

# Recording of data and identification issues

- New recordings and use in genetic evaluation





## Recordings and central collection in Denmark

- Traditional recordings
- New recordings within the last 5 years
- New recordings the next 5 years







**Farmers** 



Slaughter houses

# **Traditional**

#### Al tecnicians





**Veterinarians** 



# Last 5 years



#### **AMS** systems



Veterinarians
– mandatory

- Lely today (project) and others later
- Yield per quarter, milking time, weight, activity, rumination ect.
- Extraction by milk technicians
- Potentially 26% of all cows
- Recorded weekly or fortnight
- Score of ketone bodies and uterine score and others
- Automatically from vet PC to Central Database
- 40% of all herds (larger herds)





**Hoof trimmers** 

- Recorded at visit tablet pc
- Automatically from pc to Central Database
- Disease and severity
- 40% of all cows



- Milk amount and milking speed
- Extraction by milk technicians
- 60-70% of all cows

#### **TruTest Milk Meters**





- Tissue sampling
- 54K and 10K
- Automatically from lab to Central Database
- 2,500 cows in 2012 increasing!



SNP's





## Milk recording

- New lab tests



- Pregnancy tests and BHB (betahydroxybutyrate)
- Automatically from lab to Central Database
- Starts in 2014



Methane measure

- Methane from expiratory air in AMS systems
- O Data transfer to Central Database?
- Test phase







**Activity and rumination** 

- Over 1,000 stand-alone systems
- New system can transfer data
- No start time



Urine and faecal samples

- Dry matter content, energy efficiency and others in feces
- Urea and others in urine
- 1,000 cows yet



# Central Danish Cattle database - the connecting element

#### **Traditional records**

- Displayed only on printouts from database
- Transfer is an integrated part of registration



**Central Danish Cattle Data Base** 



#### New records

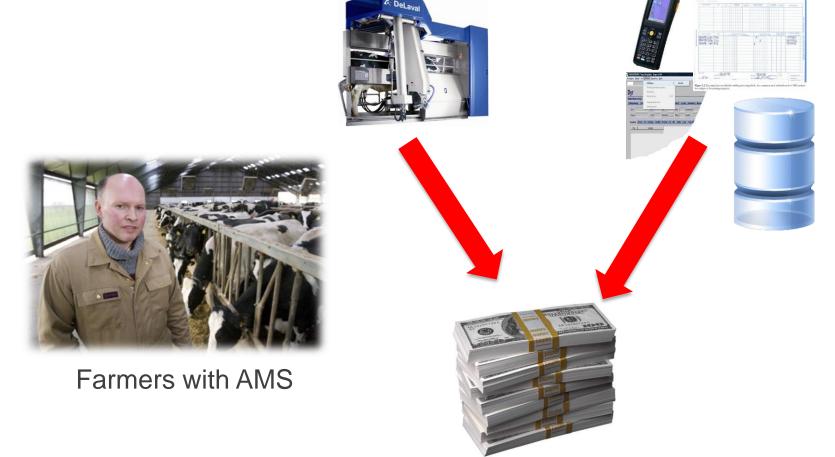
- Some times extracted from "Management program"
- Transfer is a challenge



#### **New records**

- Better management today
- But as a spinoff better breeding values tomorrow

## Data on central database is a good idea!



# Data on central database is a good idea!





# Rest of talk about genetic use of data



All farmers





# New registrations can improve estimation of breeding values

- New traits economic importance
- More recordings higher reliability
- Correlated traits higher reliability

More genetic progress – higher productivity

Estimation of breeding values are done jointly in Denmark, Sweden, and Finland

### **New traits**



#### Claw health:

- Claw diseases are related to large economical loss
- Recording started in 2010 in Denmark earlier in Sweden and Finland
- Index for claw health in 2011
- Included in Total merit index (NTM) in 2011

### **New traits**



#### Feed efficiency:

- Higher feed efficiency -> higher productivity – economic important trait
- Direct measure is expensive only research herds
- Use of indicators might be feasible way to make genetic progress

### **New traits**

## Feed efficiency:

- Possible indicators
  - Rumination time
  - Methane measure
  - Faecal samples digestibility
- Medium to large scale collection
- Project in 2013-2016









# More recordings

## Milking speed

- Originally only "Farmer evaluation"
- TruTest milk meters
  - Flow of fat+protein
  - Same trait as "Farmer evaluation"
  - Included in genetic evaluation (2011)



# More recordings



## Milking speed:

- Recordings from AMS
  - Flow of fat+protein
  - Research project



# Genetic parameters for flow

#### Heritabilities and genetic correlations (S.E.)

	h²	Rg - Assessments	Rg - Flow, milk meters
Flow, robots <sup>1</sup>	0.63 (0.07)	0.91 (0.05)	0.94 (0.03)
Assessments	0.20 (0.02)	-	0.91 (0.02)
Flow, milk meters <sup>2</sup>	0.41 (0.01)	-	-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on 4,000 1<sup>st</sup> parity Holstein cows – 1,000 with assessment. Only 1<sup>st</sup> milk recording after calving.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based 272,000 1<sup>st</sup> parity Holstein cows – 5,000 with assessment. Only 1<sup>st</sup> milk recording after calving.

# More recordings

#### All traits:

- SNP information can be considered as new records on existing traits
- Collection started in 2008
- No. records from females are increasing with decreasing test prices
- Included in routine genetic evaluation in 2011



# Correlated traits or better phenotypes

#### Udder health and metabolic diseases



Today: veterinarian diagnoses

#### Not objective measure of disease. Depends on farmers:

- Ability to observe
- Threshold for initiating treatment

# Correlated traits or better phenotypes

#### Udder health and metabolic diseases

**Future indicators of disease:** 

- Milk yield per quarter
- Weight change
- Rumen activity
- BHB/Systematic health recording

Combining registrations - better phenotype of health status/correlated information







## **Correlated traits**

#### **Fertility:**

- Originally, CF, IFL, NoINS
- Largely affected by management and farmer skills
- Activity is more objective trait
- PhD project 2011-2014



#### Conclusion

- Many new recordings in the last 5 years more will follow in the next 5 years
- In relation to breeding
  - Some have been implemented
  - Some are underway
  - Others have to be analyzed
- Better breeding values -> faster genetic progress



Den Europæiske Union ved Den Europæiske Fond for Udvikling af Landdistrikter og Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri har deltaget i finansieringen af projektet.