Genetic variation in the threshold of sensitivity to heat stress on milk production in Holstein cattle

J. P. Sánchez, I. Misztal, I. Aguilar, R. Rekaya

Universidad de León (Spain) University of Georgia (USA) INIA (Uruguay)

Introduction

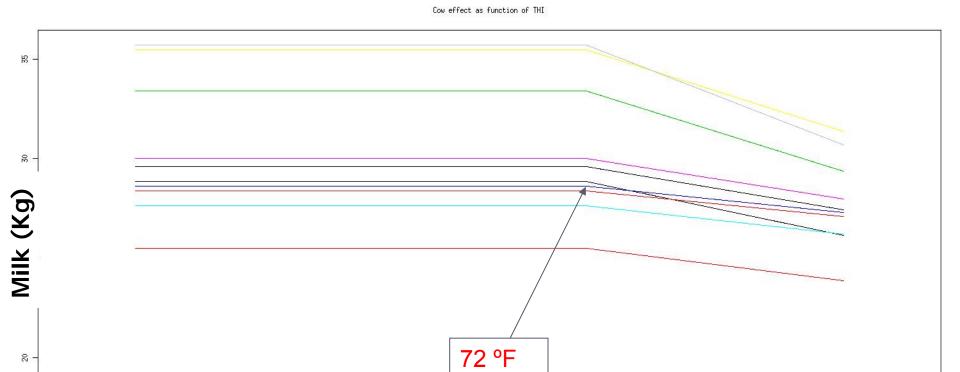
Animals under heat stress produce less and have poorer reproductive performance than in the thermo-neutral zone.

- Regions where this problem is endemic
 - Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions
 - Desert and Semi-Desert Regions
 - Global Warming!!!

Introduction

- Solutions for alleviating this problem
 - Facilities and Management (Fans, Cooling, AC)
 - Intrinsically resistant animals (Genetic Improvement)
 - ► Beef cattle (Crossbreeding Specialized X Local breeds)
 - ► Dairy cattle (Selection within specialized breeds)
 - UGA evaluation model (Ravagnolo & Misztal, 2000)
 - ► Weather station data + Production data
 - Combination of Temperature and Humidity of the third day previous milking in an Index (THI).

Traditional Model

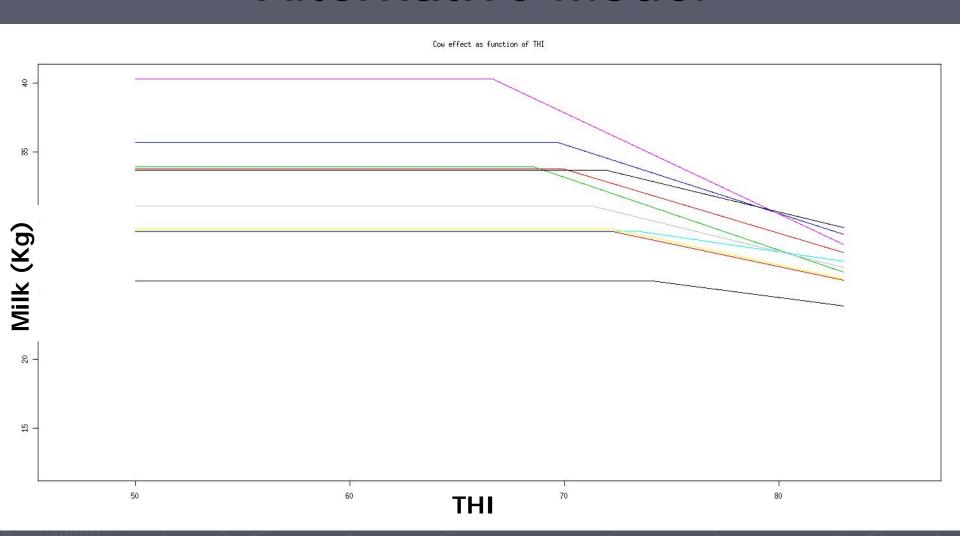


THI

70

50

Alternative Model



Objective

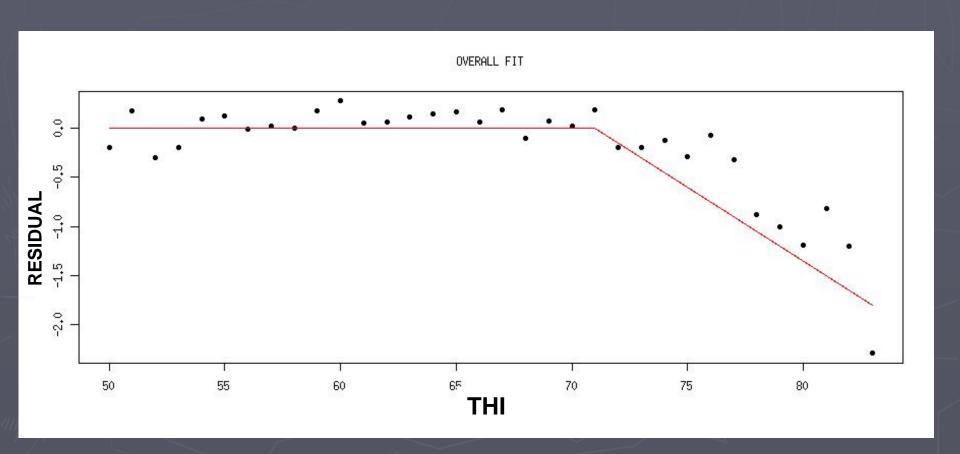
Determine if the alternative model is preferable over traditional one for studying effects of heat stress on milk production.

Material & Methods

- Animals
 - Herd sampling from the US Holstein data set.
 - \triangleright Records \rightarrow 353,376
 - ▶1st Parity Cows → 38,383
 - ►CG (Herd-Test-Day) → 15,508
 - \rightarrow Animals \rightarrow 95,962

Residuals after fitting for effects not completely associated to THI

Milk= HY + AGE + DIM*FREQ + ID + e



Bayesian Non Linear Model for estimating threshold and slope.

Milk= HY + AGE + DIM*FREQ + ID + b*max(0,THI-T₀)+ e



Hierarchical Models

1st Hierarchical Stage

Traditional Model

$$y_{fgjik} = \mathbf{x}_{1,ik}' \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + ID_{INT,i} + ID_{SLO,i} \times \max \left\{ 0, \left(THI_{ik} - \boldsymbol{\tau}_0 \right) \right\} + e_{fgjik}$$

Alternative Model

$$y_{fgjik} = \mathbf{x}_{1,ik}' \mathbf{\beta}_1 + ID_{INT,i} + ID_{SLO,i} \times \max \left\{ 0, \left(THI_{ik} - ID_{THR,i} \right) \right\} + e_{fgjik}$$

2nd Hierarchical Stage

$$ID = X_2\beta_2 + Za + e$$

MCMC Implementation

- All conditional posterior distributions, except those for thresholds, had known forms
 - Random-Walk Metropolis
- > 250,000 iterations
 - 25,000 Burn-in & 1/25 Retained
- **CONSTRAINTS**
 - Threshold in the traditional model = 71.0
 - Threshold Average in the alternative model = 71.0

Model Comparison (DIC)

| | DIC | pD |
|----------------|-----------|--------|
| Traditional M. | 1,338,527 | 51,096 |
| Alternative M. | 1,325,871 | 52,670 |

Correlations between EBV

| | | Alternative | | | Traditional | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | | Int. EBV | Slo. EBV | Thr. EBV | Int. EBV | Slo. EBV | |
| Alter. | Int. EBV | 1.00 | | | | | |
| | Slo. EBV | -0.85 | 1.00 | _// | | | |
| | Thr. EBV | -0.80 | 0.99 | 1.00 | | | |
| Tradi. | Int. EBV | 0.95 | -0.66 | -0.60 | 1.00 | | |
| | Slo. EBV | -0.56 | 0.49 | 0.42 | -0.57 | 1.00 | |

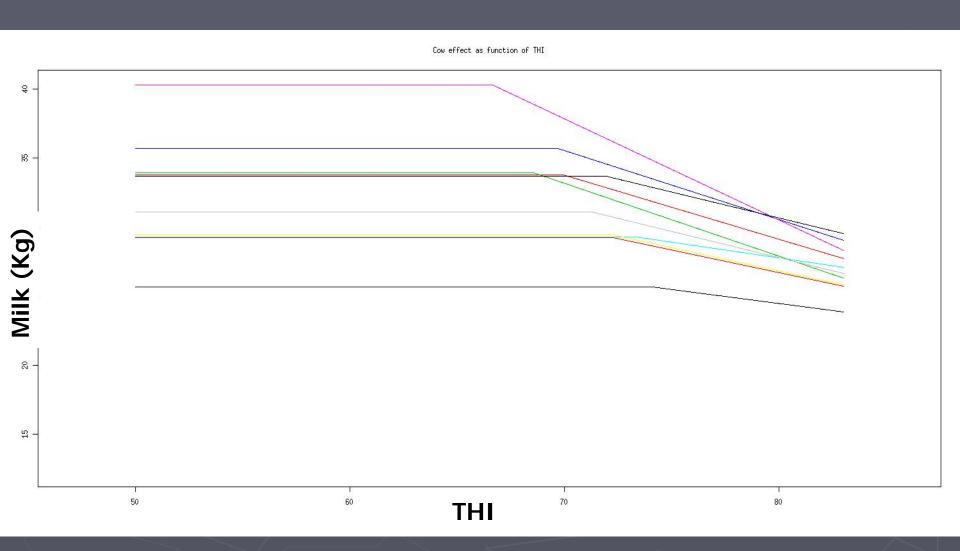
Variance Components (Posterior Stat.) Traditional Model

| Parameter | P. Mean | P. SD | 95% | HPD | ESS |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| h ² _{INT} | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0. 23 | 0.31 | 296 |
| h ² _{SLO} | 0.28 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.40 | 32 |
| $ ho_{ m g,INT-SLO}$ | -0.40 | 0.11 | -0.62 | -0.19 | 48 |
| $ ho_{p,INT\text{-SLO}}$ | -0.47 | 0.04 | -0.55 | -0.39 | 79 |
| σ^2_{e} | 14.06 | 0.04 | 13.99 | 14.13 | 5279 |

Variance Components (Posterior Stat.) Alternative Model

| Parameter | P. Mean | P. SD | 95% | HPD | ESS |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| h ² _{INT} | 0.29 | 0.02 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 199 |
| h ² _{SLO} | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.25 | 0.41 | 39 |
| h ² _{THR} | 0.56 | 0.05 | 0.47 | 0.65 | 31 |
| $ ho_{ m g,INT-SLO}$ | -0.62 | 0.08 | -0.77 | -0.46 | 24 |
| $ ho_{ m g,INT-THR}$ | -0.53 | 0.05 | -0.63 | -0.42 | 60 |
| $ ho_{ m g,SLO-THR}$ | 0.95 | 0.03 | 0.90 | 0.99 | 7 |
| $ ho_{ m p,INT-SLO}$ | -0.45 | 0.03 | -0.52 | -0.40 | 37 |
| $ ho_{ m p,INT-THR}$ | -0.26 | 0.04 | -0.35 | -0.18 | 33 |
| $ ho_{ m p,SLO-THR}$ | 0.97 | 0.01 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 28 |
| σ^2_{e} | 13.51 | 0.04 | 13.43 | 13.58 | 579 |

Graphical Illustration of Correlation between Parameters

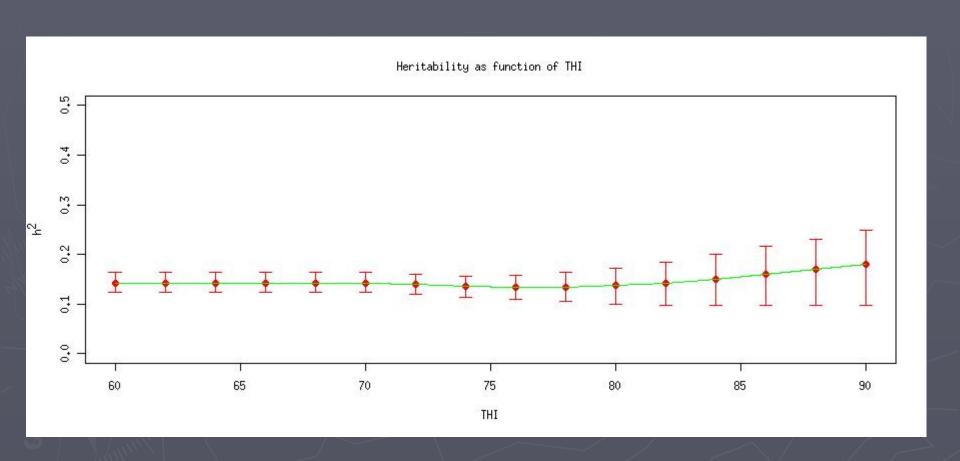


Conclusions

- The heritability of the onset of heat stress is high and selection for this unobserved trait could be successful.
- Both heat tolerance definitions are consistent to each other:
 - The greater the onset of heat stress, the less negative is the decay in production with increase in THI (genetically and environmentally).
- High genetic correlation between heat tolerance definitions.



Milk Production Heritability Traditional Model



Milk Production Heritability (Approximation) Alternative Model

