

COUNTRY'S NAME	GERMANY – HOL, JER, RED
<b>Production traits</b>	<b>Milk, fat, and protein</b>
<b>Breed</b>	German HOL (Black & White; Red & White), RED Cattle, JERSEY
<b>Trait definition and unit of measurement</b>	Milk (kg), fat (kg), protein (kg), fat (%), protein (%), all traits collected by official milk recording organizations (A/B herds) according to ICAR rules
<b>Criteria for inclusion &amp; extension of records</b>	All valid test day records from naturally terminated (complete) lactations, part lactations of culled cows and lactations in progress are included. Records of cows with unknown sires are included.
<b>Time period for data inclusion</b>	All test day records since 1990 plus at least 3 generations of pedigree information
<b>Sire categories</b>	All categories of sires (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> crop bulls) in evaluation included: Category (B&W, R&W): AI (n=18, 315), NS (n=59, 514), Imported bulls (n=3, 535), ET (n=1, 877).
<b>Number of lactations included in the evaluation</b>	All test day records of 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> lactation In the total BV lactations 1, 2, 3 are equally weighted (1/3).
<b>Environmental effects:</b> <b>Pre-adjustment</b>	No pre-adjustments. However, standardization for heterogeneous variances within herd – test day and across lactation stage. The lactation stage corrected yield deviations within herd - test days are standardized. The applied standardization factors are estimated during each evaluation procedure dependent on herd level, herd size and average lactation stage within herd test day.
<b>Base for age pre-adjustment</b>	ST – ML – FR – TD – BLUP – AM (fixed lactation curves)
<b>Method (model) of genetic evaluation</b>	ST – ML – FR – TD – BLUP – AM (fixed lactation curves)
<b>Environmental effects in the genetic evaluation model</b>	Fixed: Herd test day effect within 1 <sup>st</sup> lactation, 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> lactation combined, fixed lactation curves defined by lactation * region/breed * calving age * calving year * calving season * calving interval (total 7560 different curves) Random: Permanent environmental effects within each lactation
<b>Use of genetic groups</b>	Fixed genetic groups are defined representing all unknown parents of animals based on breed, sex, year of birth and origin (North American HOL, German HOL, German RED, etc.) of the animal
<b>Genetic parameters in the evaluation</b>	See Appendix I
<b>System validation</b>	- checks on data quality (yield records, pedigree information, etc.) - checks on results: BVs, genetic trend, development of BVs over estimation dates, lactation curves, etc. - Interbull validation methods II and III
<b>Expression of genetic evaluations</b>	EBV (milk kg, fat kg, protein kg, fat %, protein %) RBV (production)= RZM (RelativZuchtwert Milch) 100/12; with relativ weights for milk, fat, protein -HOL (B&W, R&W)= milk-kg 0,0 : fat-kg 0,20 : prot.-kg 0,80 -RED cattle = milk-kg -0,20 : fat-kg 0,13 : prot.-kg 0,67 -JERSEY = milk-kg 0,0 : fat-kg 0,14 : prot.-kg 0,86
<b>Genetic (reference) base</b>	EBV: within each breed all cows born 1995 (Interbull recommended base) RBV: within each breed all AI-bulls born 1990-92 (yearly rolling base)
<b>Next base change</b>	EBV: August 2005 ! all cows born 2000 RBV: August 2001 ! all AI-bulls born 1991 – 93
<b>Criteria for official publication of evaluations</b>	20 daughters in 5 herds with in average 3.0 test day records, reliability > 50 % TOP lists: reliability > 70 %, >50 daughters in >30 herds
<b>Number of evaluations / publications per year</b>	4: each 1 <sup>st</sup> Friday in February, May, August, November
<b>Use in production / total merit index</b>	RBV-total merit= RZG (RelativZuchtwert Gesamt) 100/12 for HOL (B&W, R&W), RED cattle, JERSEY = 100+ 0,88*(RZM - 100) + 0,36*(RZE - 100) + 0,22*(RZS - 100) + 0,16*(RZZ - 100). Relative weights: RZM 0,56; RZE (RBV Conformation) 0,20; RZS (RBV Somatic Cell Score) 0,14; RZZ (RBV Reproduction*) 0,10. *incl. Calving ease, stillbirth, fertility (each direct & paternal) and functional herdlife
<b>Anticipated changes in the near future</b>	None
<b>Key reference on methodology applied</b>	Reents et al., 1995a: J. Dairy Sci. 78: 2847 Reents et al., 1995b: J. Dairy Sci. 78: 2858 Reents, 1998:IB-Bulletin No. 17, Proceedings of Interbull Meeting in NZL, 1998

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<b>Key organization: name, address, phone, fax, e-mail, web site</b>	Vereinigte Informationssysteme Tierhaltung w. V. (VIT) Heideweg 1, D-27283 Verden phone: #49 - (0)4231 - 955 10 fax: #49 - (0)4231 - 955 166 e-mail: vitzws@vit.de or info@vit.de, web-site: http://www.vit.de
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## Appendix I

Genetic parameters for milk, fat and protein yield (test day records), repeatability (t),  $\sigma^2_p$ , heritabilities (on diagonals), genetic correlations (above diagonal) and phenotypic correlations (below diagonal)\*

Trait	Lactation	t	$\sigma^2_p$	1	2	3
Milk yield (kg)	1	0.666	17.66	<b>0.295</b>	0.924	0.878
	2	0.652	32.66	0.44	<b>0.242</b>	0.961
	3	0.635	36.86	0.36	0.43	<b>0.228</b>
Fat yield (kg)	1	0.566	0.026	<b>0.254</b>	0.922	0.921
	2	0.542	0.052	0.39	<b>0.202</b>	0.987
	3	0.521	0.060	0.33	0.39	<b>0.179</b>
Protein yield (kg)	1	0.602	0.016	<b>0.248</b>	0.915	0.862
	2	0.603	0.029	0.41	<b>0.229</b>	0.945
	3	0.586	0.033	0.33	0.42	<b>0.202</b>

\* Residual correlations between lactation are assumed to "0".

Permanent environmental correlations (below diagonal)

Trait	Lactation	1	2	3
Milk yield (kg)	1			
	2	0.500		
	3	0.347	0.503	
Fat yield (kg)	1			
	2	0.546		
	3	0.41	0.582	
Protein yield (kg)	1			
	2	0.527		
	3	0.381	0.564	

**COUNTRY: Germany- HOL, RED, JERSEY**

Number of AI bulls (NB) tested, means (X), and standard deviations (SD) of proofs (kg, %) from most recent run (11/2000), by bulls' year of birth (YB) and breed (The average proofs are calculated from all bulls).

YB	NB	Milk		Fat		Protein		Fat %		Protein %	
		X	SD	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Holstein Friesian black and white (HOL B&amp;W)**</b>									
1987	2176	-271	462	-8.7	18.1	-9.4	13.2	0.04	0.23	0.00	0.10
1988	2338	-171	507	-5.7	19.1	-6.8	14.6	0.03	0.23	-0.01	0.10
1989	2492	-85	544	-2.6	20.0	-4.4	15.1	0.02	0.23	-0.02	0.10
1990	2840	-12	555	-1.6	19.8	-2.2	15.1	0.00	0.24	-0.02	0.10
1991	3080	125	575	1.2	20.0	2.6	15.8	-0.04	0.24	-0.02	0.10
1992	3537	161	592	3.5	20.5	4.5	16.1	-0.03	0.24	-0.01	0.11
1993	3969	253	630	7.5	23.1	6.4	17.0	-0.03	0.26	-0.02	0.11
1994	4137	432	665	11.7	23.6	11.3	17.9	-0.07	0.27	-0.04	0.12
1995*	2602	621	624	14.7	22.5	15.0	16.7	-0.13	0.25	-0.07	0.12
1996*	350	962	593	24.0	20.7	21.7	15.4	-0.19	0.21	-0.12	0.11
Total	27521	162	646	3.5	22.4	3.2	17.7	-0.03	0.25	-0.02	0.11
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Holstein Friesian red and white (HOL R&amp;W)**</b>									
1987	1009	-294	428	-12.4	17.0	-10.0	12.2	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.10
1988	980	-246	489	-10.7	19.0	-8.7	13.6	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.11
1989	961	-189	498	-7.9	20.2	-6.3	14.4	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.10
1990	976	-124	516	-4.9	20.8	-3.9	14.6	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.11
1991	951	-76	529	-1.9	20.8	-2.4	15.0	0.03	0.25	0.01	0.11
1992	1030	-54	583	0.2	22.4	-0.7	15.5	0.05	0.25	0.03	0.13
1993	956	101	604	6.2	22.9	4.2	16.1	0.04	0.27	0.02	0.13
1994	868	305	658	10.6	21.8	9.0	17.4	-0.02	0.27	-0.01	0.13
1995*	355	463	645	18.1	24.8	13.0	17.4	-0.01	0.28	-0.03	0.14
1996*	32	788	589	34.0	25.1	23.0	18.4	0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.10
Total	8118	-52	586	-1.8	22.6	-1.8	16.5	0.02	0.24	0.01	0.12
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Red Cattle (RED)**</b>									
1987	67	-382	773	-13.6	22.4	-13.3	22.8	0.12	0.40	0.02	0.13
1988	65	-348	512	-9.8	19.4	-9.9	15.6	0.14	0.34	0.05	0.11
1989	79	-379	547	-4.7	20.0	-9.7	15.7	0.25	0.31	0.07	0.13
1990	78	-319	546	-5.7	19.9	-7.6	15.3	0.18	0.26	0.07	0.13
1991	80	-241	486	-1.8	18.1	-5.8	13.7	0.17	0.25	0.05	0.11
1992	87	-39	528	5.8	18.5	0.2	14.8	0.14	0.29	0.03	0.12
1993	82	275	534	6.2	18.0	7.1	15.1	-0.09	0.29	-0.04	0.12
1994	88	431	585	8.6	16.5	10.8	14.7	-0.16	0.31	-0.06	0.14
1995*	48	505	571	10.0	20.6	11.4	16.0	-0.20	0.30	-0.09	0.13
1996*	3	672	150	25.7	7.2	15.5	11.2	-0.10	0.16	-0.12	0.17
Total	677	-57	654	-0.3	20.6	-1.8	18.1	0.07	0.34	0.01	0.13
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Jersey (due to low numbers of bulls per year no figures)</b>									

\* Daughters of bulls in those years may not have 3<sup>rd</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> lactation. Therefore the variance of breeding values of those years may be smaller

\*\* Average EBVs of bulls within birth year and breed, reliability >50%

**COUNTRY:**

Average of adjusted production records (kg, %) included in the most recent evaluation run, by daughters' year of calving (YC), number of cows (NC) and breed.\*

YC	NC	Milk		Fat		Protein		Fat %		Protein %	
		X	SD	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Holstein Friesian black and white (HOL B&amp;W)</b>									
1990	5884	247		192		4,19		3,27			
1991	5986	255		196		4,25		3,27			
1992	6115	260		200		4,25		3,27			
1993	6154	262		202		4,25		3,28			
1994	6202	263		204		4,24		3,29			
1995	6247	265		208		4,25		3,32			
1996	6383	268		211		4,20		3,31			
1997	6476	271		213		4,18		3,30			
1998	6734	277		220		4,17		3,32			
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Holstein Friesian Red and White (HOL R&amp;W)</b>									
1990	5151	212		172		4,11		3,34			
1991	5194	218		173		4,20		3,32			
1992	5304	222		176		4,19		3,33			
1993	5365	225		179		4,20		3,33			
1994	5382	226		179		4,19		3,33			
1995	5413	229		182		4,22		3,36			
1996	5564	233		185		4,19		3,33			
1997	5752	241		190		4,19		3,30			
1998	5928	249		198		4,19		3,34			
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Red Cattle (RED)</b>									
1990	4733	240		170		5,07		3,60			
1991	4753	261		170		5,48		3,57			
1992	4886	247		176		5,06		3,60			
1993	4932	248		179		5,03		3,63			
1994	5050	251		180		4,96		3,57			
1995	5165	250		183		4,84		3,55			
1996	5334	256		189		4,80		3,55			
1997	5416	262		193		4,83		3,57			
1998	5624	272		202		4,84		3,59			
<b>Breed</b>		<b>Jersey (due to low number of cows per year no figures)</b>									

\* As the used model is a test-day-model, no absolute 305-days figures are available from the model. Table shows figures from all milk recorded heifers by breed (SD not available)