

# Genetic evaluation of peripartal problems in Bavarian Fleckvieh and Brown Swiss

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# New data sources for health traits

## □ Aim of project „Pro Gesund“:

- ◆ Increase of the health status in Bavarian dairy cattle herds
- ◆ Collect data on health traits for the joint routine genetic evaluation (with Austria and Baden-Württemberg)

## □ Two new data sources since 2012:

- 1) Observations of farmers concerning birth problems
- 2) Veterinary diagnoses

# 1) Observations from farmers

- From the German Identification and Information System for Animals (HI-Tier) where every calving is registered
  
- Now including voluntary reports of
  - ◆ *Retained placenta (RP)*
  - ◆ *Downer cow syndrome (DCS)*
  - ◆ *Umbilical hernia (UH)*
  - ◆ *Calving ease (CE)*
  
- Question: *Are these observations suitable for the routine genetic evaluation, which until now is based on veterinary diagnoses?*

## 2) Veterinary Diagnoses

- Only from herds participating in the project Pro Gesund
  - Voluntary registration since 2012
  - Increasing number of registrations since last year



# Number of records by data source

	1) Observations	
	Fleckvieh	Brown Swiss
records	1.447.690	216.369
after filtering	734.097	83.412

- Filter steps included for example
  - ◆ Minimum of 15 observations per herd
  - ◆ Proportion of problems within a certain range

# Number of records by data source

	1) Observations		2) Diagnoses
	Fleckvieh	Brown Swiss	all breeds
records	1.447.690	216.369	31.035
after filtering	734.097	83.412	12.812

- Filter steps included for example
  - ◆ Minimum of 15 observations per herd
  - ◆ Proportion of problems within a certain range
  - ◆ Only diagnoses with matching birth record within the observations

# Incidence (%)

Trait	1) Observations	
	Fleckvieh	Brown Swiss
Retained placenta (1 <sup>st</sup> lactation)	5.0 (2.7)	6.4 (5.4)
Downer cow syndrome	3.0	2.2
Calving ease* (1 <sup>st</sup> lactation)	4.7	3.4
Calving ease* (later lactations)	2.9	2.7
Umbilical hernia	0.3	0.3

\*3 and 4 on a scale of 1 to 4

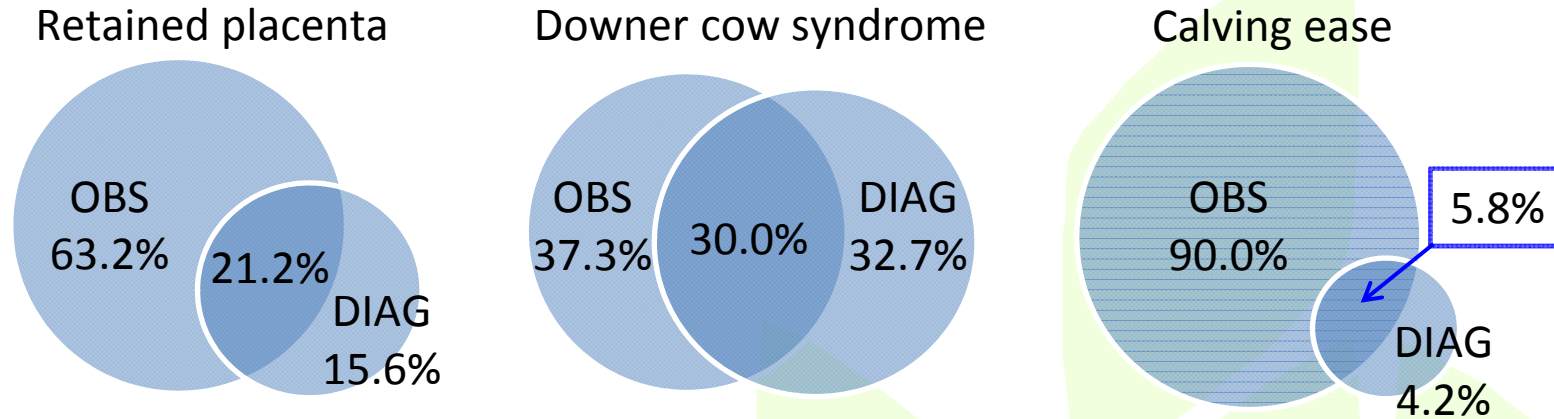
## Incidence (%)

Trait	1) Observations		2) Diagnoses
	Fleckvieh	Brown Swiss	all breeds
Retained placenta (1 <sup>st</sup> lactation)	5.0 (2.7)	6.4 (5.4)	2.6
Downer cow syndrome	3.0	2.2	3.1
Calving ease* (1 <sup>st</sup> lactation)	4.7	3.4	0.6
Calving ease* (later lactations)	2.9	2.7	0.3
Umbilical hernia	0.3	0.3	0.02

\*3 and 4 on a scale of 1 to 4



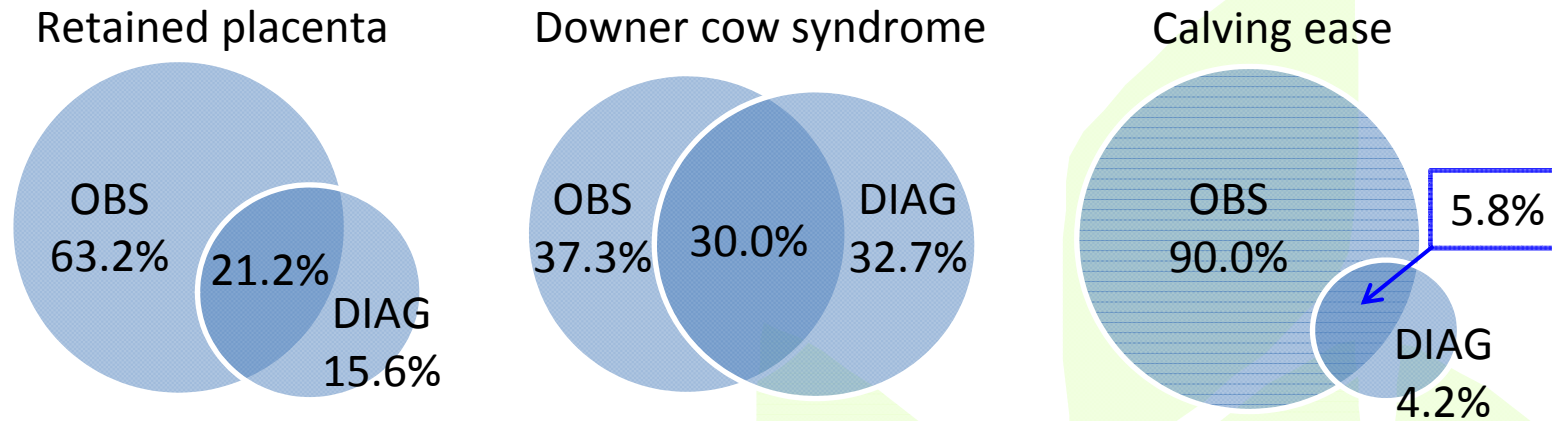
# Reported problems by data source



OBS = reported only by farmer  
DIAG = reported only by veterinarian  
Intersection = reported by both

On average 54% of DIAG also in OBS

# Reported problems by data source



Phenotypic correlations between traits from different data sources:

	RP	DCS	CE
$r_{\text{OBS\_DIAG}}$	0.36	0.44	0.18

# Heritability (linear animal model)

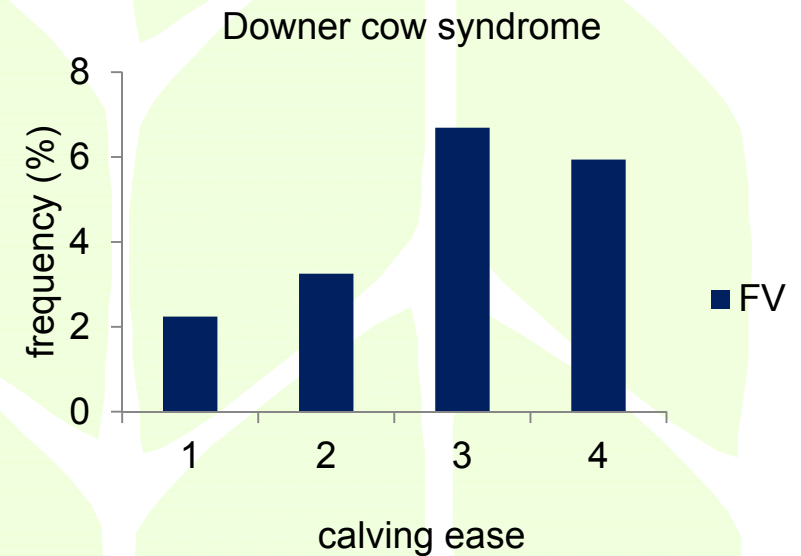
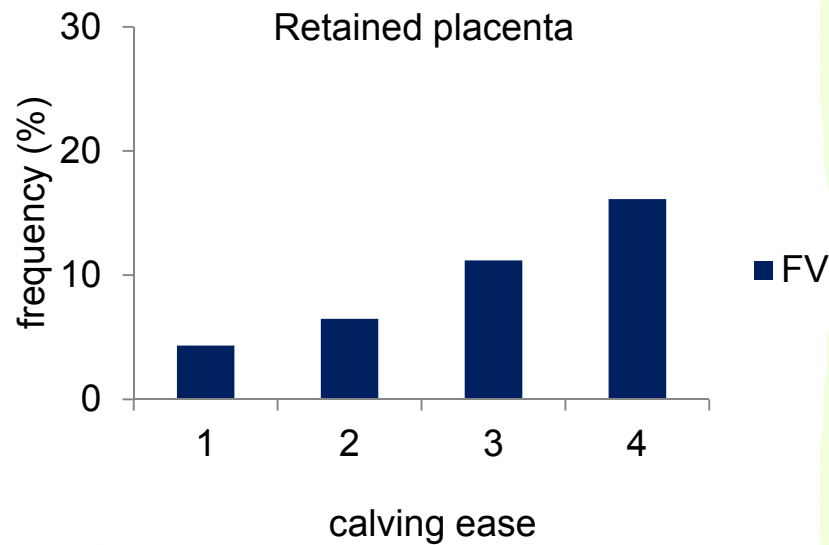
$$y = \text{Parity} * \text{AgeCow} + (\text{SexCalf}) + \text{Animal} + \text{Herd} * \text{Year} * \text{Season} + e$$

Pedigree: 5 generations

Trait	Fleckvieh	Brown Swiss
RP	<b>0.024</b> ±0.002	<b>0.021</b> ±0.004
DCS	<b>0.036</b> ±0.002	<b>0.036</b> ±0.006
CE (1 <sup>st</sup> lactation)	<b>0.097</b> ±0.006	<b>0.016</b> ±0.006
CE (later lactations)	<b>0.031</b> ±0.003	<b>0.026</b> ±0.006

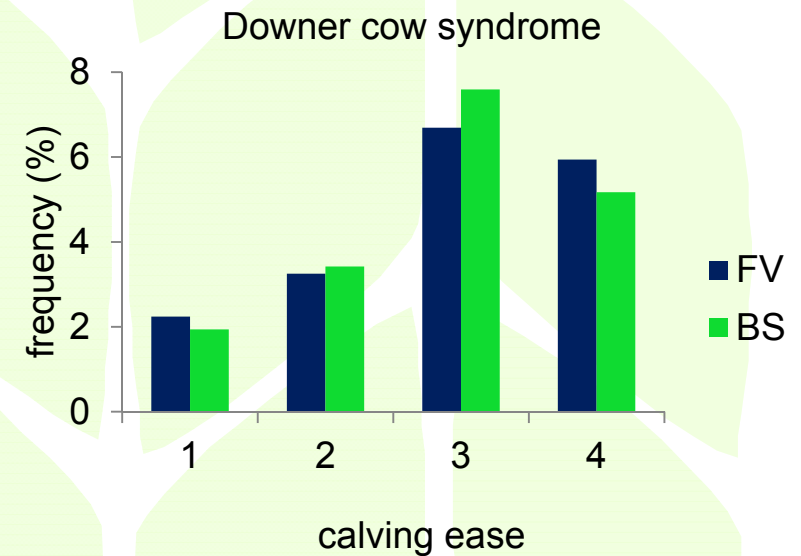
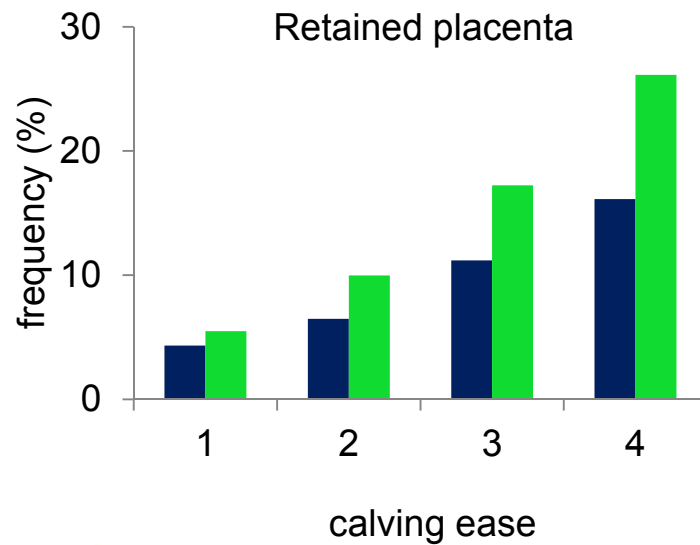
# Genetic correlations FV (linear sire model)

<b>Fleckvieh</b>	<b>DCS</b>	<b>CE_1</b>	<b>CE_2+</b>
RP	<b>0.25±0.05</b>	<b>0.38±0.08</b>	<b>0.38±0.08</b>
DCS		<b>0.53±0.13</b>	<b>0.13±0.07</b>
CE_1			<b>0.84±0.03</b>

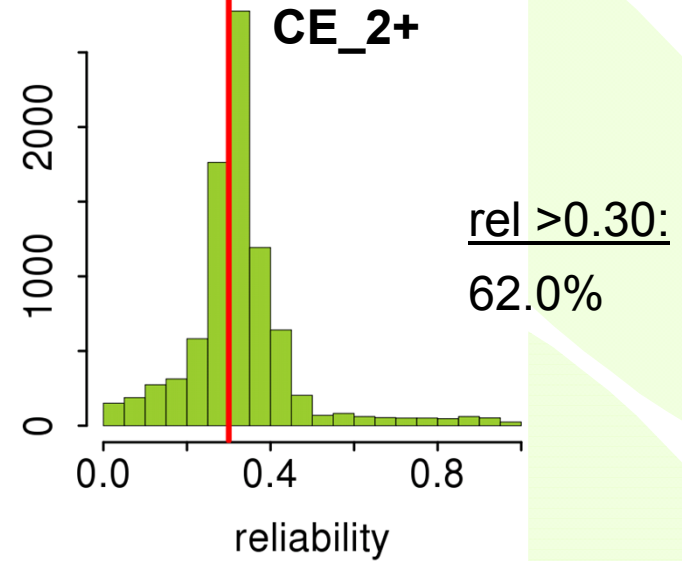
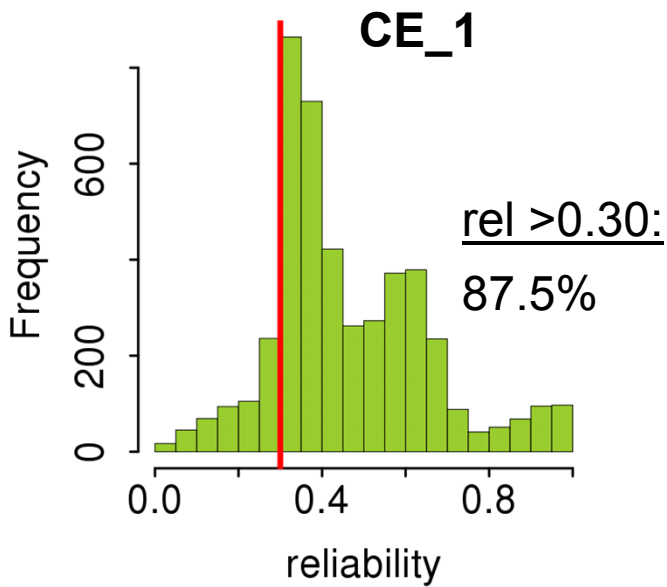
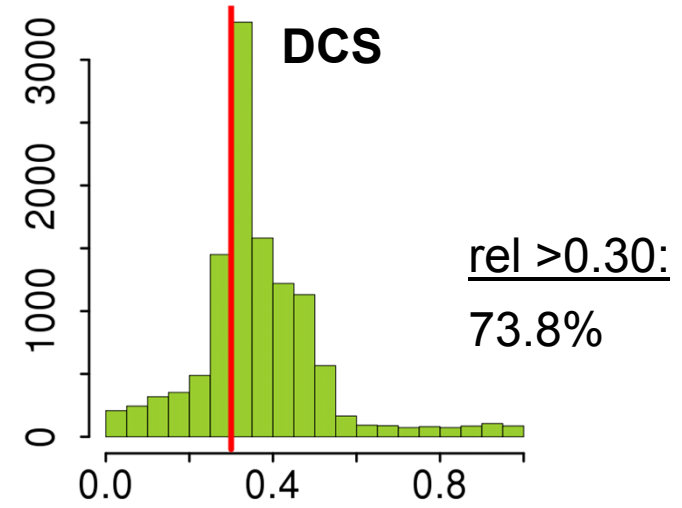
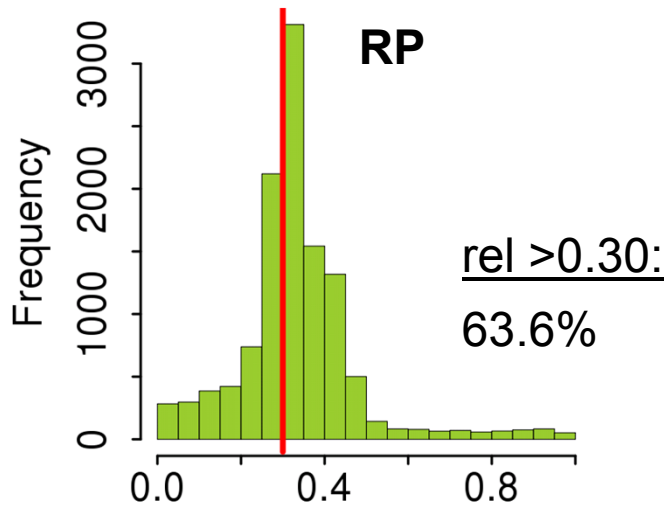


# Genetic correlations BS (linear animal model)

<b>Brown Swiss</b>	<b>DCS</b>	<b>CE</b>
RP	<b>0.13±0.13</b>	<b>0.29±0.15</b>
DCS		<b>0.10±0.15</b>



# Reliabilities of EBVs



# Conclusions

- ❑ Accordance between the two data sources needs to be improved
- ❑ Large quantity of data from the first data source enables estimation of breeding values despite small heritabilities
- ❑ Usage of farmers' observations for the joint genetic evaluation can be recommended

Thanks for your attention!



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