

Within herd genomic testing affects contribution margin

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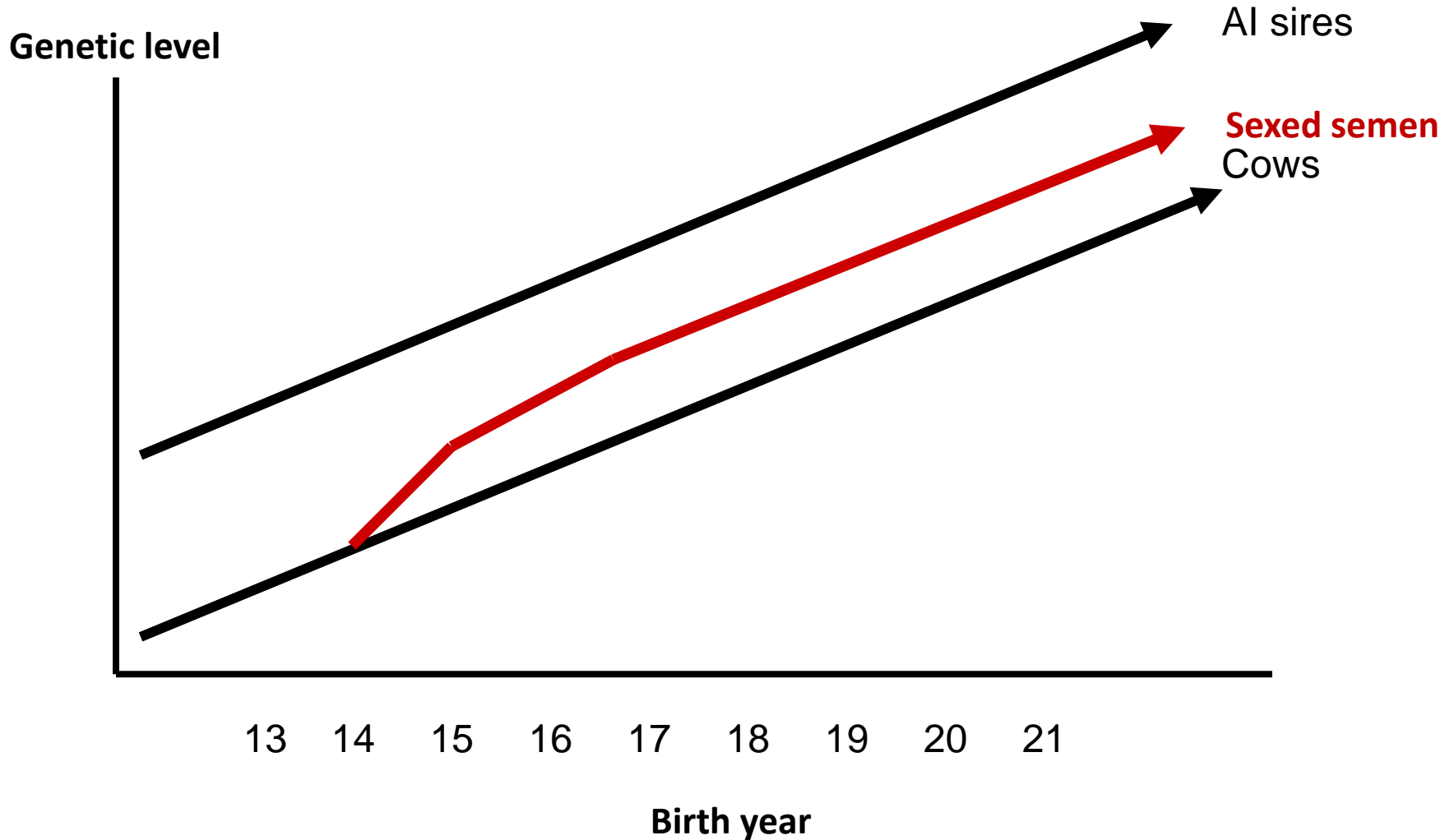
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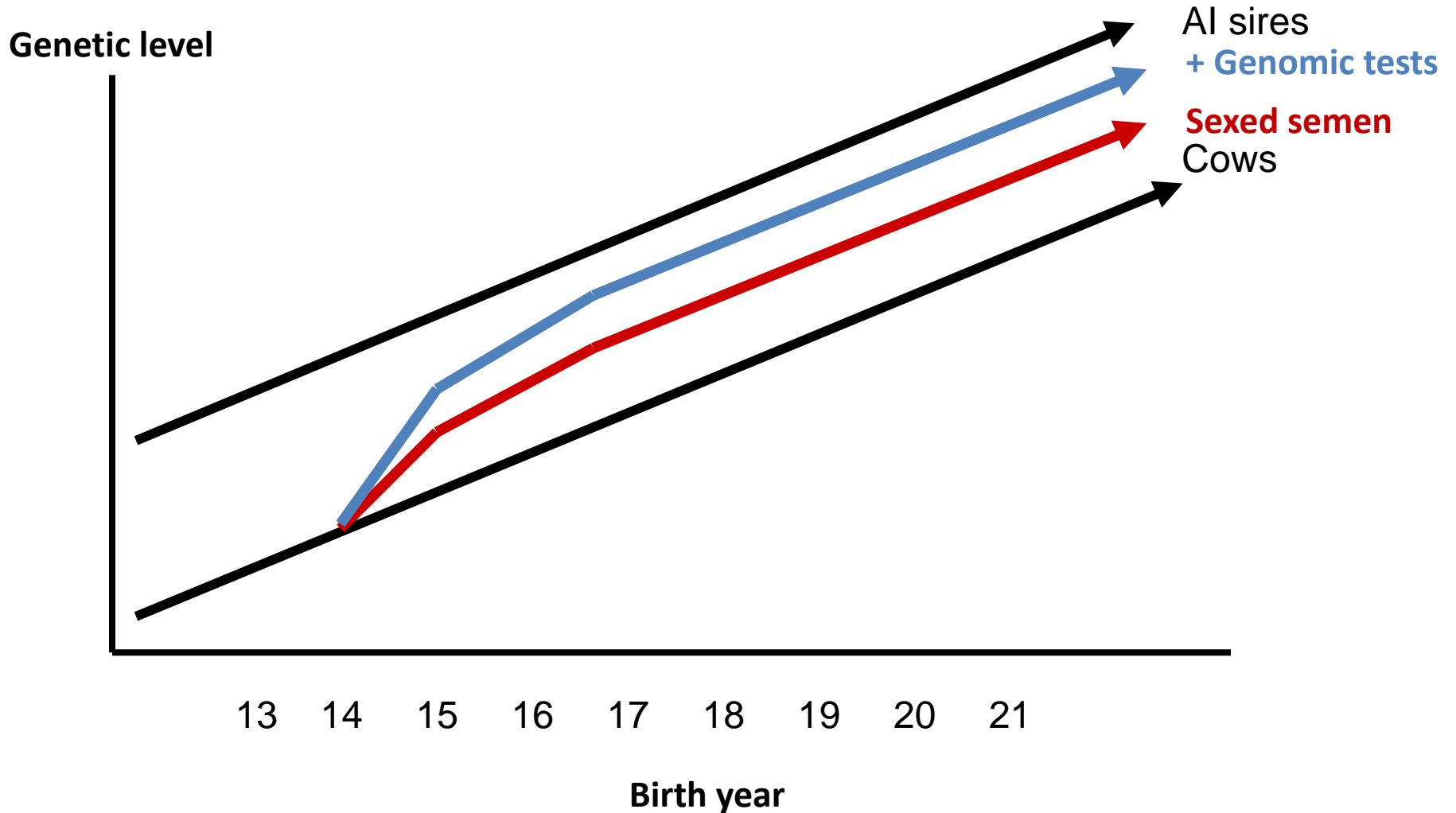
Reasons for genomic test of females

- Finding MOET candidates
- Finding potential bull dams
- Improving the reference population
- **Management purposes**

Sexed semen reduces genetic lag



Genomic tests increase the accuracy of female selection



Aims

- **To investigate economical consequences of using sexed semen and genomic tests at herd level**
- **To investigate which groups of animals to test**

General assumptions

- **No surplus replacement heifers**
 - **Crossbred calves for beef production**
- **Herd size: 210 Holstein cows**
- **Evaluated at equilibrium – no discounting**

SimHerd

- **Simulates the management of the herd weekly**
- **A mechanistic, dynamic and stochastic simulation program**
- **Assumptions:**
 - **Average Danish management level**
 - **Except good fertility management: Top 25%**

Sexed semen (SS) scenarios

- **Percentage inseminated with sexed semen**

	SS scenarios							
Heifers, %	0	40	60	80	40	40	60	60
Cows, %	0	0	0	0	20	40	20	40

ADAM

- **Simulates the breeding scheme annually**
- **A stochastic simulation program**
- **Assumptions:**
 - **Reliability for GEBV(NTM): 50 %**
 - **Price per Genomic Test: EUR 50**

Genomic test (GT) scenarios

- **Percentage genomically tested**
 - No use of genomic test (**No**)
 - 25 % around the truncation point (**25 % centred**)
 - 50 % around the truncation point (**50 % centred**)
 - 50 % best (**50 % best**)
 - 100 % (**All**)

Difference in herd marginal contribution × EUR 100 compared to no GT and no SS

		SS scenarios							
Heifers, %		0	40	60	80	40	40	60	60
Cows, %		0	0	0	0	20	40	20	40
GT scenarios	No	0	+ 34	+ 35	+ 39	+ 37	+ 42	+ 41	+ 45
	25 % centred	+ 11							
	50 % centred	+ 14							
	50 % best	+ 10							
	100 %	+ 10							

Average of SS scenarios: EUR 3,900

Average of GT scenarios: EUR 1,100

Herd marginal contribution × EUR 100 of GT strategy within SS scenario

		SS scenarios							
	Heifers, %	0	40	60	80	40	40	60	60
	Cows, %	0	0	0	0	20	40	20	40
GT scenarios	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25 % centred	+ 11	+ 12	+ 11	+ 3	+ 16	+ 15	+ 11	+ 9
	50 % centred	+ 14	+ 21	+ 13	+ 3	+ 25	+ 25	+ 14	+ 14
	50 % best	+ 10	+ 14	+ 17	+ 12	+ 22	+ 23	+ 17	+ 18
	100 %	+ 10	+ 14	+ 18	+ 13	+ 21	+ 19	+ 15	+ 17

Interactions of GT and SS in herd marginal contribution × EUR 100

		SS scenarios							
	Heifers, %	0	40	60	80	40	40	60	60
	Cows, %	0	0	0	0	20	40	20	40
GT scenarios	No		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25 % centred	0	+1	0	-8	+5	+4	-	-2
	50 % centred	0	+7	-1	-11	+11	+11	-	-
	50 % best	0	+4	+7	+2	+12	+13	+7	+8
	100 %	0	+4	+8	+3	+11	+9	+5	+7

Average effect of interactions: EUR 400

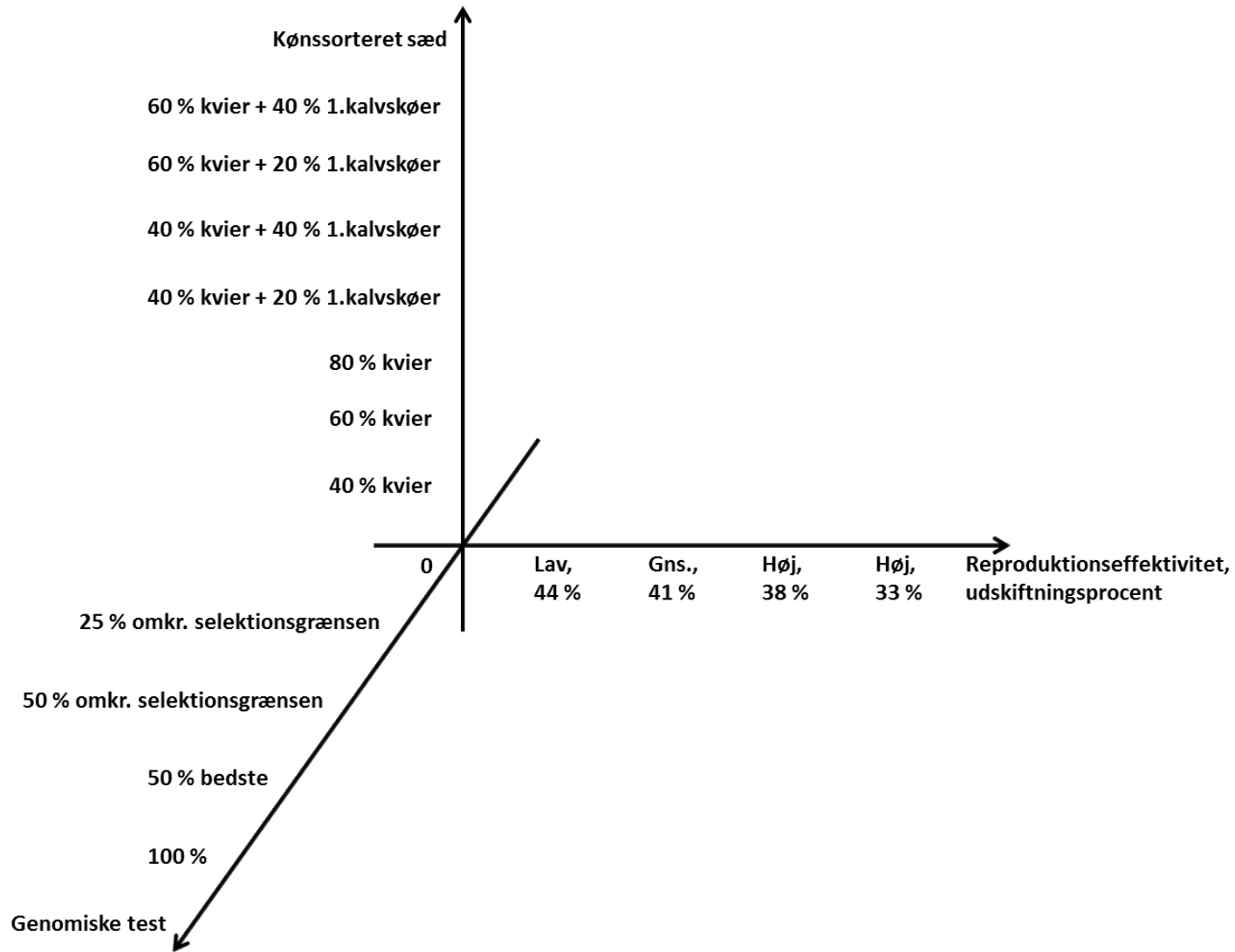
Conclusions

- **Small economic effect of genomic tests under the assumed economic circumstances**
- **There must be a surplus of females before it is relevant to test**
- **Positive interactions between use of sexed semen and use of genomic tests**

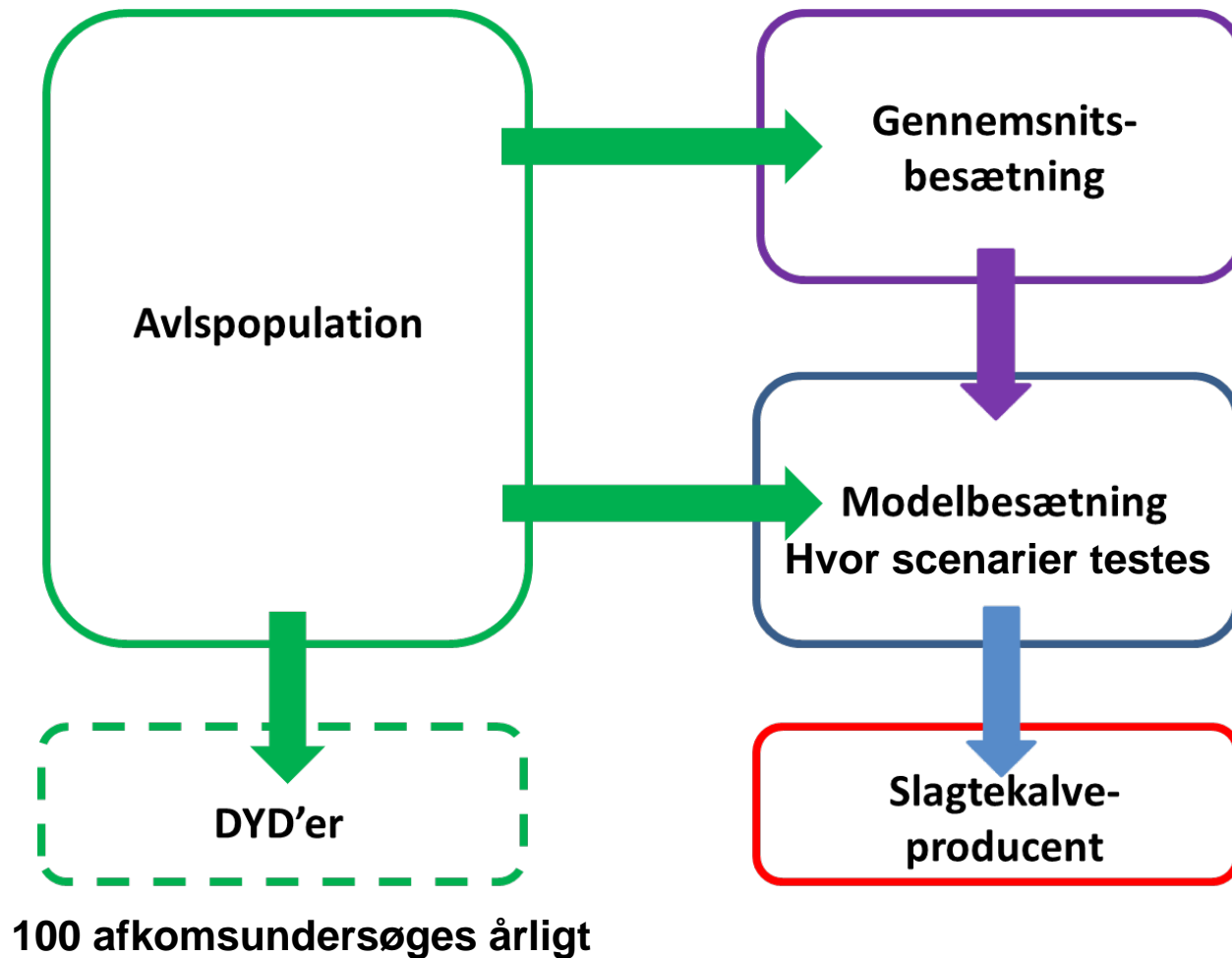
Price assumptions

Purebred heifer just before calving	1,330 €
Purebred bull calf	70 €
Beef cross – heifer calf	60 €
Beef cross – bull calf	147 €

Conventional semen plus visit and insemination	24 €
Sexed semen plus visit and insemination	49 €
Beef semen plus visit and insemination	25 €
Price per GT	50 €



Populationsstruktur



Results

of tested heifers

	GT-strategy			
Repro scenarious	25 % centered	50 % centered	50 % best	all
High (38 %)	20	40	40	81

Value of reduced genetic lag due to use of SS without genomic tests (€ per cow year)

SS-strategy							
0	40	60	80	40	40	60	60
0	0	0	0	20	40	20	40
0	8,5	9,4	10,7	9,8	10,6	11,5	12,3

Break-even price in euros for genomic test of all heifers

Sexed semen scenarios							
0	40	60	80	40	40	60	60
0	0	0	0	20	40	20	40
40	30	50	50	40	35	45	45