

Genetic evaluation models in Holstein Cows: genetic parameters for test-day and 305-days milk yield

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Objective

Genetic analysis of milk yield in Tunisian Holstein flocks

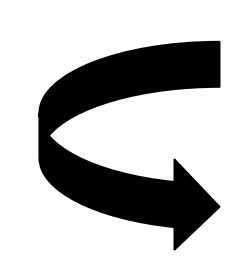
 **Which is the most adjusted genetic evaluation model to be chosen for dairy cattle performances??**


Introduction

Selection in dairy cattle



Identification of genetically superior animal

 Ranking animals according to their genetic merit = **Breeding values**

 Genetic evaluation

- Test-day model (TDM)
- Lactation Model (L305)

Methodology

Data of the official milk recording conducted by the Agency of Livestock and Pasture of Tunisia (O.E.P)

Phenotype observations + **Pedigree information**

- Daily milk yields (TDMY)
- 305-days milk yields (MY305)

- Relationship between animals

Statistical tool

BLUP animal model
Restricted Maximum
Likelihood Method

$$Y = Xb + Za + Wep + e$$

↑
Breeding values

Comparing TDM to L305

- Genetic parameters (h^2 , r)
- Distribution of genetic variability
- Spearman rank coefficient (ρ)

Results

Table 1. Genetic parameters for MY305 and TDMY

Model	h^2		r	
	L305	TDM	L305	TDM
FS = 50	0,02	0,04	0,27	0,38
50 < FS < 100	0,02	0,07	0,34	0,34
100 ≤ FS < 150	0,07	0,10	0,27	0,37
150 ≤ FS < 220	0,06	0,16	0,29	0,43
220 ≤ FS < 300	0,03	0,09	0,33	0,44
300 ≤ FS < 400	0,04	0,08	0,29	0,34
400 ≤ FS ≤ 600	0,06	0,09	0,20	0,34
FS > 600	0,02	0,08	0,38	0,47

FS= flock size classe; h^2 = heretability; r = repeatability

Table 2. Correlation coefficients of rank (ρ) between the breeding values

L305	TDM
	0,64
	0,71
	0,74
	0,81
	0,84
	0,88
	0,89
	0,94

- **Repeatabilities (r) are higher under TDM**
- **Correlations are positive and significant**

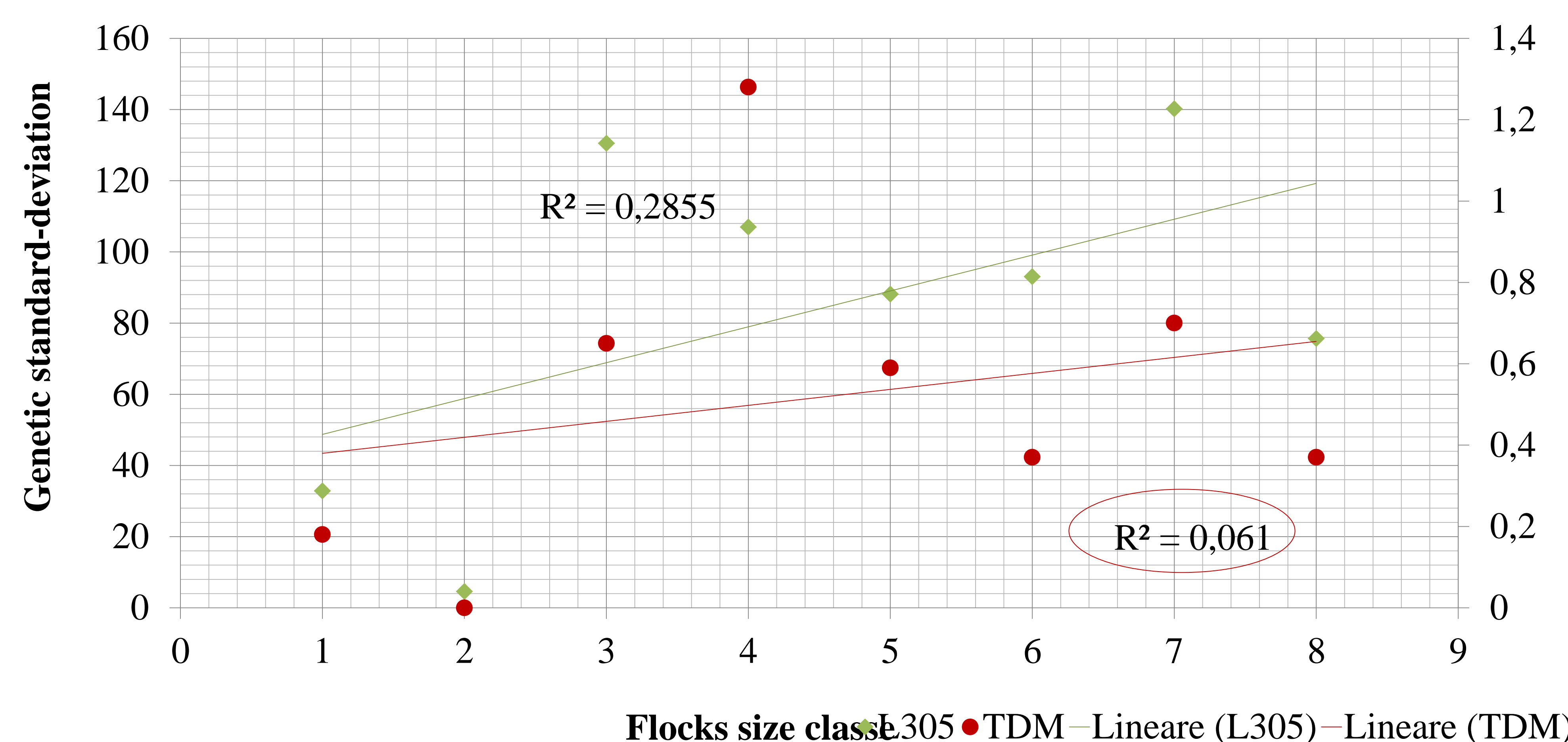


Figure 1. Distribution of genetic standard deviations between flocks for TDM ($R^2 = 0.06$) and for L305 ($R^2 = 0.28$).

- **Genetic disparity by environment variations is more illustrated by TDM**

- **Test-day model ensures better accurate analysis**
- **TDM is a powerful and flexible genetic diagnostic tool**
- **Random errors are minimized**