

# Air leakage in LactoCorder milk flow curves – an indicator trait for temperament?

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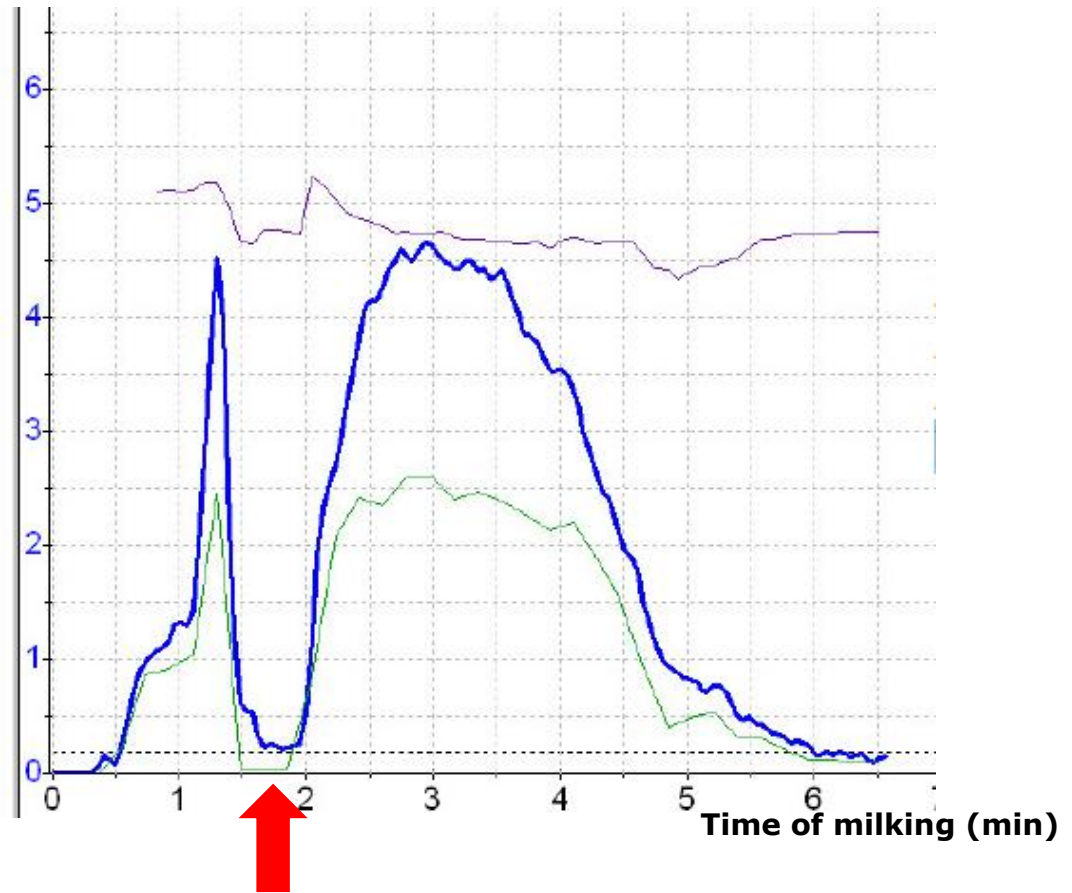
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# LactoCorder milk flow curve with air leakage



**LactoCorder®**

Milk flow (kg/min)



**Air leakage** = abrupt air ingress in the plateau or decline phase  
(0/1 = reduction of the milk flow to zero)

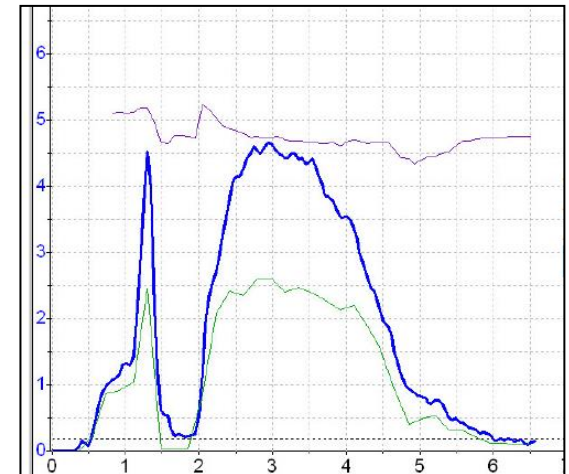
# Air leakage: an indicator trait for temperament?

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## Assumption:

Air leakage is caused by nervous animals knocking off the milking cluster and is of possible use as an indicator trait for temperament

- objective measurement (vs. subjective classification)
- large amount of data available
  
- induced by incorrect milking routine, technical deficiencies, disturbance in the herd, morphology or the udder,....



# Air leakage: an indicator trait for temperament?

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## Analysis of:

- environmental effects and repeatability
- the relationship with udder traits
- the genetical background

## **Fleckvieh cows with type trait and temperament classification and milk flow curves (1. lactation, classified in Bavaria since 2009)**

### ➤ **LactoCorder milk flow curves**

### ➤ **temperament classification by farmers**

0 = normal	89.8%	of the classified cows
1 = nervous	7.3%	
2 = very nervous	2.9%	

### ➤ **udder type traits (linear scoring 1–9 points)**

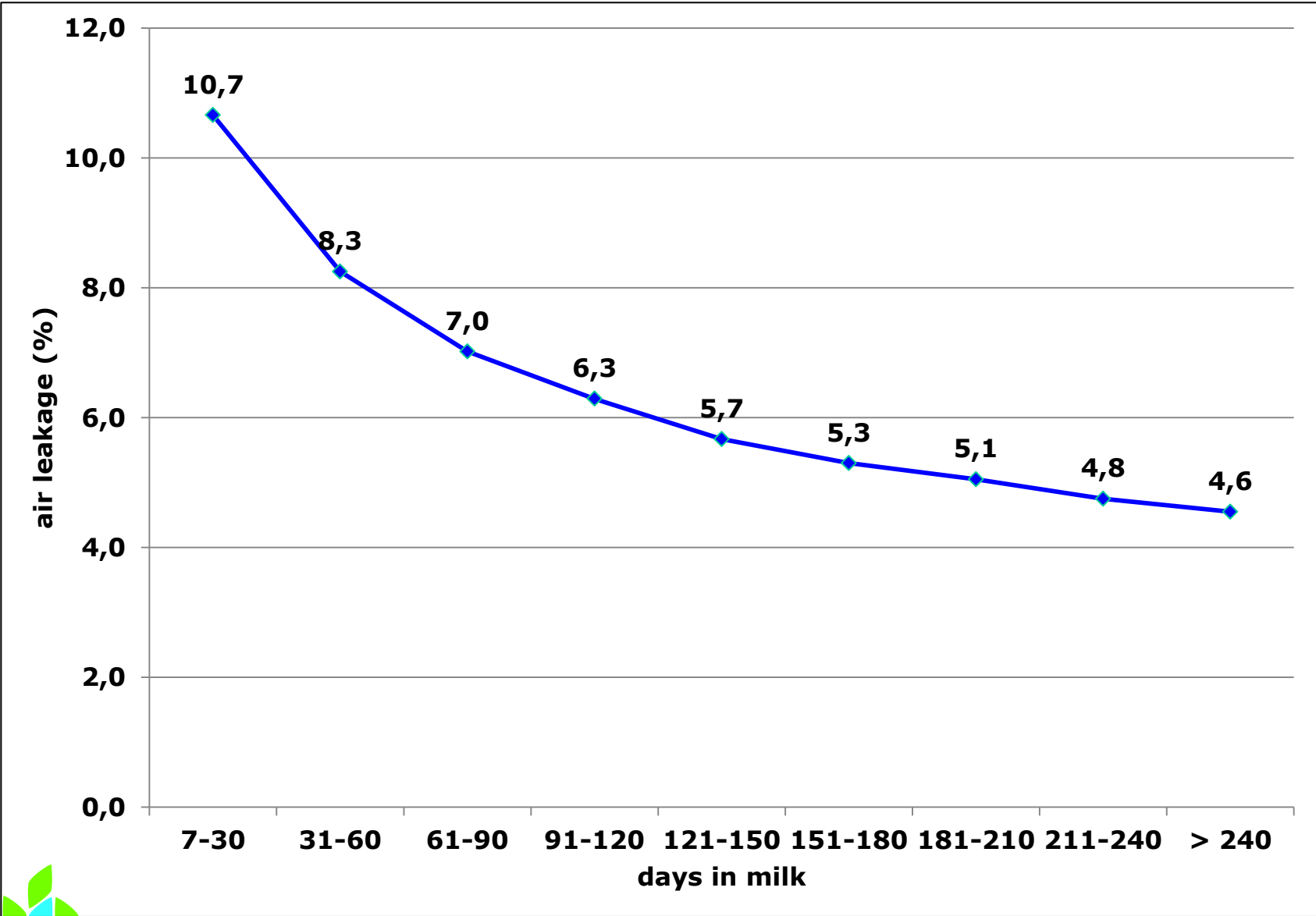
- fore udder length
- rear udder length
- udder depth
- udder support
- teat diameter
- teat length
- fore udder attachment
- front teat placement
- rear teat placement
- overall udder score (68-93 points)

# Data Material

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- Analysis of development of air leakage and repeatability measurements (random samples)
  - 191,170 cows with 2,019,066 first lactation milk flow curves
- analysis of variance for air leakage at first milk recording
  - 85,921 cows from 2,938 herds (at least 20 cows per herd)
- estimation of genetic parameters at first milk recording
  - 41,922 cows from 1,086 herds (at least 30 cows per herd)

# Development of air leakage within lactation



# Measurements of repeatability from random samples

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Trait	Animals	air leakage (%)	Repeatability (%)
<b>1. milk recording</b>			
July morning/evening	5,050	14.6	<b>21,6</b>
December morning/evening	6,175	8.7	<b>19,7</b>



# Measurements of repeatability from random samples

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July morning/evening	5,050	14.6	<b>21,6</b>
December morning/evening	6,175	8.7	<b>19,7</b>
<b>2. milk recording</b>			
July morning/evening	6,587	11.7	<b>21,5</b>
December morning/evening	8,001	6.6	<b>20,6</b>

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<b>1. / 3. milk recording</b>	6,040	10.5 / 6.4	<b>9,3</b>
<b>1. / 5. milk recording</b>	9,501	10.6 / 5.3	<b>5.5</b>

# Measurements of repeatability from random samples

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<b>1. / 3. milk recording</b>	6,040	10.5 / 6.4	<b>9,3</b>
<b>1. / 5. milk recording</b>	9,501	10.6 / 5.3	<b>5.5</b>
<b>all milk recordings</b>	4,886 66,016 Obs.	6.2	<b>10.3</b>

- Preliminary studies showed the highest additive genetic variance in the beginning of the lactation.

## Target variable:

### **Air leakage at first milk recording**

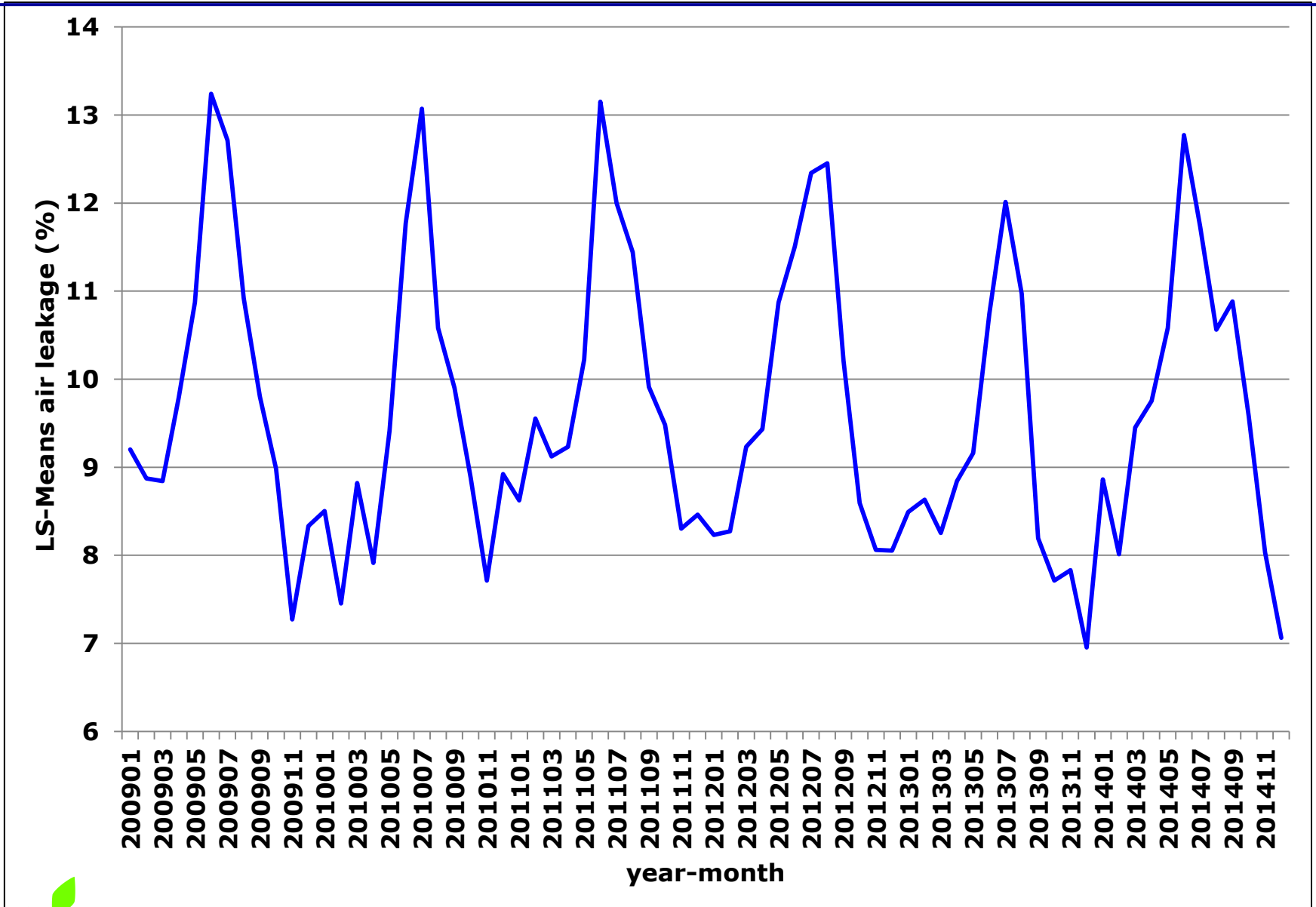
- 64.6 %            7 – 30 days in milk
- 35.4 %            31 – 60 days in milk
  
- Ø air leakage: 9.4 %

# Results of ANOVA

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Effect	significance
<b>Distance from calving</b>	P < 0.001
<b>Year-month</b>	P < 0.001
<b>Daytime of milking</b>	P < 0.001
<b>Herd</b>	P < 0.001
<b>Age at first calving</b>	n.s.

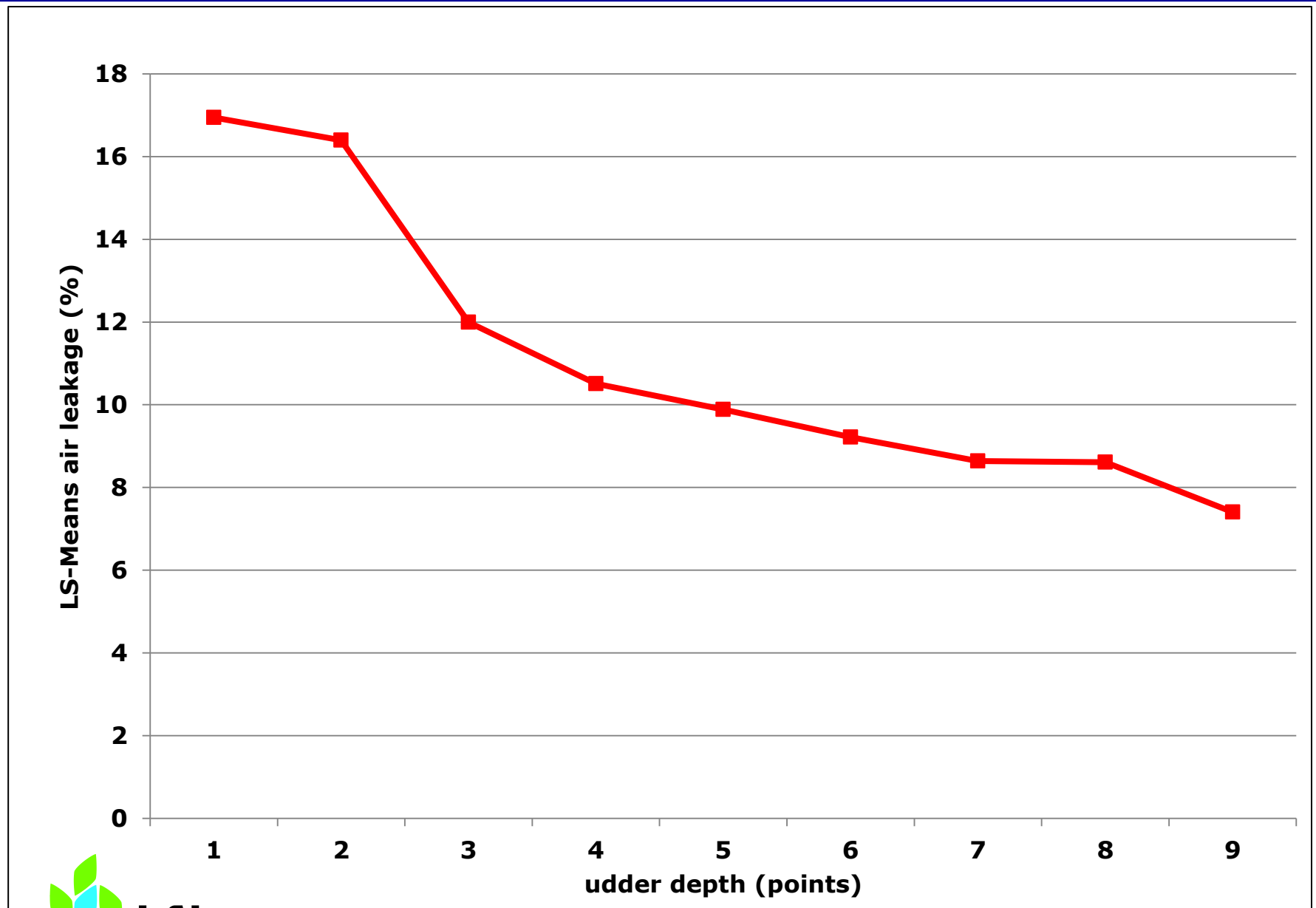
# Year-month effect



# Results of ANOVA

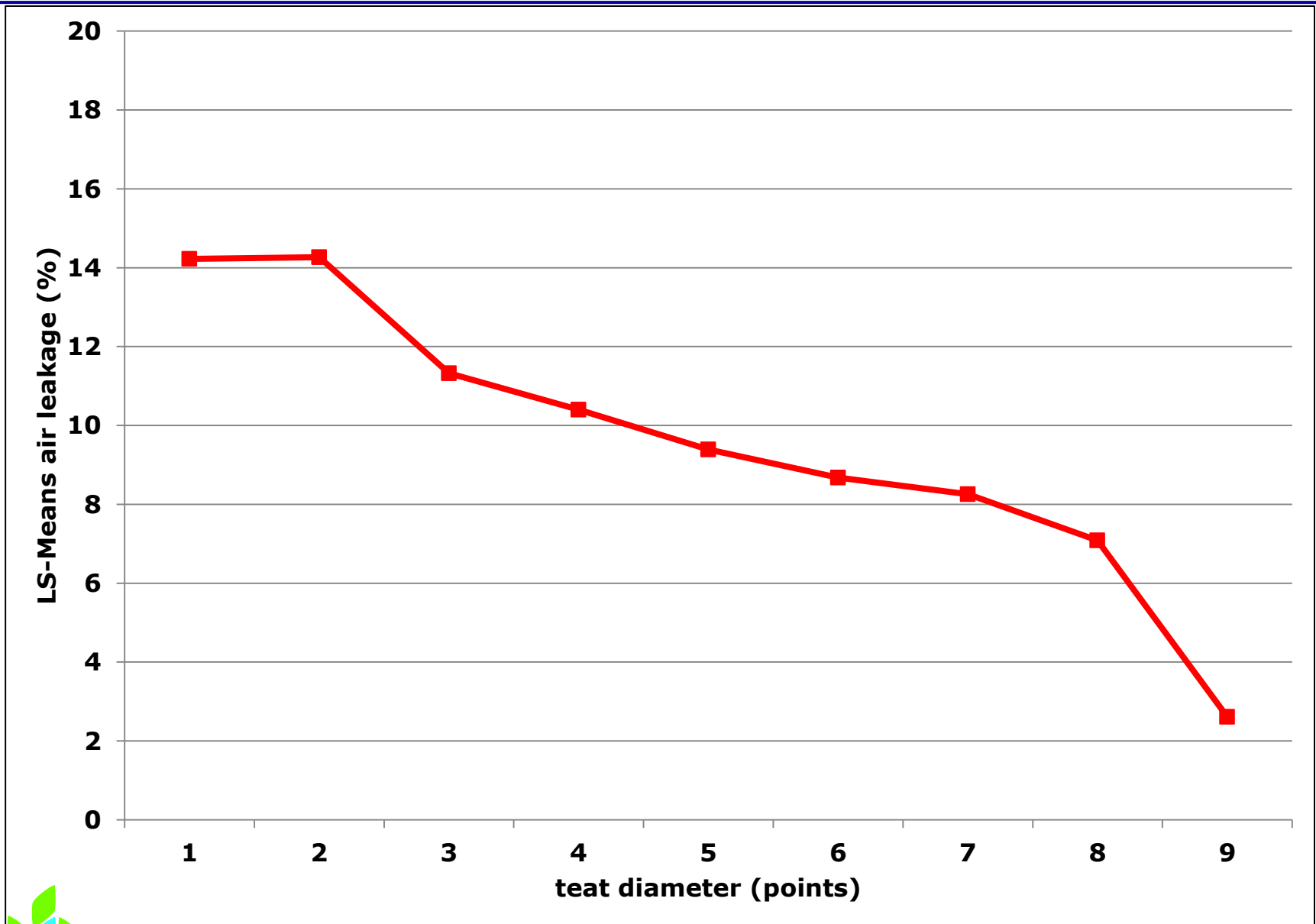
Effect	significance
Distance from calving	P < 0.001
Year-month	P < 0.001
Daytime of milking	P < 0.001
Herd	P < 0.001
Age at first calving	n.s.
<b>Front Teat placement</b>	P < 0.001
<b>Teat diameter</b>	P < 0.001
<b>Udder depth</b>	P < 0.001
<b>Udder support</b>	P < 0.01
<b>rear teat placement</b>	P < 0.01
<b>Teat length</b>	P < 0.01
<b>Fore udder attachment</b>	P < 0.05
<b>Fore udder length</b>	n.s.
<b>Rear udder length</b>	n.s.

# Relationship between air leakage and udder depth





# Relationship between air leakage and teat diameter

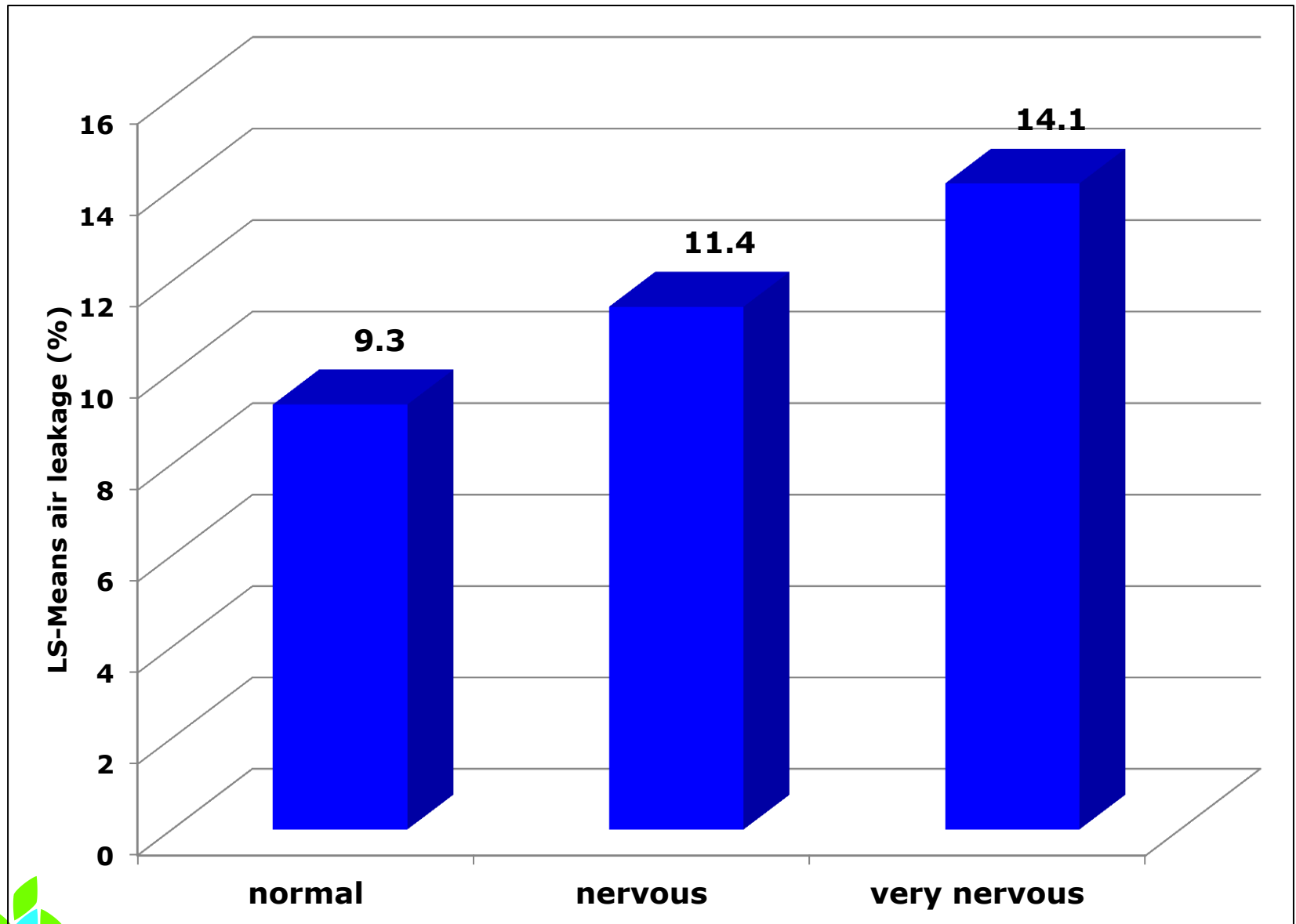


# Results of ANOVA

Effect	significance
Distance from calving	P < 0.001
Year-month	P < 0.001
Daytime of milking	P < 0.001
Herd	P < 0.001
Age at first calving	n.s.
Front Teat placement	P < 0.001
Teat diameter	P < 0.001
Udder depth	P < 0.001
Udder support	P < 0.01
rear teat placement	P < 0.01
Teat length	P < 0.01
Fore udder attachment	P < 0.05
Fore udder length	n.s.
Rear udder length	n.s.
<b>Temperament</b>	P < 0.001



# Relationship between air leakage and temperament classification



## ➤ **Effects in the model**

Distance from calving (1,2)

Year-month (1, ... 84)

Daytime of milking (1,... 10)

Herd (1,... 1,086)

Age at first calving

## ➤ **Estimations were done with DMU**

➤ **Air leakage linear model:** **0.0187** ± 0.0049

➤ **Air leakage threshold model:** **0.0715** ± 0.0511

⇒ heritability on the underlying normal distribution scale:

$h^2_{obs} = h^2_{lia} z^2 = (p / (1 - p))$  **0.0236** ± 0.0169

➤ **temperament classification:** **0.0533** ± 0.0081

# Estimation of genetic correlations with air leakage

Trait	$r_g$	SE
Temperament classification	<b>0.436</b>	0.137
Overall udder	<b>-0.324</b>	0.085
Front Teat placement	<b>-0.306</b>	0.081
Teat diameter	<b>-0.293</b>	0.080
Udder depth	<b>-0.273</b>	0.090
Udder support	<b>-0.092</b>	0.105
rear teat placement	<b>-0.070</b>	0.079
Teat length	<b>-0.056</b>	0.091
Fore udder attachment	<b>-0.187</b>	0.103
Fore udder length	<b>0.043</b>	0.102
Rear udder length	<b>0.223</b>	0.083
Milkability	<b>-0.221</b>	0.078
Milk yield	<b>0.123</b>	0.106



## Summary and Conclusions

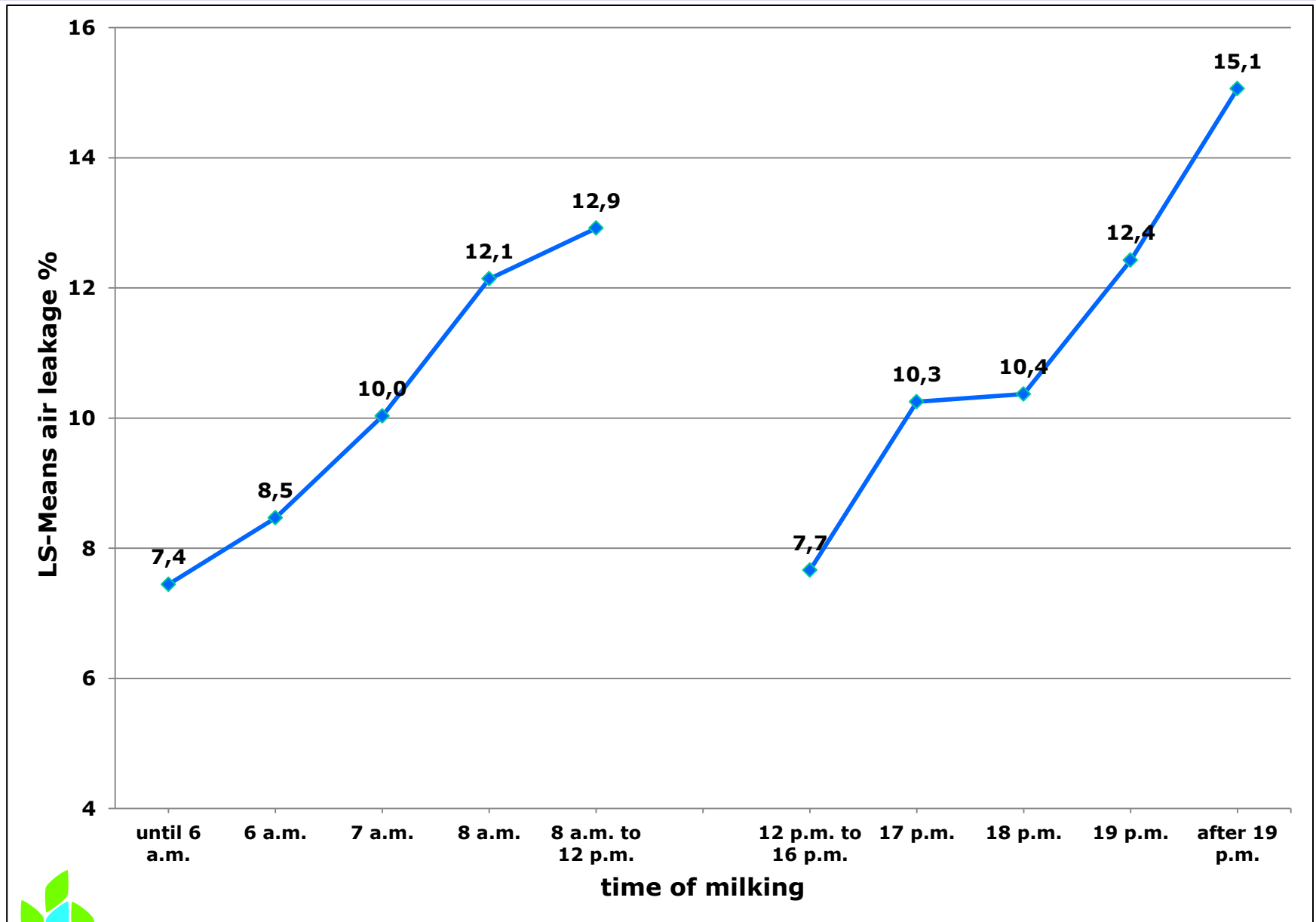
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- Air leakage has a low repeatability
  - Air leakage is influenced by different environmental effects
  - Influence of udder conformation on air leakage => discern effects of behaviour and morphology
  - Low heritability estimates
  - Intermediate genetic correlation with temperament classification
- ⇒ **Multivariate breeding value estimation using air leakage may be an option to improve BVE for temperament**





# Effect of daytime of milking



# Development of phenotypic and genetic variance within lactation

