

Beef cattle genetic evaluation in Australia ~ BREEDPLAN

Robert Banks

AGBU

Aims:

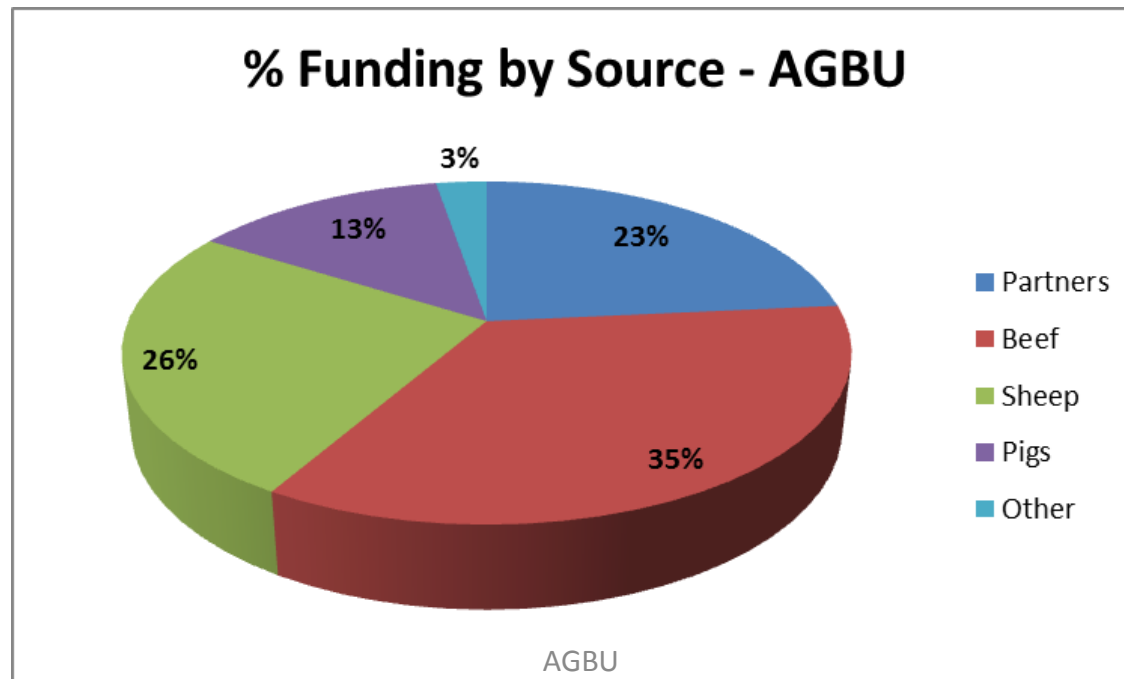
- Increase rate of progress in bull-breeding herds
- Bull-buyers have information (EBVs and \$Indexes)
- Bull-buyers and users have knowledge and tools to harvest value from genetics

Australian beef industry:

- c. 10m commercial cows, c. 0.25m stud cows
- c. 50,000 commercial producers, c. 1,500 studs
- Very little AI in commercial herds
- Focus of genetic evaluation is on:
 - Selection of replacement sires (bulls to breed bulls) and heifers
 - Objective information on herd bulls, typically sold at 15-18 mths
- 2 broad production regions:
 - Southern Australia (cooler, higher rainfall, beef usually not main enterprise)
 - Northern Australia (hotter, dryer, beef usually only enterprise)
- 3 broad types or sectors:
 - Southern dual-purpose (British breeds eg Angus, Hereford)
 - Terminal sire (Charolais, Limousin, Wagyu)
 - Northern (Brahman, Tropical Composite)

AGBU

- Joint venture of UNE and NSW DPI, initiated in 1976
- 25 staff (17 PhDs, 3 students, 5 professional staff, + visiting scientists)
 - Beef team: 12
- Focus on genetic and genomic analysis and evaluation



AGBU Contribution:

- All the development work for BREEDPLAN (and Sheep Genetics, PIGBLUP, TREEPLAN)
- Ongoing support for BREEDPLAN delivery
- Ongoing R&D:
 - analytical software
 - Models, genetic parameters
 - New traits
 - Implementation (reference populations, breeder workshops)

Using BREEDPLAN

- Owned and developed by the Australian beef industry
- Used by all major breeds in Australia (and several overseas)
- 145,000 new animals evaluated each year
- AGBU conducts the R&D for BREEDPLAN
- ABRI delivers BREEDPLAN:
 - user pays, at c. \$AUD7.50 per new animal
 - Provides breed services to breeds in Australia, and to some overseas
- Funding for R&D c. 50:50 industry (levies) and government

Australian breeds conducting a BREEDPLAN Evaluation

1. Angus
2. Shorthorn
3. Belmont Red
4. Blonde d'Aquitaine
5. Braford
6. Brahman
7. Brangus
8. Charbray
9. Charolais
10. Devon
11. Droughtmaster
12. Galloway
13. Gelbvieh
14. Hereford / Poll Hereford
15. Limousin
16. Lowline
17. Murray Grey
18. Red Angus
19. Red Poll
20. Salers
21. Santa Gertrudis
22. Senepol
23. Shaver Beefblend
24. Simmental
25. South Devon
26. Wagyu

BREEDPLAN Traits

Growth	Fertility	Carcase	Other
Birth Weight Milk 200-day Growth 400-day Weight 600-day Weight Mature Cow Weight	Scrotal Size Days to Calving Gestation Length Calving Ease	Carcase Weight Eye Muscle Area Rib Fat Depth Rump Fat Depth Intramuscular Fat % Retail Meat Yield %	Docility

Trial EBVs: Net Feed Intake (x2), Flight Time, Structural Traits (x6), Shear Force

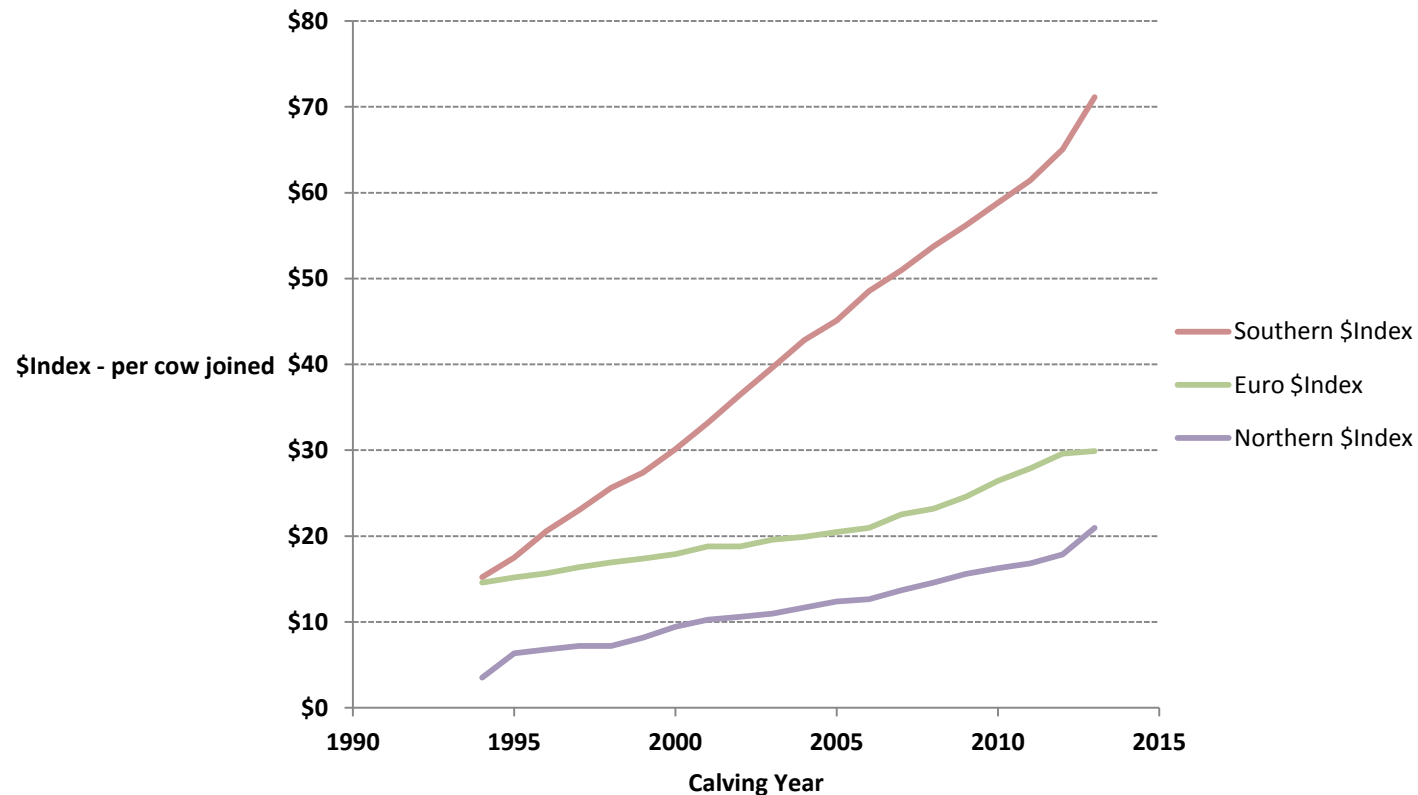
Breeds and Traits

Breed	Number of traits						Total
	Growth	Scan	Rep	Carc	NFI	FT	
• Angus	5	8	3	6	2		24
• Belmont Red	5	8	3	7		1	24
• Brahman	5	8	3	7		1	24
• Charolais	5	8	2	6			21
• Droughtmaster	5	8	1	6			20
• Hereford	5	8	3	6			22
• Limousin	5	8	3	6			22
• Santa Gertrudis	5	8	2	7		1	22
• Shorthorn	5	8	2	6			21
• Simmental	5	8	3	6			22

Using BREEDPLAN

- Identify the best animals to use as parents – both stud and herd bulls
- Breed better and better animals

Genetic Trend ~ \$Index by Sector



BREEDPLAN SOFTWARE

- Suite of programs designed to provide EBVs, Accuracies, Genetic Trends and many other results
- Many traits – Production, Reproduction, Carcase and others.
- One multiple trait analysis for all continuously distributed data
- Separate (single and multiple trait) analyses for categorical data.
- Selection Index (breed cases + customised)
- Diagnostic software

Multiple trait analyses

- Genetic effects (direct and maternal EBVs)
- Genetic groups for all EBVs
- Permanent environmental effects (maternal and repeat records)
- Sire x Herd interactions
- Heterogeneous variances
- Contemporary group
- Import overseas EBVs/EPDs
- Multiple breeds configuration
- Crossbred data

Multiple trait analyses

- **Data (observations) are pre-adjusted:**
 - To a standard age
 - Various methods including “intercept” method
 - To a standard age of dam
 - Carcase traits to constant weight
- **Contemporary groups**
 - Based on the history of the animals
 - Like are only compared (phenotypically) with like
 - Subdivided to minimise biases from correction and account for season (continuous update)
- **Parameters**
 - Estimated from the data

Categorical trait analyses

- **Calving ease (difficulty)**
 - With gestation length and birth weight in a multi-trait analysis
- **Docility**
- **Structural Soundness**
 - Intermediate optimum

Results

- **EBVs**
 - Blended with MBVs when available
- **Group solution & sire x herd fitted and estimated**
- **Accuracies**
 - Approximated
- **Summary results – genetic trends, P & E trends**

Future

- **Incorporation of genomic information directly**
 - “Single step” now under trialling
 - Using commercial carcass data with genomic pedigree (2014)
- **Enhanced (faster) software**
 - Exploit multiple cores
 - Re-parameterisation
 - Continuous evaluations
- **Merging categorical analyses into main multiple trait analysis**
- **Continuing R&D into new traits, models and methods**

Other activity

- **\$Index**
 - Expanded modelling esp re feed costs
 - New traits incl methane and cow longevity
- **Information Nucleus (reference populations)**
- **Improved procedures for immigrant information**
- **New estimation incl. SNP Bayes**
- **Genomic composition – genetic groups, inbreeding**

Handling import animals:

- Animals that come with overseas estimated BVs of some sort
- Pseudo-progeny are generated:
 - Use O/S accuracy to estimate equivalent number of progeny
 - De-regress overseas BV to give pseudo-P for those progeny taking account of correlation between countries and between traits
 - This data (progeny pseudo-P's) included in local analysis
- As domestic progeny and other relatives accumulate data, this contributes more and more of the local EBV
- Working on improved method now