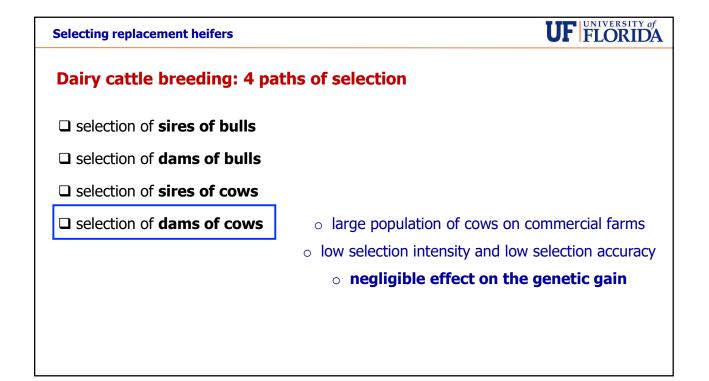


UF FLORIDA

Selecting replacement heifers

How do we identify the best/worst animals?

	Economic Selection Indices				
Traits	NM\$ (2018)	CM\$ (2018)	FM\$ (2018)	GM\$ (2018)	
Milk	-0.7	-7.9	18.4	-0.7	
Fat	26.8	22.8	27.1	22.9	
Protein	16.9	20.9	0	14.4	
Productive Life	12.1	10.3	12.2	6.6	
Somatic Cell Score	-4.0	-4.4	-2.3	-3.5	
Body Weight Composite	-5.3	-4.5	-5.3	-5.8	
Udder Composite	7.4	6.3	7.5	7.4	
Feet & Legs Composite	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.8	
Daughter Pregnancy Rate	6.7	5.7	6.8	17.8	
CA\$ (calving trait subindex)	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.5	
Heifer Conception Rate	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.4	
Cow Conception Rate	1.6	1.4	1.7	4.3	
Livability	7.3	6.2	7.4	4.9	
HTH\$ (health trait subindex)	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	



 Selecting replacement heifers

 Selection of dams of cows

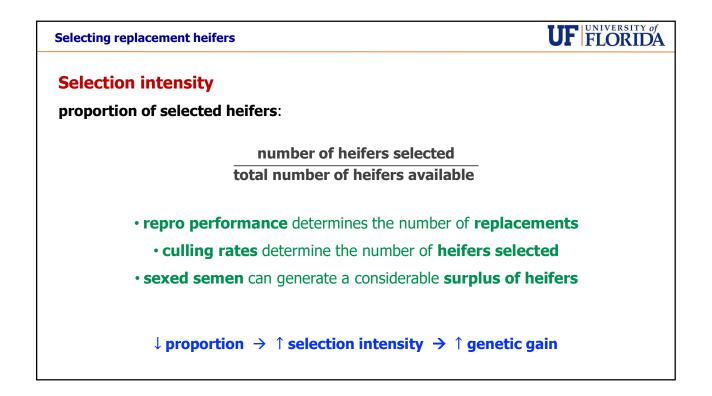
 recent advances have modified the importance of this selection path:

 • improvements in herd management

 ↓ involuntary culling rates and ↑ reproductive efficiency

 • use of sexed semen (produce a surplus of heifers)

 the selection of replacement heifers is feasible !



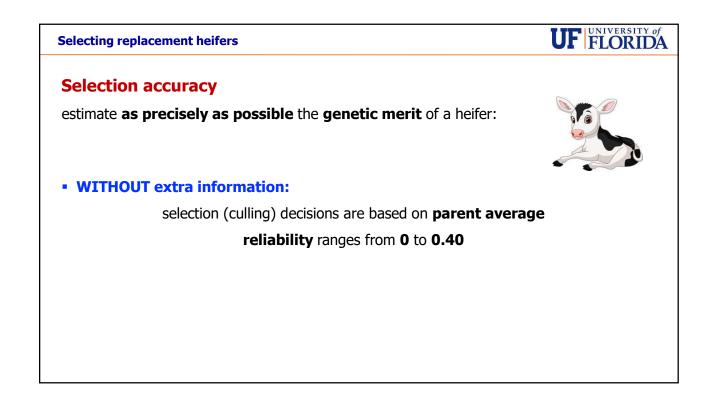
Selection accuracy

estimate **as precisely as possible** the **genetic merit** of a heifer:

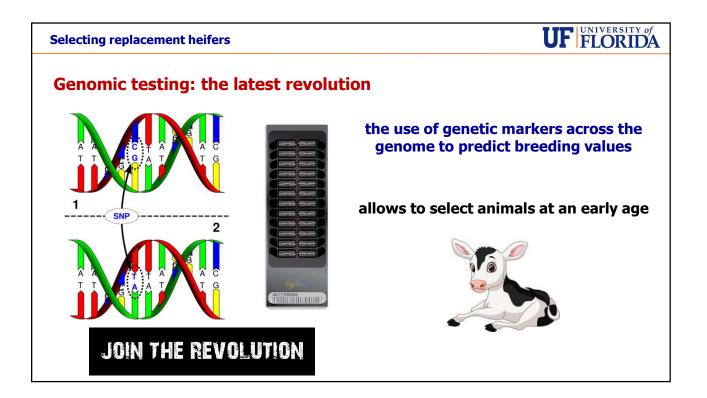


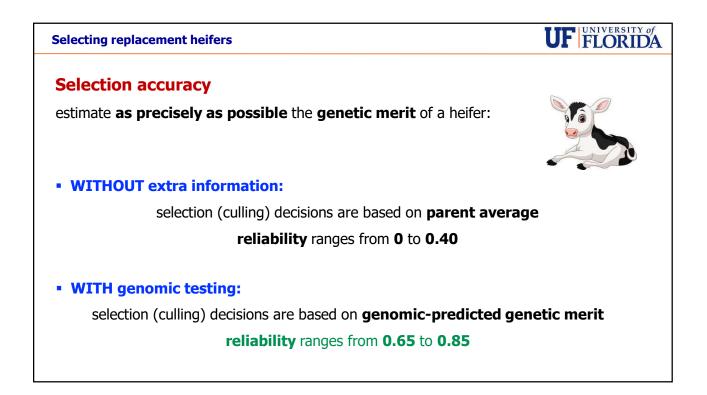


↑ selection accuracy \rightarrow ↑ genetic gain



UF FLORIDA





Genotyping strategy

- full genotyping or selective genotyping
- alternative strategies for **selective genotyping**:

Genotyping only the **top-ranked heifers** when:

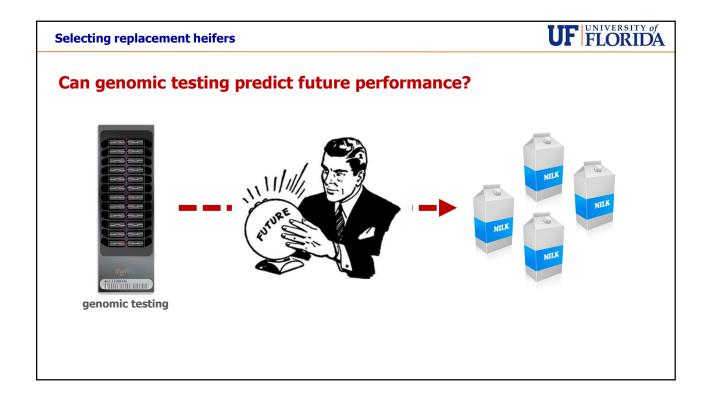
the best heifers need to be identified

use of sexed semen, donors in IVF or ET programs

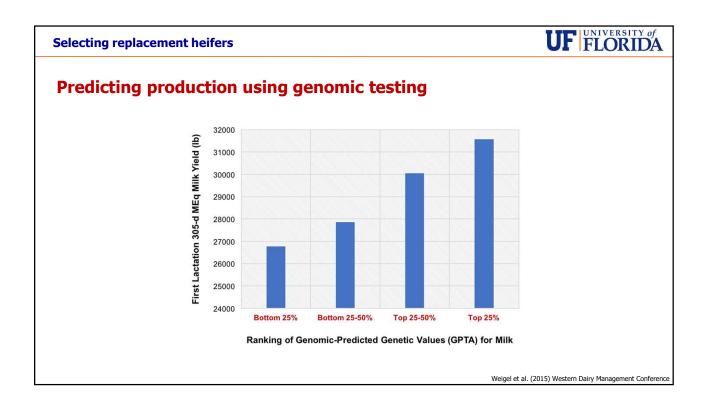
genotyping only the **bottom-ranked heifers** when:

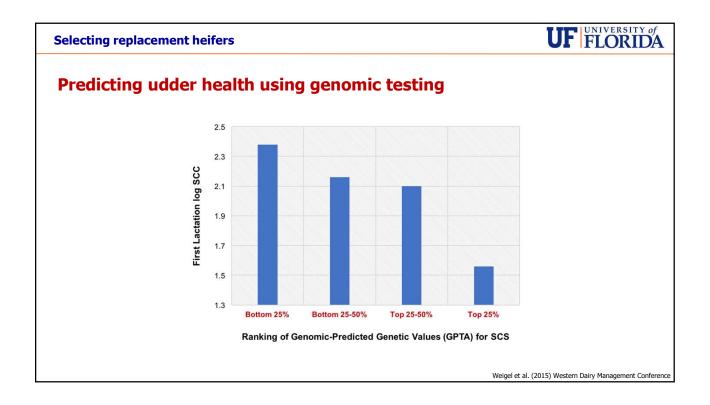
the worst heifers need to be identified

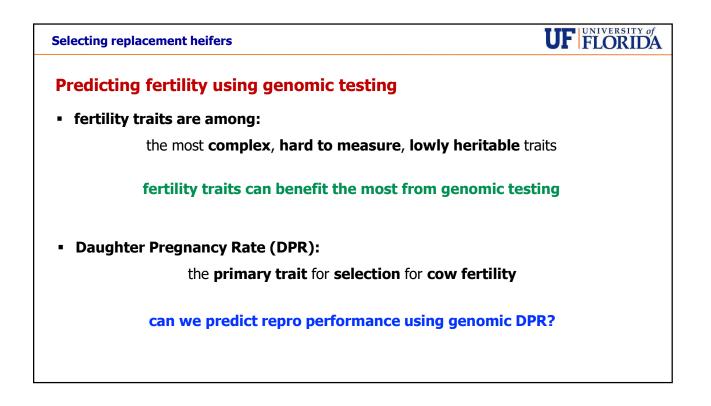
early culling, use of beef semen

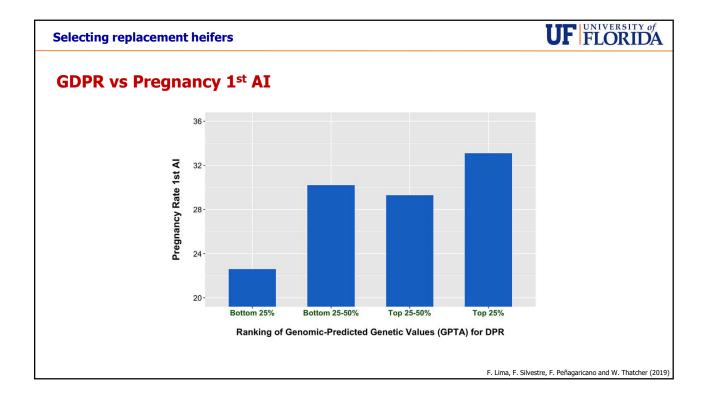


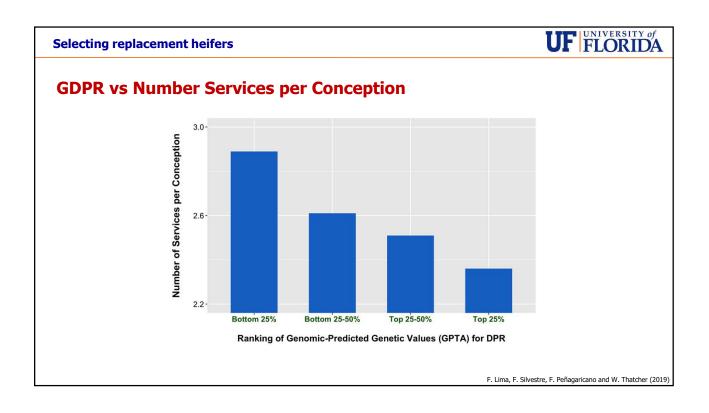
UF FLORIDA

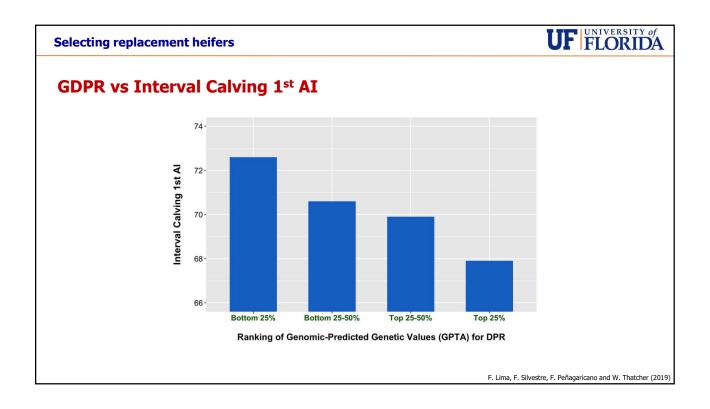


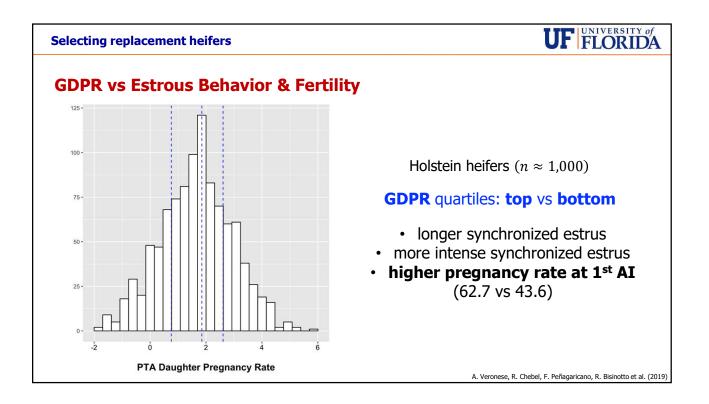












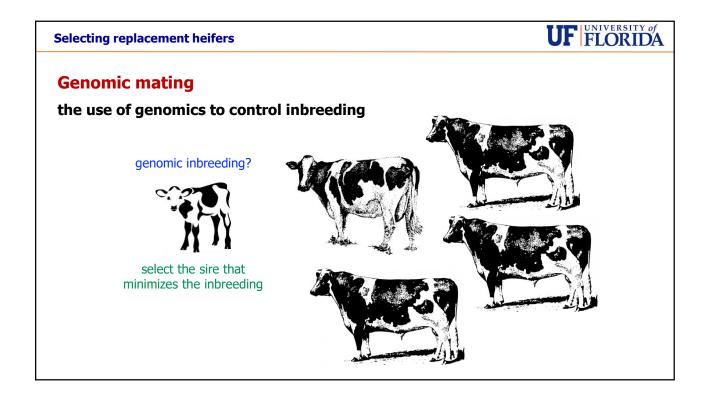
Selecting rep	lacement heifers			UF FLORIDA
GDPR vs	Physiological Responses			
	high GDPR (3.26 ± 0.76) vs low	GDPR (-0.	.17 ± 0.75)	
		GDPR		
	Item	$\begin{array}{c} \text{High} \\ (n = 48) \end{array}$	Low (n = 51)	-
	Estrous cycle day at $PGF_{2\alpha}$ treatment Progesterone at $PGF_{2\alpha}$ treatment, ng/mL Detected in estrus, ¹ % (no.)	$\begin{array}{c} 12.1 \pm 0.8 \\ 4.58 \pm 0.48 \\ 89.6 \ (43) \end{array}$	3.37 ± 0.48	
	Progesterone on d $0,^2$ ng/mL Estradiol on d $0,^2$ pg/mL Ovulation according to ultrasound, 3 % (no.)	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.03 \pm 0.01 \\ 4.53 \pm 0.23 \\ 90.7 (39) \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.01 \pm 0.01 \\ 3.79 \pm 0.23 \\ 75.0 (30) \end{array} $	
	Ovulatory follicle diameter, mm Ovulation according to progesterone, ⁴ $\%$ (no.	$\begin{array}{c} 16.3 \pm 0.3 \\) 100.0 \ (43) \end{array}$	$\frac{14.6 \pm 0.4}{97.6 (40)}$	
			A. Veronese, R. Chebe	I, F. Peñagaricano, R. Bisinotto et al. (201

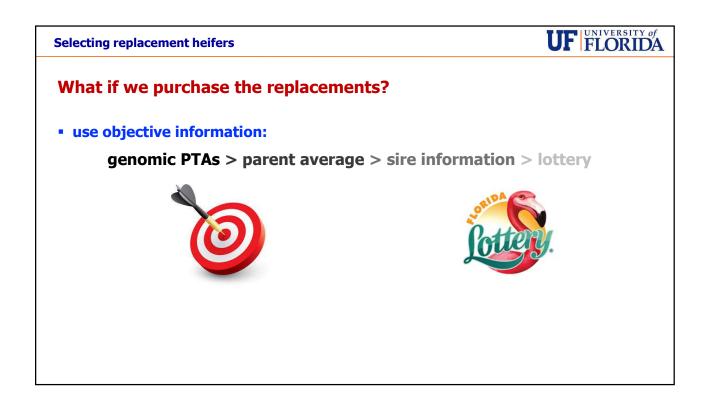
UF FLORIDA

Genomic testing of replacement heifers

- genomic testing can be effectively used to predict performance
- genomic testing is more accurate than using sire's PTA values
- genomics can be used to make proper selection/culling decisions







Selecting replacement heifers	UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
Take home messages	
 genetic selection is a very powerful tool 	
 best selection tool: economic selection index 	
 genomics has transformed dairy cattle breeding worldwide 	
 replacement heifer selection: use of genomic testing 	
 genomic predictions can effectively predict future performance 	
 extra benefits of genomic testing: 	
parentage verification, control inbreeding, tracking genetic disor	ders

UF FLORIDA

Thanks for your attention!

Contact Information: Phone: +1 (352) 294-6988

E-mail: <u>fpenagaricano@ufl.edu</u>

Website: fpenagaricano-lab.org



NOTES