INTRODUCTION

The latest genomic test international evaluation for females fertility traits took place as scheduled at the Interbull Centre. Data from 20 countries were included in this evaluation.

International genetic evaluations for fertility traits of bulls were computed from: AUS BEL CAN CHE CZE DEU DFS ESP FRA GBR IRL ISR ITA NLD NZL POL USA ZAF URY JPN Holstein data were included in this evaluation.

BEL, CAN, DEU, FRA, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL submitted GEBVs.

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cc1:CAN, DEU,FRA, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POLcc2:BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP,DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POLcrc:BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POLhco:CAN, DEU,FRA, DFS,ITA, NLD, POLint:BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP,DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL
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Based on a decision made by Interbull Steering committee in August 2007, female fertility traits are classified as follows:

- T1 (HC): Maiden (H)eifer's ability to (C)onceive. A measure of confirmed conception, such as conception rate (CR), will be considered for this trait group. In the absence of confirmed conception an alternative measure, such as interval first-last insemination (FL), interval first insemination-conception (FC), number of inseminations (NI), or non-return rate (NR,preferably NR56) can be submitted;
- T2 (CR): Lactating (C)ow's ability to (R)ecycle after calving. The interval calving-first insemination (CF) is an example for this ability. In the abscence of such a trait, a measure of the interval calving-conception, such as says oprn (DO) or calving interval (CI) can be submitted;
- T3 (C1): Lactating (C)ow's ability to conceive (1), expressed as a rate trait.

 Traits like conception rate (CR) and non-return rate (NR, preferably NR56) will be considered for this trait group;
- T4 (C2): Lactating (C)ow's ability to conceive (2), expressed as an interval trait. The interval first insemination-conception (FC) or interval first-last insemination (FL) will be considered for this trait group. As an alternative, number of inseminations (NI) can be submitted. In the abscence of any of these traits, a measure of interval calving-conception such as days open (DO), or calving interval (CI) can be submitted. All countries are expected to submit data for this trait group, and as a last resort the trait submitted under T3 can be submitted for T4 as well.
- T5 (IT): Lactating cow's measurements of (I)nterval (T)raits calving-conception, such as days open (DO) and calving interval (CI).

Based on the above trait definitions the following traits have been submitted for international genetic evaluation of female fertility traits.

Country Traits Submitted traits and their definitions

T2=CY Calving interval converted to 42 days pregnancy rate
T4=C2 Calving interval converted to 42 days pregnancy rate
T5=IT Calving interval converted to 42 days pregnancy rate

BEL T2=CY PR=Pregnancy Rate (=[21/(D0-45+11)]*100, with D0=days open)
T4=C2 PR=Pregnancy Rate (=[21/(D0-45+11)]*100, with D0=days open)
T5=IT PR=Pregnancy Rate (=[21/(D0-45+11)]*100, with D0=days open)

CAN T1=HC NR=Non Return Rate after 56 Days in heifers (NRR), %
T2=CY CF=Interval from Calving to First Service in cows(CF)
T3=C1 NR=Non Return Rate after 56 Days in cows(NRR), %
T4=C2 FC=Interval first insemination-conception in cows
T5=IT D0=Days open

CHE	T1=HC T2=CR T3=C1 T4=C2	CR=Heifers' Conception rate CF=Interval from Calving to First Service (ICF), days NR=Non Return Rate after 56 Days (NRR), % NR=Non Return Rate after 56 Days (NRR), %
CZE	T1=HC T3=C1 T4=C2	CR=Heifers' Conception rate (pregnant or not after 3 months) CR=Cows' Conception rate (pregnant or not after 3 months) CR=Cows' Conception rate (pregnant or not after 3 months)
AUT/DEU	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	NR=Heifers' Non Return Rate after 56 days CF=Interval from calving to first insemination cows (days) NR=Cows' Non Return Rate after 56 days FL=Interval from first to last insemination cows (days) DO=Days open (days)
DFS	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	NR=Heifers' Non Return Rate after 56 days CF=Interval from calving to first insemination cows (days) NR=Cows' Non Return Rate after 56 days FL=Interval from first to last insemination cows (days) DO=Days open (days)
ESP	T2=CY T4=C2 T5=IT	<u> </u>
FRA	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2	CR=Heifers' Conception rate (binary trait) for maiden heifers Interval between calving and first AI CR=Cows' Conception rate (binary trait) for cows FL=Interval from first to last insemination cows (days)
GBR	T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	CI=days between 1st and 2nd calvings NR=1st lactation non return at 56 days CI=days between 1st and 2nd calvings CI=days between 1st and 2nd calvings
IRL	T2=CY T4=C2 T5=IT	CI=Calving interval
ISR	T3=C1 T4=C2	CR=Inverse of the number of insemination to conception (%) CR=Inverse of the number of insemination to conception (%)
ITA	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	NR= non-return rate 56 days (heifers) CF=Days to first service NR=Non-return rate at 56 days (%) FL=Interval from first to last insemination cows (days) DO=days open (days)
ITA(BSW)	T2=CY T4=C2 T5=IT	CF=Interval calving to first insemination Days Open CI=Calving interval
NLD	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	CR=Heifers' Conception rate CF=Interval calving to first insemination (days) CR=Cows' Conception rate (binary trait) for cows FL=Interval from first to last insemination cows (days) CI=Calving Interval (days)
NOR	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	NR=NR=Non-return rate 56 days (heifers) CF=Interval calving to first insemination (days) NR=NR=Non-return rate 56 days (cows) CI=Calving Interval (days) CI=Calving Interval (days)
NZL	T2=CY T4=C2 T5=IT	PM=Lactating cow's ability to start cycling PC=Lactating cow's ability to conceive (CR42) PC=Lactating cow's ability to conceive (CR42)
POL	T1=HC	CR=Conception rate for heifers

	T2=CR T3=C1 T4=IT T5=IT	Interval from calving to first insemination CR=Conception rate for cows Days open Days open
USA	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	CR=Conception rate (heifer) CF=Interval from calving to first insemination CR=Conception rate (cow) DP=Daughter Pregnancy Rate DP=Daughter Pregnancy Rate
ZAF	T4=IT T5=IT	CI=Calving Interval CI=Calving Interval
JPN	T1=HC T2=CY T3=C1 T4=C2 T5=IT	CR=Heifers'Conception rate DO=Days open CR=Cows'Conception rate DO=Days open DO=Days open
CHANGES	IN NATION	NAL PROCEDURES

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

CAN (HOL) Base change. DEU (HOL) Base change.

Base change. Corrections in pedigree, as a consequence changes were observed in number of daughters and number of herds (bulls are not directly concerned). The several decreases in reliability are due to either a change in the information used to calculate EBVs of their parents (french EBV or MACE)

or parents GEBVs or decrease in the reliability of their polygenic information (correction of database). Bulls' change of status due to new publication rules at the national level following the introduction of Single Step.

Missing bulls due to genotypes checks or dams failing to pass parentage validation.

ITA (HOL)

Base change. Cut off one year. Excluded bulls which are not publishable in releasible list and do not belong to ITA.

In pedigree loading excluded North America Partners bulls <2 years old.

POL (HOL) Decrease in number of herds and daughters due to data edits caused decrease of EDC.

INTERBULL CHANGES COMPARED TO THE DECEMBER ROUTINE RUN

No changes in Interbull procedures

DATA AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Thirteen Holstein populations sent GEBV data for up to 38 traits, while classical EBVs for the same traits were used in the analyses. Young bull GEBVs from the GEBV providers have been converted to the scales of all countries participating in classical MACE. A bull will get a MACE EBV or

a GMACE EBV but not both.

From those thirteen countries, National GEBVs of bulls less than seven years of age and with no classical MACE proofs were included for the breeding value prediction

with a further requirement of either a MACE-PA or a GMACE-PA (for young genomic bulls with young genomic sires) being available.

The parameter-space approach is used for the GMACE genetic evaluations (Sullivan, 2016)

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

The international genetic evaluation procedure is based on international work

described in the following scientific publications:

Sullivan, P.G. 2016. Defining a Parameter Space for GMACE. Interbull Bulletin 50, p 85-93.

VanRaden, P.M. and Sullivan, P.G. 2010. International genomic evaluation methods for dairy cattle. Gen. Sel. Evol. 42:7

Sullivan, P.G. and Jakobsen, J.H. 2012. Robust GMACE for young bulls methodology. Interbull Bulletin 45, Article 1.

Sullivan, P.G. 2012a. GMACE reliability approximation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_rels 2013

Sullivan, P.G. 2012b. GMACE variance estimation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_vce 2013

Sullivan, P.G. 2012c. GMACE Weighting Factors. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_gedcs 2013

Jakobsen, J.H. and Sullivan, P.G. 2013. Trait specific computation of shared reference population. Reference sharing Nov 2013

NEXT ROUTINE INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION

Dates for next routine run can be found on http://www.interbull.org/ib/servicecalendar

NEXT TEST INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION

Dates for next routine run can be found on http://www.interbull.org/ib/servicecalendar

PUBLICATION OF INTERBULL ROUTINE RUN

Results were distributed by the Interbull Centre to designated representatives in each country. The international evaluation file comprised international proofs expressed on the base and unit of each country included in the analysis. Such records readily provide more information on bull performance in various countries, thereby minimising the need to resort to conversions.

At the same time, all recipients of Interbull results are expected to honour the agreed code of practice, decided by the Interbull Steering Committee, and only publish international evaluations on their own country scale. Evaluations expressed on another country scale are confidential and may only be used internally for research and review purposes.

Table 1. National evaluation dates in GMACE run April 2022

Country Date

Country	Date	
BEL	20201201	
CAN	20220401	
DEU	20220405	
DFS	20220301	
ESP	20220310	
GBR	20220304	
ITA	20220310	
NLD	20220401	
POL	20220228	
FRA	20220406	

Table 2.

Number of bulls in reference population for crc

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BEL 1458.0
CAN 704.0 35987.0
DEU 723.0 9005.0 43819.0
DFS 634.0 5055.0 37666.0 38628.0
ESP 700.0 5956.0 38832.0 37814.0 39911.0
GBR 671.0 32746.0 9438.0 5403.0 6397.0 35616.0
ITA 692.0 31175.0 6840.0 3786.0 4291.0 30272.0 31908.0
NLD 738.0 4110.0 36325.0 35685.0 36295.0 4465.0 3262.0 38037.0
POL 820.0 4425.0 32746.0 32502.0 33082.0 4735.0 3211.0 31570.0 33816.0
FRA 701.0 4047.0 34481.0 33938.0 34547.0 4126.0 3222.0 33982.0 30047.0 36148.0
Number of bulls in reference population for ccl
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CAN 39006.0
DEU 8882.0 41655.0
DFS 4919.0 35496.0 36370.0
FRA 3927.0 32550.0 31955.0 34183.0
GBR 32728.0 9295.0 5241.0 3999.0 34442.0
ITA 31153.0 6725.0 3669.0 3120.0 30181.0 31846.0
NLD 3994.0 34129.0 33430.0 31984.0 4245.0 3147.0 35275.0
POL 4432.0 30555.0 30253.0 28080.0 4667.0 3158.0 29317.0 32126.0
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Number of bulls in reference population for cc2
BEL 1652.0
CAN 727.0 41584.0
DEU 728.0 9102.0 44029.0
DFS 636.0 5117.0 37787.0 38757.0
ESP 703.0 6026.0 38956.0 37940.0 40049.0
GBR 687.0 35214.0 9522.0 5439.0 6440.0 38010.0
ITA 706.0 32906.0 6867.0 3801.0 4309.0 31971.0 33640.0
NLD 743.0 4199.0 36435.0 35793.0 36409.0 4513.0 3293.0 38363.0
POL 992.0 4618.0 32860.0 32614.0 33196.0 4852.0 3291.0 31692.0 34513.0
_____
Number of bulls in reference population for
_____
BEL 1413.0
CAN 579.0 39887.0
DEU 723.0 9002.0 43858.0
DFS 634.0 5071.0 37698.0 38660.0
ESP 700.0 5974.0 38862.0 37851.0 39945.0
GBR 671.0 35035.0 9471.0 5412.0 6409.0 37813.0
ITA 571.0 31714.0 6822.0 3792.0 4293.0 31884.0 32435.0
NLD 738.0 4134.0 36358.0 35721.0 36328.0 4491.0 3281.0 38219.0
POL 762.0 4353.0 32772.0 32531.0 33107.0 4740.0 3142.0 31600.0 33765.0
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