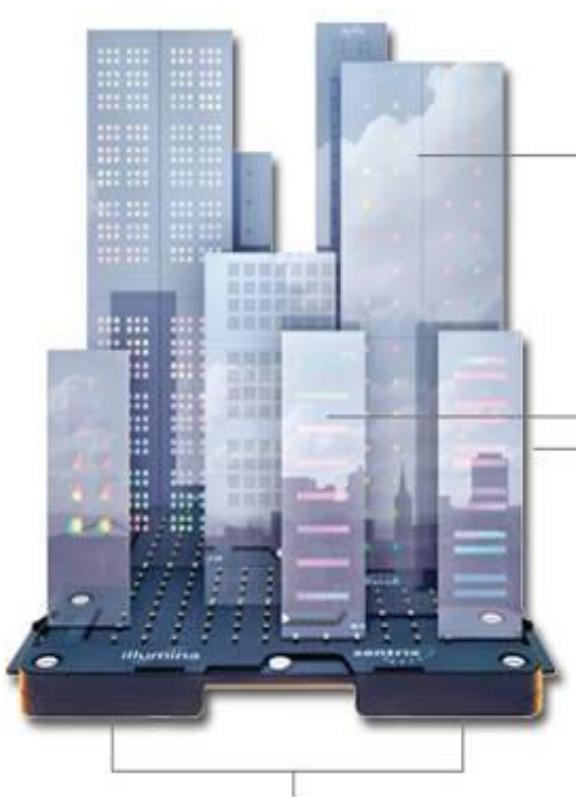
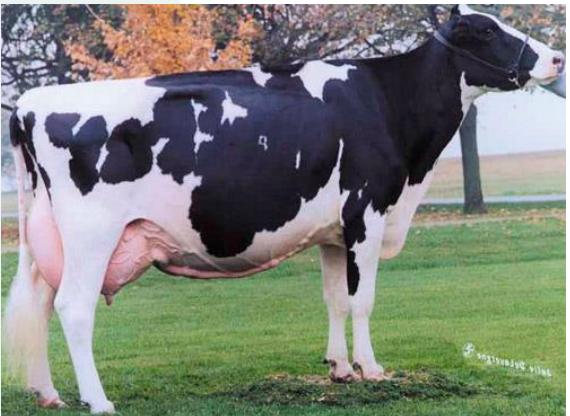


# Applications of Genomics on Brazilian Dairy Farms

Embrapa

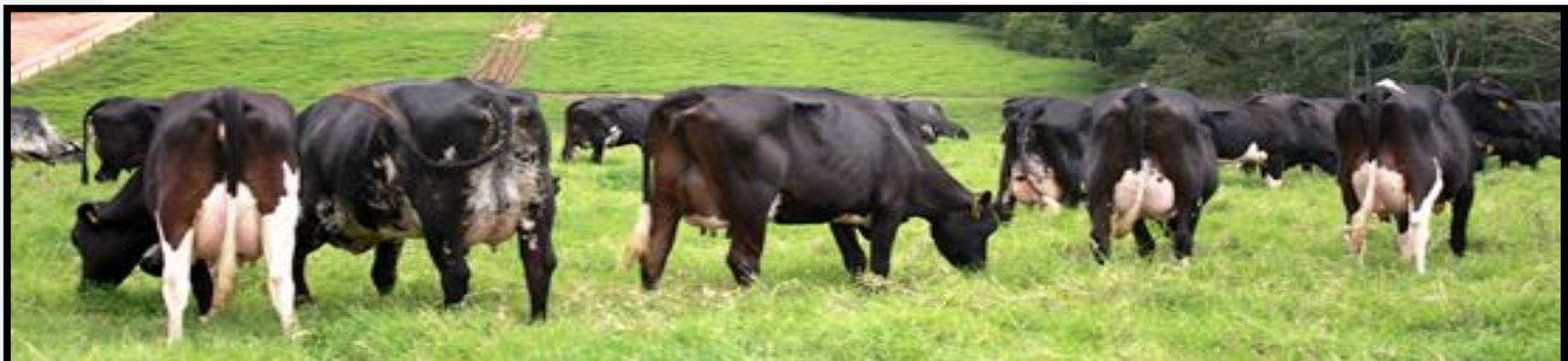


**Marcos Vinicius Silva**  
Senior Scientist,  
Genomics and Bioinformatics  
Embrapa Dairy Cattle  
São Roque, Sep 12th 2022

# Background

## Brazil

- The Brazilian dairy industry is based mainly on pasture-oriented production systems;
- Dual purpose systems in the tropical part, utilizing ***B. taurus x B. indicus hybrid animals***, mostly Holstein/Gir (**Girolando** breed=> 5/8H 3/8G );
- 80% of the milk produced => Girolando cows;



# Background

## Brazil

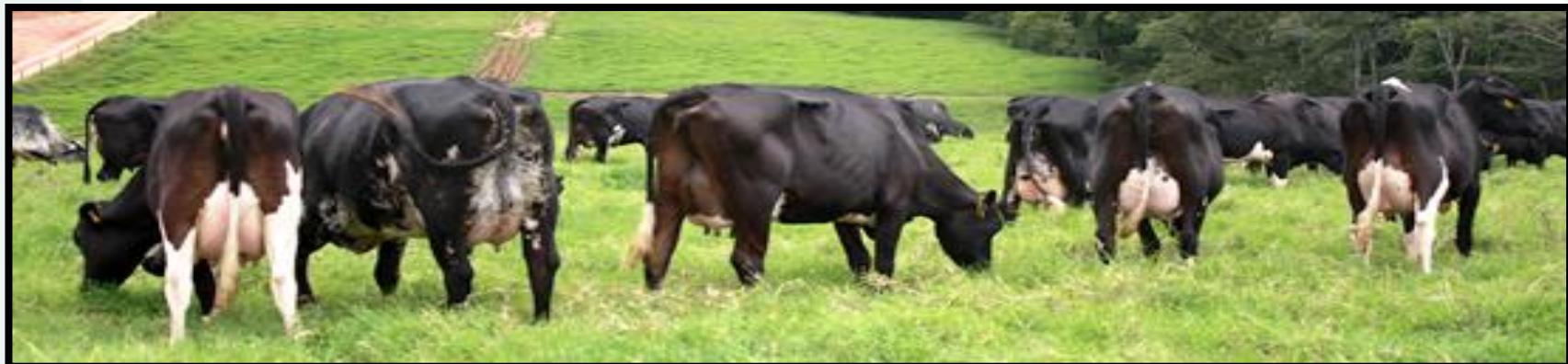
- Cows are milked with restricted suckling of calves;
- Average herd size: 80 cows;
- About 18.0 million dairy cows (around 1.3 million farms);

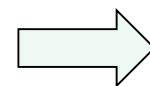


# How importante is the dairy sector in Brazil?

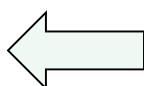
- Milk is produced in every county in Brazil;
- 34,8bn litres/year with an annual growth close to 3% (2021);
- 4 million jobs (directly and indirectly);
- Gross sale: US\$ 7.5 billion;
- Turnover: US\$ 18 billion;
- Around 1 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

# Brazilian Animal Breeding Programs in *Bos indicus* and Girolando





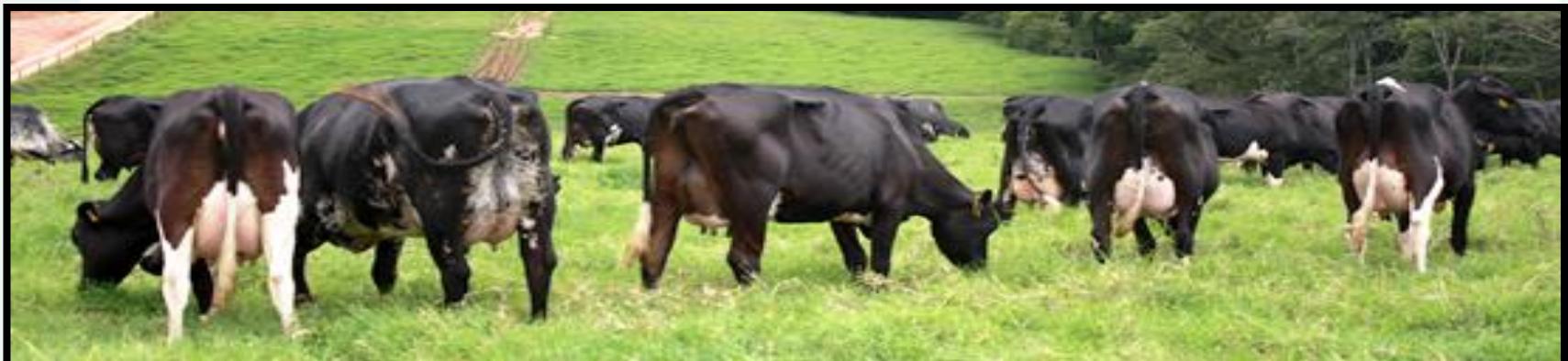
**1983:  
National Breeding Program  
of Dairy Gyr breed**



**1997:  
National Breeding Program  
of Girolando breed**

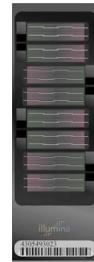
- The Girolando and Gir Breeding Programs are based on a progeny testing ;
- In these field-based progeny testing the semen of highly selected bulls are distributed in a large area to many farmers in different environments;
- These actions require huge resources both financial and infrastructural - a large AI network, robust and dynamic data collection and analysis system;
- In Brazil, usually, the breed association and Embrapa develop the progeny testing together;

# Genomic Selection in Brazilian Dairy Cattle

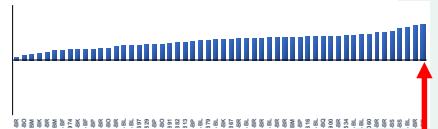


# Progeny Testing of Gir and Girolando Bulls

## Young Bulls



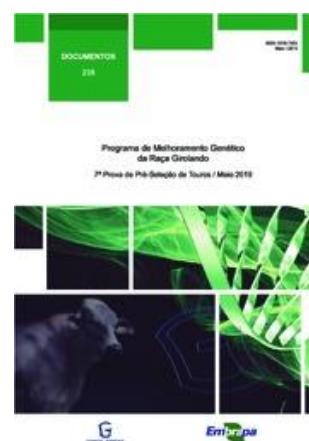
Avaliação Genômica - Prova Individual



Clarifide  
Girolando –  
Genomic Selection



## Progeny Testing



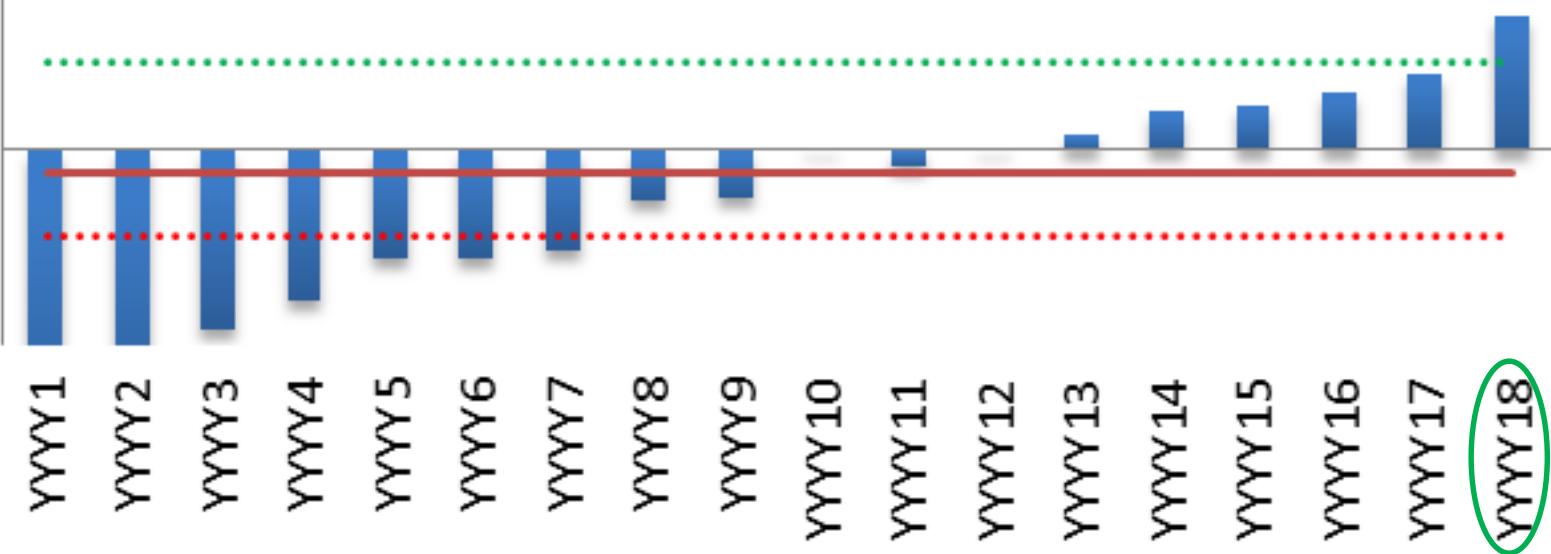
## Pre-Selection



# Pre-testing at the Farm



## Name of The Farmer



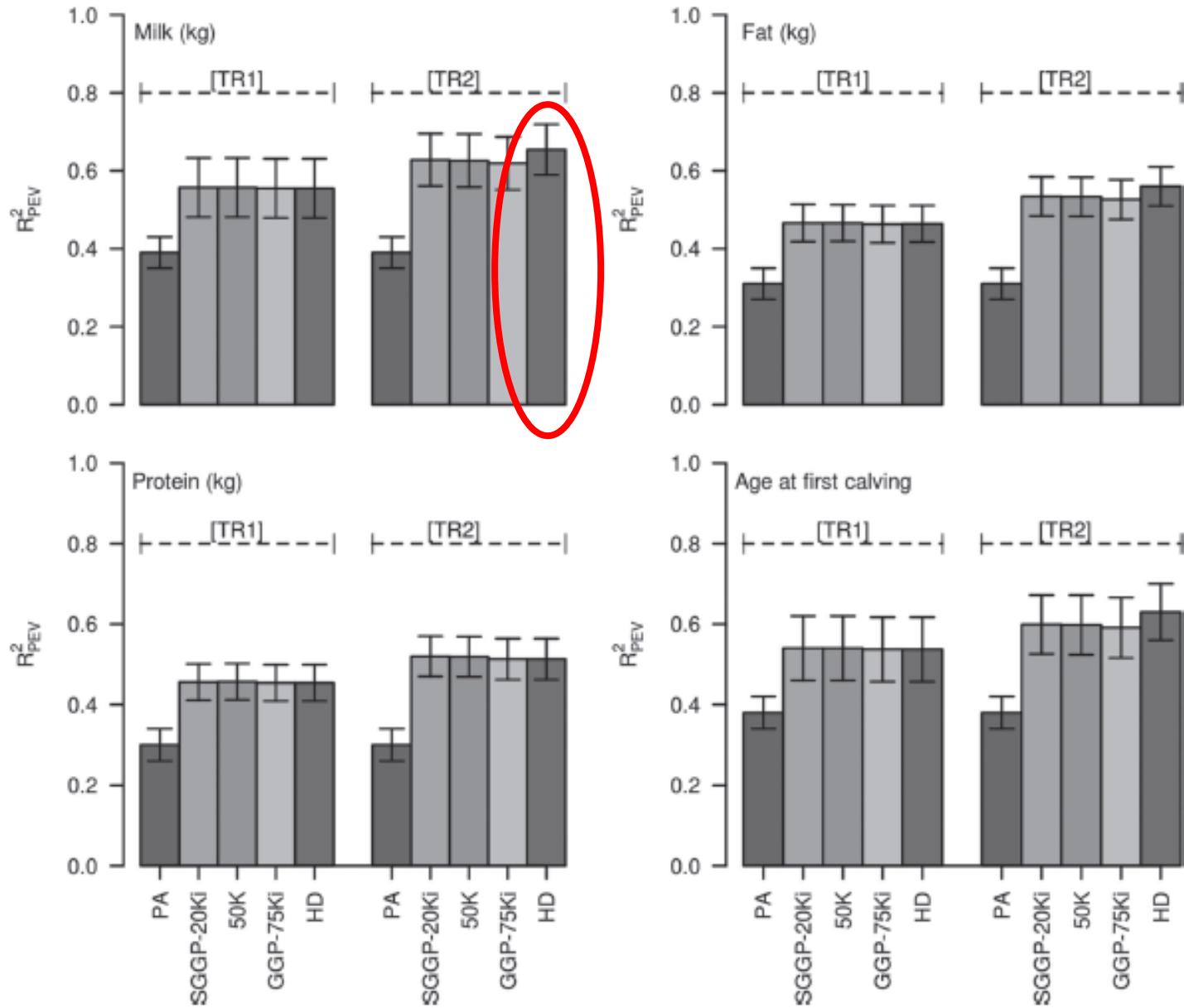
# Genomic Selection in Brazilian Dairy Cattle

## ✓ Dairy Gir Breed:

- ✓ Population: 120,000 animals registered
- ✓ 11,000 animals registered/year and **8,000 genotyped/year**
- ✓ **45,000 animals genotyped**
- ✓ Progeny testing since 1985 (all bulls genotypes)
- ✓ 567 tested bulls
- ✓ 280 under evaluation



# Average reliability using GBLUP



## Accuracy of genomic predictions in Gyr (*Bos indicus*) dairy cattle

S. A. Boison,\* A. T. H. Utsunomiya,† D. J. A. Santos,† H. H. R. Neves,†‡ R. Carvalheiro,† G. Mészáros,\* Y. T. Utsunomiya,† A. S. do Carmo,§ R. S. Verneque,§ M. A. Machado,§ J. C. C. Panetto,§ J. F. Garcia,# J. Sölkner,\* and M. V. G. B. da Silva§<sup>1</sup>

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2014-9213>

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## Strategies for single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping to enhance genotype imputation in Gyr (*Bos indicus*) dairy cattle: Comparison of commercially available SNP chips

S. A. Boison,\*<sup>1</sup> D. J. A. Santos,† A. H. T. Utsunomiya,† R. Carvalheiro,† H. H. R. Neves,† A. M. Perez O'Brien,\* J. F. Garcia,‡ J. Sölkner,\* and M. V. G. B. da Silva§

\*University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Department of Sustainable Agricultural Systems, Gregor-Mendel 33, A-1180, Vienna, Austria

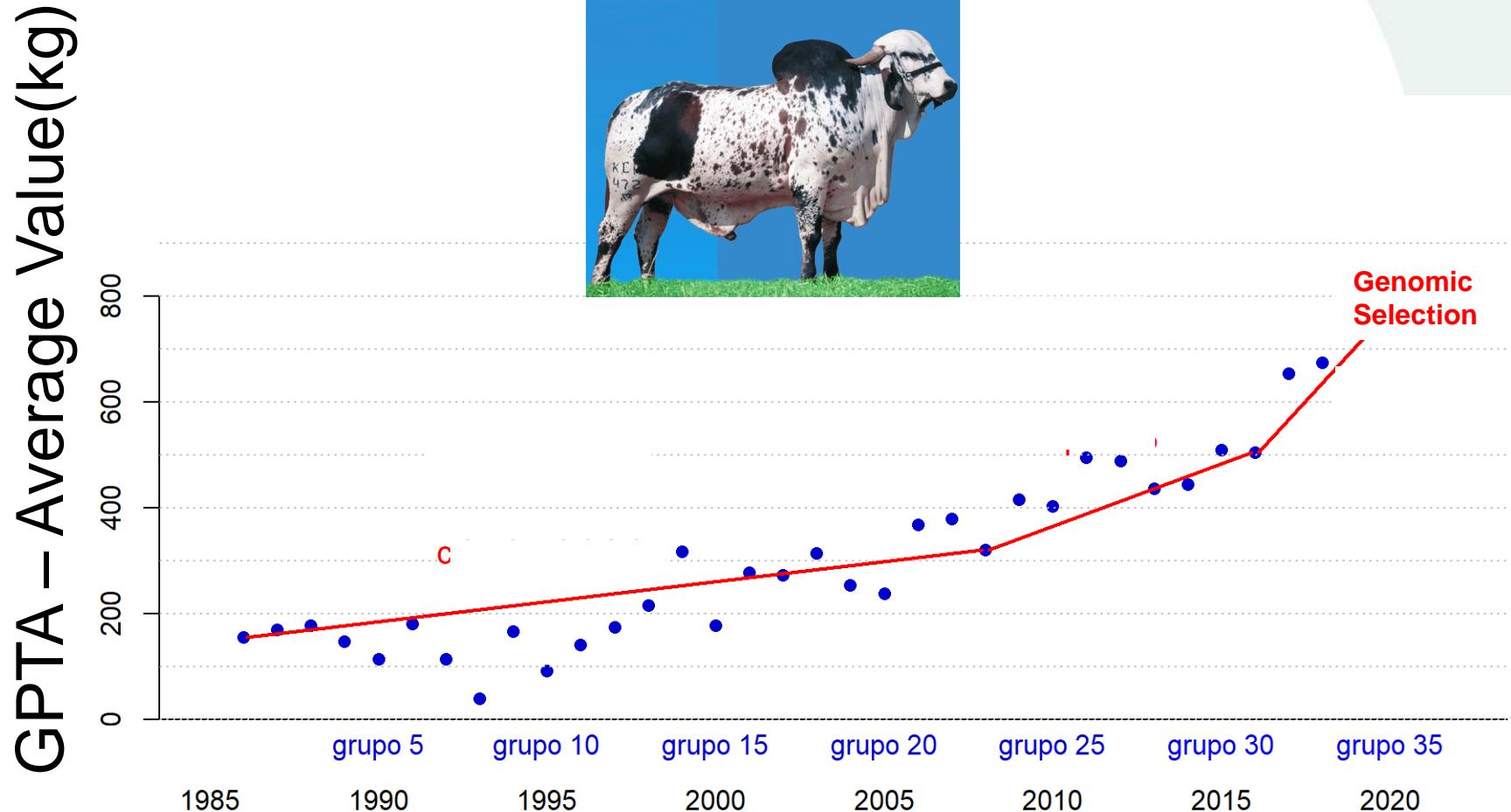
†Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias e Veterinárias, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), SP, 14884-900, Brazil

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# Dairy Gir Breed

## GPTA- Average Value By Sire Group (MilkYield)



Year of Distribution of Semen

# Genomic Selection in Brazilian Dairy Cattle

## ✓ Girolando Breed:

- ✓ Population: 15 M animals
- ✓ 150,000 animals registered/year and 10,000 genotyped/year
- ✓ 35,000 animals genotyped

The advertisement features a large DNA helix graphic on the left. In the center, there's a silhouette of a person's head facing right, with milk splashing out from the bottom. Two circular images show a group of cattle in a field. The text on the right side reads:

Agora você vai conhecer o **FUTURO** da produção e reprodução do seu rebanho, com **MAIOR CONFIABILIDADE**.

**CLARIFIDE** girolando

Chegou o serviço de avaliação genética mais esperado do mercado.

CONHEÇA O POTENCIAL GENÉTICO DE SEUS ANIMAIS EM RELAÇÃO À:

- Produção de Leite; Idade ao 1º parto; Intervalo de partos.

ALÉM DE:

- Paternidade\* • Avó Materna\* • Beta Caseína A2\*\* • Beta Lactoglobulina • Kappa Caseína I e II
- Teste para as seguintes Doenças Genéticas: • BLAD • DUMPS • CVN\* • Brachyspira\*

DIVERSAS INFORMAÇÕES apresentadas com ALTA CONFIABILIDADE.

Desenvolvido no Brasil pela equipe de pesquisadores da EMBRAPA Gado de Leite, utilizando informações coletadas pela Associação Brasileira dos Criadores de Girolando e com apoio da Zoetis e CRV Lagos.

**CLARIFIDE** girolando a maneira mais FÁCIL, RÁPIDA e CONFIÁVEL para você selecionar:

- Doador; • Novilhas de reposição; • Fêmeas para descarte.

Então, a ferramenta que faltava para criar a estratégia correta, para aumentar a rentabilidade da sua atividade.

**GIROLANDO** **Embrapa** **CRV Lagos** **Zoetis**

# Results #1 – Young Animals

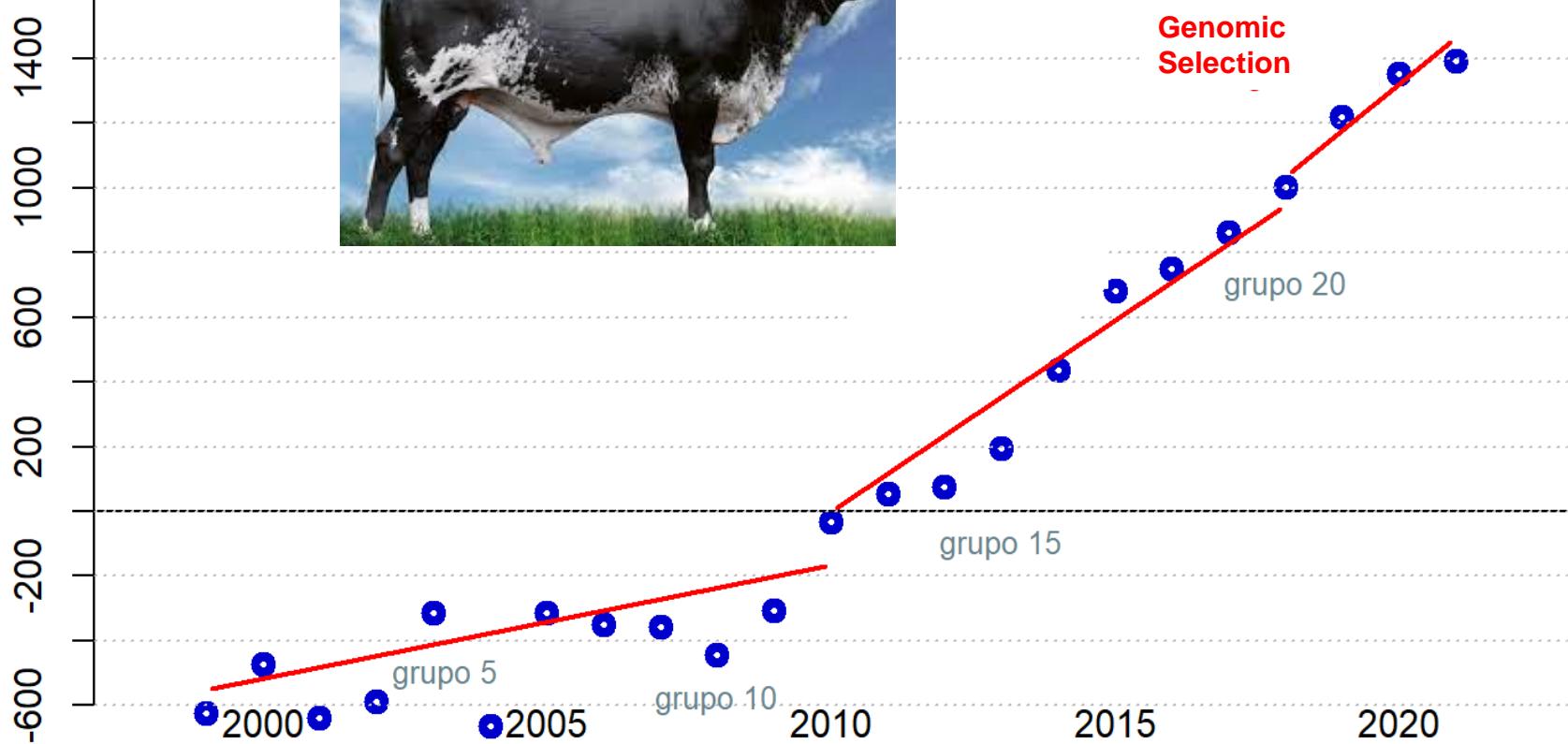
EBVs and reliabilities from genomic and traditional evaluation

Trait	PA (REL)	gEBV (REL)	Gain
Milk	18%	55%	37%
AFC	18%	56%	38%
CI	8%	32%	24%



# Girolando Breed GPTA- Average Value By Sire Group (MilkYield)

GPTA – Average Value(kg)

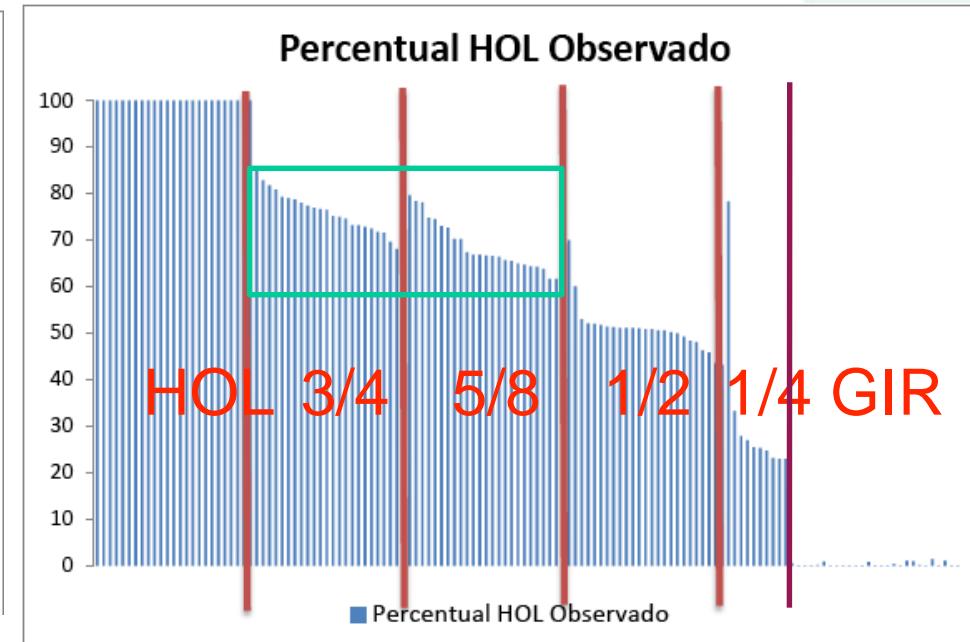
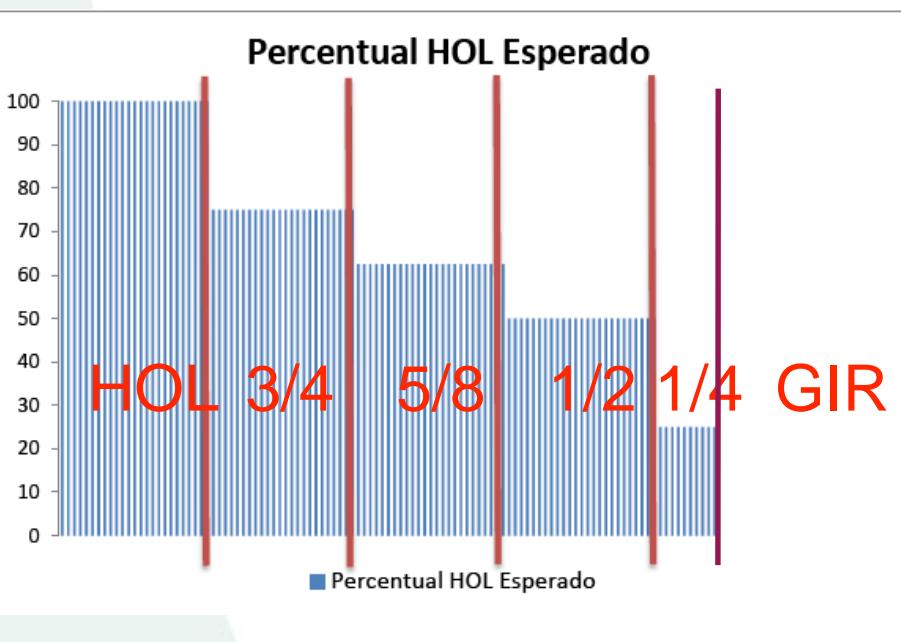


Year of Distribution of Semen

# Breed composition – Example

Expected from pedigree

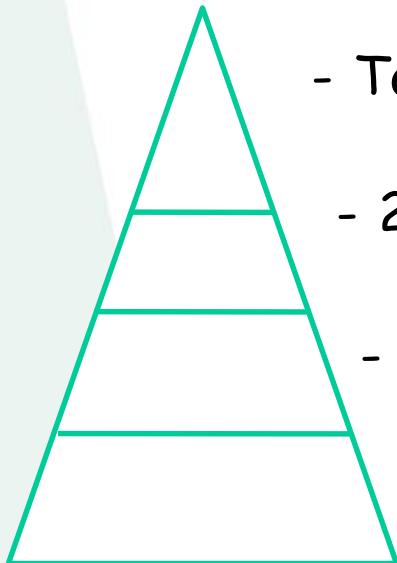
Observed using genomics



# Genomic Selection Scheme for Females in the Farms - Dairy Gir and Girolando Breed

Embrapa

## ❖ Genotyping the young females



- Top 5 to 10% - donors for ET or IVF
- 20 to 40% - AI with sexed semen
- 20 to 40% - recipients from ET or IVC
- 10 to 15% - beef bulls or for sale



# Genome-Wide Analyses Reveal the Genetic Architecture and Candidate Genes of Indicine, Taurine, Synthetic Crossbreds, and Locally Adapted Cattle in Brazil

OPEN ACCESS

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## Genotype imputation in a tropical crossbred dairy cattle population

Gerson A. Oliveira Júnior,\* Tatiane C. S. Chud,† Ricardo V. Ventura,‡§ Dorian J. Garrick,# John B. Cole,||  
Danísio P. Munari,† José B. S. Ferraz,\* Erik Mullart,¶ Sue DeNise,\*\* Shannon Smith,\*\*  
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DOCUMENTOS  
266ISSN 1516-7453  
Junho / 2022

Programa de Melhoramento Genético  
da Raça Girolano / Sumário de Touros  
Resultado do Teste de Progénie (Avaliação Genética / Genómica)  
Junho 2022

G  
GIROLANDO

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DOCUMENTOS  
267ISSN 1516-7453  
Junho / 2022

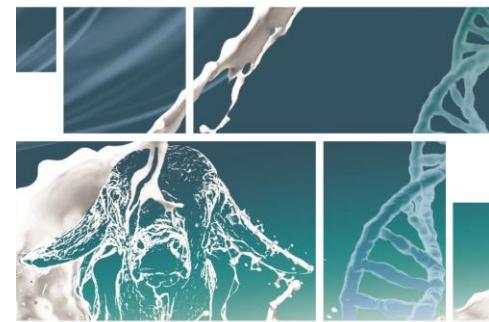
Programa de Melhoramento Genético  
da Raça Girolano  
Avaliação Genética / Genómica de Fêmeas  
Junho 2022

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Programa Nacional de Melhoramento do Gir Leiteiro  
Sumário Brasileiro de Touros  
5ª Avaliação Genómica de Touros  
Resultado do Teste de Progénie

GIR  
LEITEIRO

ABCZ

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Programa Nacional de Melhoramento do Gir Leiteiro  
Sumário Brasileiro de Fêmeas  
4ª Avaliação Genómica de Fêmeas jovens e adultas



GIR

ABCZ

Embrapa

# Holstein and Jersey Breeds

- For Holstein and Jersey breeds, the farmers are using mostly The Council of Dairy Cattle Breeding (CDCB) and Canadian Dairy Network (CDN) genomic predictions;
- Holstein: around 50,000 cows
- Jersey: around 15,000



**Embryo Genotyping (and GPTA) will be offered  
to the farmers soon!**

Project SEG/EMBRAPA  
**03.13.05.004.00.00**  
PI: Dr. Luiz Sérgio Camargo

# Multi-breed Genomic Evaluation



J. Dairy Sci. 102:464–475  
<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2017-14321>  
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## Multiple trait and random regression models using linear splines for genetic evaluation of multiple breed populations

V. M. P. Ribeiro,<sup>1</sup> F. S. S. Raidan,<sup>2</sup> A. R. Barbosa,<sup>1</sup> M. V. G. B. Silva,<sup>3</sup> F. F. Cardoso,<sup>4</sup> and F. L. B. Toraí<sup>1\*</sup>

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R. Bras. Zootec., 45(4):195-202, 2016

### Invited Review

#### Genomic selection in multi-breed dairy cattle populations

John Bruce Cole<sup>1</sup>, Marcos Vinicius Gualberto Barbosa da Silva<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Animal Genomics and Improvement Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland, USA.

<sup>2</sup> Embrapa Gado de Leite, Juiz de Fora, MG, Brazil.

#### Genetic analysis of productive and reproductive traits in multiple-breed dairy cattle populations

Virginia Mara Pereira Ribeiro<sup>(1)</sup>, Fernanda Albuquerque Merlo<sup>(2)</sup>, Gabriela Canabrava Gouveia<sup>(1)</sup>, Larissa Kretli Winkelstroter<sup>(1)</sup>, Luiza Rodrigues Alves Abreu<sup>(1)</sup>, Marcos Vinicius Gualberto Barbosa da Silva<sup>(3)</sup>, João Cláudio do Carmo Panetto<sup>(3)</sup>, Leandro de Carvalho Paiva<sup>(4)</sup>, Marcello de Aguiar Rodrigues Cembranelli<sup>(4)</sup> and Fabio Luiz Buranelo Toraí<sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Escola de Veterinária, Departamento de Zootecnia, Avenida Antônio Carlos, nº 6.627, Caixa Postal 567, Campus Pampulha, CEP 31270-901 Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil. E-mail: virginiamara16@gmail.com, gabriela.gouveia@hotmail.com, larissakretli@yahoo.com.br, luizabreus@zootecnista.com.br, fbtoral@ufmg.br <sup>(2)</sup>Associação Brasileira dos Criadores de Zebu, Praça Vicentino Rodrigues da Cunha, nº 10, Parque Fernando Costa, CEP 38022-330 Uberaba, MG, Brazil. E-mail: fernanda.merlo@abz.org.br <sup>(3)</sup>Embrapa Gado de Leite, Rua Eugênio do Nascimento, nº 610, Dom Bosco, CEP 36038-330 Juiz de Fora, MG, Brazil. E-mail: marcos.vb.silva@embrapa.br, joao.panetto@embrapa.br <sup>(4)</sup>Associação Brasileira dos Criadores de Girolando, Rua Orlando Vieira do Nascimento, nº 74, CEP 38040-280 Uberaba, MG, Brazil. E-mail: sup.tecnico@girolando.com.br, mcembranelli@girolando.com.br



# Conclusions

- Pasture based genetics
- ✓ Viable progeny testing schemes in Brazil for both Girolando and Gir breeds;
- ✓ New testing schemes based on genomics;
- ✓ Farmers are using GS for young non-phenotyped candidate males and females;
- ✓ Sourcing genetics worldwide to complement Brazilian genetics (Holstein => Girolando);

# Conclusions

- ✓ A greater accuracy of predicted genetic merit for young animals.
- ✓ A shorter generation interval because of heavier use of young, genetically superior males and females.
- ✓ An increased intensity of selection because breeders are using genomic testing to screen a larger group of potentially elite animals (both male and females).



**Thank you!**  
[marcos.vb.silva@embrapa.br](mailto:marcos.vb.silva@embrapa.br)