

A Million Reasons Why Conformation Matters

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Notes:

PowerPoint Slides on next page

A Million Reasons Why Conformation Matters

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Data

- Holstein Association USA official classification scores were used for linear classification data
- The first classification score for a cow assigned in her first lactation was used for analyses
- Official DHIA records were used for production and culling data
- Only cows born after 1/1/90 were included in analyses
- Only test dates after 1/1/00 were included in test day analyses

2

Data

- Lactations starting between 1/1/00 and 8/27/21 were included in analyses
- For lifetime production analyses only first 6 lactations were included
- Only cows calving for first time before 1/1/16 were included in lifetime analyses
- Only animals with complete 305-day lactations were included in 305-day milk analyses
- All DHIA data was edited to remove biologically unlikely test day results

3

Data

- Only 1st lactation records with age at first calving between 18 to 35 months were included
- Lactation records with milking frequencies >3 were removed
- After edits, 937,603 cows were available for analyses
- 5,496 unique herds were represented in the data set
- Cows were only included in the final analysis if there were at least 5 herdmates in their herd, year, and season of calving

4

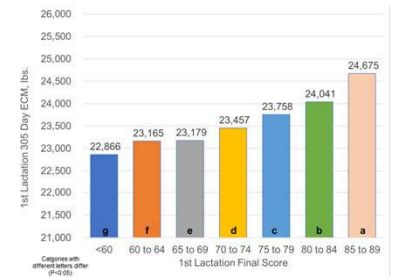
Analyses

- Cows were categorized into quartiles for each trait with approximately the same number of cows categorized into each category
- The CORR Procedure of SAS 9.4[®] was used to calculate correlations between type and production traits
- The FREQ Procedure of SAS 9.4[®] was used for the percent of cows surviving to 6 years old analyses
- The MIXED Procedure of SAS 9.4[®] was used for modeling 1st lactation ECM, SCS, lifetime DIM, and lifetime ECM using a compound symmetry covariance structure. Subject was herd-year-season. Milking frequency was a covariate in the 1st lactation ECM model
- LSMeans are presented with statistical significance presented at $p < 0.05$

5

>1800-pound
range

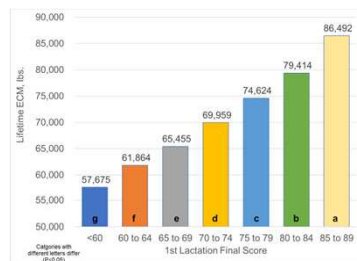
@\$20/cwt milk
~\$360 milk
revenue



6

>28,800-pound
range

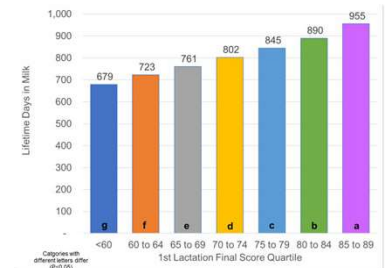
@\$20/cwt milk
~\$5,700 milk
revenue



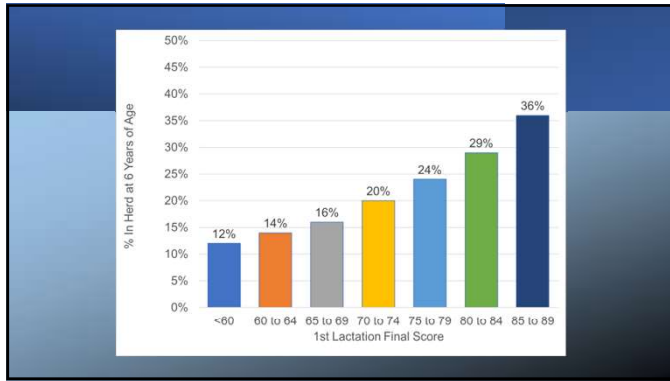
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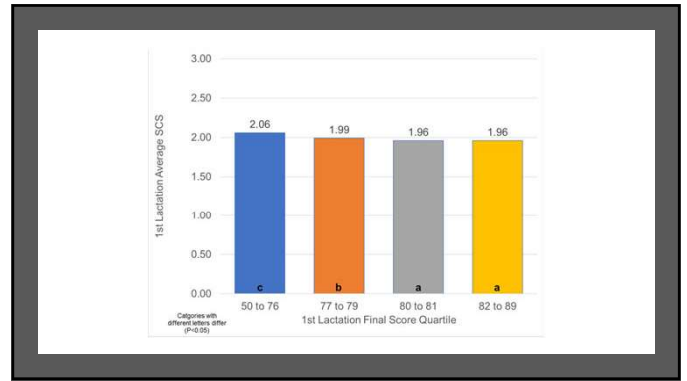
1 full 305-
day
lactation
range



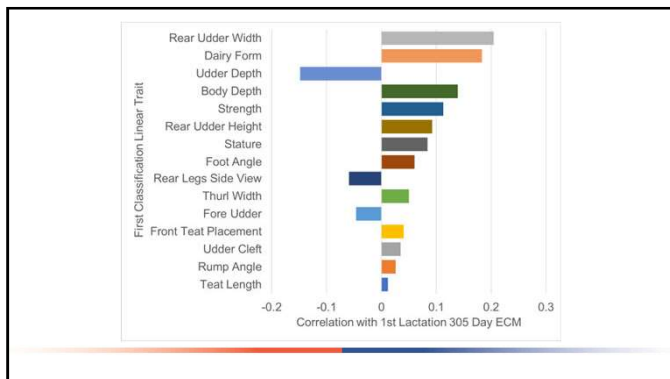
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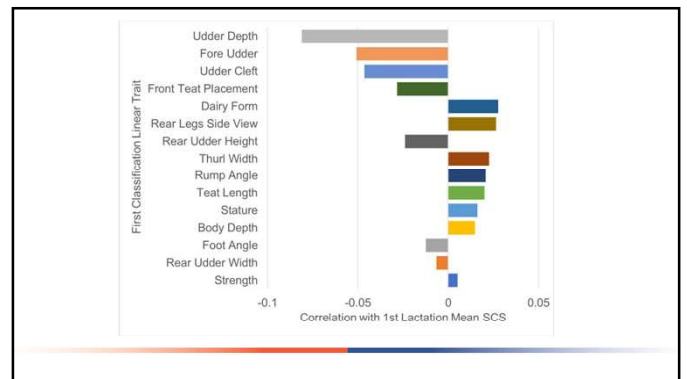
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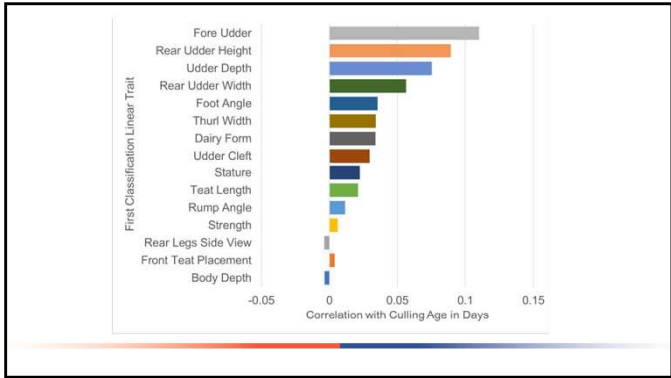
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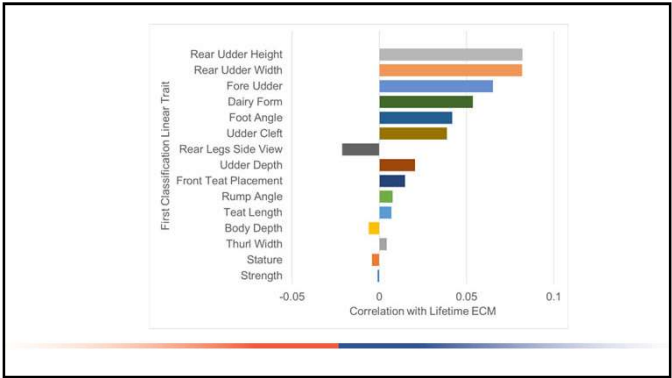
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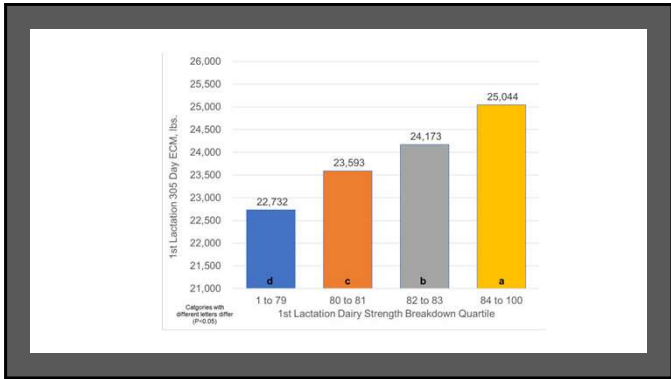
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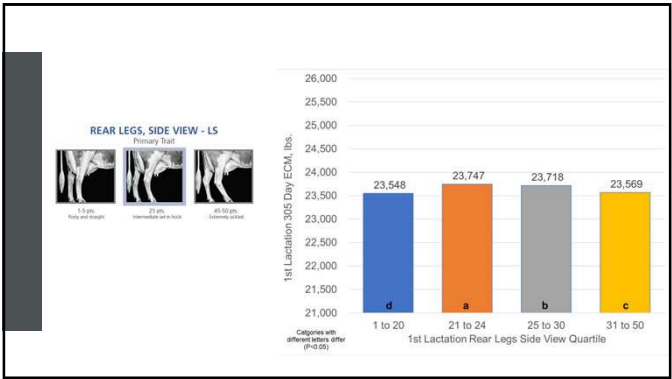
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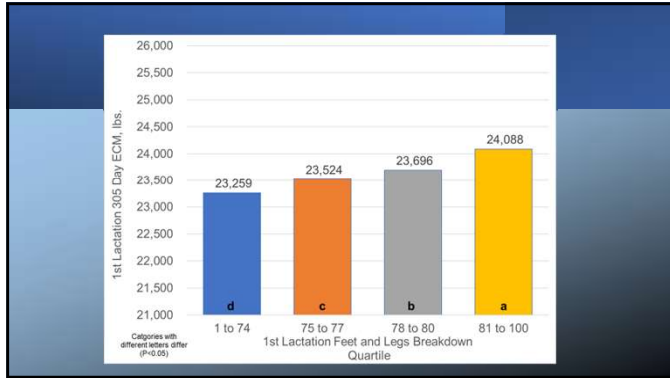
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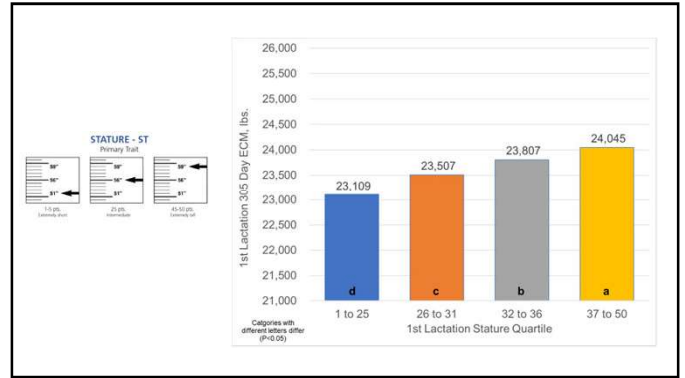
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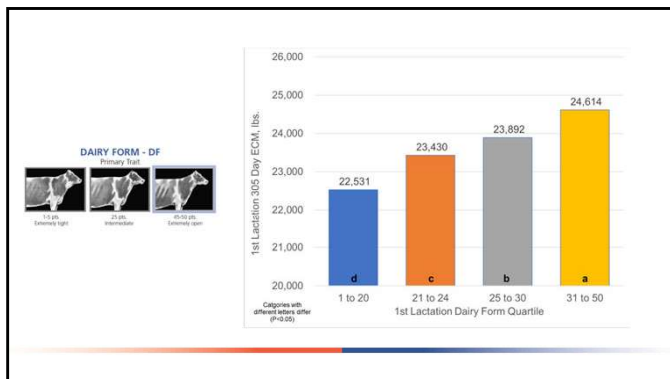
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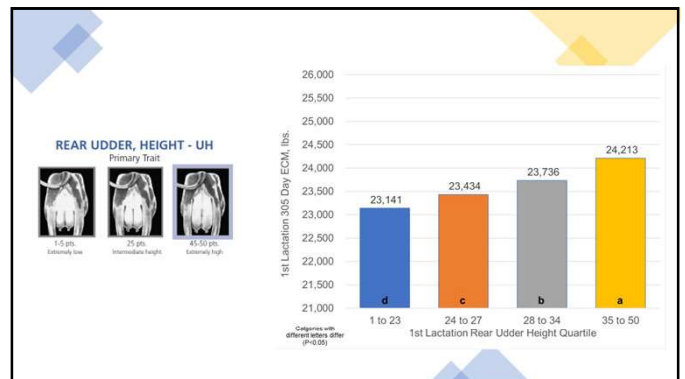
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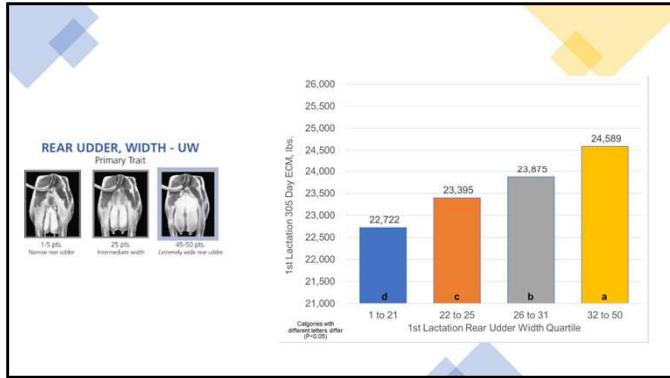
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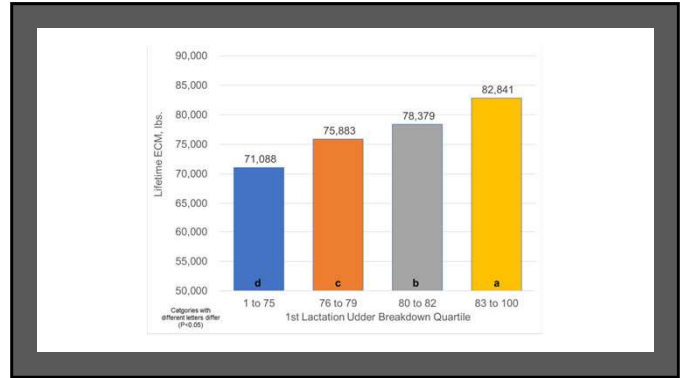
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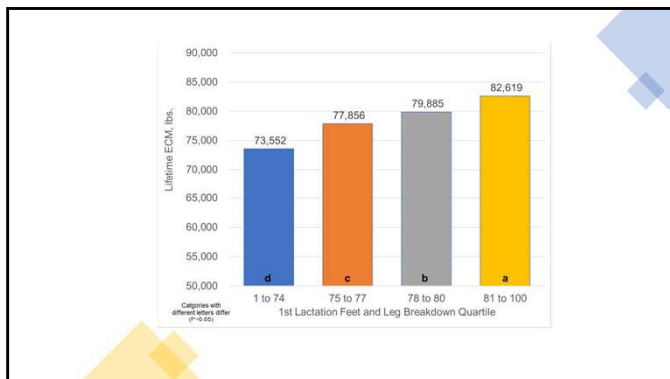
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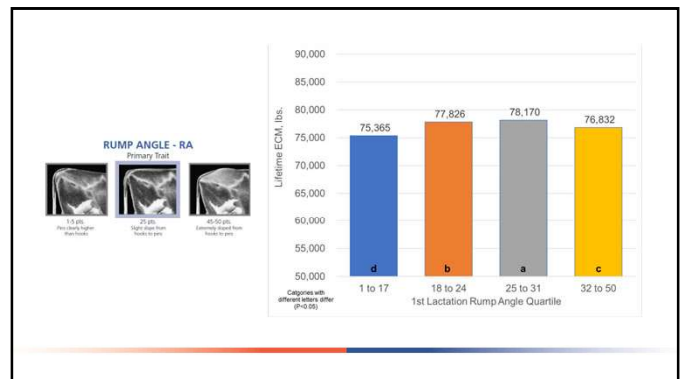
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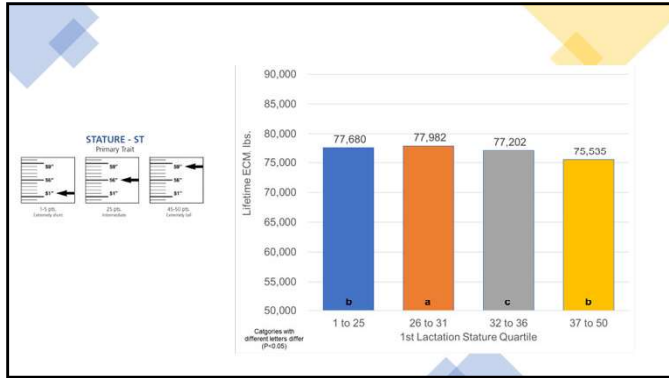
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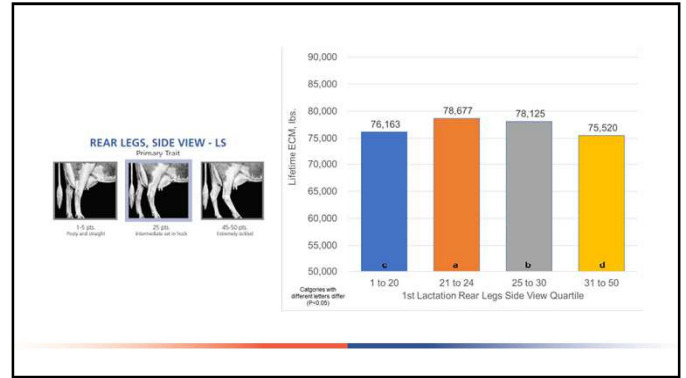
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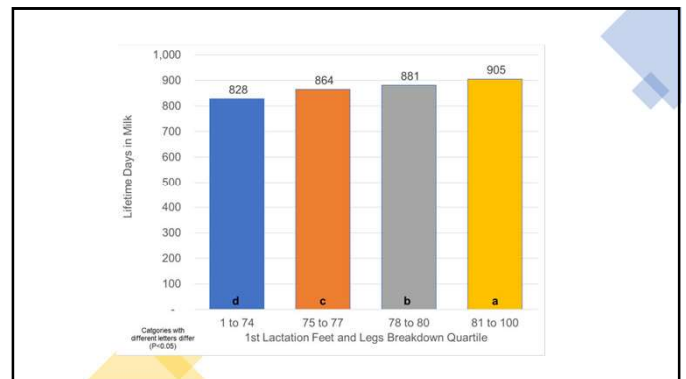
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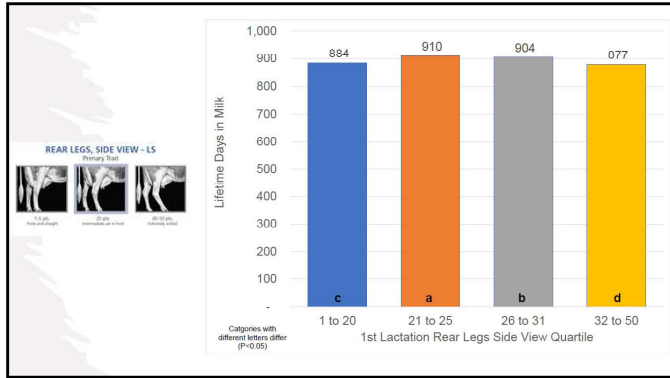
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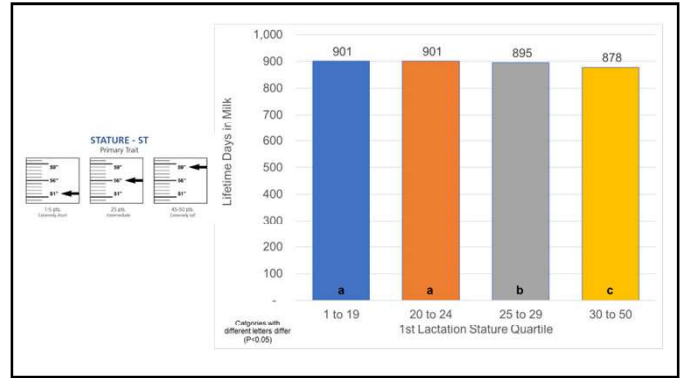
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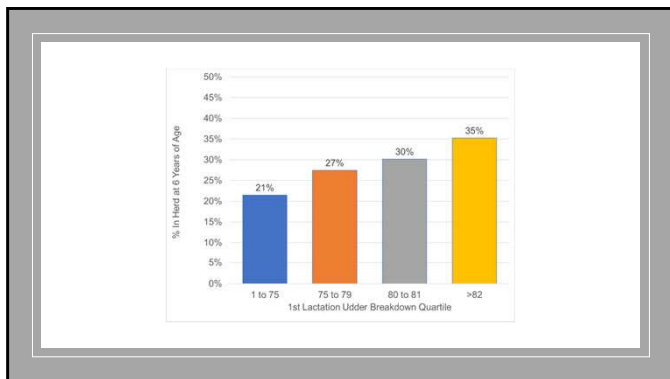
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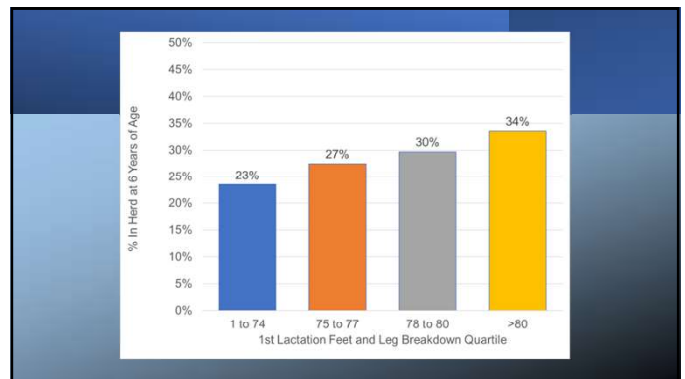
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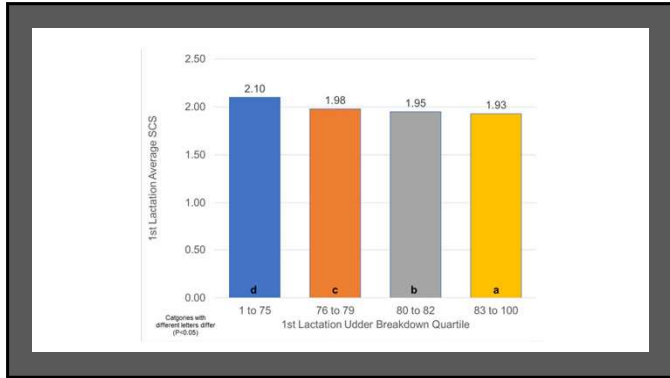
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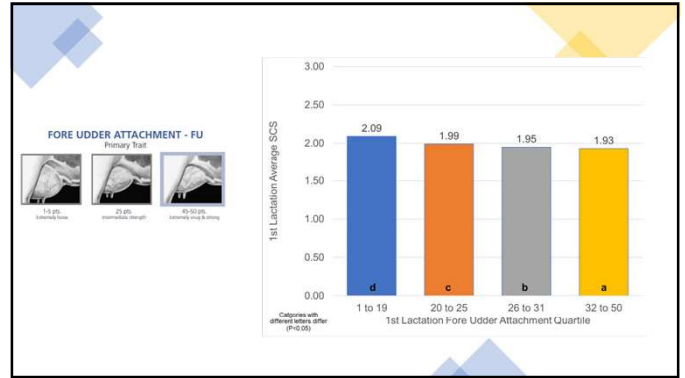
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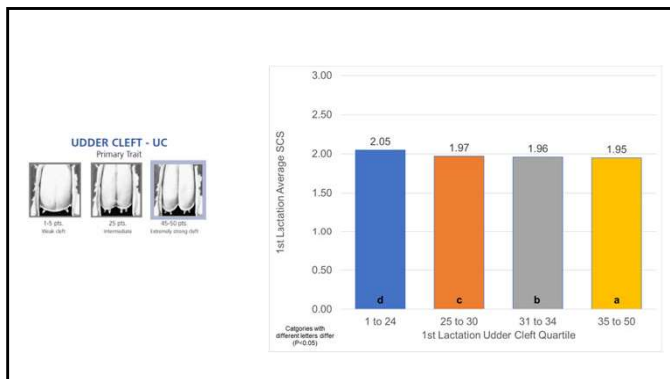
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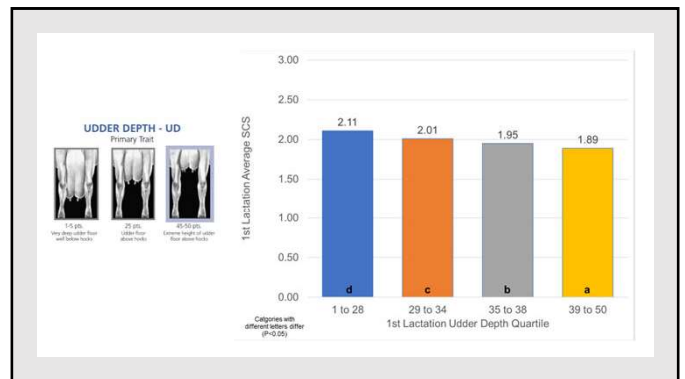
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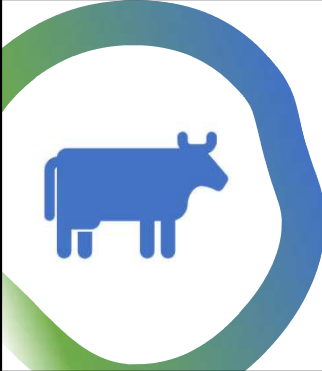
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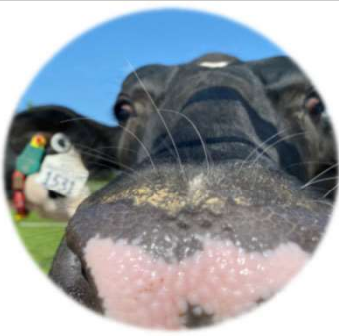
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Discussion

- Keep in mind these are phenotypic, not genetic relationships
- Correlation does not equate to causation
- Genetic evaluations already account for milk yield potential, productive life, and SCS
- But, physical conformation matters!
- Classification system quantifies economically important differences well
- This data set should help drive home importance of classification and value to individual traits

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Full data results available at:
<https://www.holsteinusa.com/typematters>

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