



Data collection and data use. The foundation for genetic progress

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Agenda

- Danish Cattle database
- Traits in genetic evaluation – today and tomorrow
- Nordic Total Merit – the most economic cow



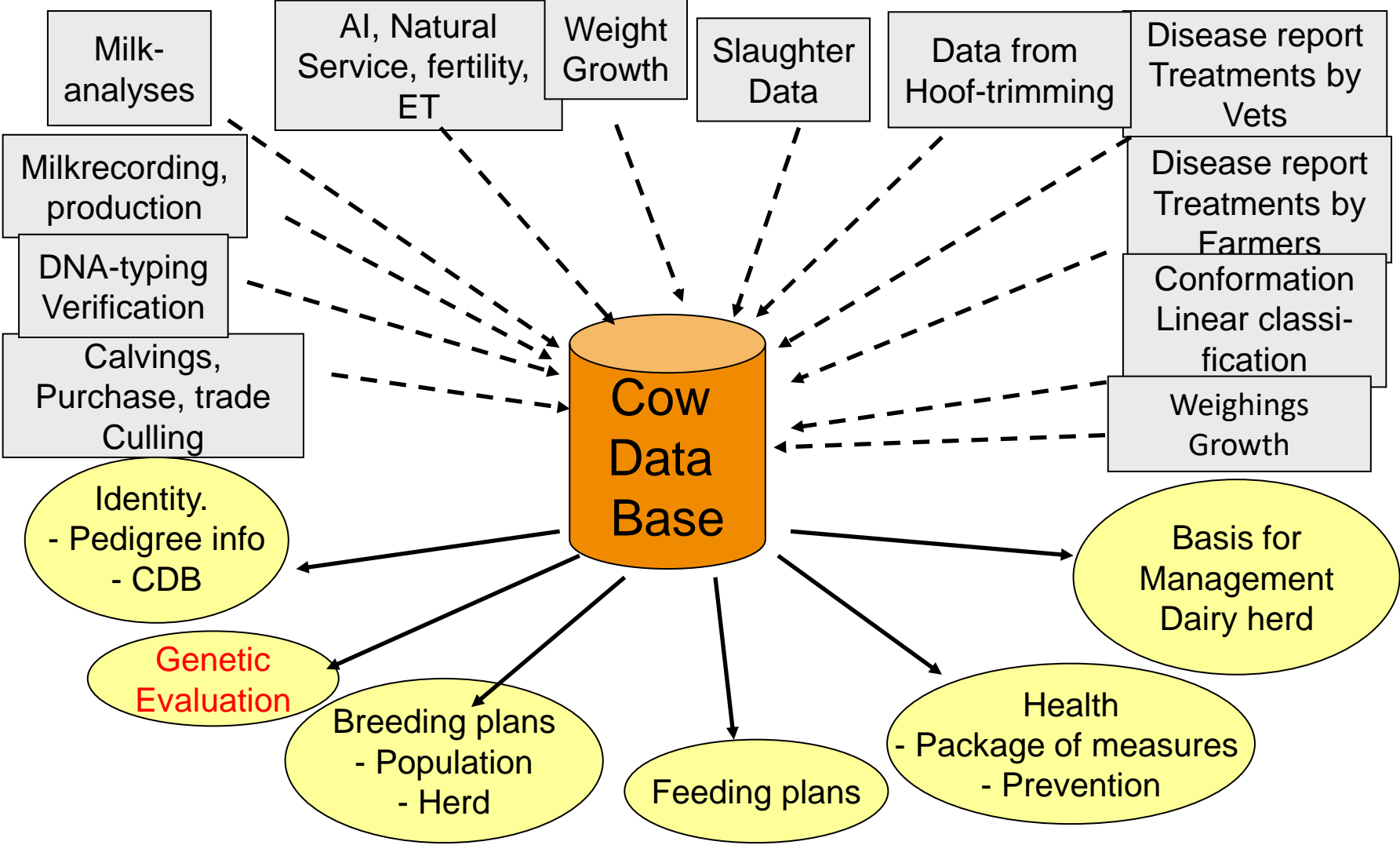
Huge amounts of high quality data is essential to Danish Cattle production

- Long history of collecting data on central databases
- Used for management and breeding
 - Value of common storing (management tools, genetic evaluation, data security, benchmark etc.)
 - Can't manage, what you can't measure
- Large amounts of high-quality data

Nordic farmers are excellent in phenotyping



Dataflow – Cow data base, milk recording



Daily management use

Update on milk production, reproduction, health and feeding. Giving an important overview.

Key Performance Indicators

Topic	Status	Key figure (unit)	Achieved	Alarm limit	Reporting period
Milk	✓	ECM delivered (kg/day)	11,713	Min 10,942	Latest measurement
	✓	Milk yield per lactating cows (kg ECM/day)	37.1	Min 35.1	Latest measurement
	●	Milk quality (numbers of deductions)	1		Last 7 days
Reproduction	✓	Inseminations of cows (numbers)	14	Min 4	Last 7 days
	●	Inseminations of heifers (numbers)	1	Min 2	Last 7 days
	✓	Not pregnancy examined cows (numbers)	0	Max 0	Last day
Health	✓	Disease treatment, cows (numbers)	5	Max 5	Last 7 days
	✓	Dead animals (numbers)	0	Max 0	Last 7 days
Feeding	✓	Energy efficiency (%)	103	Min 93	Last feed control

Manage your production like you manage other business

Health recordings

- Started in 1990
- Most recording done by veterinarians
- More than 80 different disease codes are used to describe the diagnoses
- For breeding purposes, the codes are pooled within four categories:
 - Udder diseases
 - Reproductive diseases (retained placenta, metritis)
 - Metabolic diseases (ketosis, displaced abomasum)
 - Feet and leg diseases (foot rot)
- 90 % of all cows are in disease registration
- Only data from herds complying with strict rules are used in genetic evaluation

Claw recordings

- Started in 2010
- Around 40-50 % of all cows are in registration
- Infection related
 - Dermatitis
 - Heel Horn Erosion
 - Skin Proliferation
- Metabolic related
 - Sole Haemorrhage
 - Sole Ulcer
 - White line separation + double sole
- Malformation
 - Cork screw claws



Conformation

Classification

- 23 traits (body, F&L and udder)
- Flexible classification software from 2014
- 30 % of herds use "whole-herd" classification

Teat coordinates from AMS

- Udder depth
- Teat placement (front and rear)
- Udder balance



Feed intake

- Developed by VikingGenetics (CFIT)
- Data from 6 Jersey herds¹
- More than 2,400 cows¹
- Used in both management and genetics

¹In genetic evaluation



Production

Reproduction

Health

Conformation

Workability

Survival

Efficiency

Trait	Current evaluation	70	120	130
NTM	34			
Yield	120			
Growth (not in NTM)	102			
Fertility	111			
Birth	98			
Calving	104			
Udder health	116			
General health	121			
Claw health	98			
Frame (not in NTM)	105			
Feet & legs	109			
Udder	115			
Milkability	114			
Temperament	114			
Longevity	108			
Youngstock survival				
Saved feed	98			

Novel traits: Saved feed

$$EBV_{\text{saved feed}} = EBV_{\text{maintenance}} + EBV_{\text{metabolic}}$$

- Maintenance: weight data + conformation data as correlated traits (stature, body depth og chest width)
- Metabolic efficiency: data from CFIT herds
- Published since 2020

VJ Gong NTM 20

Saved feed	112								
Maintenance efficiency	109								
Metabolic efficiency	103								

Novel phenotypes: Eating quality

- Intramuscular fat is good indicator of taste and tenderness
- Expensive lab tests – need to find inexpensive indicators



Q-FOM Beef™



Improved data quality: Claw diseases

- Difficult to register objective
 - Improved accuracy
- Camera on claw trimmers box



Sole haemorrhage

Mild



Overfladisk blødning eller let misfarvning af hornet i sålen og/eller den hvide linje. Kan forsvinde ved normal beskæring

Svær



Blødninger, der strækker sig dybt i sålehornet og/eller i den hvide linje. Er stadig til stede efter normal beskæring.

Breeding values for traditional and unique traits

- "World wide" traits (yield, conformation, longevity)
- Special traits (health, fertility, feed efficiency)
- Next level traits (methan emission, eating quality)
- Best techniques available (genomic information, models, genetic parameters ect..)



NTM – towards the most economical cow

Costs are as important as income – balanced breeding gives the most economical COW

- Front runner in using broad breeding goal – since 1982
- Most comprehensive breeding goal in the world
- Based on solid calculations and farmer expectations



Key message on data and breeding

- One central database in Denmark
- Registration on traits related to yield, conformation, welfare and health ect.
- Fokus on innovation and new technologi in breeding
- Comprehensive breeding goal

