



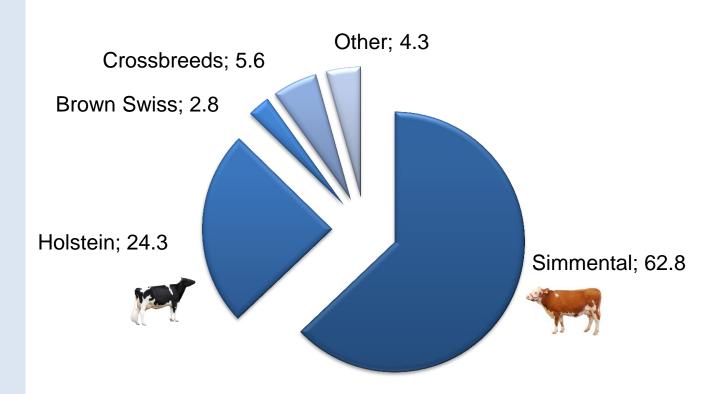


Implementation of genomic selection in small populations - Croatian case

Marija Špehar, Zdenko Ivkić, Maja Dražić, Zdravko Barać

Croatian Agricultural Agency, http://www.hpa.hr/

Structure Croatian cattle population



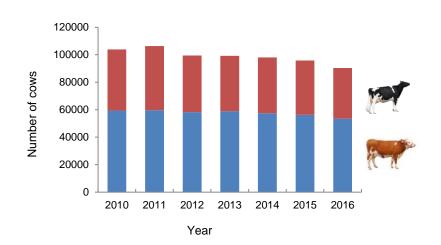






Figures and milk recording cows in Croatia

- Cattle population 462,000
- All cows 168,000
- Dairy and dual purpose cows –151,000
- Milk recorded cows 93,000
- Herds in milk recording 5,000 (avg. 19)









Past – present – future

- Transition period lack of powerful breeding organizations
- Limitation factors
 - Use of average bulls do not provide expected genetic gain
 - Huge import of heifers
 - Small number of tested bulls from the national breeding program
- Revitalization genomic selection (GS)









GS in Simmental breed

- German-Austrian genomic evaluation system
- July 2013
- Close relation to Austrian and Bavarian breeding
 - Bull's sires
 - Long-standing import of breeding heifers
 - Bull's semen for artificial insemination (AI)







Goals of GS

- To maintain and improve production of semen from domestic young bulls
- Genomically tested young bulls
- Future perspectives potential bulls dams













GS in Holstein breed

- German Holstein genomic selection system
- March 2016
- Long-standing import of breeding heifers









Goals of GS

- Produce young females to
 - Reduce import of breeding animals
 - Produce own replacement heifers
 - Ensure market of female breeding material

- Perspectives
 - Intergenomics for small populations (IgHOL)







(Pre) Selection criteria

- Young male and female candidates (from Croatian population)
 - Progenies of the genomically and progeny tested sires
 - Pedigree (interesting lines)
 - Parent average
 - Dam exterior







No of genotyped calves



Year	M	F	All
2013	19		19
2014	85	5	90
2015	61	6	67
2016	40	3	43
2017	35		35
All	240	14	254



Year	F
2016	72
2017	24
All	96







Partners

- Breeding Associations
- Croatian Agricultural Agency
- Al centres

















Selection criteria

Total merit index (GEBV) ≥ 130

Without known genetic defects

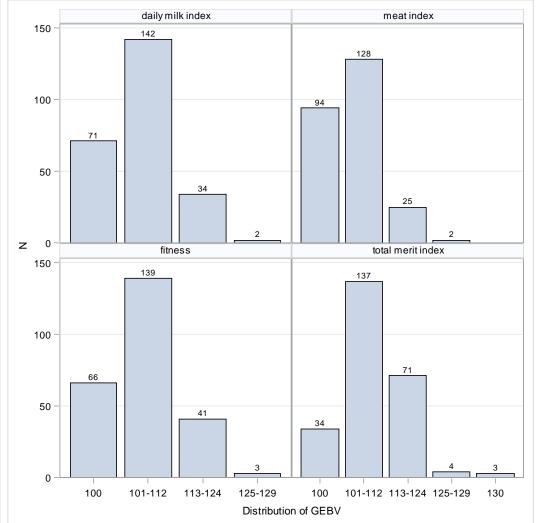
Seven young bulls were selected as bulls for Al







Distribution of GEBV for main group of traits











Croatian bulls in Neustadt Aisch centre



Wamures











Mozilla



Selection criteria

Total merit index ≥ 150

Without known genetic defects

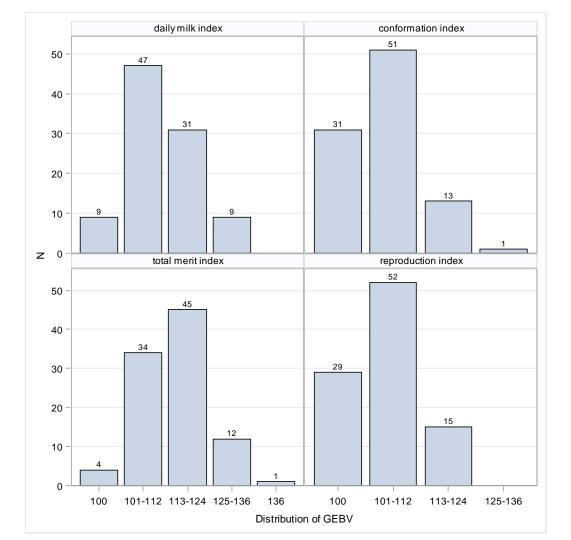
None reached these standards so far







Distribution of GEBV for main group of traits











GS benefits and obstacles

Benefits

- Parentage verification
- Information about major gene/disease defects
- Increased usage of semen from domestic bulls from 8% in 2012 to 23% in 2016
- Bring back breeders confidence in the national breeding program

Obstacles

- Small number of included breeders
- Insufficient use of the 'best bulls' as bull sires
- Adaption of German system to the national
- A high price of GS
- Lumpy skin disease







Conclusions

- Croatian Agricultural Agency deeply included in genomic services
- Farm level motivation of breeds to use benefits of genomics
- National level
 - Breeding revitalization through production of genomically tested young bulls
 - Usage of semen from domestic bulls
 - Marketing semen of two young bulls internationally









Perspectives

InterGenomics Holstein service

- Very good solution for small population low input for quality service
- No duplication of work process fast implementation
- Results for all animals at all scales of participation countries
- An efficient way of connecting small populations









Thank you for your attention.



Implementation of genomic selection in small populations Croatian case



Marija Špehar, Zdenko Ivkić, Maja Dražić, Zdravko Barać

Croatian Agricultural Agency, http://www.hpa.hr/