



PEDIGREE TOTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX PERCENTILE CUTOFF VALUES FOR 2016-2020

TOTAL PERFORMANCE SYSTEM DESIGNATIONS--Cut off values for:

YEAR OF BIRTH	<u>AVG. PTPI</u>	<u>P5</u>	<u>P6</u>	<u>P7</u>	<u>P8</u>	<u>P9</u>
MALES						
2016	2163	2151	2226	2292	2360	2435
2017	2292	2086	2178	2311	2433	2545
2018	2350	2148	2220	2297	2387	2512
2019	2408	2206	2278	2355	2445	2570
2020	2466*	2264*	2336*	2413*	2503*	2628*
FEMALES						
2016	2020	1948	2001	2054	2113	2196
2017	2116	2022	2079	2135	2199	2284
2018	2180	2057	2109	2165	2230	2320
2019	2244	2121	2173	2229	2294	2384
2020	2308*	2185*	2237*	2293*	2358*	2448*

* 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 = 2570:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PTPI} &= [\frac{1}{2} (2570) + \frac{1}{2} (2000)]. \\
 &= [(1285) + (1000)] \\
 &= 2285 \text{ (qualifies for a P7 designation by exceeding the 2229 cutoff value in table above} \\
 &\quad \text{for females born in 2019)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Using the top TPI bull with TPI = 2824:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PTPI} &= [\frac{1}{2} (2824) + \frac{1}{2} (2000)]. \\
 &= [(1412) + (1000)] \\
 &= 2412 \text{ (qualifies for a P9 designation by exceeding the 2384 cutoff value in table above} \\
 &\quad \text{for females born in 2019)}
 \end{aligned}$$