Genetic parameters of milk coagulation traits in the first three lactations using random regression model

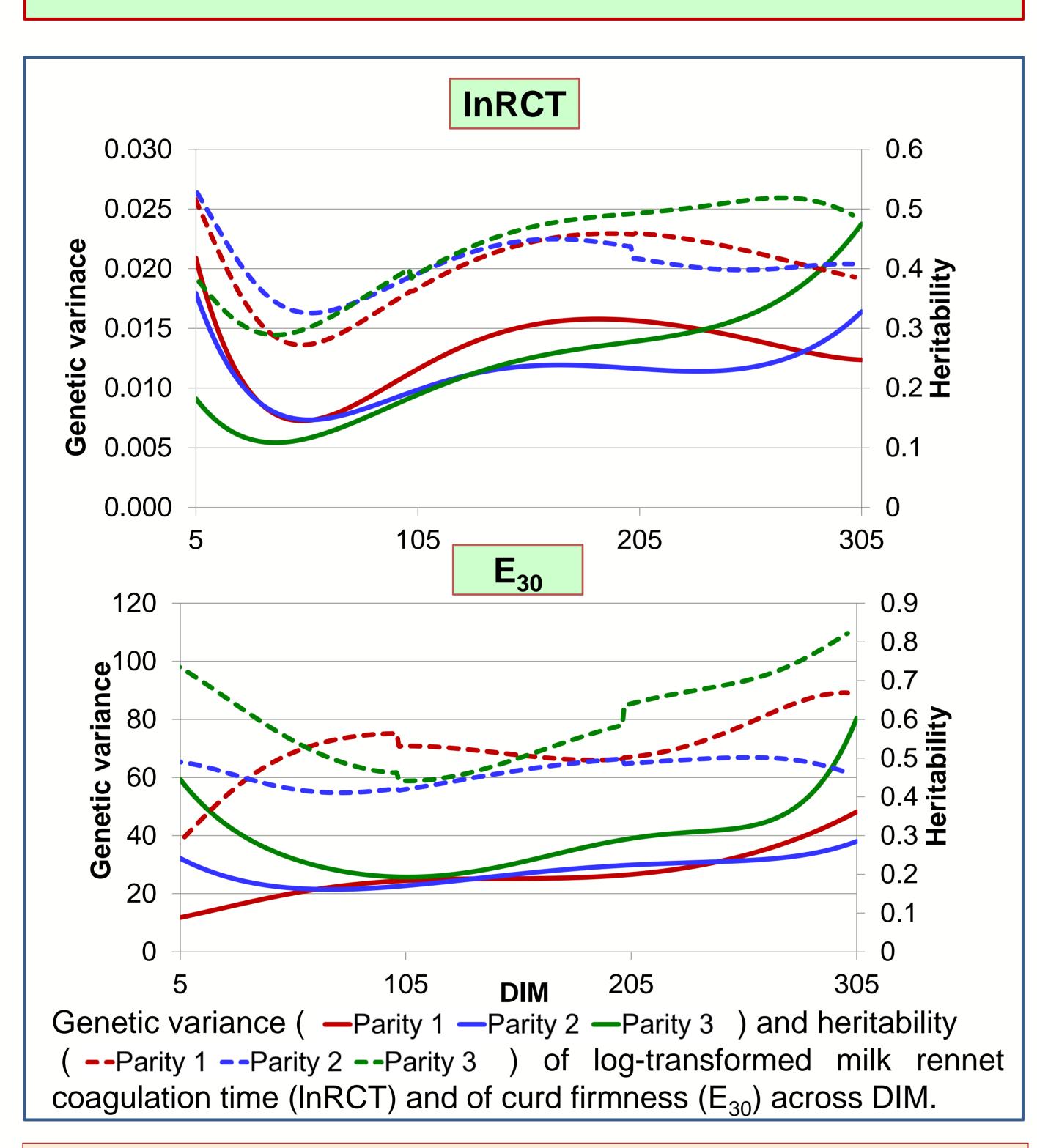
Denis Pretto¹, Tanel Kaart^{1,2}, Mirjam Vallas^{1,2}, Haldja Viinalass^{1,2} and Elli Pärna^{1,2}

¹Institute of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Kreutzwaldi 1, 51014 Tartu, Estonia ²Bio-Competence Centre of Healthy Dairy Products, Kreutzwaldi 1, 51014 Tartu, Estonia

denis.pretto@emu.ee

Objective

Estimate heritabilities and genetic correlations for milk coagulation traits (milk coagulation time, RCT; curd firmness, E_{30}) among first three lactations in Estonian Holstein cows using a multiple-lactation random regression animal model.

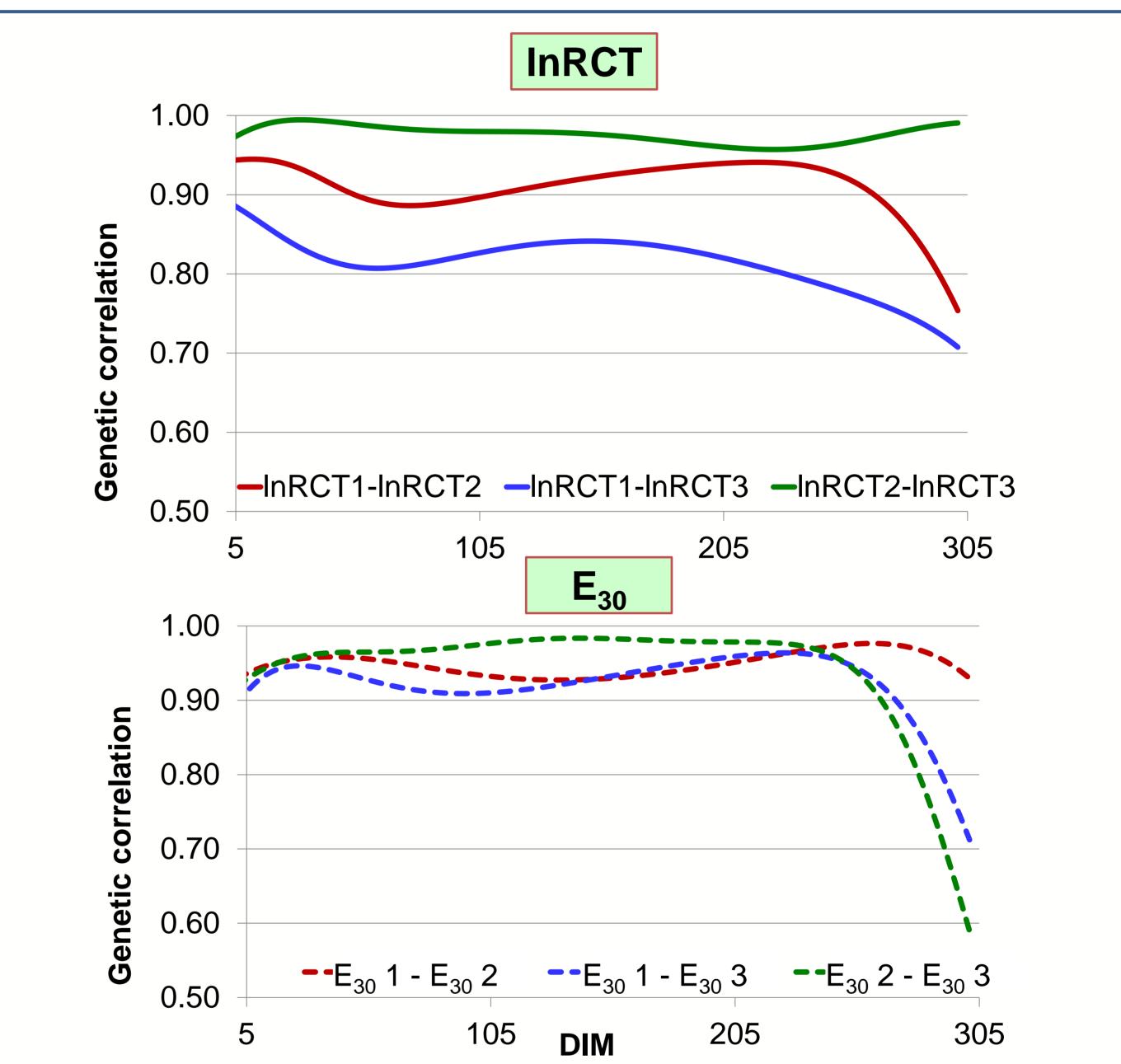


Material and methods

- 40,154 repeated test-day records of 5,216 Estonian Holstein cows (progeny of 306 sires) reared in 98 herds in Estonia were collected from April 2005 to May 2010.
- Measurements of RCT and E_{30} were determined with the **Optigraph** (Ysebaert, Frepillon, France).
- Statistical analysis was carried out using multiple-lactation random regression animal model where:
- data from parities 1 to 3 was treated as separate traits;
- fixed effects were herd, year-season of calving, year-season of test-day, sample age as days from sample collection to milk coagulation analysis;
- random effects were animal and permanent environment modeled by 3rd order Legendre polynomials.

Results and Conclusions

- Average heritability was 0.40, 0.39, and 0.39 for InRCT, and 0.48, 0.41 and 0.52 for E₃₀, for parities 1, 2 and 3, respectively.
- Genetic variance was higher in beginning and late of lactation.
- Genetic correlations were 0.91, 0.81 and 0.98 for InRCT, and 0.95, 0.92 and 0.96 for E_{30} , between parities 1 and 2, 1 and 3, and 2 and 3, respectively.
- Genetic correlation for E_{30} between parities 1-3 and 2-3 dropped rapidly in the end of lactations.
- Regular collection of 1st lactation records should be sufficient for genetic evaluation of milk coagulation traits.



Genetic correlation for log-transformed milk rennet coagulation time (lnRCT), and curd firmness (E_{30}), among parities.

	Parity 1		Parity 2			Parity 3		
Trait	5,200 cows		3,670 cows			2,012 cows		
	n = 20,349		n = 13,263			n = 6,542		
DIM, d	162.4 ± 8	84.6	156.5	±	88.6	149.6	±	89.5
Milk yield, kg/d	25.92 ± 7	7.16	29.34	±	10.05	30.74	±	10.68
RCT, min	10.39 ± 2	2.35	9.98	±	1.98	9.36	±	1.80
E ₃₀ , mm	26.72 ± 7	7.37	26.21	±	8.01	26.01	±	8.07

Descriptive statistics for days in milk, milk yield, milk coagulation time (RCT) and curd firmness (E_{30}) per lactation (mean \pm SD).

The research leading to these results was co-financed by Estonian Science Foundation (ERMOS Postdoctoral Research Grant: ERMOS104) and by the European Community's Regional Development Fund in the framework of the Competence Centre Programme of the Enterprise Estonia under project Nos EU22868; EU27789; EU28662; EU30002 of the Bio-Competence Centre of Healthy Dairy Products LLC.









