

# GxE in organic and conventional production systems in Austrian Fleckvieh cattle

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# Background (I)



- Front-runner in organic agriculture
  - ~20% of agricultural land
  - ~18% of all dairy cows
- Same breeding objectives for all breeders
  - Total merit index (38% milk, 18% beef, 44% fitness)
- Survey in 2012
  - Organic farmers weighted functional traits higher



# Background (II)



- In both production systems (PS)
  - Improvement of genetics and management
- Organic dairy cows have a reduced milk performance of 14%
- Stricter regulations for organic
- Tremendous variety of PS



## Background (III)



- Are the selected animals the best for different PS?
- Existence of possible G x E?
- Re-ranking of animals?



# Objectives (I)

- Investigation of G x E interactions for different PS
  - Milk kg
  - Persistency (**PERS**)
  - Functional longevity (**LONG**)
  - Somatic cell score (**SCS**)
  - Clinical mastitis (**CM**)
  - Milk fever (**MF**)
  - Early fertility disorders (**EFD**)
  - Cystic ovaries (**CO**)
  - Non-return rate 56 cows (**NR56**)
  - Interval from first to last insemination cows (**FLI**)



## Objectives (II)



- Conduct an approximate multitrait 2-step procedure applied to yield deviations and de-regressed breeding values
- According to results recommendations for specific breeding programmes are given



# Materials & methods



- Data basis
  - Austrian Fleckvieh cow population
  - Maximum 25% non-Fleckvieh-gene proportion
  - All 10 traits recorded
  - Born between 2004 and 2010
  - Known parents
- Organic (**Organic**) - conventional low (**ConL**) – conventional high (**ConH**)
- Grouping according to the herd-year-effect (**HYE**) for milk yield
  - Indicator for farm management

# Summary of the production systems



	<b>Organic</b>	<b>ConL</b>	<b>ConH</b>
<b>Animals (n)</b>	<b>14,503</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Farms (n)</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>971</b>
<b>Range HYE</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> lact.)	<b>3,154 – 8,446</b>	<b>3,003 – 5,428</b>	<b>6,436 – 8,480</b>



# Summary of the production systems

Trait	Organic	ConL	ConH
Milk kg (1 <sup>st</sup> lact.)	5,668	5,466	7,624
LONG d	1,027	1,034	1,007
SCS	1.85	2.02	1.88
CM %	3.46	5.39	4.48
MF %	0.14	0.18	0.09
EFD %	2.58	3.10	2.95
CO %	2.34	4.41	3.42
NR56 %	69.2	67.9	64.1
FLI d	30.6	42.0	32.9

# Approximate multitrait 2-step procedure

## Step 1

## Step 2

EBV      LONG

YD LONG

EBV  
 $t_1$   
 $t_2$   
 $t_3$   
 $t_4$

univariate  
de-regression

YD LONG

drEBV  $t_1$   
drEBV  $t_2$   
drEBV  $t_3$   
drEBV  $t_4$

MT animal model

$$y^* = Xb + Za + e$$

univariate  
evaluations

Statistical models of  
routine genetic  
evaluation

+ calculation  
weights (EOP)

+  
weights

$t_n \dots$  Trait

# Model for estimating G x E

- Bivariate linear animal model

$$\mathbf{y}^* = \mathbf{Xb} + \mathbf{Za} + \mathbf{e}$$

## Threshold

Considerable G x E if  $r_a < 0.80$

# Results and Discussion (I)

	Organic - ConL	Organic - ConH	ConL - ConH
Milk kg	0.983 <sup>a</sup>	0.973 <sup>a</sup>	0.982 <sup>a</sup>
PERS	0.990	0.993	0.956 <sup>a</sup>

# Results and Discussion (II)

	Organic - ConL	Organic - ConH	ConL - ConH
Milk kg	0.983 <sup>a</sup>	0.973 <sup>a</sup>	0.982 <sup>a</sup>
PERS	0.990	0.993	0.956 <sup>a</sup>
LONG d	0.968	0.934	0.886

# Results and Discussion (III)



	Organic - ConL	Organic - ConH	ConL - ConH
Milk kg	0.983 <sup>a</sup>	0.973 <sup>a</sup>	0.982 <sup>a</sup>
PERS	0.990	0.993	0.956 <sup>a</sup>
LONG d	0.968	0.934	0.886
<b>SCS</b>	<b>0.962</b>	<b>0.941<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0.996</b>

# Results and Discussion (IV)

	Organic - ConL	Organic - ConH	ConL - ConH
Milk kg	0.983 <sup>a</sup>	0.973 <sup>a</sup>	0.982 <sup>a</sup>
PERS	0.990	0.993	0.956 <sup>a</sup>
LONG d	0.968	0.934	0.886
SCS	0.962	0.941 <sup>a</sup>	0.996
<b>CM %</b>	<b>0.952</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.987</b>
<b>MF %</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.966</b>	<b>0.912</b>
<b>EFD %</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.936<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>CO %</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>

# Results and Discussion (V)

	Organic - ConL	Organic - ConH	ConL - ConH
Milk kg	0.983 <sup>a</sup>	0.973 <sup>a</sup>	0.982 <sup>a</sup>
PERS	0.990	0.993	0.956 <sup>a</sup>
LONG d	0.968	0.934	0.886
SCS	0.962	0.941 <sup>a</sup>	0.996
CM %	0.952	1.000	0.987
MF %	1.000	0.966	0.912
EFD %	1.000	1.000	0.936 <sup>a</sup>
CO %	1.000	1.000	1.000
NR56 %	0.991	0.890	0.936
FLI d	0.903	0.935	0.954



# Conclusions

- Applied procedure was **feasible**
- **High genetic correlations** between defined PS
- **Similar** production environments and farm managements
- **Slight** G x E for **milk yield**
- **Numerically** more pronounced for **functional longevity** and **non-return rate 56 cows**, but **not significantly different** from unity
- **Different breeding objectives** are currently **not needed**

Thanks to B.  
Fuerst-Waltl for  
presenting. Mean  
questions to me!



**Thank you for  
your attention!**



MINISTERIUM  
FÜR EIN  
LEBENSWERTES  
ÖSTERREICH

Special thanks  
to Reiner  
Emmerling  
from LfL Grub

# Number of AI bulls used in each PS



	<b>Organic</b>	<b>ConL</b>	<b>ConH</b>
<b>Organic</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,164</b>
<b>ConL</b>		<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,349</b>
<b>ConH</b>			<b>1,660</b>

# Rank correlations between EBVs



	Organic-ConL		Organic-ConH		ConL-ConH	
	n	r	n	r	n	r
<b>All animals</b>	151.484	0.999	144.655	0.998	157.300	0.998
<b>Animals with pseudo-Phenotypes</b>	39.503	0.998	39.503	0.997	50.000	0.997
<b>Sires</b>	193	0.993	172	0.988	219	0.989

Almost no re-ranking of sires in different PS