

Genomic Evaluation of reproductive disorders in Czech Holstein cattle

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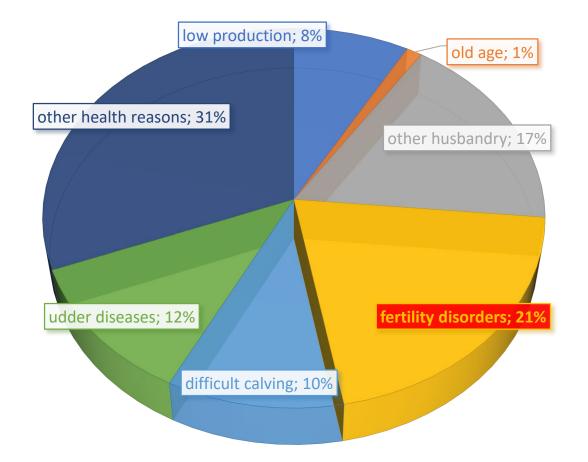








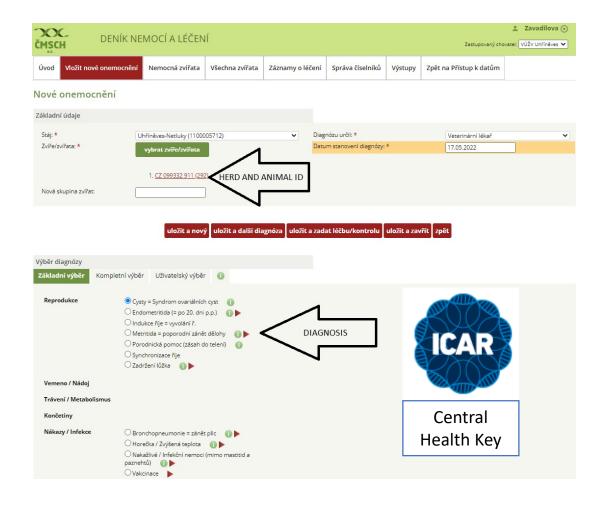
Reasons for culling in 2020



Health data recording

- Diary of Diseases and Medication
- Since July 2017
- Data provided by farmers
- Project FitCow = genotyping of heifers and young cows





Evaluated disorders

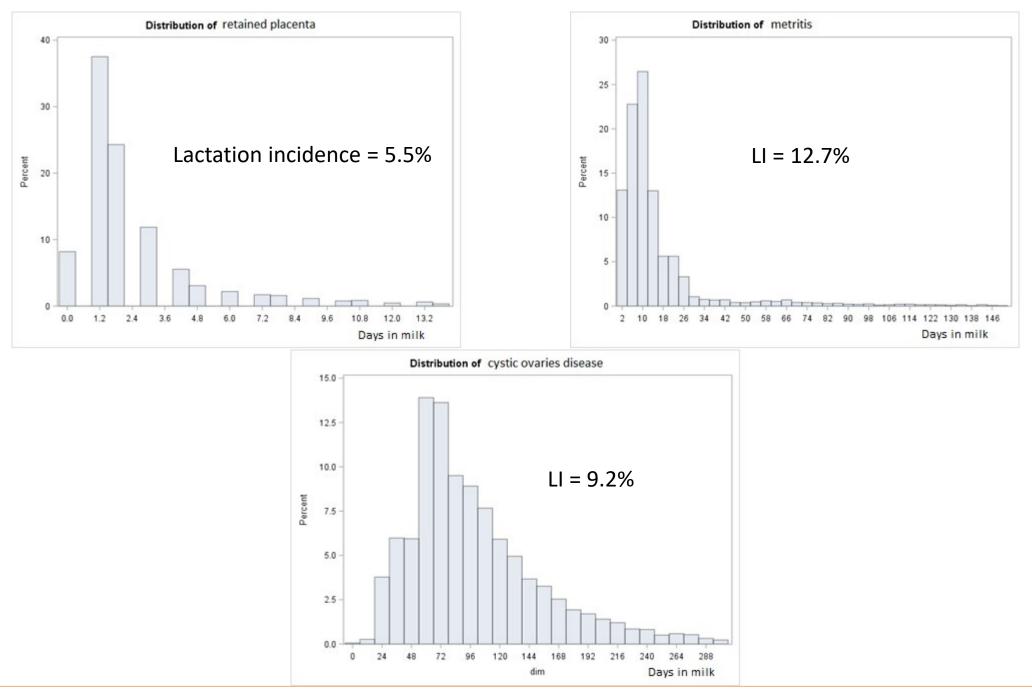
Retained placenta RP
0 – 14 days in milk (DIM)
91K records, 57K cows, 95 herds

• Metritis MET 0 – 150 DIM

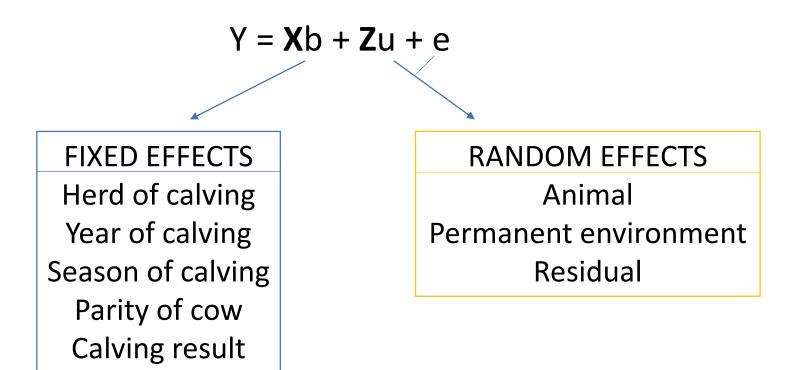
135K records, 84K cows, 116 herds

• Cystic ovarian disease CYS

0 – 305 DIM 83K records, 49K cows, 71 herds

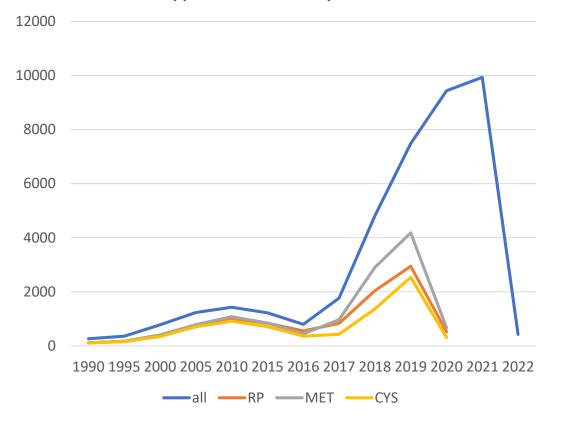


The model



Genotyped animals

Genotyped animals / year of birth



39,946 genotyped animals		
Illumina Bovine 50K BeadChip		
- 5,500 bulls		
- 34,446 cows		

Reference population		
RP	10,138 animals	
MET	12,577 animals	
CYS	7,969 animals	

Genomic evaluation

3-generation pedigree genotypes of the reference population

$$\mathbf{H}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{G}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}_{22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

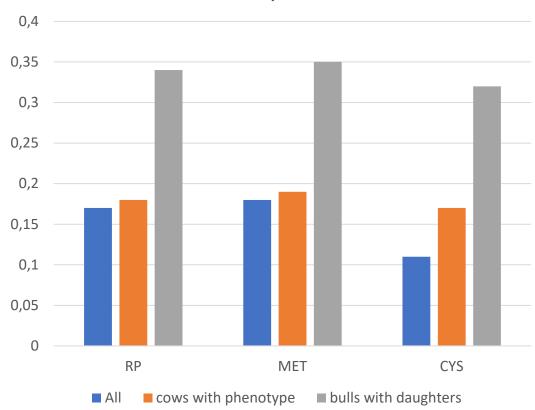
- Single-step GBLUP BLUPF90 family of programs (Misztal et al. 2018)
- AIREMLF90 for variance components estimation
- ACCF90 for reliabilities calculation.

Genetic parameters

Trait	Heritability	Repeatability	Genetic correlation
Retained placenta	0.02	0.02	- 0.69
Metritis	0.02	0.05	
Cystic ovarian disease	0.02	0.05	$\sim \sim 0.00$

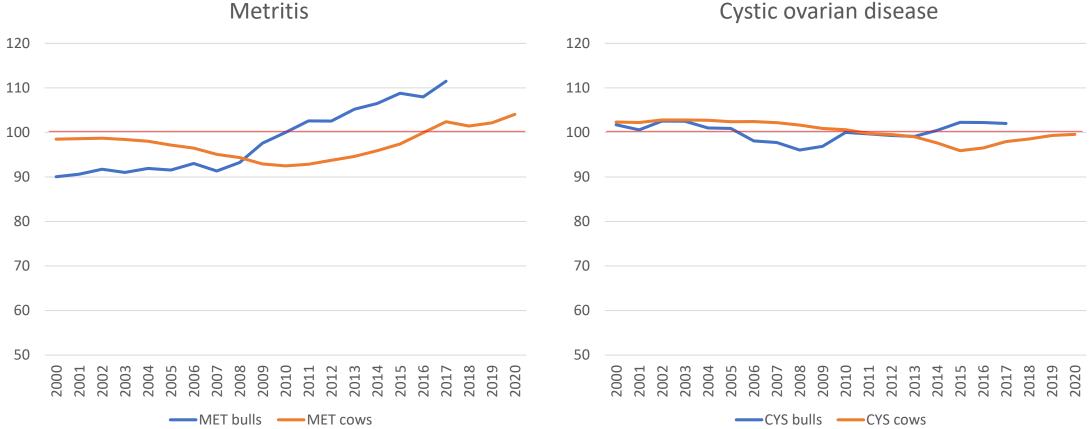
Genomic breeding values

Trait	Genomic breeding values
Retained placenta	99 ± 8.9
Metritis	98 ± 10.2
Cystic ovarian disease	100 ± 9.4



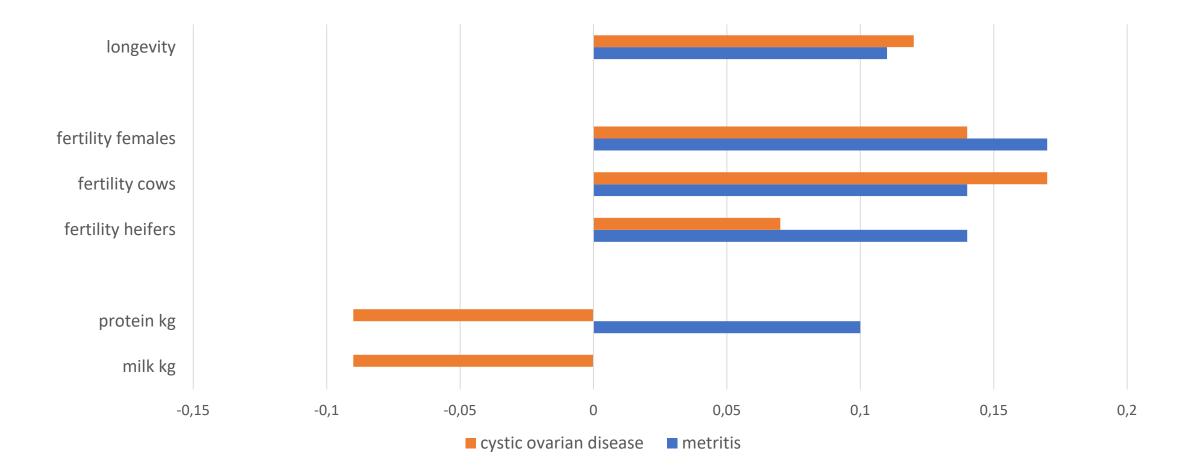
Reliability of GEBV

Genetic trends

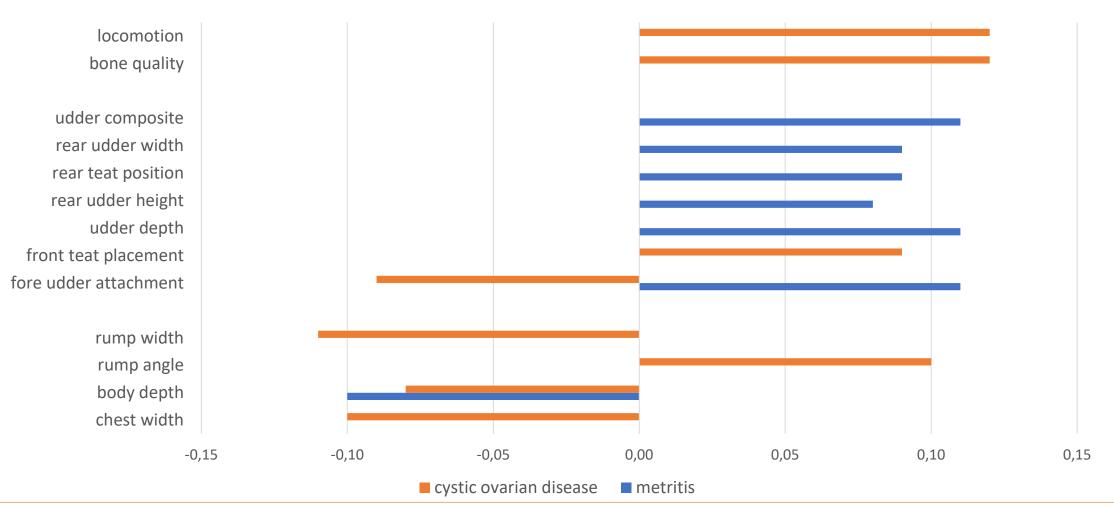


Cystic ovarian disease

Associations with other traits

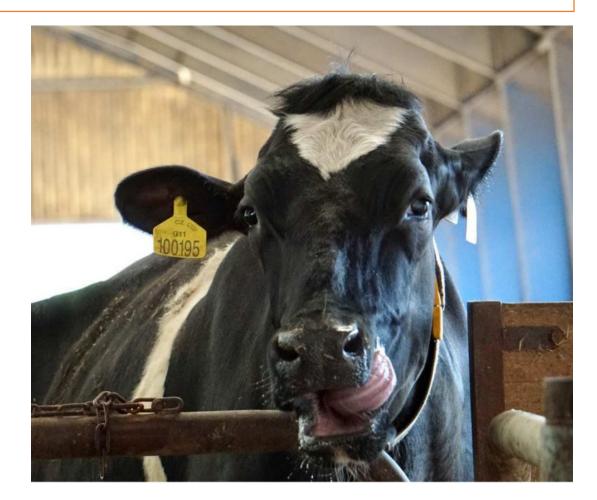


Associations with other traits



Conclusions

- Data on reproductive disorders recorded by farmers are suitable for genomic evaluation;
- GEBV of young animals will be estimated from the GEBV of the reference population;
- the reliability of the GEBVs needs to be monitored and improved.







Výzkumný ústav živočišné výroby, v.v.i.

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