

COUNTRY'S NAME	SWITZERLAND – BSW
Production traits	Milk, fat, and protein
Breed	BSW
Trait definition and unit of measurement	Milk, fat and protein yield (kg): 305-days standard lactation records; milk recording with ICAR A4-method. Fat and protein content (%).
Criteria for inclusion & extension of records	The cow, which almost all have full pedigree information, has to be $\geq 87.5\%$ BSW. All records from the official milk recording scheme are used. Records in progress: If DIM ≥ 80 extended to 305 days. Terminated records and records from culled cows: if $80 \leq \text{DIM} \leq 269$ are extended to 305 days, if DIM ≥ 270 adjusted for lactation length. A multiplicative extension method is used.
Time period for data inclusion	Lactation data since calving year 1979 is used
Sire categories	80% of data from AI-sires; 20% from NS-sires; all data (AI first and second crop and NS) is used in the evaluations; 80% of first calving cows are inseminated with young bulls; we are testing about 100 bulls per year. In 1998 there were a total of 288 NS bulls with CHE origin (including 19 ET) and 107 AI bulls (73 with CHE origin of which 9 ET and 34 imported of which 14 ET).
Number of lactations included in the evaluation	Lactations 1-5 are used with a repeatability model; no weightings
Environmental effects: Pre-adjustment	Calving age, lactation number, days open and lactation length (current)
Base for age pre-adjustment	First calving, 32 months; days open, 70 days; last updated 1997
Method (model) of genetic evaluation	ST – R – BLUP – AM
Environmental effects in the genetic evaluation model	Fixed: Herd or herdclass*time period*parity, calving year*calving season*alpine pasture*altitude group Random: PE
Use of genetic groups	Full relationship matrix and genetic groups for unknown parents based on sex, year of birth and origin (all foreign countries collected together).
Genetic parameters in the evaluation	Milk ($h^2 = 0.33$, $t = 0.62$); fat yield ($h^2 = 0.32$, $t = 0.58$); fat % ($h^2 = 0.60$, $t = 0.72$); protein yield ($h^2 = 0.33$, $t = 0.64$); protein % ($h^2 = 0.65$, $t = 0.73$)
System validation	Genetic trends were validated according to the Interbull roles (method II and III).
Expression of genetic evaluations	EBV
Genetic (reference) base	Fixed base, cows born in 1995
Next base change	January 2005
Criteria for official publication of evaluations	Reliability of 65% for AI-proven bulls 10 daughters for NS-proven bulls
Number of evaluations / publications per year	4 evaluations; January, April, July and October
Use in production / total merit index	A total merit index will be introduced in May 2000
Anticipated changes in the near future	Introduction of test day model evaluation in May 2000
Key reference on methodology applied	Casanova, L. 1991: Zuchtwertschätzung mit einem Wiederholbarkeits-Tiermodell beim Schweizer Braunvieh. Diss. ETH Nr. 9389 Casanova et al. 1992: Inbreeding in Swiss Braunvieh and its influence on Breeding Values predicted from a Repeatability Animal Model. J. Dairy Sci. 75, 1119-1126.
Key organization: name, address, phone, fax, e-mail, web site	Swiss Braunvieh Cattle Breeders Association Chamerstrasse 56, CH-6300 Zug Phone: +41 41 729 33 11 fax: +41 41 729 33 77 e-mail: Lucas.Casanova@Braunvieh.ch web site: www.braunvieh.ch