



Influence of Genomics on Breeding Organisation and Dairy Farms

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A. Influence of Genomics on Breeding Organisation

10 years ago.....

Q: Will the service of herdbook organisations change?

2020: The influence of genomics has changed the service of the breeding organisation

- Type classification 2020: →decreased numbers of bulls tested;
 >50%
- Milk recording 2020: → more and *different frequency of service*
- Genotyping service, parentage verification 2020: \rightarrow is partly offered
- Can we keep the farmers influence due to Competition of private companies? 2020: →it is possible so far

Q: What will be the change of breed development goals

- Reduced generation interval
- Faster progress in fertility and health trai
- Increase of inbreeding is possible

'es



2018

0,15

2010 to

2019

- In times of Genomics inbreeding has increase in the female populations
- The inbreeding in the Al-bulls is higher (USA: 14,3%)



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135th Anniversary of Estonian Herdbook, 22 October 2020

10 years ago.....

Influence of Genomics on breeding organisation?

Q: Where will breeder's send their samples?

2020: Yes, Breeder's send their samples to national or international partners

Q: Do countries exchange genomic information on cows?

2020 : Countries exchange genomic information on cows and bulls (international cooperations)

Q: Herd-books need access to all genomic information

2020: Most of them have or use the service of international partners

Q: Can HB-associations protect the interests of members?

2020: Yes, if they offer competitive and reliable service

Q: Will all genomic information be published?

2020 : Yes, gEBVs; but not any genomics formulars

Consequences for the herdbooks

- Individual herd-books have different structures.
 - Traditional Herdbook Associations.
 - Herdbook Associations with Milk Recording (DHI).
 - Breeding Associations with Evaluation Centre.
 - Breeding Organisation (including Herdbook and AI).
 - Fully Integrated Breeding Company.

Traditional Herdbook Associations (AUT, DNK, SWE, FRA, TUR)

- Characteristics
 - Focus primarily on registration, classification and showing
 - Source for pedigrees
 - Not involved in any milk recording or AI business

Expected development

- Reduced demand (type classification, registration)
- Parentage verification with more accuracy through genomics
- Will future generations be convinced of the relevance of the traditional service?

Loss of income They will disappear in medium term

Herdbook Associations with Milk Recording (DHI) (ESP, UKE)

Characteristics

- Traditional herdbook tasks (classification, registration, pedigree)
- Collection of performance data
- Government mandated ear tag registration
- Association staff with multi tasks in farm data collection (great advancement!)

Expected development

- Associations to enlarge their service to genomics
- Closer co-operation with AI industry

Breeding Associations with Genomics Service and Evaluation Centre

(ITA. POL) • Characteristics

- Traditional herdbook activities
- parentage information may be obtained by genomics
- High advantage due to the data access, but
- Limitation on personal contacts to members

Expected development

- To enlarge the service for farms
- Need to integrate with on-farm services
- Will further increase cooperation with other service partners

Breeding Organisation (including Herdbook, AI, Genomic Service and Sales) (DEU, (EST))

Characteristics

- To offer full service to farmers
- Controlling the data flow
- Genotyping service is established

Expected development

- Further enlarge the costumer service (new traits)
- Built up the partnership with the costumers (farm contracts)

Fully integrated Breeding Company (DEU, NLD)

- Characteristics
 - optimum solution to deliver a comprehensive range of services
 - Has integrated Milk and Performance Recording
 - integration of further services are easily possible
 - Genomics is of great benefit to this structure, it maximise the use of information in all parts of the business
 - identification of the best bloodlines, sire selection, progeny testing through to semen sales, herdbook tasks and data collection
 - using information collected in other sectors of the business.

These integrated structures are in a strong position to develop and expand (all services under one roof).





B. Herd Genotyping

A platform for the implementation of direct breeding values for animal health and a tool for genomic herd

management

KuhVision + Herd genotyping



Aims of the projects

- creating a female reference population
- implementing new breeding values (e.g. health traits)
- genomic herd management system for farmers

Current status

- 1.810 farms take part \rightarrow increase of 20 farms per month
- 552,000 genotyped female animals
- > 17 % of registered Holstein cows are genotyped
- >185,000 cows calved already and have phenotypes



How does it work?

Farmer receives GEBV via Internet portal "NETRINDgenom" (web based)

Automatic analysis in the lab and breeding value estimation by data center vit



Automatic mailing of the Tissue-Sampling-Tag to the farmer



Advantage for the farmer

- Full information about the genetic level of the herd
- Possiblity to select animals in an early stag
 - Which calf to raise?
 - Which cattle to sell?
 - Which cattle to inseminate with sexed semen?
 - Which cows to breed with a beef breed?
- Higher breeding progress
- Increasing the herd health



The herd at a glance for the genomic management!

Benefits for farmers

- 6 different health breeding values for genotyped animals
- Economic breeding value
- Another 42 breeding values within performance, functionality and conformation
- Information about genetic peculiarities (horn status, red factor ...) and genetic defects (Brachyspina, BLAD, CDH, Haplotypes HH1-HH6)
- β- und κ- casein type
- regular health reports about the own herd



RZ€

New breeding values resulting from KuhVision and other projects



€ Characteristics in Breeding Value



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Genomic Herd Management

- breeding values for direct health traits

 → evidence of genetic susceptibility to economically significant disease complexes
- compensation of genetic weaknesses in animal healt e.g. support for the Mortellaro recovery



- precise replacement with the best animals in the herd
 → using sexed semen, rearing fewer calves
- reducing genetic defects
- Inter- farm comparison possible
- control of inbreeding
- computer-based programmes can help to keep an overview of the animals

Example

- data sheet for breeding values
 → information for
 farmers
- breeding values are displayed in the relative breeding value system
 - 100 represents the population mean
 - values above 100 are usually desired (apart from conformation)
 - standard deviation = 12





Bull mating programme (BAP)

- Designed by vit (in co-operation with German breeding organisations)
- Consideration of: inbreeding, performance data, health traits, linear type traits and genetic characteristics (genetic defects, horn status)
- Genomic breeding values of female animals are included in the programme
- BAP enables the development of a farm strategy for farms taking part in KuhVision and herd genotyping
 - e.g. defining "knock-out criteria", which are taken into account for mating decisions
 - defining own breeding goal
 - marking animals for beef cattle semen or selling if an animal is below a threshold in a "knock-out criteria," (regardless of it's RZG)

Conclusion

- Genotyping programmes have gained enormous popularity in a short time
- Increasing importance of genomic breeding values in herd management
- Improved opportunities in herd management
- Valuable tool for herd management
- A long-term approach for the improvement of animal health
- A high demand for advice from livestock farmers



Thank you for your attention

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