BSAS Annual Conference March 31 – April 2, 2008, Scarborough, UK

୍ରି awe

FNRS

Predicting bovine milk urea concentrations for future Test-Day Records in a management perspective

C. Bastin^{1*}, L. Laloux², C. Bertozzi² & N. Gengler^{1,3} ¹ Animal Science Unit, Gembloux Agricultural University, Belgium ² Walloon Breeding Association, Ciney, Belgium ³ National Fund of Scientific Research, Brussels, Belgium Global objective S









Models used
Two models were compared:
Fixed effects
Random effect - Herd - test-day

Models used 😸
Two models were compared:
Fixed effects
Random effect - Herd – test-day A priori, not predictable









Adjustment of the models					
→ On data used for the solutions estimation (from January 1998 to May 2007)					
	Observation (mg/L of milk)	Prediction Error (mg/L of milk) = (observed – predicted)	Correlation Observed/Predicted		
Model 1	270.7	0.0 ± 41.1	0.95		
Model 2	270.7	0.0 ± 41.1	0.95		
Overall fit was excellent and equivalent for both models					

Prediction of Future Test-day Milk S					
→ On data not used for the solutions estimation (June 2007)					
	Observation (mg/L of milk)	Prediction Error (mg/L of milk) = (observed – predicted)	Correlation Observed/Predicted		
Model 1	286.4	14.3 ± 87.4	0.51		
Model 2	286.4	10.7±85.9	0.53		
	Autoregression limited the prediction error and improved the correlation				







- Adjustment of the model was good.
- Predictive ability of the model was slightly improved with autoregression (model 2) ...























- but modeling improvement are needed for the predictive ability of the model.
- **Practical implications** for dairy farmers would be possible.

