

# Can daily rumination time be used to breed for resilient Holstein cows?

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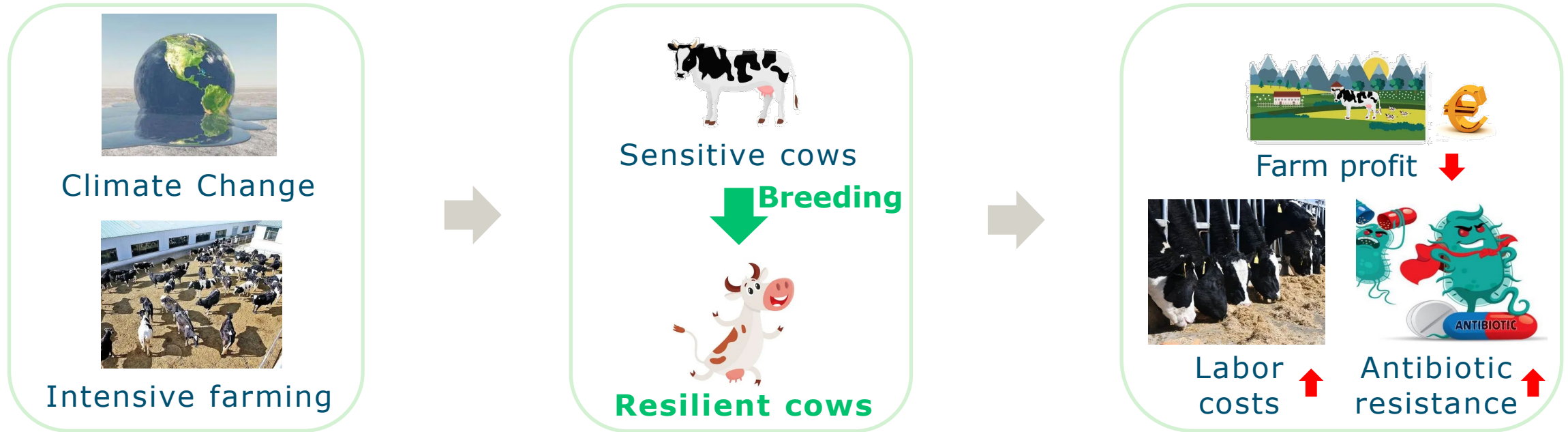
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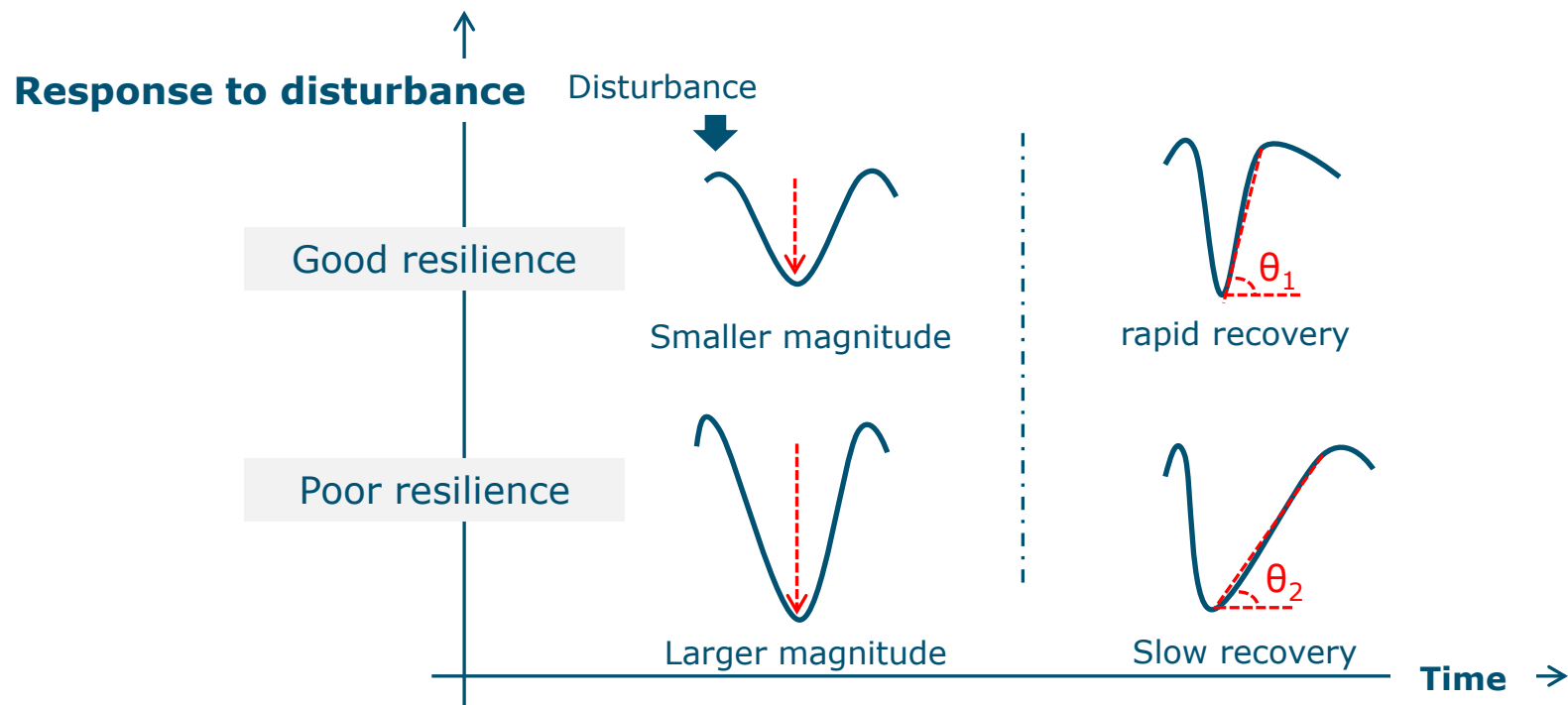
# Introduction - Environment → Cow → Environment



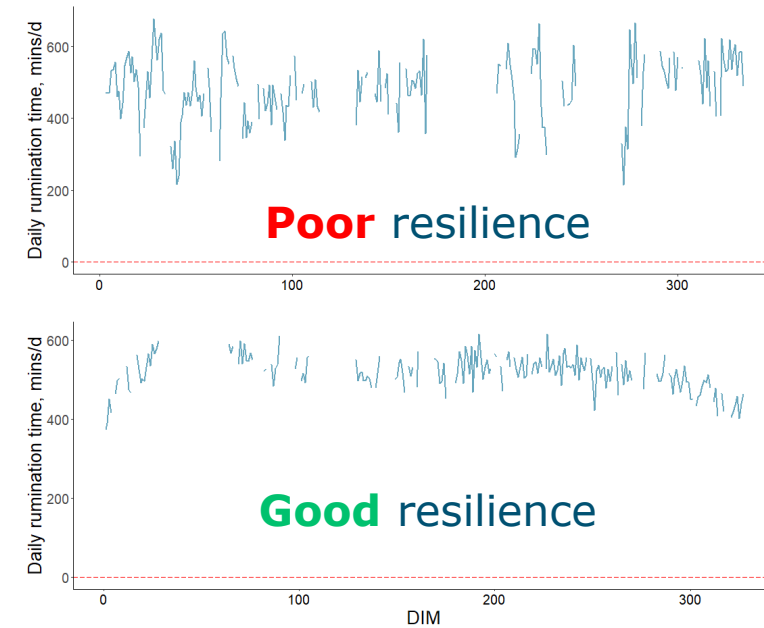
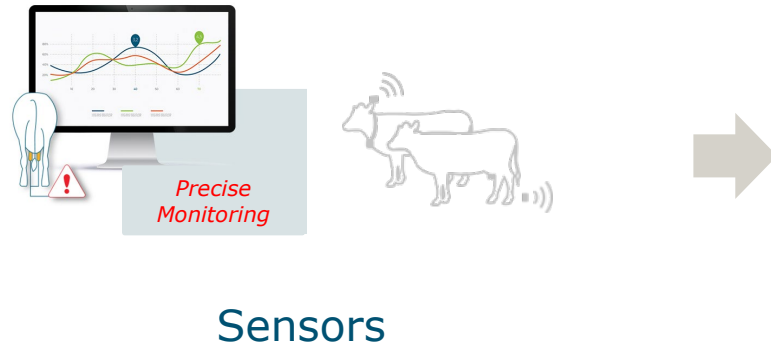
- Improving resilience results in more sustainable dairy farming
- Resilience can be improved by breeding

# Introduction - Resilience

**Resilient cows** are little affected by disturbances / rapidly recover to the normal



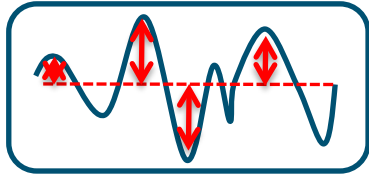
# Introduction - Resilience derived from rumination patterns



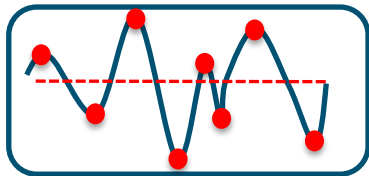
## Why look at daily rumination time (DRT):

- First and basic activity for ruminants
- Sensitive to disease and other stress
- High heritability ( $\sim 0.4$ )

# Introduction - Resilience indicators



1. Natural log-transformed Variance of deviations (LnVar)



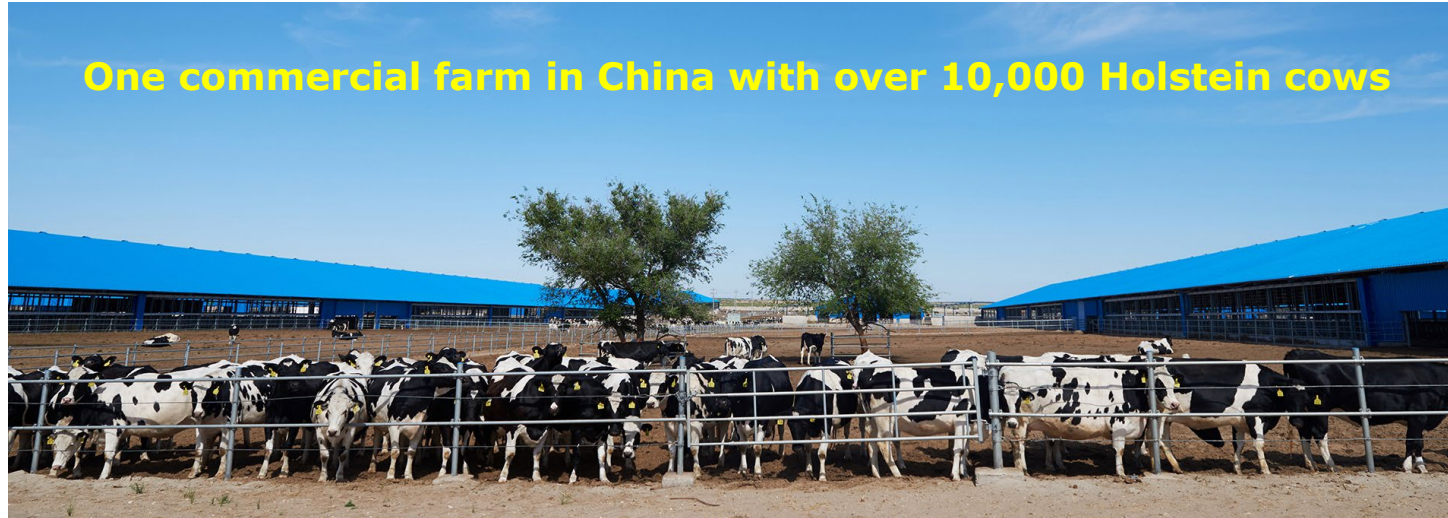
2. Autocorrelation of time series of deviations (Autocorr)

| Indicators      | Representation | Good resilience | Poor resilience |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| LnVar           | Magnitude      | Lower value     | Higher value    |
| Lag =1 Autocorr | Duration       | Close to 0      | Far from 0      |

# Objectives

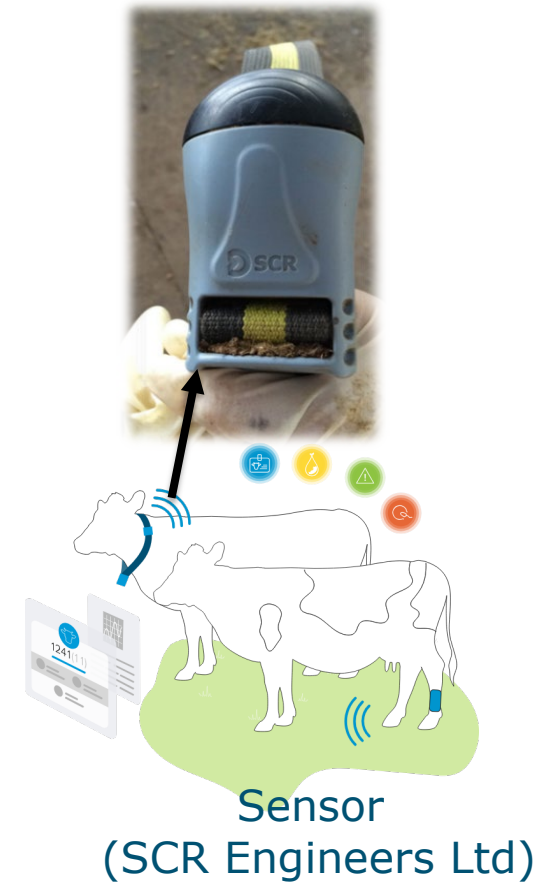
- ① To define resilience indicators based on DRT
- ② To estimate genetic parameters of DRT-resilience indicators
- ③ To estimate genetic correlation between DRT-resilience indicators to production, reproduction, and disease performance

# Materials



DRT data was recorded by the SCR tag:

- 9,299 dairy cows ♀ with 14,551 lactations (Parity: 1 ~ 4+)
- 3,075,671 observations
- Recording period: 1~400 DIM (1~100, 250~400 DIM)



# Methods

① Obtaining undisturbed pattern      Quantile regression:  $y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 t^2 + \beta_3 t^3 + \beta_4 t^4 + \varepsilon$

② Deviations between real-time and undisturbed DRT patterns

a) LnVar (natural log-transformed Var)

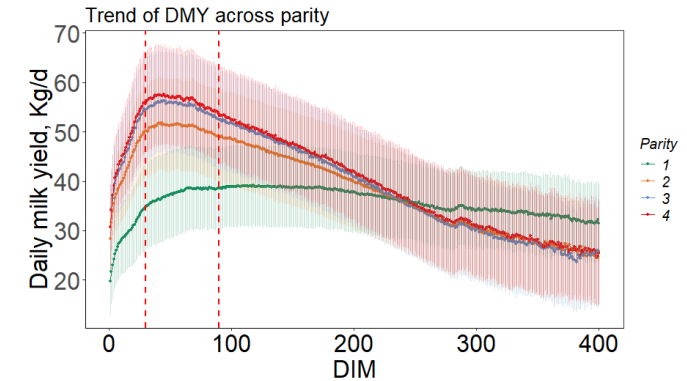
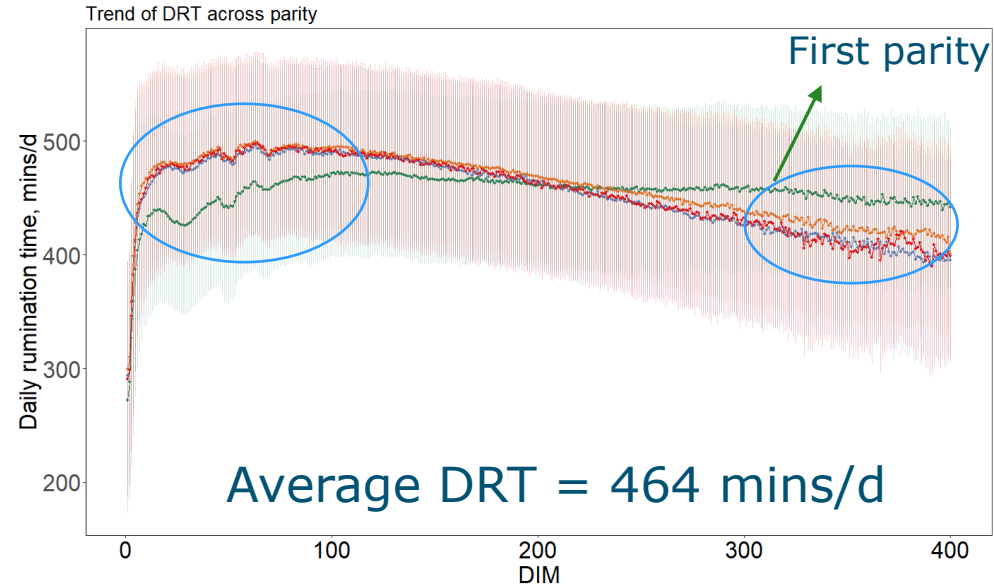
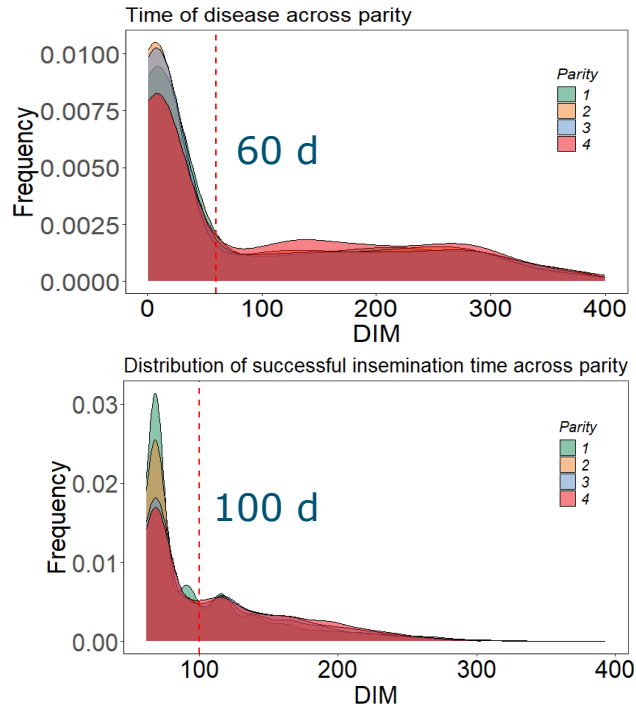
b) Lag-1 Autocorr

③ Genetic parameters of indicators and their correlations with other traits:

Uni- and bi-variate repeatability animal models

$$y_{ijklm} = BYM_i + CYM_j + Parity_k + a_l + pe_l + \varepsilon_{ijklm}$$

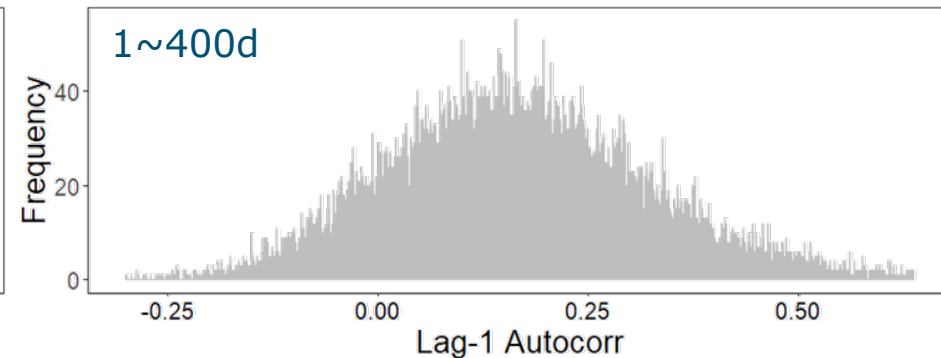
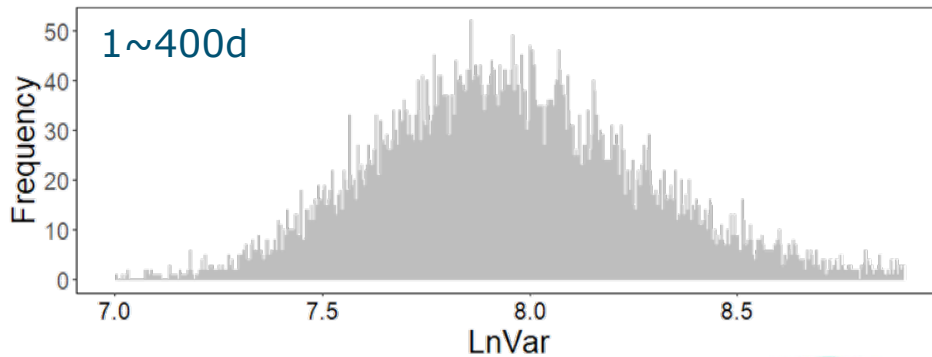
# Results: DRT patterns across parities



- ✓ Significant fluctuations in the early lactation due to calving, insemination, and disease events
- ✓ These results aligned with other studies, suggesting the data is reliable

# Results: ① Resilience indicators

| Indicators     | Periods   | Mean | SD   | CV, %  |
|----------------|-----------|------|------|--------|
| LnVar          | 1~400 d   | 7.95 | 0.31 | 3.85   |
|                | 1~100 d   | 8.11 | 0.42 | 5.22   |
|                | 250~400 d | 7.69 | 0.53 | 6.91   |
| Lag-1 Autocorr | 1~400 d   | 0.17 | 0.15 | 90.89  |
|                | 1~100 d   | 0.21 | 0.22 | 104.48 |
|                | 250~400 d | 0.03 | 0.24 | 735.91 |

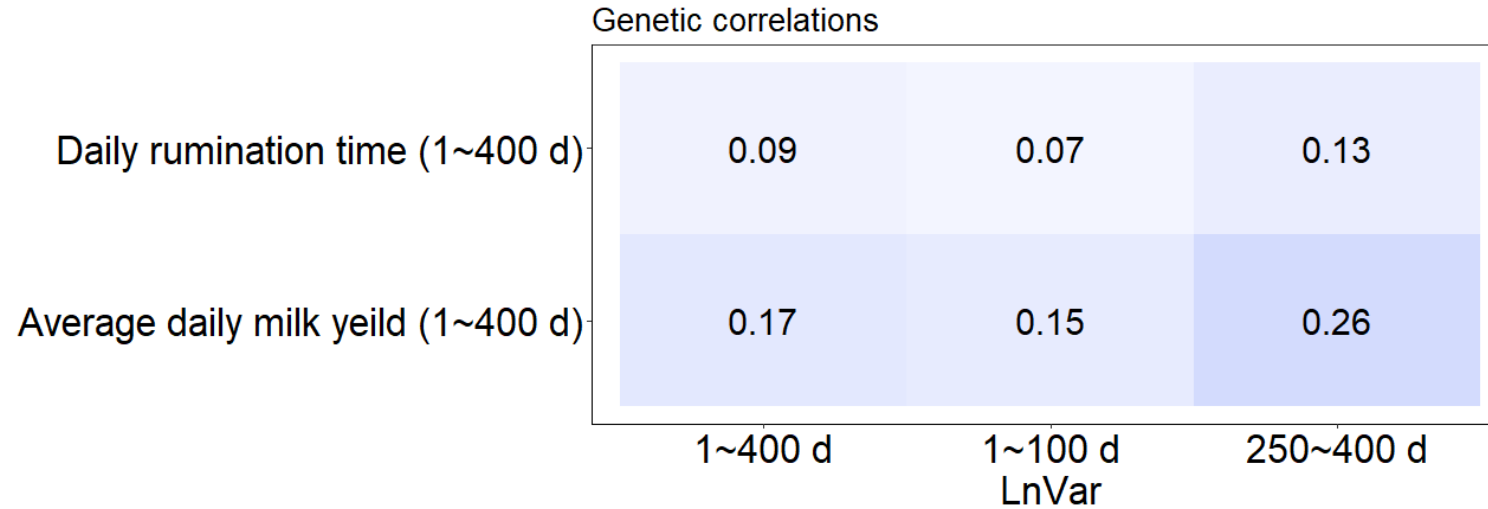


## Results: ② Resilience indicators' genetic parameters

| Periods   | LnVar        |               | Lag-1 Autocorr |               |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|           | Heritability | Repeatability | Heritability   | Repeatability |
| 1~400 d   | 0.15 (0.02)  | 0.32          | 0.07 (0.01)    | 0.14          |
| 1~100 d   | 0.06 (0.01)  | 0.13          | 0.03 (0.01)    | 0.05          |
| 250~400 d | 0.05 (0.01)  | 0.17          | 0.02 (0.01)    | 0.05          |

- ✓ Heritability and repeatability were lower during 1~100 and 250~400 d
  - ✓ Due to higher residual variance → Many unknown environmental factors
- ✓ Genetic correlation was 0.16 between two indicators during 1~400 d

## Results: ③ Genetic correlations of LnVar with other traits



- ✓ Genetic correlations were **close to 0** between LnVar and daily rumination time
- ✓ Positive but low genetic correlations were found between LnVar and average daily milk yield

## Results: ③ Genetic correlations of LnVar with other traits

Genetic correlations

|                                             |         |         |           |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Interval from calving to first insemination | 0.11    | 0.24    | 0.16      |
| Insemination frequency                      | 0.21    | 0.25    | 0.11      |
| Disease frequency                           | 0.24    | 0.45    | 0.14      |
| Body condition score                        | -0.21   | -0.21   | -0.27     |
|                                             | 1~400 d | 1~100 d | 250~400 d |
|                                             | LnVar   |         |           |

- ✓ LnVar during 1~400 d had a **low to moderate** genetic correlation (-0.21 to 0.24) with other traits
- ✓ Cow with low LnVar had **better fertility, lower disease incidence, and higher body condition score**

# *Take home messages*

- ① Resilience indicators can be derived from daily rumination time patterns in Holstein dairy cows
- ② Resilience indicators have a low (Lag-1 Autocorr) to moderate (LnVar) heritability, and can be used in breeding
- ③ Resilient cows tend to have better fertility, higher disease resistance, and higher body condition score

# Acknowledgements

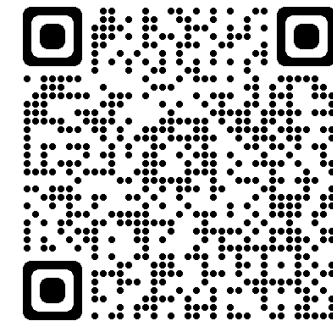
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Thanks for your attention!  
Q&A



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