

COMPARISON OF A BLUP AND A SELECTION INDEX PROCEDURE FOR COW EVALUATION

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The Danish Cow Index (DCI) which is based on a simplified selection index procedure is described. The overall results of indexing 44309 *Danish Red* cows covering a 4-year recording period by the DCI and the BLUP procedure are given.

The two procedures are compared on basis of the 3321 dam-daughter pairs included in the material. The correlation estimates between the two dam indices, DCI and BLUP-proof, and the 1st lactation yield of the daughter were 0.138 and 0.136, resp. However due to an indication of preferential treatment of daughters after the best cows and due to the relative few daughters yet available in the material, final conclusions concerning the efficiency of the two procedures have to wait for more extensive studies.

II. — Définition économique des buts d'élevage

PROBLEMATIK DER ZUCHTZIELSETZUNG FÜR LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE NUTZTIERE
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1. Seit mehr als 10 Jahren bemüht sich die europäische Tierzuchtforschung Effizienzbeurteilungen von Zuchtprogrammen vorzunehmen. Alle bisher veröffentlichten Ansätze sind dem Versuch gewidmet, vorrangig die einzelbetrieblichen Auswirkungen züchterischer Fortschritte zu quantifizieren, während die gesamtwirtschaftlichen Konsequenzen bisher vernachlässigt wurden.

2. In der modernen Zuchtplanung bedient man sich der Anwendung von Selektionsindices. Bei der Berechnung der ökonomischen Gewichte sollten nicht nur der Grenznutzen der Leistungssteigerung sondern auch die zuteilbaren Kosten der Leistungsprüfung mitberücksichtigt werden.

3. Bisher vorgelegte Arbeiten gingen von « sicheren Erwartungen » hinsichtlich der Preise und Kosten aus. Um die Auswirkungen von Unsicherheit und Risiko abschätzen zu können, sollten Stabilitätsanalysen durch Parametrisierung der wichtigsten Modellvariablen angestellt werden.

THE EFFECT OF INFLATION AND FORM OF INVESTMENT ON THE ESTIMATED VALUE
OF GENETIC IMPROVEMENT IN FARM LIVESTOCK

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High rates of interest (8-15 p. 100) commonly used in discounted cash flow analysis of genetic improvement schemes have tended to underestimate the value of the returns and to favour breeding programs with short-term returns. It is shown that inflation should be removed from the interest rate, and an inflation-free rate used in discounting future returns to present day values.

Various methods for choosing discount rates are discussed. It is concluded that the appropriate rate is the *real* opportunity cost rate, that is the market cost of borrowing in real terms,

in terms of goods rather than in money terms. Taking account of inflation the average cost of borrowing in real terms in the U.K. over the past 32 years (1945-1976) is estimated as 2-3 p. 100. This also provides the best available estimate for discounting future returns, and it brings the opportunity cost rate into line with the social time preference rate often proposed for public investments.

The contrast is made between the value of improvements made in the national interest and of those made by breeders or firms. The former benefit from returns on all national commercial production of improved stocks and the returns accumulate and are recouped over many years. On the other hand breeders and firms benefit only from the extra sales of breeding stock due to their temporary marginal superiority over competitors and they are often at high risk of getting no returns. Implications to the form and amount of investment in animal improvement are discussed.

SENSITIVITY OF OVERALL ECONOMIC GAIN AND CORRELATED RESPONSES TO VARIATION
IN ECONOMIC WEIGHTS IN AN AGGREGATE GENOTYPE FOR PIGS

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For the aggregate genotype used in the Dutch national pig breeding scheme effects of variation in economic weights are studied. The effect of adoption of « false » economic weights on the economic response to index selection is small. The contribution of changes in different traits to this economic response varies considerably, however.

EFFECT OF POPULATION TYPE ON THE DEFINITION OF BREEDING GOALS

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Using examples from sheep populations, the relative importance of male, female and slaughter traits is discussed in relation to different ways of obtaining replacement animals. Three types of population are distinguished, namely *nucleus populations* with self-supply of breeding animals of both sexes, *subnucleus populations* with self-supply of females only, and *commercial populations* buying all breeding animals. Nucleus populations which supply various other populations with breeding animals are also considered.

The examples given indicate that the appropriate breeding objectives need not be identical for both sexes, even if the animals selected are to be used in the same population. The way in which replacement is recruited influences the relative importance of the various traits to be considered within the same sex as well as the differences in appropriate breeding objectives for the two sexes. Certain consequences of discounting the economic expressions of different traits are also mentioned.

THE ECONOMIC VALUES OF VARIOUS TRAITS IN PIG BREEDING

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An investigation concerning the economic influence on the production cost of various traits in pig breeding has been carried out. The terms « economic influence » or « economic value » of a trait in this work have been used to indicate the effect on the production cost per kg lean