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Genetic evaluation of claw health traits accounting for potential preselection of cows to be trimmed

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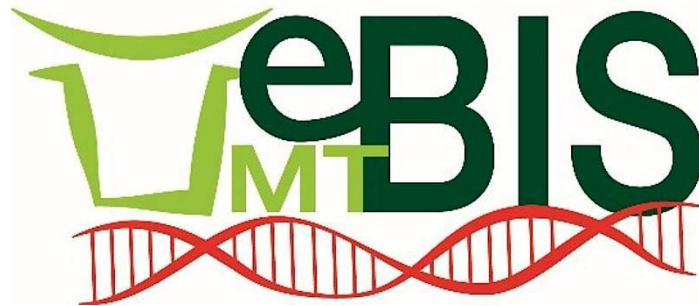
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Acknowledgments



APIS-GENE
Invest Innovate Exploit



Introduction

- ▶ **Claw health: major issue in dairy cattle**
 - ▶ Welfare
 - ▶ Economic losses
 - ▶ Frequency



Introduction

- ▶ **Claw health: major issue in dairy cattle**
 - ▶ Welfare
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- ▶ **Low heritabilities, but genetic improvement achievable!**



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- ▶ **Claw health: major issue in dairy cattle**

- ▶ Welfare
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- ▶ **Low heritabilities, but genetic improvement achievable!**

- ▶ **Challenges**

- ▶ Recent start of data collection
- ▶ Preselection of phenotyped cows



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- ▶ Welfare
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▶ **Low heritabilities, but genetic improvement achievable!**

▶ **Challenges**

- ▶ Recent start of data collection
- ▶ Preselection of phenotyped cows

▶ **Objectives**

- ▶ Develop a genetic evaluation model
- ▶ Deal with preselection

Traits

- ▶ **Claw health traits considered: claw lesions (ICAR defined)**
- ▶ **Presence/absence of the lesion**

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HHE: Heel horn erosion



SHC: sole hemorrhage circumscribed

SHD: sole hemorrhage diffused



IH: Interdigital hyperplasia



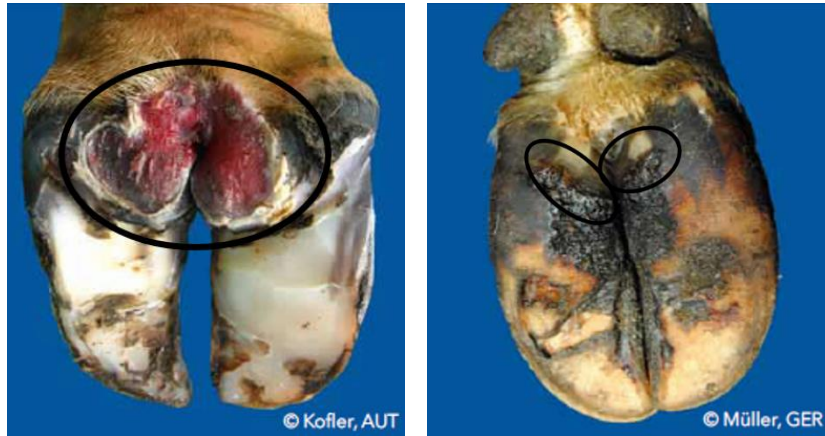
SU: sole ulcer



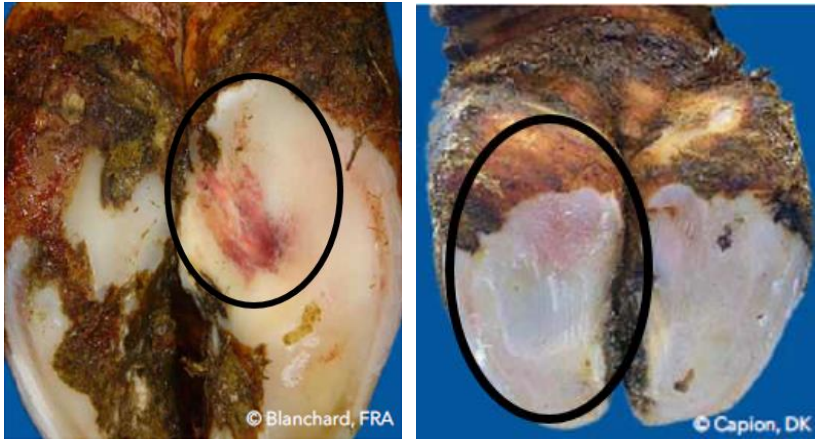
WLF: white line fissure

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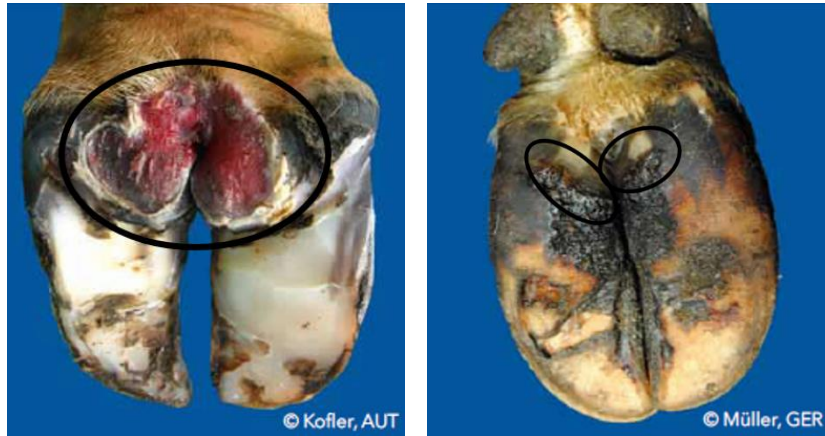


Infectious

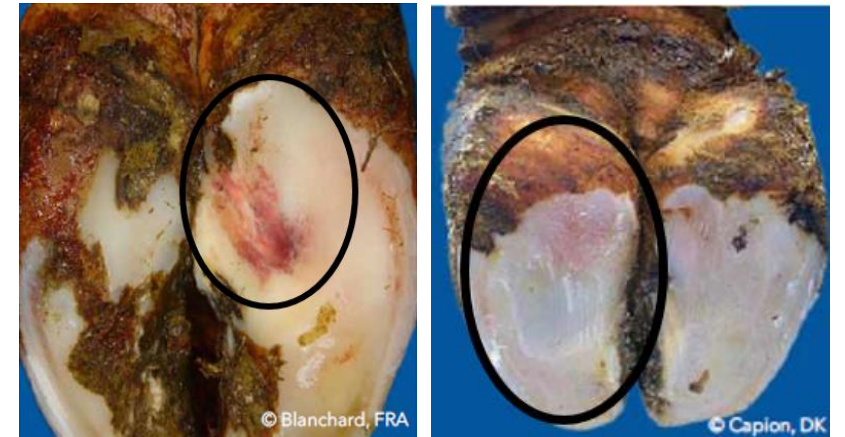


Traits

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Infectious



Non-infectious



Data

- ▶ **Phenotypes recorded by trained trimmers**
- ▶ **Data collection: April 2014 – August 2016**
- ▶ **Breed: Prim'Holstein**
- ▶ **Data selection**
 - ▶ Lactation: 1 – 3
 - ▶ $1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq 550$
 - ▶ Official milk recording
 - ▶ Both hind claws trimmed
 - ▶ ≥ 5 cows per visit
 - ▶ 1st trimming information only
- ▶ **25 511 trimmed cows + 31 888 contemporary non-trimmed cows**

Prevalences

► Prevalences on trimmed cows

Digital Dermatitis	29%
Heel Horn Erosion	53%
Interdigital Hyperplasia	8%
Sole Hemorrhage Circumscribed	16%
Sole Hemorrhage Diffused	43%
Sole Ulcer	7%
White Line Fissure	14%
At least one lesion	82%

Statistical model

- ▶ **Multi-trait linear animal model (Wombat, Meyer 2007)**

- ▶ $y_{ijkl} = \mu + hv_i + p_j + s_k + a_l + \varepsilon_{ijkl}$

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► hv_i : fixed effect of herd*date of visit

► p_j : fixed effect of parity

► s_k : fixed effect of lactation stage

► a_l : animal genetic effect, ε_{ijkl} : residual error

Scenarios to account for preselection

- ▶ **Scenario 1:**
 - ▶ trimmed cows only
 - ▶ 7-trait model

Scenarios to account for preselection

► Scenario 1:

- trimmed cows only
- 7-trait model

► Scenario 2:

- Trimmed cows + contemporary non-trimmed cows
- Non-trimmed cows « healthy » (0 for all lesion)
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- 7-trait model

► Scenario 2:

- Trimmed cows + contemporary non-trimmed cows
- Non-trimmed cows « healthy » (0 for all lesion)
- 7-trait model

► Scenario 3:

- Trimmed cows + contemporary non-trimmed cows
- No lesion phenotype for non-trimmed cows (missing value for all lesions)
- 8-trait model: 7 lesions + trimming status: 1 if trimmed, 0 if not

Preselection: are traits with/without non-trimmed cows the same traits?

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- Genetic correlations between identical traits in **scenario 1** (trimmed cows only) and **scenario 2** (healthy non-trimmed cows)

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- Genetic correlations between identical traits in **scenario 1** (trimmed cows only) and **scenario 2** (healthy non-trimmed cows)

Lesion	Genetic correlation
Digital dermatitis	0.93 (0.06)
Heel horn erosion	0.99 (0.11)
Interdigital hyperplasia	0.99 (0.10)
Sole hemorrhage circumscribed	0.98 (0.20)
Sole hemorrhage diffused	0.74 (0.32)
Sole ulcer	1.00 (0.11)
White line fissure	1.00 (0.10)

Preselection effect - heritabilities

- Heritabilities on the underlying scale, in the three scenarios

Preselection effect - heritabilities

► Heritabilities on the underlying scale, in the three scenarios

Lesion	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Digital dermatitis	0,14 (0,02)	0,14 (0,02)	0,15 (0,02)
Heel horn erosion	0,06 (0,01)	0,06 (0,01)	0,07 (0,01)
Interdigital hyperplasia	0,27 (0,04)	0,27 (0,03)	0,29 (0,04)
Sole hemorrhage circumscribed	0,05 (0,01)	0,05 (0,01)	0,05 (0,01)
Sole hemorrhage diffused	0,03 (0,01)	0,02 (0,01)	0,03 (0,01)
Sole ulcer	0,16 (0,03)	0,17 (0,02)	0,18 (0,03)
White line fissure	0,14 (0,02)	0,11 (0,02)	0,14 (0,02)

Preselection effect – genetic correlations

Preselection effect – genetic correlations

► Genetic correlations among infectious traits

Traits	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Digital dermatitis – heel horn erosion	0.66 (0.10)	0.75 (0.06)	0.69 (0.08)
Digital dermatitis – interdigital hyperplasia	0.74 (0.06)	0.79 (0.05)	0.76 (0.06)
Heel horn erosion – interdigital hyperplasia	0.60 (0.11)	0.67 (0.07)	0.64 (0.09)

Preselection effect – genetic correlations

Genetic correlations between infectious and non-infectious traits

Traits	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Digital dermatitis – sole hemorrhage circumscribed	-0.37 (0.13)	0.10 (0.12)	-0.29 (0.13)
Digital dermatitis – sole hemorrhage diffused	-0.23 (0.15)	0.30 (0.12)	-0.11 (0.14)
Digital dermatitis – sole ulcer	0.06 (0.11)	0.33 (0.09)	0.12 (0.11)
Digital dermatitis – white line fissure	-0.14 (0.11)	0.04 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.11)
Heel horn erosion – sole hemorrhage circumscribed	-0.20 (0.17)	0.32 (0.12)	-0.09 (0.16)
Heel horn erosion – sole hemorrhage diffused	-0.19 (0.18)	0.55 (0.11)	0.03 (0.16)
Heel horn erosion – sole ulcer	0.20 (0.13)	0.46 (0.09)	0.28 (0.12)
Heel horn erosion – white line fissure	-0.07 (0.13)	0.15 (0.11)	-0.05 (0.12)

Preselection effect – conclusions

- ▶ **Low effect of preselection on heritabilities**

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Preselection effect – conclusions

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- ▶ **Scenario 2: bias in genetic correlations: “Non-trimmed cows = healthy” hypothesis probably false**
- ▶ **Scenario 3: exhaustive information**

Genetic parameters

► Genetic parameters in scenario 3

Genetic parameters

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- ▶ **Two genetically distinct lesion groups**

Genetic parameters

- ▶ **Low heritabilities => genetic variability? => Coefficients of genetic variation**
- ▶ **Two genetically distinct lesion groups**
- ▶ **Moderate to high genetic correlations with trimming status**

Conclusion

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- ▶ => implementation of genetic evaluation
- ▶ Want to know more?



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Thank you all for your attention!

