

Headquarters for Heterosis

Crossbred cows producing Composite sired calves provide a 23.3% Improvement in Pounds of Weaned Calf per cow exposed over straight bred cows and calves!

-USDA Meat Animal Research Center

Nichols Hybrids and Composites are the result of crossing two or more pure lines in specific crosses to maximize the best traits of the grandparent lines. All Nichols lines are black and polled.

A Composite bull's heterois (cross bred vigor) is

transmitted to his offspring. Plus, his calves are more uniform in type, performance, and carcass characteristics than back crossing purebreds.

Virtually all poultry, swine, and grain genetics are the result of systematic composite breeding.

PURE LINES

AN = PUREBRED ANGUS

-100% British

SM = PUREBRED SIMMENTALS

-100% Continental

DS = PUREBRED SOUTH DEVON

-100% British

note: *These pedigrees are examples. Nichols Composites' sires and dams may be reciprocal crosses. This does not effect their breed %, performance, phenotype, quality, carcass traits, or transferable heterosis.

F-1 HYBRiDS

SX1 = PB ANGUS by PB SIMMENTAL

Nichols PB Angus
Nichols SX1

Nichols PB Simmental

-*50% British - 50% Continental

DX1 = PB SOUTH DEVON by PB ANGUS

Nichols PB South Devon
Nichols DX1

Nichols PB Angus

-*100% British

F-2 COMPOSITES

DSX2 = DX1 by SX1

Nichols PB South Devon Nichols DX1

Nichols PB Angus

Nichols DSX2

Nichols PB Angus Nichols SX1

Nichols PB Simmental

*75% British - 25%Continental