A dairy-beef index to rank beef bulls on profitability when mated to a dairy cow

Donagh Berry¹, Ross Evans², Fiona Hely³, Peter Amer³, Michelle Judge¹,

Tom Condon¹ & Andrew Cromie²

¹AGRIC & VistaMilk, Teagasc, Moorepark,

² Irish Cattle Breeding Federation

³AbacusBio, New Zealand

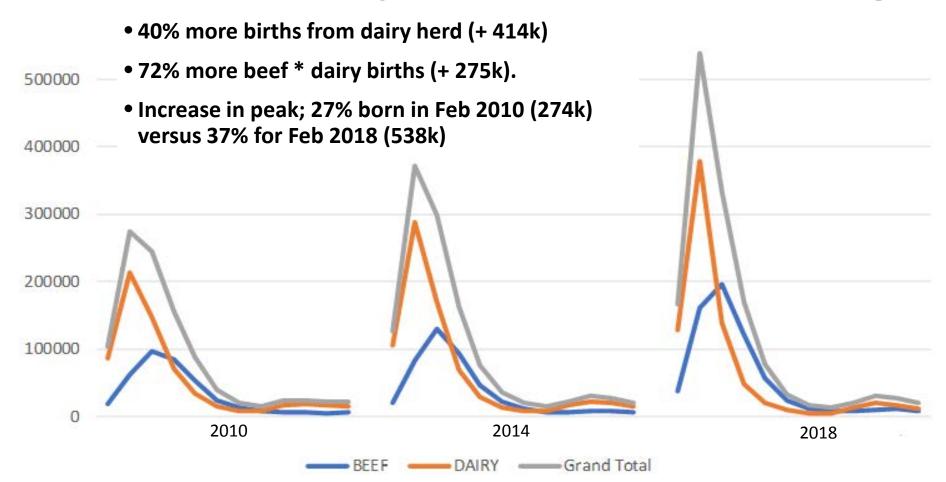
Donagh.berry@teagasc.ie







Number of dairy-bred calves is increasing



Slaughter performance of dairy* beef steers by age & month of slaughter.

| Month_Year Age Category | | Age | Count | Cwt | Price/kg | Value | Conf | Fat |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----|--------|-----|----------|--------|------|------|
| 2 year old ou | ıt of shed | | | | | | | |
| 2015_03 | 22-25 months | 726 | 5,830 | 320 | 420.0 | €1,344 | 5.90 | 8.83 |
| 2016_03 | 22-25 months | 728 | 7,913 | 328 | 398.5 | €1,307 | 5.88 | 9.00 |
| 2017_03 | 22-25 months | 729 | 9,724 | 324 | 390.8 | €1,266 | 5.68 | 8.85 |
| 2018_03 | 22-25 months | 729 | 8,854 | 323 | 401.7 | €1,297 | 5.63 | 8.81 |
| 2+ years off grass | | | | | | | | |
| 2015_07 | 25-28 months | 825 | 4,995 | 338 | 437.3 | €1,478 | 5.86 | 9.20 |
| 2016_07 | 25-28 months | 827 | 6,234 | 337 | 395.0 | €1,331 | 5.67 | 8.96 |
| 2017_07 | 25-28 months | 828 | 7,101 | 336 | 409.0 | €1,374 | 5.57 | 8.97 |
| 2018_07 | 25-28 months | 828 | 6,620 | 328 | 397.7 | €1,305 | 5.35 | 8.22 |
| 2.5 years of grass | | | | | | | | |
| 2015_09 | 28-30 months | 896 | 8,144 | 351 | 402.5 | €1,413 | 5.98 | 9.01 |
| 2016_09 | 28-30 months | 898 | 11,222 | 348 | 379.6 | €1,321 | 5.66 | 8.58 |
| 2017_09 | 28-30 months | 898 | 12,176 | 348 | 381.8 | €1,329 | 5.51 | 8.88 |
| 2018_09 | Not avail | | | | | | | |

- Definite decline in conformation of dairy beef steers over last 3-4 years. From O+ (on average) to O=.
- Also a decline in carcass weights.

The challenges

- 1. With a growing dairy herd, the quality of Irish beef production is at risk of deterioration
- 2. Good fertility and survival equates to a greater proportion of beef sire usage on dairy cows
- 3. Dairy farmers focused on dairy farmers
 - Easy calving, short gestation length bulls



Need a dairy-beef index that....

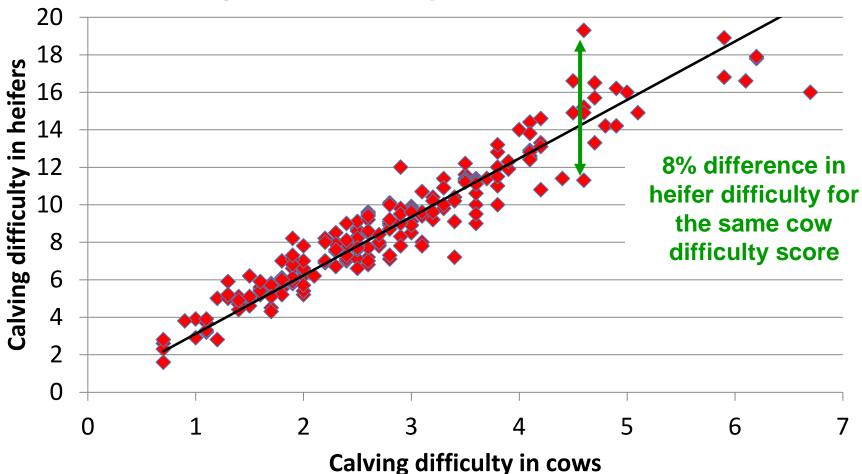
- 1. Strikes a sensible balance between calving ease and carcass merit
- 2. Is scientifically sound, robust and defendable
- 3. Facilitates identification of beef bulls suitable for heifers
- 4. Incentivises beef breeders to target the dairy industry as a market
- 5. Incentivises beef breeders targeting the dairy industry to record appropriate traits accurately



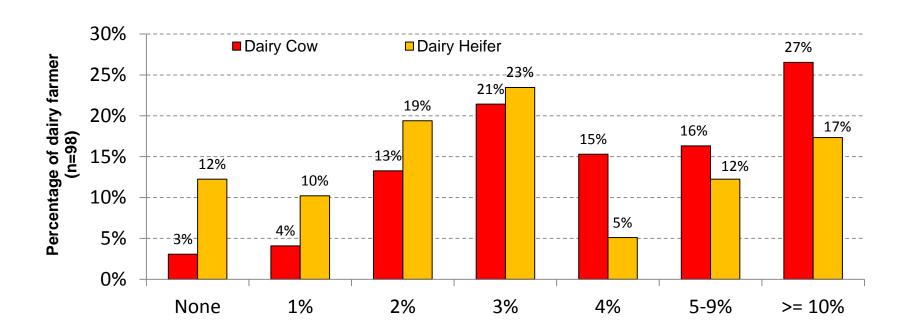
Traits

| Sub-index | Trait | % genetic | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Calving difficulty | 10% | | | | |
| ಹ | Gestation length | 35% | | | | |
| Calving | Calf mortality | 2% | | | | |
| రొ | Calf vigour | Under research | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| > | Feed intake | 33% | | | | |
| oue | Environmental footprint | Under research | | | | |
| Efficiency | Age at slaughter | 13% | | | | |
| Ш | | | | | | |
| | Carcass weight | 35% | | | | |
| 50 | Carcass conformation | 35% | | | | |
| Sass | Carcass fat | 35% | | | | |
| Carcass | Ability to meet carcass specs | | | | | |
| J | Meat quality | 16% | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| ietal | Docility | 20% | | | | |
| Societa | Polled | 100% | | | | |

Calving difficulty (heifers v cows)

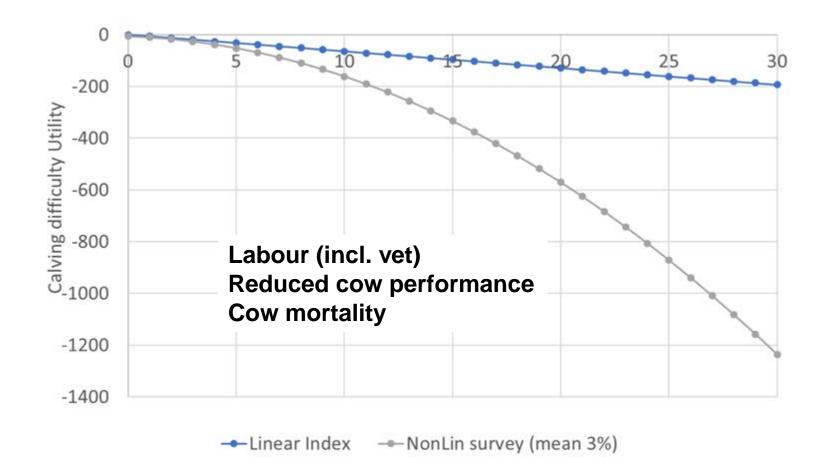


Max level of acceptable difficulty





Penalising more difficult bulls more

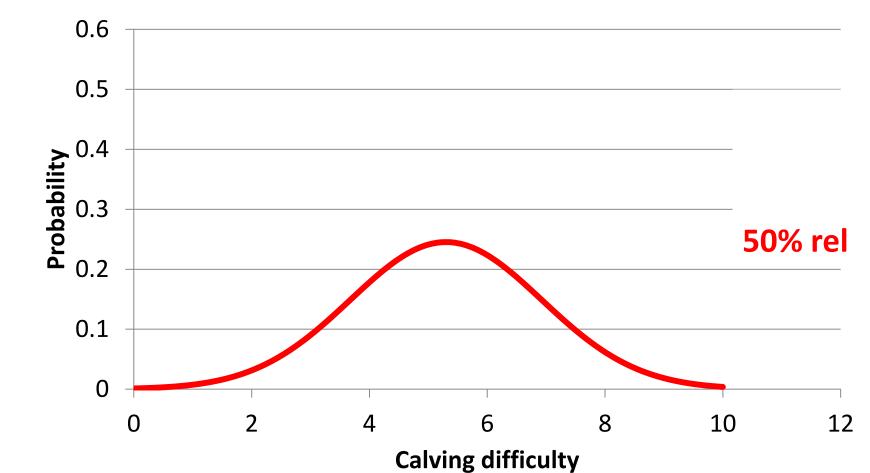


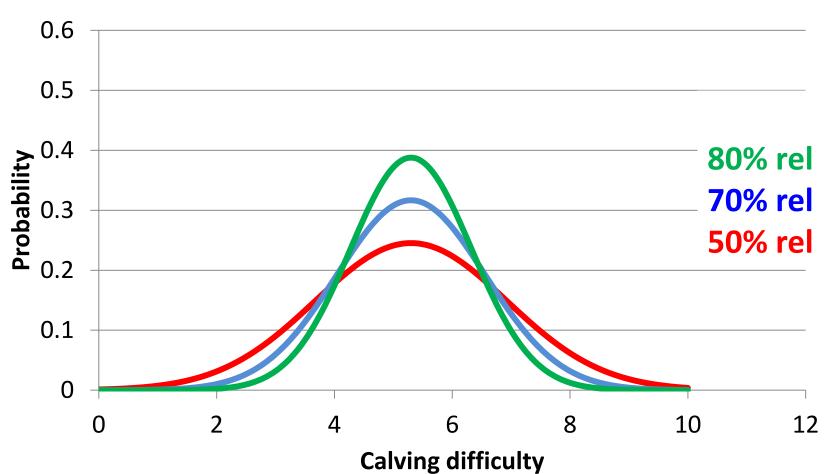
- Risk of calving difficulty
 - Bull genetic merit
 - Reliability of bull genetic merit
 - Cow
 - Cow management

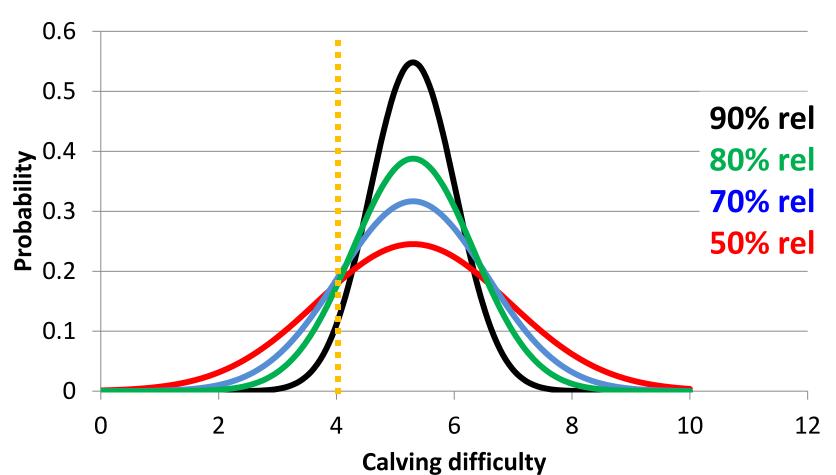


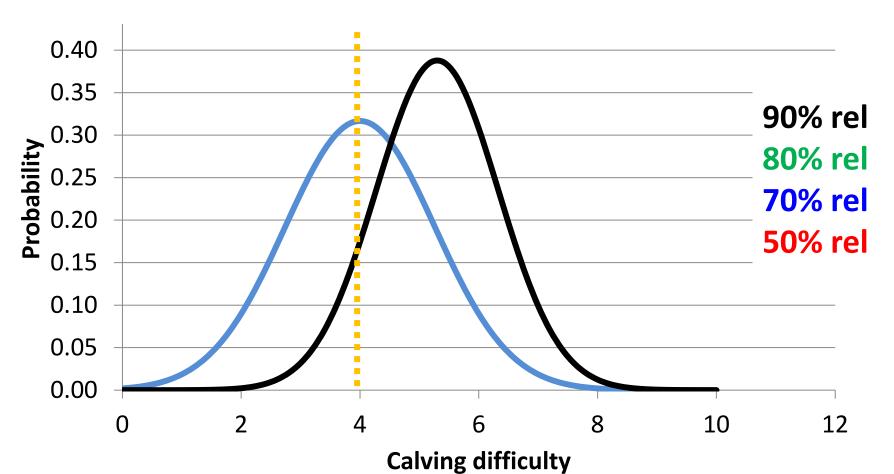
- Risk of calving difficulty
 - Bull genetic merit
 - Reliability of bull genetic merit
 - Cow
 - Cow management



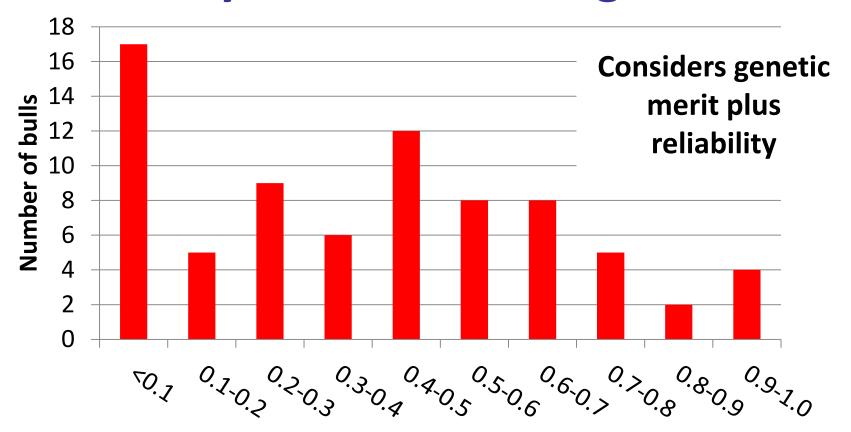








Suitability for heifers – Angus AI bulls



Probability of suitable for heifers

Other calving traits

- Gestation length
 - Slippage in calving date cost of production
- Calf mortality
 - Opportunity cost of 28-day old calf
- Impact of calving difficulty on calf mortality captured in calf mortality genetic merit
- Impact of short & long gestation on calving difficulty & calf mortality captured in respective genetic merit



Efficiency traits

- Daily feed intake
 - Tully 600 animals per year
 - GREENBREED measure daily emissions
- Age at slaughter
 - Total feed intake and environmental footprint
 - >80 days difference in age at slaughter for 1 v 5 star animals
 - Work in progress



Carcass traits

- Carcass weight, conformation and fat score
 - Based on associations with cut yields
- Meat quality
 - Breed bonuses
 - Genetic evaluation for meat quality underway
- Out of spec
 - 280 kg to 380 kg
 - Superior to O=
 - Rapid reduction in price/kg and loss of AA/HE bonus

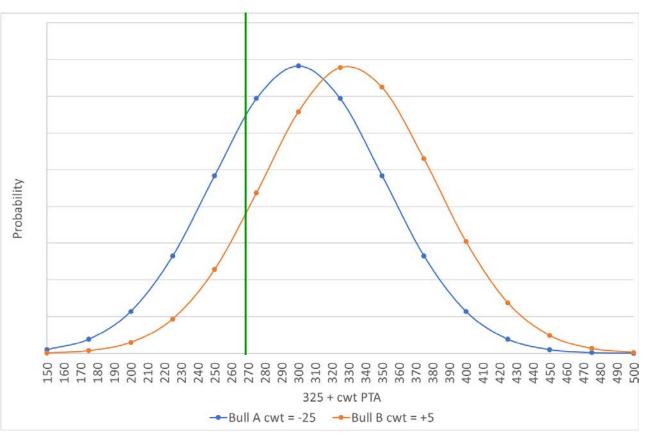


Specs per breed (from dairy dams)

| Breed | Number of bulls | No progeny | Carcass wt | % <280 kg | Carcass conf | % <o=< th=""><th>price (cents/kg)</th></o=<> | price (cents/kg) |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| LM | 25 | 4834 | 334 | 10% | 7.0 | 1% | 393 |
| ВВ | 29 | 2405 | 351 | 8% | 7.8 | 2% | 388 |
| AA | 35 | 2309 | 295 | 32% | 5.6 | 12% | 385 |
| HE | 31 | 1251 | 316 | 27% | 5.5 | 17% | 365 |
| NR | 10 | 168 | 307 | 29% | 4.2 | 62% | 360 |
| FR | 117 | 2066 | 309 | 26% | 4.5 | 51% | 349 |
| НО | 509 | 957 | 303 | 31% | 3.6 | 74% | 348 |
| JE | 50 | 244 | 255 | 66% | 3.3 | 84% | 321 |



Example for carcass weight spec



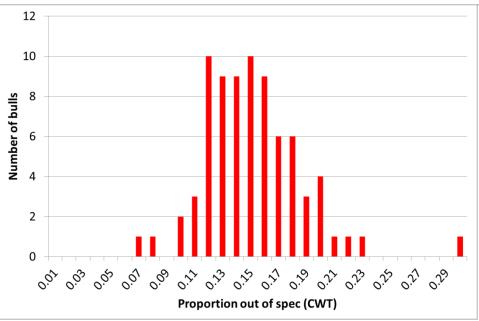
Bull A has CWT = -25

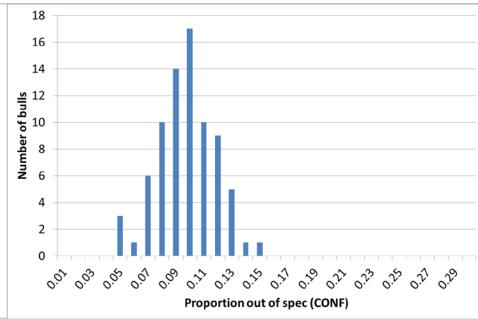
- 35% probability out of spec
- Penalty of €49

Bull B has CWT = +5

- 16% probability out of spec
- Penalty of €23

Out of spec – Angus active sires





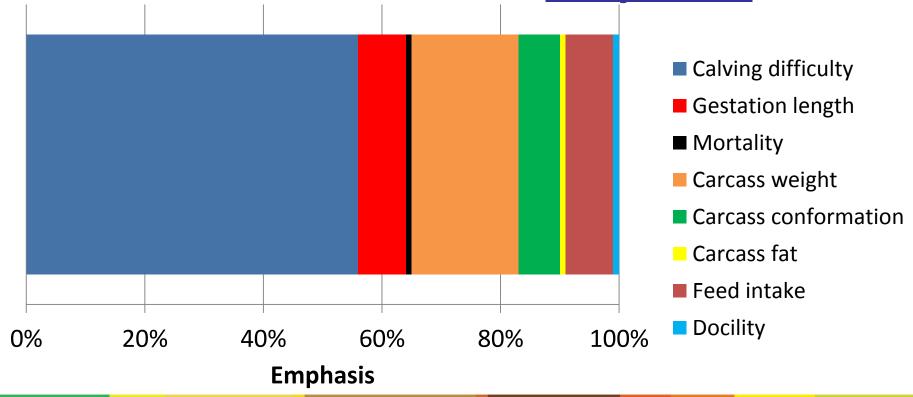


Social traits

- Docility
 - Risk of injury
 - Risk of death
- Polled
 - Cost of polling



Combined index - Proposed





Current versus new

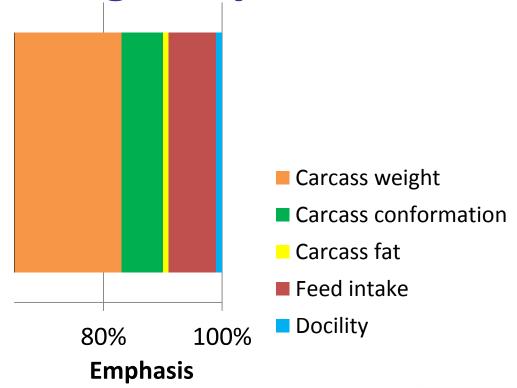
| | Current | | | Prob | | | | | | | % out | % out of |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Calving | Heifer | Cow | safe on | | | Feed | Carcass | Carc. | Carc. | of spec | spec |
| Index | difficulty | difficult | difficult | heifer | Gest | Mort | intake | weight | Conf | fat | - CWT | Conf |
| Calving difficulty | 1.37 | 6.15 | 2.03 | 66% | -1.41 | -0.45 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.689 | 0.605 | 19% | 9% |
| Top on DBI | 2.61 | 7.85 | 3.23 | 44% | -0.43 | -0.40 | -0.18 | 12 | 1.429 | 0.01 | 13% | 5% |

Superior beef merit for minimal compromise on calving performance



Beef farmers purchasing dairy beef calves

- Current focus is a breeding index for dairy farmers.
- Once calf is born focus shifts to "profit from beef".
 - Calving traits dropped
 - Added in non-genetic effects
- Opportunity to generate for all dairy beef calves at birth (i.e., with passport).
- Calves must be DNA verified => surety for buyer.
- Pilot project under way.





Next Steps.

- Further details
 - Minimum criterion for a bull to be included on the ICBF Active Bull List.
 - Which traits to put on the list, e.g., suitable for use heifers?
- Implementation group to meet to finalise ICBF board in November
 - New ICBF Active Dairy Beef Bull List for AI sires for Dec 2018
- Continue work on other categories of animals, most notably young breeding bulls



Take home message

- New index to rank beef bulls for use on dairy cows
 - Compromise between the needs of dairy and beef farmers
- Massive variability exists within breeds
 - Opportunity to purchase on genetic merit rather than breed
 => Both for breeding & calf purchasing decisions.
- Gains to be achieved by combining all traits and minimising risks

