How to deal with persistency in the breeding goal

Jan-Åke Eriksson



Why interest in persistency?

- Correlated to other important traits yield fertility diseases longevity
- Indirect economic importance "Less expensive feed needed with flat lactation curve"



Alternative definitions of persistency or flat lactation curve

Comparison of yield between early and late lactation

Differences: early-late or late-early

Ratios: early/late or late/early

Other
Comparison with standard curve
Variation in test day yield within lactation



NAV-persistency definition

Comparison with breed average curve

A high value indicates a more flat lactation curve



Result of including NAV persistency in NTM based on NAV data shows that

 All important traits will get a lower genetic gain



Data used for the study

Al-bulls born 2003 to 2007

RDC 1149

HOL 2284

Swedish cows born 2003 to 2007

RDC 248991

HOL 292681





Alternatives for study the effect of NAV-persistency on NTM

Persistency EBV added to NTM with the weight

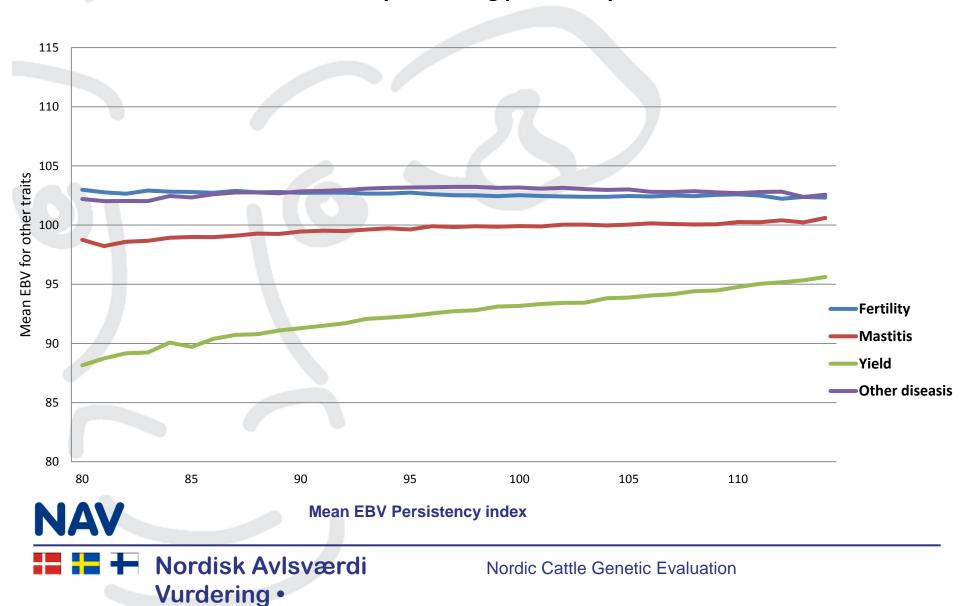
0	NTM
0.2	NTM+P*0.2
0.4	NTM+P*0.4

 The low or no economic weights are based on the study by Kevin Byskov, 2013

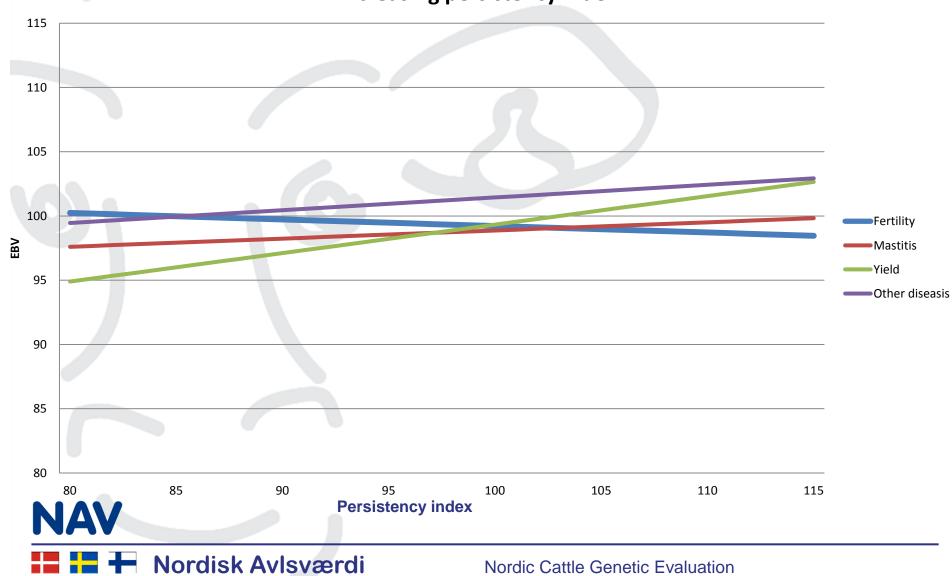




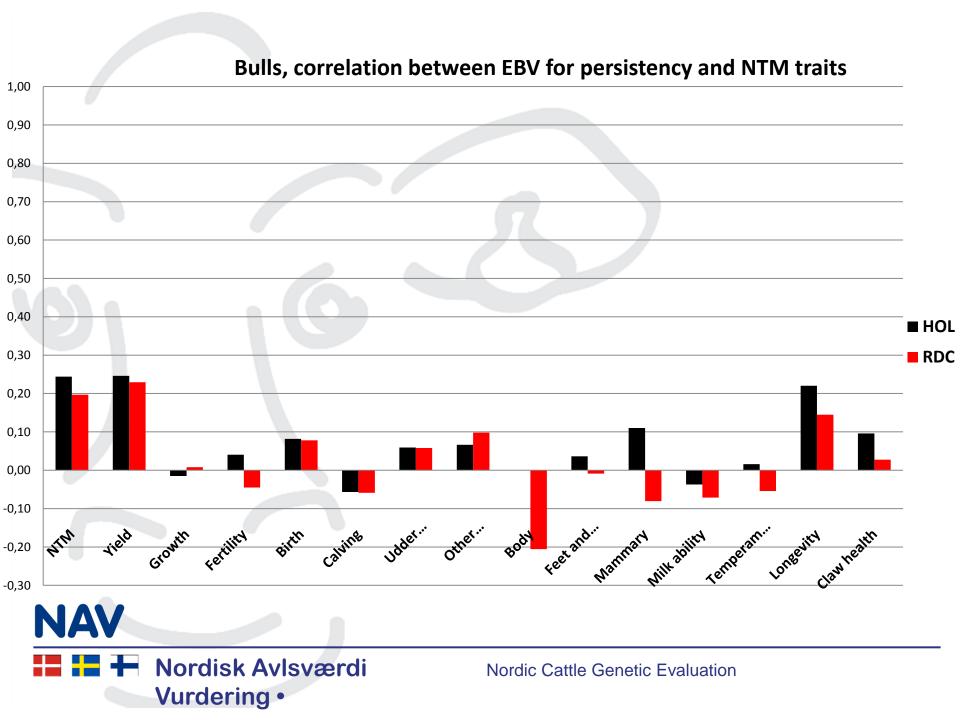
RDC cows, changes in mean EBV for Fertility, Mastitis, Yield and Other diseases by increasing persistency index



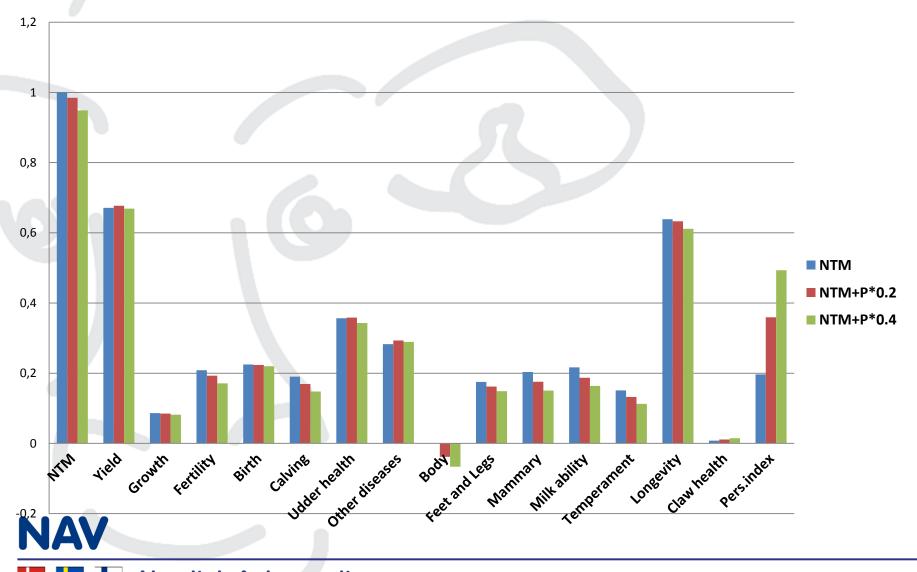
RDC bulls, regression of EBV for Fertility, Mastitis, Yield and Other diseases by increasing persistency index



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RDC bulls, correlation between NTM alternatives and NTM traits



Summary for RDC and HOL

- Inclusion of persistency in NTM has no positive effect on economic gain
- Persistency has low and mostly positive correlation to yield and health traits

 Persistency will have a positive genetic gain with the existing NTM definition

