

The impact of genomic selection on North American dairy cattle breeding organizations

Jacques Chesnais, George Wiggans and Filippo Miglior

The Semex Alliance, USDA and Canadian Dairy Network

Genomic selection in North America

- **1992: Creation of Cooperative Dairy DNA Repository (CDDR) – 7 AI organizations, with USDA coordination**
- **2006: Agreement between USDA and CDDR members for research project on genomic selection using 50k panel**
- **2007: Cooperation between USDA, CDN, University of Guelph**

Genomic selection in North America

- **2008: First unofficial genomic evaluations**
- **2009: Official genomic evaluations in the US and Canada**
- **April 2013: Genomic evaluations of males open to all (females open since 2009)**

Impact of genomic selection on breeding organizations

- Genetic evaluation centres
- AI industry
- Elite breeders
- Breed associations
- Milk recording and data processing agencies
- Commercial dairy producers
- Research institutions



Impact on North American genetic evaluation centres

- Many new issues to address (enhancement of evaluation methods, genotype quality control, frequency of computations, extension, international collaboration, etc...)
- Genomic selection also raises new questions about who invests in the genetic improvement system (data, genotypes, bull proofs, money) and who benefits from it

Impact on North American genetic evaluation centres

Canada

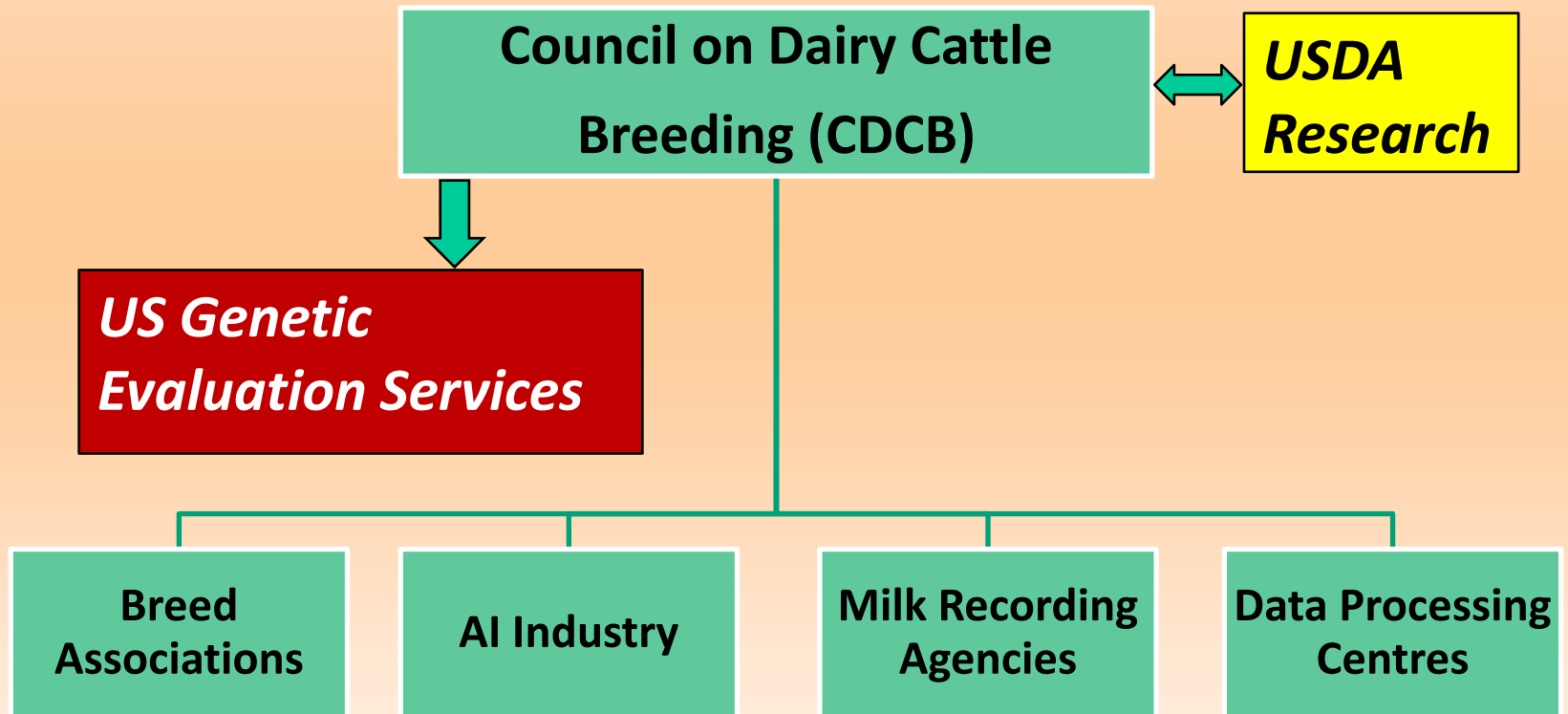
- **CDN already completely financed by industry (since 1994)**
- **AI component of user fees changed from number of bulls progeny tested to number of bulls marketed using genomic evaluations**

Impact on North American genetic evaluation centres

USA

- Evaluations carried out by government (USDA) until April 2013
- USDA wanting to concentrate on research
- Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding (CDCB) responsible for delivery of genetic evaluation services since April 1, 2013
- Holstein traditional type evaluations still calculated by Holstein USA

Impact on North American genetic evaluation centres



Impact on North American genetic evaluation centres

USA

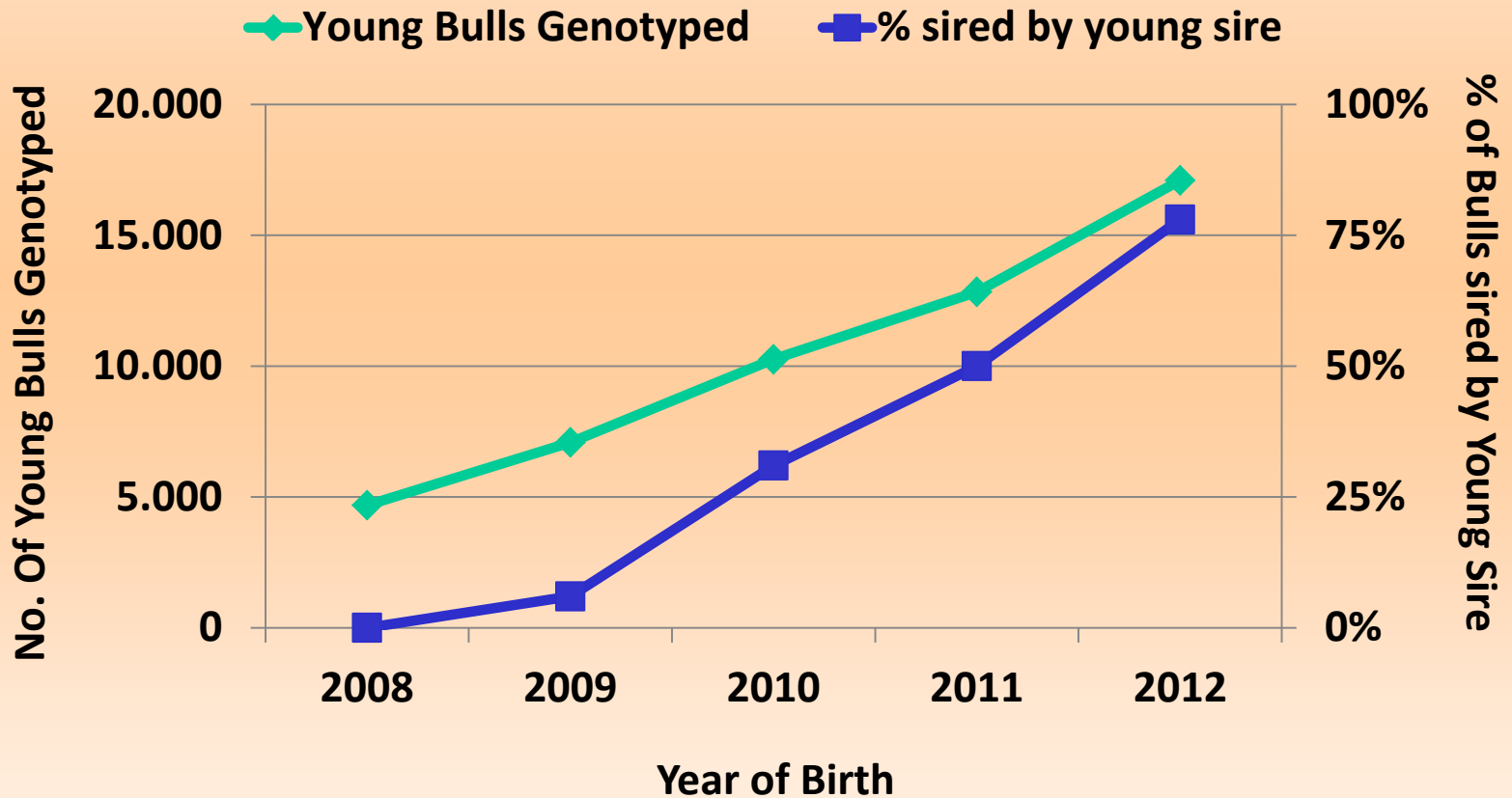
- Fees to sustain CDCB based on:
 - Genomic evaluations for bulls and cows (initial fee)
 - Genomic evaluations for marketed bulls (service fee)
 - Different fees based on contributions of users to genetic improvement system

Impact on AI industry

- Many young bulls genotyped
- Younger parents
- Less formal progeny testing, but more bulls entering service overall (young + proven)
- Strong competition for young bulls with top genomic evaluations
- Increased price of bull acquisitions



Young genotyped bulls in the North American data base



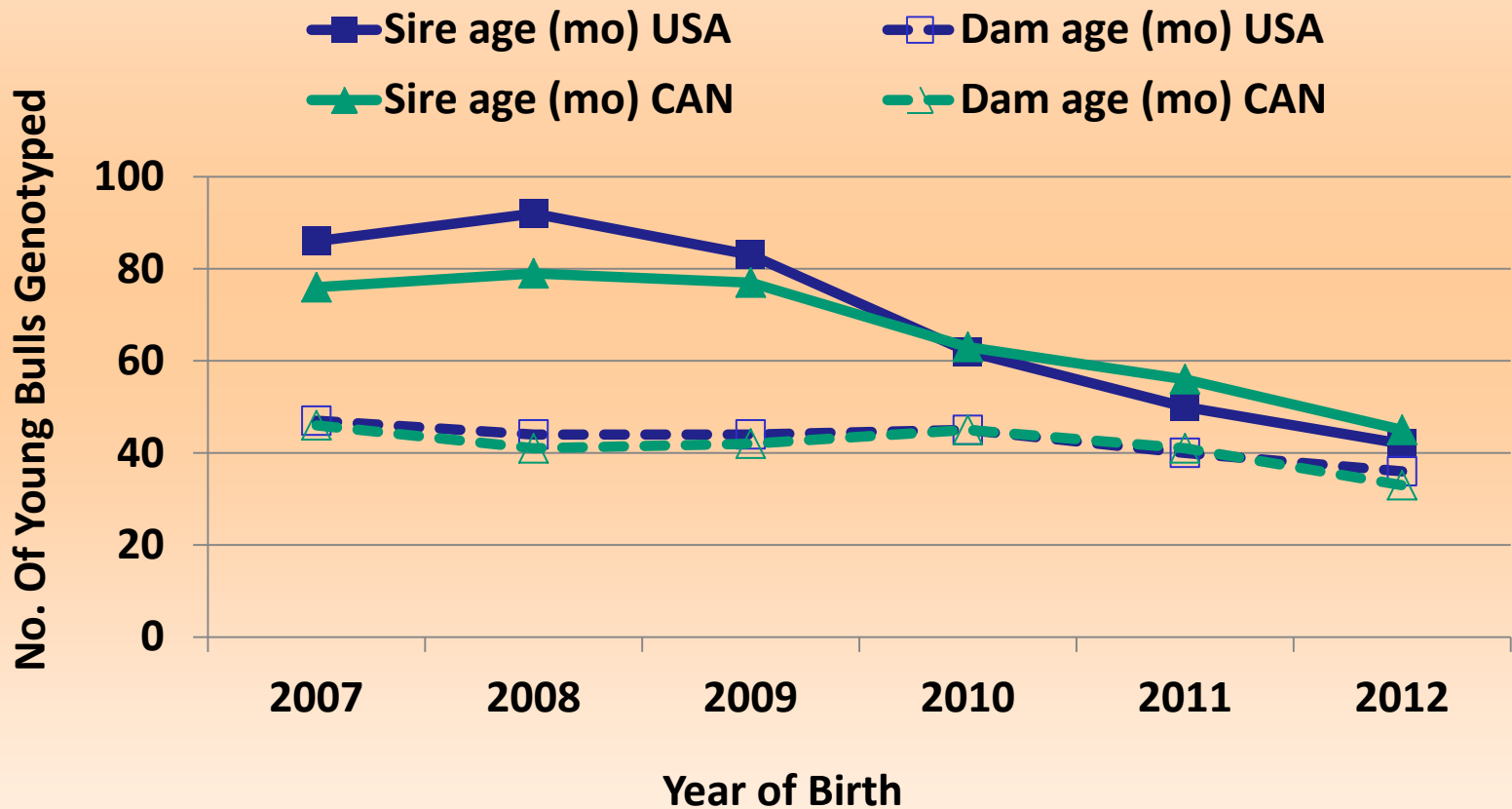
Number of Holstein bulls marketed in North America

| Year of entry | Number of bulls | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | Traditional progeny testing | Young genotyped bulls | Total |
| 2008 | 1,798 | 0 | 1,798 |
| 2009 | 1,909 | 337 | 2,246 |
| 2010 | 1,827 | 376 | 2,203 |
| 2011 | 1,441 | 467 | 1,908 |
| 2012 | 1,376 | 555 | 1,931 |
| Variation | - 23% | | +7.4% |

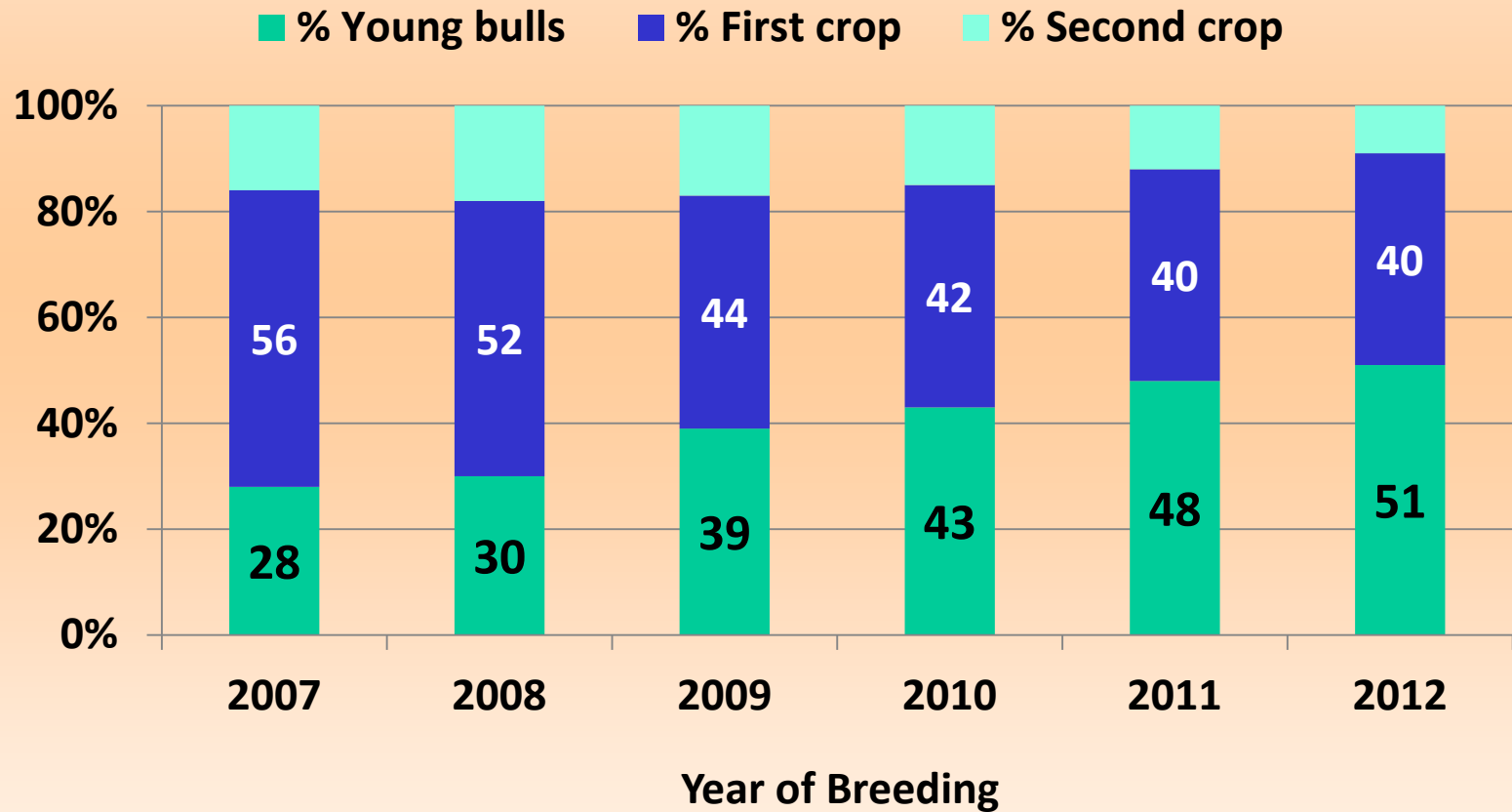


Source: USDA

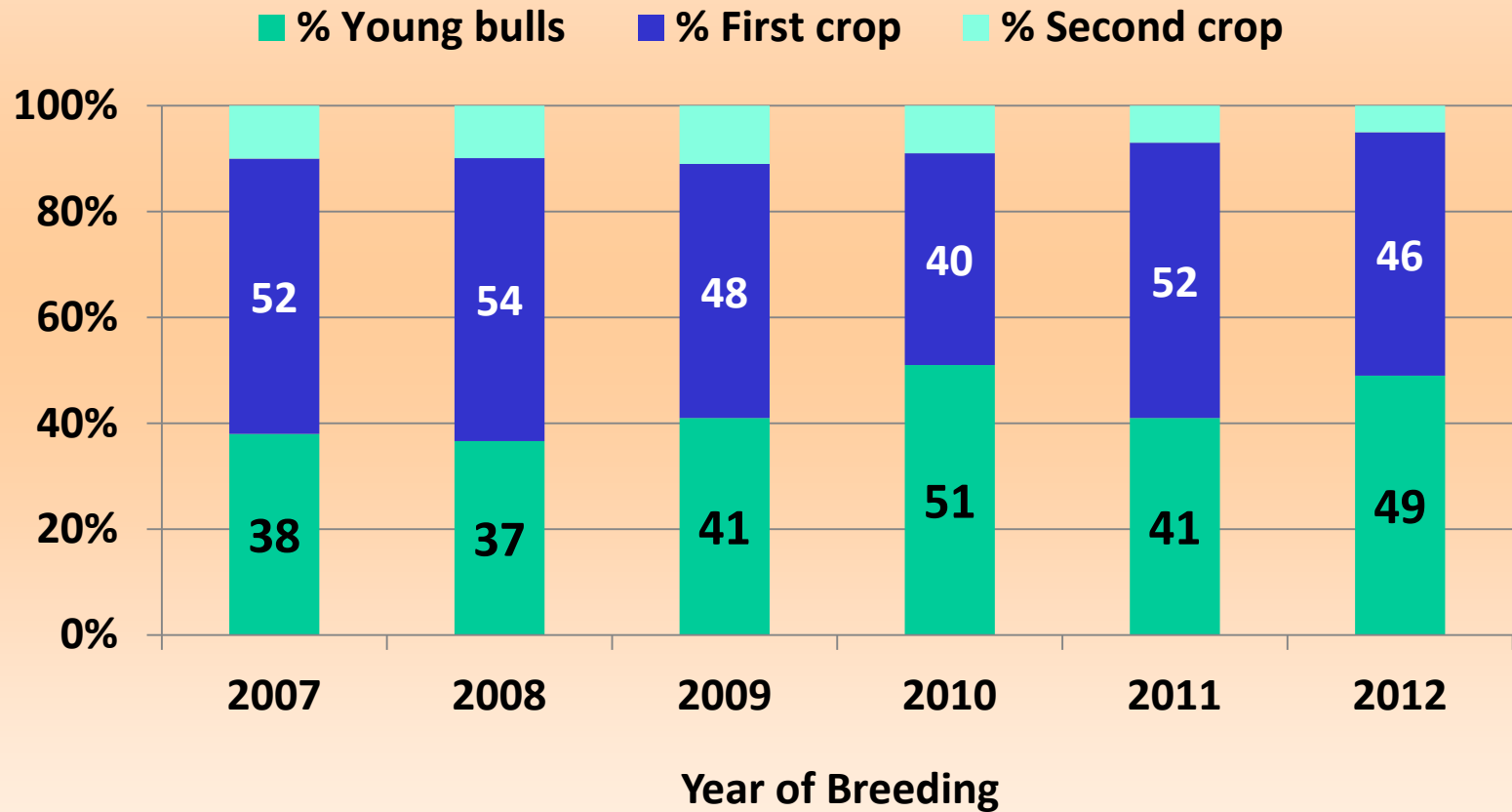
Age of parents of Holstein bulls marketed in US and Canada



Percentage of breedings by age of Holstein bull in the US



Percentage of breedings by age of Holstein bull in Canada



Impact on AI industry

- **Similar trends in the Jersey breed in terms of the marketing and use of young vs progeny tested bulls**
- **However, the number of genotyped Jersey bulls is considerably smaller (1,594 genotyped young Jersey bulls born in 2012 vs 17,098 Holsteins)**

Impact on AI industry

- **Purchase of females, agreements with breeders**
- **International alliances to increase reference population size and selection intensity (US, Canada, UK, Italy)**
- **Impact of opening genomic evaluations to all males (April 2013): too early to tell**

Impact on elite breeders

- About 30% of young males genotyped directly by breeders since April 2013
- Trend towards a smaller number of elite breeders that are investing heavily in genomics
- Prices for top genomic heifers can be very high (e.g., \$265,000)



Impact on breed associations: USA

| Year | Number of registrations | Number of classifications (regular) | Number of classifications (SET pgm=AI) |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2007 | 317,128 | 215,632 | 110,283 |
| 2008 | 348,128 | 235,632 | 116,093 |
| 2009 | 327,622 | 210,959 | 114,756 |
| 2010 | 339,908 | 217,996 | 97,109 |
| 2011 | 360,149 | 228,977 | 85,975 |
| 2012 | 362,669 | 228,541 | 88,586 |

Source: Holstein USA

Impact on breed associations: USA

- Registrations in the US have kept increasing
- There was a decrease of about 10% from 2007 to 2012 in type classifications in the SET program
- However, SET classifications increased from 2011 to 2012

Impact on breed associations: Canada

| Year | Number of animals registered | Number of animals classified |
|------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2009 | 297,836 | 240,484 |
| 2010 | 302,650 | 255,671 |
| 2011 | 298,397 | 251,219 |
| 2012 | 306,038 | 253,299 |

Source: Holstein Canada

Impact on milk recording agencies

- In the US about 4.3M cows on DHI programs of which 84% are Holstein
- In Canada, about 0.73M cows on DHI of which 95% are Holstein
- Main trend is decreasing herd numbers but increased herd size leading to similar cow numbers on DHI
- DHI data used primarily for herd management
- Limited impact from genomics to date



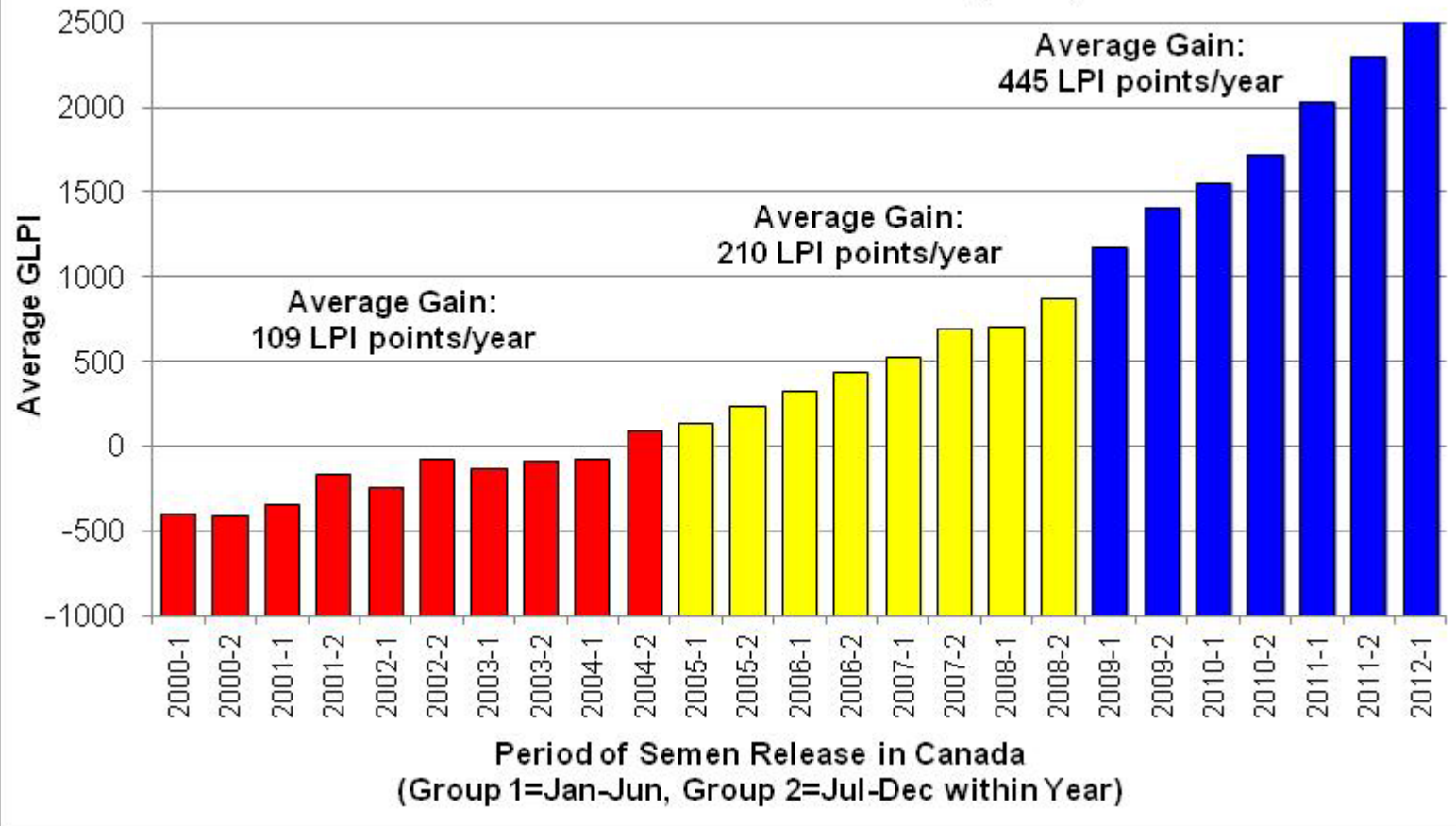
Impact on commercial dairy producers

- On the sire side:
 - Higher average genetic merit of available sires
 - Larger choice of sires in terms of traits and semen price
 - More rapid increase in the genetic merit of sires for all traits
 - More inbreeding/homozygosity?

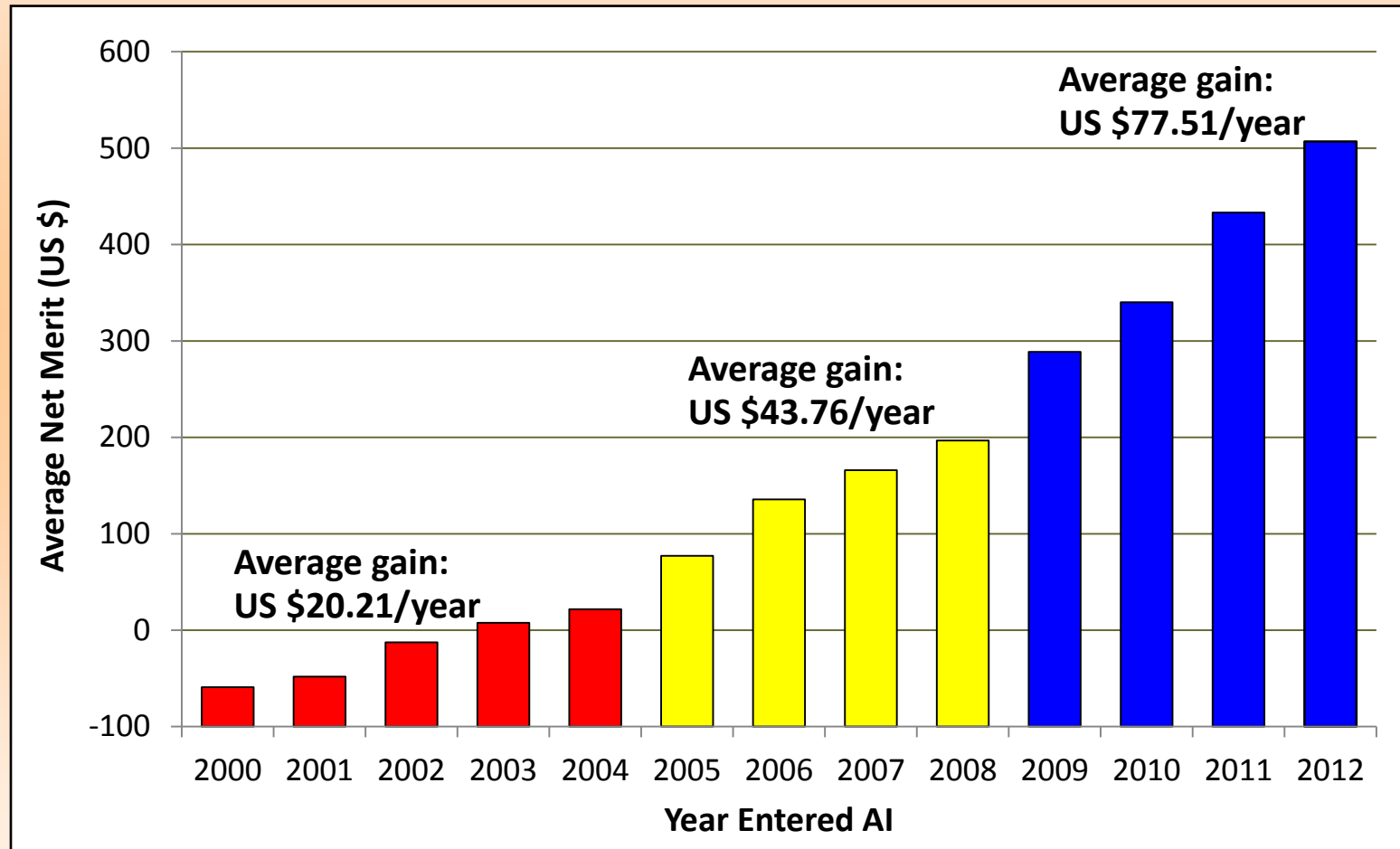


Genetic merit of Holstein bulls marketed in Canada

Figure 1: Genetic Trend of Young Holstein Bulls Released in Canada for Lifetime Profit Index (GLPI)



Genetic merit of Holstein bulls marketed in the US



Source: USDA

Impact on commercial dairy producers

- On the dam side:
 - Genotyping of heifers has been increasing but is still limited currently - about 12,500 per month in North America (average for last 6 months)
 - Uptake dependent on cost and value of genotyping

Impact on commercial dairy producers

- **Multiple uses: parentage verification, genomic predictions, causative mutations, fertility haplotypes, mating strategies**
- **Synergy with the use of sexed semen and IVF if the cost of this technology becomes manageable**

Impact on dairy producers

Holstein females in North American Consortium database as of August 10, 2013

| Chip type | Cows | Heifers | Total |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 50K or more | 18,159 | 35,207 | 53,366 |
| LD | 29,429 | 201,704 | 231,133 |
| Imputed | 2,797 | 1,241 | 4,038 |
| Total | 50,385 | 238,152 | 288,537 |

Source: USDA



Impact on dairy producers

Jersey females in North American Consortium database as of August 10, 2013

| Chip type | Cows | Heifers | Total |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 50K or more | 1,123 | 977 | 2,100 |
| LD | 11,728 | 22,607 | 34,335 |
| Imputed | 234 | 31 | 265 |
| Total | 13,085 | 23,615 | 36,700 |

Source: USDA



Impact on research organizations

- **More work to do:**
 - **Genomic evaluation methods**
 - **Sequencing, gene discovery**
 - **Novel traits**
 - **Breeding strategies**
- **A lot more fun!**
- **But more resources needed**

Some key issues the industry

- **Inbreeding, genetic diversity (including across breeds)**
- **Sequencing, new genes and mutations**
- **Novel traits, resource populations (feed efficiency, health, milk properties)**



Conclusions

- **Genomics: a wind of change in the dairy cattle breeding industry**
- **So far only incremental changes in the organization of industry structures in North America**
- **But this is only the beginning!**

Thank you



Young genotyped bulls in the North American data base

| Bull birth year | Number of young Holstein bulls genotyped | % of young bulls with a young sire |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 2008 | 4,684 | 0 |
| 2009 | 7,086 | 6 |
| 2010 | 10,263 | 31 |
| 2011 | 12,839 | 50 |
| 2012 | 17,098 | 78 |

Age of parents of Holstein bulls marketed in the US

| Bull birth year | Sire age (months) | Dam age (months) |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 2007 | 86 | 47 |
| 2008 | 92 | 44 |
| 2009 | 83 | 44 |
| 2010 | 62 | 45 |
| 2011 | 50 | 40 |
| 2012 | 42 | 36 |

Source: CDN



Age of parents of Holstein bulls marketed in Canada

| Bull birth year | Sire age (months) | Dam age (months) |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 2007 | 76 | 46 |
| 2008 | 79 | 41 |
| 2009 | 77 | 42 |
| 2010 | 63 | 45 |
| 2011 | 56 | 41 |
| 2012 | 45 | 33 |

Source: CDN

Percentage of breedings by age of Holstein bull in the US

| Year of breeding | % Young bulls | % First crop | % Second crop |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2007 | 28 | 56 | 16 |
| 2008 | 30 | 52 | 18 |
| 2009 | 39 | 44 | 17 |
| 2010 | 43 | 42 | 15 |
| 2011 | 48 | 40 | 12 |
| 2012 | 51 | 40 | 9 |

Source: USDA

Percentage of breedings by age of Holstein bull in Canada

| Year of breeding | % Young bulls | % First crop | % Second crop |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2007 | 38 | 52 | 10 |
| 2008 | 37 | 54 | 10 |
| 2009 | 41 | 48 | 11 |
| 2010 | 51 | 40 | 9 |
| 2011 | 41 | 52 | 7 |
| 2012 | 49 | 46 | 5 |

Source: CDN