### MARK YOUNG

#### Beef + Lamb New Zealand Genetics

Mark Young has been with Beef + Lamb New Zealand since 2001 and has primarily worked with SIL, the national system for sheep performance recording and genetic evaluation. SIL now includes flocks supplying nearly 90% of rams used by industry.

#### Profitable and hardy hill ewes and cows

Beef + Lamb New Zealand Genetics was formed to drive the development of genetic services for sheep and beef cattle improvement. Increases in growth rate and lambing percentages for sheep and growth rate for beef have increased productivity. However, this may have led to increased adult size of ewes and cows, so while productivity per head has risen, productivity per hectare will have risen less. As easier country is converted to dairy, hill country will comprise more of the land used for lamb and beef production and farms have also had to increase stock numbers to remain economically viable. Genetics development needs to be concentrated on future industry needs with profit, not productivity, the primary focus.

The following must receive more attention in future breeding objectives:

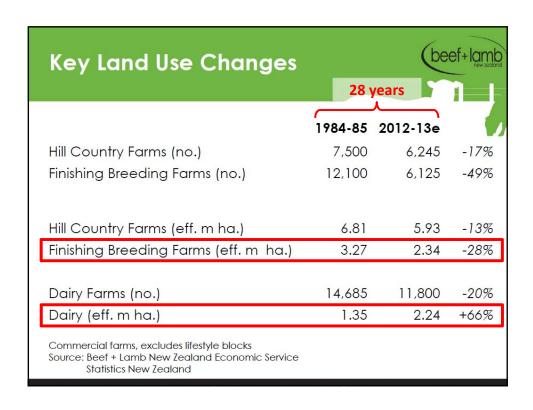
- Profit and efficiency per hectare, not per head
- · Reducing farm costs
- Improving feed efficiency for maintenance (ewes and cows) and for growth (meat animals)
- Considering the effects of environment on genetic merit
- Making breeding for hill country a major theme, with a strong focus on maternal performance
- Defining genetic merit of ewes and cows that sustain profitability in challenging environments by consideration of longevity and maternal body energy stores
- Improving processing efficiency
- Enhancing product qualities to attract market premiums

#### **MONDAY** 12 MAY



Room 3





### **Productivity changes**



		1990-91	2012-13	change
Lambing percentage (ewe)	%	100.4%	123.3%	+23%
Lamb carcass weight	kg	14.35	17.88	+25%
Lamb sold per ewe	kg	9.76	18.06	+85%
Steer carcass weight	kg	297	309	+4%
Milk solids per dairy cow	kg	260	340	+31%

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# Profitable ewe attributes

## Profitable cow attributes

- 1st lambs at 1 year old
- Produces two lambs each year
- Lambs unassisted
- Is good mother & milks well
- Has a long productive life
- Has low health costs
- Has lower feed costs
- Hardiness
- Fast growing offspring
- Offspring produce quality carcasses

- 1st calves at 2 years old
- Produces one calf each year
- Calves unassisted
- Is good mother & milks well
- Has a long productive life
- Has low health costs
- Has lower feed costs
- Hardiness
- Fast growing offspring
- Offspring produce quality carcasses

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# What can we select for now?

- Yes but few breeders aiming for this
- Yes some don't want 3 lambs!
- Yes indirect
- Yes
- No. But coming soon
- Some components
- Yes indirect. But some ignore ewe size
- No. Needs to be defined
- YES!
- **Yes** needs to be revisited

### **Profitable ewe** attributes

### **Mapping eBVs** traits to attributes

- 1st lambs at 1 year old
- Hogget fertility, hogget litter size
- Produces two lambs each year Number of lambs born
- · Lambs unassisted
- Lamb survival
- Is good mother & milks well
- Lamb survival maternal, weaning weight maternal
- Has a long productive life
- Longevity, stayability coming soon
- Has low health costs
- Parasite resistance or resilience, CARLA, dag score, bareness, FE tolerance
- Has lower feed costs
- Adult ewe size indirect

Hardiness

- None. Needs to be defined
- Fast growing offspring
- Weaning weight, autumn weight, carcass weight
- Offspring produce quality carcasses
- Lean yield, fat yield, EMAc

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### What are DP sheep breeders measuring?



Traits in SIL-ACE DP flocks	Measuring trait	% flocks measuring trait
Any trait	242	100%
Reproduction	239	<b>99</b> %
Lamb Survival	242	100%
Lamb Growth	228	94%
Adult Size	144	60%
Wool	169	<b>70</b> %
Meat Yield	176	<b>73</b> %
Internal parasite resistance	35	<b>14</b> %
Facial Eczema Tolerance	45	<b>19</b> %

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- Is good mother & milks well
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- Has lower feed costs
- Hardiness
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## What can we select for now?

- Indirectly
  - Indirectly
  - Yes
  - No & Yes
  - Indirectly for <u>some</u> components
  - No
  - Yes but expensive to assess
  - No. Needs to be defined
  - YES!
  - Yes a developing area

## Profitable cow attributes

## Mapping eBVs traits to attributes

- 1st calves at 2 years old
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- scrotal size indirect
- days to calving, gestation length
- Calving ease, birth weight
- Nothing for maternal behaviour, 200d milk
- Soundness, docility, flight time all indirect
- None
- Net feed intake, adult cow size
- None. Needs to be defined
- 200d milk, 200d LW, 400d LW, 600d LW, carcass weight
- EMA, fat depth, beef yield, IMF, shear force

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## Overall merit: Sheep SIL economic indexes



- Combine merit across relevant traits
- eBV traits weighted according to costs & returns
- Ewe breeds <u>Dual Purpose</u> Overall (**DPO**) index
- Meat breeds Terminal Sire Overall (TSO) index

These are industry wide indexes, not breed specific

### Overall merit: Beef Economic indexes



- Combine merit across relevant traits
- eBV traits weighted according to costs & returns
- Breeds have their own indexes
  - \* Self-replacing maternal trait emphasis
  - \* Dairy calving ease!
  - \* Terminal growth & carcass merit
  - \* Angus Pure, Hereford Prime meat quality emphasis

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#### **Effects of the environment**



- Are some genotypes (breeds) better suited to hill country?
  - \* To some extent. Usually less than expected
  - \* **B+LNZ CPT** (sheep) expanded to include hill country to address this question
- Are breeders selecting their stock under hill farm conditions?
  - To be sure animals will perform on your farm, buy rams or bulls from a breeder running their stock under conditions similar to yours

### **Hardiness**



- Hardiness Robustness Resilience Longevity
- Longevity Marginal Stayability
- Sustained productivity with low costs under challenging conditions
  - \* Temperature
  - \* Weather
  - \* Feed supply
  - \* Health threat
- Compromise? production vs. looking after self

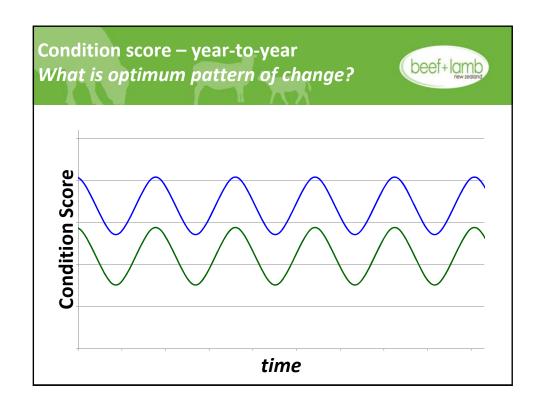
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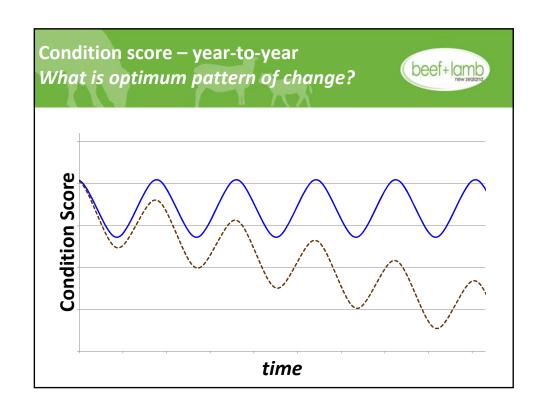
#### Adult size or Condition Score? | beef+lamb

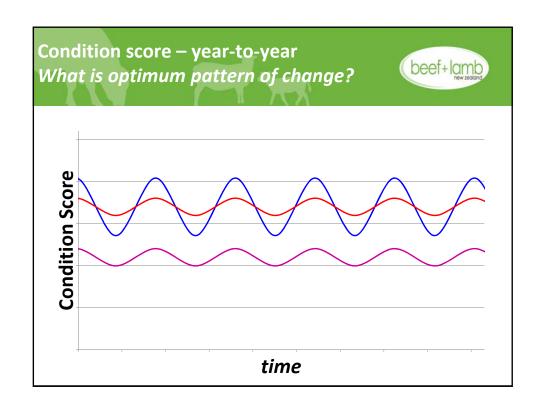


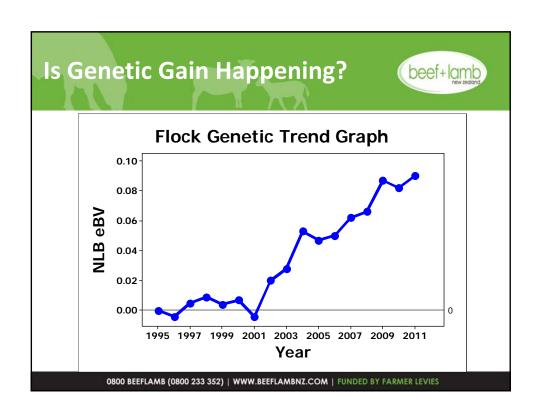
#### • BOTH!

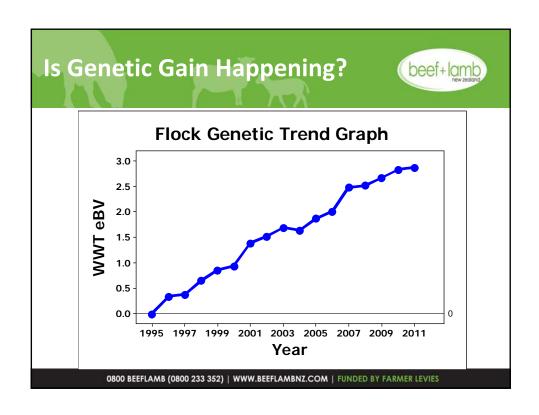
- Bigger cows and ewes generally eat more
- Condition is important but less well understood
  - \* What is relative importance of average condition versus change in condition?

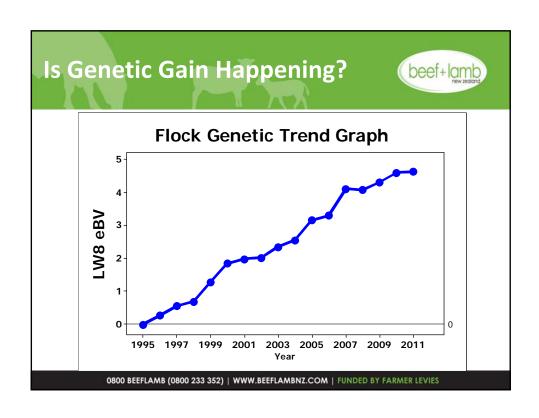


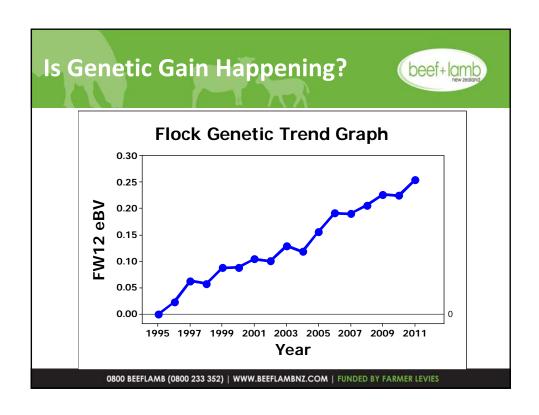












nat has sheep genetics o	lelivered?	beef+lam
Trait averages for 2014 where 1995 average = zero	Ewe breeds	Meat breeds
Number of lambs	+11.4 %	n/a
Lamb Survival	+ 0.9 %	+0.9 %
Weaning weight	+3.19 kg	+3.51 kg
Carcass weight	+1.97 kg	+2.07 kg
Ewe weight	+2.64 kg	n/a
Carcass Fat Yield (per 18kg carcass)	-185 g	-480 g
Carcass Lean Yield (per 18kg carcass)	+63 g	+216 g
Fleece weight	+315 g	n/a
Dual Purpose index (RGAW)	+\$13.35	n/a
Terminal Sire index (GM)	n/a	+\$8.37

### **Challenges**



- Some traits approaching optimums
  - \* Diminishing returns from further change
- Productivity vs. profit & efficiency
  - \* Performance per head vs. profit per hectare
- · Key profit traits missing
  - \* Maternal longevity
  - \* Maternal body condition
  - \* Hardiness or Robustness sustained productivity in variable environment
  - \* Feed efficiency
  - Product qualities
  - \* Other health traits?
- Simplistic definition of carcass merit (esp. sheep) really just %lean & %fat
- Complexity
  - \* More traits added to extract more profit = greater complexity

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### **B+LNZ Genetics**



- Better breeding objectives
- More accurate evaluations
- Matching genetics to user needs

#### 1. Better breeding objectives



#### Refocus on farm profit, efficiency, sustainability

- Considering...
  - \* productivity, costs, product value, farm system and environment
- Specific focus on
  - \* Maternal performance longevity, "robustness", fat reserves (BCS)
  - \* Product qualities processing, shelf-life, eating experience
- · Optimise definition of genetic merit for
  - \* Hill country versus lowland
  - \* Different products
- Develop systems to "hold" traits near optimums

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#### 2. More accurate evaluations



- DNA information routinely used in evaluations
  - \* Accuracy higher, earlier
- Account for biases due to
  - \* inbreeding, hybrid vigour and environment
- Explore opportunities to increase genetic gain
  - \* e.g. sexed semen
- Next generation evaluation systems
  - \* Analysis systems, DNA database

#### 3. Matching genetics to user needs beef+lamb



- Focus on profit, efficiency and product qualities
- Make genetic information easier to use
  - \* Simplify definitions of merit value, relevance
  - \* Define merit for different situations hill vs. lowland
  - \* Readily accessible tools and data
  - \* Reduce jargon
- Bridging the Gap
  - \* Link genetic merit with on farm performance
- Better access, to better information
  - \* Farmer, breeder, processor, "consumer"
- Opportunities to build knowledge & skills

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### Summary



- We must add key traits missing from the farm profit equation to our breeding goals
- We need to define hardiness/ robustness
- We must place more focus on performance in hill country