



PEDIGREE TOTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX PERCENTILE CUTOFF VALUES FOR 2014-2018

TOTAL PERFORMANCE SYSTEM DESIGNATIONS--Cut off values for:

| YEAR OF BIRTH | AVG. PTPI | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 | P9 |
|---------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| MALES | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 2033 | 2061 | 2134 | 2197 | 2261 | 2340 |
| 2015 | 2150 | 2179 | 2258 | 2327 | 2392 | 2465 |
| 2016 | 2195 | 2138 | 2237 | 2326 | 2409 | 2503 |
| 2017 | 2265 | 2160 | 2231 | 2306 | 2395 | 2518 |
| 2018 | 2335* | 2230* | 2301* | 2376* | 2465* | 2588* |
| FEMALES | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 1835 | 1814 | 1862 | 1913 | 1976 | 2067 |
| 2015 | 1932 | 1879 | 1932 | 1988 | 2053 | 2145 |
| 2016 | 2032 | 1948 | 2008 | 2068 | 2134 | 2222 |
| 2017 | 2095 | 1993 | 2043 | 2098 | 2161 | 2249 |
| 2018 | 2158* | 2056* | 2106* | 2161* | 2224* | 2312* |

* Projected Values

Guidelines for mating decisions:

By using your Genetic Herd Report and Sire Summaries Book or Red Book Plus you can plan your herd matings to produce calves with high genetic potential that may receive a P5 or higher genetic ranking. For example, when mating a cow in your herd with a CTPI of 2000, you can choose service sires which will produce female offspring that have a P5 or higher ranking.

Example 1: Using the 50th TPI bull with TPI = 2495:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PTPI} &= [\frac{1}{2} (2495) + \frac{1}{2} (2000)]. \\
 &= [(1248) + (1000)] \\
 &= 2248 \text{ (qualifies for a P8 designation by exceeding the 2161 cutoff value in table above} \\
 &\quad \text{for females born in 2017)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Using the top TPI bull with TPI = 2849:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PTPI} &= [\frac{1}{2} (2849) + \frac{1}{2} (2000)]. \\
 &= [(1425) + (1000)] \\
 &= 2425 \text{ (qualifies for a P9 designation by exceeding the 2312 cutoff value in table above} \\
 &\quad \text{for females born in 2018)}
 \end{aligned}$$