Breed Benchmark for 2022
North Country Cheviot Hill

Trait	Bottom 1%	Bottom 5%	Bottom 10%	Bottom 25%	Breed Average	Top 25%	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%
Birth Weight	0.59	0.42	0.34	0.19	0.03	-0.13	-0.28	-0.36	-0.53
Lambing Ease	-0.15	-0.09	-0.06	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.21	0.27
Eight Week Weight	-1.42	-0.96	-0.71	-0.30	0.16	0.62	1.03	1.28	1.74
Maternal Ability	-0.97	-0.69	-0.55	-0.30	-0.02	0.26	0.51	0.65	0.93
Scan Weight	-2.77	-1.76	-1.23	-0.33	0.67	1.67	2.57	3.10	4.11
Muscle Depth	-0.84	-0.59	-0.45	-0.23	0.02	0.27	0.49	0.63	0.88
Fat Depth	-0.31	-0.22	-0.18	-0.10	-0.01	0.08	0.16	0.20	0.29
Index	27	55	70	94	122	149	174	188	216

EBV	A brief explanation:
Birth Weight	Negative values indicate animals that will produce smaller lambs at birth.
Lambing Ease	Predicts the genetic variation that exists in a ram's or ewe's ability to produce lambs born without assistance.
Eight Week weight	The breeding potential for lamb growth rates from birth to 8 weeks of age.
Maternal ability	This is the maternal component of the 8-week measurement. The higher the figure the better a ram's ewe lambs will perform as mothers (i.e. milking ability).
Scan weight	The breeding potential for lamb growth rates to 21 weeks (age at scanning). The selection of breeding stock with high scan weight EBVs will result in animals with heavier carcases at a constant fat class or leaner carcases at a constant age.
Muscle depth	Choosing animals with high muscle depth EBVs will increase lamb muscularity and hence the lean meat content of the carcase.
Fat depth	Negative values indicate animals with lower fat content which will produce leaner carcases, or which can be taken to higher weights without becoming over-fat.
Index	Highlights superior breeding stock for a specific objective.

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