# Genetic parameters for milk traits using multi-trait fixed regression model for Alpine goat in Croatia

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## Introduction

- Alpine goat is a dominant breed in Croatia specialised for milk production
- The selection emphasis has been on milk traits that result in more efficient milk production

## Results

Heritability estimates and genetic correlations for milk traits



• The objective of this study was to estimate (co)variance components for milk traits using testday records

## Material and method

- Daily milk (DMY), fat (FC), and protein content (PC)
- Number of test-day records: 267,773 for 2,320 does
- Number of animals in pedigree: 20,468
- Central database of the Croatian Agricultural Agency
- Residual Maximum Likelihood method

FC (%) - 2	0.18±0.01	0.59±0.04
PC (%) - 3		0.27±0.01

Estimated ratios for common flock-test-day environment  $(c^2)$ , permanent environment  $(p^2)$ , and residual  $(e^2)$  $e^2$ Trait  $C^2$  $p^2$ DMY (kg)  $0.25 \pm 0.02$  $0.19 \pm 0.01$  $0.23 \pm 0.02$ FC (%)  $0.42 \pm 0.02$  $0.36 \pm 0.02$  $0.04 \pm 0.01$  $0.06 \pm 0.01$  $0.33 \pm 0.04$ PC (%)  $0.34 \pm 0.01$ 



#### Conclusions

- Estimated heritabilities for milk traits are in agreement to the estimates reported in the studies using the same type of the test-day model
- Results indicate possibility of using multitrait test-day model for genetic evaluation due to improved accuracy of evaluation by accounting genetic correlations among traits

Residual

#### Model

## Multi-trait repeatability fixed regression test-day model

- Parity

Trait

- Litter size
- Year and month of kidding
- Flock
- Days in milk (Legendre polynomial of order 4 nested within parity and litter size)

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- Flock-test-day
- Direct additive genetic effect
- Permanent environmental effect of does within parity

 $+ Z_c + Z_a + Z_p + e$