NAV official evaluation for **Purebred Beef**

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NAV official evaluation for **Purebred Beef**

With the aim to...

Develop join modern Nordic genetic evaluations for Purebred Beef





NAV PbB evaluation – Phase 1

- □ Breeding values
 - Calving
 - Weights/growth and carcass

- ☐ Breeds
 - Aberdeen Angus (AAN)
 - Beef Simmental (SIM)
 - Charolais (CHA)
 - Hereford (HER)
 - Limousine (LIM)





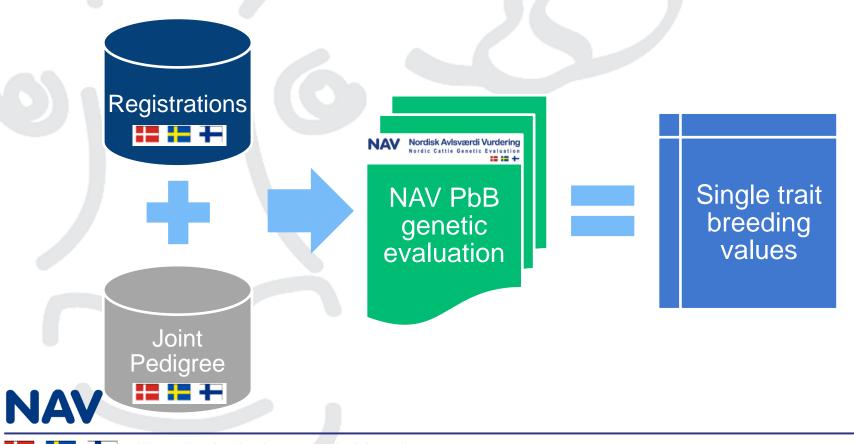
Outline

- Overview NAV PbB genetic evaluations
- Introduction to the sub-indexes





Overview NAV PbB genetic evaluation



Registrations

- Data:
 - Calving ease and calf survival scores (> 1998)
 - Birth, weaning and post-weaning weights and carcass records since the 80's for DNK and SWE and 90's for FIN

 From: Farmers, technicians, test stations (SWE) and slaughterhouses



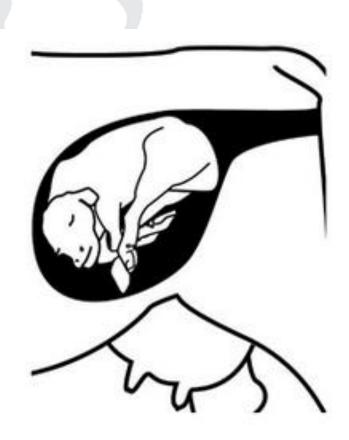
Calving traits

3 traits (12 breeding values)

- Calf survival*
- Calving ease*
- Birth weight*

2 groups

- First calving
- Later calving
- *maternal and direct breeding values





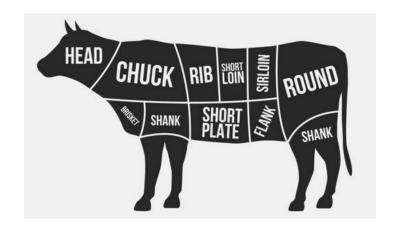


Weight/growth and carcass traits

7 traits (10 breeding values)

- Birth weight*
- Weaning weight gain*
- Post-weaning weight gain (FIN&SWE)
- Yearling weight (DNK)*
- Slaughter daily gain
- EUROP conformation class
- EUROP fat class

*maternal and direct breeding values





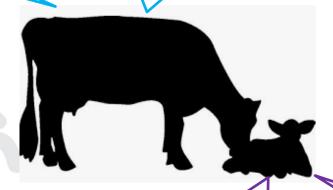


Direct and maternal effects

Genes of the dam for maternal ability (ex. milk production)

environmental factors

that affect maternal characteristics





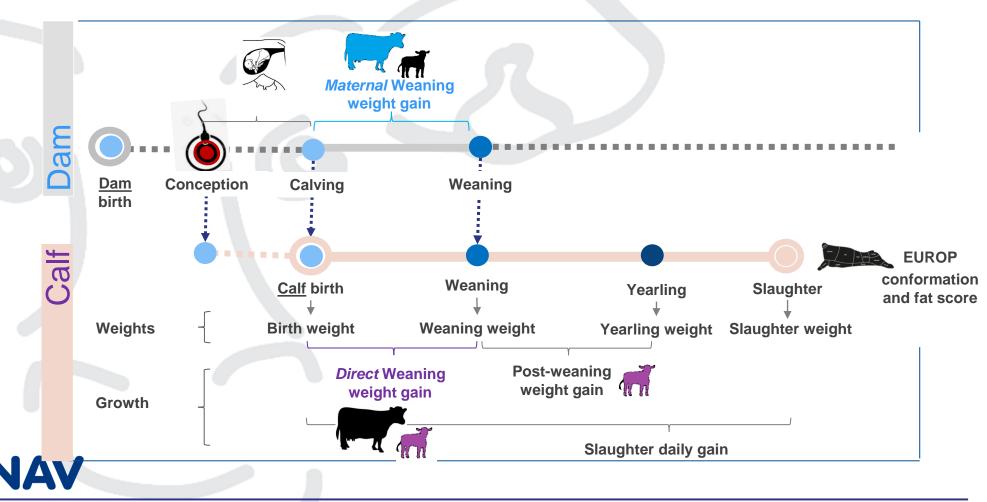
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Genes of the calf for growth

Environmental factors experience by the calf

etic

Direct and maternal traits



Associations between traits

- Total growth is a combination of different weight gains across the animal's life until slaughter.
 - The trait slaughter daily gain includes all these different growth periods
- Unfavourable genetic associations directmaternal
 - More calving difficulties with larger calves



National vs. NAV Purebred Breed evaluations

- Better handling of:
 - ✓ Genetic level of imported animals
 - ✓ Within-herd variation
- New genetic estimates:
 - √ Heritabilities
 - ✓ Genetic correlations between traits









Calving traits in the model and resulting breeding values

Traits in the model	Resulting EBVs
Calf survival – 1 calving	2 official EBVs: Direct + Maternal
Calf survival – 2+ calving	2 official EBVs: Direct + Maternal
Calving ease - 1 calving	2 official EBVs: Direct + Maternal
Calving ease - 2+ calving	2 official EBVs: Direct + Maternal
Birth weight – 1 calving	Direct + Maternal, used as indicator trait
Birth weight - 2+ calving	Direct + Maternal, used as indicator trait





Weight/growth and carcass traits in the model and resulting breeding values

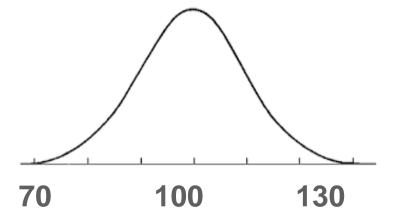
Traits in the model	Resulting EBVs
Birth weight	2 official EBVs: Direct + Maternal
Weaning weight gain	2 official EBVs: Direct + Maternal
Yearling weight	2 official EBVs: Direct + Maternal
Post-weaning weight gain	1 official EBV: Direct
Slaughter daily gain	1 official EBV: Direct
Carcass score	1 official EBV: Direct
Fat score	1 official EBV: Direct





Presentation of the NAV PbB breeding values

- Follows the same principle as for the Dairy and BxD NAV breeding values
- Mean = 100
- Standard deviation = 10







Selection index Multiple-trait selection

HOW ARE WE GOING TO SELECT?





Selection index

Allows for <u>efficiently</u> improve more than one trait simultaneously

Breeding values

 Birth weight, weaning weight gain (maternal and direct) etc ...



INDEX

• Index2=...





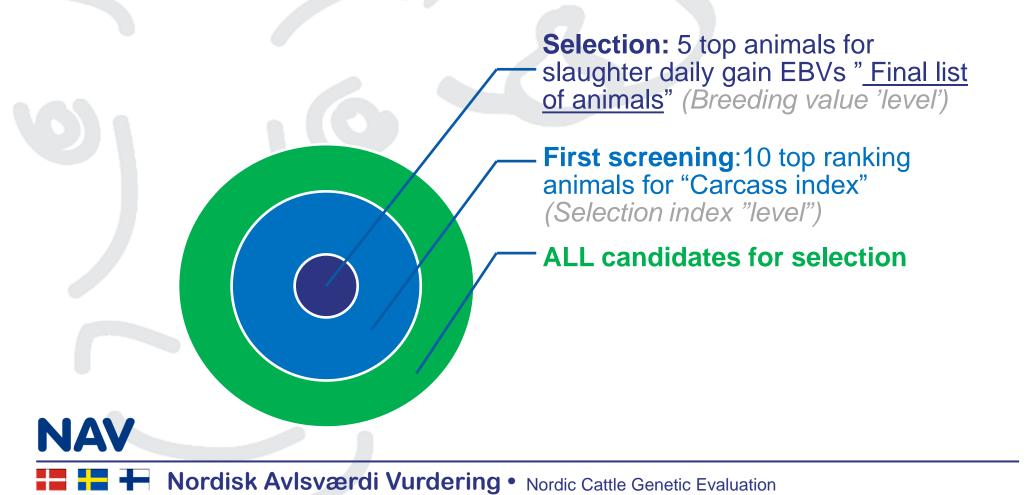
Combining information on different traits

- We can group traits based on the use we want to give to the animal (i.e replacement female) into an index
- Indexes...
 - Helps to find animals to use in breeding
 - Can have one or more than one trait (multi-trait indexes)
 - Index selection is the most efficient way to select for multiple traits





Selection of breeding animals – How?



Selection of breeding animals – who?

- **Production herds**
- **Breeding herds**
- **Al organizations**
- Station performance test
- **Breed societies**





Considerations

- Multi-trait indexes spread our selection efforts over several traits
 - ...and allows for a balanced genetic progress for all traits
- We have favourable and unfavourable associations between traits
 - ...and selection indexes helps in the selection of animals as a "whole" avoiding detrimental genetic trend for some traits









