





Genetic evaluation of calving ease for Walloon Holstein dairy cattle

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Introduction

- Calving complications
 - impact production, fertility, cow and calf morbidity/mortality
 - decrease economic profitability of dairy herds
 - compromise animal welfare and consumer vision
 - → Need to reduce calving complications through animal breeding



Calving Ease Data

- Recorded by breeders on voluntary basis
- ☐ Collected by the Walloon Breeding Association (AWE) since 2000
- ☐ Calving Ease definition
 - ☐ Reported on a four-category scale:
 - 1. Caesarean and embryotomy
 - 2. Hard pull
 - 3. Easy pull
 - 4. Normal



Data and Edits

Over 138,000 calving records since 2000
 Limited to 1st – 5th parities
 Holstein calves with known dam
 Single births only
 Age of dam at calving:

 Application of specific 'parity' limits

 Required SD for CE scores ≥ 0.05 for a given herd

For every herd-year ≥ 4 calving records required

(based on the first two parities)

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→ 85,118 CE records extracted

For (Co) Variance Estimation (VCE)

- Some additional data requirements
- ☐ Calves with dam and sire known
- ☐ Dams with a CE record in 1st parity
- Only CE data from continuous calvings per dam
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- ☐ Herds needed > 1 calving per dam on average



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- Herds needed > 1 calving per dam on average
 - → 33,155 CE records extracted for genetic parameters estimation



Distribution of Calving Ease Scores

	Full dataset (N=85,118)	VC & Parameters Estimation dataset (N=33,155)
1. Caesarean & embryotomy	0.9%	1.3%
2. Hard pull	4.7%	6.6%
3. Easy pull	27.6%	30.5%
4. Normal	66.8%	61.6%



Model Definition

Ur	nivariate Linear Animal model
Fix	red effects:
	Season (4 classes)
	Herd
	Sex of calf * age of dam classes (11 classes) * group of parities (2 classes)
Ra	ndom effects:
	Herd * year of calving
	Direct and maternal additive genetic
	Permanent maternal environmental
Ur	nexplained residual



Model Definition

Univariate Linear Animal model	
Fixed effects:	
☐ Season (4 classes)	
☐ Herd	
☐ Sex of calf * age of dam classes (11 classes) parities (2 classes)	* group of
Random effects:	With genetic
☐ Herd * year of calving	correlation
☐ Direct and maternal additive genetic	→ Model L1
Permanent maternal environmental	Without genetic
Unexplained residual	correlation
	→ Model L2

VC and Parameters Estimates

VC were estimated by Gibbs sampling (GIBBS2F90 by S. Tsuruta)

	Model L1		Model L2	
Parameter	PM	PSD	PM	PSD
σ ² herd *year calving	.042	.002	.042	.002
σ^2_{direct}	.027	.004	.028	.004
σ ² maternal	.008	.003	.009	.002
σ ² maternal env.	.018	.004	.017	.005
σ ² residual	.269	.005	.269	.005
r(d,m)	.088	.194	n/a	n/a
h² direct	.074	.012	.078	.012
h ² maternal	.023	.007	.024	.007



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Permanent environmental effects = 5% of phenotypic variance

Herd*year of calving effects = 12% of phenotypic variance

Residual effects = 74% of phenotypic variance



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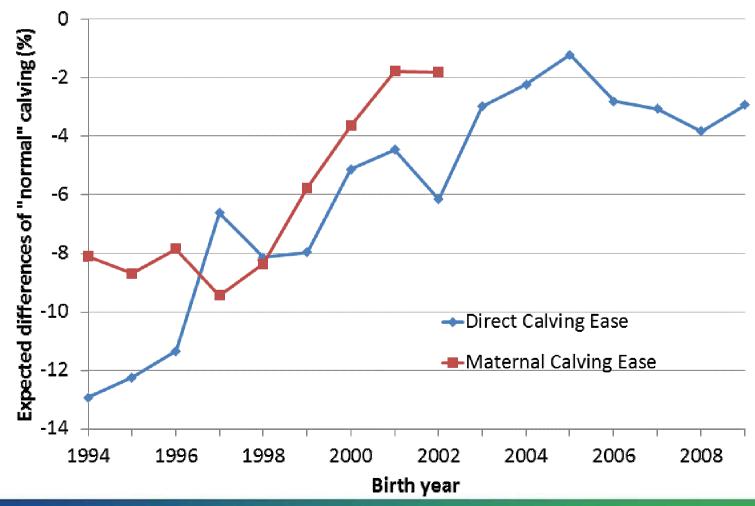
Genetic Evaluation System

- Model L2 with full dataset
 Evaluations converted to expected differences in percentage of « normal » calving (scored 4)
 Genetic Base: Cows born in 2005
 Validation of Model L2 during the Interbull testrun of January 2013
 Genetic correlations with other countries:
 - □ .52 .73 for direct CE
 - \square .56 .75 for maternal CE



Genetic Trend for Calving Ease

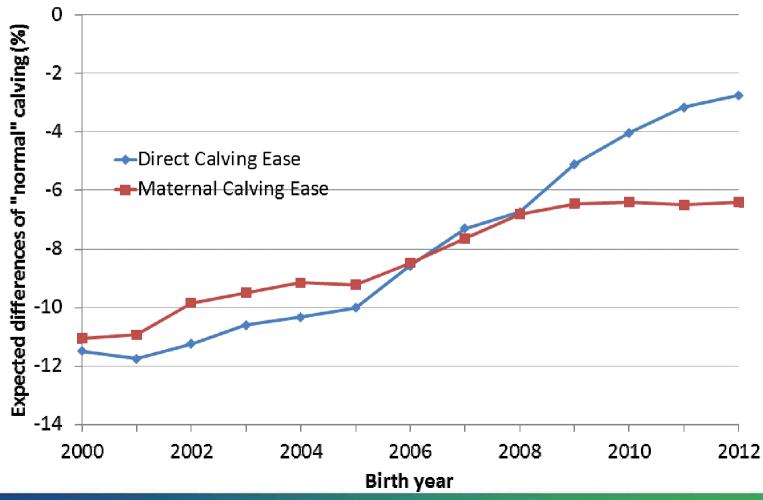
□ Holstein bulls with REL ≥ 35%





Genetic Trend for Calving Ease

□ Holstein cows and calves with REL ≥ 15%





Conclusions

No relevant genetic correlation between direct and maternal effects ☐ Direct h² of 8 % ☐ Maternal h² of 2% ☐ CE breeding values converted to expected differences in percentage of « normal » calving (scored 4) ■ Model L2 for Walloon Holstein implemented in routine in April 2013 ☐ First release to our breeders planned in next weeks



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