

Estimation of genetic parameters and breeding values for the major Swiss dairy goat breeds

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Summary

- ◆ Estimated genetic parameters are plausible and the results are comparable to those in other countries
 - ◆ Genetic evaluation is now performed and is carried out annually
 - ◆ Breeders and organizations are requested to take advantage of this new information

Background

- ◆ The number of registered herdbook goats has been steadily increasing over the last years
- ◆ The herdbook currently contains 32,094 goats in 3,134 herds
- ◆ 70% of the registered animals belong to the major Swiss dairy goat breeds: Brown Alpine, Saanen and Toggenburg
- ◆ Until three years ago Swiss dairy goat breeders made their selection decisions based solely on phenotypic information
- ◆ Due to governmental regulations and supported by scientific evidence, a genetic evaluation for milk production traits was developed and put into practice

Material and methods

- ◆ BLUP animal model, lactations as repeated measurements
- ◆ Using REMLF90 (Misztal, 2002) and BLUPF90 (Misztal, 1997)
- ◆ Multivariate runs for genetic parameter estimation and for breeding value estimation
- ◆ Data (observation period: 2000-2009):

Breed	Lactations	Herds
Alpine Brown	40,799	1,086
Saanen	43,409	1,324
Toggenburg	15,594	646

- ◆ Effects in model:

Effect	Type
Lactation number	fix
Kidding year * season	fix
Herd * time period ¹	random
Additiv genetic effect of animal	random
Permanent environment	random
Residual	random

¹ 2 3-year periods, 1 4-year period

Milk production traits and publication criteria

- ◆ Milk yield (mkg), fat percentage (fp) and protein percentage (pp)
- ◆ 100-day performance as auxiliary traits, 220-day performance as main traits
- ◆ Publication of the breeding value (ebv): Mean of the base population (4 to 6 year old goats with at least one observation for auxiliary traits) is 100, standard deviation is 10
- ◆ Only main traits are published
- ◆ Publication criteria for ebv:
 - Bucks: 8 lactating offspring with milk performance results
 - Goats: At least one 100-day performance result

Results

- ◆ Heritability (h^2 , diagonal) and genetic correlations (off-diagonal) (Alpine Brown, Saanen, Toggenburg)

Trait	mkg 100	fp 100	pp 100	mkg 220	fp 220	pp 220
mkg 100	0.14					
	0.17					
	0.18					
fp 100	-0.319	0.27				
	-0.221	0.30				
	-0.434	0.30				
pp 100	-0.426	0.660	0.25			
	-0.353	0.624	0.26			
	-0.347	0.709	0.43			
mkg 220	0.963	-0.330	-0.396	0.13		
	0.966	-0.184	-0.310	0.18		
	0.927	-0.287	-0.282	0.14		
fp 220	-0.295	0.970	0.653	-0.313	0.48	
	-0.283	0.973	0.638	-0.260	0.42	
	-0.422	0.970	0.717	-0.282	0.38	
pp 220	-0.398	0.662	0.989	-0.390	0.671	0.46
	-0.338	0.600	0.983	-0.313	0.634	0.42
	-0.329	0.694	0.972	-0.271	0.703	0.56

- ◆ Compared to dairy cows: h^2 for yield are lower, h^2 for milk content are higher
- ◆ Different genetic correlations between the traits are explainable
- ◆ Similar genetic parameters were found in literature

