

# Nordic Genetic Evaluation of Feed Efficiency – Updated Model for Saved Feed in Nordic Dairy Cattle Breeds

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# History of NAV Saved Feed

Challenge observed in  
RFI precorrection step

Saved Feed = Maintenance + Metabolic efficiency

2019

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

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2021

## Genomic prediction of residual feed intake in the Nordic breeds using data from research herds and 3D cameras in commercial herds

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GEBVs published for all three breeds and included in NTM since 2020

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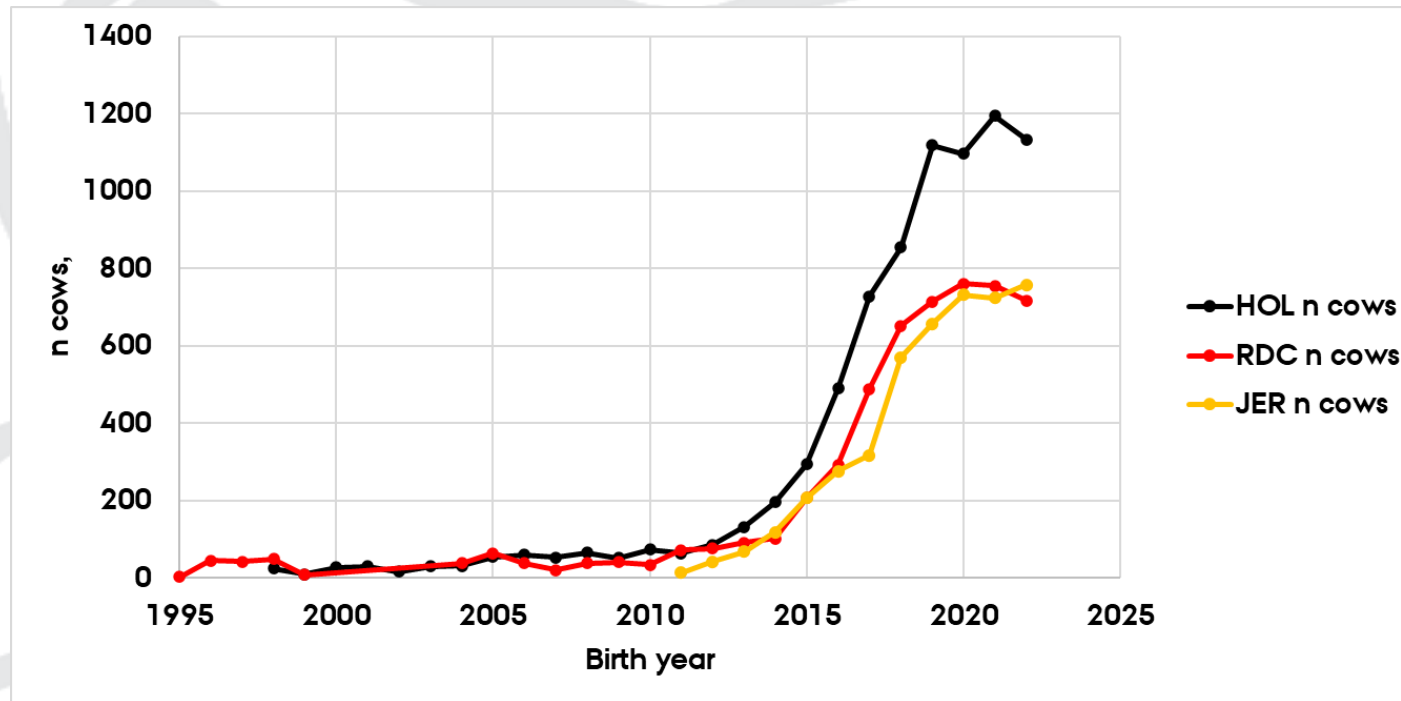
# Feed Intake Measurements

CFIT, VikingGenetics (HOL, JER, RDC)

Milk production measured monthly at test-days

AU-Foulum, research center in Denmark (HOL)

Luke, Finland (RDC)



# Feed Intake Measurements

CFIT, VikingGenetics (HOL, JER, RDC)

Milk production measured monthly at test-days

AU-Foulum, research center in Denmark (528 genotyped HOL)

Luke, Finland (356 genotyped RDC)

Breed	N weekly records		n cows (genotyped)
	DMI	ECM	
HOL	361,412	202,360	8,030 (5,104)
RDC	233,867	108,255	5,377 (3,828)
JER	146,215	84,486	4,541 (3,040)

# Cattle Feed InTake system (CFIT)

3D cameras identifies/measures:

- ID of cows

- Body weight

- Feed intake

Combined with production data  
from official milk recording



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# Old NAV model for Saved Feed

Maintenance: BW measurements + indicator traits (STA, BD, CW)

Metabolic efficiency -> Residual Feed Intake:

1. Precorrection with Least Square:  $DMI = X\beta + ECM + BW + \Delta BW + \varepsilon$
2. Genetic evaluation RFI:  $\varepsilon = HYS + YS_{lacc} + a + pe + e$

**Challenged** by solving fixed effects, handling missing records & provided non-meaningful regression coefficients

Genetic Saved Feed has been proposed for one-step calculation

Khanal et al. (2022) and Abdalla et al. (2024)



# New NAV model for Saved Feed

GEBVs estimated with single-trait multi-parity random regression models

All traits divided into 2 parity groups: Primi- and Multiparous (2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> )

One-step Saved Feed has no direct phenotypes -> based on:

GEBV<sub>DMI</sub>: 14 to 280 days in lactation

GEBV<sub>ECM</sub>: 14 to 280 days in lactation

GEBV<sub>ΔBW</sub>: diff. from 30 to 280 days in lactation (derived from BW model)



# Random regression model effects

Bivariate models: First and later parities for DMI, ECM, & BW:

Model effects	
Age at first calving (only primiparous)	Fixed
Parity (only multiparous)	Fixed
Lactation curve (5 <sup>th</sup> order Legendre Polynomial), for each herd	Fixed
Calving herd x calving year x calving season	Fixed
Additive Genetic effect (1 <sup>st</sup> order)	Random
Permanent Environmental within parity effect (2 <sup>nd</sup> order)	Random
Permanent Environmental effect across parities (only multiparous)	Random
Residual	Random



# Heritabilities and genetic correlations

(Co)variance components estimated with AI-REML in DMU (PBLUP)

For RDC, genetic parameters from HOL were applied

Used for single-step evaluation of Saved Feed in the MiX99 software

Lactation-wise heritabilities:

	DMI		ECM		BW	
HOL <sub>primi</sub>	0.43		0.50		0.52	
HOL <sub>multi</sub>	0.90	0.49	0.89	0.48	0.95	0.58
	DMI		ECM		BW	
JER <sub>primi</sub>	0.22		0.46		0.46	
JER <sub>multi</sub>	0.82	0.50	0.94	0.61	0.90	0.61

# New Saved Feed index

One-step Saved Feed (Regression coefficients with input from feeding norms):

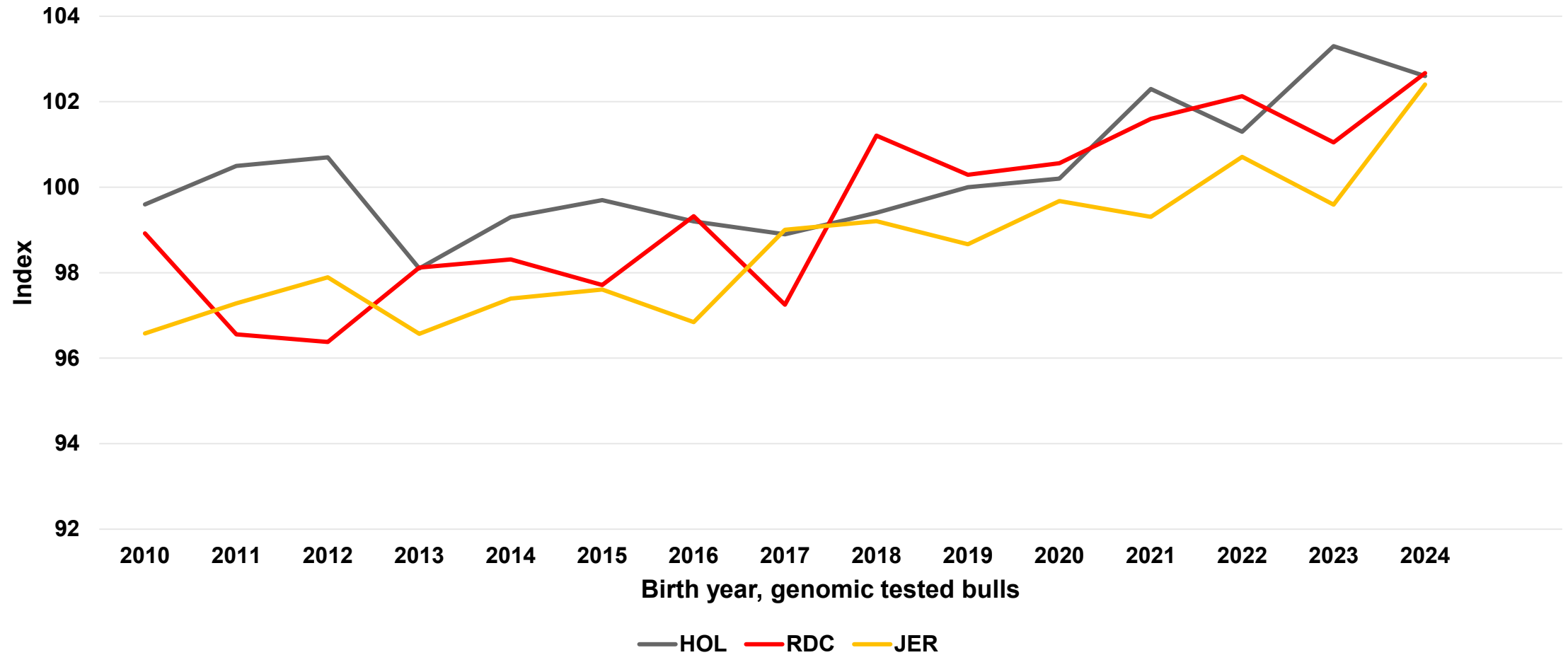
$$\text{GEBV}_{\text{Saved Feed}} = -1 \times (\text{GEBV}_{\text{DMI}} - (0.40 \times \text{GEBV}_{\text{ECM}} + 4.0 \times \text{GEBV}_{\Delta\text{BW}}))$$

Saved Feed indices standardized to a mean of 100 and SD of 10 for 3-5 year old cow's with data

Candidate bulls have a SD of 6-7

Proven bulls have a SD of ~10

# Genetic trend, Saved Feed index



# Old versus New Saved Feed indices

Index correlations between old and new **Saved Feed** index:

HOL: 0.30, RDC: 0.50, JER: 0.25

Low correlations caused reranking on Saved Feed index

**Limited** reranking on NTM (old Saved Feed indices had low emphasis in NTM)

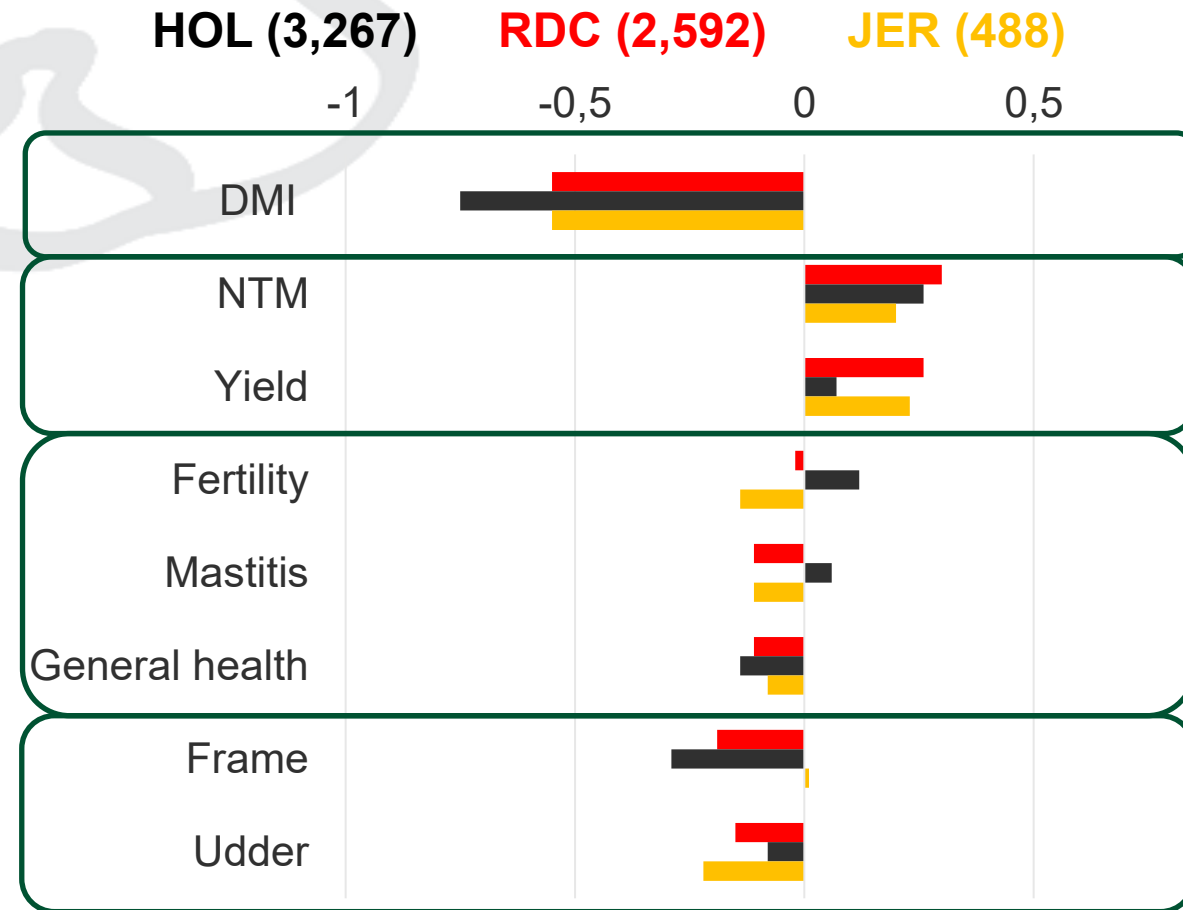
Reasons for changes:

**Problem** in RFI precorrection step - punished animals with high production

Measurement errors **accumulated** in RFI phenotype – Least Square RFI challenged in correction for fixed effects

# Index correlations for 2022 candidate bulls

Clear reduction in feed intake  
Moderate correlation to NTM  
Zero or low correlations with  
functional traits  
Large-breeds will reduce frame



# Index correlations for 2022 candidate bulls

Low negative index correlations between Saved Feed & functional traits comes from DMI and ECM

**Favorable** effect of smaller Holstein cows on longevity

Holstein	SF	DMI	ECM	BW
Fertility	-0.05	-0.10	-0.20	0.00
Udder health	-0.10	-0.05	-0.15	0.05
General health	-0.10	-0.15	-0.30	0.00
Young stock surv.	0.10	-0.20	0.10	-0.20
Longevity	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.20





# Take-home messages

## Updated NAV Saved Feed index

Moderate correlation to Nordic breeding goal - **NTM**

More **efficient** reduction in dry matter intake

No negative correlation to **Yield**

Index has a large **economic** value

Official from **February** 2025



# Acknowledgement



VIKINGGENETICS  
innovative breeding

SEGES  
INNOVATION



faba

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Former NAV-CEO: Gert Pedersen Aamand



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