



IT-Solutions for  
Animal Production

IB annual online meeting 2021, joint session with ICAR:

8. Supporting Circular Economy: How Does it Affect the Breeding Goals?

# RZ€ - The new German total merit index expressing breeding impact in Euro

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## RZ€ - expressing breeding impact in Euro

- All breeding values (EBV) on German scale are relative EBV
  - Average 100, genetic spreading 12 points
- Advantage: one scale, EBV including indices comparable across traits
- Disadvantage: phenotypic differences unclear
- → economic impact of relative EBV often under- or overestimated
  
- New **RZ€** = Euro differences in profit compared to average cow
- During lifetime of cow
  - 3.01 years, 2.75 lactations
  - Margin calculated for 1 point resp. 1 Sg difference EBV for all traits
- Sum of individual EBV \* margin = RZ€
- For Holsteins



**RZ€**



# Phenotypic difference ⇔ EBV difference (I)

## ■ Derived from sire-EBV-differences ⇔ daughter-phenotype-differences

Relative EBV	daughter trait	daughter phenotype (Ø all lact.)	12 points EBV ≈ +/-
RZS	cell count (tsd/ml)	218*	83*
RZN	longevity (days)	1115	259
RKFit	survival rate (%) until 15 mo.	93.0*	4.4*
1st-to-last heifer	1st-to-last heifer (days)	31.3	6.2
NR heifer	NR heifer (%)	72.0	5.0
calv.-1st	calv.-1st (days)	84.2	9.0
1st-to-last cows	1st-to-last cows (days)	51.5	10.1
NR cows	NR cows (%)	55.7	6.3
CE direct	difficult calvings (%)	3,5*	2.0*
SB direct	still born calves (%)	5.8*	2.4*
CE daughter	difficult calvings (%)	3.2*	1.7*
SB daughter	still born calves (%)	5.8*	3.1*
dairy type	dairy type (scores)	81.9	0.9
body	body (scores)	82.1	1.1
feet & legs	feet & legs (scores)	80.6	1.0
udder	udder (scores)	81.2	1.0
stature	stature (cm)	148.4	2.1
RZD	milking speed (kg/min.)	2.42	0.40
RZcalffit	Young stock survival %	93.0	4.4*

- 24 points sire-EBV-diff. equals 1 Sg=12 points in daughters

\*) spreading on phenotypic scale is skewed



## Phenotypic difference ⇔ EBV difference (II)

- Published health EBV are indices of several single traits (except RZudderfit)
- → +/- 12 points index EBV causes differences in several traits at the same time

Relative EBV	daughter trait	daughter phenotype (Ø all lact.)	12 points EBV ≈ +/-
RZudderfit	mastitis %	25.6*	12.0*
RZhoof	mortellaro %	24.1*	12.0*
	sole ulcer %	15.1*	13.2*
	digital phlegmon %	8.4*	10.8*
	white line defect %	7.6*	6.4*
	laminitis %	6.8*	3.5*
	tylom %	5.1*	4.4*
RZrepro	ovarian cycle disorders %	19.7*	11.5*
	metritis %	13.1*	7.4*
	retained placenta %	7.5*	4.9*
RZmetabol	displaced abomasum %	1.4*	3.1*
	milk fever %	1.9*	1.7*
	ketosis %	3.1*	2.4*

Diff. in 6 traits at the same time for 12 points RZhoof index

Diff. in 3 traits at the same time for 12 points RZrepro index

Diff. in 3 traits at the same time for 12 points RZmetabol index

\*) spreading on phenotypic scale is skewed



## The margins per trait

- Margins are calculated under ceteris paribus condition
- Returns minus costs to produce 1 unit extra with an existing cow

RZ€	margin/unit €	12 points EBV equal	€/Sg+life	€/EBV unit+life
<b>Fat (kg)</b>	2.56	25.1	197.72	7.88
<b>Protein (kg)</b>	4.09	19.8	248.76	12.56
<b>F/P free milk (kg)</b>	-0.02	690	-51.13	-0.07
<b>RZN (replacement, days)</b>	1099	259	258.69	21.56
<b>FtL heifers (day)</b>	1.67	6.2	10.35	0.86
<b>CtF cows (day)</b>	0.33	9.0	6.05	0.50
<b>FtL cows (day)</b>	1.99	10.1	52.06	4.34
<b>SB direct</b>	138	2.4	9.87	0.82
<b>SB maternal</b>	138	3.1	12.81	1.07
<b>CE direct (heavy calv., %)</b>	49	1.9	5.03	0.42
<b>CE maternal (heavy calv., %)</b>	49	1.8	4.03	0.34
<b>RZudderfit (Mastitis, %)</b>	186	12	61.39	5.12
<b>RZhoof (case, %)</b>	32-74	4-13	30.13	2.51
<b>RZrepro (case, %)</b>	28-100	5-12	17.10	1.43
<b>RZmetabol (case, %)</b>	131-289	2-3	39.86	3.32
<b>RZcalffit (loss, %)</b>	450	4.4	54.61	4.55



## Relative economic impact of traits / complexes

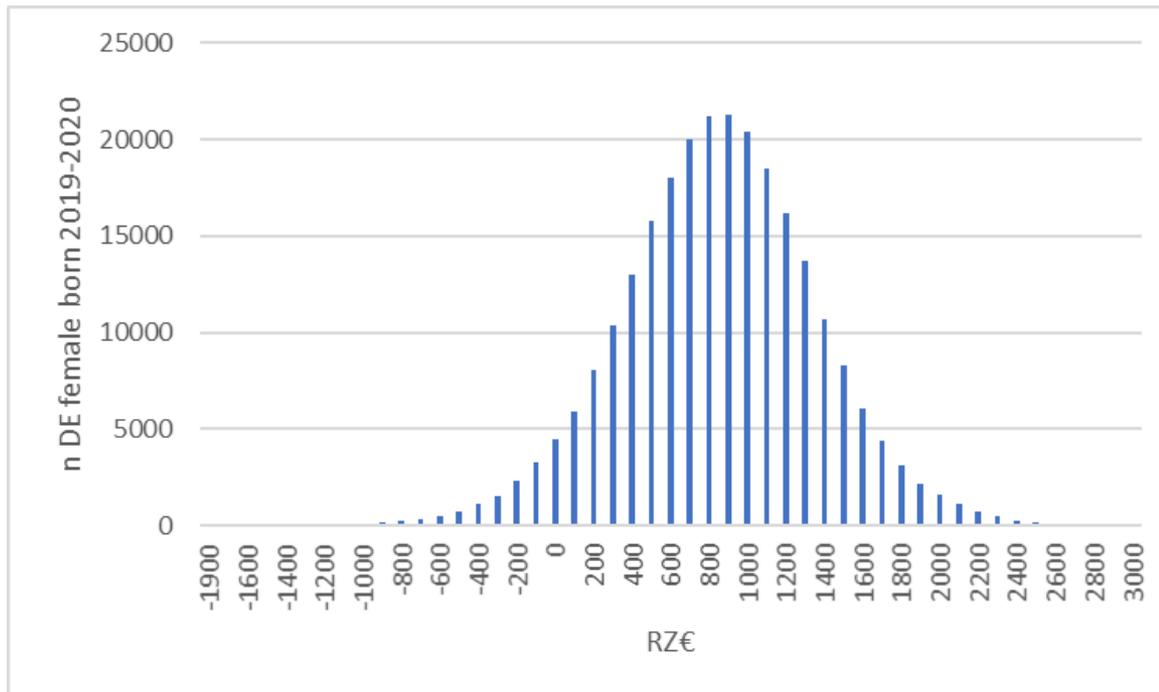
- Ratio of margins per Sg and lifetime

RZ€	€/Sg+life	Resulting relativ weights (%)		
<b>Fat (kg)</b>	197.72	20.7	<b>41</b>	<b>milk production traits</b>
<b>Protein (kg)</b>	248.76	26,0		
<b>F/P free milk (kg)</b>	-51.13	-5.3		
<b>RZN (replacement, days)</b>	258.69	27.0	<b>27</b>	<b>productive life</b>
<b>FtL heifers (day)</b>	10.35	1.1	<b>7</b>	<b>daughter fertility</b>
<b>CtF cows (day)</b>	6.05	0.6		
<b>FtL cows (day)</b>	52.06	5.4		
<b>SB direct</b>	9.87	1.0	<b>3</b>	<b>calving traits</b>
<b>SB maternal</b>	12.81	1.3		
<b>CE direct (heavy calv., %)</b>	5.03	0.5		
<b>CE maternal (heavy calv., %)</b>	4.03	0.4		
<b>RZudderfit (Mastitis, %)</b>	61.39	6.4	<b>16</b>	<b>health traits</b>
<b>RZhoof (case, %)</b>	30.13	3.1		
<b>RZrepro (case, %)</b>	17.10	1.8		
<b>RZmetabol (case, %)</b>	39.86	4.2		
<b>RZcalffit (loss, %)</b>	54.61	5.7	<b>6</b>	<b>young stock survival</b>
Sum		100.0	100	



## Spreading / scale RZ€

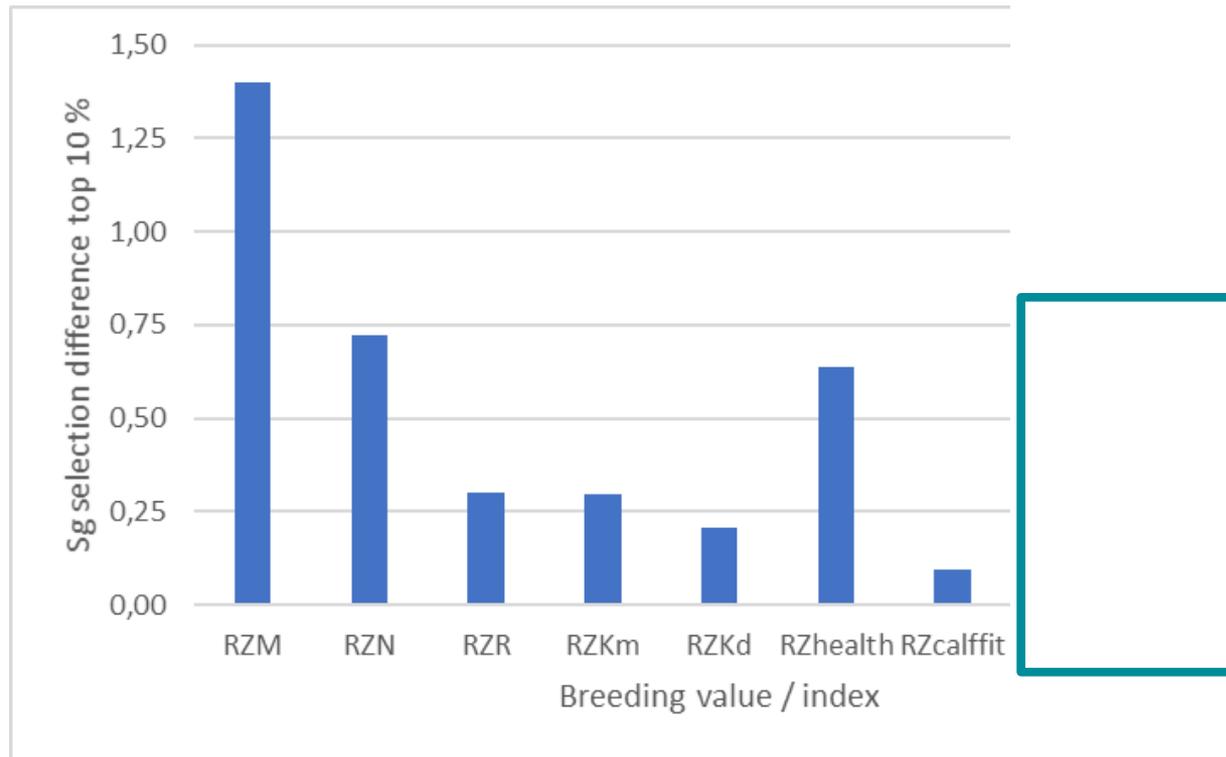
- The range of RZ€ is about -3,000 to +3,000 €
  - Base (= +/- 0 €) are 4-6 years old cows (=base cows for all EBV)
  - Genetic spreading is about 535 €
- Distribution of RZ€ for young females from herd genotyping (EBV 04-2021)
  - 256,352 HOL young females born 2019/2020 ( $\sigma$  RZG 121,  $\sigma$  RZ€ +851)



## Selection response with RZ€

- Superiority of 10% best for RZ€

- All: 256,352 HOL young females born 2019/2020 (gEBV 04-2021)



- With maximization of economic progress significant phenotypic progress in all health and functional traits is achieved, too

## Summary

- Calculation of RZ€ strictly follows genetic economic impact of traits
- Direct health traits and young stock survival have substantial economic impact
- SCC and conformation traits not included because no significant economic impact
- **The scale '€ margin difference' compared to average cow makes economic impact of selection alternatives directly visible**
- **→ Selection by RZ€ maximizes progress in profitability for most farms**
- The economic based RZ€ matches with the expectation of the society, too
  - The sum of health traits is weighted higher compared to milk production traits (59 : 41)

*For more details e.g. on economic calculations  
visit [www.vit.de](http://www.vit.de) – news - 9.7.2020  
,The new total merit index RZ€'*

