

Genetic Evaluation for Maintenance – Towards Genomic Breeding Values for Saved Feed in Nordic Dairy Cattle

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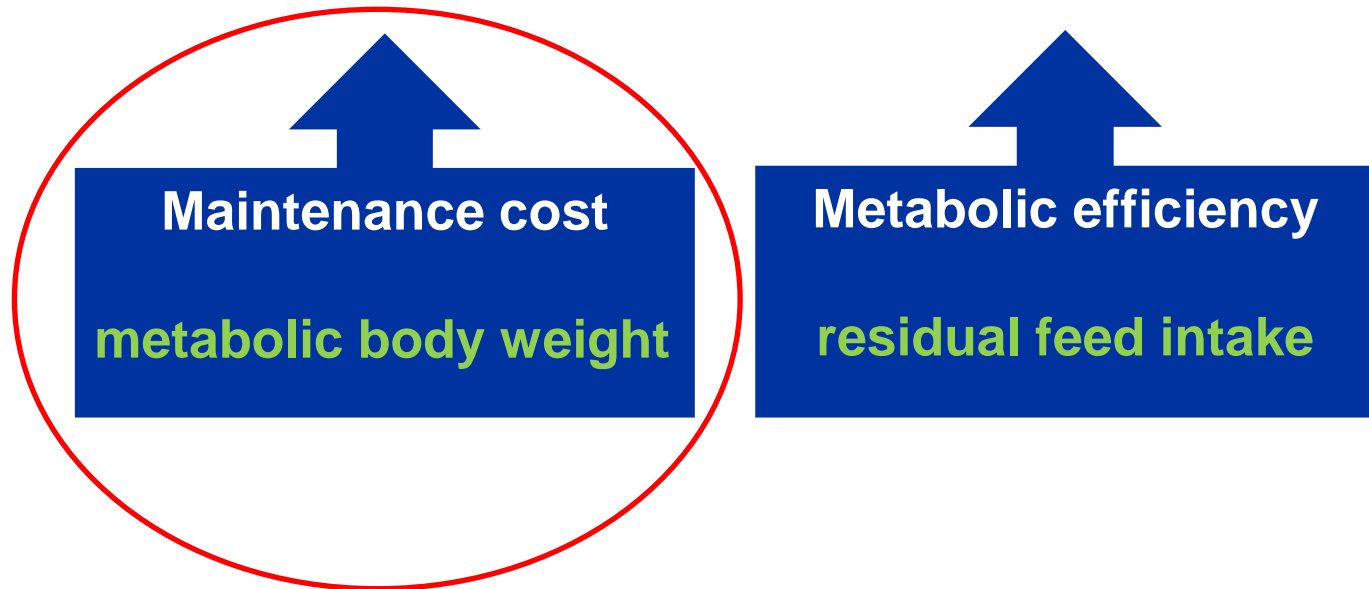
AIM

- Genomic breeding values for Saved Feed
- For all dairy breeds in the NAV countries (Denmark, Finland, Sweden)

Saved Feed Index

Two components:

$$\text{Saved Feed} = v_1 \times \text{GEBV}_{\text{Maintenance}} + v_2 \times \text{GEBV}_{\text{Metabolic}}$$



Included in the launching phase
of the Saved Feed Index

Why maintenance

- ~1/3 of feed intake is needed for cows' maintenance
- → for a cow of 600 kg: ~ 6 kg dry matter intake / day
- Relationship between maintenance and metabolic body weight (MBW)
energy requirement for maintenance = $0.515 \text{ [MJ ME / kg}^{0.75}] \times \text{MBW}$
where $\text{MBW [kg}^{0.75}] = (\text{body weight})^{0.75}$
- 2 genetic SD improvement in MBW
→ Saved Feed ~ 220 kg dry matter / cow / year (~ 3% feed)

Available data

Cows with observations

- BW measurements by tape (heart girth) >800 000 cows
- BW measurements by scale >90 000 cows
- Conformation measurements >2 900 000 cows

Observations by trait and breed

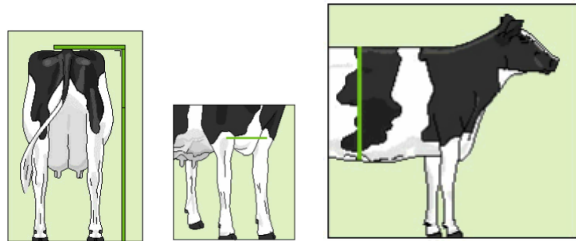
Trait	Holstein	Nordic Red	Jersey
MBW 1	269 746	521 289	4 113
MBW 2	157 556	323 195	2 157
MBW 3	67 701	106 134	1 215
Stature	1 829 079	841 718	256 962
Chest width	1 823 373	798 341	261 614
Body depth	1 823 374	798 351	261 613

Available data

Phenotypic means of metabolic body weight by lactation and breed

Trait	Holstein	Nordic Red	Jersey
MBW 1	112.9 (545kg BW)	107.8 (513kg BW)	86.2 (380kg BW)
MBW 2	122.4 (608kg BW)	115.2 (560kg BW)	96.8 (444kg BW)
MBW 3	127.2 (629kg BW)	119.2 (587kg BW)	101.1 (471kg BW)

Model design

- Multiple-trait model
 - Metabolic body weight (MBW)
 - 1st, 2nd and 3rd lactation considered as different traits
 - Lactation averages of MBW are modelled
 - Weights for MBW observations
 - single tape measurements have lower measurement errors than single scale measurements
 - cows can have over 400 scale measurements per lactation
 - Correlated traits
 - Stature
 - Chest width
 - Body depth
- 
- The image shows three diagrams of a cow illustrating correlated traits. The first diagram shows a cow from a rear view with a vertical green line indicating its height (stature). The second diagram shows a cow from a side view with a horizontal green line across its chest (chest width). The third diagram shows a cow from a side view with a vertical green line indicating its body depth. To the right of these diagrams is the ICAR logo with the text 'THE GLOBAL STANDARD FOR LIVESTOCK DATA'.
- For each breed an own evaluation



Variance components for Holstein & Nordic Red

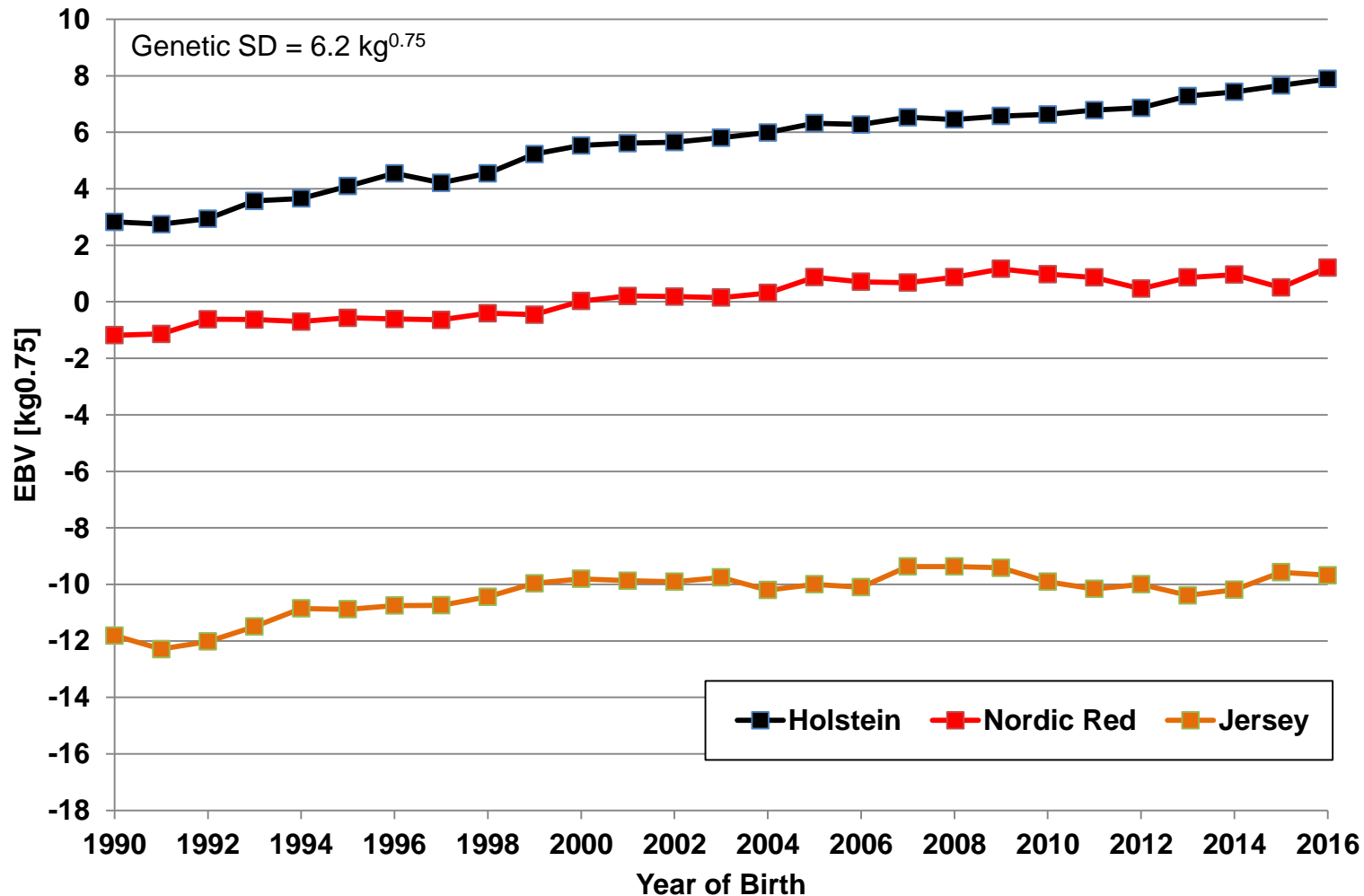
Heritabilities (on diagonal) and genetic correlations

	MBW1	MBW2	MBW3	Stature	Chest width	Body depth
MBW 1	0.46	0.98	0.96	0.65	0.58	0.51
MBW 2		0.51	0.99	0.68	0.55	0.49
MBW 3			0.56	0.68	0.53	0.48
Stature				0.60	0.17	0.21
Chest width					0.18	0.55
Body depth						0.26

Model effects for metabolic body weight traits

- Fixed effects
 - MBW curve ($c_1 \times DIM + c_2 \times DIM^2 + c_3 \times e^{-0.1DIM}$) nested within breed, country and time periods
 - linear regression on calving age nested within breed
 - year x season
 - herd x 5-year time periods
- Random effects
 - herd x year
 - additive genetic
 - Residual
- Accuracy of MBW observations is accounted for by weights

Genetic trends in cows for combined EBV $(0.30ebv_{MBW1}+0.25ebv_{MBW2}+0.45ebv_{MBW3})$



Correlation of MBW index with other index traits

- $$\text{MBW index} = 100 - \frac{(0.30 \times \text{ebv}_{\text{MBW}_1} + 0.25 \times \text{ebv}_{\text{MBW}_2} + 0.45 \times \text{ebv}_{\text{MBW}_3}) - \text{ebv}_{\text{base}}}{0.1 \times \text{SD}(\text{ebv}_{\text{base}})}$$
- AI bulls born 2005 to 2010
- r^2 for $\text{EBV}_{\text{MBW}} > 0.8$

Traits	Holstein (N=729)	Nordic Red (N=568)
Frame	-0.78	-0.72
Beef production	-0.12	-0.29
Milk production	-0.01	0.05
Mastitis	0.06	0.06
Female fertility	0.06	0.03
Claw health	0.14	0.18
Calving traits	0.10	0.35
Longevity	0.18	0.20
Nordic Total Merit (NTM)	0.04	0.11

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Genomic prediction

- SNPBLUP

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{1}\mu + \mathbf{W}\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{g} + \mathbf{e}$$

where

\mathbf{y} ... de-regressed proofs for combined EBV ($0.30\text{ebv}_{\text{MBW1}} + 0.25\text{ebv}_{\text{MBW2}} + 0.45\text{ebv}_{\text{MBW3}}$)

\mathbf{a} ... random polygenic effects (proportion: 10%)

\mathbf{g} ... random SNP marker effects

- Reference population

- All bulls with EBV reliability >0.5

- All cows with observations

	Holstein	Nordic Red	Jersey
Bulls	7 268	5 487	1 556
Cows	39 630	38 737	18 799
Total	46 898	44 224	20 355

Validation of genomic prediction

- Forward prediction
 - DGV from SNPBLUP prediction, where data from most recent four years of bulls (+progenies) were excluded
 - $DRP = b_0 + b_1 * DGV + e$
where
 - DRP ... de-regressed proofs for candidates
 - DGV ... genomic breeding values from reduced data
 - $R_{validation}^2 = \frac{corr(DRP, DGV)^2}{r_{DRP}^2}$

Validation statistics

	N	b_1	$R_{validation}^2$
Holstein	584	0.87	0.59
Nordic Red	519	0.95	0.74
Jersey	188	0.91	0.65

Next steps

- Saved Feed Index introduction in August 2019
- Aim to include Saved Feed Index into Nordic Total Merit in 2020
- Upgrading Saved Feed Index (metabolic efficiency) in 2020

Thank you!



FINNISH DAIRY CATTLE BREEDING FOUNDATION

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