Session 43—Schutz, M.M. <u>mschutz@purdue.edu</u> Survey of genetic selection on pasturebased dairy farms in the USA and Romania

European Association of Animal Production

Michael M. Schutz¹, Vasile Maciuc², Keegan Gay¹, and Tamilee Nennich¹ ¹Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN ²University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Iasi, Romania



30 August, 2012

Introduction

- Two strategies have been utilized by US dairy farmers to increase profitability:
 - Increased production with high input (confinement and stored feeds)
 - Decreased costs with low input (pasture and intensive grazing)
- These two systems may demand slightly different types of animals
- US graziers feel disenfranchised because records and genetic indexes are based largely on non-grazing herds



The objectives of this study were:

- To collect data from pasture-based dairy farms throughout the US
- To develop a selection index based on genetic selection preferences from the collected responses that would inform refinement of a selection index for pasture-based production systems.



Opportunity to include Romanian herds

<u>USA</u>

- Medium herd size
- ~2% grazing, 13% combination
- Most common in SE, NE and West Coast
- Milk yield per cow 9193 kg/cow (2007)

<u>Romania</u>

- Small average herd size
- Many farms practice extensive grazing
- Common throughout country
- Milk yield per cow 3883 kg/cow (2007)



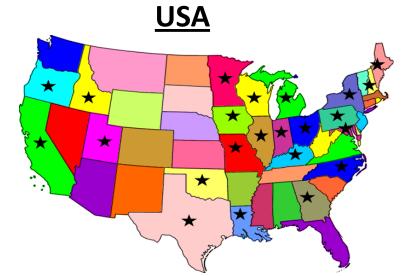


Materials

- Survey mailed to graziers across US & northern Romania
- Mailing addresses obtained from:
 - -Extension cooperators in US
 - -Coauthor at University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Iasi, Romania
- Respondents included:

-80 farmers in 23 US states

-23 farmers in 7 Romanian counties





Romania

Methodology

□ Survey topics included:

- production history
- breeding practices/goals
- feeding programs
- herd health
- Producers asked to rank traits available for selection
- Traits ranked from -5 (selection strongly for) to +5 (selection strongly against)
- Rankings compiled and averaged across farms for each trait



Methodology

- Responses for SCS and body size were determined to be negative regardless of producer indication for US, based on responses to other questions.
- □ Fat and protein % and yield scores were averaged to create an overall value for each
- Scores converted to a relative percentage ranking by dividing by the total of the absolute value of the scores for each trait



Results—Herd demographics

	USA			Romania		
<u>Trait</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD N</u>	ledian	Mean	<u>SD N</u>	ledian
Years Grazing	19	19	15	12	10	10
Grazing d/yr.	232	61	210	167	24	178
Cows no.	133	133	85	53	75	20
Heifers < 1yr (n)	49	49	30	17	26	7
Heifers > 1yr (n)	51	51	30	16	24	5
Cull rate (%)	18	8	20	11	7	10
Lame Cows (5)	6	12	3	6	10	2
Cows needing hoof trim ¹ (n)	17	27	5	34	37	15
Herds crossbreeding ² %	72.5			87.0		
Herds seasonal calving ³ %	47.5			52.2		
¹ Includes farms that trimmed all regardless of necessity.						

⁸ ²Defined as 75% of cows calving in 3 month window.
³Greater than 10% of herd is crossbred.



Results—Feeding

Feedstuff	<u>USA</u>	<u>Romania</u>			
% of farms using forage in winter					
Pasture	28.8	0.0			
Нау	92.4	100.0			
Haylage/baleage	43.9	8.7			
Corn silage	33.3	60.9			
Mean concentrate fed in summer (kg/d as fed)					
Corn	3.16	1.32			
Soybeans	0.16	0.23			
Other ¹	4.27	2.32			
Mean concentrate fed in winter (kg/d as fed)					
Corn	3.60	3.00			
Soybeans	0.61	0.34			
Other ¹	3.89	3.50			
¹ Common concentrates include: (US) Barley, bypass protein					

¹Common concentrates include: (US) Barley, bypass protein,

9

cottonseed, DDGS, kelp, oats, wheat mids; (Romania) wheat bran, sunflower meal.



Results—B reed usage Common US

	Natural Service			AI	
Breed	<u>USA</u>	<u>Romania</u>	<u>USA</u> [<u>Romania</u>	
% of farms using:					
Ayrshire	8.75	0.00	20.00	4.76	
Brown Swiss	1.25	25.00	10.00	52.38	
Guernsey	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	
Holstein	36.25	8.33	60.00	47.62	
Jersey	33.75	16.67	57.50	9.52	
Milking Shorthorn	5.00	0.00	17.50	0.00	
Red & White	5.00	8.75	0.00	0.00	
Other ¹	3.75	8.75	0.00	0.00	

¹Other includes German Red Angler, Hereford, Lineback,

¹⁰ Meuse-Rhine-Yssel, and Red Angus.



Results—B reed usage Common Euro

Breed	Natural Service			I		
% of farms using:	<u>US</u>	<u>Romania</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Romania</u>		
Belgian Blue	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29		
Scand. Red	0.00	0.00	18.75	0.00		
Dutch Belted	1.25	0.00	8.70	4.76		
Flekvieh	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.81		
Limousin	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.52		
Montbeliarde	0.00	0.00	5.00	23.81		
Normande	2.50	0.00	7.50	0.00		
Pinzgaur	0.00	25.00	0.00	14.29		
Romanian	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00		
Simmental	0.00	33.33	0.00	61.90		
Crossbred	15.00	66.67	8.75	4.76		
11			-			

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Results—Ranking of trait

	<u>Mean Rank¹</u>			
<u>Trait</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>Romania</u>		
Milk	2.23	4.24		
Fat	2.88	3.66		
Protein	2.67	3.34		
Productive life	3.83	4.14		
Somatic cell score	-3.18	-2.90		
Udder composite	3.56	4.08		
Body size	-2.66	3.00		
Feet & leg composite	3.16	3.27		
Calving ability	2.97	3.86		
Daughter pregnancy rate	2.95	4.11		

¹² ¹Ranks of each trait assigned score of -5 (against) to +5 (for).



Results—Ranking of trait

	Economic Index \$			Relative Weights %			
<u>Trait</u>	<u>US NM\$</u>	<u>US Grz</u>	<u>Ro Grz</u>	<u>US NM\$</u>	<u>US Grz</u>	<u>Ro Grz</u>	
Milk	0.00	0.04	0.06	0	7	12	
Fat	2.89	1.44	1.50	19	10	10	
Protein	3.41	1.90	2.00	16	9	9	
Productive life	35.00	20.86	18.34	22	13	11	
Somatic cell score	-182.00	-186.57	-139.99	-10	-11	-8	
Udder composite	32.00	53.55	50.19	7	12	11	
Body size	-23.00	-34.91	32.29	-6	-9	8	
Feet & leg composite	e 15.00	41.54	35.22	4	11	9	
Calving ability	1.00	2.01	26.81	5	10	11	
Daughter preg. rate	27.00	23.45	21.40	11	10	11	



Summary

Differences noted between grazing herds in US and Romania

- US reported longer grazing season
- US reported larger herds
- Romania reported fewer heifers on hand and less culling

□ Breeds of choice were very different for the two countries

- Relative economic weights derived from survey rankings indicated a desire for a more balanced index compared to US Net Merit\$
- Results may be used to inform selection index development, but should not be used without careful derivation of true economic values of traits



Questions?

