

INTRODUCTION

The latest genomic test international evaluation for dairy production traits took place as scheduled at the Interbull Centre. Data from 29 countries were included in this evaluation.

International genetic evaluations for milk, fat and protein yields of bulls were computed from:
AUS BEL CAN CHE CZE DEU DFS ESP EST FRA GBR HUN IRL ISR ITA JPN KOR LTU LVA NLD NZL POL PRT SVK SVN URY USA ZAF HRV

Holstein breed data were included in this evaluation.

BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, AUS, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, HUN, CZE submitted GEBVs.

fat: BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, AUS, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, HUN, CZE
ml: BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, AUS, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, HUN, CZE
pro: BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, AUS, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, HUN, CZE

CHANGES IN NATIONAL PROCEDURES

Changes in the national genetic evaluation of production traits are as follows:

CAN (HOL)	Base change
FRA (HOL)	Base change
ITA (HOL)	Cut off one year of data and base change
DEU (HOL)	Base change
GBR (HOL)	Changes in line with MACE
NLD (HOL)	Base change
AUS (HOL)	Some bulls have had genotypes updated, and some bulls may have been affected by relatives adding data to our reference set.

INTERBULL CHANGES COMPARED TO THE DECEMBER ROUTINE RUN

No changes in Interbull procedures

DATA AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Thirteen Holstein populations sent GEBV data for up to 38 traits, while classical EBVs for the same traits were used in the analyses. Young bull GEBVs from the GEBV providers have been converted to the scales of all countries participating in classical MACE. A bull will get a MACE EBV or a GMACE EBV but not both.

From those thirteen countries, National GEBVs of bulls less than seven years of age and with no classical MACE proofs were included for the breeding value prediction with a further requirement of either a MACE-PA or a GMACE-PA (for young genomic bulls with young genomic sires) being available.

The parameter-space approach is used for the GMACE genetic evaluations (Sullivan, 2016)

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

The international genetic evaluation procedure is based on international work described in the following scientific publications:

Sullivan, P.G. 2016. Defining a Parameter Space for GMACE. Interbull Bulletin 50, p 85-93.

VanRaden, P.M. and Sullivan, P.G. 2010. International genomic evaluation methods for dairy cattle. Gen. Sel. Evol. 42:7

Sullivan, P.G. and Jakobsen, J.H. 2012. Robust GMACE for young bulls methodology. Interbull Bulletin 45, Article 1.

Sullivan, P.G. 2012a. GMACE reliability approximation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_rels 2013

Sullivan, P.G. 2012b. GMACE variance estimation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_vce 2013

Sullivan, P.G. 2012c. GMACE Weighting Factors. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_gedcs 2013

Jakobsen, J.H. and Sullivan, P.G. 2013. Trait specific computation of shared reference population. Reference sharing Nov 2013

NEXT ROUTINE INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION

Dates for next routine run can be found on <http://www.interbull.org/ib/servicecalendar>

NEXT TEST INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION

Dates for next test run can be found on <http://www.interbull.org/ib/servicecalendar>

PUBLICATION OF INTERBULL ROUTINE RUN

Results were distributed by the Interbull Centre to designated representatives in each country. The international evaluation file comprised international proofs expressed on the base and unit of each country included in the analysis. Such records readily provide more information on bull performance in various countries, thereby minimising the need to resort to conversions.

At the same time, all recipients of Interbull results are expected to honour the agreed code of practice, decided by the Interbull Steering Committee, and only publish international evaluations on their own country scale. Evaluations expressed on another country scale are confidential and may only be used internally for research and review purposes.

Table 1. National evaluation dates in GMACE run April 2023

Country	Date
CAN	20230401
DEU	20230404
DFS	20230307
FRA	20230405
ITA	20230308
NLD	20230401
GBR	20230309
AUS	20201207
BEL	20201201
ESP	20230314
CZE	20230320
HUN	20211122
POL	20230228

Table 2.

Number of bulls in reference population for	mil
CAN	44023.0
DEU	10644.0 46613.0
DFS	5407.0 38862.0 39916.0
FRA	4178.0 35014.0 34442.0 36799.0
ITA	37635.0 10141.0 4751.0 3393.0 39031.0
NLD	4257.0 36907.0 36195.0 34485.0 3594.0 38793.0
GBR	37025.0 11325.0 5918.0 4222.0 36841.0 4594.0 39539.0
AUS	1328.0 806.0 700.0 731.0 1150.0 770.0 1184.0 4409.0
BEL	727.0 728.0 634.0 710.0 719.0 741.0 686.0 287.0 1718.0
ESP	7007.0 40777.0 39121.0 35109.0 6314.0 36867.0 7634.0 763.0 703.0 41989.0
CZE	1817.0 2322.0 1742.0 1685.0 1750.0 1722.0 1739.0 375.0 844.0 2148.0 3684.0
HUN	2287.0 8275.0 7688.0 7297.0 2269.0 7827.0 2506.0 703.0 549.0 8085.0 1407.0 9112.0
POL	5008.0 33987.0 33678.0 30536.0 4376.0 32033.0 5445.0 660.0 994.0 34356.0 2520.0 7642.0 35758.0

