

THE STATE OF DAIRY GENETIC PROGRAMS TODAY

National Genetics Conference June 26-27 2019 Appleton, Wisconsin Daniel J. Weigel, PhD Zoetis

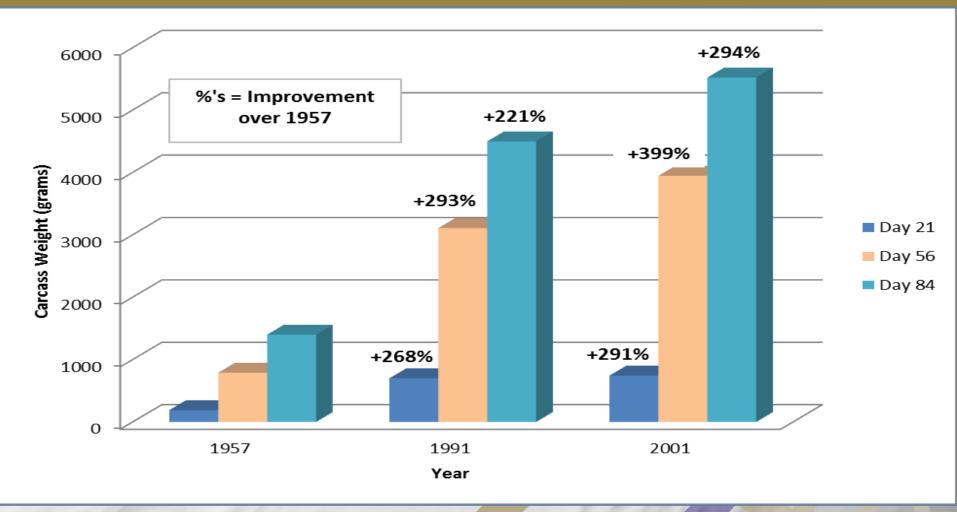


APPER. Prove C DAJAProduction Certificate IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY of Science and Technology and IOWA STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION award this certificate to: 42-28-0112 PHILIP WEIGEL RR2 EARLVILLE, IOWA IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF DEVELOPING A DAIRY HERD COMPLETING A TESTING YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1965 WITH THE FOLLOWING AVERAGES: Butterfat per Cow Milk per Cow % Test % in Milk Cow-Years 470 lb. 3.5 13,389 lb. 82 . 27.0 E. Voelber





GENETIC IMPROVEMENT-POULTRY



Havenstein GB, Ferket PR, Qureshi MA.

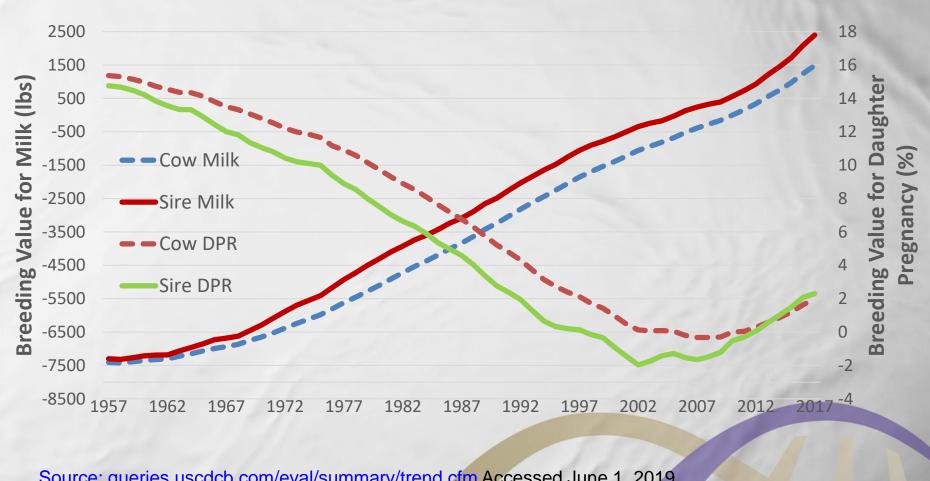


Growth, livability, and feed conversion of 1957 versus 2001 broilers when fed representative 1957 and 2001 broiler diets. J Poult Sci. 2003 Oct;82(10):1500-8.

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WHY SELECT ON TRAITS WITH LOW HERITABILITY?

HISTORICAL GENETIC IMPROVEMENT

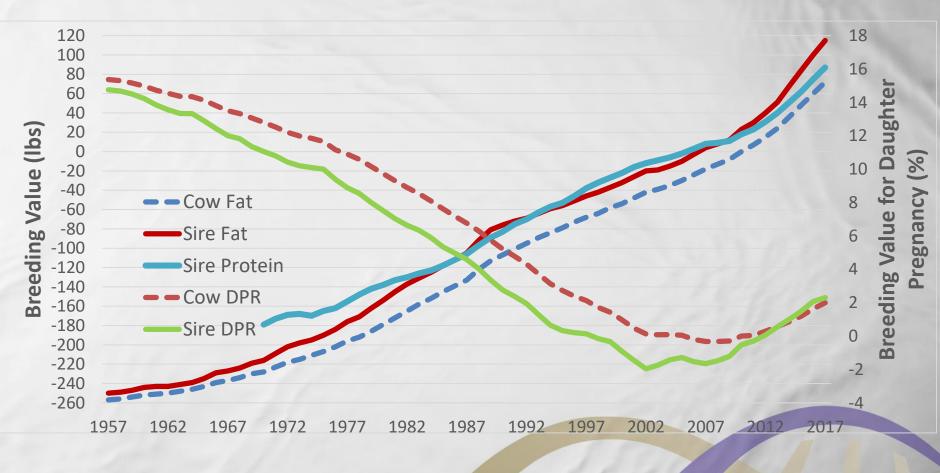


Source: queries.uscdcb.com/eval/summary/trend.cfm Accessed June 1, 2019





HISTORICAL GENETIC IMPROVEMENT



Source: queries.uscdcb.com/eval/summary/trend.cfm Accessed June 1, 2019





Mayers Mistress Dark Anna EX-92– 1957 Champion NCC -3989 Milk +8.4 DPR



Source: http://www.holsteinusa.com/services Accessed June 1, 2019



Butz-Butler Gold Barbara-ET EX-95 +252 Milk -2.8 DPR



Source: http://www.holsteinusa.com/services Accessed June 1, 2019





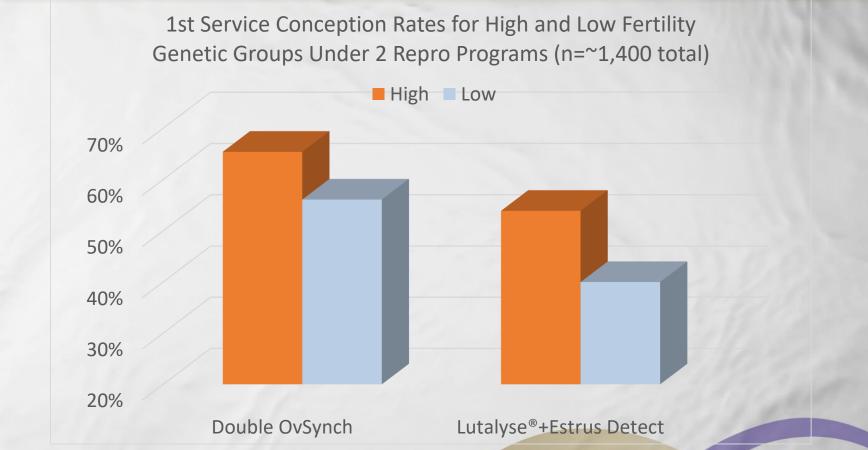
Weigeline Digger 1835-ET EX-90 +232 Milk **+2.8** DPR





Source: http://www.holsteinusa.com/services Accessed June 1, 2019

MANAGEMENT VS. GENETICS

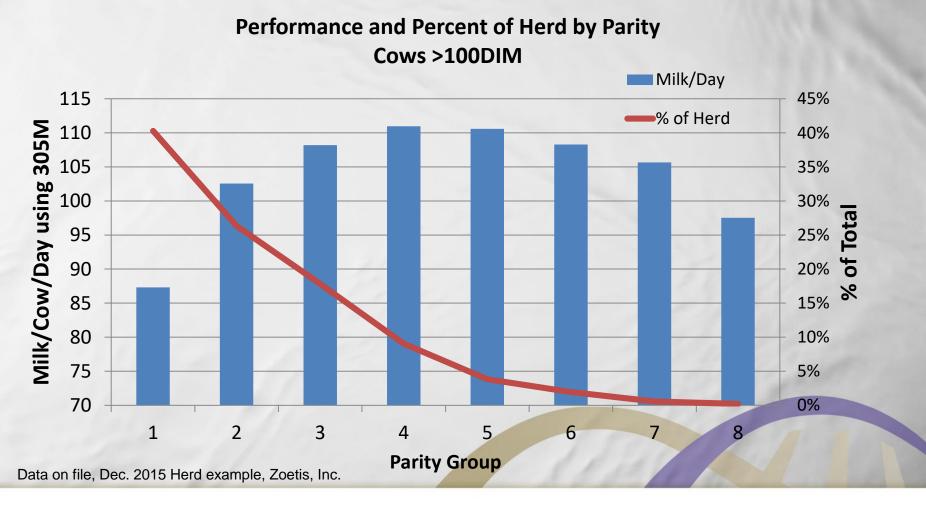


Genetic Merit for Fertility and Type of Reproductive Management Strategy Affected First Service Reproductive Performance of Primiparous Lactating Holstein Cows 2019 J. Dairy Sci. (Abstr.) E. M. Sitko, M. M. Pérez, G.E. Granados, M. Masello, F. Dicroce, A. McNeel, D. Weigel, and J. O. Giordano





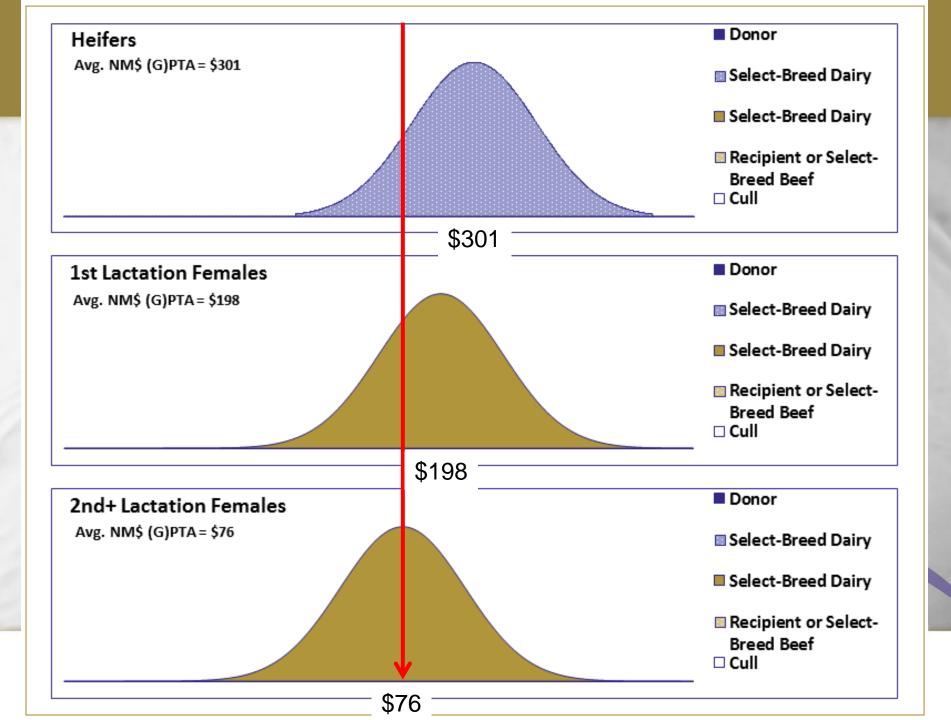
LONGEVITY-DRIVEN PROFIT

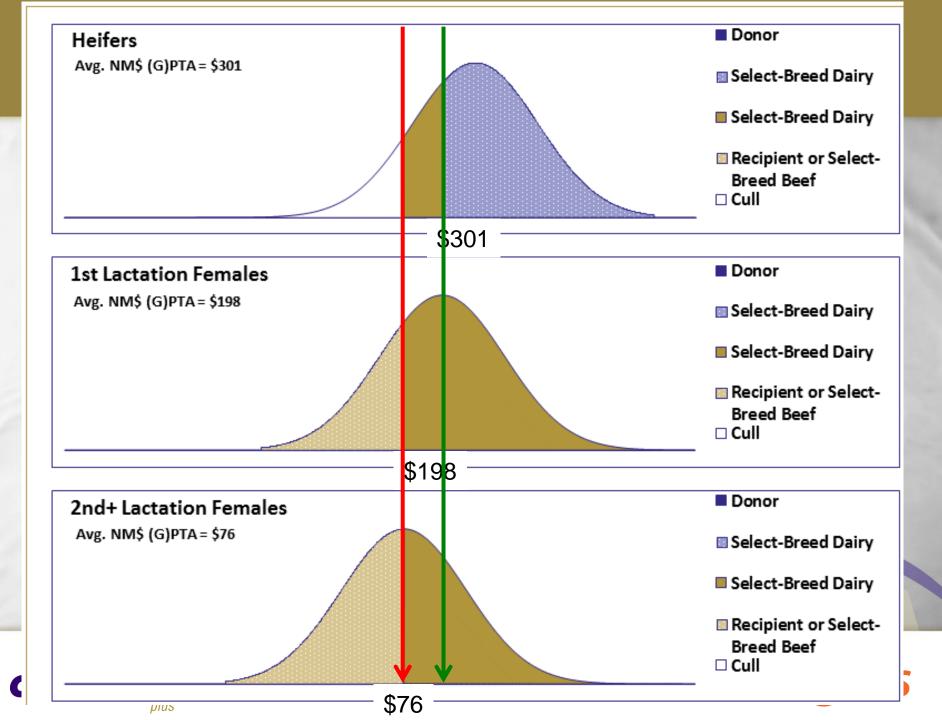




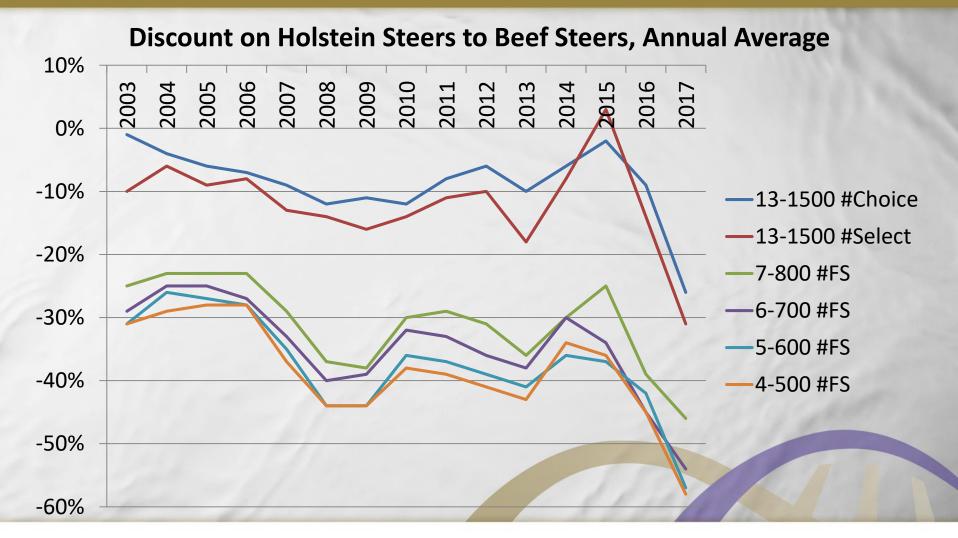


OPTIMIZING HEIFER GENERATION THROUGH USE OF GENOMICS





BEEF FROM THE DAIRY HERD





BEEF FROM THE DAIRY HERD

Discount on Holstein Steers to Beef Steers, Annual Average

10%

Holsteins:

require 10 to 12% more energy for maintenance
require 8 to 10% more feed per unit gain over the entire feeding period et have less muscling, greater ability to marble with less external fat but a lower dressing percentage
are less adaptable to environmental stress due to having less hair, external fat and a thinner hide

-50%

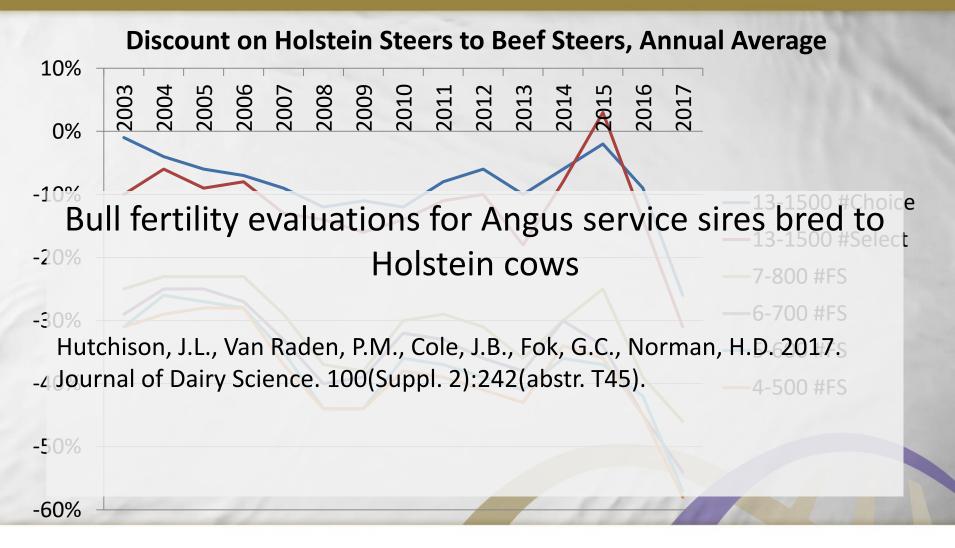
Beef Management Update Issue 35, February 1996. Extension Services, Department of Animal Science, University of Minnesota

www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/beef/components/docs/holstein_feeding_programs.pdf

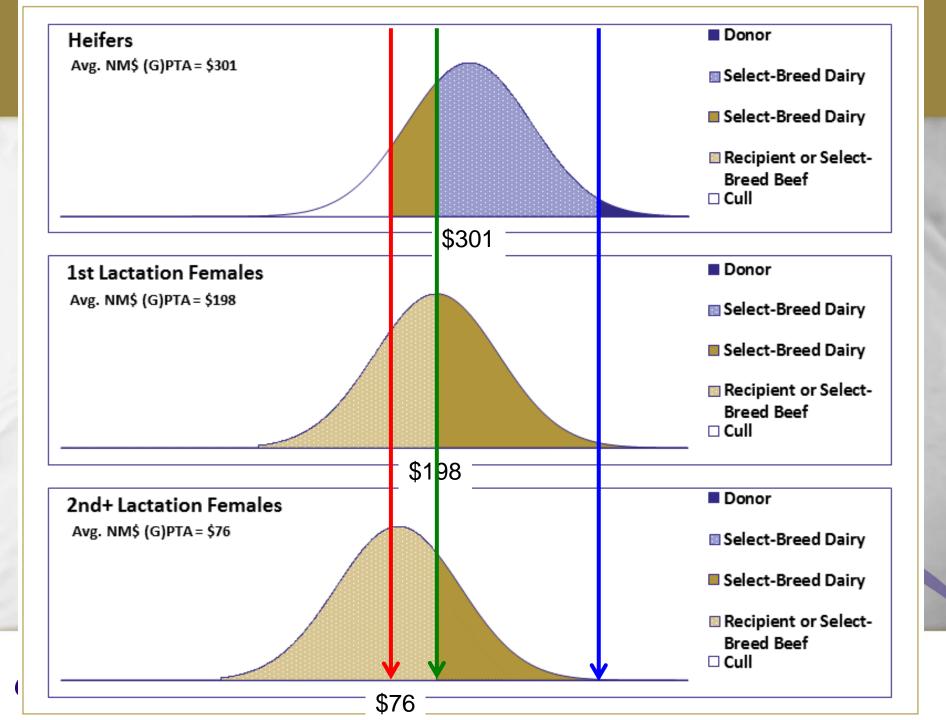




BEEF FROM THE DAIRY HERD



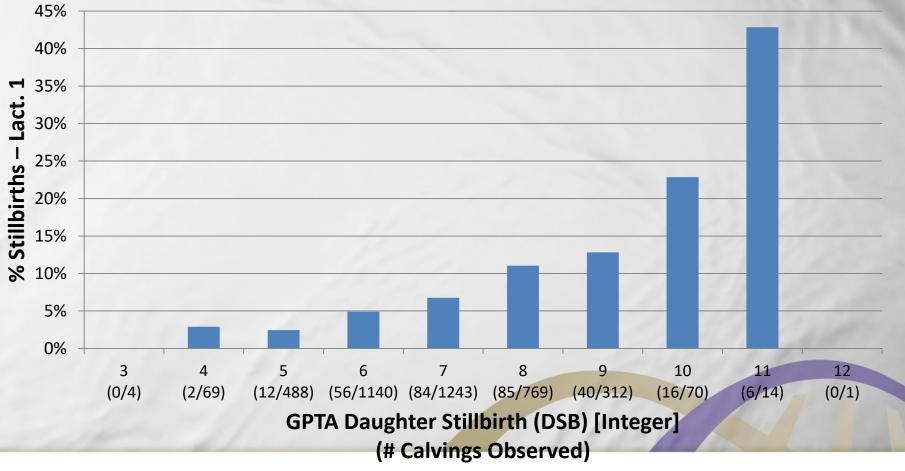




TOO MANY TRAITS?

GPTA DAUGHTER STILLBIRTH (DSB) VS. % STILLBIRTHS 1ST CALVING

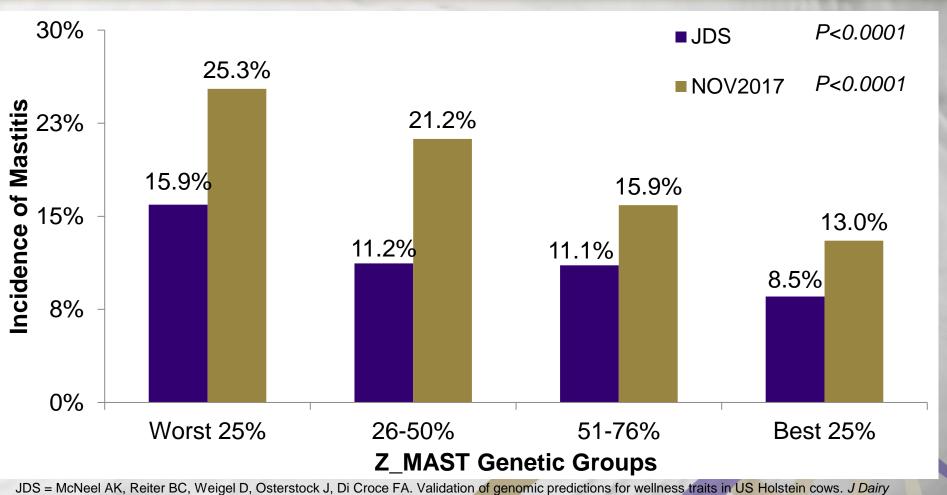
GPTA DSB vs. Percentage Stillbirths 1st Calving



Source: Zoetis Data on File – Oct. 2014; n = 4110



ASSOCIATION BETWEEN Z_MAST STA GROUPS AND MASTITIS EVENTS

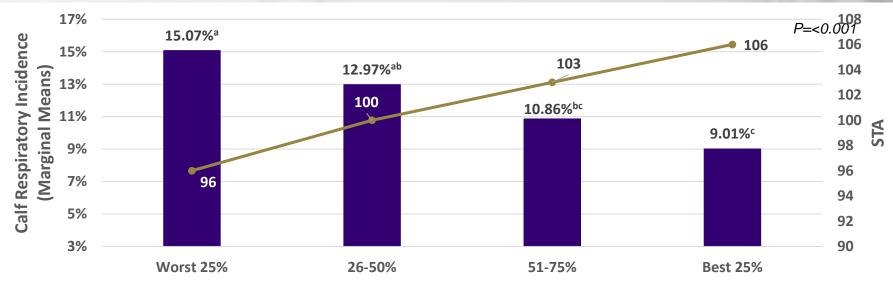


Sci. 2017;100:9115-9124.

NOV2017 = Data on file, Zoetis internal data, February 2018, Zoetis Inc.



ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CALF RESPIRATORY STA GROUPS AND CALF RESPIRATORY EVENTS



Calf Respiratory Disease Genetic Group

abc Marginal means with different superscripts differ

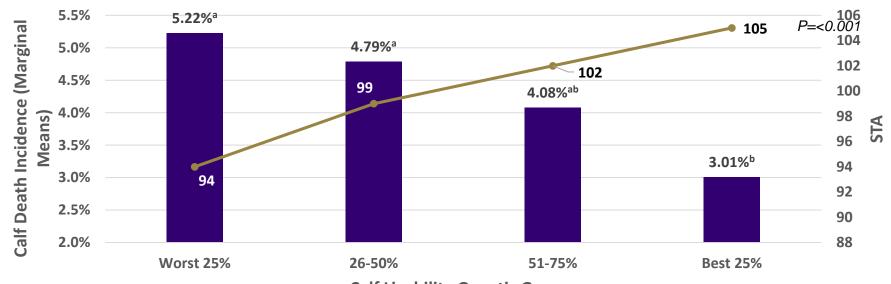
 Calves in the Best 25% for calf respiratory had 40% improved performance for calf respiratory disease when compared to the Worst 25%

NOV2018 = Data on file, Zoetis internal data, February 2018, Zoetis Inc.





ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CALF LIVABILITY STA GROUPS AND CALF DEATH EVENTS



Calf Livability Genetic Groups

ab Marginal means with different superscripts differ

 Calves in the Best 25% for calf livability had 42% improved performance for calf death when compared to the Worst 25%

NOV2018 = Data on file, Zoetis internal data, February 2018, Zoetis Inc.





SUMMARY

- » Producers understand genetic differences can translate to real performance differences
 - Are 'must have' to remain competetive
 - Genomic predictions are especially useful for low heritability traits
- There are significant benefits to breeding for fertile, healthy cows
 - Allow for more mature milk production
 - Lower treatment and replacement costs
 - Precision use of females for replacements and capturing crossbred calf premiums



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