



Does suckler cow genotype matter at calving?

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Introduction (1)

- Need sustainable suckler cow systems
- What are important traits?
 - Produce a healthy calf every 365 days
 - easy calved
 - good mother
 - optimal milk supply
 - good temperament
 - sound legs, feet, udders
 - fertile
 - efficient feeder





Introduction (2)

- Importance of genotype
- Where do we source suckler cows from?
 - From dairy herd
 - From suckler herd

	Contribution to total carcass output (%) in 2015			
Breed	Dairy origin dam	Suckler origin dam		
Charolais	2	37		
Limousin	10	35		
Belgian Blue	7	3		
Simmental	2	8		
Blonde D'Aquitaine	1	3		
Aberdeen Angus	14	7		
Hereford	5	2		
Holstein Friesian	53	1		







Objectives

Compare 2 suckler cow genotypes at calving

Limousin Holstein (LH)



Stabiliser (S)

- > From AFBI dairy herd
- ➤ Influence Holstein genetics
- > Problem of biosecurity

- Composite breed
- ➤ Maternal & terminal traits





Methods

	Cow Numbers			
LH S				
Year 1	50	33		
Year 2	46	37		
Year 3	45	45		

All cows crossed with Stabiliser

- Grazed under lowland conditions at AFBI Hillsborough, under similar management
- In autumn transferred to AFBI Loughgall for winter housing; penned according to breed and condition score and offered grass silage-based diets





Measurements

Cows scored at calving for Years 1-3:

- » Calving difficulty
- » Cow temperament
- » Mothering ability
- » Milk supply





Scores

Calving Difficult	ty
Score	Descriptor
1	Unassisted
2	Minimal assistance
3	Assistance using ropes
4	Assistance using ropes and calving aid
5	Difficult calving
6	Caesarean section

Cow temperament			
Score	Descriptor		
1	Very quiet		
2	Quiet		
3	Average		
4	Wild & aggressive		
5	Very wild and aggressive		

4	Mothering ability		
	Score	Descriptor	
	1	Readily accepts	
	2	Accepts after encouragement	
	3	Rejects calf	
	4	Aggressive	

Milk supply	
Score	Descriptor
1	Too much milk
2	Plentiful
3	Limited
4	No milk





Measurements

- Colostrum analysed for milk composition in Years 1 & 2:
 - Protein
 - Fat
 - Lactose
 - Casein
 - Urea Nitrogen
- Used a commercial Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectrometer,
 "Milkoscan"

Statistical analysis

- Genstat 16th edition, (VSD International, 2015).
- Continuous variables analysed as a one-way ANOVA
- Scoring variables were fitted with breed as a twodimensional contingency table using a random permutation test





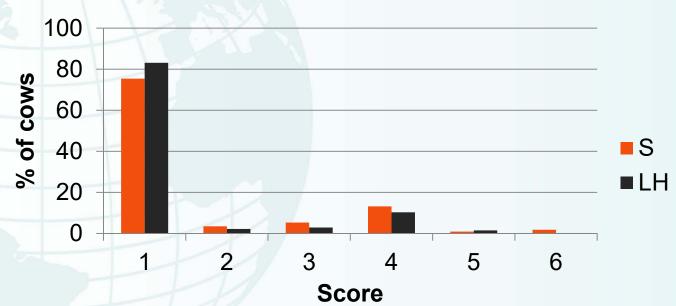
Results





Calving difficulty

Combined data for 3 years.



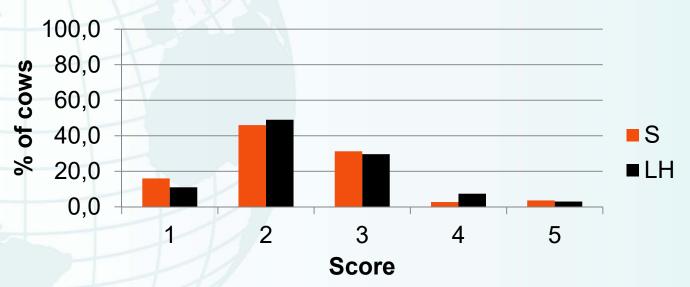
No significant effect of dam genotype





Cow temperament at calving

Combined data for 3 years



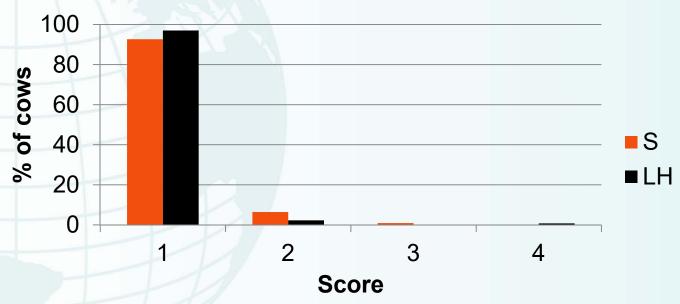
No significant effect of dam genotype





Mothering ability

Combined data for 3 years



No significant effect of dam genotype





Milk supply

	Score	Descriptor	S	LH	sig
Year 1	2 3	Plentiful supply Limited supply	66% 34%	79% 17%	p= 0.088
Year 2	2 3	Plentiful supply Limited supply	68% 32%	100% 0%	p<0.001
Year 3	2 3	Plentiful supply Limited supply	85% 15%	94% 5%	ns



Milk composition (g/kg)

Year 1	S	LH	sem	P
Casein	103.2	96.8	5.45	ns
Fat	30.0	86.2	38.67	ns
	29.1	28.0	1.35	ns
Lactose				
Protein	146.5	140.3	7.65	ns
Urea- Nitrogen	154.5	112.9	23.6	ns

Milk composition (g/kg)

Year 2	S	LH	sem	P
Casein	76.8	85.0	6.01	ns
Fat	13.1	48.8	11.43	p=0.05
Lactose	28.2	26.5	1.37	ns
Protein	133.6	147.8	11.32	ns
Urea- Nitrogen	454.8	440.9	103.12	ns

Milk composition (g/kg)

Year 1	S	LH	sem	P
Casein	103.2	96.8	5.45	ns
Fat	30.0	86.2	38.67	ns
Lactose	29.1	28.0	1.35	ns
Protein	146.5	140.3	7.65	ns
Urea- Nitrogen	154.5	112.9	23.6	ns

Conclusions

- Both dam breeds had good maternal attributes at calving
- Superior within-breed genetics used in current study
- Further work required on performance of progeny to assess impact of milk supply







Implications

Current work assessing calving parameters using a terminal sire

More research is required on other optimal traits for a

suckler cow

feed requirements

- feed efficiency
- fertility
- longevity







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