

# Beef Cattle Genetics and Feed Efficiency in Beef Cattle in Florida

M. A. Elzo  
University of Florida

FEF - BRU Calves 2006 - 2007

Data Recording Prior to FEF

Data Recording at FEF

Current FEF Research

Future FEF Research





**Data Recording Prior to FEF**

**Pedigree and Breed Fractions**  
 {Calves, Sires, Dams}

**Data: 2 {Date and information}**  
 {Date, weight, height, condition score, ...}

**Provided at the time animals are brought into the FEF**

**Data Recording at BRU**

**Pedigree and Breed Fractions**  
 {Calves, Sires, Dams}

**Data: 6 {Date and information}**  
 {Date, weight, height, condition score, ...}

**Files: {Calf, Sire, Dam}**  
**Yearly and Accumulated**

## Data Recording at FEF

Calves: Bulls, Heifers, Steers  
 AdjPeriod: 21 d; Trial: 70 d  
 Pens: 24; Calves/pen: 14 - 16

Intake: Feed, Water (Real time)  
 Growth: Dates, weights, Hip Ht (2 wk)  
 Temperament: Chute Score, Exit  
 Velocity (2 wk)  
 Ultrasound: UREA, UIMF, UBF, UTend

## Post-FEF Data Recording

Carcass and Meat Quality Data  
 (BRU Only)

Growth: Date, Slaughter weight  
 Carcass: HCW, BF, REA, KPH, MAR, YG, QG  
 Meat Quality: Shear Force, Tenderness, Juiciness, Flavor, Cook Loss, Thaw Loss

## Postweaning Feed Efficiency Analysis

Data: 581 calves (2006 - 2007)  
 Growth  
 Feed Consumption

Brooksville (100 calves)  
 Gainesville (388 calves)  
 Marianna (93 calves)

## Traits

Residual Feed Intake (RFI)  
 Daily Feed Intake (DFI)  
 Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)  
 Postweaning Gain (PWG)

## Calves 2006-2007 BKV-GNV-MAR



n = 581 BGDam	Breed Group of Sire					
	A	.75 A	Br	.50A	.25A	B
A	80	7	42	7	8	21
.75 A	18	9	7	9	12	11
Br	16	2	70	2	3	4
.50A	18	17	24	11	16	20
.25A	8	6	6	8	6	5
B	14	0	0	0	0	84

## Usual Model for RFI

Daily feed intake  
 =  
 Avge daily gain  
 +  
 Metabolic Mid-wt  
 +  
 Residual feed intake

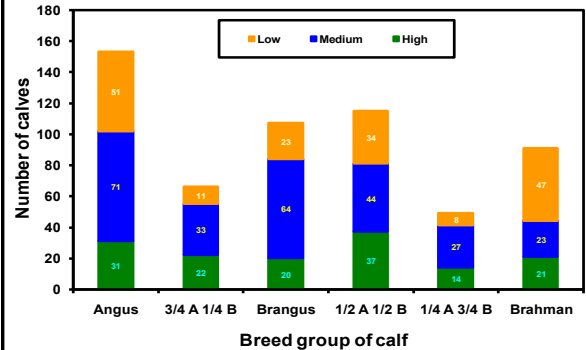
## RFI groups

High = RFI > 0.9 kg DM/d

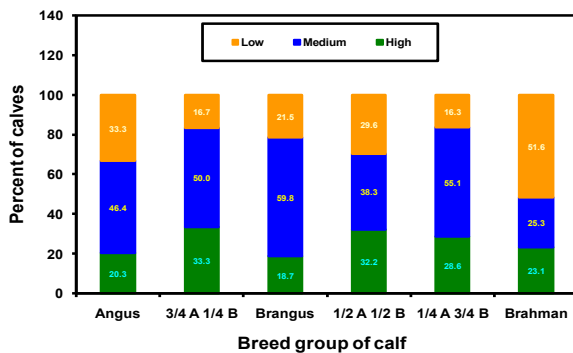
Med = - 0.9 kg DM/d ≤ RFI ≤ 0.9 kg DM/d

Low = RFI < - 0.9 kg DM/d

## Residual Feed Intake



## Residual Feed Intake



## Model for RFI

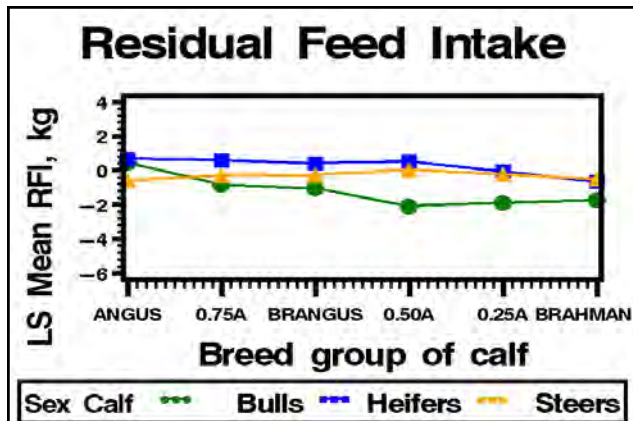
$$\text{RFI} = \text{herd-year-pen} + \text{age of dam} + \text{sex of calf} + \text{age calf} + \text{BFCalf}(\text{sex}) + \text{HetCalf}(\text{sex}) + \text{mean chute score} + \text{mean exit velocity} + \text{sire} + \text{residual}$$

Effect	Trait			
	RFI	DFI	FCR	PWG
Herd-year-pen	< 0.0001	< 0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
Age of dam	0.41	0.12	0.65	0.28
Sex of calf	0.003	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
Age of calf	0.06	0.01	0.0004	0.04
RFI group		< 0.0001	0.78	0.09
Brahman fraction nested within sex of calf	< 0.0001			
Heterosis nested within sex of calf	0.24			
Brahman fraction nested within RFI group		0.0009	0.0073	0.0004
Heterosis nested within RFI group		0.0002	0.22	0.20
Mean Chute Score	0.39	0.42	0.11	0.33
Mean Exit Velocity	0.89	0.0012	0.34	0.31

## Residual Feed Intake

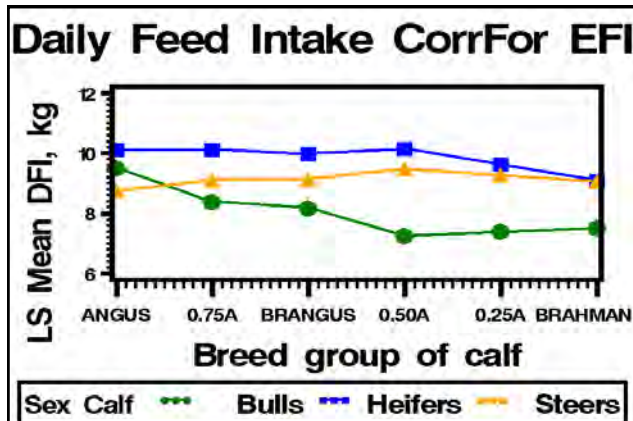
Bulls similar to Steers  
Heifers less efficient than steers  
(1.24 ± 0.36 kg DM/d)

Bulls and Steers: Similar RFI from A to B  
Heifers: RFI decreased as B % increased  
(-1.29 ± 0.28 kg DM/d; more efficient)



### Model for DFI Corrected for EFI

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DFI} &= \\
 &\text{Adg} + \text{MetabMidWt} \\
 &\text{herd-year-pen} + \text{age of dam} \\
 &+ \text{sex of calf} + \text{age calf} \\
 &+ \text{BFCalf}(\text{sex}) + \text{Hetcalf}(\text{sex}) \\
 &+ \text{mean chute score} + \text{mean exit velocity} \\
 &+ \text{sire} + \text{residual}
 \end{aligned}$$



### Model for FCR, DFI, PWG

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{FCR, DFI, PWG} &= \\
 &\text{herd-year-pen} + \text{age of dam} \\
 &+ \text{sex of calf} + \text{age calf} + \\
 &\text{RFI group} + \text{BFcalf}(\text{rfigrp}) + \text{Hetcalf}(\text{rfigrp}) \\
 &+ \text{mean chute score} + \text{mean exit velocity} \\
 &+ \text{sire} + \text{residual}
 \end{aligned}$$

Effect	Trait			
	RFI	DFI	FCR	PWG
Herd-year-pen	< 0.0001	< 0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
Age of dam	0.41	0.12	0.65	0.28
Sex of calf	0.003	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
Age of calf	0.06	0.01	0.0004	0.04
RFI group		< 0.0001	0.78	0.09
Brahman fraction nested within sex of calf	< 0.0001			
Heterosis nested within sex of calf	0.24			
Brahman fraction nested within RFI group		0.0009	0.0073	0.0004
Heterosis nested within RFI group		0.0002	0.22	0.20
Mean Chute Score	0.39	0.42	0.11	0.33
Mean Exit Velocity	0.89	0.0012	0.34	0.31

### Feed Conversion Ratio

**Breed**

Increased as B % increased (less efficient)

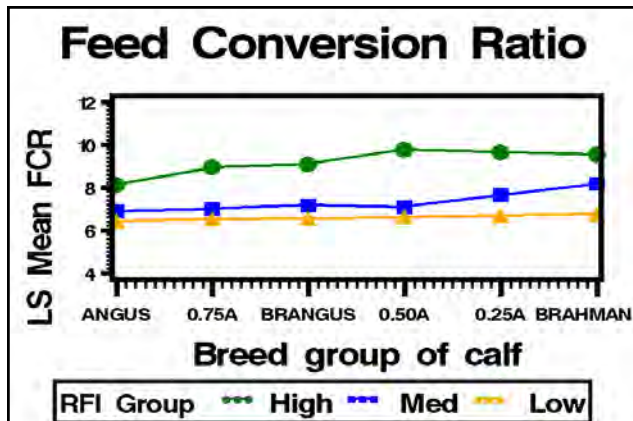
High RFI Group =  $1.41 \pm 0.52$  kg DM<sup>\*d</sup>-1/kg gain<sup>\*d</sup>-1

Med RFI Group =  $1.29 \pm 0.47$  kg DM<sup>\*d</sup>-1/kg gain<sup>\*d</sup>-1

**Heterosis**

Increased as Het % increased (less effic)

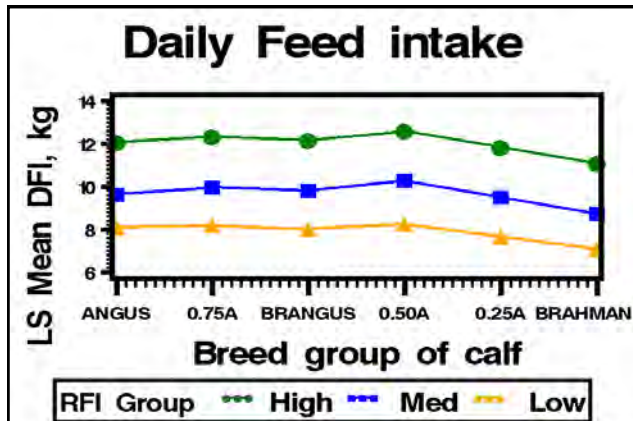
High RFI Group =  $0.92 \pm 0.51$  kg DM<sup>\*d</sup>-1/kg gain<sup>\*d</sup>-1



### Daily Feed Intake

**Breed**  
 Decreased as B % increased (more effic)  
 High RFI Group =  $-0.97 \pm 0.38$  kg DM/d  
 Med RFI Group =  $-0.90 \pm 0.33$  kg DM/d  
 Low RFI Group =  $-0.99 \pm 0.31$  kg DM/d

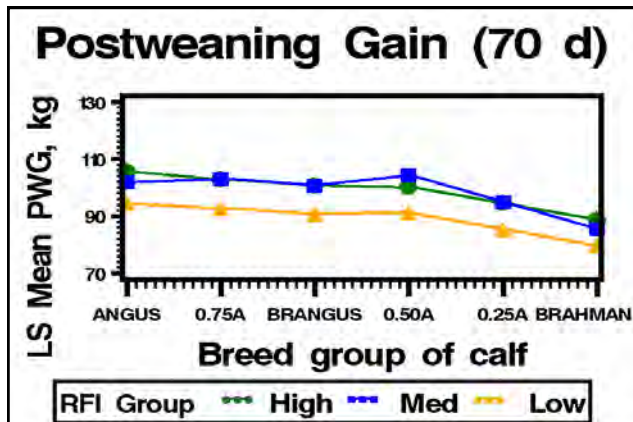
**Heterosis**  
 Increased as Het % increased (less effic)  
 High RFI Group =  $1.01 \pm 0.35$  kg DM/d  
 Med RFI Group =  $1.09 \pm 0.32$  kg DM/d



### Postweaning Gain (70 d)

**Breed**  
 Decreased as B % increased (A better)  
 High RFI Group =  $-18.81 \pm 5.98$  kg  
 Med RFI Group =  $-16.18 \pm 5.28$  kg  
 Low RFI Group =  $-14.82 \pm 4.85$  kg

**Heterosis**  
 Increased as Het % increased (favorable)  
 Med RFI Group =  $10.59 \pm 5.88$  kg



### Temperament

**Mean Chute Score**  
 No effect on any trait

**Mean Exit Velocity**  
 No effect on RFI, FCR, PWG  
 DFI ( $-0.29 \pm 0.09$  kg DM<sup>3</sup>d<sup>-1</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>sec<sup>-1</sup>)  
 Higher feed intake => lower EV

## Genetic Parameters (REML)

	RFI	DFI	FCR	PWG
RFI	0.19 ± 0.11	0.73 ± 0.13	0.09 ± 0.38	0.58 ± 0.28
DFI	0.89 ± 0.01	0.42 ± 0.13	-0.05 ± 0.31	0.88 ± 0.12
FCR	0.55 ± 0.03	0.37 ± 0.04	0.24 ± 0.11	-0.50 ± 0.23
PWG	0.15 ± 0.04	0.41 ± 0.04	-0.57 ± 0.03	0.40 ± 0.13

## Research: Genetics-Genomics

Estimate effect of genes associated with growth and FE in animals from different breed compositions (100% Angus to 100% Brahman)

Estimate effect of genes associated with growth traits at various ages (birth to slaughter)

Use high density panels to estimate the breed composition of animals for individual traits in multibreed populations (Improve accuracy of genetic predictions)

## Research: Physiology-Nutrition

Fine mapping of growth and FE QTL regions  
Identification of relevant genes under subtropical conditions (Bos taurus-Bos indicus)

Physiological role / effect of relevant genes for growth and FE in subtropical multibreed cattle (Bos taurus-Bos indicus)

Variability in gene expression of relevant growth and FE genes in multibreed Bos taurus-Bos indicus populations in subtropical regions

## Appendix

## Carcass (2006-2007) UF Angus-Brahman Herd



n = 170 BGDam	Breed Group of Sire					
	A	.75 A	Br	.50A	.25A	B
A	17	2	2	2	3	4
.75 A	6	4	8	5	3	4
Br	2	1	18	1	1	2
.50A	5	10	10	6	5	5
.25A	5	3	2	4	1	2
B	0	0	0	0	0	27

## Model for Carcass Traits

HCW, LMA, BFAT, MAR, SF, TEND  
=  
year-pen + age calf +  
RFI group + BFcalf(rfigrp) + Hetcalf  
+ mean exit velocity  
+ sire + residual

## Regression of Carcass & Meat Quality traits on Brahman Fraction

Trait	P > F	High RFI	Medium RFI	Low RFI
HCW	0.0006	-65.7 ± 22.1 kg	-42.4 ± 23.5 kg	-43.3 ± 18.2 kg
LMA	0.0001	-8.08 ± 5.0 cm <sup>2</sup>	-14.6 ± 5.3 cm <sup>2</sup>	-17.9 ± 4.1 cm <sup>2</sup>
BFAT	0.0207	-1.08 ± 0.4 cm	-0.4 ± 0.4 cm	-0.1 ± 0.3 cm
MAR	0.0001	-170.7 ± 44.1 units	-182.2 ± 46.7 units	-38.7 ± 36.3 units
SF	0.0003	1.3 ± 0.3 kg	0.6 ± 0.3 kg	0.2 ± 0.3 kg
TEND	0.0001	-0.9 ± 0.3 units	-1.7 ± 0.3 units	-0.9 ± 0.3 units

## Carcass Traits Feed Efficiency Group

High RFI smaller LMA than Low RFI  
(-11.0 ± 3.8 cm<sup>2</sup>)

High RFI higher MAR than Low RFI  
(116.0 ± 34.0 units)  
Medium RFI higher MAR than Low RFI  
(108.0 ± 29.9 units)

## Carcass Traits

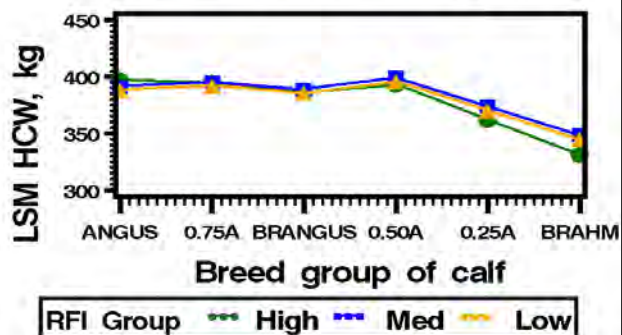
Less efficient steers (High RFI) had smaller LMA than more efficient steers (Low RFI)

HCW, LMA, BFAT, MAR, and TEND decreased as Brahman fraction increased

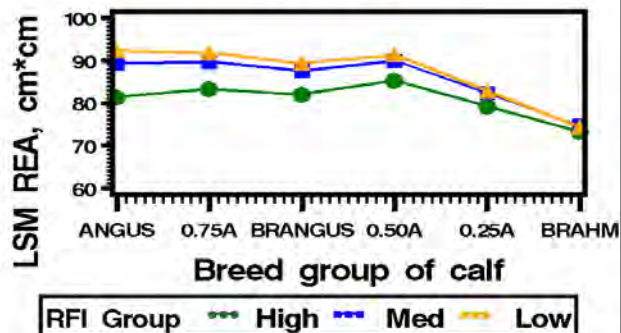
LMA increased heterozygosity increased

EV had no effect on carcass and meat quality traits

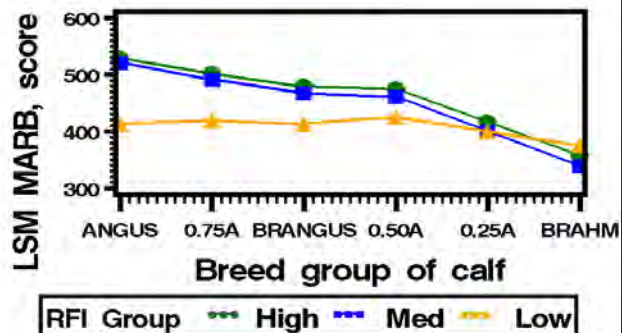
## Hot Carcass Weight



## Ribeye Area

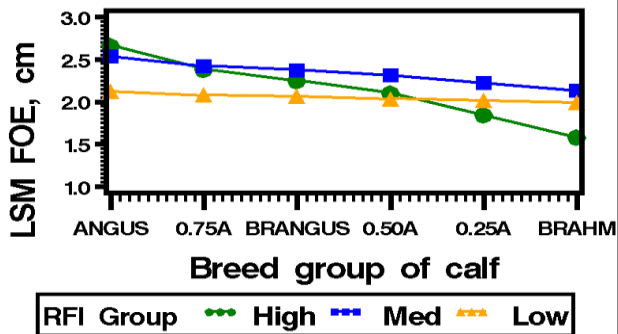


## Marbling

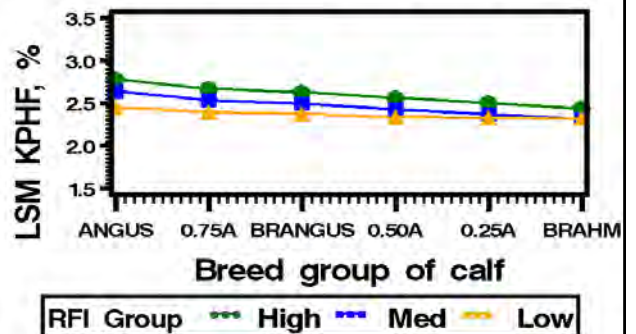




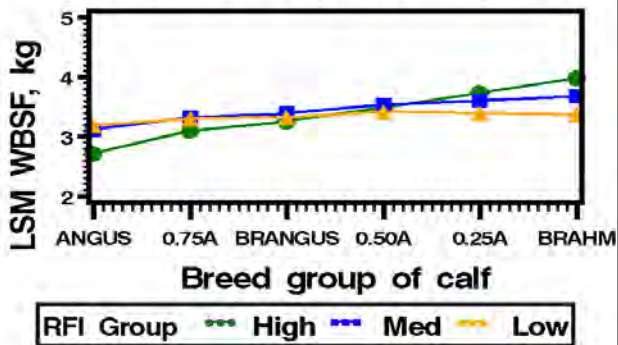
### Fat Over Ribeye



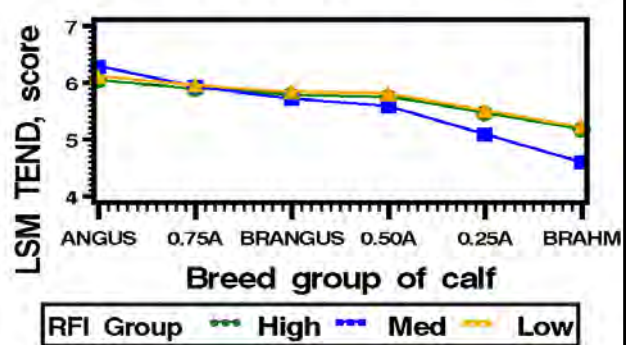
### Kidney–Pelvic–Heart Fat



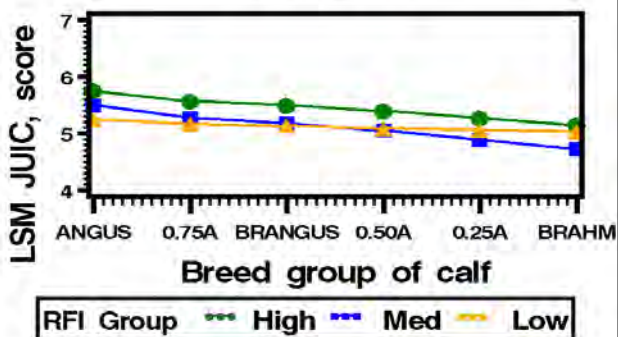
### Warner–Bratzler Shear Force



### Tenderness



### Juiciness



### Flavor

