



Economic Development,
Jobs, Transport
and Resources



New kid on the block: A genomic breeding value to select for heat tolerant dairy cattle

Thuy Nguyen, Josie Garner, Jennie Pryce

69th EAAP Conference
Dubrovnik
27 – 31 Aug 2018



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The Agriculture Victoria logo features the text "AGRICULTURE VICTORIA" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a white downward-pointing triangle positioned to the right of the word "VICTORIA".





Timor Sea

NORTHERN
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QUEENSLAND

Australia

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH
WALES

Perth

Adelaide

Cohuna

Newcastle

Sydney

Great
Australian
Bight

VICTORIA

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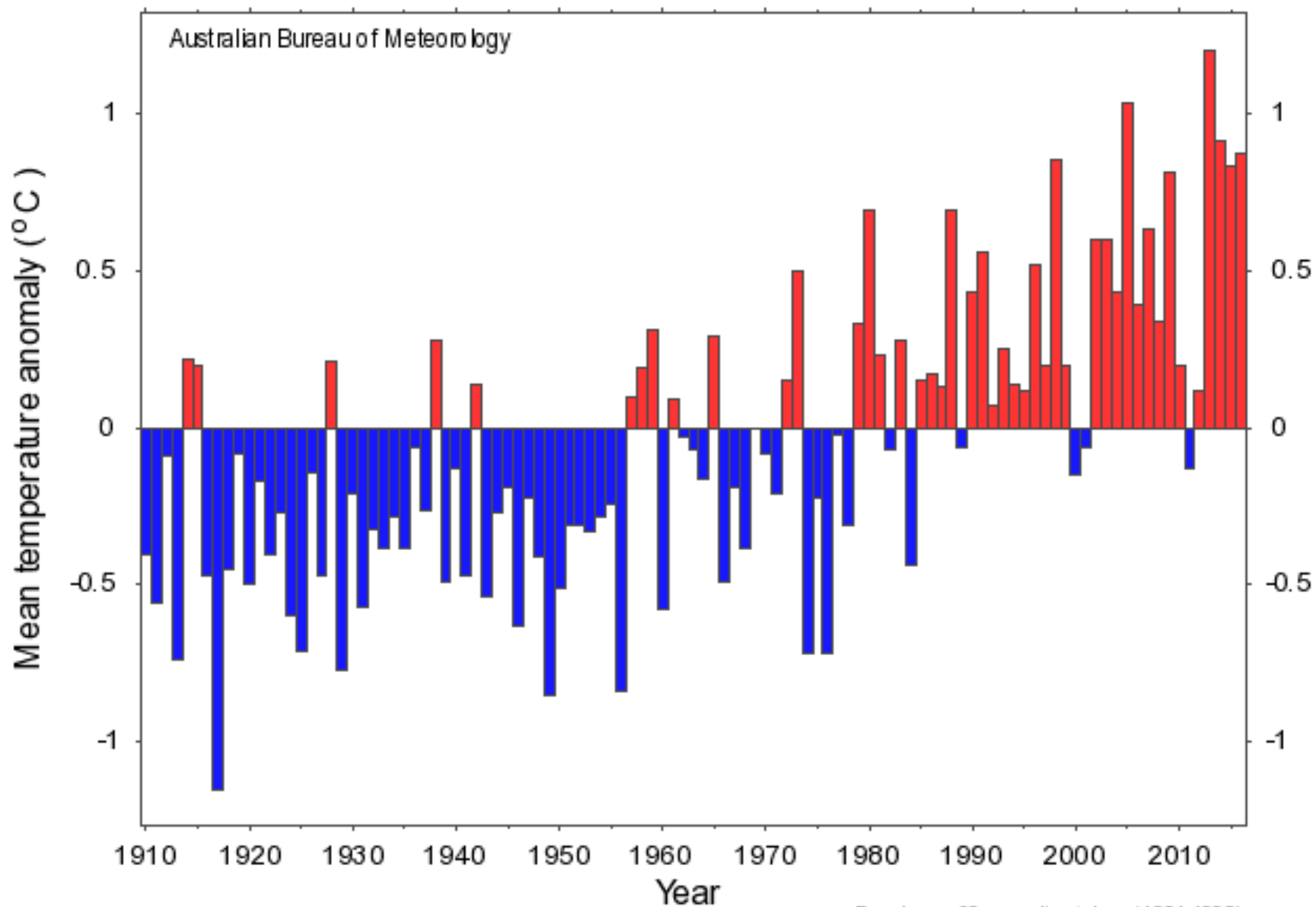
TASMANIA



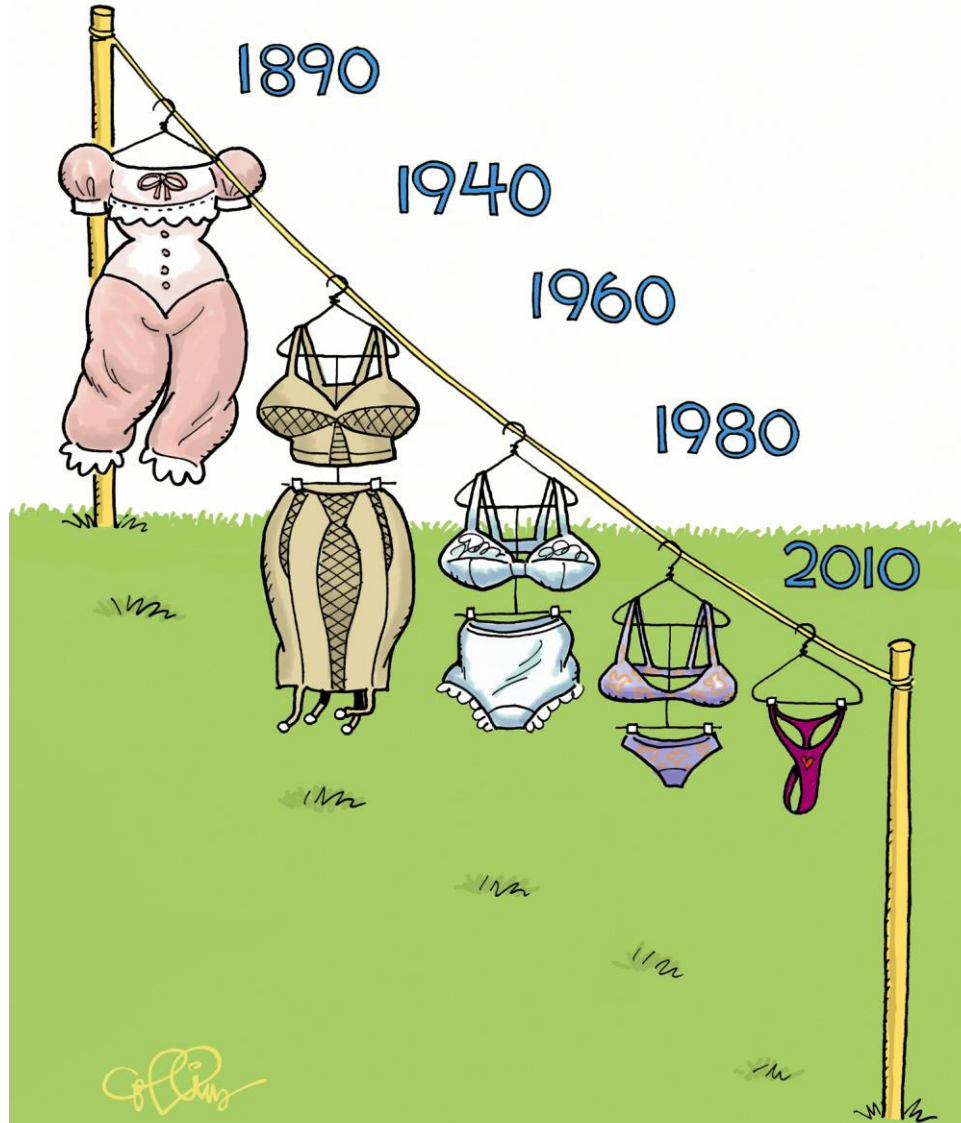
Why heat tolerance?

- Heat stress: temperature & humidity above the comfort zones
- Leads to:
 - Reduction in feed intake, milk yield, fertility
 - Loss of income
- Major dairying regions in Australia will experience an increase in daily average temperatures
 - And more frequent heat waves and longer duration

Annual mean temperature anomaly - Australia (1910-2016)



DEFINITIVE PROOF OF GLOBAL WARMING!





Getty images

<https://www.denverpost.com>

/2018/08/05/photos-historic-heat-wave-scorches-europe/



Vnexpress.com



Possible measures: Management + Nutrition

Dairy Australia
Cool Cows
Your Levy at Work

Home About the program Media centre Subscribe Contact us Find

Cool Cows

DEALING WITH HEAT STRESS IN AUSTRALIAN DAIRY HERDS

- Cost of Hot Cows
- Infrastructure
- Managing in the Heat
- Cows & Heat
- Other Info
- Tools
- News & Events

Improvements to my farm

Identify improvements you can make to improve your heat stress management

Actions Generator

[> More Information](#)

Will it pay?

Estimate likely return on investment and payback period for new infrastructure item.

Cost Benefit Calculator

[> More Information](#)

Managing in the heat

Heat stress can strike at unexpected times. Weather Forecaster prepares you with up to date 'heat load' information specific to your region.

Weather Forecaster

Register for Alerts [> More Information](#)

Infrastructure options for:

Paddocks and laneways

Infrastructure options for:

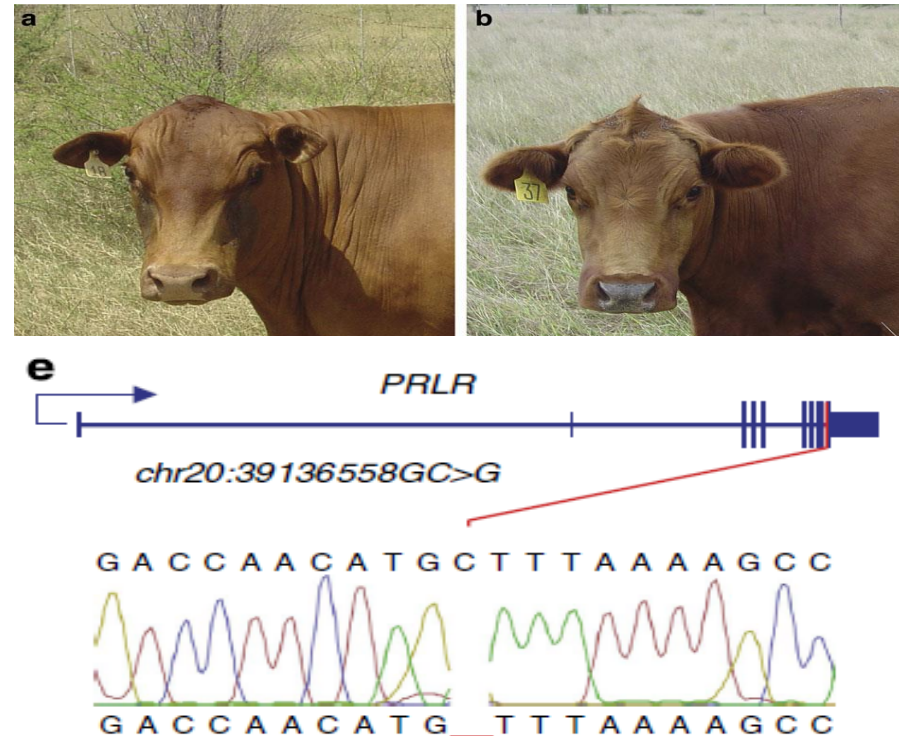
Dairy yards

Infrastructure options for:

Feed pads

Possible measures: Use adapted breeds

- *SLICK* – mutation of large effect
- Senepol cattle – heat tolerant *Bos taurus* with slick coat
- Mutation in prolactin receptor
 - Littlejohn et al. 2014, Nat Comms, 5:5861
- Introgressed into Holsteins – less drop in milk production in summer
 - Dikmen et al. J Dairy Sci. 2014 97:5508.
- Gene editing target



Possible measures: Genomic selection for heat tolerance

- Exploit within breed variation
- Genome wide DNA markers
- What trait/measurement to use?

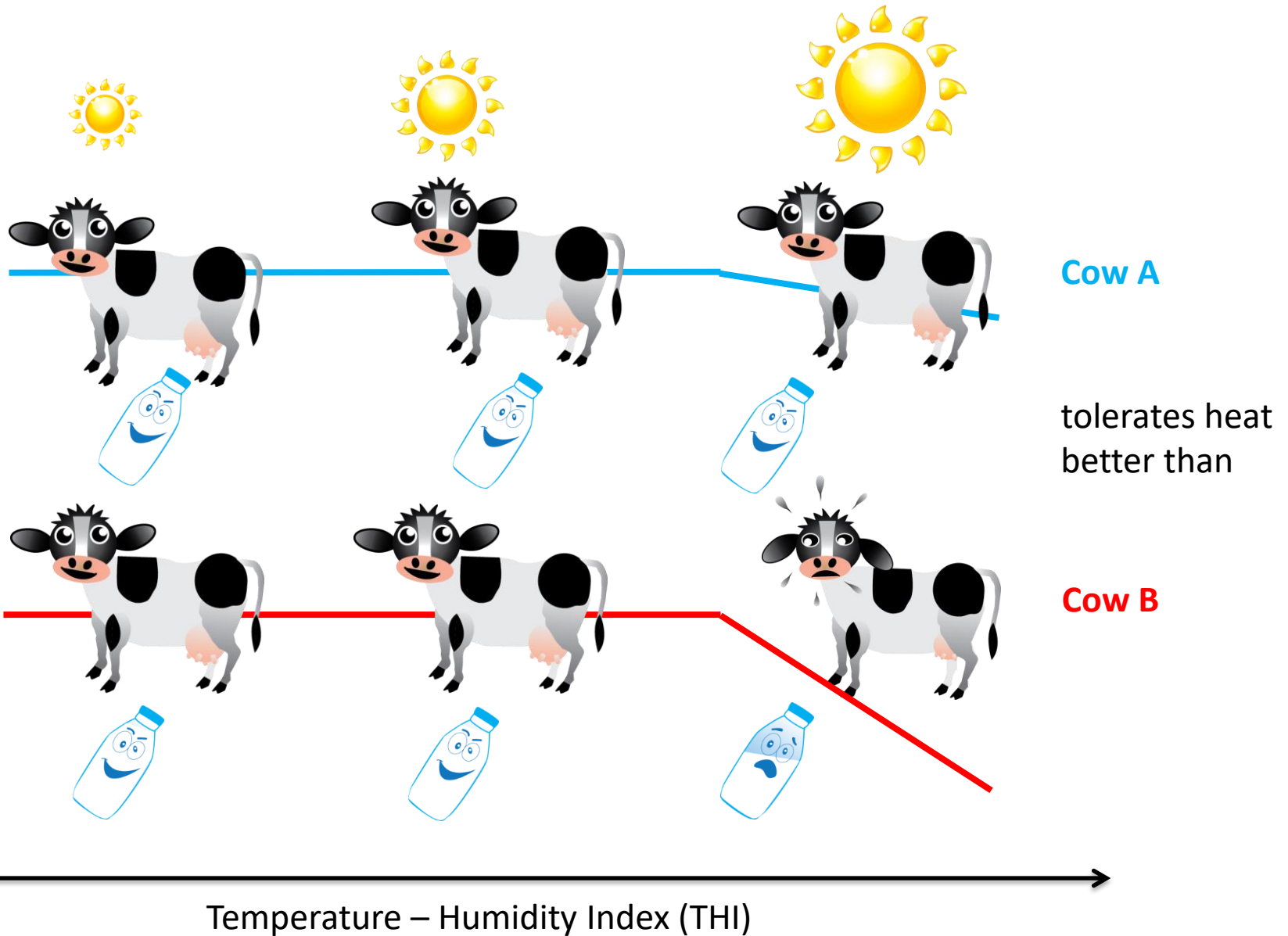


Development

Validation

Implementation

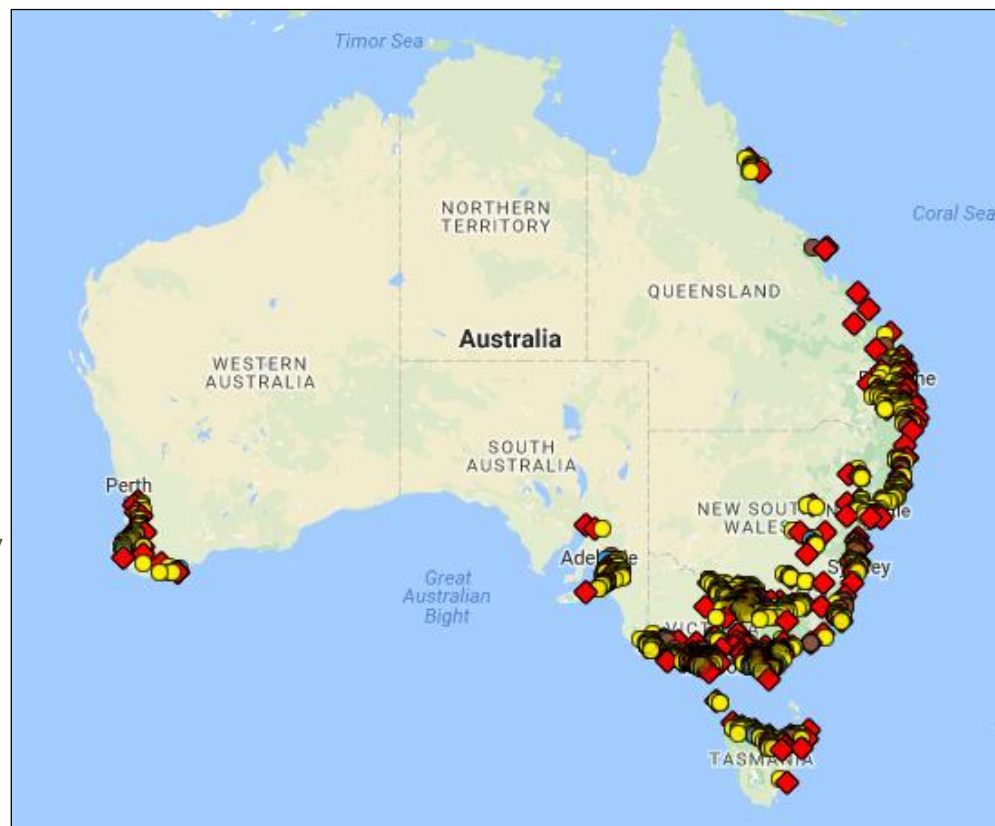
What is heat tolerance?



Development of heat tolerance GEBV

1. Phenotypic records

- Merge herd test records with weather data (temperature-humidity index, THI)
- 14 years: 2003 – 2016
- 1,762 Holstein & 519 Jersey herds
- 425K Holstein and 85K Jersey COWS
- 1st , 2nd and 3rd parities



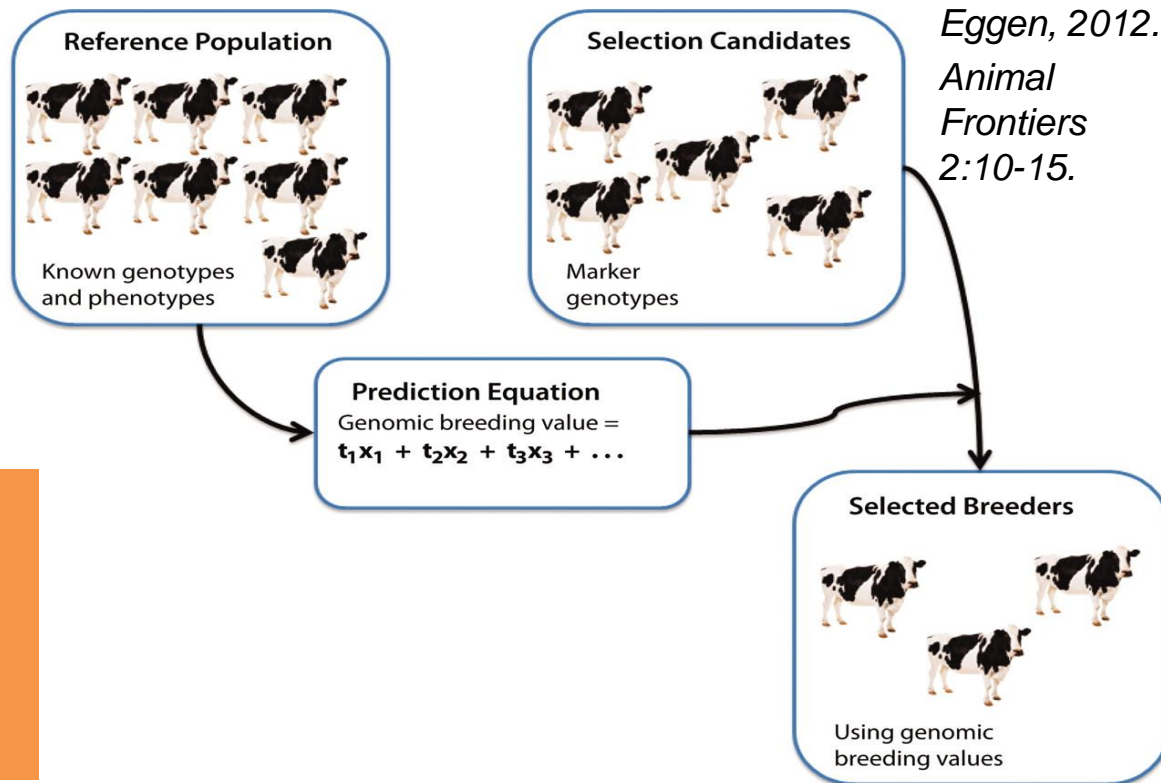
Development of heat tolerance GEBV

2. Genomic prediction



Phenotype = Estimated cow slopes
Decline in milk, fat and protein
yields per unit increase in THI

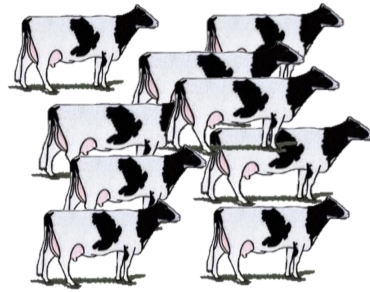
Sire slope = average of daughters



Jan 2017



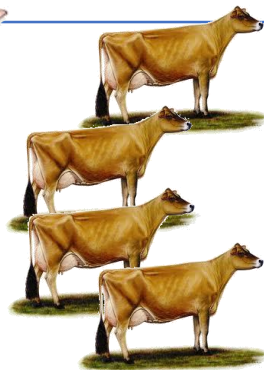
4628 bulls with
Australian daughters



10,254 cows
10,000 COW



1177 bulls with
Australian daughters



JERNOMICS
4,232 cows

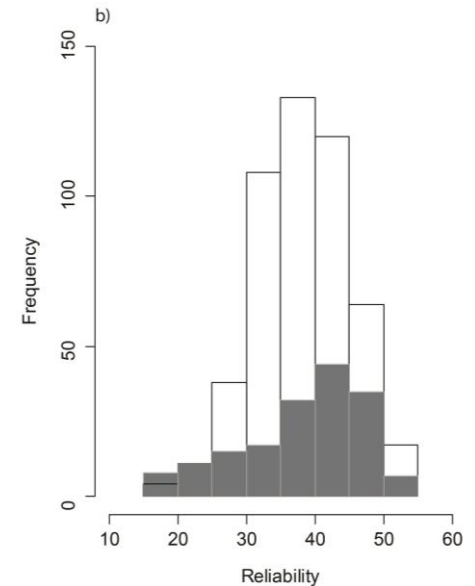


Ginfo
~41,000

Validation of heat tolerance GEBV

1. Cross validation

Breed	Trait	Reference (Validation)	Reliability (%)
Holstein	Milk	2,243 sires + 11,218 cows	42
	Fat		40
	Protein	(497 sires)	38
Jersey	Milk	484 sires + 4,037 cows	36
	Fat		38
	Protein	(183 sires)	38

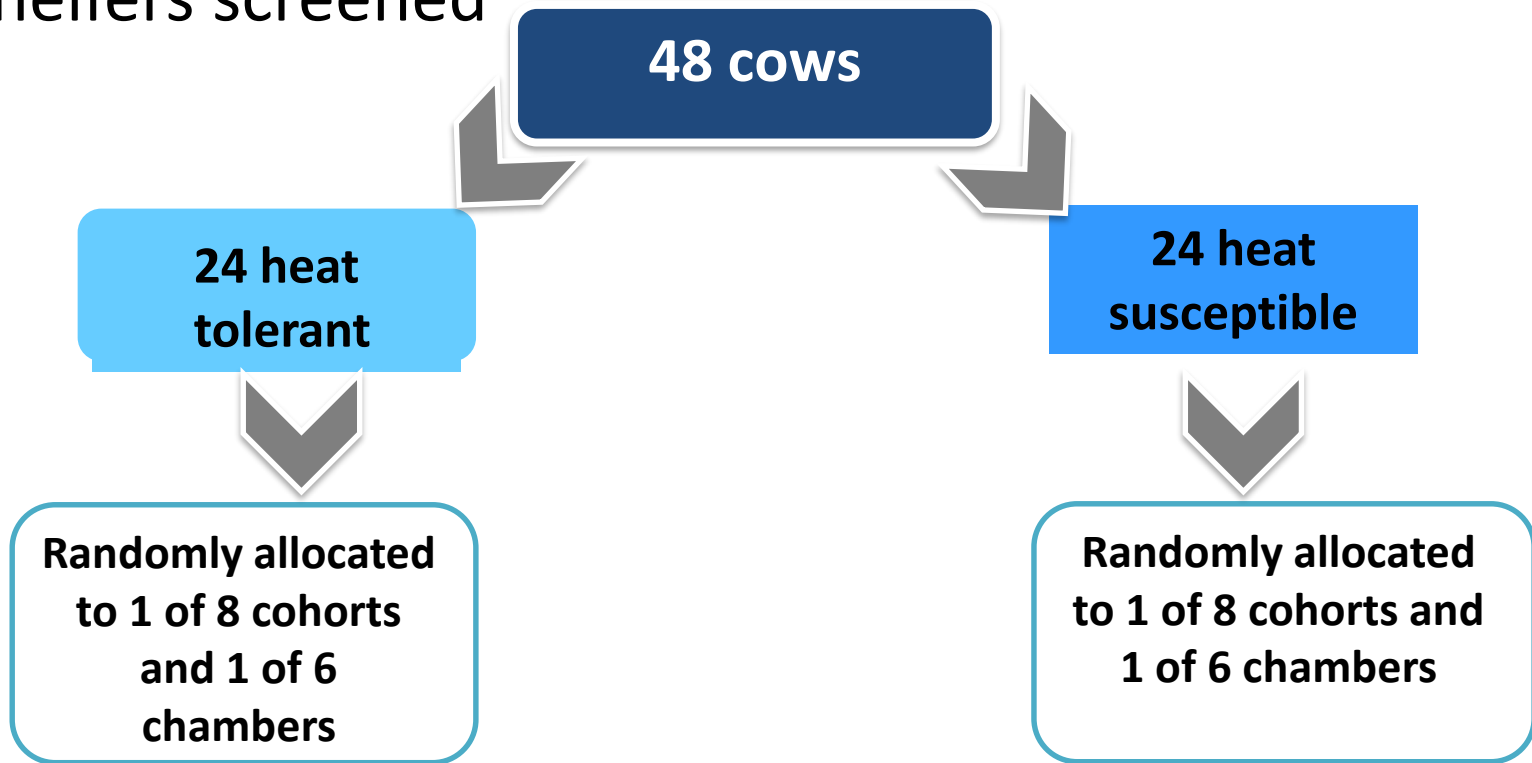


Nguyen *et al* (2017) JDS.
100:7362–7367

Validation of heat tolerance GEBV

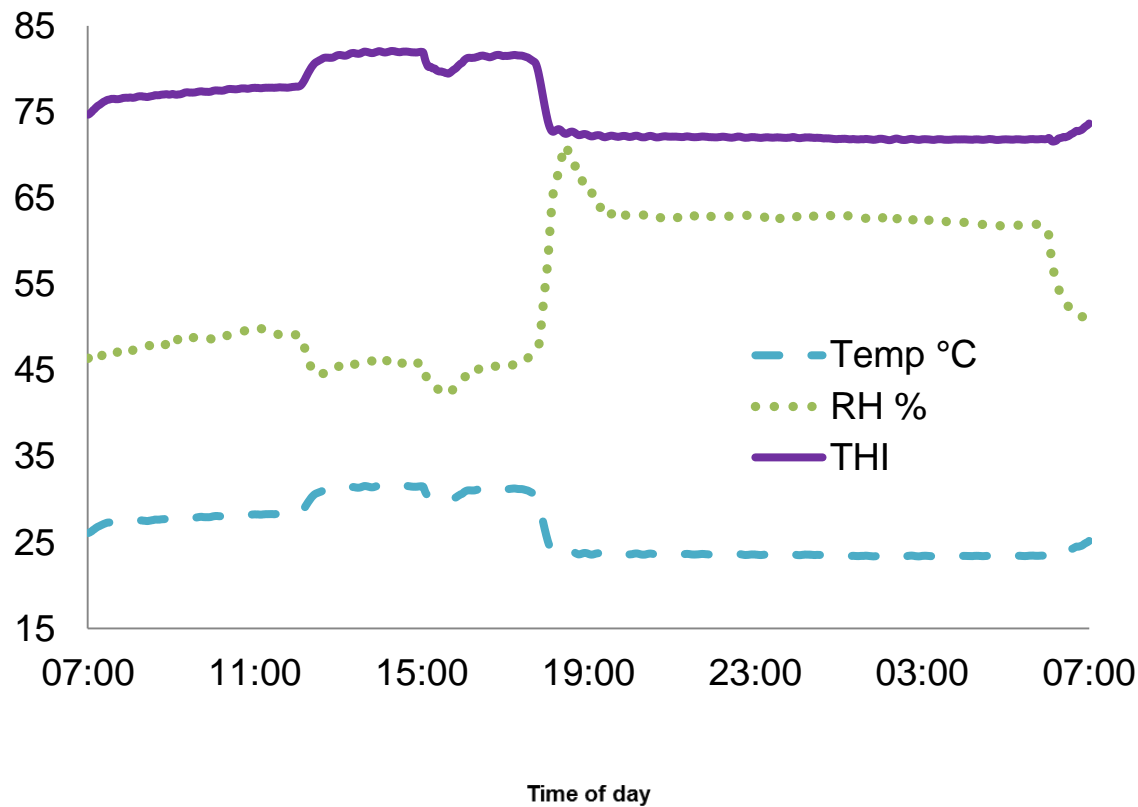
2. Empirical validation

400 heifers screened

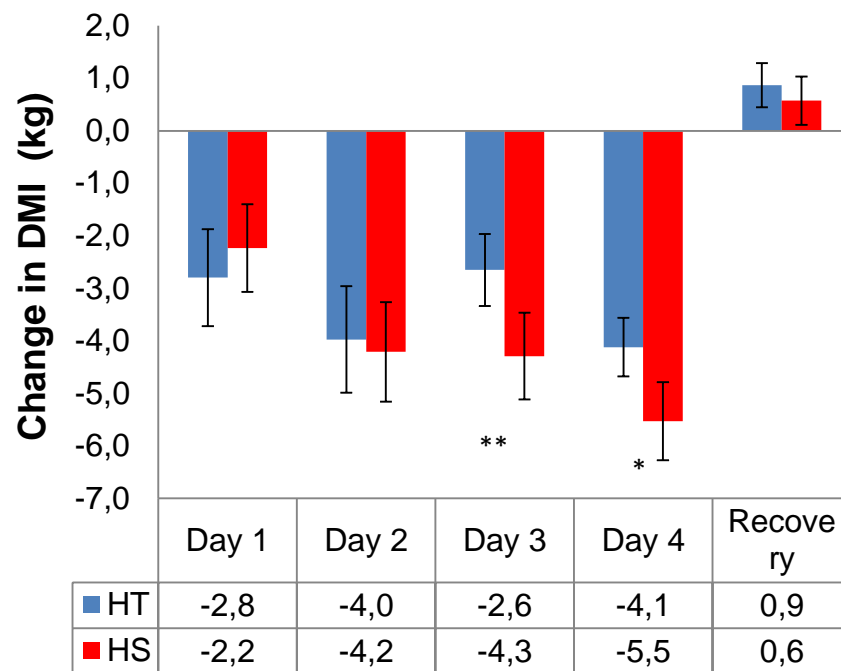
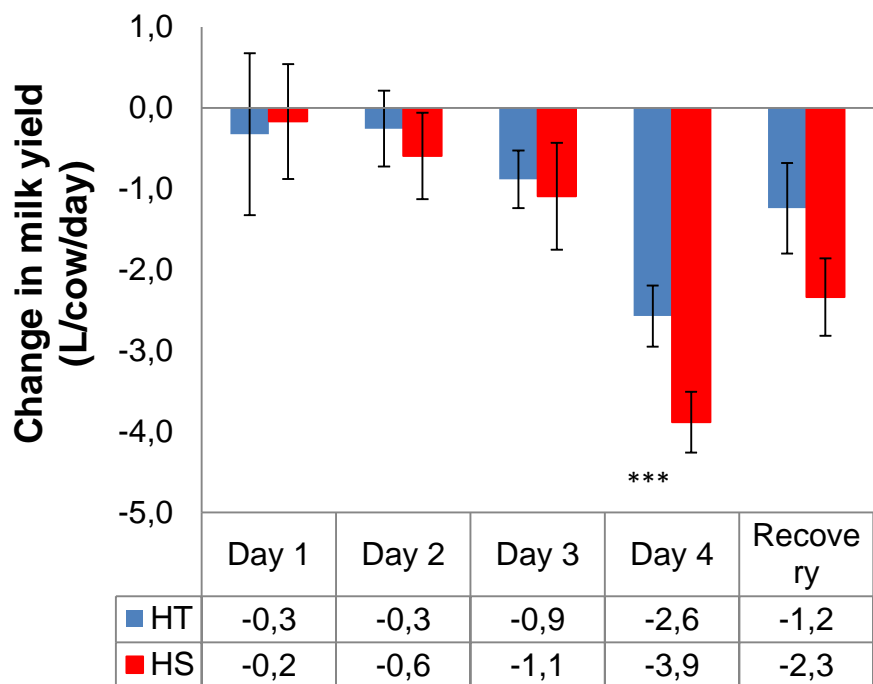


Validation of heat tolerance GEBV

2. Empirical validation



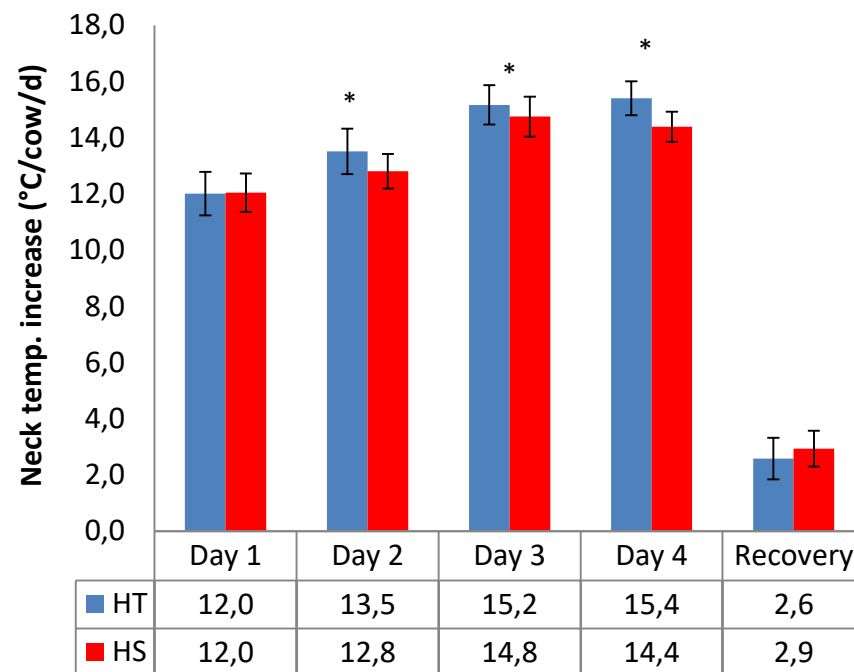
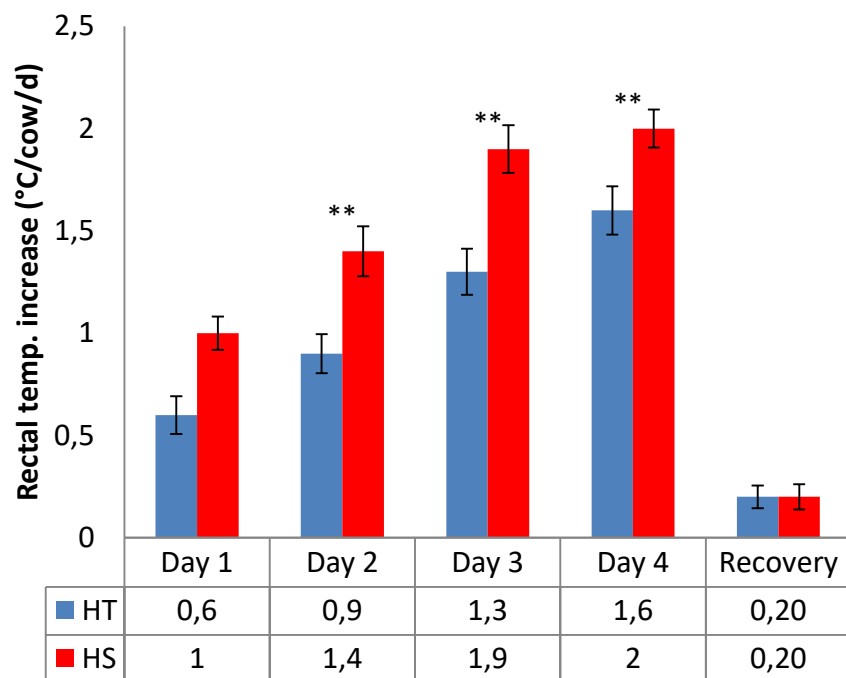
Decline in feed milk yield and dry matter intake



Intra-vaginal temperature



Rectal and neck temperature



The validation findings

- Predicted heat tolerant cows is superior to predicted heat susceptible cows under heat stress
 - Higher feed intake (1.2 kg DM/day)
 - Higher milk yield (5% less decline from baseline)
 - Lower core body temperature (0.6°C)
 - Lower respiration rate (10 breaths/min)
 - Higher skin temperature (1.7°C)
 - Greater milk yield recovery after heat stress (5% better return to baseline).

Genomic breeding values for heat tolerance

- Reliabilities: ~38% average (Nguyen et al. 2016, 2017)
- Validated (Garner et al. 2016)
- Unfavourable to production traits e.g. milk, fat & protein yields
- Favourable to fertility



J. Dairy Sci. 99:2849–2862
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2015-9685>
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Genomic selection for tolerance to heat stress in Australian dairy cattle

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SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Genomic Selection Improves Heat Tolerance in Dairy Cattle

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P. J. Bowman², M. H. Meuwissen¹



J. Dairy Sci. 100:7362–7367
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Short communication: Implementation of a breeding value for heat tolerance in Australian dairy cattle

Thuy T. T. Nguyen,^{*1} Phil J. Bowman,^{*†} Mekonnen Haile-Mariam,^{*} Gert J. Nieuwhof,[‡] Benjamin J. Hayes,^{*}

Implementation of heat tolerance GEBV

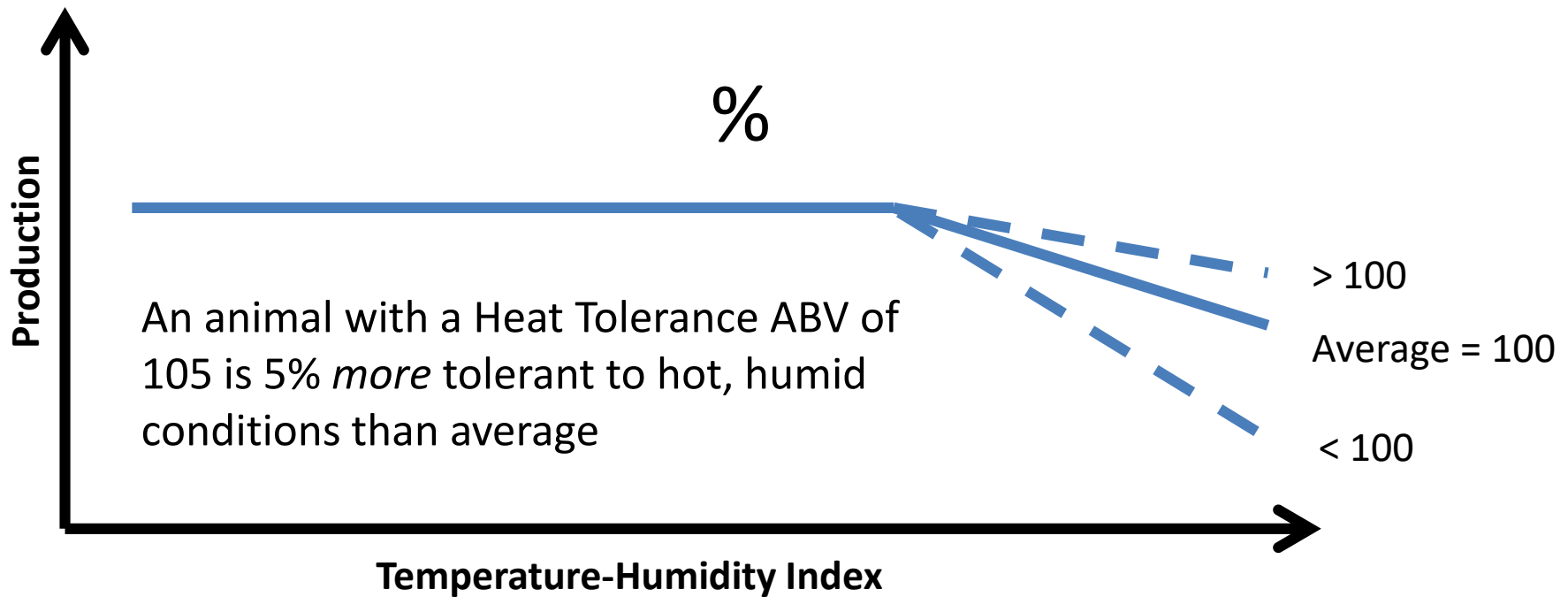
1. Expression

- Decline in production (\$) per unit increase of THI
- Components of HT GEBV

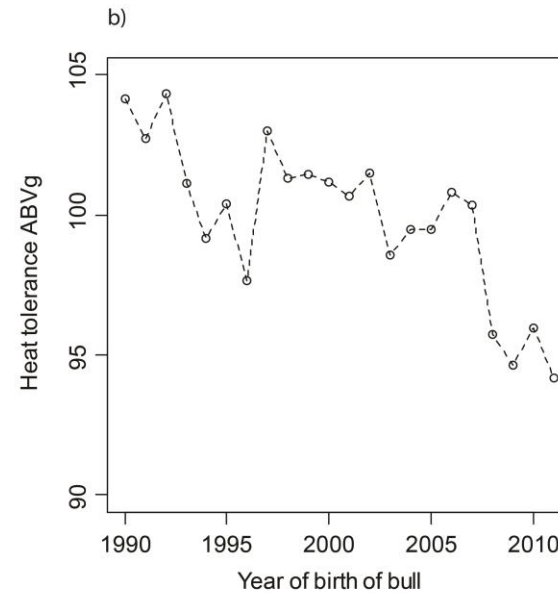
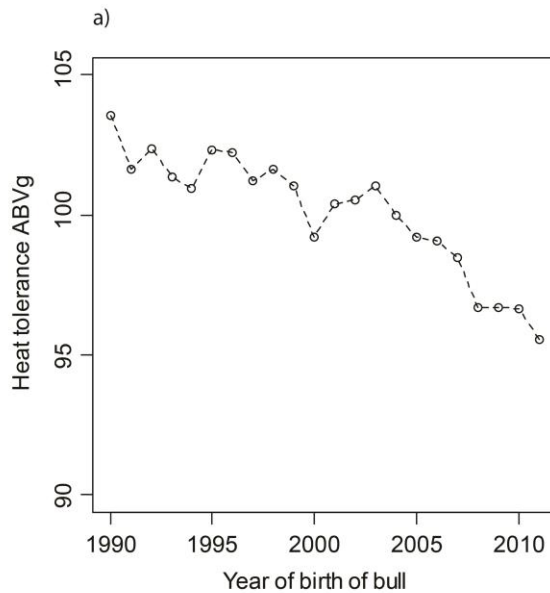
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Decline of milk} * \text{Economic weight of milk} \\ & \quad + \\ & \text{Decline of fat} * \text{Economic weight of fat} \\ & \quad + \\ & \text{Decline of protein} * \text{Economic weight of protein} \end{aligned}$$

- Standardised to **mean = 100, standard deviation = 5**

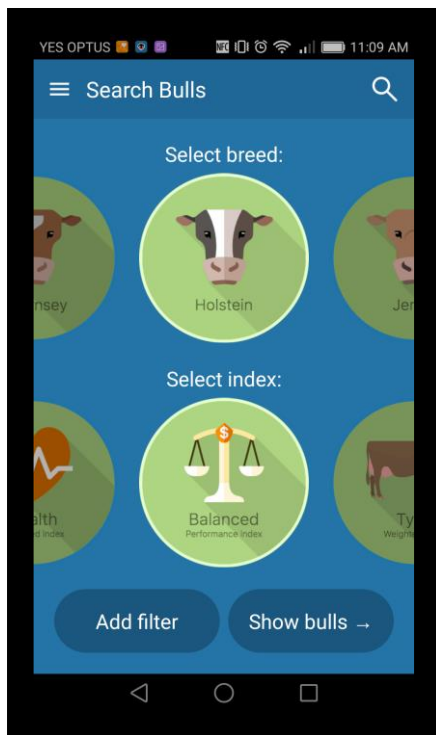
Heat tolerance ABVg



Genetic trend (decline ~ 1.5 SD in 20 years)



App available to select bulls



The screenshot shows the '918 Bulls' app interface. It displays a list of bulls with columns for 'BULL', 'BPI', and 'Heat Tol'. A red box highlights the entry for '29H018639 ABS JOPPOLO-PP-ET'.

BULL	BPI	Heat Tol
29H018639 ABS JOPPOLO-PP-ET	302	99
JSCASHCOIN FARNEAR-TBR-BH CASHCOIN-ET	302	98
011H011505 EDG ALTAGEFFEN-ET	302	105
29H018294 ABS MOONGLOW-ET	301	92
7H012876 RI-VAL-RE POWER TOOL- P	301	97
14H007848 PEAK ACCELENHANCE	299	96
29H018726 DE-SU 14030 WRIGLEY-	299	97



A web app available to balance selection between heat tolerance and other selection indices

HOTdAIRy

Herd's post code:

Herd ID:

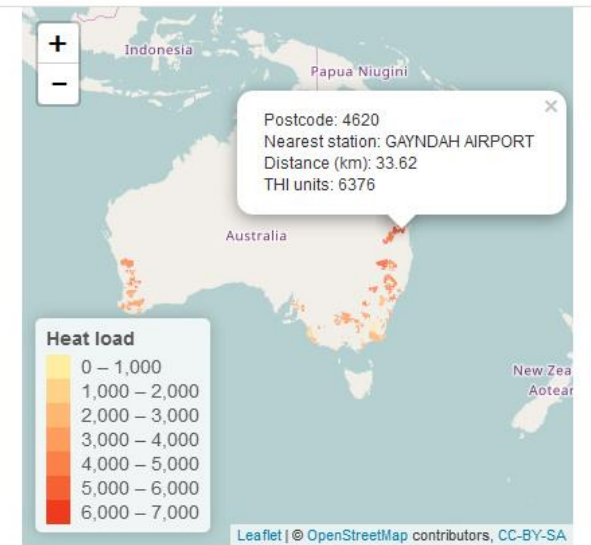
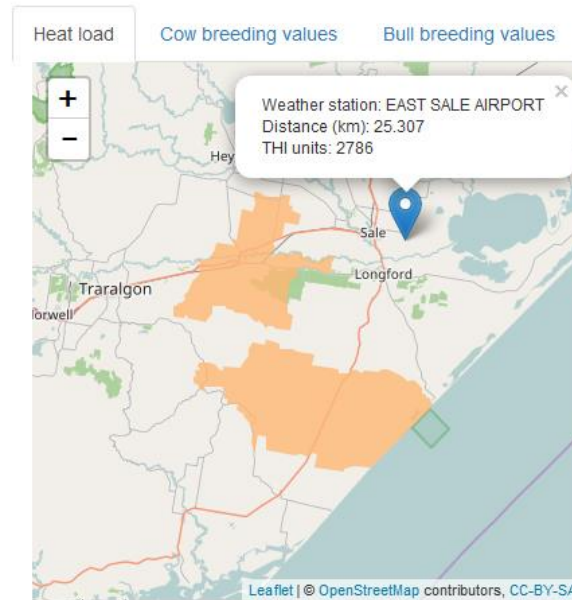
Choose a year:

2020 2025 2035

Greenhouse gas emission scenarios:

Medium (RCP4.5)

High (RCP8.5)



Example output

Bull breeding values


Show entries

Search:

	Bull_ID	Breed	BPI	BPI_HT
	3212	JJJ	327	327
	3017	JJJ	291	305
	3068	JJJ	289	304
	2447	JJJ	307	295
	3030	JJJ	291	292
	3113	JJJ	300	292
	2939	JJJ	283	288
	5654	JJJ	289	284
	3687	JJJ	309	281
	2920	JJJ	292	277

Showing 1 to 10 of 10,981 entries

Previous 2 3 4 5 ... 1099 Next

 Download

Heat tolerance ABVg was first released in December 2017

NEWS

Breed cool cows using Heat Tolerance

By Helen Walker

WITH the changing weather patterns having created a trend towards higher temperatures in some dairying regions, farmers can now select to breed heat tolerant cows.

The Australian Breeding Value (ABV) allows farmers to identify animals with a greater ability to tolerate hot, and humid conditions with less impact on milk production.

The Heat Tolerance Breeding Value ABV is expressed as a percentage with a base of 100.

DataGene extension officer, Lucy Webb-Wilson, told delegates at the Northern Dairy Conference that to breed for improved heat tolerance, they needed to look for high Balance Performance Index (BPI) bulls with a heat tolerance ABV's of greater than

and fat test, in-calf rates, liveweight and higher somatic cell counts, more clinical mastitis cases and other health problems.

Some of these effects last beyond the hot months, and higher production cows are more likely to be affected.

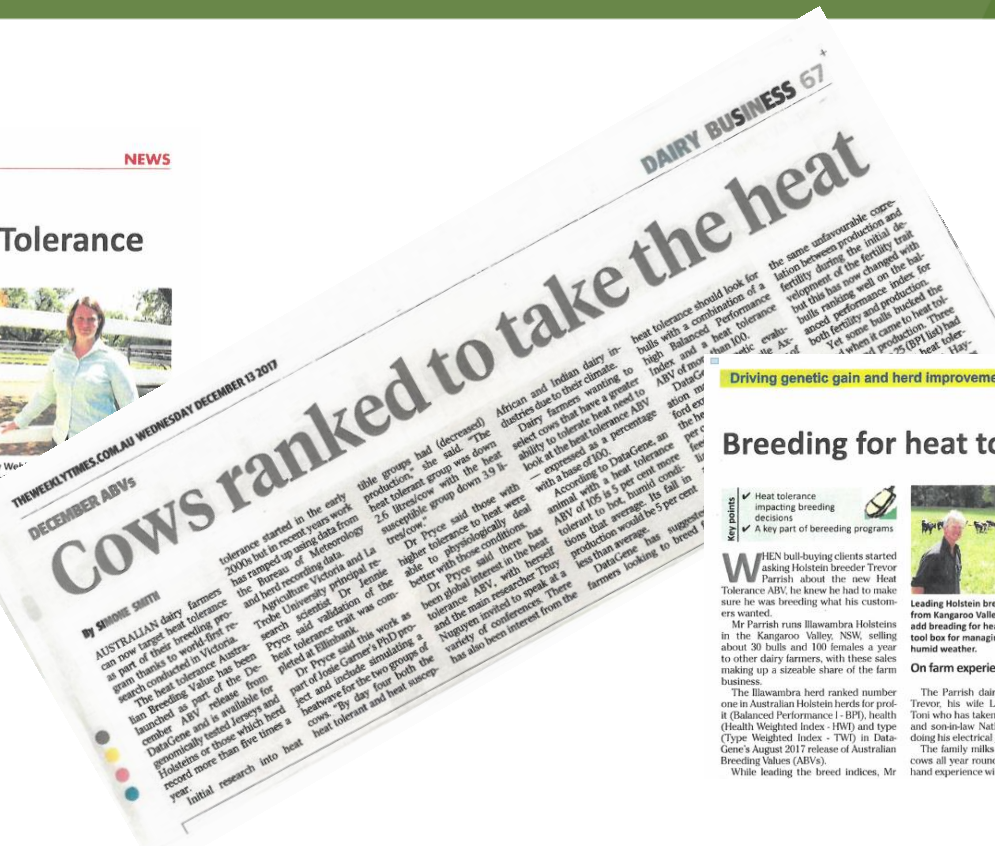
"Dairy farmers use a variety of tools to manage hot weather such as providing shade, fans, water sprinklers and changing the timing of milking and feeding," she said.

The benefits to cooling cows in the

'Cows generate heat internally (metabolic heat) as a result of eating and digesting feed.'



Lucy Webb-Wilson



Driving genetic gain and herd improvement

Breeding for heat tolerance

- Heat tolerance impacting breeding decisions
- A key part of breeding programs



WHEN bull-buying clients started asking Holstein breeder Trevor Parrish about the new Heat Tolerance ABV, he knew he had to make sure he was breeding what his customers wanted. Mr Parrish runs Illawambra Holsteins in the Kangaroo Valley, NSW, selling about 30 bulls and 100 females a year to other dairy farmers, with these sales making up a sizeable share of the farm business. The Illawambra herd ranked number one in Australian Holstein herds for profit (Balance Performance - BPI), health (Health Weighted Index - HWI) and type (Type Weighted Index - TWI) in DataGene's August 2017 release of Australian Breeding Values (ABVs). While leading the breed indices, Mr

Leading Holstein breeder, Trevor Parrish from Kangaroo Valley, NSW, intends to add breeding for heat tolerance to his tool box as he manages his herd in hot, humid weather. Mr Parrish has been genomically testing all Illawambra heifers for two to three generations, allowing him to cull on BPI. "With our females, we focus on the whole herd rather than individual cows and draw a line in the sand for BPI at 150 - if a female is below the required level then they don't stay," he said. "We just need to make sure we identify production will be 5pc less than the average. The Heat Tolerance ABV is favourably correlated with fertility and unfavourably with production, but natural genetic variation means there will be some high production animals with greater heat tolerance. Its reliability is 38% which is lower than conventional production traits but in line with the new generation of genomic-only traits. This is expected to improve with time as heat tolerance is added into breeding programs. Mr Parrish has been genomically testing all Illawambra heifers for two to three generations, allowing him to cull on BPI. "With our females, we focus on the whole herd rather than individual cows and draw a line in the sand for BPI at 150 - if a female is below the required level then they don't stay," he said. "We just need to make sure we identify

Take home messages

- It's possible to breed for heat tolerance
 - GEBV has been developed
 - GEBV has been validated
 - Heat tolerance is unfavourable to production traits, but favourable to fertility
- Genomic breeding values was released in Dec 2017

What's next?

- Heat tolerance in relation to health and fertility
- Genotype by environment interactions for heat tolerance
- Genome wide association studies using full sequence data
- Evaluating predictors of heat tolerance

Acknowledgements

- EAAP and ADSA
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- Dairy Futures CRC, DairyBio
- CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology – Climate Change in Australia



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

