

Indication of optimum for type traits at the search page

NAV workshop

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Today

Trait	Current evaluation	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	
Frame (not in NTM)	131								tail
Stature	118								deep
Body depth	129								wide
Chest width	121								strong
Dairy form	120								angular
Top line	105								strong
Rump width	108								wide pins
Rump angle	78								low pins
Feet & legs	93								sickled
Rear legs, side view	101								parallel, lower legged
Rear legs, back rear view	99								dry
Hock quality	87								fine and thin
Bone quality	85								steep
Foot angle	110								
Breeding values not in NTM									
Udder	116								strong
Fore udder attachment	117								high
Rear udder height	118								wide
Rear udder width	119								strong
Udder support	104								high
Udder depth	113								long (70 mm)
Teat length	98								thin (15 mm)
Teat thickness	107								thick (31 mm)
Teat placement (front)	122								close
Teat placement (back)	104								close
Udder balance	116								deep front udder



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Principle



- Dots reflects optimal EBV which moves the average offspring from breed average to breed optimum.
...meaning than dots depend on breed optimum AND breed average.
- Breed associations are responsible for breed optimum and weights.



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Principle - continued

- Breed average are kept constant.
...meaning that in practice that optimum is e.g., always a HOL cow that should be 1.8 cm higher.

Stature	RDC		HOL		JER	
	Actual avg.	Original avg.	Actual avg.	Original avg.	Actual avg.	Original avg.
Average	142.0	139.2	149.0	146.2	129.5	125.9
optimum	142.0		148.0		129.0	

We pretend to:

Bull with optimum EBV = $146.2 + (148 - 146.2) * 2 = 149.8$

We actually do:

Bull with optimum EBV = $149.0 + (148.0 - 146.2) * 2 = 152.6$

We would like to do:

Bull with optimum EBV = $149.0 + (148.0 - 149.0) * 2 = 147.0$

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Why are breed averages constant?

- Breed averages are kept constant to avoid that changes in use of classifier scale affects distance to optimum.
- E.g. some years ago scale of rear udder height was changed towards lower values.
- ...downside is that we do not account for genetic trend



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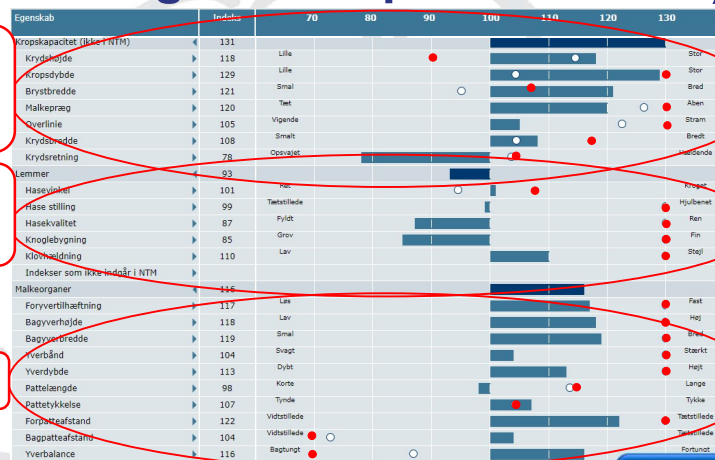
5

When breed average is updated... (assuming breed optimum is OK)

HOL & RDC have technical optimum – no/limited effect
JER significant effect

HOL change for rlr
JER & RDC limited effect

HOL, RDC & JER limited effect



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Sorry it is in Danish...

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Next step

- Breed organizations need to re-visit optimum (and weights) under current usage of classifier scale.
 - If these are OK breed average can be changed
 - Otherwise breed average can be changed when optimum and weights are updated

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