

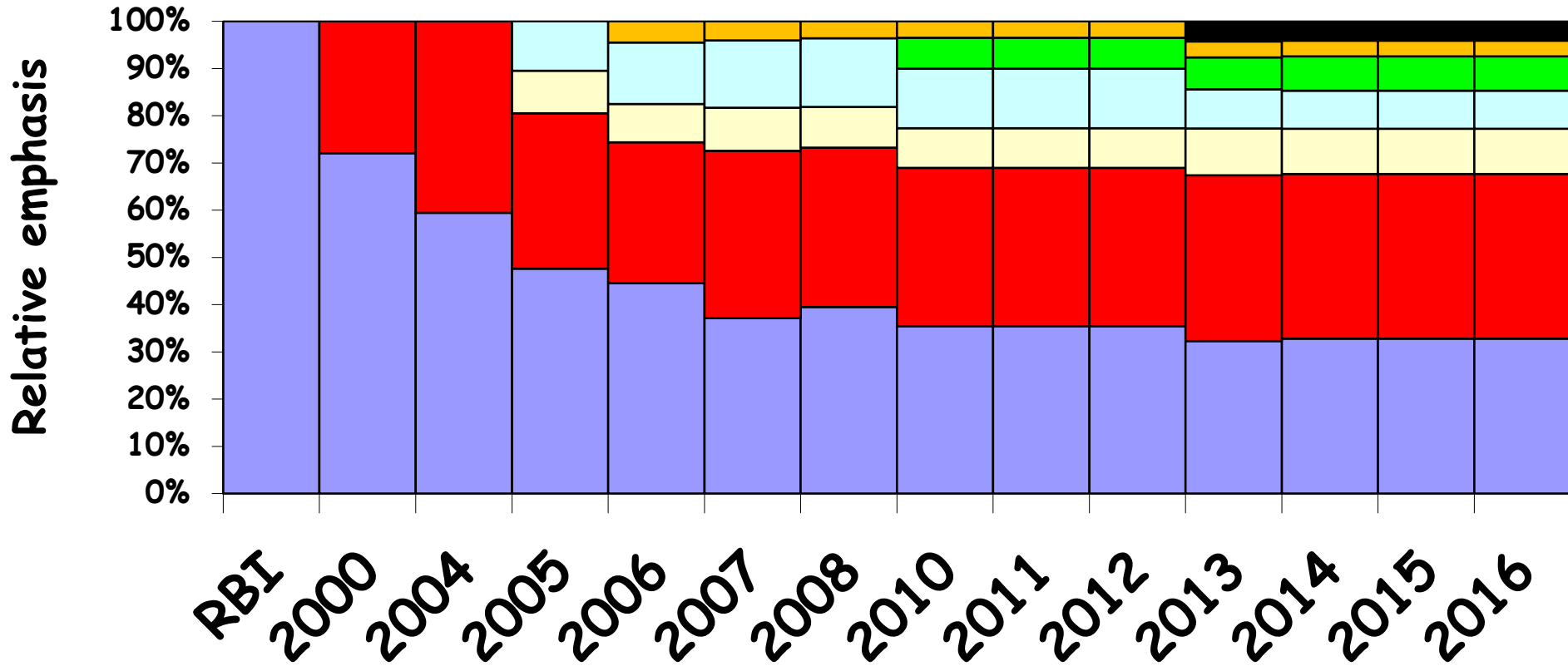
Update of Economic Breeding Index

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Evolution of the EBI



■ Milk ■ Fertility ■ Calving ■ Beef ■ Maintenance ■ Health ■ Management

Sub-index	Trait	Weight	Emphasis	Emphasis
Production	Milk (kg)	-0.09	11%	
	Fat (kg)	1.04	3%	33%
	Protein (kg)	6.64	19%	
Fertility	Calving interval (d)	-12.43	24%	35%
	Survival (%)	12.01	11%	
Calving	Calving difficulty dir (%)	-3.52	3%	
	Calving difficulty mat (%)	-1.73	1%	9%
	Gestation (d)	-7.50	4%	
	Calf mortality (%)	-2.58	1%	
Maintenance	Cow (kg)	-1.65	7%	7%
	Carcass weight (kg)	1.38	5%	
Beef	Carass weight (kg)	12.22	20%	9%

Breeding objectives

CAN USA NLD UK AUS NZL

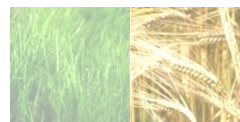
USA



0.84

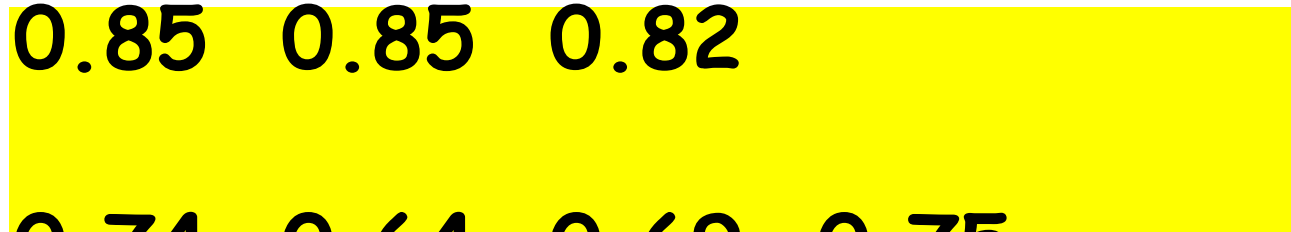
NLD

0.87 0.87



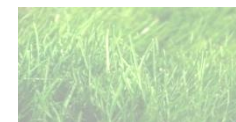
UK

0.85 0.85 0.82



AUS

0.74 0.64 0.69 0.75



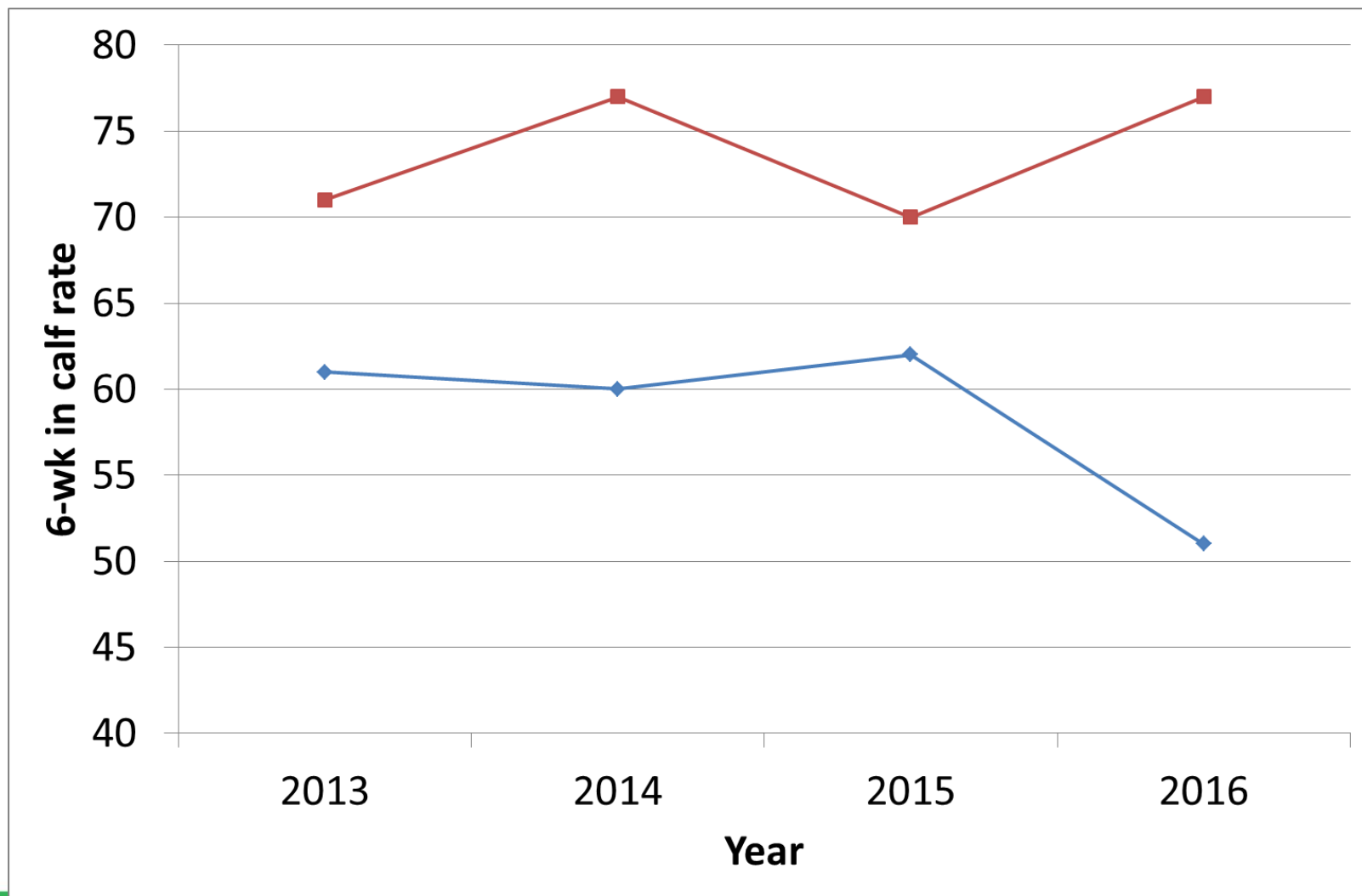
NZL

0.49 0.44 0.44 0.54 0.78

NextGen results - 2016

	National Average	Elite
Days in milk	150	153
Milk solids to date (kg)	277	293
Fat %	4.12	4.41
Protein %	3.41	3.57
Live-weight	534	514
BCS	2.81	2.95
Submission 3 weeks (%)	91	96
6 wk in-calf rate (%)	51	77
9 wk in-calf rate (%)	69	91

NextGen results - 2016



Economic values

- Milk price (29.5 c/l)
 - International projections (e.g., RaboBank) does not suggest otherwise
- Feed prices (€250/t)
 - No reason to change
- Farmer feedback
 - Live-weight

Missing suites of traits

- Product quality
 - Fatty acid content, protein profile, processing ability
 - BreedQuality
- Environmental load (incl. feed intake)
 - Methane, nitrogen, feed intake
 - RapidFeed
- Health (incl. disease) and welfare
 - Production diseases
 - HealthyGenes

Animal health

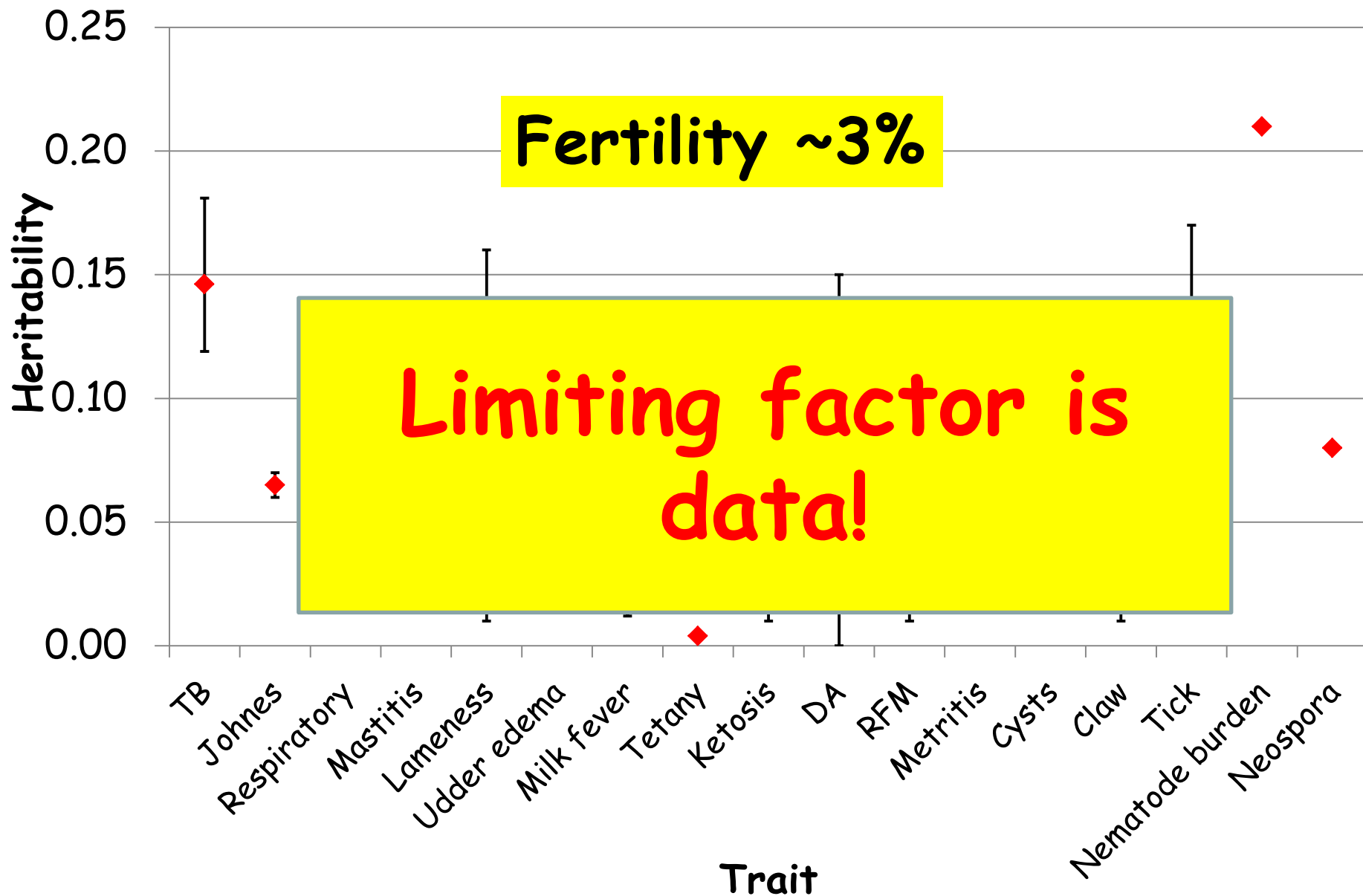
Genetics creates
the potential

Management
realises
the potential

Disease
destroys
the potential

Animal health is the “new fertility”
...and breeding has a role in its control

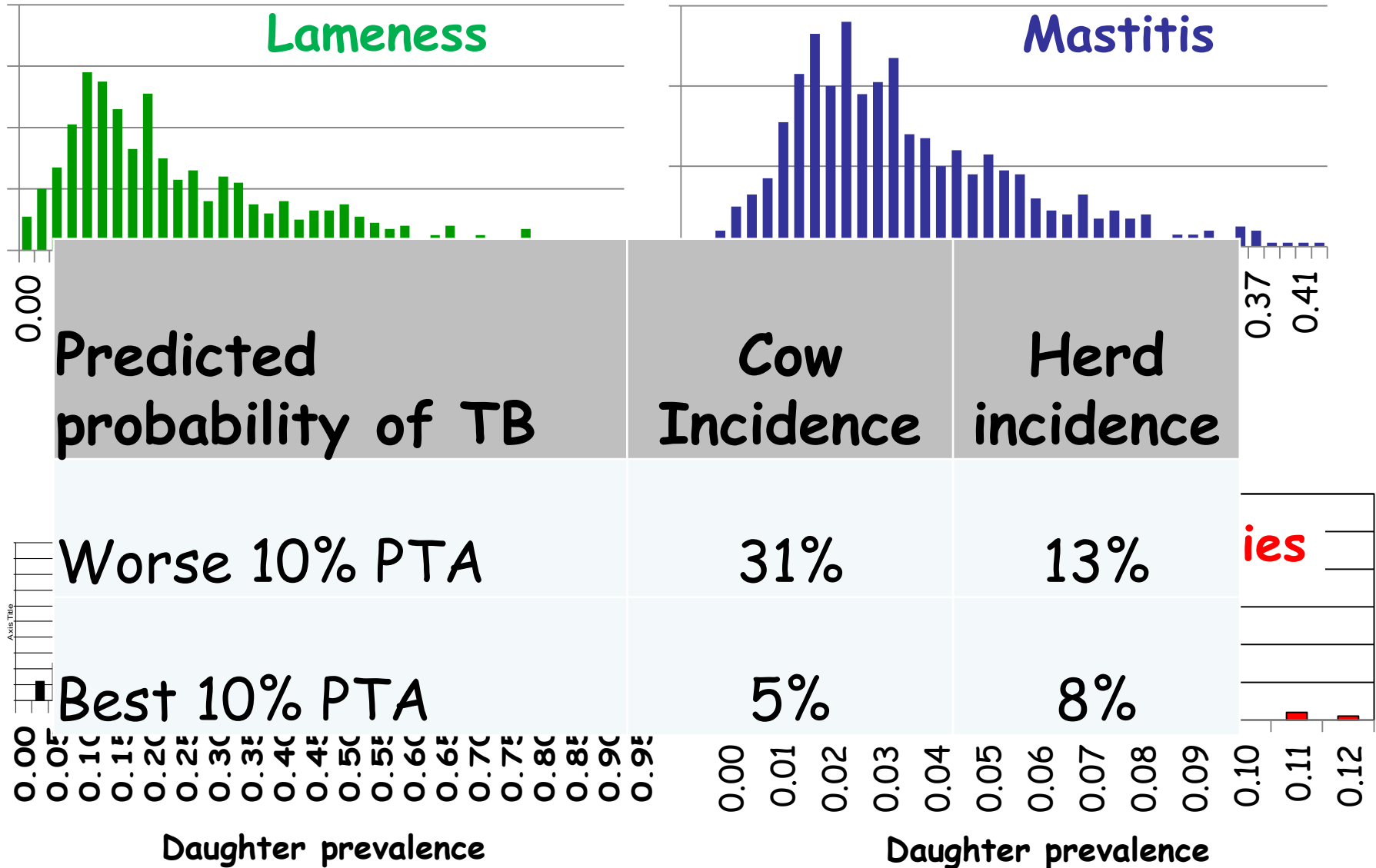
Breeding possible??



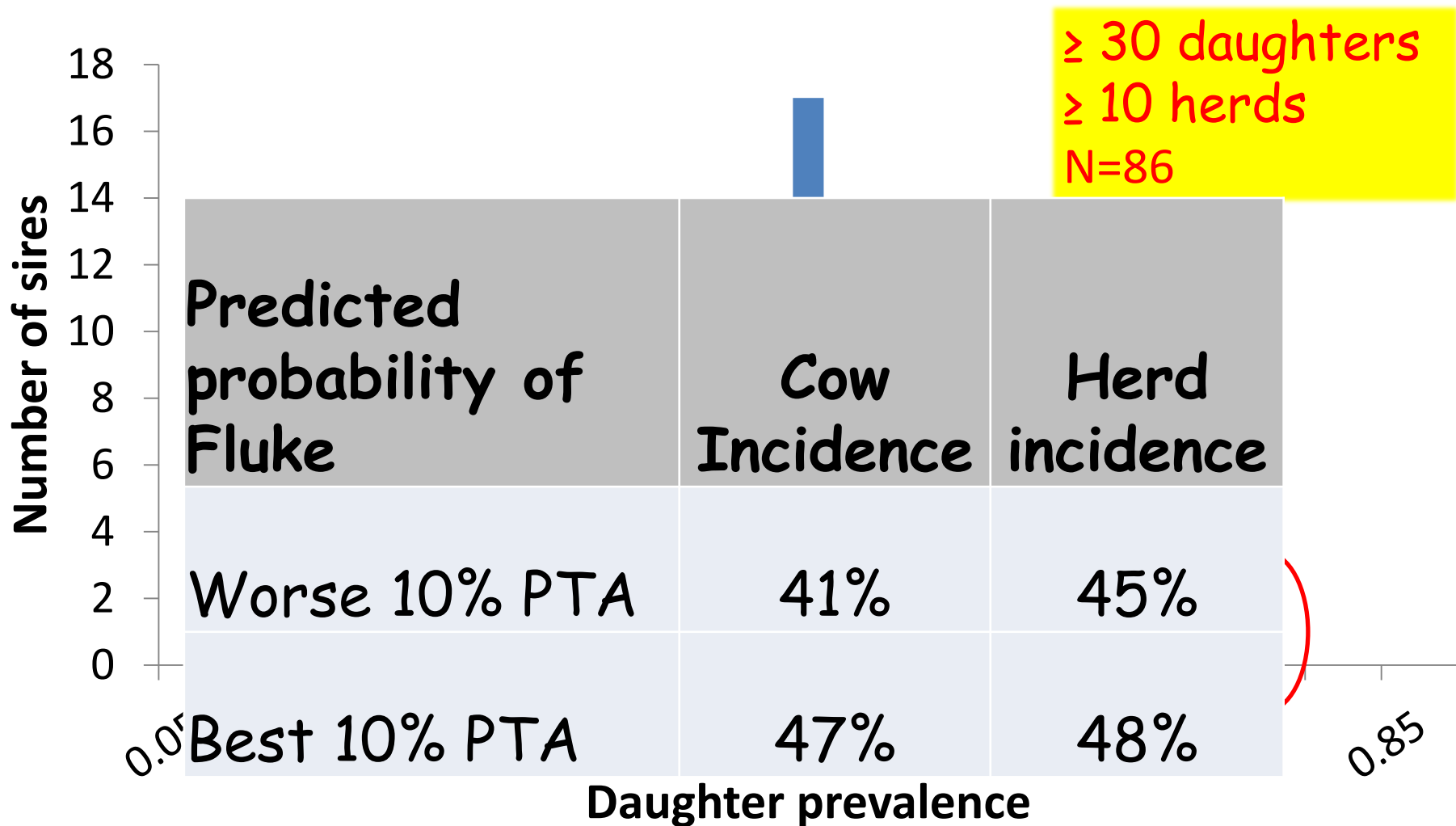
Categories of traits

- Close to implementation
 - TB, cystic ovaries
- Data available but no genetic parameters
 - Johnes, IBR, cow health traits, calf health traits, claw health
- Data not available and no genetic parameters
 - Liver-fluke, pneumonia, neospora, salmonella,

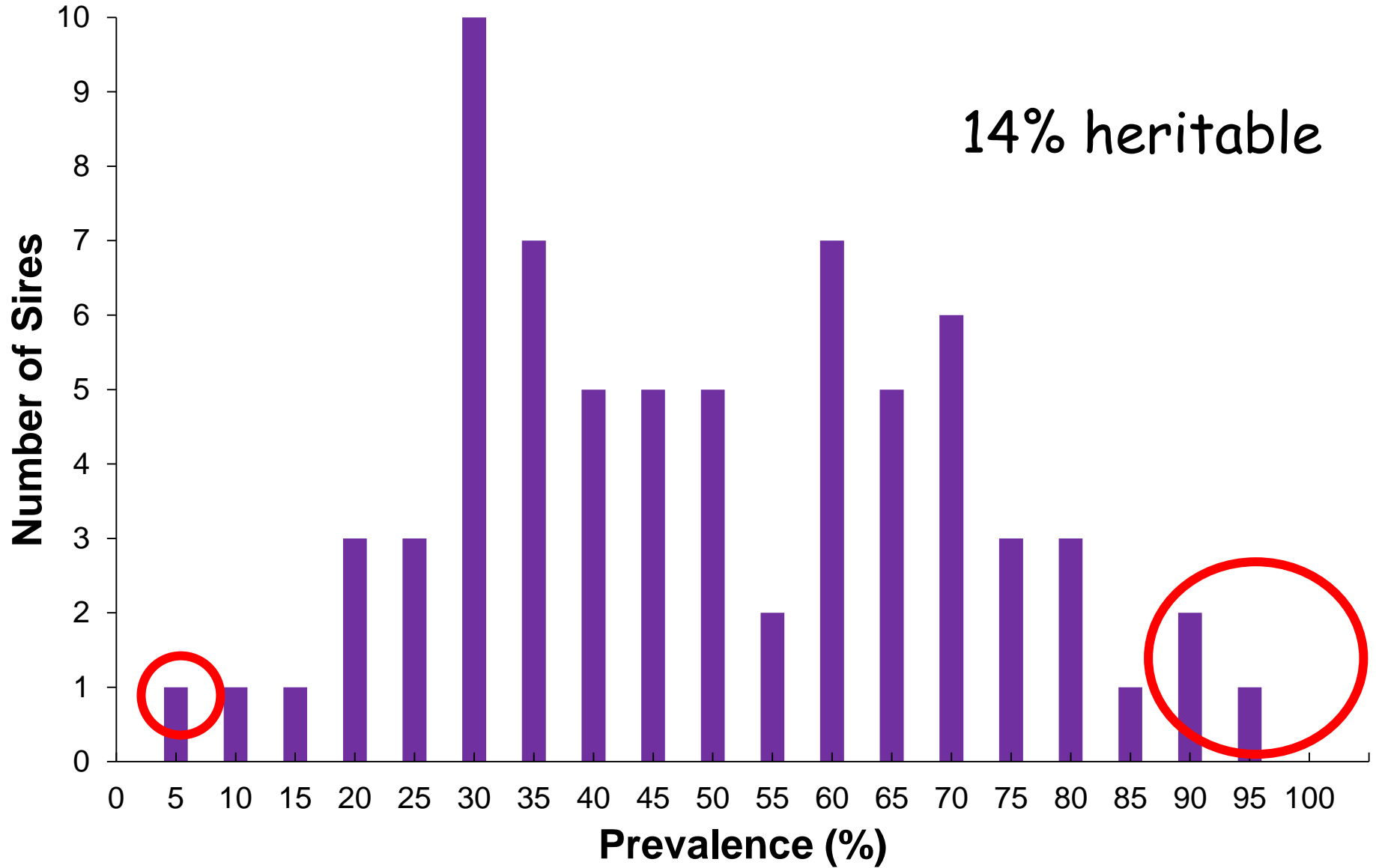
Animal Health



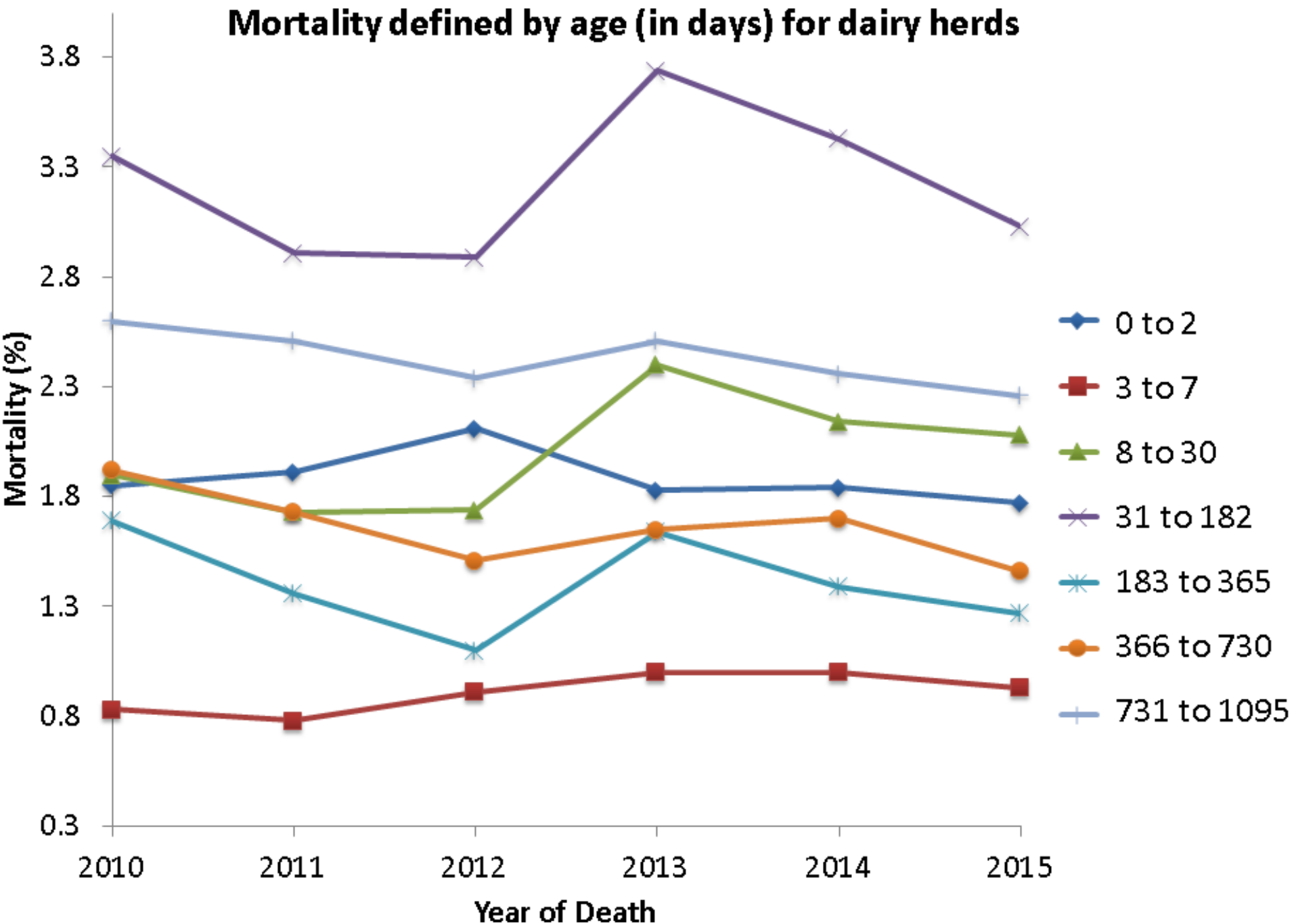
Liver-fluke



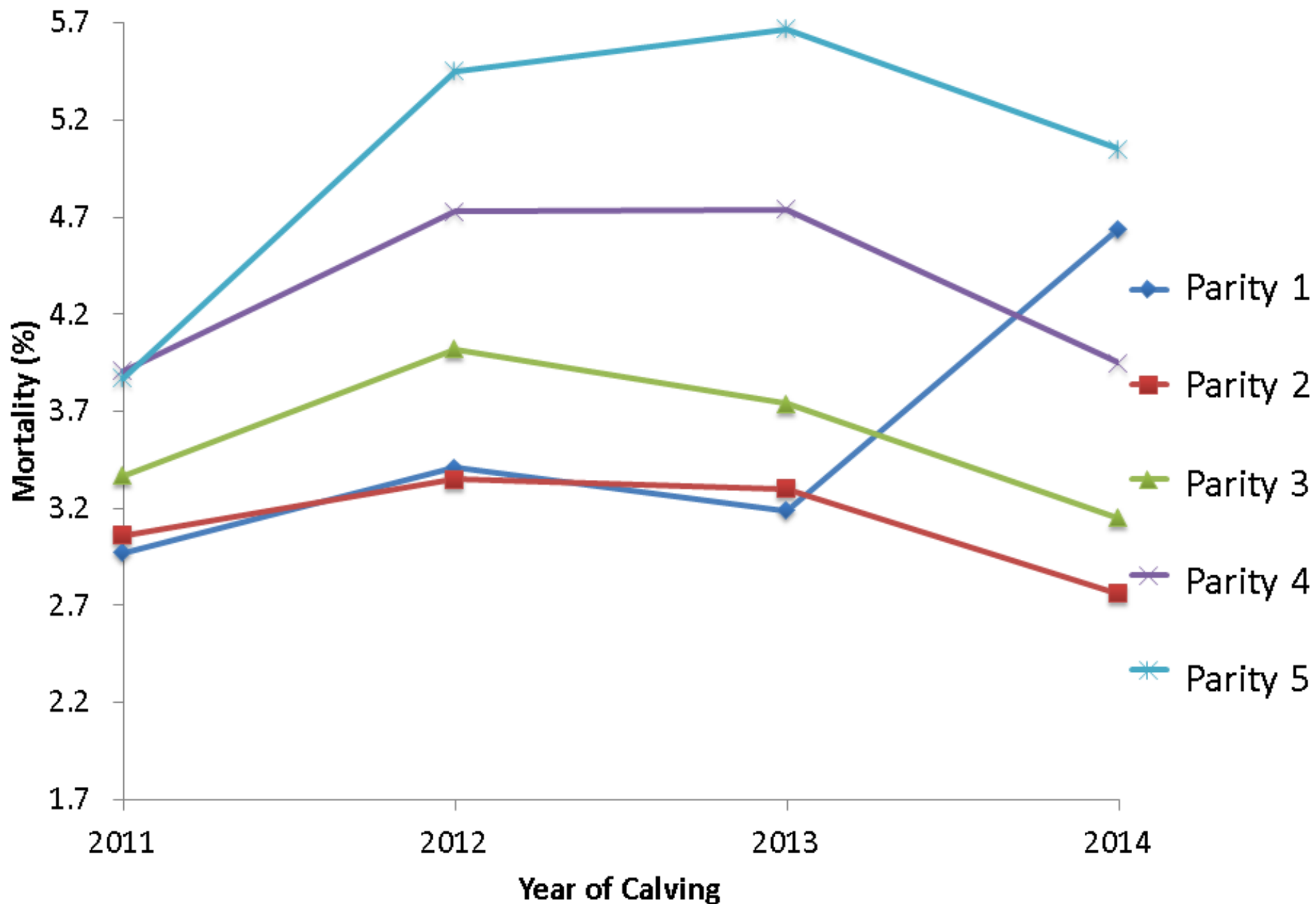
IBR



Mortality defined by age (in days) for dairy herds



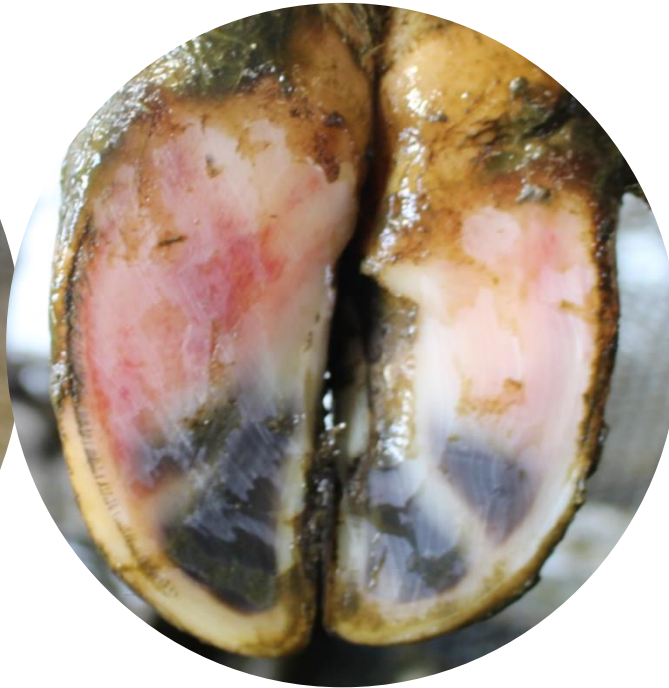
Mortality defined by parity for dairy herds



Hoof disorders



Overgrown



Bruising



White Line

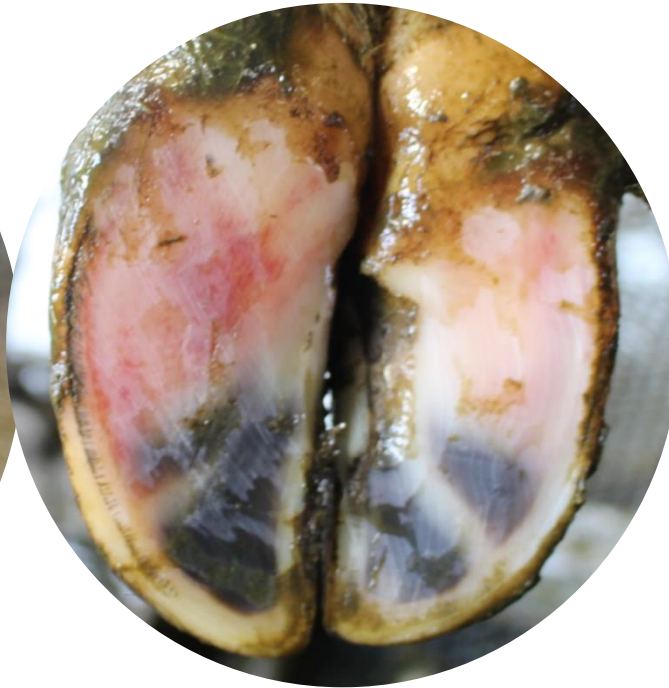
50% of cows had at least one hoof-disorder

Breeding for reduced lameness



Overgrown

8% heritable



Bruising

24% heritable



White Line

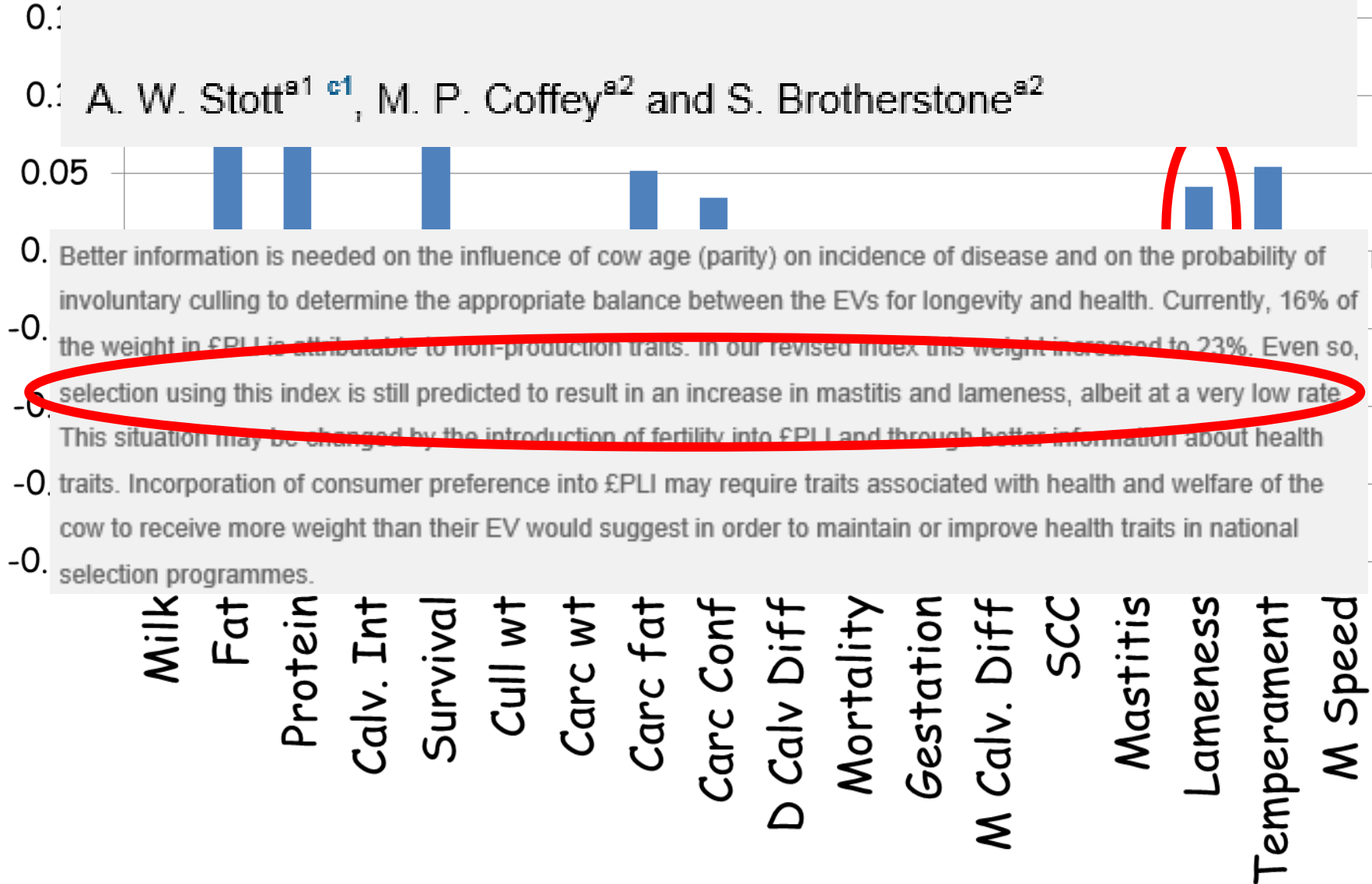
21% heritable

Expected response to selection

Including lameness and mastitis in a profit index for dairy cattle

A. W. Stott^{a1 c1}, M. P. Coffey^{a2} and S. Brotherstone^{a2}

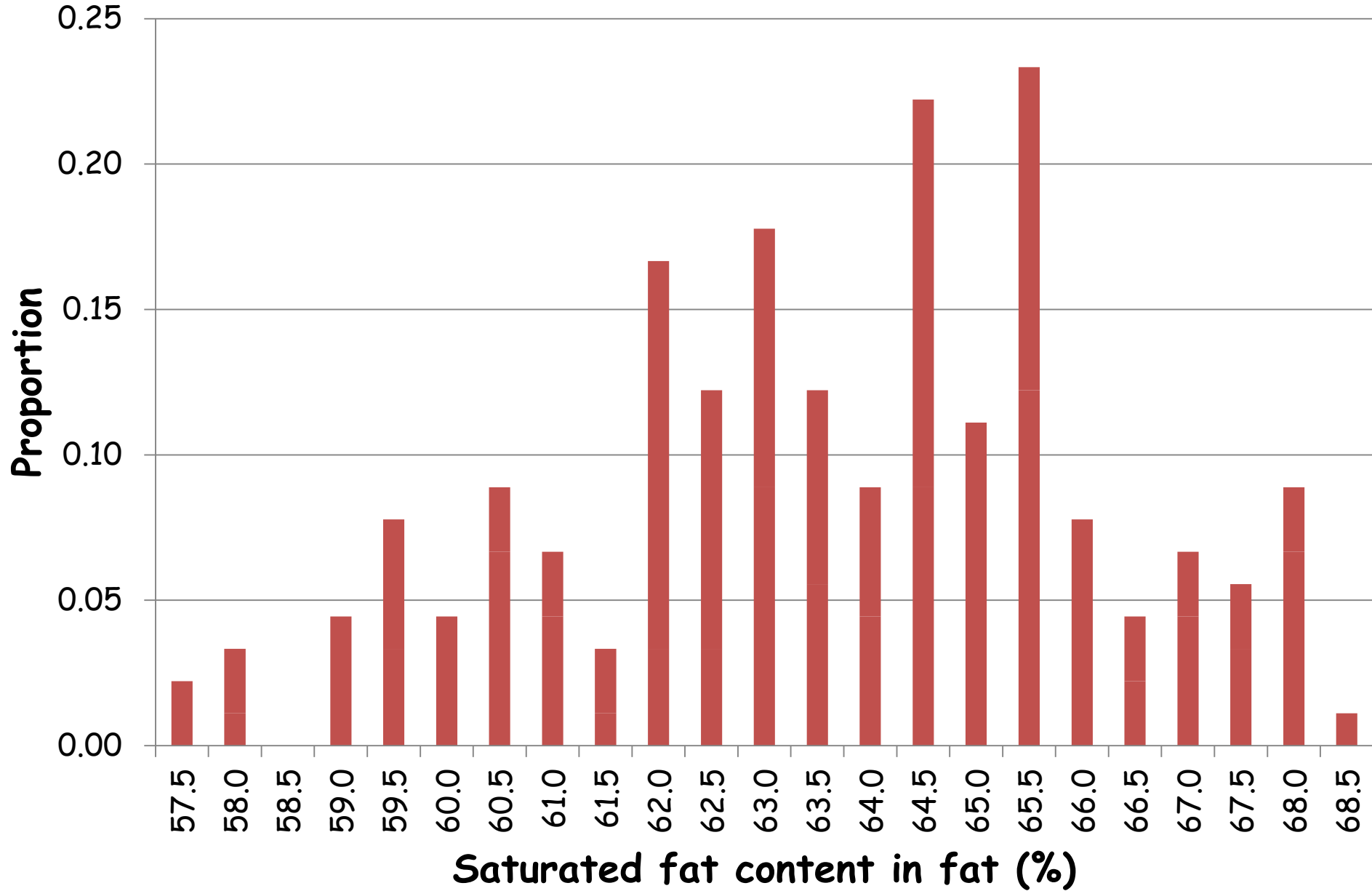
Genetic SD



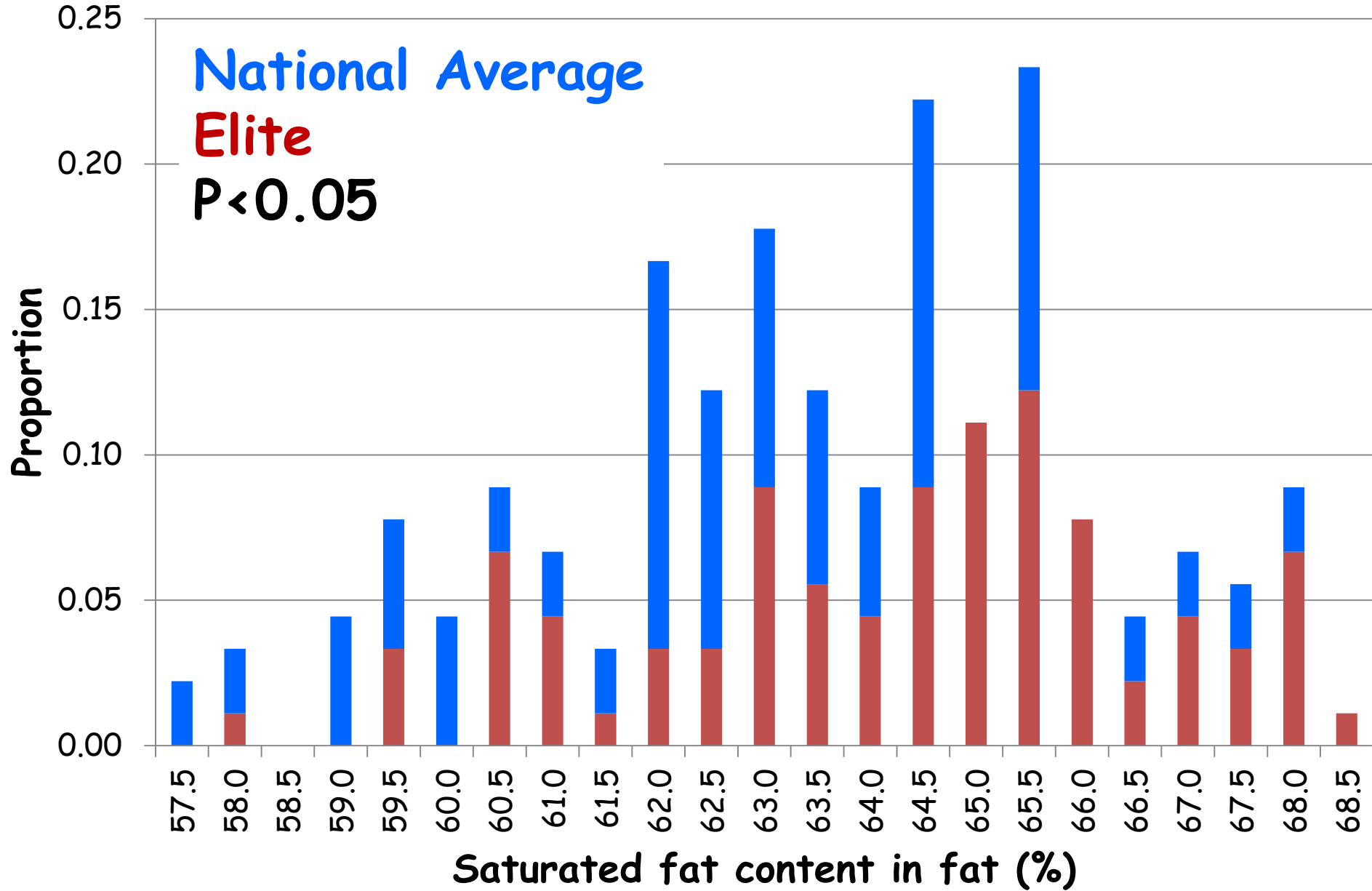
Better information is needed on the influence of cow age (parity) on incidence of disease and on the probability of involuntary culling to determine the appropriate balance between the EVs for longevity and health. Currently, 16% of the weight in £PLI is attributable to non-production traits. In our revised index this weight increased to 23%. Even so, selection using this index is still predicted to result in an increase in mastitis and lameness, albeit at a very low rate. This situation may be changed by the introduction of fertility into £PLI and through better information about health traits. Incorporation of consumer preference into £PLI may require traits associated with health and welfare of the cow to receive more weight than their EV would suggest in order to maintain or improve health traits in national selection programmes.

Product quality

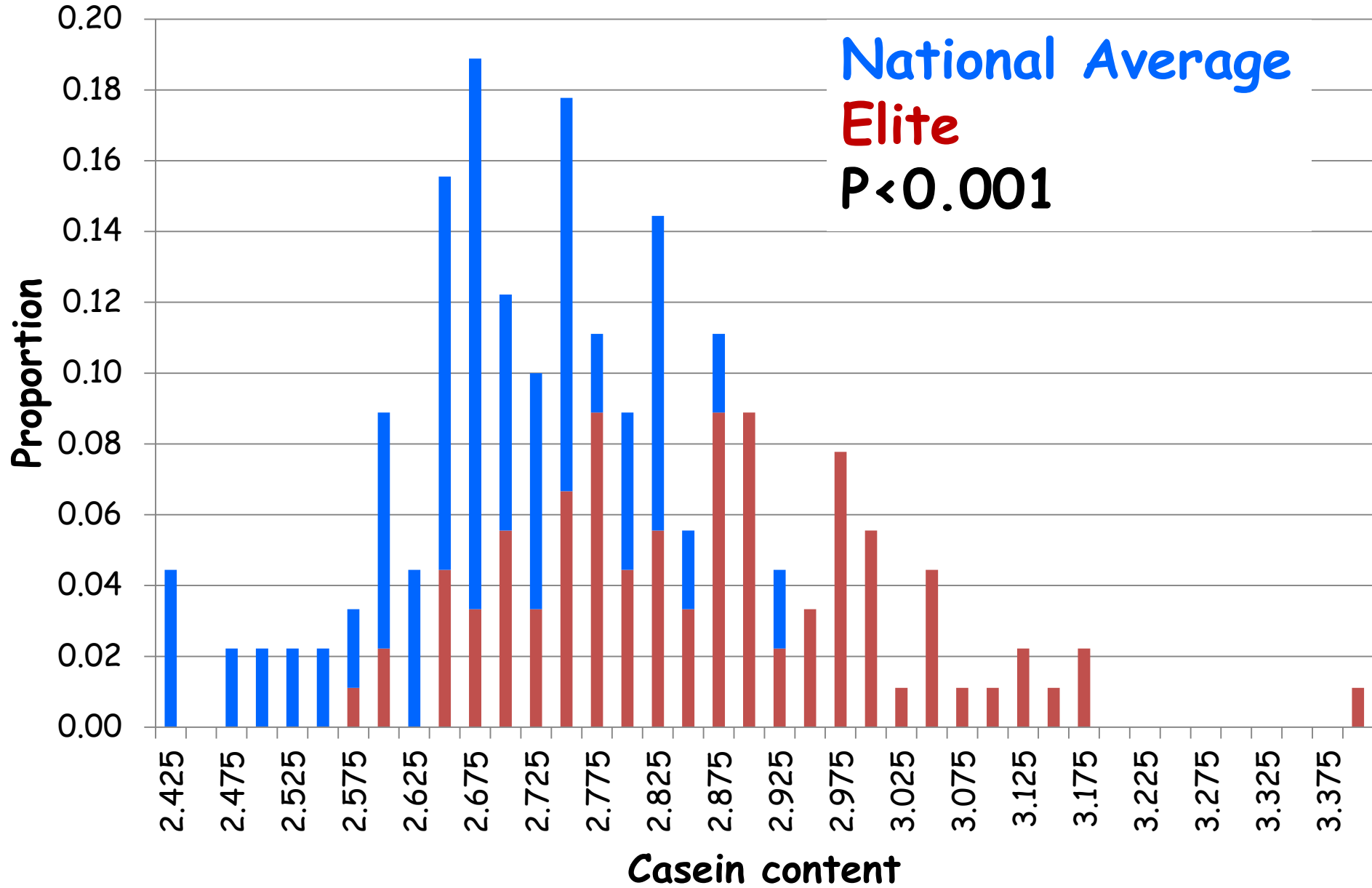
Saturated fatty acid content



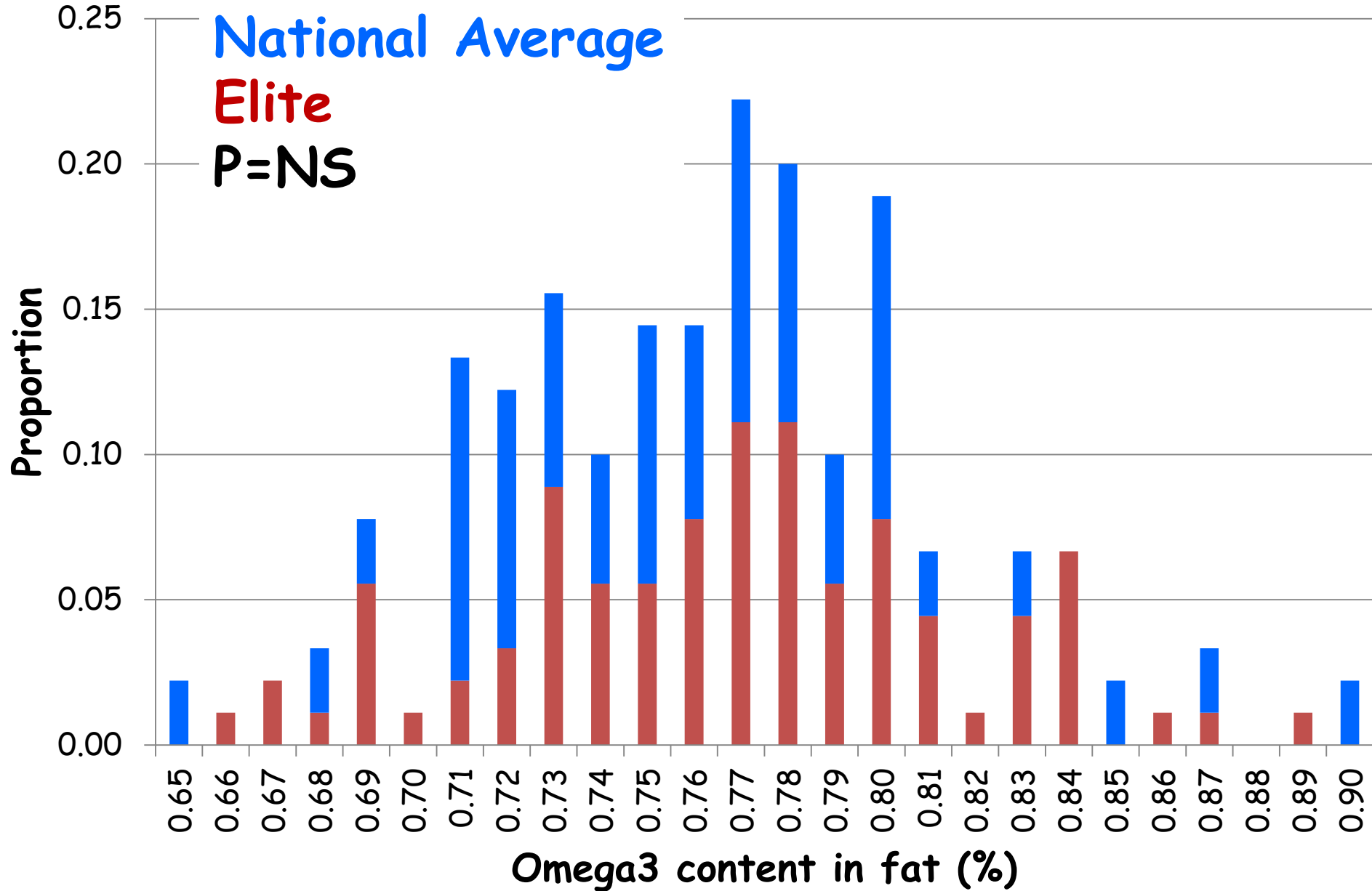
Saturated fatty acid content



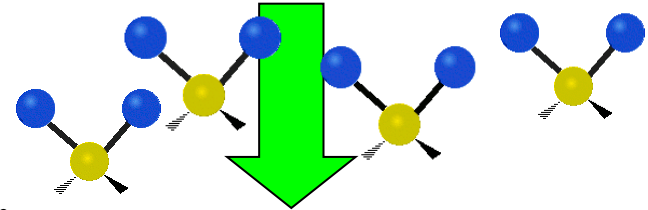
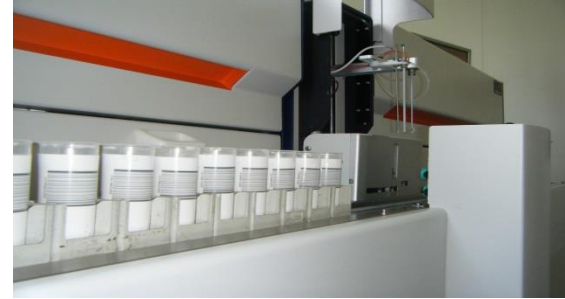
Casein content



Omega-3 content in fat



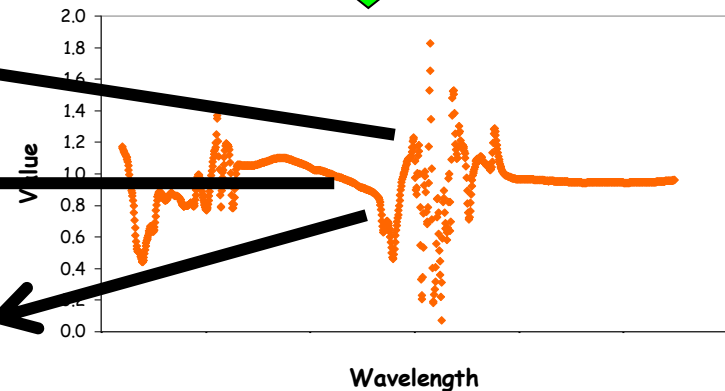
Mid-infrared spectroscopy (MIR)



Fatty acids

Protein composition

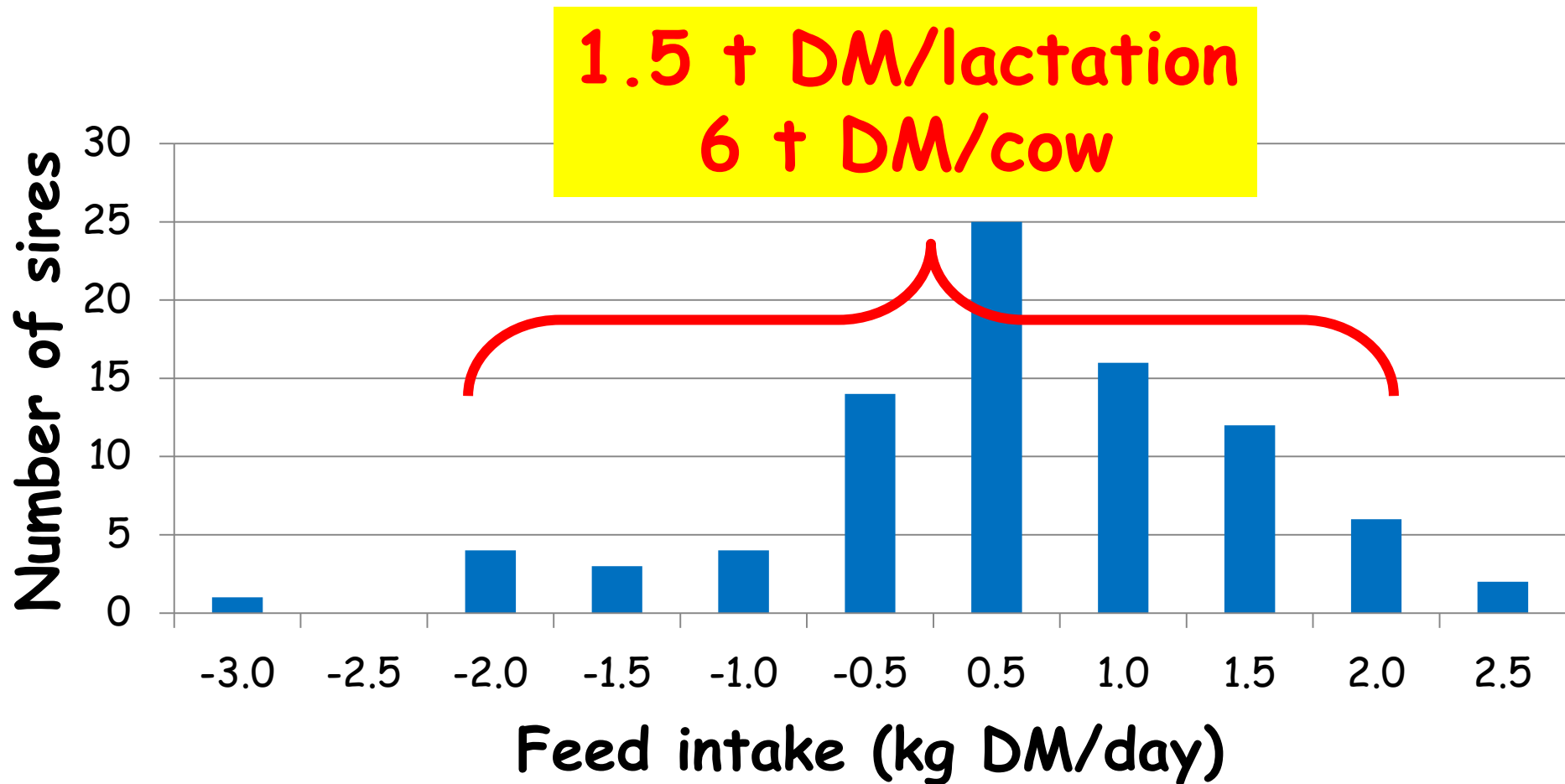
Coagulation properties



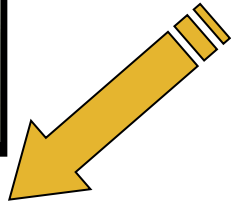
Feed intake and efficiency

Feed intake and efficiency

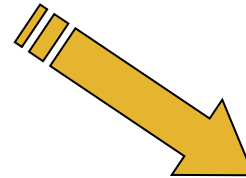
Feed intake for same yield and body size



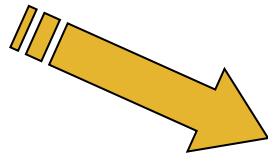
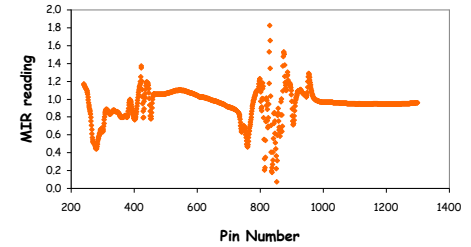
Fat:protein and energy balance



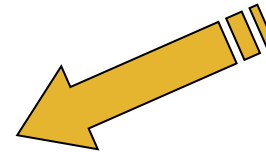
Milk fat content



Milk protein content

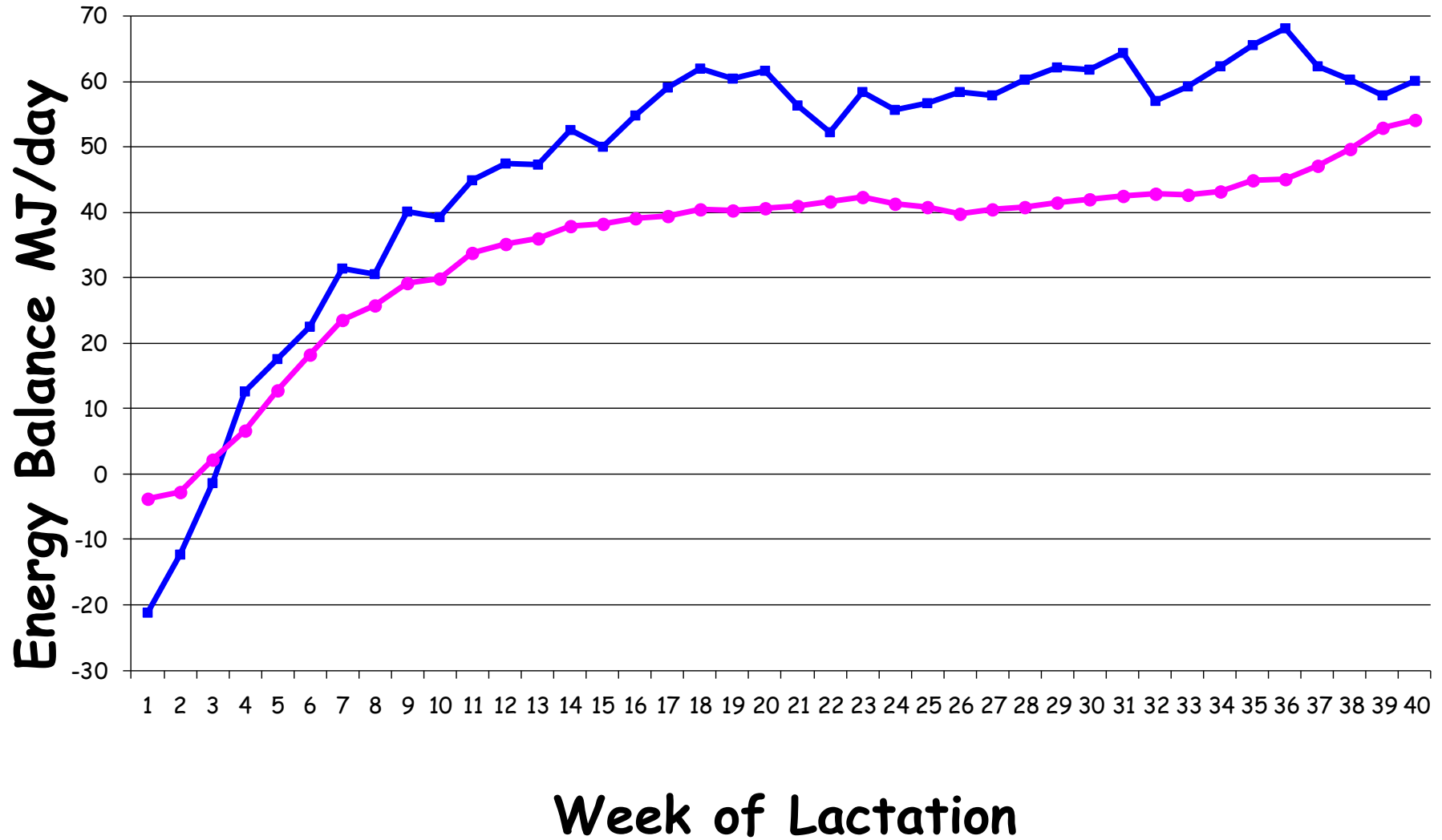


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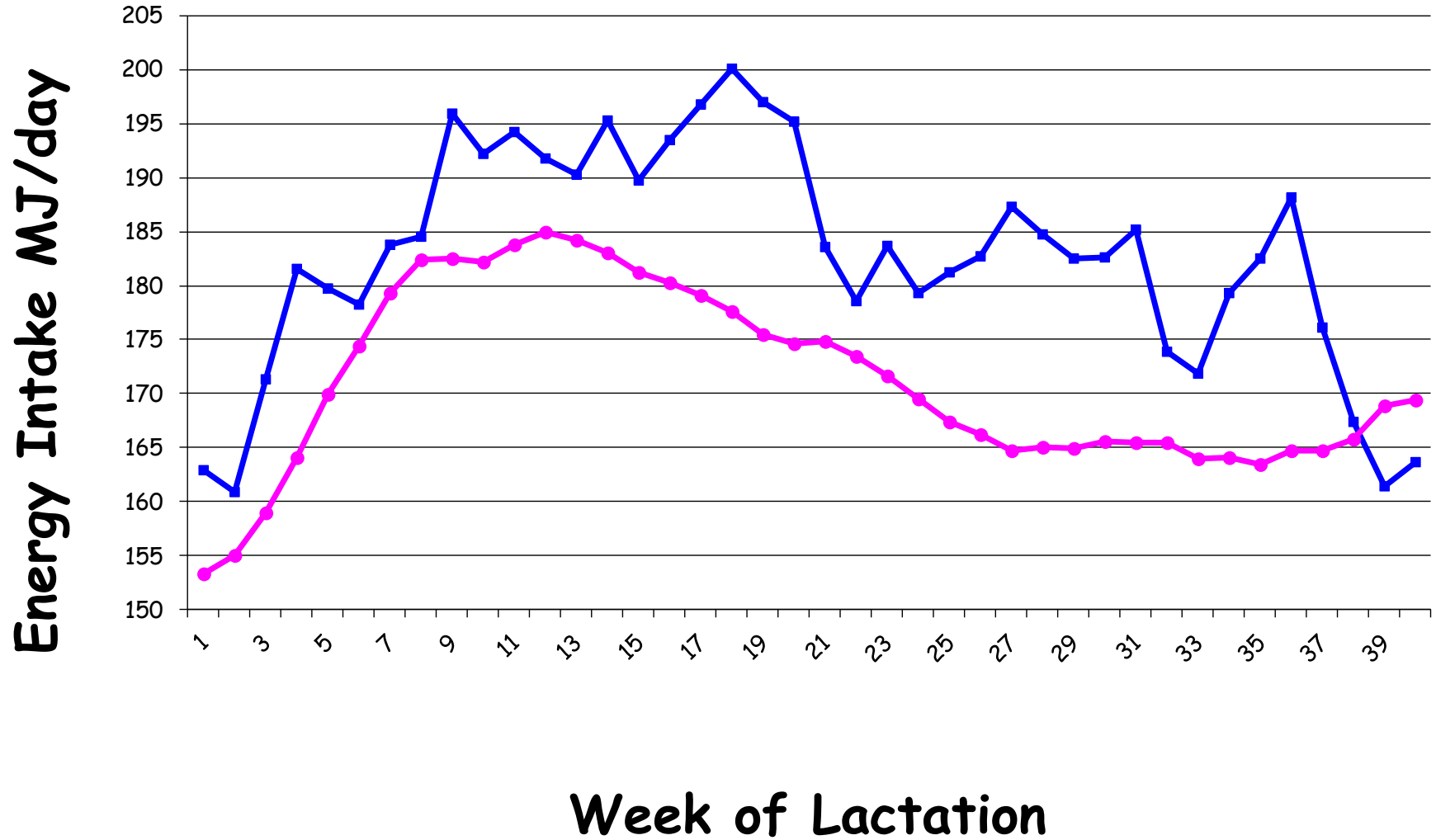


Predicted Energy Balance

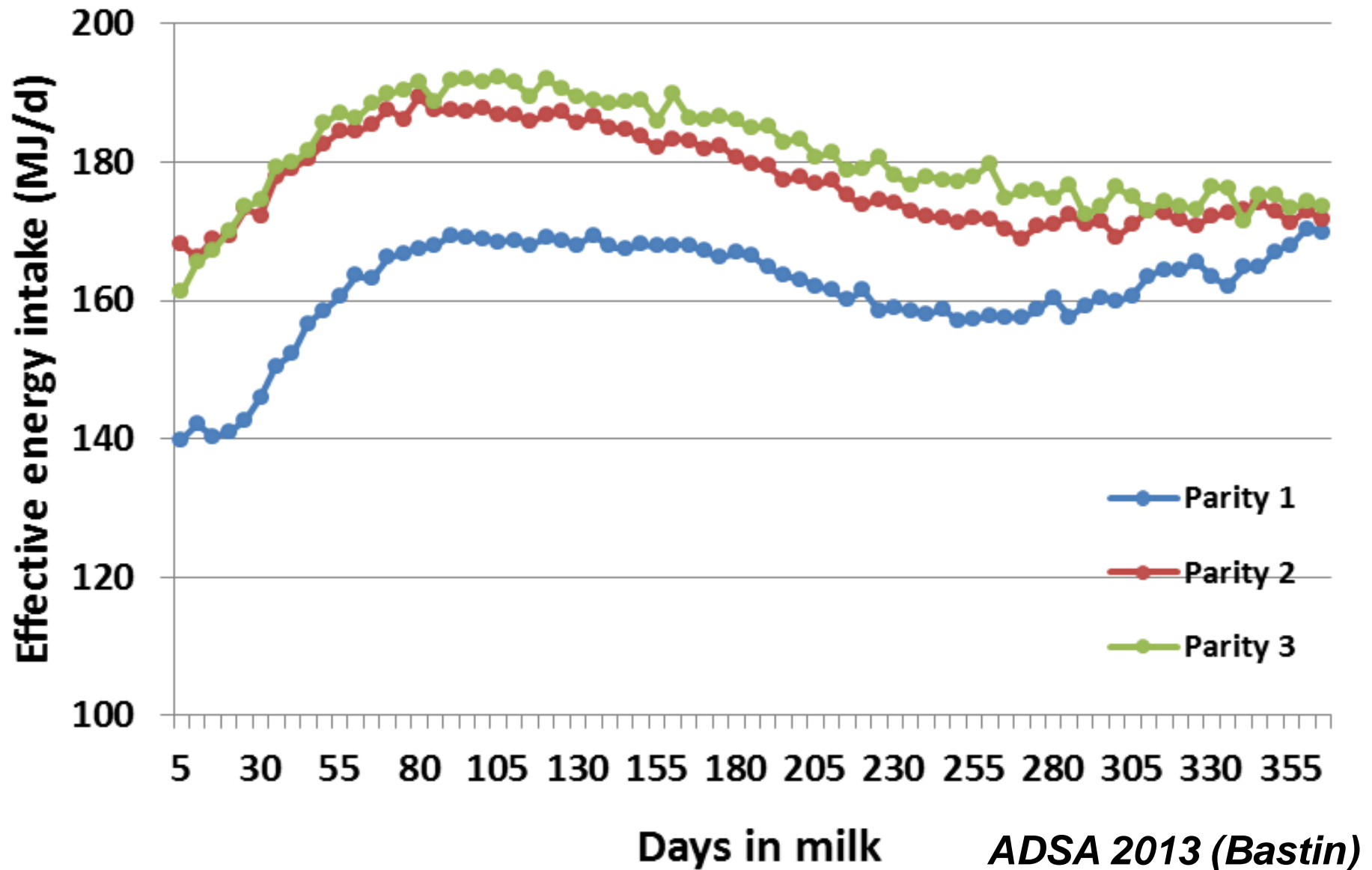
True & MIR-predicted Energy Balance



True & MIR-predicted Energy Intake



Intake predicted for Belgian Holsteins



Genetic parameters

Heritability	True	Predicted (IRL)	Predicted (BEL)
Energy Intake	0.35(0.02)	0.20 (0.01)	0.20
Energy Balance	0.16(0.02)	0.10(0.01)	0.43
RFI	0.10(0.05)	0.16(0.01)	-

- r_g True & predicted EB = 0.54
- r_g True & predicted intake = 0.84

JDS. 98: 1310-1320

WCGALP 2014 (McParland)

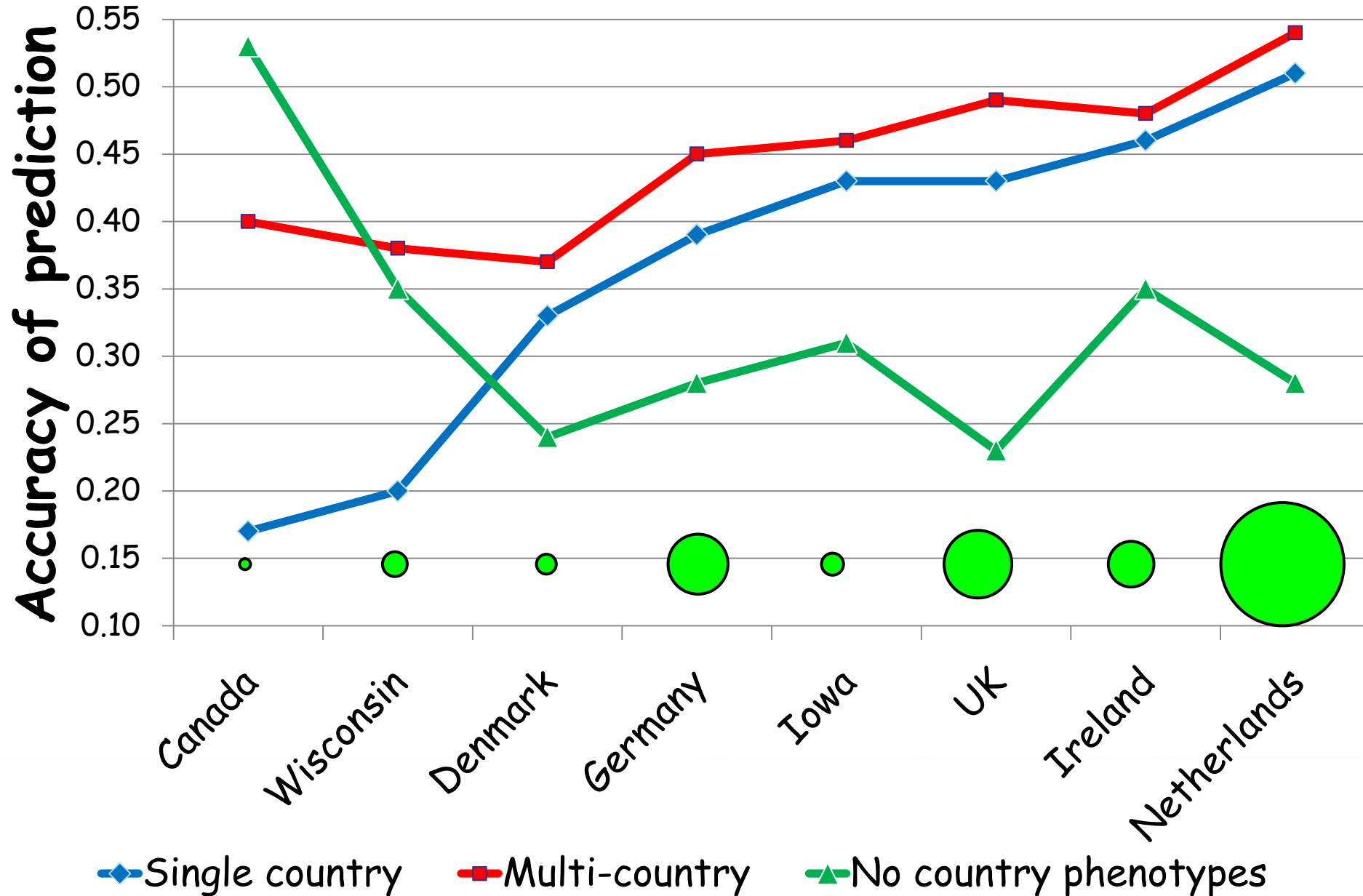
ADSA 2013 (Bastin)

Validation of genetic evaluations

- Breeding values predicted for intake
 - 198 animals with actual intake recorded
 - MIR predicted intake for these animals removed from genetic evaluation

	EBV (MJ/d)	Actual intake (MJ/d)
Low	-1.5	154
Medium	4.4	156
High	10.2	163

International Genomic Evaluations



Conclusions

- Breeding is for 7-10 years' time
 - What will the likely issues be?
- Animal health and disease, feed intake and efficiency, product quality