



Genomic selection for heat tolerance in Australian dairy cattle

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Outline

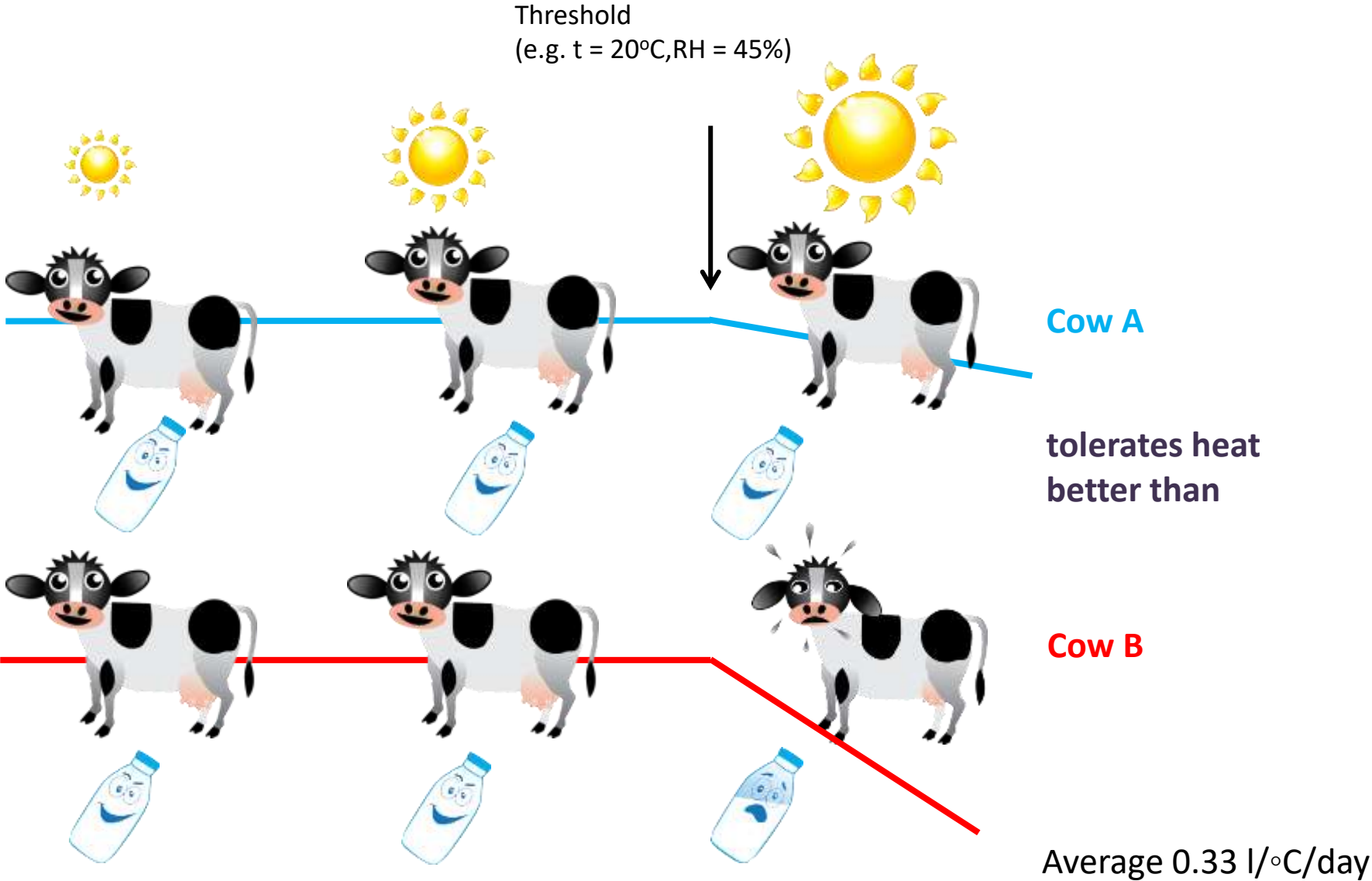
- Genomic estimated breeding values (GEBV) for heat tolerance

- Validation of heat tolerance GEBV

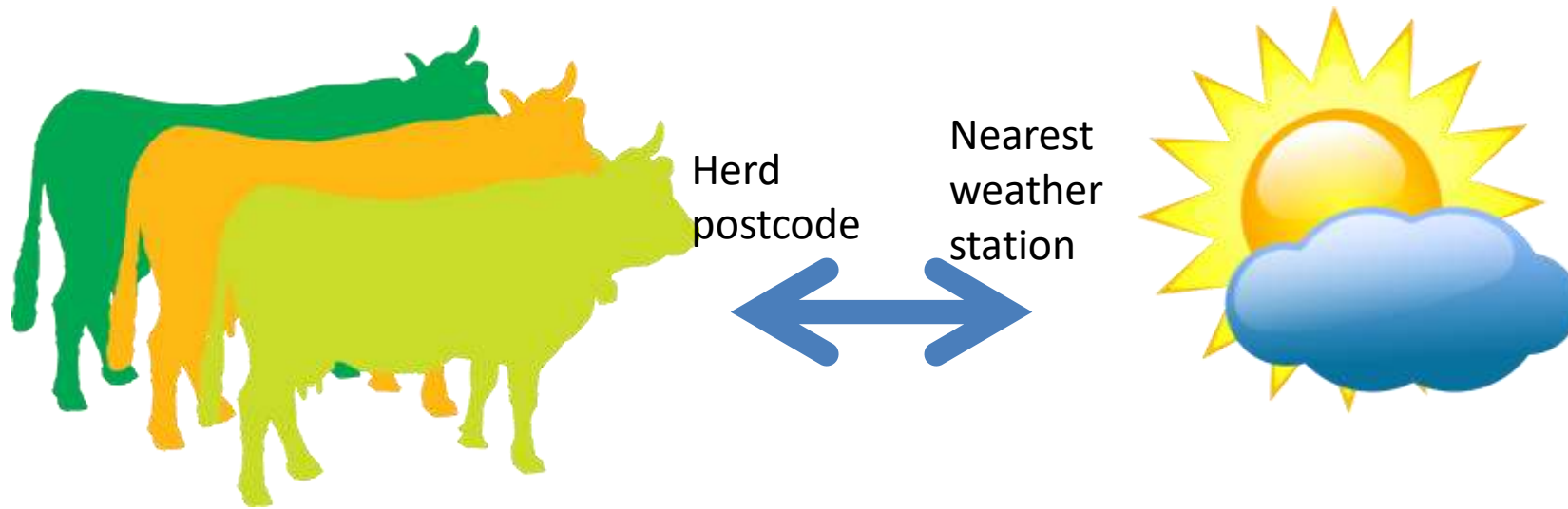
Implementation

- BV estimation
- Economic Value
- Presentation

Schematic illustration of heat tolerance trait



Data (11 years, 2003-2013)

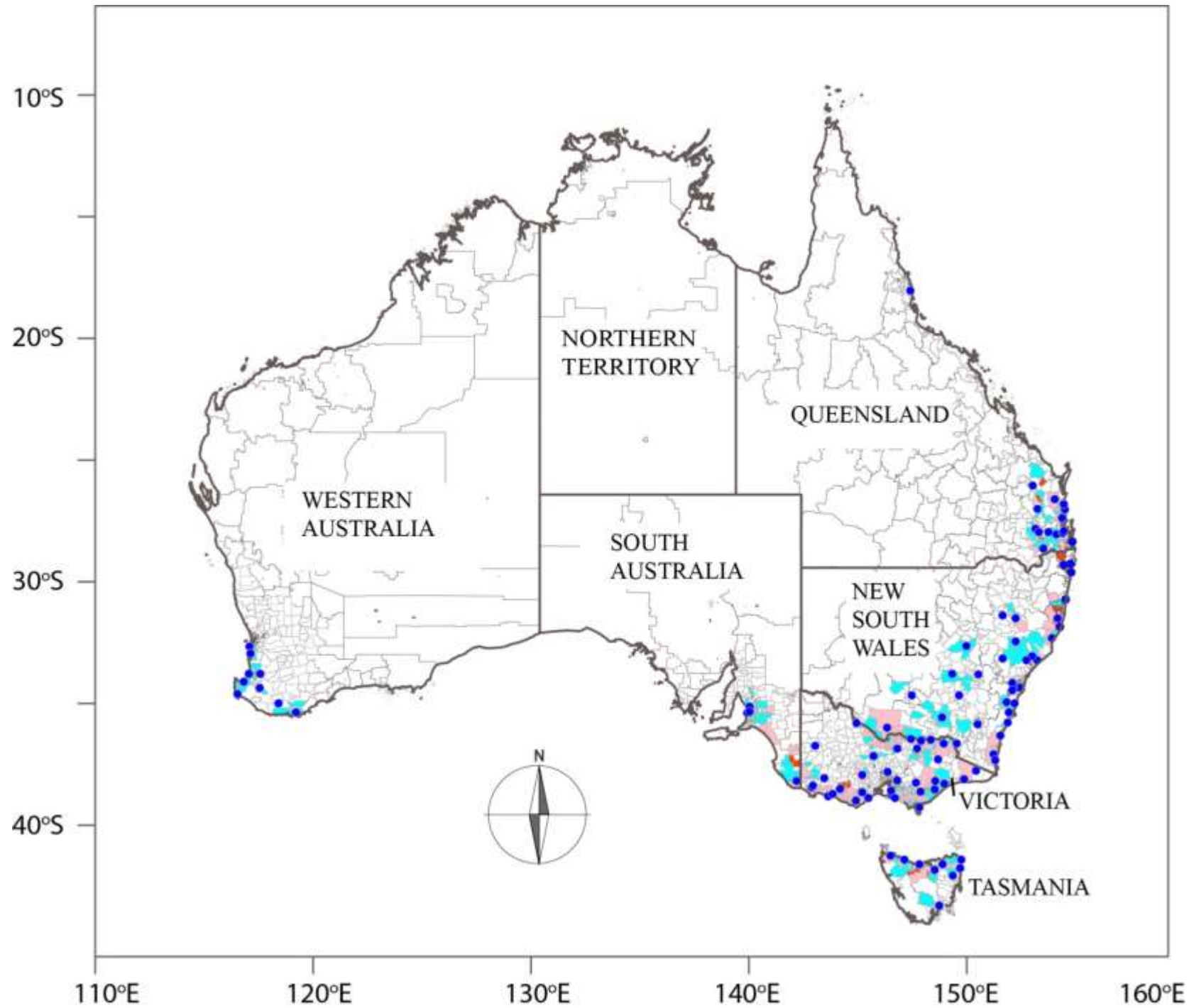


- **Herd recording**

- Milk, fat, protein yields
- 1st – 3rd parities
- Holsteins + Jerseys

- **B. of Meteorology**

- Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) (mean THI of test day + 4 days prior to test day)



Phenotypes and Genotypes

Data	Holsteins	Jerseys
	1st parity	1st parity
Herds	1,762	519
Herd test dates	85,714	26,441
Number of cows	366,835	76,852

#SNP	Holsteins	Jerseys
800K	1,620 sires	125 sires
50K	1,115 sires 2,189 cows	585 sires 1,188 cows



Imputed
using
BEAGLE

Models: using ASREML

Cow slope

- $$y_{ijklm} = \mu + HTD_i + YS_j + PAR_k + \sum_{n=1}^3 A_n X_n + PAR_k \sum_{n=1}^8 D_n Z_n + STG_l \sum_{n=0}^1 T_n S_n + \sum_{n=0}^1 C_{mn} W_n + e_{ijklm}$$

Sire slope

- Daughter trait deviation (averaged daughter slopes)

GBLUP

- $y = \mu + Zg + e, \quad g \sim N(0, GRM\sigma_g^2)$
- y = a vector of sire slope and cow slope

Genetic parameters

Trait impacted	h ² of cow slope	
	Holstein	Jersey
Milk yield	0.22 ± 0.007	0.33 ± 0.018
Fat yield	0.20 ± 0.007	0.26 ± 0.015
Protein yield	0.23 ± 0.007	0.27 ± 0.016

Accuracy of genomic prediction

Breed	Reference	Validation	Trait affected by heat stress	Accuracy
Holsteins	2,300 sires	435 sires	Milk	0.43
	2,189 cows		Fat	0.46
			Protein	0.51
Jerseys	575 sires	135 sires	Milk	0.49
	1,188 cows		Fat	0.55
			Protein	0.52

Correlations of heat tolerance GEBV with EBV of fertility

Breed	Heat Tolerance	Fertility
Holsteins	HT Milk	0.39
	HT Fat	0.38
	HT Protein	0.29
Jerseys	HT Milk	0.27
	HT Fat	0.21
	HT Protein	0.15

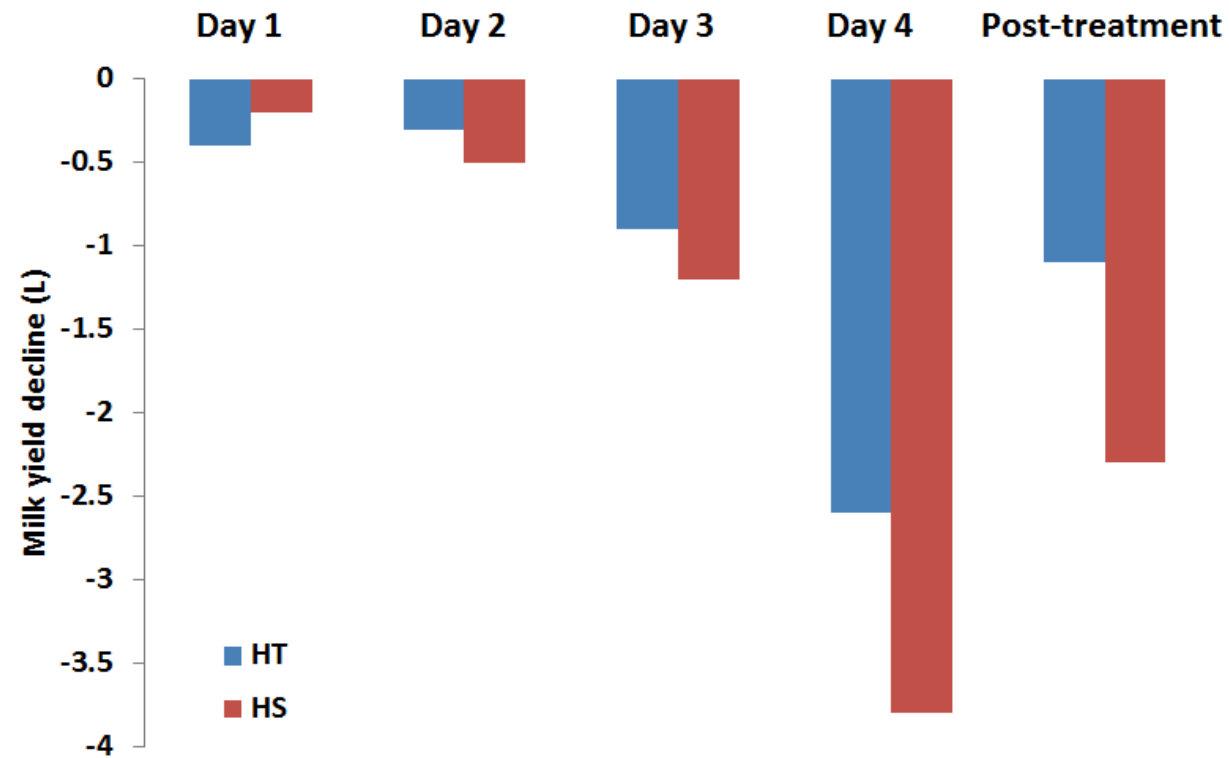
Validation study

- 400 random heifers
- 24 predicted most heat tolerant, 24 predicted most heat susceptible based on GEBV
- Run through a simulated 4 day heat wave event in respiration chambers
- measure milk production, core temperature



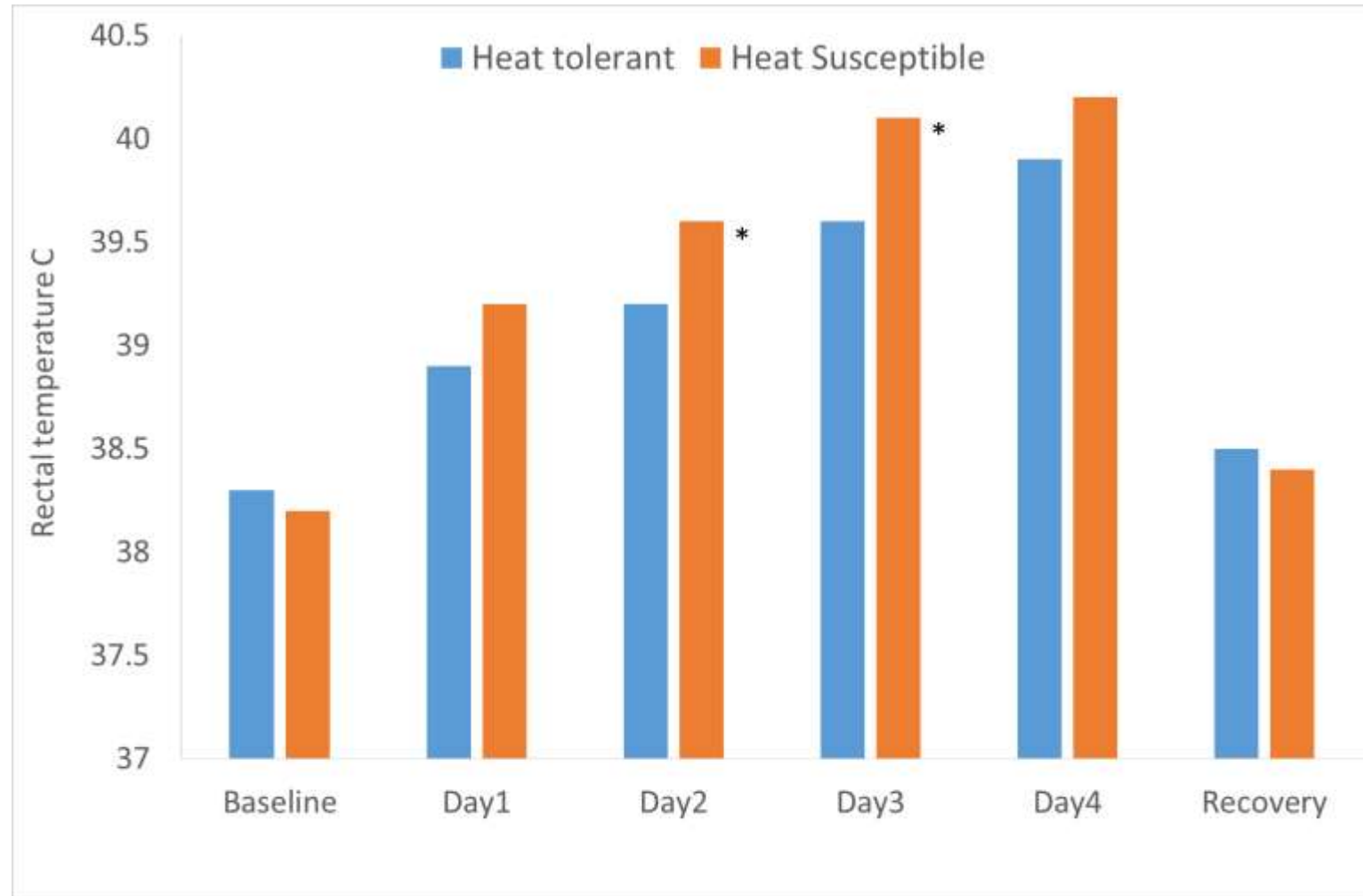
Validation study

Decline in milk production



Validation study

Rectal temperature



IMPLEMENTATION

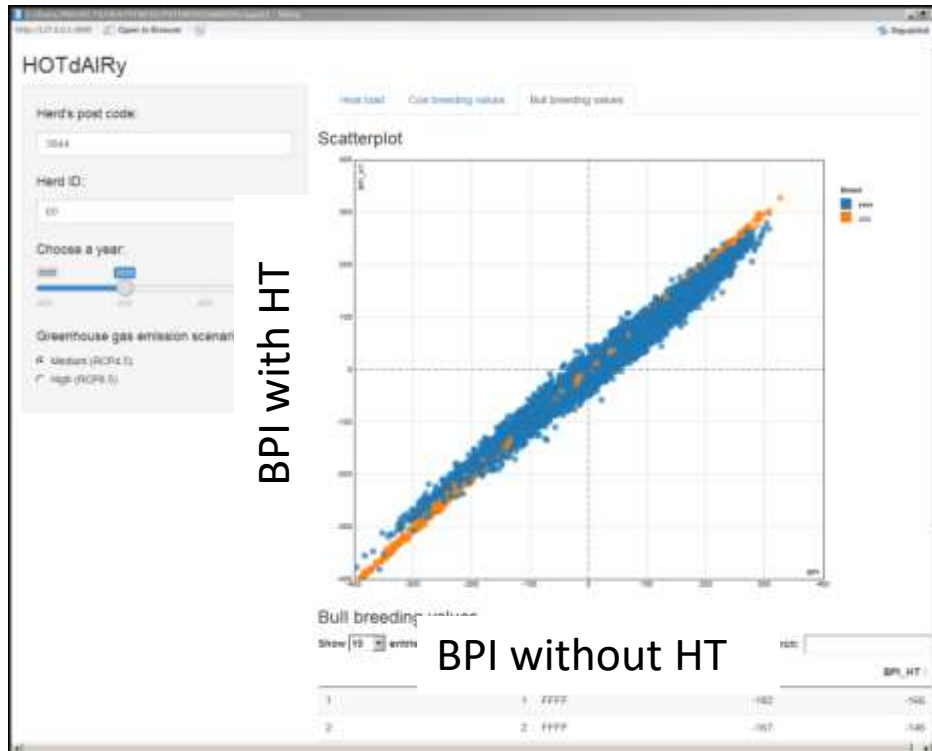
Economic Value

$$\text{Heat tolerance (\$)} = \left(\begin{array}{c} EW_m * GEBV_{HTm} \\ + \\ EW_f * GEBV_{HTf} \\ + \\ EW_p * GEBV_{HTp} \end{array} \right) * \text{Heat Load}$$

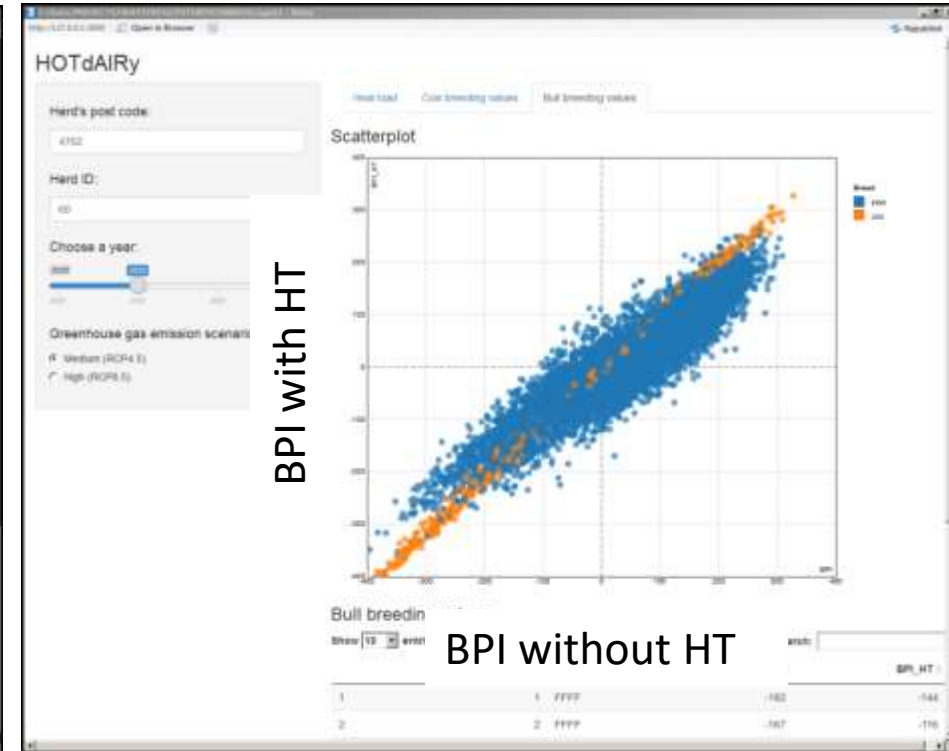
Heat Load varies by herd

Bull breeding values

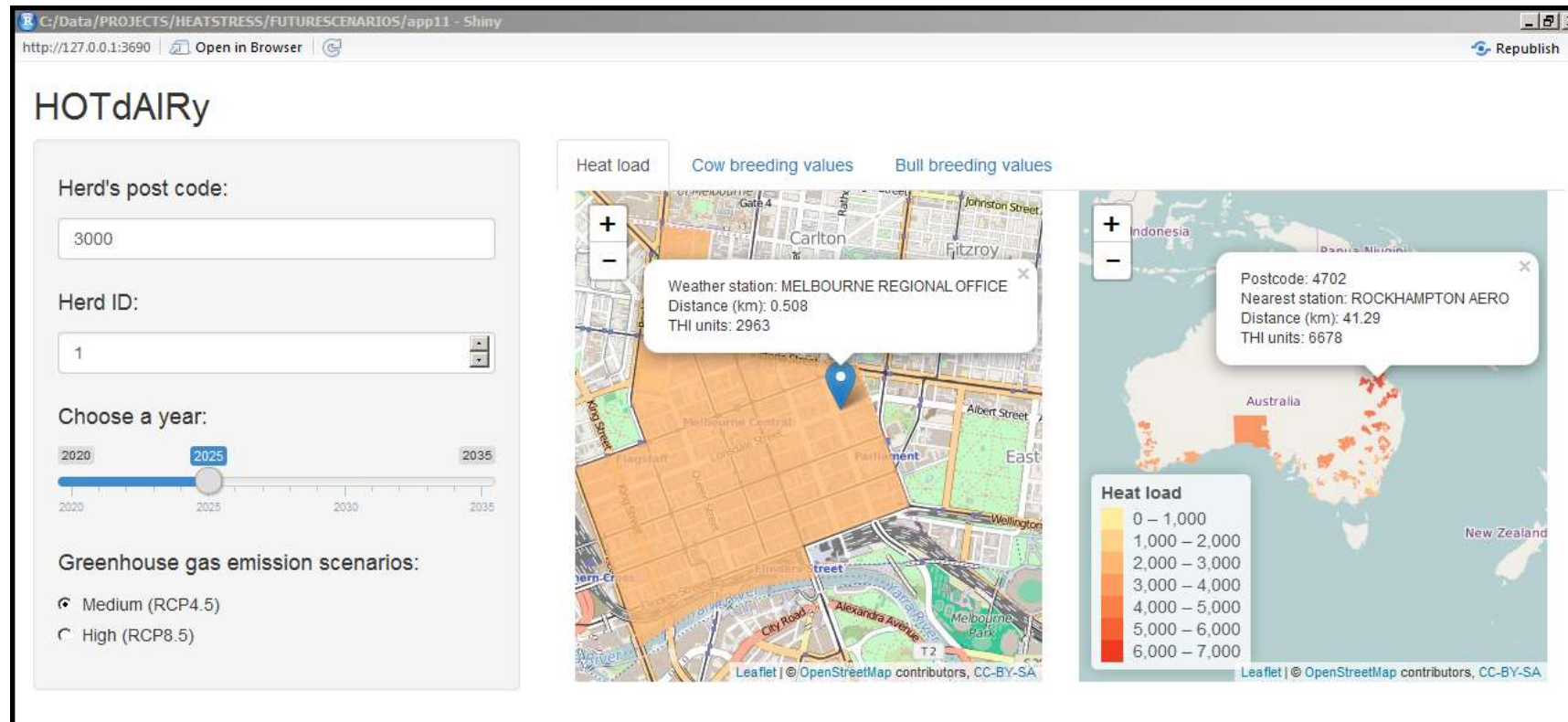
SE Victoria



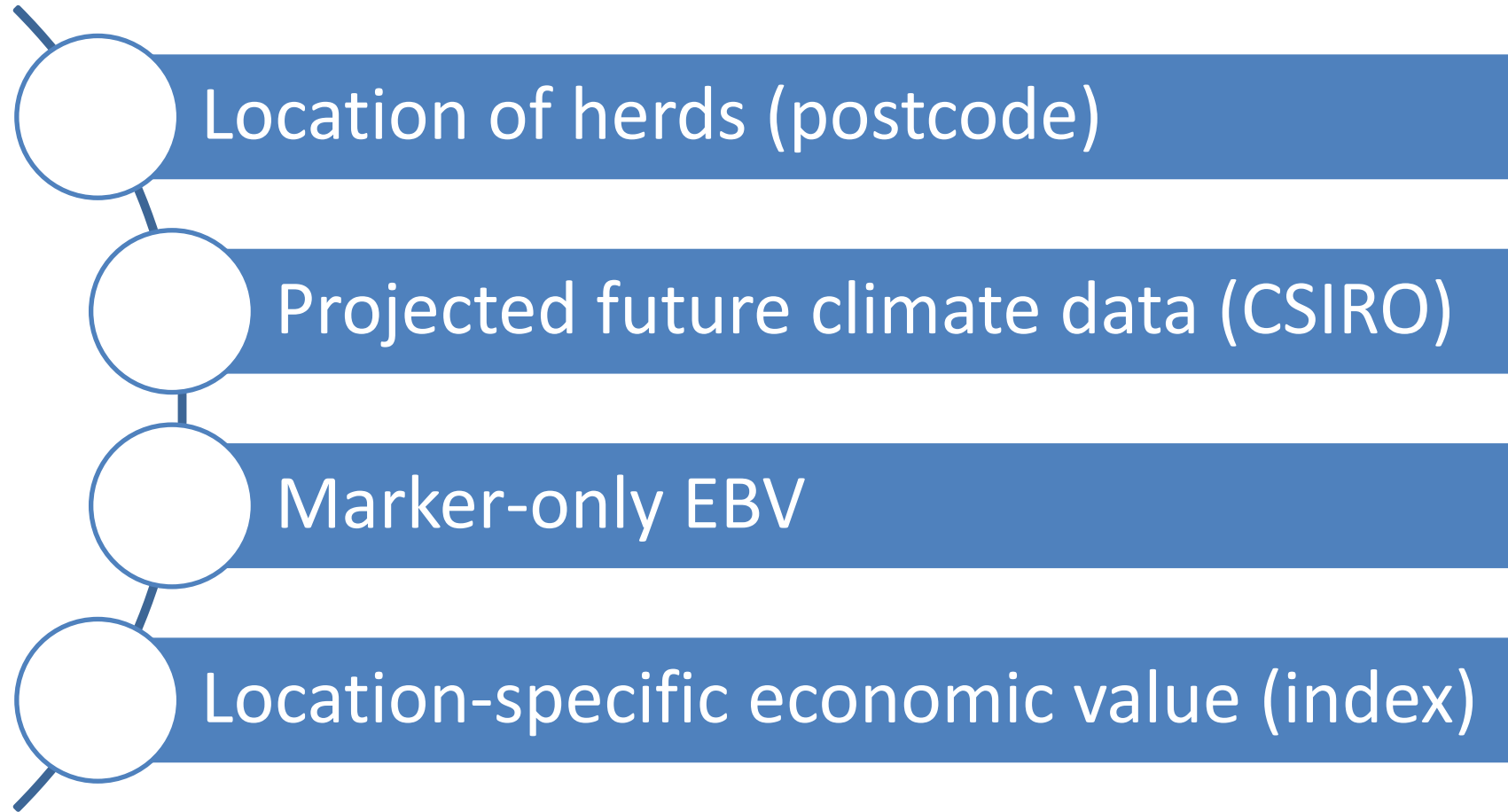
Queensland



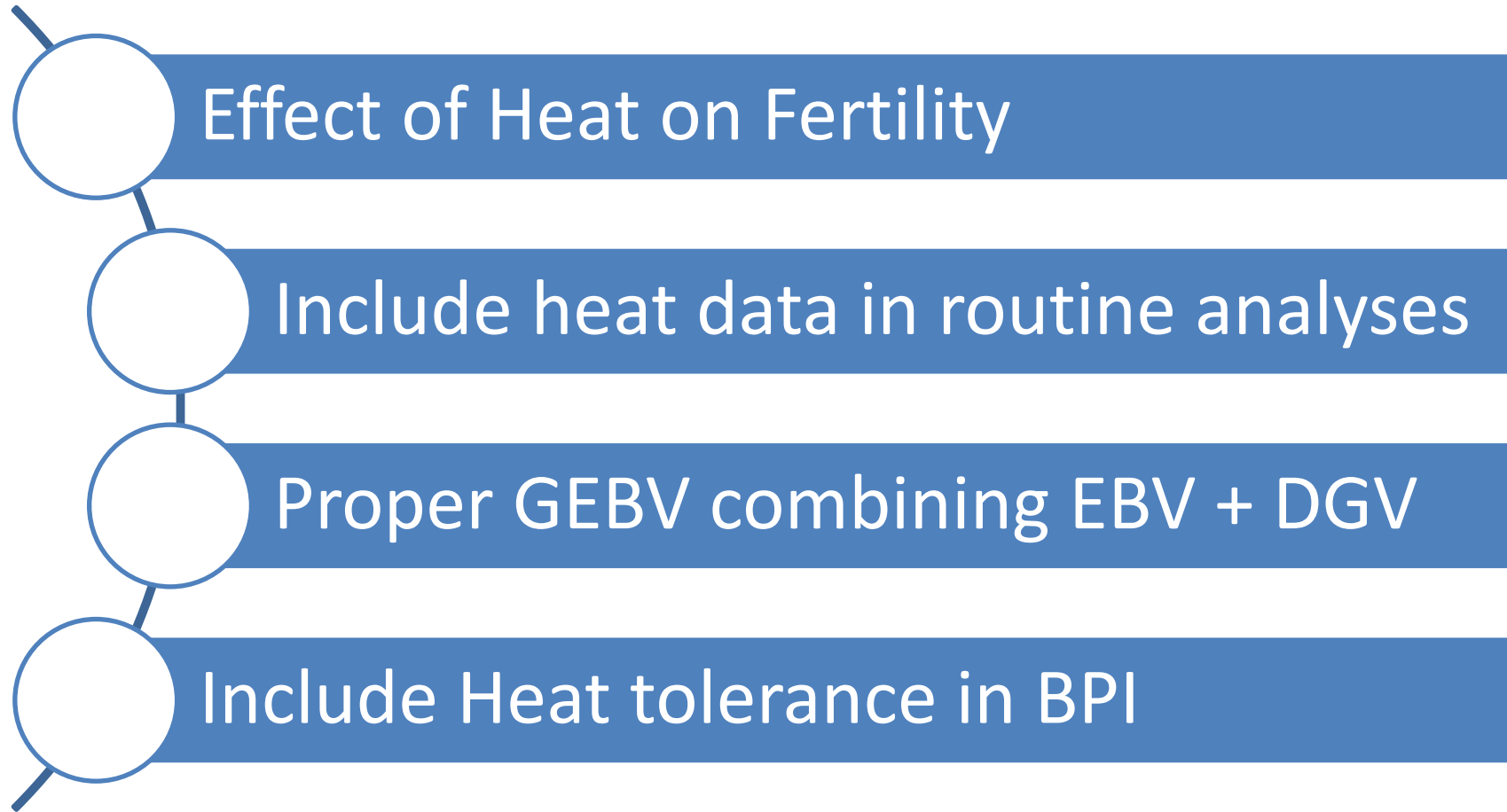
Heat load



Implementation



Further work



Conclusions

- **Genomic selection can be used as a strategy to improve heat tolerance in dairy cattle**
- **Dairy industry will have validated genomic breeding values to improve heat tolerance**
 - Favourable correlation with fertility
- **Further work**
 - Impact on fertility

Acknowledgements

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- Dairy Futures CRC
- CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology – Climate Change in Australia
 - Dr. John Clark



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