

Inbreeding management in Nordic Holstein

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 VIKINGGENETICS
innovative breeding

 AARHUS
UNIVERSITY



VikingGenetics facts



- Cooperative owned by 17,000 farmers
- Three home countries
 - Denmark – Headquarter and bull station
 - Sweden
 - Finland – Embryo production station
- Three daughter companies
 - Australia
 - Germany
 - United Kingdom
- Export to 50+ countries



VikingHolstein facts

- Common Nordic breeding program
- Total number of Holstein cows **570,671**
 - Denmark 357,989
 - Sweden 118,926
 - Finland 93,756
- Average milk kg **11,335** (11,440 ECM kg)
 - Fat 458 kg and 4.04%
 - Protein 392 kg and 3.46%



Two types of inbreeding

Mating between individuals who share common ancestors

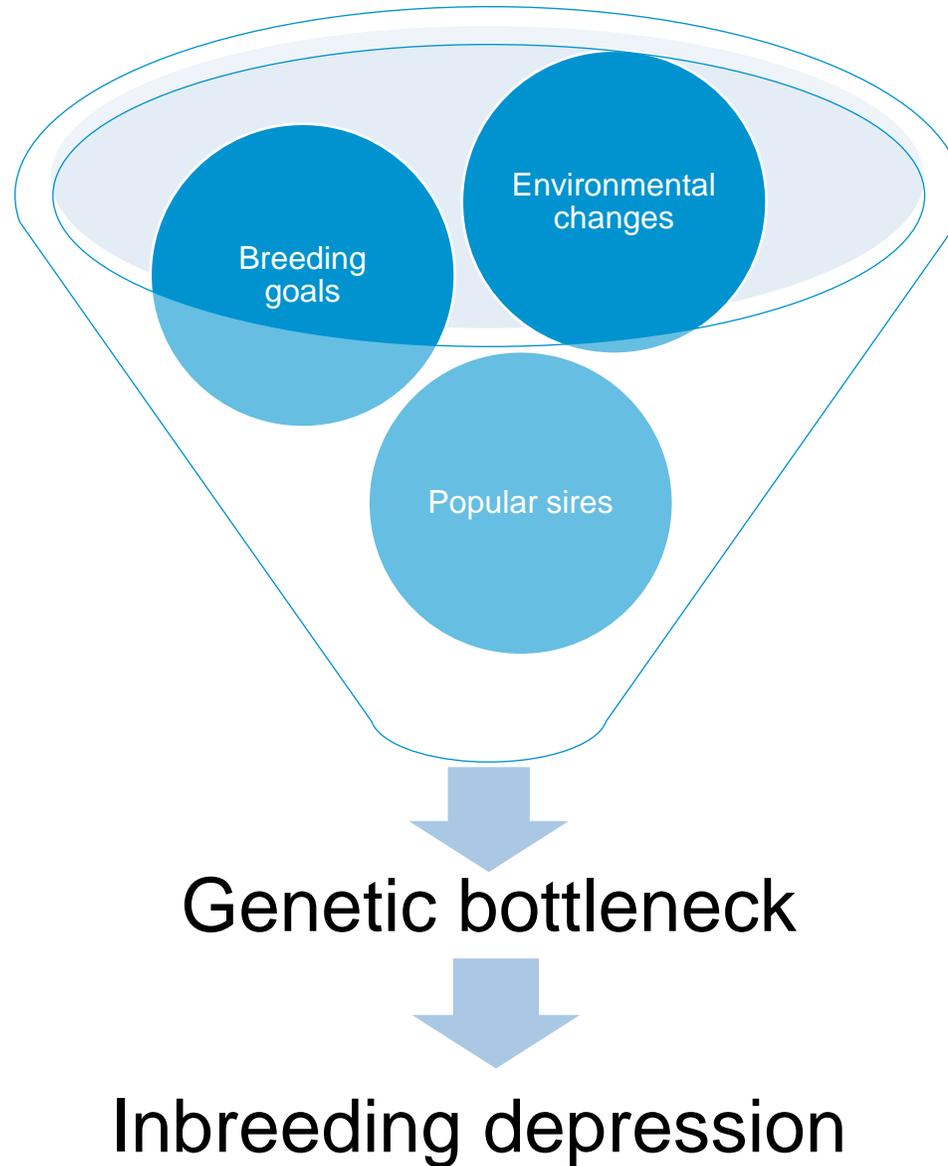
Long term

- Ancient inbreeding
- Slow increase
- Neutral or even positive effect

Short term

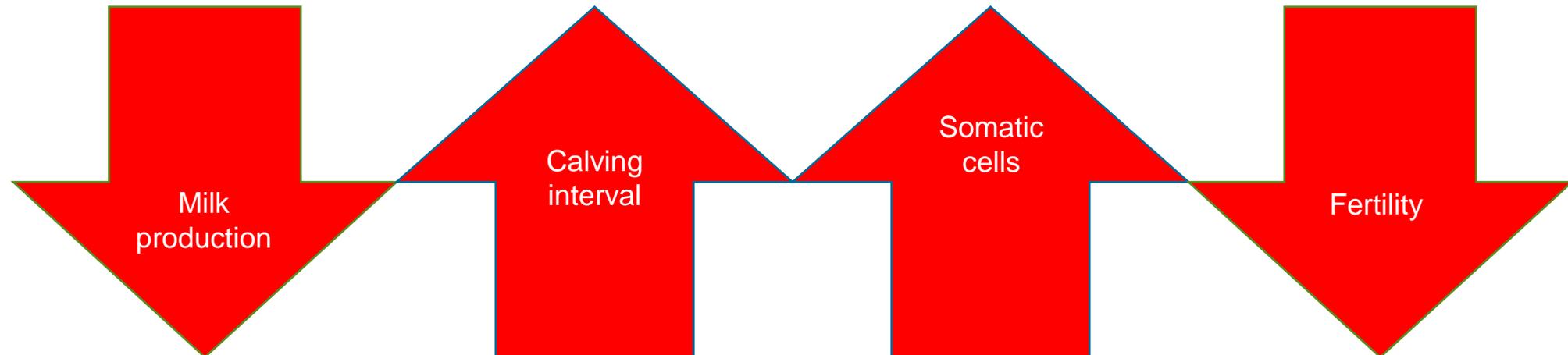
- Inbreeding in few generations
- Fast increase
- Negative effect on traits

What causes inbreeding?



What inbreeding depression means in dairy cattle?

Short-term inbreeding in dairy cattle causes



Actions by VG to control inbreeding

Maximize genetic gain while restricting increase of inbreeding

Short term

- Farm level matings
- Limits on inbreeding
- Breeding softwares for selection

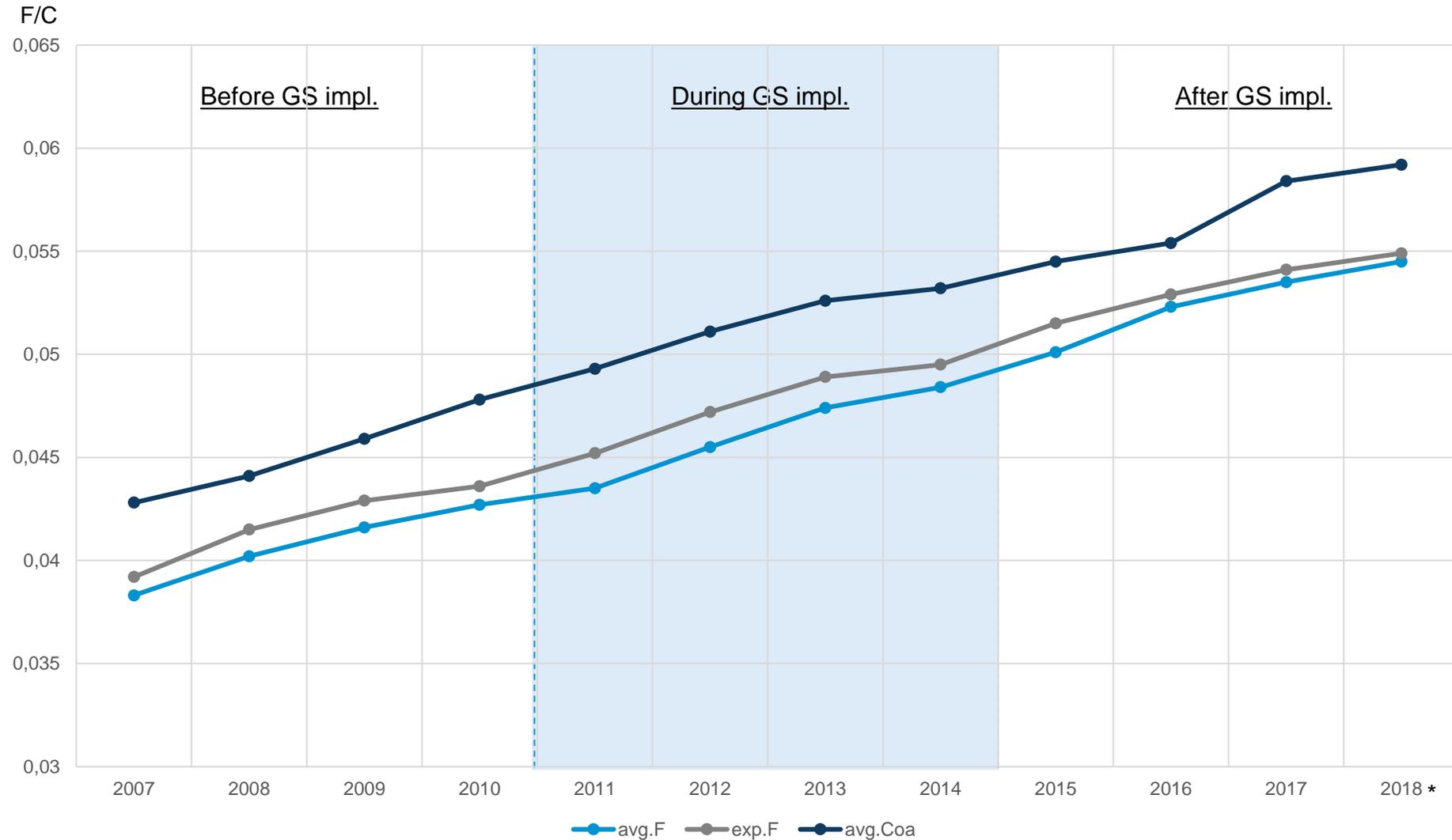
Long term

- Breeding company
- Optimal contribution selection (OCS)
- Multitrait breeding values

How well have we managed inbreeding in the Nordic?

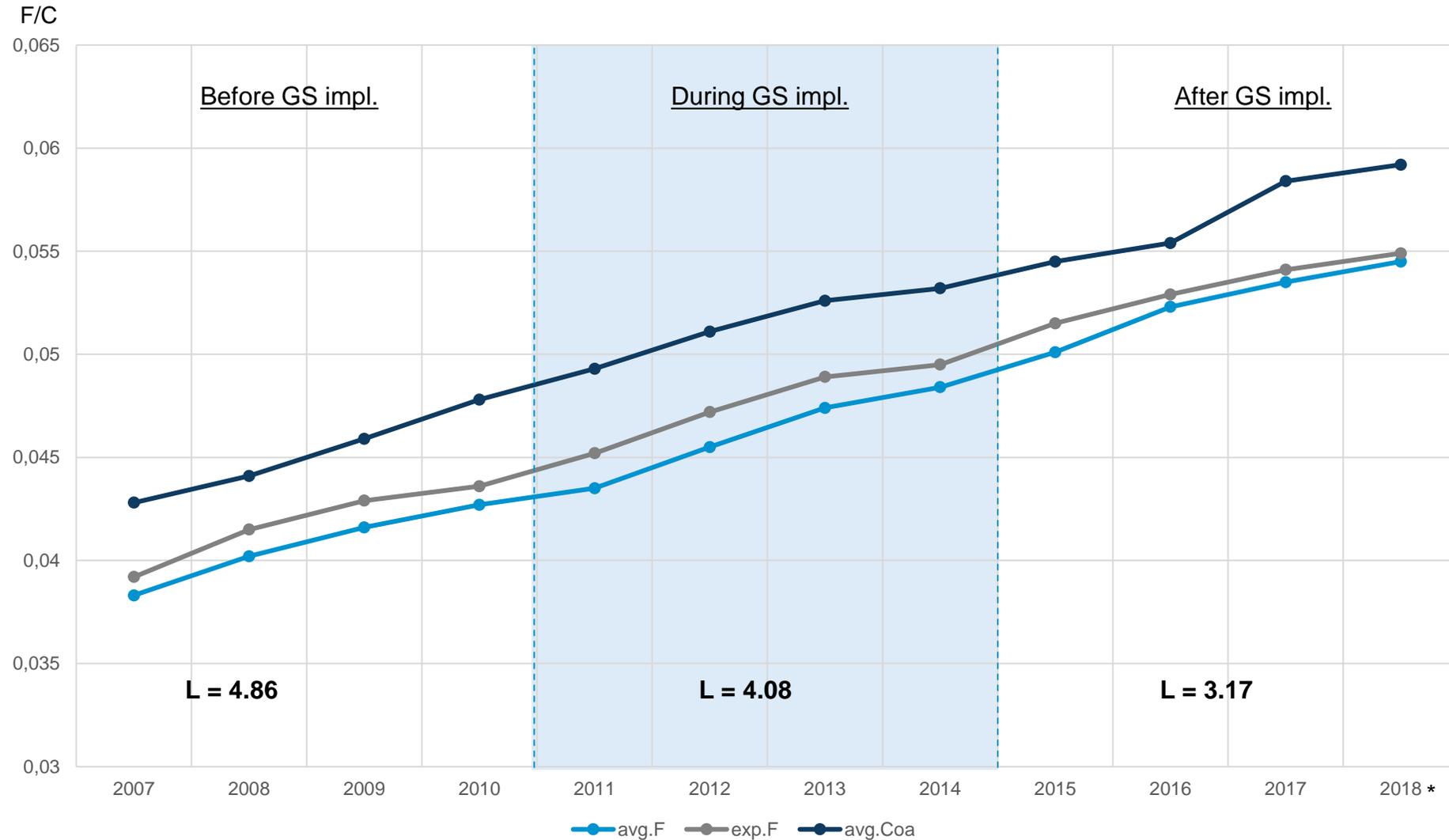


Inbreeding and coancestry trend



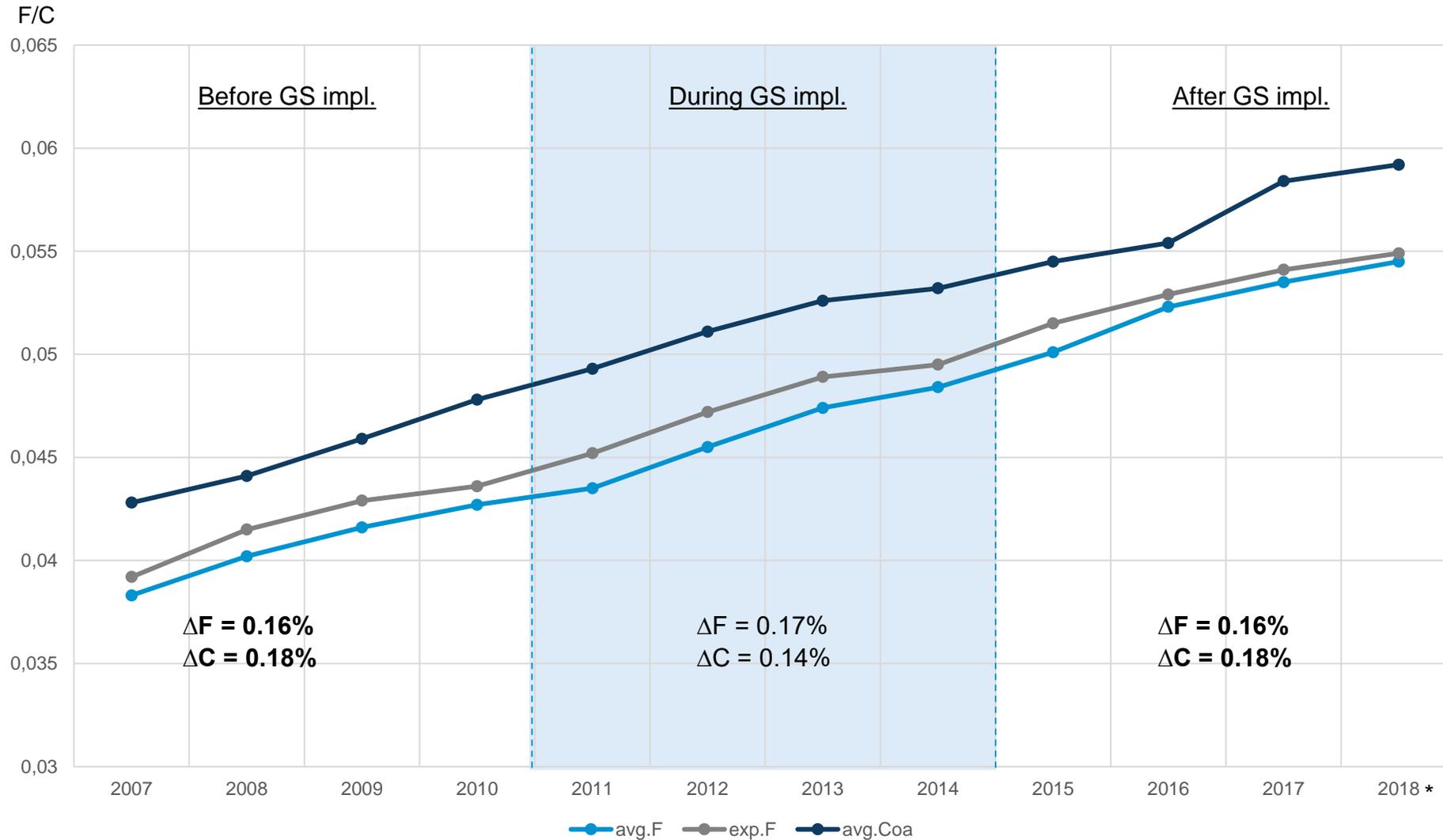
* 2018 is a partial year. Data was collected until November 2018.

Inbreeding and coancestry trend



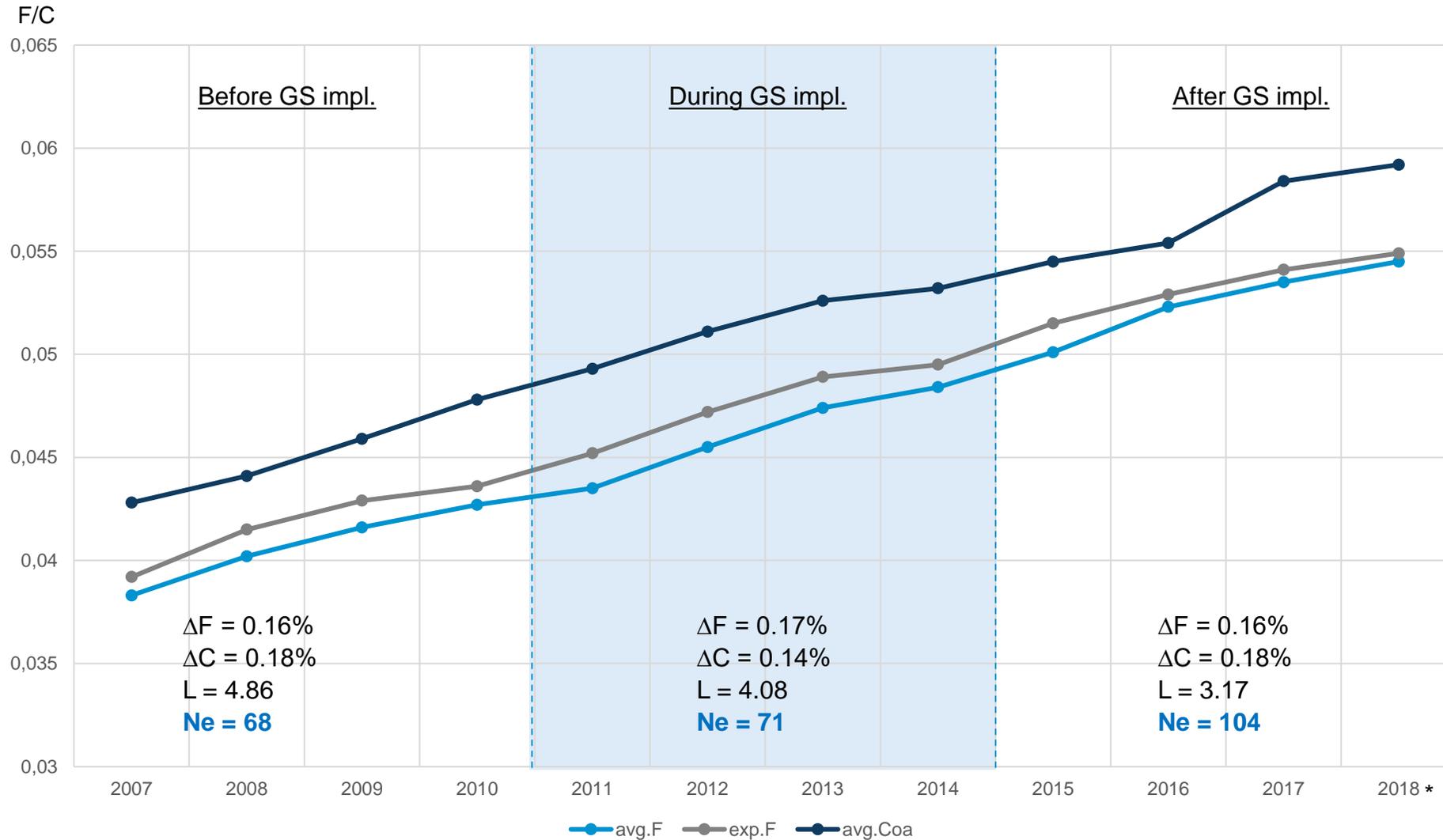
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Inbreeding and coancestry trend



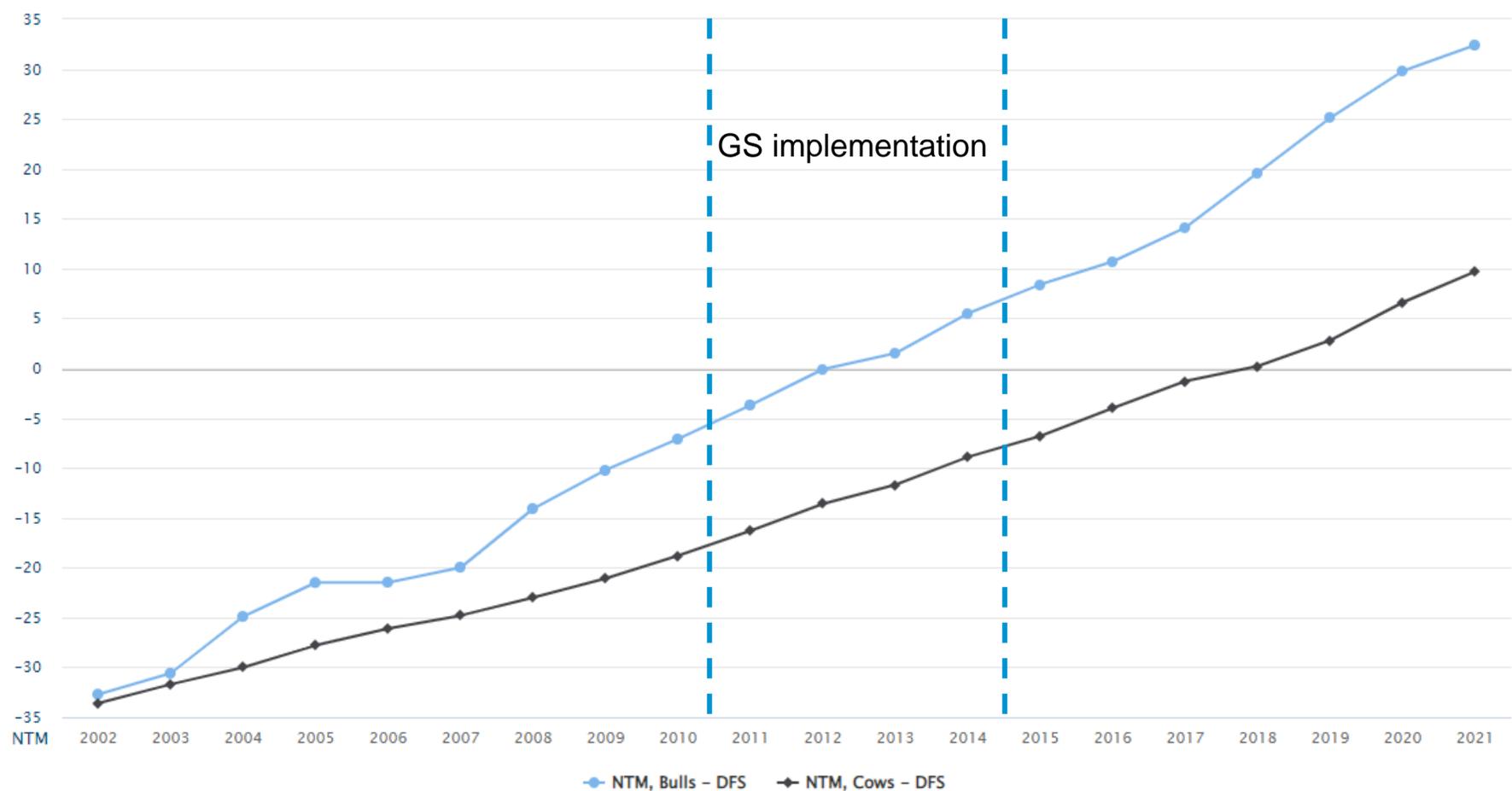
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Inbreeding and coancestry trend



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Genomic trend Nordic Holstein

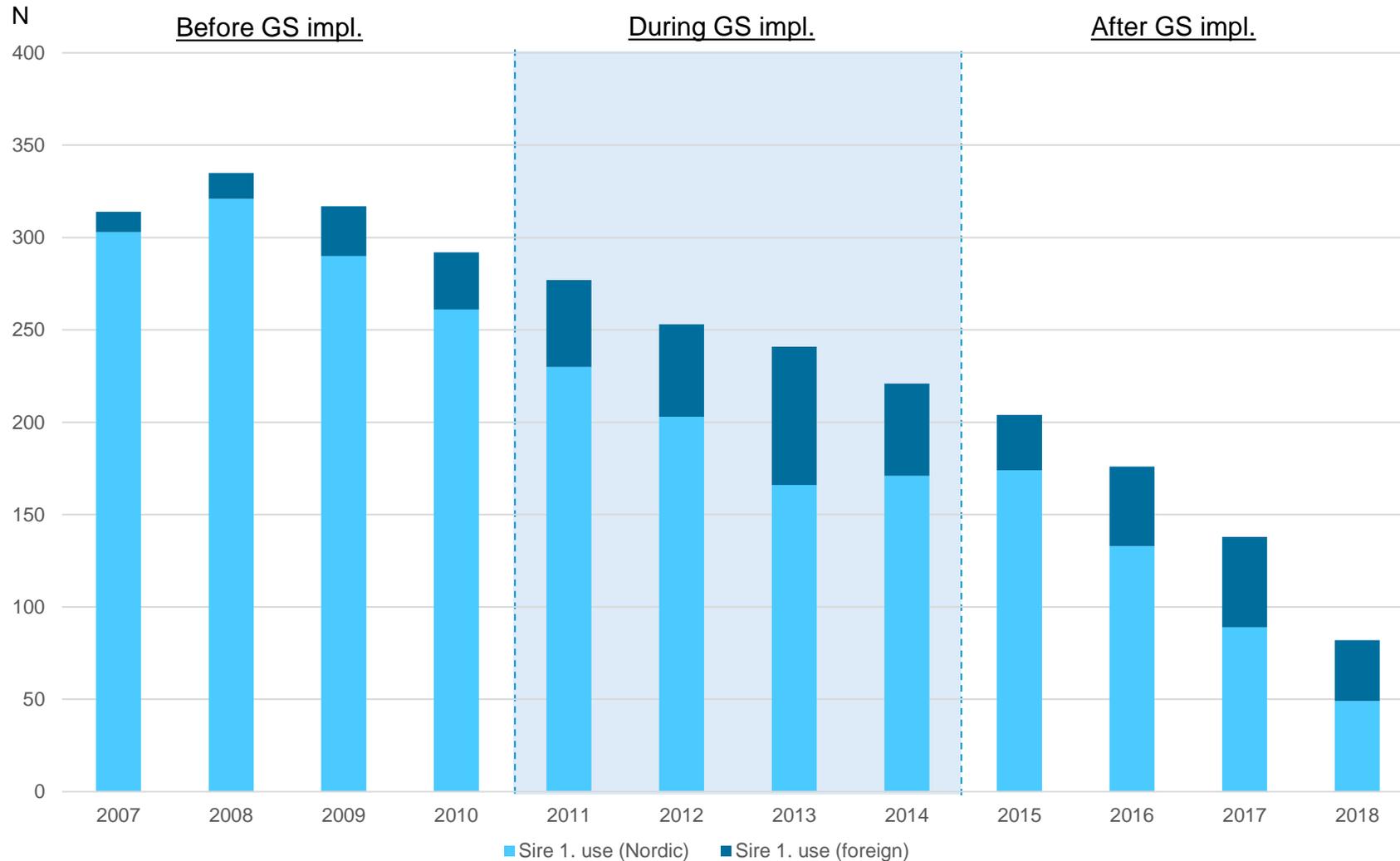


Simulations before genomic selection

- Before genomic selection, more bulls were selected to the breeding program
 - Simulation studies before GS
 - Increase in number of females in the reference population
 - Number of bulls required for sustainable breeding scheme
- Number of bulls in the breeding program decreased dramatically

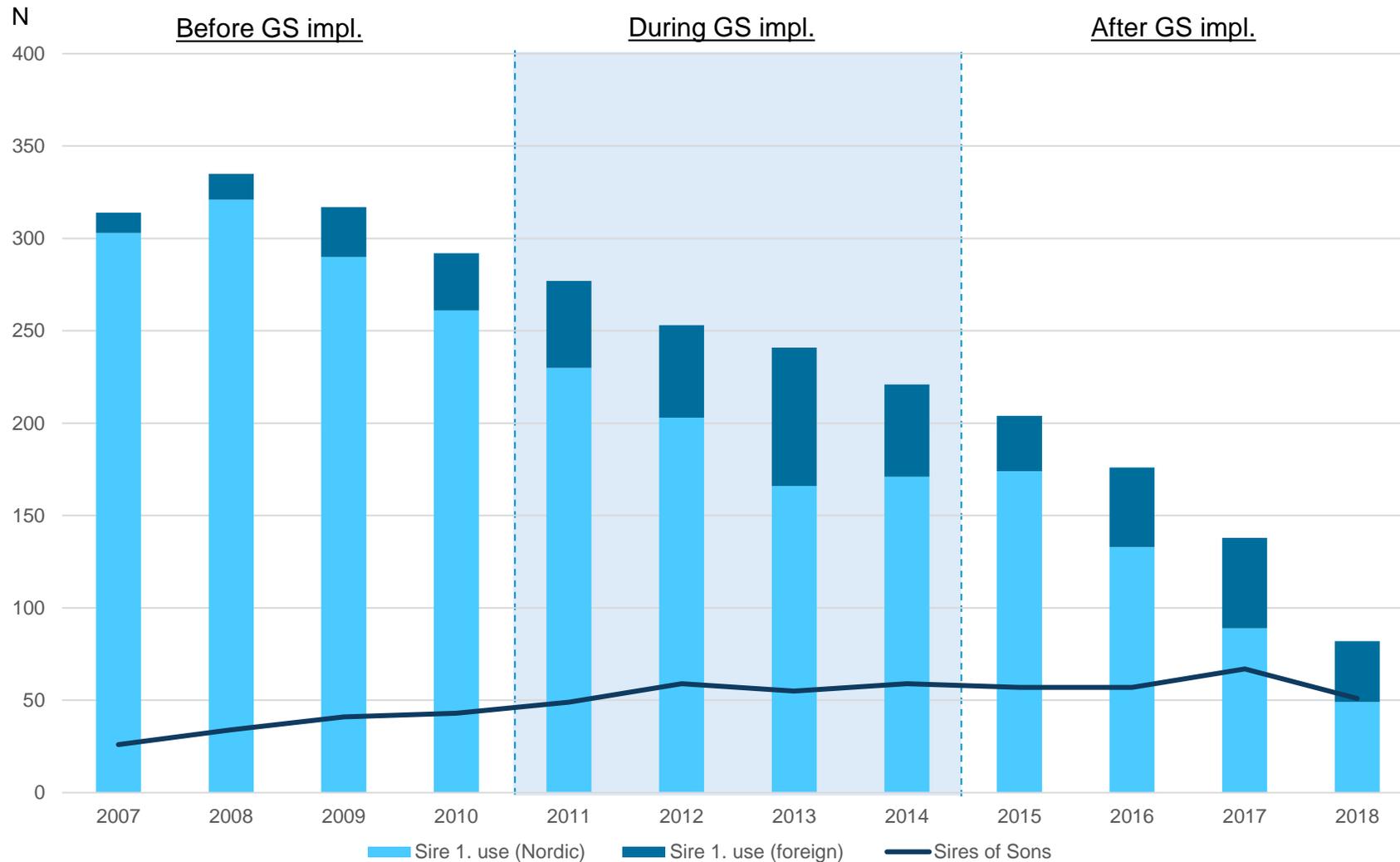


Number of bulls used



*

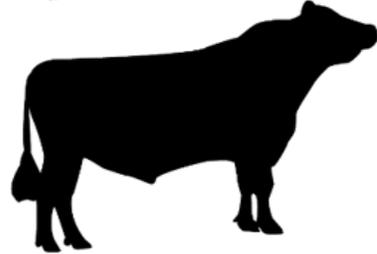
Number of bulls used



*

VikingHolstein breeding program now

 VIKINGHOLSTEIN



2,800 bulls

Genomically
tested

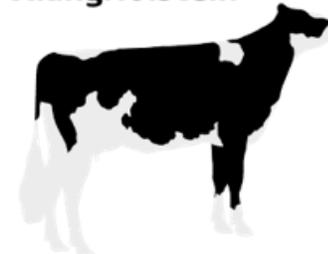
70 bulls

bought

60 bulls

in production

VikingHolstein



350

Heifers contracted
for flushing

65

Heifers purchased

4,200

Embryos per year

Summary from the study

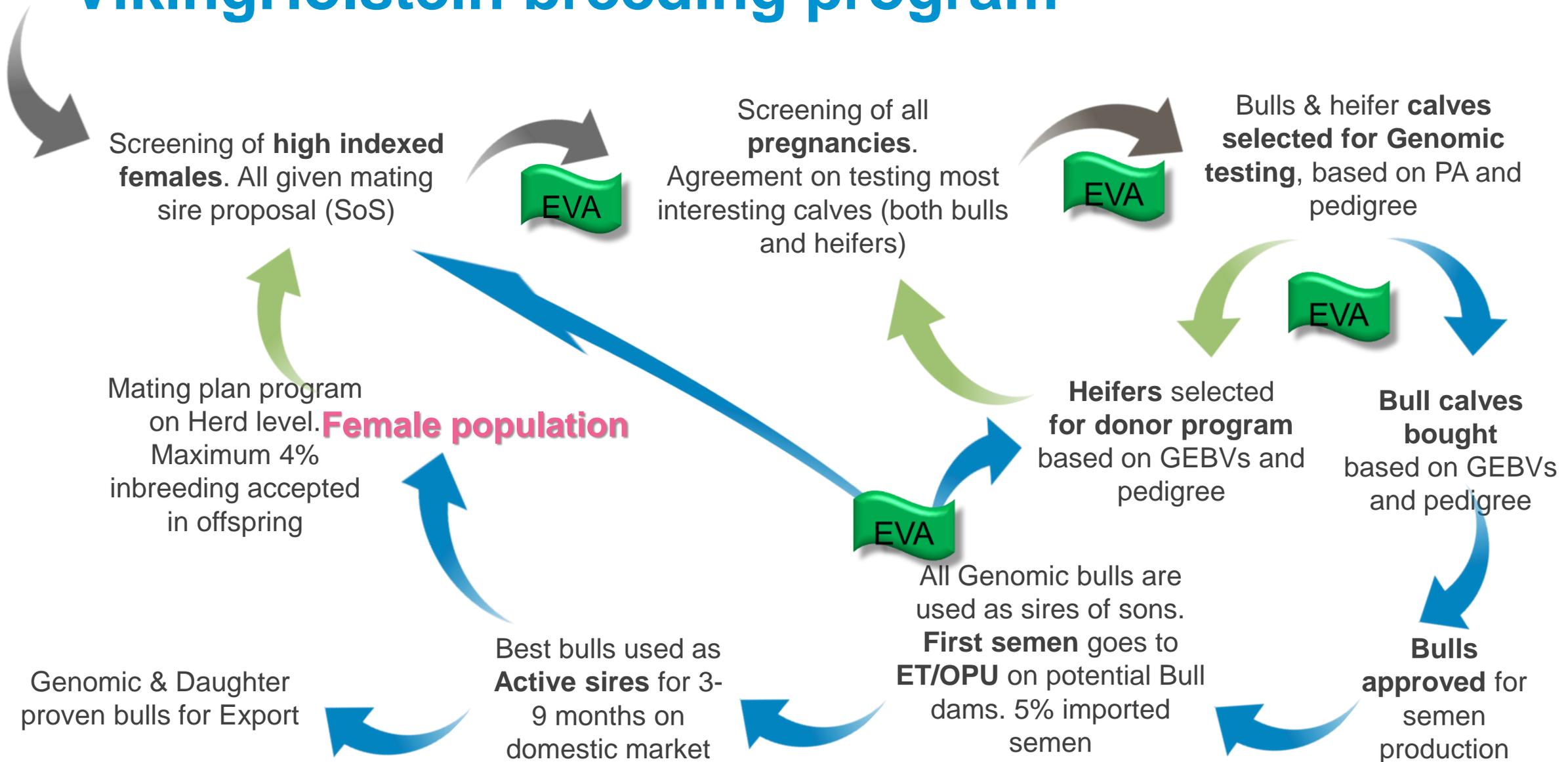
- Inbreeding and coancestry trend has been the same before and after genomic selection was implemented
- Generation interval has decreased
- Effective population size has increased
- Number of sires have decreased but number of sires of sons have increased
- Based on statistics in NAV, genetic gain has increased after the genomic selection



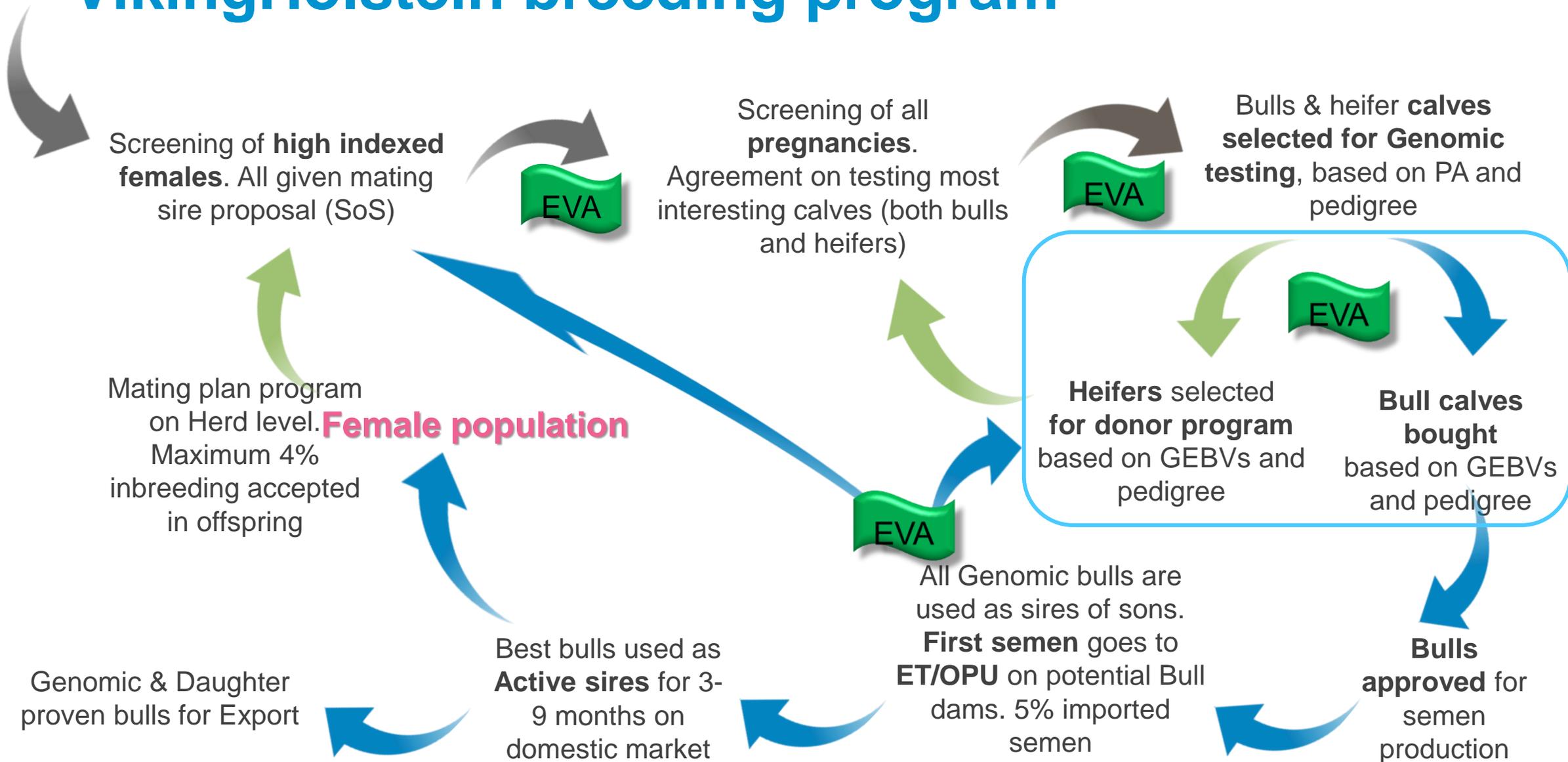
How we manage inbreeding now?



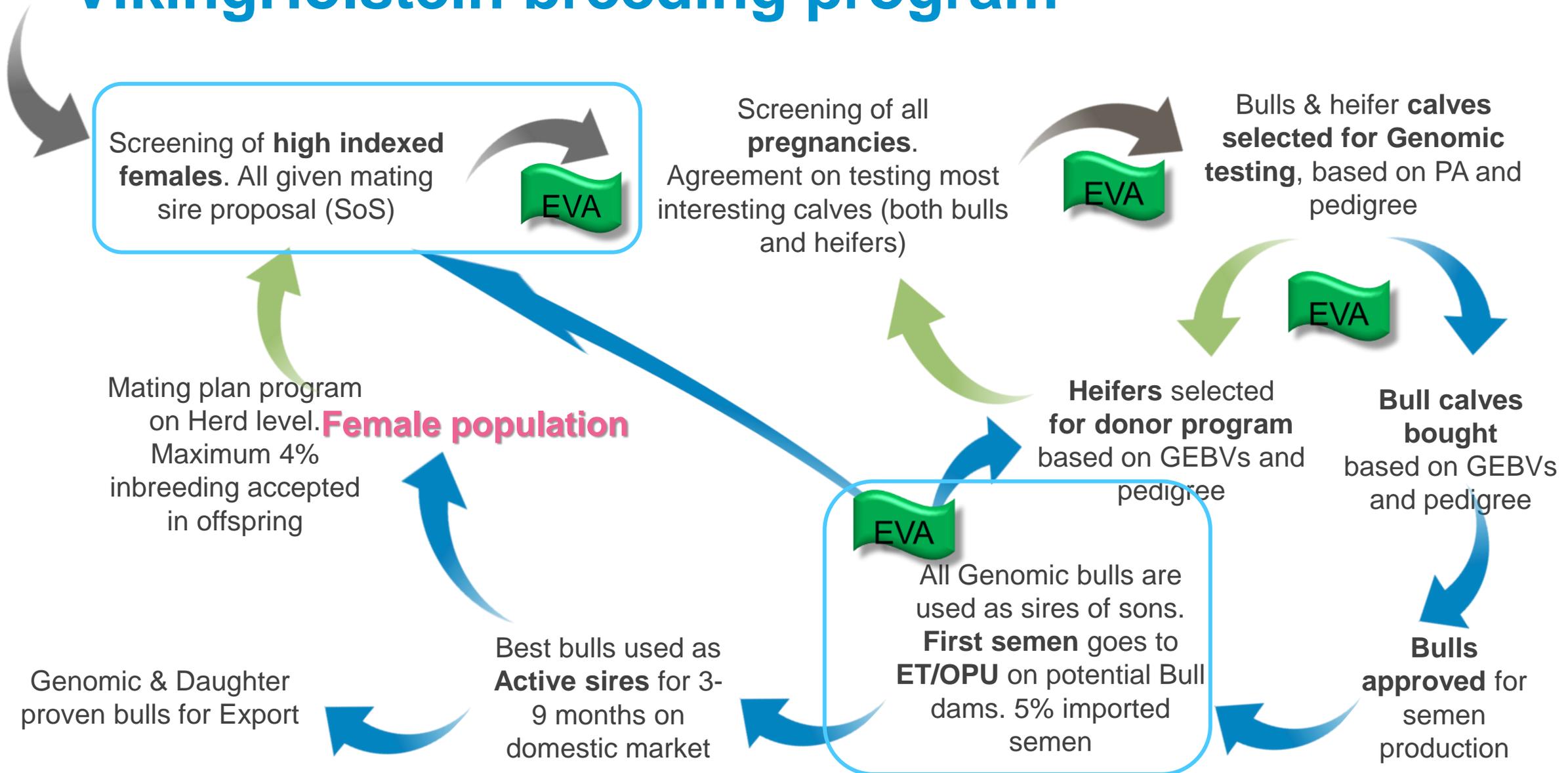
VikingHolstein breeding program



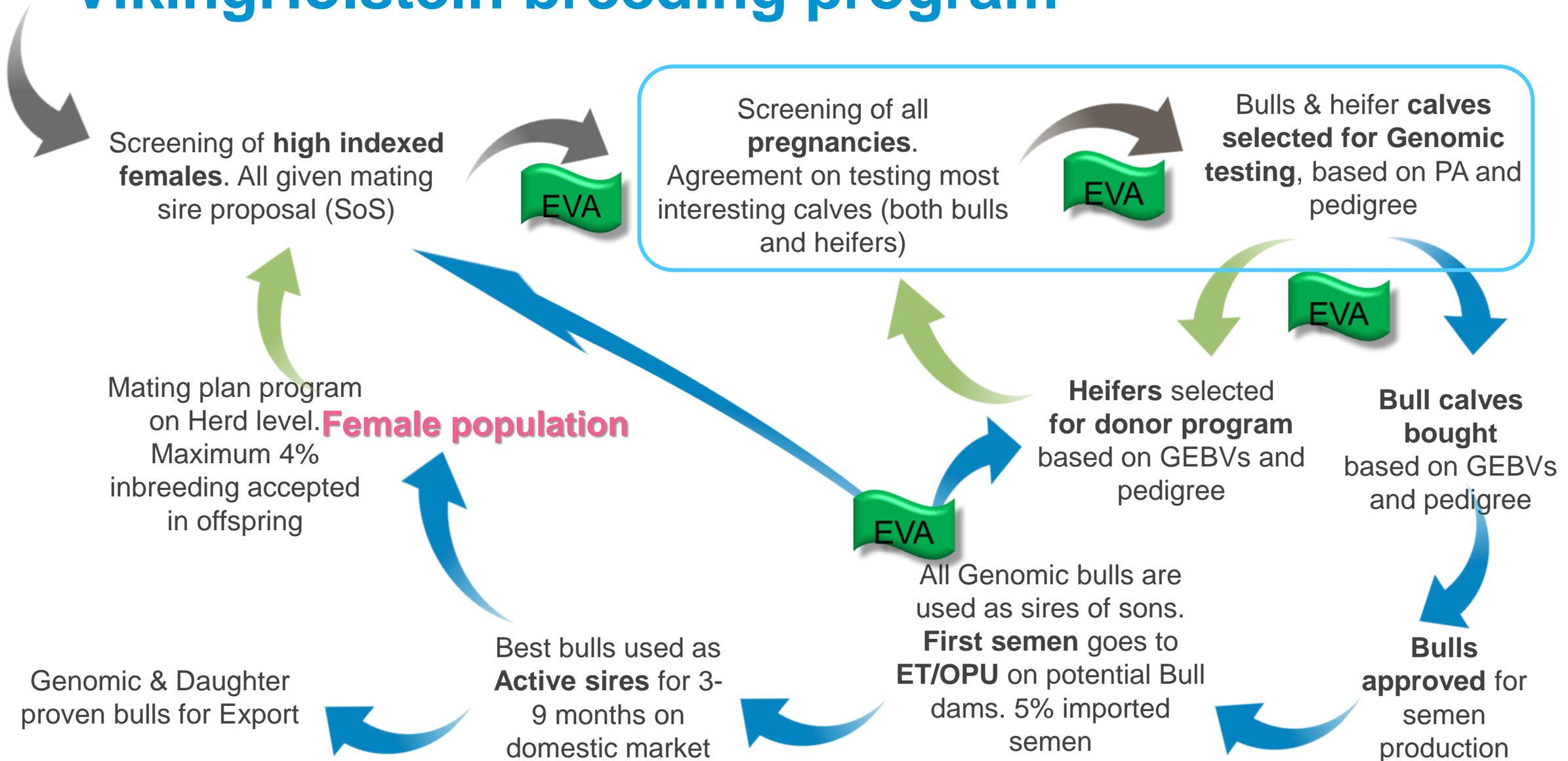
VikingHolstein breeding program



VikingHolstein breeding program



VikingHolstein breeding program



Future plans

New PhD project:

Balancing genetic gain and diversity in dairy cattle breeding schemes in the genomics era

- Cooperation project between VikingGenetics and Aarhus University
- Aim is to
 - Find optimal way to estimate inbreeding and relationships
 - control inbreeding in Nordic dairy cattle populations with genomic OCS

New changes in the breeding program

- Movement towards nucleus breeding
 - No bulls born in the commercial farms

