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Analysis of factors influencing lifetime performance, lifetime effectivity and length of productive life of dairy goats

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Introduction



Aims:

- 1.) Investigation of effects on:
 - milk production traits
 - lifetime performance/ lifetime effectivity
 - length of productive life
 - 2.) Genetic analysis of influencing factors
- Development of a breeding value or an index for lifetime performance/
lifetime effectivity

Introduction



Lifetime performance: Milk yield within life (first day in milk - last record)	Lifetime effectivity: Milk yield per day of life (birth - last record)	 with consideration of the rearing and dry phase
Length of productive life: Number of days in milk (first day in milk - last record)	Effectivity of length of productive life: Milk yield per day of use (first day in milk - last record)	 without consideration of the rearing and with dry phase
Milk yield per day in milk: (first day in milk - last record)		 without consideration of the rearing and dry phase

(Eilers: 2014, Wangler et al.: 2009)

Introduction



Extended milking:

Dairy goats are milked without kidding for up to two years.

(Moog et al. 2012)

Altered lactation structure Example:

France (Institute de l'Ellevage: 2013)

Netherlands (Govaerts und van Eekeren: 2011)

Austria (Braunreiter: 2012)

Great Britain (Mucha et al.: 2014)

Introduction



Challenge



Prolonged lactations

Dairy goats, their lactations and production traits are not comparable



Analysis of prolonged lactations in Bavaria and lactations with up to 720 milking days

(Wolber et al. 2018)



Animals, Material and Methods



Milk recording data and pedigree data:

- Investigation period: 1988 - 2016
- Number of farms: 262
- Tested animals: 9 190 (7 726 German Fawn, 1 464 German White)

→ variance analysis and estimation of variance components

Animals, Material and Methods



Analysis of the data

Model description variance analysis with SAS, 9.4: PROC MIXED

$$Y_{ijklmnpqrs} = \mu + BR_i + BY_j + FK_k + BT_l + PS_m + UC_n + FC_o + PC_p + EM_q + fat_r + far_s + e_{ijklmnpqrs}$$

$Y_{ijklmnpqrs}$ = Observation value

μ = Model constant

Fixed effects

BR_i = Breed

BY_j = Birth year

FK_k = Class of the first kidding

Random effects

fat_r = Father

far_s = Farm

Fixed effects - averages within life

BT_l = Birth type

PS_m = Persistence, 2: 1

UC_n , = Urea content

FC_o = Fat content

PC_p = Protein content

EM_q = Extended milking part within milking days

$e_{ijklmnpqrs}$ = Residual error

Results

Performance results within the life and length of productive life

Groups		n Goats	Mkg/day in milk		Length of productive life		performance increase (1:2)	
			LSM	SE	LSM	SE	LSM	SE
Age at first kidding	≤ 620 days	6 577	3.00^a	0.07	1 029.07^a	52.70	1.11^b	0.06
	> 620 days	2 613	3.04^b	0.07	987.51^b	52.89	1.01^a	0.06
Average from days in milk (lactations where extended milking)	0 %	5 586	2.97^a	0.07	603.43^a	51.99	1.03^a	0.06
	> 0 % - ≤ 50 %	1 322	3.12^c	0.07	1 349.99^d	54.75	1.05^{ab}	0.06
	> 50 % - < 100 %	1 496	3.03^b	0.07	1 229.13^c	54.66	1.06^{bc}	0.06
	100 %	786	2.95^a	0.07	850.61^b	55.87	1.10^c	0.06
n Goats			9 190				4 017	



Animals, Material and Methods



Analysis of the data

Model description estimation of variance components with VCE 6.0.

$$Y_{ijklmno} = \mu + BR_i + FK_j + EM_{-1k} + b + EM_{-l_m} + hby_n + a_o + e_{ijklmno}$$

$Y_{ijklmno}$ = Observation value

μ = Model constant

Fixed effects

BR_i = Breed

FK_j = Class of the first kidding

EM_{-1k} = Fixed factor of extended milking in first lactation

b_l = Linear regression coefficient

EM_{-l_m} = Covariable: Days in milk within extended milking lactations (life)

Random effects

hby_n = Herd-birth year

a_o = Permanent environmental effect of the animal

$e_{ijklmno}$ = Random Residual error

Results

Length of productive life and effectivity / lifetime performance/ lifetime effectivity/ Effectivity per day in milk (nGoats = 9 190)

	LPL	Mkg- LE	Mkg- LPE	Mkg- YD	Mkg- LTP
LPL	0.16 (0.02)	0.71 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.08)	0.32 (0.06)	0.90 (0.02)
Mkg-LE	0.51 (0.03)	0.13 (0.01)	0.49 (0.06)	0.76 (0.04)	0.91 (0.02)
Mkg-LPE	-0.18 (0.02)	0.48 (0.03)	0.18 (0.02)	0.85 (0.03)	0.23 (0.06)
Mkg-YD	0.12 (0.02)	0.61 (0.02)	0.79 (0.03)	0.16 (0.02)	0.56 (0.05)
Mkg-LTP	0.85 (0.04)	0.80 (0.03)	0.23 (0.02)	0.42 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)

Mkg = Milk yield in kg

LPL = Length of productive life

LE = Lifetime effectivity

LPE = Effectivity of length of producitve life

YD = Yield per day in milk

LTP = Lifetime performance

Additiv-genetic correlations (r_g , above diagonal) and phenotypic correlations (r_p , below diagonal) between production traits, heritabilities (highlighted in blue) and the estimation errors (SE) in brackets



Conclusion and outlook



Impact is significantly positive on:

Milk yield per day in milk and length of productive life

- Days in milk from extended milking lactations less than than 50%
- First kidding less than 620 days has a positive effect on the length of productive life and of the performance increase (1:2)

Conclusion and outlook



**If the milk yield falls below a relevant level,
a high lifetime performance is not an option!**

Breeding for optimal traits:

- From an economic and ecological point:
 - balanced milk yield per day and milk ingredients
 - length of productive life and a high lifetime performance
- Development of a breeding value or index
 - weighting of production and functional traits

Thank you for the realization of the project.

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H C
E R L O
DAIRY GOATS IN ORGANIC FARMING
L B N S
T U G P O W E R
H S E E Q
Y T V C U
I O E
S U S T A I N A B I L I T Y N
Y O C
M B R E E D
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THANKS.

QUESTIONS ?
REMARKS ?



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