

Introduction

The latest routine international evaluation for conformation traits took place as scheduled at the Interbull Centre. Data from twenty (22) countries were included in this evaluation.

International genetic evaluations for calving traits of bulls from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark-Finland-Sweden, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, The Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Estonia, Slovenia, Portugal and the United States of America were computed.

Holstein data were included in this evaluation.

CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, AUS and ESP contributed with GEBVs.

sta: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
cwi: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
bde: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ang: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ran: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
rwi: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
rls: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, ESP, BEL
rlr: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, ESP, BEL
fan: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
fua: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ruh: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
usu: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ude: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ftp: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ftl: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, ESP, BEL
rtp: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ocs: CAN, DEU, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, AUS, ESP
ous: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
ofl: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, BEL, ESP
loc: CAN, DEU, DFS, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD, ESP, BEL
bcs: DEU, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

Changes in national procedures

Changes in the national genetic evaluation of conformation traits are as follows:

NOR RDC Change in model for OFL,OUS,UDE

The rolling definition of hys is causing the daughters to distribute somewhat differently over hys-classes at each evaluation. Therefore some bulls occasionally may lose EDC although the number of daughters stay the same. Reliability changes is a function of the EDC changes.

DEA BSW/SIM we have a continuous shift of the base group in each evaluation

DFS HOL/JER New parameters, new model, new editing
RDC

SVN ALL Changed time period for data inclusion, average cut was 4 years. Changed the definition of genetic reference base to year 2010.

Genetic parameters were recalculated

for all breeds and traits. Changed herd to herd-year effect.

Performed cleaning data based on genomic parentage test as a consequence the pedigree changed for some animals.

DEU HOL/RDC Change data inclusion, model, parameters

ITA HOL Submitted locomotion as direct trait, and no more the indirect measure.
Changes are also in the OFL and OCS trait, because loc has been included.
In the OFL trait, substituted FAN with LOC.

NLD BSW/HOL Data edit for Angularity, which results in a decrease in
JER/RDC herds/daughters for older bulls.

INTERBULL CHANGES COMPARED TO THE DECEMBER ROUTINE RUN

No changes in Interbull procedures

DATA AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Data were national genetic evaluations of AI sampled bulls with at least 10 daughters or 10 EDC (for clinical mastitis and maternal calving traits at least 50 daughters or 50 EDC, and for direct calving traits at least 50 calvings or 50 EDC) in at least 10 herds. Table 1 presents the amount of data included in this Interbull evaluation for all breeds.

National proofs were first de-regressed within country and then analyzed jointly with a linear model including the effects of evaluation country, genetic group of bull and bull merit. Heritability estimates used in both the de-regression and international evaluation were as in each country's national evaluation.

Table 2 presents the date of evaluation as supplied by each country in the 0lx-proof file.

Estimated genetic parameters and sire standard deviations are shown in APPENDIX I and the corresponding number of common bulls are listed in APPENDIX II.

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

The international genetic evaluation procedure is based on international work described in the following scientific publications:

International genetic evaluation computation:

Schaeffer. 1994. J. Dairy Sci. 77:2671-2678
Klei, 1998. Interbull Bulletin 17:3-7

Verification and Genetic trend validation:

Klei et al., 2002. Interbull Bulletin 29:178-182.
Boichard et al., 1995. J. Dairy Sci. 78:431-437

Weighting factors:

Fikse and Banos, 2001. J. Dairy Sci. 84:1759-1767

De-regression:

Sigurdsson and G. Banos. 1995. Acta Agric. Scand. 45:207-219
Jairath et al. 1998. J. Dairy Sci. Vol. 81:550-562

Genetic parameter estimation:

Klei and Weigel, 1998, Interbull Bulletin 17:8-14
Sullivan, 1999. Interbull Bulletin 22:146-148

Post-processing of estimated genetic correlations:

Mark et al., 2003, Interbull Bulletin 30:126-135
Jorjani et al., 2003. J. Dairy Sci. 86:677-679
<https://wiki.interbull.org/public/rG%20procedure?action=print>

Time edits

Weigel and Banos. 1997. J. Dairy Sci. 80:3425-3430

International reliability estimation

Harris and Johnson. 1998. Interbull Bulletin 17:31-36

NEXT ROUTINE INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION

The next routine evaluation of Interbull for production, conformation, udder health, longevity, calving, female fertility and workability traits is scheduled for April 2015. Deadline for sending data to the Interbull Centre is Tuesday November 18, 2014, 17:00 CET; confidential distribution of results is targeted for Wednesday November 26, 2014, with earliest possible official release of results on March 23, 2015. Please remark the three week turn around time.

