Trait	Estimated Progeny Equivalents
Calving Ease Direct (CED)	15
Birth Weight (BW)	21
Weaning Weight (WW)	22
Yearling Weight (YW)	24
Milk (MK)	18
Calving Ease Maternal (CEM)	3
Stayability (ST)	25
Carcass Weight (CW)	6
Ribeye Area (REA)	8
Marbling (MB)	5
Fat Thickness (FT)	6

The availability of genomic information on Shorthorn cattle allows us to have more accurate predictions for the traits measured in our genetic evaluation. The magnitude of improved accuracy is often viewed with the thought of "How many actual progeny records would I need to turn in to achieve this level of increased accuracy?" This chart outlines the progeny equivalent estimations for the traits we calculate EPDs for in our genetic evaluation.

You'll notice the varying degree of impact that genomic information has on various traits. The amount of data points collected for a certain trait allow geneticists to discover better which markers have an impact on performance for the trait. Traits with the largest numbers of records in the database (growth traits) have a greater impact from genomic testing, while the traits we do not have as much data collected on (carcass traits) see less benefit. Even with the rise in popularity of genomic testing, it's still as important as ever to collect and record performance data with ASA.