cow height observations were recorded. Building this female data set would strengthen the ability to assess whether the herd's rising mature-weight genetics are translating into cows that remain productive, fertile and efficient under Pavey Angus conditions.

Measured genetics. Functional Angus.

The latest reports provide independent evidence that Pavey Angus has made meaningful progress over the five years from 2020 to 2025. The herd is positioned strongly for growth, carcase weight, docility and profitability, and the rate of improvement in these areas has generally exceeded the breed average.

Just as importantly, the reports provide a clear path forward: hold the gains already made, apply greater pressure to EMA and retail yield, measure mature females, and manage mature cow size and inbreeding with discipline. That is the value of objective benchmarking. It does not replace stockmanship or visual appraisal; it makes the next breeding decision better informed.

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