



ABACUSBIO LIMITED

ABACUSBIO LIMITED



NEW APPROACHES TO FERTILITY EVALUATION IN A SEASONAL CALVING SYSTEM

Interbull Meeting - Berlin
May 20, 2014

K. Stachowicz, G. Jenkins, P. Amer, S. Meier

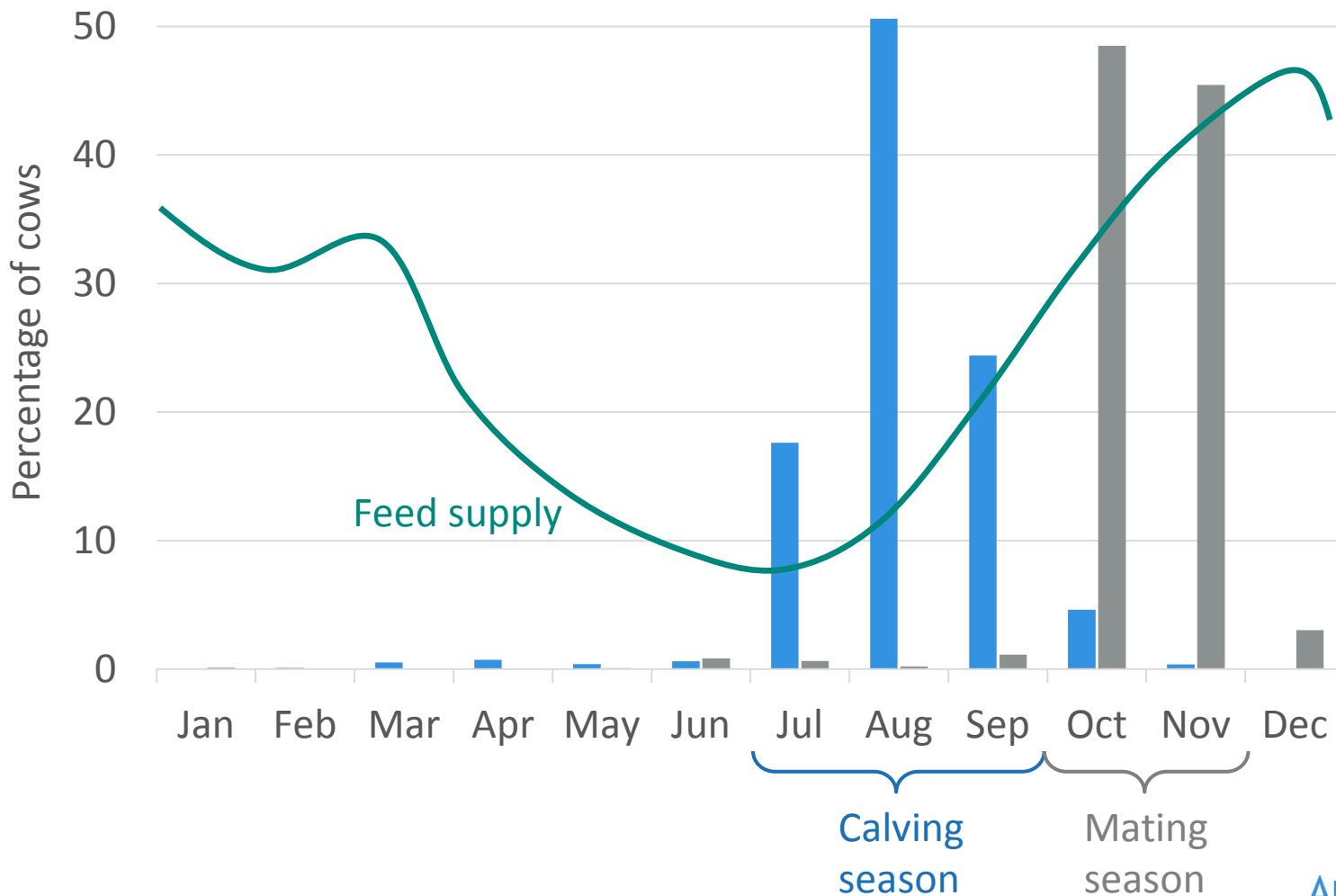
Objectives

- Investigate alternative trait definitions for calving and mating traits
- Estimate genetic correlations of “best” fertility traits with other fertility, production and conformation traits
- Develop filtering methods to identify CIDR interventions (synchronisations) in heifers
- Estimate variance components for heifer fertility, including correlations with cow fertility traits

The data

- ▣ Industry wide data
- ▣ 35 million records (1989 to 2013)
- ▣ First mating date
- ▣ Last mating date
- ▣ Calving date

Seasonal calving system in NZ



Methods for defining start dates

- ▣ Start dates are difficult to define
- ▣ Planned Start of Mating (PSM):
 - 3 alternative definitions
- ▣ Planned Start of Calving (PSC):
 - 4 alternative definitions
 - Considered PSM + 282 days (gestation length)

Calving trait definitions

Planned start of calving (days)

0

21

42

63



CR42 binary

1

0



CR42 score

0

1

2

3

4

Calving season day
(CSD)



Model

$$y = CG + \text{AgeC} * \text{Breed} + HF_{FN} + HF_{NZ} + \text{HET} + \text{REC} + a + e$$

- CG – contemporary group (herd-year-age)
- AgeC*Breed – fixed regression of age at calving nested within breed
- HF_{FN} & HF_{NZ} – breed effect of foreign and NZ HF
- HET – breed specific heterosis effect
- REC – breed specific recombination effect
- a – random animal effect
- e – residual

Mating traits heritability estimates

- Little difference between heritability estimates with different planned start of mating (PSM) definitions
- Binary trait slightly outperforms continuous trait

PSM definition	PM21	MSD
1	0.028	0.028
2	0.030	0.028
3	0.029	0.028

Calving traits heritability estimates

- Little difference between heritability estimates with different planned start of calving (PSC) definitions
- Highest heritabilities for continuous trait

PSC definition	CR42 binary	CR42 score	CSD
1	0.010	0.023	0.026
2	0.010	0.025	0.026
3	0.010	0.023	0.026
4	0.010	0.022	0.026

Other heritability estimates

Trait	Heritability
Calving interval	0.03
Interval between first and last mating	0.01
Non-return rate	0.01
Calved/not-calved	0.01

Genetic correlations with PM21 & CSD

- Protein percentage the best fertility predictor trait

Trait	PM21	CSD
PM21	---	-0.82
Milk	-0.09	0.13
Fat	0.03	-0.05
Protein	-0.08	0.02
Fat %	0.08	-0.14
Protein %	0.04	-0.22
F/P ratio	0.09	-0.03

Genetic correlations with PM21 & CSD

- Protein percentage the best fertility predictor trait

Trait	PM21	CSD
PM21	---	-0.82
Milk	-0.09	0.13
Fat	0.03	-0.05
Protein	-0.08	0.02
Fat %	0.08	-0.14
Protein %	0.04	-0.22
F/P ratio	0.09	-0.03

Genetic correlations with PM21 & CSD

- BCS recorded in early lactation is most useful as predictor of fertility

Trait	PM21	CSD
LWT	0.03	0.15
BCS (1-50 DIM)	0.31	-0.27
BCS (50-90 DIM)	0.24	-0.19
BCS (90-140 DIM)	0.34	-0.18

Genetic correlations with PM21 & CSD

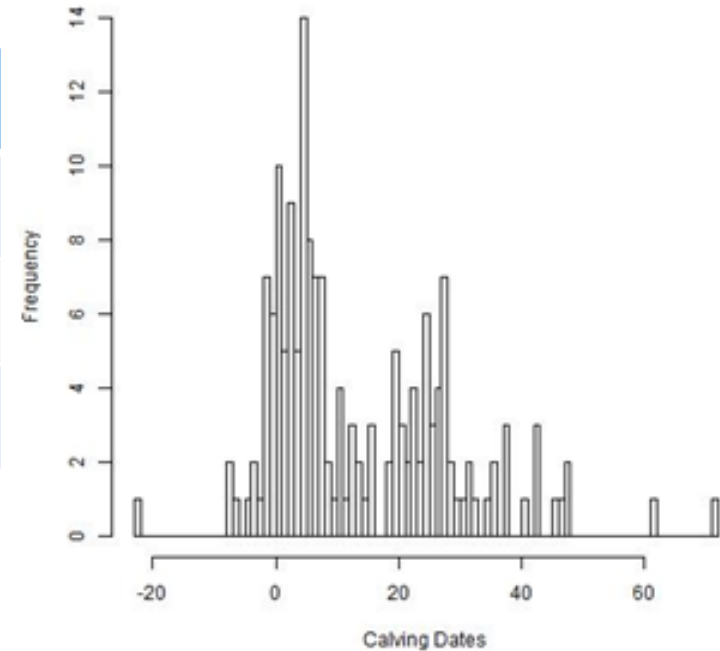
- Interval between first and last mating could be useful as predictor of fertility despite low heritability

Trait	PM21	CSD
Calving interval	-0.77	-0.05
Interval between first and last mating	-0.40	0.63
Non-return rate	-0.27	0.58
Calved/not-calved	0.16	0.02

Heifer calving season day (CSD)

- Heritabilities (bold) of heifer calving season day and genetic correlations with cow calving season day

	h^2	σ_G^2
No edits	0.025	0.79
Synchrony CG>100	0.012	0.52
Synchrony CG>150	0.020	0.73



Conclusions

- Calving season day continuous and PM21 binary recommended for further analysis
- Start mating and calvings definitions had minimal impact
- BCS useful predictor, milk traits less useful
- Synchronies very difficult to detect
- High genetic correlations of heifer fertility with cow traits

Acknowledgements

“This project is funded by New Zealand dairy farmers through DairyNZ Incorporated and the Ministry for Primary Industries through the Primary Growth Partnership”

