



Pavey Angus Current Genetic Progress Report

20 August 2026 | Angus Australia Benchmarking, DataCheck and Mid-August Herd EBV Review

This update retains the independently measured five-year benchmark as the foundation, while adding the latest Mid-August 2026 Herd EBV information. The 2026 X-drop is still young, so its current EBVs are treated as early genetic predictions rather than completed performance outcomes.

The established genetic direction remains strong

The most recent completed benchmarking period shows that the 2025 Pavey Angus calf crop is well ahead of the Angus breed average for several commercially important traits. The 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, +96, +124 and +70 kg respectively.

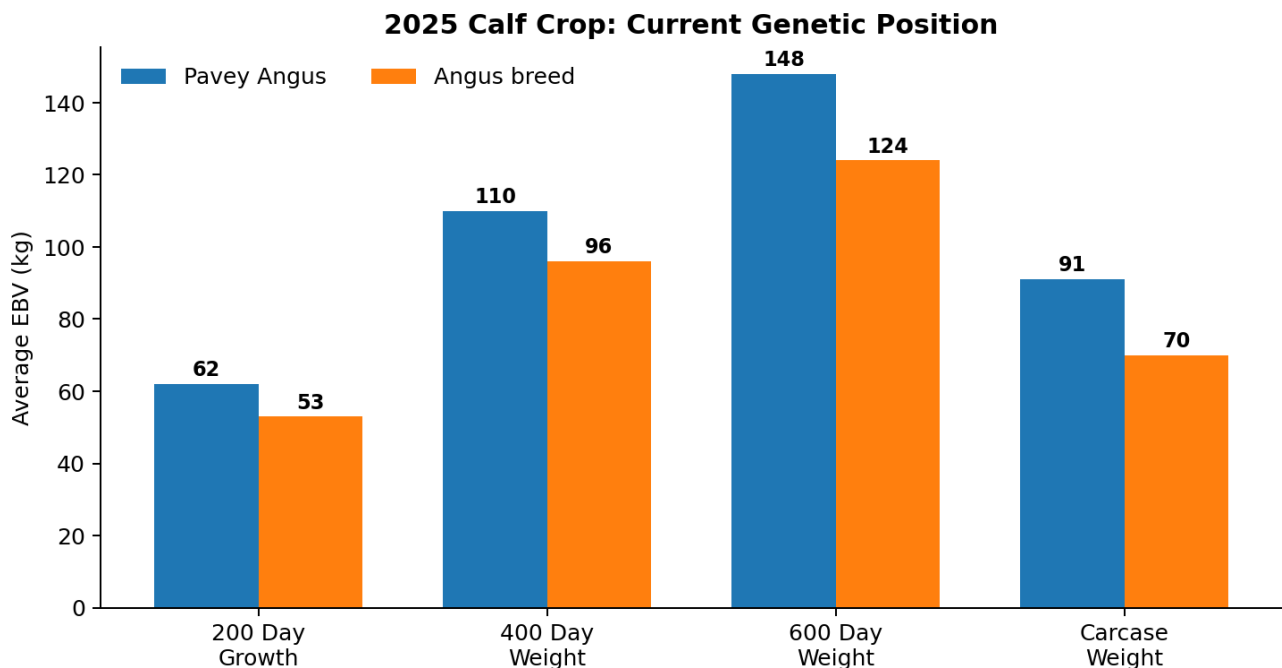


Figure 1. Current genetic position of the 2025-born Pavey Angus calf crop for comparable kilogram-based traits.

Five years of measurable genetic gain

From 2020 to 2025, average Pavey Angus EBVs 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, +8.3 and +9.5 kg. Carcase Weight improved by +16.5 kg at Pavey Angus compared with +6.1 kg across the breed.

This confirms that selection has materially shifted the herd toward greater growth and heavier carcase genetics. It also shows why the next stage should be refinement rather than simply adding more growth.

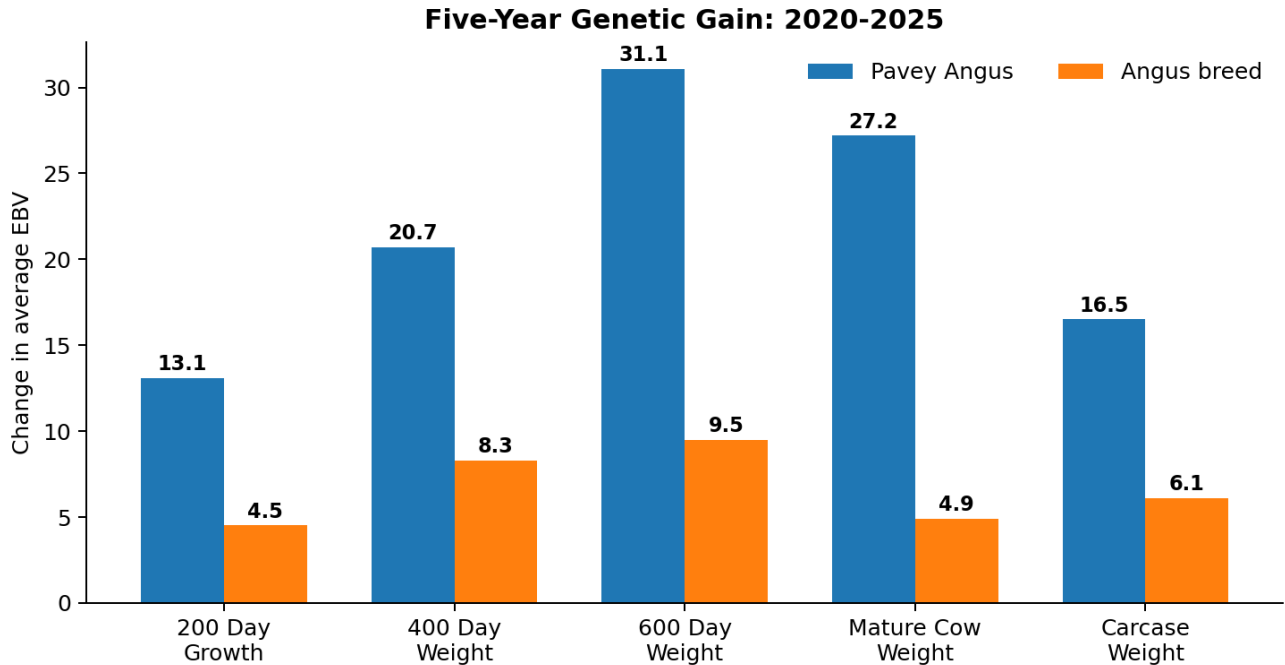
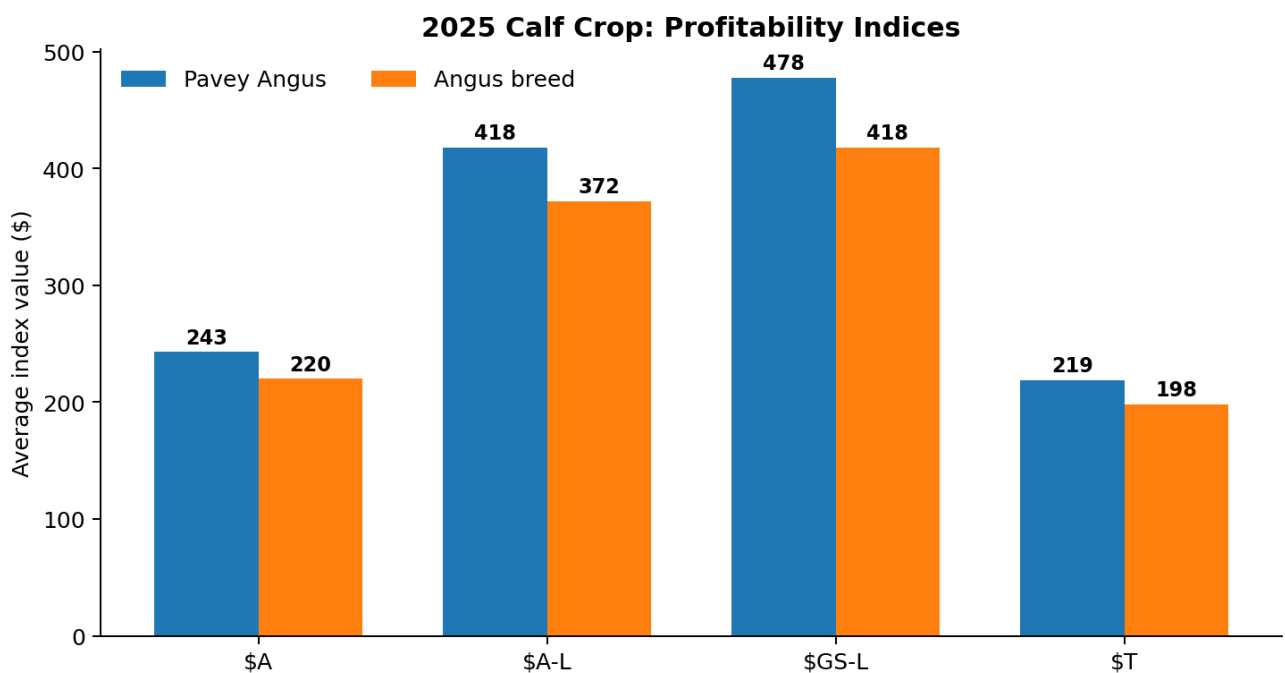


Figure 2. Five-year change in average EBVs. Mature Cow Weight is deliberately shown because it is both genetic gain and an important management consideration.

Profitability has moved with performance

The 2025 calf crop also sits ahead of the breed average across the major selection indices, including \$A, \$A-L, \$GS-L and the Angus Terminal Sire Index. The five-year improvement in these multi-trait indices has generally exceeded the corresponding breed change.



The Mid-August Herd EBV report adds a new layer

The latest Herd EBV report does not replace the benchmarking results. It shows where the current genetic assets sit animal by animal. The emerging W-series females illustrate that Pavey now has several different genetic platforms from which to build the next generation.

Female	200D	400D	600D	MCW	CWT	EMA	IMF	\$A	\$A-L
W2 Witness	+60	+108	+145	+119	+93	+10.9	+2.8	\$266	\$440
W3 Willpower	+79	+131	+185	+167	+118	+12.0	+1.9	\$254	\$444
W5 Willful	+44	+89	+123	+91	+70	+9.6	+3.7	\$271	\$441

W2 Witness provides a strong all-round performance and carcase base. **W3 Willpower** represents the extreme performance end of the current female population, but her mature cow weight reinforces the need for corrective mating. **W5 Willful** is strategically valuable because she combines profitability and carcase merit with a substantially more moderate mature-weight base.

These females show why the next breeding phase can be more selective: Pavey no longer needs to chase growth for its own sake. Different females can be matched to outside sires according to the trait that genuinely needs improvement.

The 2026 X-drop: promising, but not yet proven

The 2026 calves are now on the ground and have individual EBVs, but they have not yet completed the sequence of 200-, 400- and 600-day performance measurements and later carcase and structural assessment. Their current figures are therefore useful early predictions, not final proof.

The key opportunity is that the young crop is already showing enough genetic variation to allow strong selection pressure. The objective is not to retain the highest-growth animal automatically. The better long-term prospect is the animal that combines strong growth and carcase merit with sensible mature size, fertility, temperament and structural soundness.

The next priorities are now clearer

- 1. Hold the growth and carcase-weight gains.** The herd has already demonstrated that it can move these traits faster than the breed benchmark. The challenge is to preserve that advantage while improving balance.
- 2. Increase selection pressure on EMA and eating quality.** The five-year benchmark showed EMA had not progressed at the same rate as growth and Carcase Weight. Future matings should seek more muscle and maintain or improve IMF without sacrificing functionality.
- 3. Control mature cow weight.** Mature Cow Weight rose +27.2 kg from 2020 to 2025 compared with +4.9 kg for the breed. This does not erase the growth gains, but it means mature female efficiency must be considered in every mating.
- 4. Increase direct measurement of mature females.** DataCheck identified no mature cow weight, mature body condition or mature cow height observations. Adding these measurements will help determine whether the genetic predictions are translating into productive, fertile and efficient cows under Pavey conditions.
- 5. Manage genetic diversity deliberately.** The 2025 benchmark recorded average inbreeding of 5.9% compared with 3.8% for the breed. The planned use of multiple outside AI sires and embryo matings provides an opportunity to widen the genetic base while maintaining selection intensity.
- 6. Keep phenotype as a non-negotiable filter.** EBVs identify genetic probability. Feet, legs, movement, fertility, temperament, doing ability and the animal itself determine whether that genetic package belongs in the Pavey nucleus.

What the current information says about Pavey Angus

The evidence now supports a stronger conclusion than simply saying the herd is improving. Pavey Angus has individual animals with genuine high-level seedstock genetic merit, and the genetic base is becoming strong enough to apply harder selection for balance rather than merely seeking more performance.

That does not mean every animal is elite, nor that the current young animals are proven. It means the breeding program has reached a point where the standard required to improve the herd is itself becoming higher.

The planned AI and embryo program should therefore be judged against a demanding question:

Can this mating produce an animal that is better balanced than the best animal Pavey already owns?

That is the next stage of genetic progress: maintain the gains already made, correct the traits that have moved too far or too slowly, introduce genuine outside diversity, and use measurement to identify the small number of animals capable of raising the Pavey benchmark again.

Measured genetics. Functional Angus.

Sources: Angus Australia Genetic Benchmarking Report (PAA - Pavey, July 2026); Angus DataCheck; TransTasman Angus Cattle Evaluation Mid-August 2026 Herd EBV Report. Current young-animal EBVs are subject to change as additional performance, genomic and progeny information is incorporated.