

Selection for longevity in Dutch dairy cattle Industry perspective

Mathijs van Pelt Animal Evaluation Unit

28 August 2012

Content

- Importance of longevity
- Definition of longevity
- Complexity of longevity
- Genetic evaluation in The Netherlands
- Possibilities to improve longevity
- Conclusions





Importance of longevity

Economically

Lower replacement costs

Consumers

- Want healthy and long-living cows

Farmers Union

- Cows should become 2 years older by 2020

Positive relation with production

- Lifetime milk production (LMP) will increase



Definition of longevity

- Days between first calving and last test date
 - productive life span (PLS)





Average productive life span (1)



Average productive life span (2) Lifetime milk production (LMP)



Complexity of longevity

- Available late in life
 - When cow is culled
- Reflection of genetics and management
- Culling decisions of farmer are mainly management
 - Involuntary: mastitis, fertility, claw disorders, ...
 - Voluntary: too low production
 - Changes over time
 - Increasing herd size
 - Quota
 - Young stock



Complexity of longevity in genetic evaluation

- Young animals are selected for breeding
 - While longevity is known at the end of life
- EBVs for young bulls are based mainly on living daughters in their first lactation
- In genetic evaluation data used of:
 - Culled cows
 - Living cows
- Prediction of survival of living cows seems a contradiction



Genetic evaluation (1)

- Introduced in 1999 and included in Dutch TMI
 - Until 2007 functional longevity
 - Since 2008 productive longevity
 - No correction for production → easier to understand for farmers
- Current model: survival analysis
 - Assumes longevity as same trait during entire productive life and over time
 - Approximation of the complex situation of the reality



Genetic evaluation (2)

- Heritability is 0.12
- Genetic standard deviation is 270 days
- Use of predictive traits increases reliablity of EBV

 Used predictive traits 	Correlatior					
 Somatic cell count 	0.44					
 – Udder depth 	0.24					
- Locomotion	0.22					

Included in TMI with weight of 11%



Phenotypic and genetic trend cows



Possibilities to improve longevity on farms

- Genetics
- Management
- CRV has products and tools for both



Possibilities to improve longevity on farms

Genetics

- Use of bulls with superior EBV for longevity
- Breeding programme of CRV focuses on healthy long-living cows with efficient milk production



Genetic trend CRV bulls



Possibilities to improve longevity on farms Management products

- Yearly statistics on culled animals
 - Productive life span, herdlife, lifetime milk production
- (New) product: longevity/herdlife monitor
 - Real time overview of present and culled cows with information on LMP, net revenues divided in 5 age groups
 - Information on culling reasons, distribution of young stock, born calves and calving ease
 - Numbers are benchmarked against country average
 - Updated after each milk recording



CRV DuurzaamheidsMonitor

Bedrijf 4415 - Stichting PTC +

mast

heid

rond het afkalver

voedingsstoornissen

overige gezondheid

cek tba

lage productie

melkbaarheid

slecht exterieur

gedrag

onbekend

problem

hod

vru

i 2

Aanwezige dieren (laatste MPR: 11-07-2012)																		
	levensproductie								laa	itste lact	:				la	ndelijk		
groep	aant	ALVA	lft	lact	drg	melk	kgM/d	%v	%e	kgV+E	lw			NDR	-50		+50	NDR
vaarzen	59	2.0	01 2.0	8		585	4 6.	0 4.24	4 3 10	44	7		100	1.38				1.23
2e kalf	39	2.0	01 3.1	0	61			.11	3 7	136			1 5	3.07				2.44
3e kalf	43	2.0	01 4.1	0 899	126			.1	3		в		.02	.04				3.20
4e kalf	13	2.0	01 5.1	0 1183	198	3762:	1 17.	6 4.3	5 3.41	291	7		98	4.35				3.69
> 4e kalf	23	2.0	01 8.0	1 1834	354	5998	5 20.	3 4.35	5 3.39	464	3		91	4.99				4.17
melkvee	177	2.0	1 4.0	5 743	157	23812	2 14.9	9 4.26	5 3.38	181	9	:	100	3.09				2.56
																_		_
Afgevoe	erde die	eren (p	eriode	∍)														
levens					levensp	productie				laatste lact				landelijk				
groep	aant	(%)	lft	lact	drg i	melk	kgM/d	%v	%e	kgV+E	lw -	celg n i	ns	NDR	-50		+50	NDR
vaarzen	5	14 %	2.07	174	_	4268	4.6	4.36	3.40	331	87	163	1.60	1.05				1.32
2e kalf	8	22 %	4.00	62	61	19577	12-2	4.35	.49	1535	103	106	1	3.30				2.46
3e kalf	6	16 %	5.00	96	124	29 93		47	.47	21-2	7		2	4.08				3.21
4e kalf	9	24 %	6.01	1284	207	40096	18.1	4.33	3.35	3079	82	878	0.89	4.36				3.69
> 4e kalf	9	24.96	7.11	1783	354	58133	20.1	4.35	3.45	4535	89	155	1.44	4.97				4.19
melkvee	37	21 %	5.05	1062	197	33567	16.9	4.35	3.43	2610	89	413 1	1.81	3.79				3.04
							_					_						
Vervanging dieren																		
			a	ant (%) I	andelij	c		aa	nt (%)	land	delijk						
insteek (eigen opfok + aanvoer) 54 31 % 45					45 9	vro w Vi	ione e		13 39 9		45.96							
afvoer mei	kkoeien			38 2	1 %	38 9	s < 1 is r	151			IC)44						
dood				5			1 - 2 jaar			54 19 %		17 %						
export	export 0					> 2 jaar	•••	n 0	5 2 %		2							
ouders in					D	30		JU	١Ę	57 89 84		130.96						
afgemest o	a slachnij				30	8	vaarskalf	averen		64 41 %		49 %						
been of kla	uwaando	ening		6 1	8 %	11 9	stierkalf			93 59 %		51 %						

0 0 %

0 0 %

0 0 %

0 0 %

0 0 %

0 0 % 44.96

50 %

5 %

1 %

0.96

4.96

Se



0 0 %

0 0 %

1 3 %

0 0 %

0 0 %

1 3 %

3.96

13 9 vlot

1

1

17

12

4

3 (

0 9

0.9 onbekend

19 9

normaa

afgezaagd

andere hulp

doodgeboorte

zwaar ke tersn

Possibilities to improve longevity on farms

- Other tools to improve longevity indirectly
 - Milk recording, also for somatic cell count
 - Fertility reports
 - Heat detection systems
 - Claw health
 - Animal health
 - Registration of medication use
- Overview on herd level and animal level
 - Herd level: evaluate changes in management
 - Animal level: individual attention



Conclusions

- Longevity is a complex trait
- In the Netherlands attention for improvement of longevity with management and genetics
- Positive genetic and phenotypic trend
- Need to improve longevity
 - Need for older cows
 - Quota will disappear
 - Tools for genetics and management available



Thank you for your attention



Questions?

