Nordic Total Merit Index

Use of sexed semen(SS) and beef semen(BS) in dairy herds

Jørn Pedersen, Line Hjortø, Gert P. Aamand January 2022





Introduction

- Use of sexed semen (SS) and beef semen(BS) can improve revenue in dairy herds
- In dairy breeding: Which traits will be affected by use of SS and BS?
- In the 2018 TMI-model the use of SS and BS was included
- Today, I will:
 - Give short review of the assumptions in 2018 TMI-model
 - Compare with the actual situation (results from survey)
 - A start for further discussions





Which traits are affected by use of SS and BS

- Dairy beef production traits: Growth and Form
- Female fertility conception rate (for sexed semen and beef semen)
- Calvings traits survival and calving ease
- Youngs stock survival





How will traits be affected

- Only effect of improving dairy genes should be evaluated
- Introducing BS will reduce the share of dairy genes in calves born in dairy herds





How have the traits been affected

- The value will be reduced for:
 - Dairy beef traits especially form score
 - Direct calving traits (birth index)
 - Young stock survival for (dairy) bull calves
- The value will be increased for:
 - Fertility (conception rate)
 - Maternal calving traits (calving index)
 - Young stock survival for heifer calves





Important assumptions in 2018

- SS is used for almost all heifers
- SS is used mainly at 1st Al
- BS is used only for cows

 Replacement rate: Determine the share of cows available for insemination with beef semen – a low replacement rate was assumed.

Assumptions on use of SS in 2018 TMI-model

	н	JER		
	DNK	SWE	FIN	All
Pct SS in heifers 1st ins.	94	91	88	98
Pct SS in cows 1st ins.	10	10	10	10
Replacement rate	32	32	32	32





In other words – assumptions were:

- Nearly all heifers are inseminated with SS
- More that 50% of calves born at 1st calving are a result of SS

How does that correspond with the actual situation?





Results from the new survey

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Use of Sexed Semen and Beef Semen in dairy breeds Across heifers and cows – all inseminations

	DNK		SWE		FIN	2018 Assumptions Approximation	
	HOL RDC	JER	HOL	RDC	HOL RDC	HOL,RDC,JER	
Conventional	57	10	64	72	67	35	
SS	22	63	24	14	8	23	
BS (total)	21	27	12	14	25	42	
Sexed BS	2.7	8.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	0.0	

Nordic Cattle Genetic Evaluation

Comparison – differences between assumptions and actual

- Actual use of SS
 - Higher than assumed in JER
 - Close to assumptions in DNK HOL and RDC
 - Close to assumptions in SWE HOL
 - Somewhat lower in SWE RDC and in FIN
- Actual use of BS is generally lower than assumed

 Might be partly due higher replacement rate than assumed.

Might be partly due higher replacement rate than assumed (give less "room" for use of BS)





Results from the new survey – FIN data

Use of Sexed Semen and Beef Semen in dairy breeds

		Heifers Distribution of Ins. (pct)			Cows Distribution of Ins. (pct)			
		HOL	RDC	JER	HOL	RDC	JER	
	SS - 1st ins.	15	10	44	9	6	27	
	SS - All ins.	12	8	38	7	5	24	
	BS – 1st ins.	6	7	10	25	31	26	
1	BS – All ins.	10	11	12	30	35	27	

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Nordic Cattle Genetic Evaluation

Observations from Finnish part of the survey

SS is used more at later inseminations than assumed

Use of BS for heifers are higher than assumed





The future: Expected 2025-2030 situation

- Are the assumptions on future use of SS (and BS) realistic? With respect to:
 - Total number of SS-calves born (dairy heifer calves)
 - Distribution on SS ins. on heifers and cows
 - SS ins. (after 1st)
- Other factors
 - Replacement rate too low or too high
 - Beef breeds used country differences
 - Sexed Beef semen
- NAV · Other aspects ?

