Form GE Status as of: 2010-08-01

DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL GENETIC EVALUATION SYSTEMS

Country (or countries)	United States of America
Main trait group	Female fertility [heifer conception rate (**HCR**), cow conception rate (**CCR**), daughter pregnancy rate (**DPR**)]
Breed(s)	AYS (RDC), BSW, GUE, HOL (B&W, R&W), JER, MSH (RDC); single-breed evaluations for HCR and CCR; all breeds and crossbred cows evaluated together in a multibreed AM for DPR
Trait definition(s) and unit(s) of measurement	**HCR:** Maiden heifer's ability to conceive (trait 1) defined as percentage of inseminated heifers that become pregnant at each service; an HCR of 1 implies that daughters of this bull are 1% more likely to become pregnant as a heifer than daughters of a bull with an evaluation of 0 **CCR:** Lactating cow's ability to conceive (trait 3) defined as percentage of inseminated cows that become pregnant at each service; a CCR of 1 implies that daughters of this bull are 1% more likely to become pregnant during that lactation than daughters of a bull with an evaluation of 0 **DPR:** Lactating cow's interval calving–conception (trait 5) defined as percentage of nonpregnant cows that become pregnant during each 21-day period; a DPR of 1 implies that daughters from this bull are 1% more likely to become pregnant during that estrus cycle than a bull with an evaluation of 0; each increase of 1% in PTA DPR equals a decrease of 4 days in PTA DO
Method of measuring and collecting data	Collected by Dairy Herd Improvement Affiliates using ICAR-approved methods
Time period for data inclusion	**HCR:** Calvings from 2003 and later **CCR:** First calvings from 2003 and later **DPR:** First calvings from 1960 and later
Age groups (e.g. parities) included	**HCR:** Only breedings for which heifer is at least 1 but <2.2 years old included **CCR:** First 5 parities included; only breedings for which cow is at least 2 years old included **DPR:** First 5 parities included

Other criteria (data edits) for inclusion of records	**HCR:** All confirmed (failure or success) breedings* up to 7 included; herd-year conception rate must be between 10 and 90%; known sire required; known ET heifers excluded; heifers must be 97% purebred to be evaluated; within-breed matings required **CCR:** All confirmed (failure or success) breedings* up to 7 included; herd-year must report at least 1 breeding for at least 50% of milking cows and conception rate must be between 10 and 90%; known sire required; known ET cows excluded; cows must be 97% purebred to be evaluated; within-breed matings required **DPR:** Records for pregnancy rate considered complete at 250 DIM; pregnancy status after 250 DIM used, but records set to 250 DO; date pregnant set to 50 DIM for cows that become pregnant before 50 DIM; some extremely early pregnancy dates obtained by calculation from date of next calving inaccurate because of short gestation lengths or unreported abortions; lower (50) and upper (250) limits applied after adjusting DO for season effects and affect 5 and 14% of records, respectively *Service coded as failure if another reproductive event (breeding–AI or NS, heat, or diagnosis of "not pregnant") subsequently reported or as success if validated with a pregnancy check or resulting calving date
Criteria for extension of records (if applicable)	**DPR:** DIM ≥ 130 and <250 predicted
Sire categories	All sires (AI and NS) evaluated together
Environmental effects, pre-adjustments	**DPR:** Season adjustments based on month fresh; heterogeneous variance adjustments use same procedures developed for yield traits
Method (model) of genetic evaluation	**HCR, CCR:** ST BLUP RP AM within breed **DPR:** multibreed BLUP AM; all breeds and crossbreds evaluated
Environmental effects[3] in the genetic evaluation model	**HCR:** Management group (flexible HYS-registry status) (F), year-State-breeding month (F), service number (F), heifer breeding age (F), short cycle (breeding ≤17 days after last service) (F), mating type (F), PE (R) **CCR:** Management group (flexible HYS-parity-registry status) (F), parity (F), year-State-breeding month (F), service number (F), cow age (F), short cycle (F), mating type (F); PE (R) **DPR:** Management group (flexible HYS, includes registry status for HOL) (F), parity × age (F), regression on inbreeding (F), PE (R), herd × sire interaction (R); released PTA includes regression coefficient multiplied by expected future inbreeding (EFI) and coefficient of heterosis when mated to purebred as a post-processing step
Adjustment for heterogeneous variance in evaluation model	**DPR:** Herd-year variances adjusted to equal first-parity variance of cows calving in 2007 (base year + 2) using the same methods developed for yield traits

Use of genetic groups and relationships	**DPR:** Unknown parents grouped by birth year, breed, and, for HOL, separately for U.S. and foreign animals; unknown sires and dams of cows grouped separately, but unknown parents of bulls in a combined group; separate unknown-parent groups used for R&W and B&W HOL; relationship matrix accounts for effects of inbreeding on Mendelian sampling variance
Blending of foreign/Interbull information in evaluation	Not applicable
Genetic parameters in the evaluation	See Appendix GE for h^2/genetic variance estimates and "calculation of reliability" section below for use in calculation; **HCR:** PE variance, 0.025; RP, 0.12 **CCR:** PE variance, 0.012; RP, 0.07 **DPR:** PE variance, 0.12, herd × sire interaction; 0.04, RP, 0.20
System validation	Means and SDs for all variables calculated and examined overall; means for new bulls, changes for high bulls, largest changes, and key statistics for recent AI bulls checked; genetic trends for each breed validated by methods 1, 2, and 3
Expression of genetic evaluations	PTA, % **HCR, CCR:** PTA = within-breed PTA – breed mean **DPR:** All-breed PTAs adjusted to within-breed bases as within-breed PTA = (all-breed PTA – breed mean) × (breed SD/HOL SD)
Definition of genetic reference base **Next base change**	**HCR, CCR:** All evaluated bulls (rolling, every evaluation) **DPR:** Cows born in 2005 (stepwise, 5 years) April 2015 (when base will be cows born in 2010)
Calculation of reliability	**HCR, CCR:** ACCF90 (Misztal, I., et al. 2002. BLUPF90 and related programs. Commun. No. 28–07 in Proc. 7th World Congr. Genet. Appl. Livest. Prod., Montpellier, France) **DPR:** Daughter equivalents from progeny, parents, and own records combined using the same methods as for yield traits; currently verified and nonverified records receive the same weight
Criteria for official publication of evaluations	At least 10 daughters with usable fertility data
Number of evaluations/ publications per year	3 (April, August, December)
Use in total merit index[4]	**DPR:** 11% of total in net merit dollars (**NM$**, all breeds); 10% of total in Total Performance Index (**TPI**, HOL)
Anticipated changes in the near future	Additional genetic evaluations for days from calving to first insemination and days from first to last insemination

Key reference on methodology applied	VanRaden, P.M., and G.R. Wiggans. 1991. Derivation, calculation, and use of national animal model information. J. Dairy Sci. 74:2737–2746. Wiggans, G.R., and P.M. VanRaden. 1991. Method and effect of adjustment for heterogeneous variance. J. Dairy Sci. 74:4350–4357. VanRaden, P.M., A.H. Sanders, M.E. Tooker, R.H. Miller, and H.D. Norman. 2002. Daughter pregnancy rate evaluation of cow fertility. AIPL Res. Rep. DPR1(11-02). Kuhn, M.T., and P.M. VanRaden. 2004. Use of early lactation days open records for genetic evaluation of cow fertility. J. Dairy Sci. 87:2277–2284. VanRaden, P.M., A.H. Sanders, M.E. Tooker, R.H. Miller, H.D. Norman, M.T. Kuhn, and G.R. Wiggans. 2004. Development of a national genetic evaluation for cow fertility. J. Dairy Sci. 87: 2285–2292. Wiggans, G.R., and R.C. Goodling, Jr. 2005. Accounting for pregnancy diagnosis in predicting days open. J. Dairy Sci. 88: 1873–1877. Kuhn, M.T., J.L. Hutchison, and G.R. Wiggans. 2006. Characterization of Holstein heifer fertility in the United States. J. Dairy Sci. 89:4907–4920. VanRaden, P.M., M.E. Tooker, J.B. Cole, G.R. Wiggans, and J.H. Megonigal, Jr. 2007. Genetic evaluations for mixed-breed populations. J. Dairy Sci. 90:2434–2441. Kuhn, M.T., and J.L. Hutchison. 2008. Prediction of dairy bull fertility from field data: Use of multiple services and identification and utilization of factors affecting bull fertility. J. Dairy Sci. 91:2481–2492. Kuhn, M.T., J.L. Hutchison, and H.D. Norman. 2008. Modeling nuisance variables for prediction of service sire fertility. J. Dairy Sci. 91:2823–2835.
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Parameters used in genetic evaluation

Country (or countries): United States of America

Main trait group: Female fertility (HCR, CCR, DPR)

Breed(s): AYS (RDC), BSW, GUE, HOL (B&W, R&W), JER, MSH (RDC)

Trait	Definition	ITB	h^2	Genetic variance	Official proof standardisation formula[a]
Maiden heifer's ability to conceive	Heifer conception rate (HCR)	X	0.01	SD = 4.81 (all breeds)	
Lactating cow's ability to start cycling					
Lactating cow's ability to conceive 1	Cow conception rate (CCR)	X	0.016	SD = 5.81 (all breeds)	
Lactating cow's ability to conceive 2	—	—	—	—	
Lactating cow's interval calving-conception	Daughter pregnancy rate (DPR)	X	0.04	BSW SD = 3.05 GUE SD = 3.04 HOL SD = 3.02 JER SD = 3.02 RDC SD = 3.01	

[a] Expressed as follows:
StandEval = ((Eval − a)/b) × c + d, where a = mean of base adjustment, b = SD of base, c = SD of expression (include sign if scale is reversed), and d = base of expression.