

## Selection for feed intake in dairy cattle using genomic selection.

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RobustMilk & gDMI



Animal Breeding & Genomics Centre

## Introduction

- Importance of feed efficiency
  - Global food, forest or fuel discussions
  - Environmental issues (manure & greenhouse gas)
  - Feed important variable cost at farm level

→ Selection impossible in progeny testing scheme.

**“Can we beat this dilemma in the era of genomics”**

(work in progress)



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## Outline

- Predict EBV feed efficiency from correlated traits
- Genomics
  - Individual genes
  - Genome wide selection
- Future perspective
  - Progeny tested bull
  - Genomically tested bull



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## Predict EBV from correlated traits

Predict EBV from correlated traits



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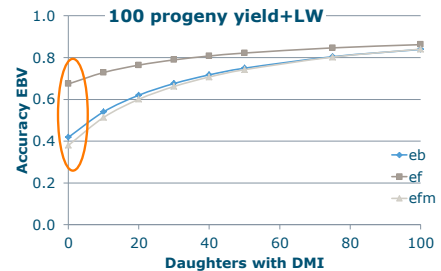
## Predictor traits

- Data Dutch research herds
  - nearly 2000 lactations with feed intake, ration, chemical composition, liveweight ...
- Can  $LW^{0.75}$  and FPCM predict EBV for feed efficiency?



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## Predicting EBV for feed efficiency (35-70 DIM)



$$EB = NE_{intake} - (NE_{maintenance} + NE_{milk})$$

$$EFF = NE_{milk} / NE_{intake}$$

$$EFM = NE_{milk} / (NE_{intake} - NE_{maintenance})$$

Predicting EBV for feed intake

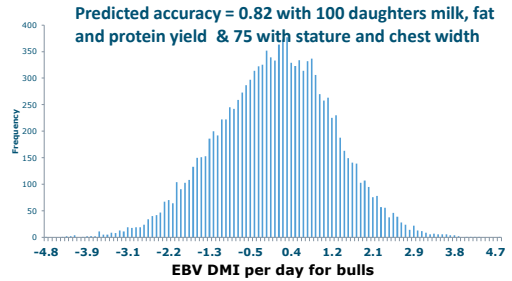
	Energy Intake (35-70 DIM+ 120 - 155 DIM)
Milk 305	0.61
Fat 305	0.54
Protein 305	0.67
Stature	0.76
Body depth	0.21
Chest with	0.60
Rump with	0.10
BCS	0.06

Probably too high ?  
 $r_g$  between liveweight and intake was: 0.52



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EBV DMI based on yield and type



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Genomics: Individual genes

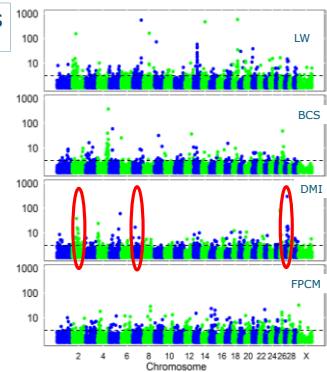
Genomics: Individual genes



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Individual genes

- 500 unique genes in vicinity of SNP; 27 both BCS & DMI
- Biology: 32 genes smell, taste & pheromone
- Three SNP for DMI in genes:
  - Tryptophan
  - Insulin genes
  - Epidermal growth factors



Veerkamp et al, in press  
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Genomics: Genome wide selection

Genomics: Genome wide selection

Genome wide selection

- Data in own country was initially 600 cows with feed efficiency.
- Accuracy of GWS in the order of 0.36 for feed efficiency (e.g. Verbyla et al )
- Phenotype is king → collaboration



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### Genome wide selection: shared data

- Australia (DPI)
  - 843 calves with genotypes (624,930 SNPs)
- RobustMilk (SAC & WLR)
  - 599 Dutch cows with genotypes (37,069 SNPs)
  - 359 Scottish cows with genotypes (37,069 SNPs)
- Common
  - 40 bulls genotyped in both datasets



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### Genetic parameters (with Genomic RM)

	AU	UK	NL
AU	0.41 (0.09)		
UK	0.74 (0.34)	0.38 (0.12)	
NL	0.36 (0.22)	0.50 (0.28)	0.59 (0.10)

- Need a multitrait GBLUP model



De Haas et al, submitted

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### Accuracy of genomic selection

	Within	Shared
AU	0.38 (0.03)	<b>0.39</b> (0.04)
UK	0.30 (0.04)	<b>0.33</b> (0.03)
NL	0.33 (0.10)	<b>0.34</b> (0.09)

- Need a multitrait GBLUP model; otherwise might lose accuracy  
 - Variable results in NL depending on validation set



De Haas et al, submitted

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### Global dry matter initiative: gDMI



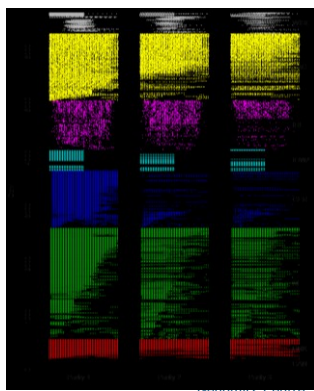
- Combine DMI phenotypes
- Common pedigree
- Combine genotypes
- Key research questions:
  - Genomic similarity between population?
  - How to combine, homogenise and standardise phenotypes?
  - Can we predict DGV for DMI for different partners?



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### DMI phenotypes

#cows: 7000  
 #lactations: 11700  
 #calves: 1800  
 (Donagh Berry)



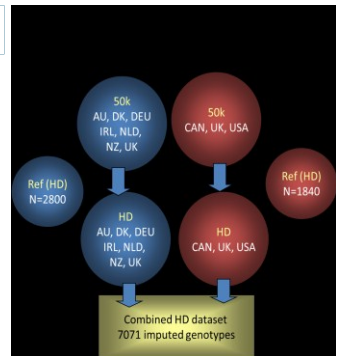
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### Genotypes

#genotyped: 6347

Impute all 50k genotypes to HD with 777K

Jennie Pryce (DPI Melbourne) & Jarmila Johnston & Filippo (CDN)



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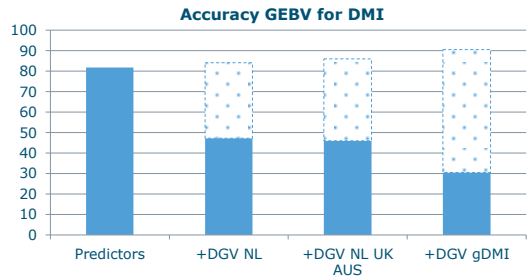
Prospective for a progeny tested bull

Future perspective: combination



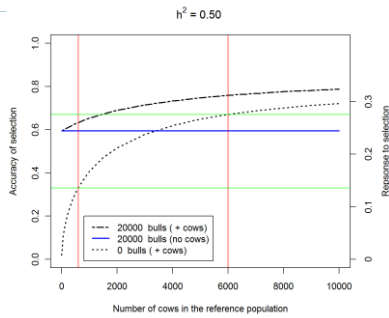
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Prospective for a progeny tested bull



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Prospective for genomically tested bull



Calus et al, in press

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Conclusions

- Selection for feed efficiency impossible a few years ago, with genomics a realistic prospect for future
  - Yield and type to make the first step
  - Genomics should identify 'net efficient cows'
- Breeding goals is more complicated
  - Energy balance; liveweight; economics fat:protein
- Phenotyping is still king; collaboration is leading



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