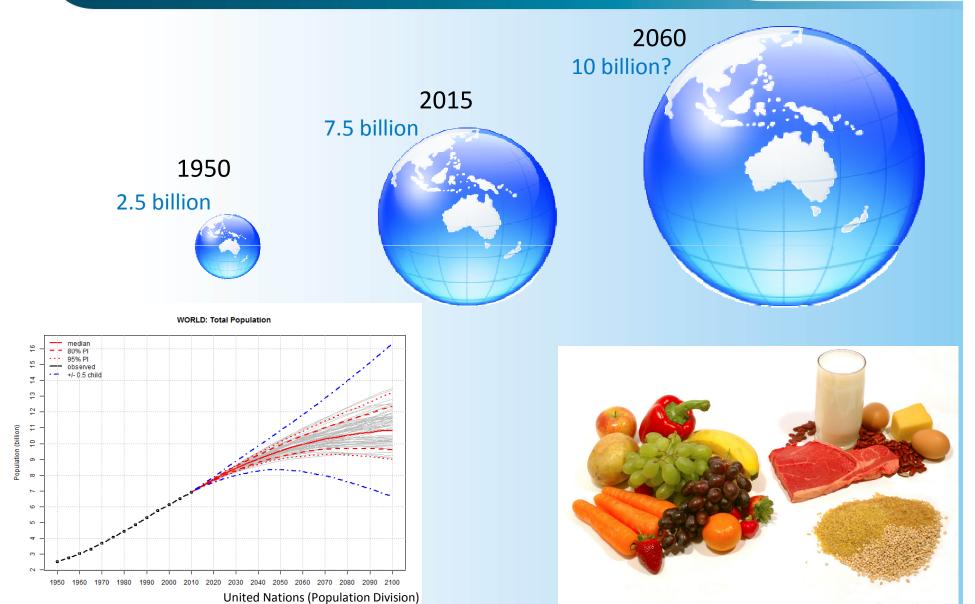


Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources









Producing high quality protein

 Animal production aims to transform inputs from plants into high quality protein



Improvements in efficiency of poultry



1950



330kg meat per tonne of feed

2014



590 kg meat per tonne of feed

77% improvement

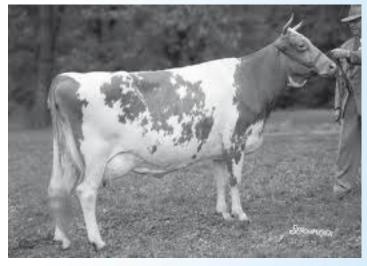


Improvements in efficiency of cows



1950

2014



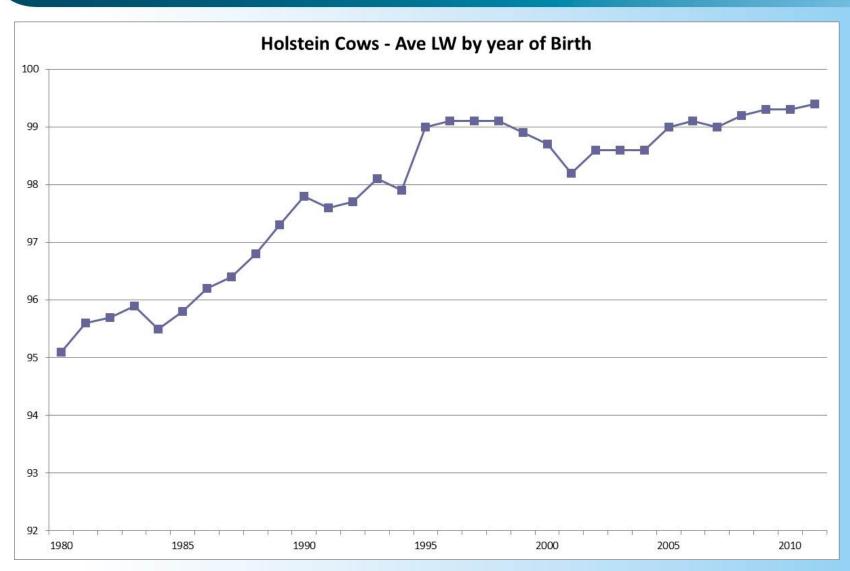
1746 litres/year350 kg liveweight5.6 litres/kg liveweight



6890 litres/year (ADHIS) 600 kg liveweight 11.5 litres/kg liveweight

Doubled efficiency through dilution of maintenance

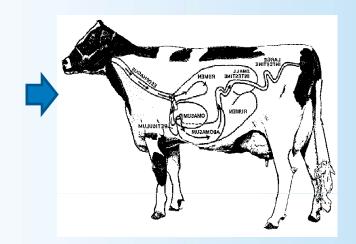




GROSS EFFICIENCY









Faeces

Heifers

Energy Loss

Maintenance

Growth (Muscle & Fat) 1st Lactation

Energy Loss

Maintenance

Growth (Muscle & Fat)

Milk

Subsequent Lactations

Energy Loss

Maintenance

Fat deposition

Milk

How much do they really eat?



Which cow is the most efficient converter of feed into product?



Selection for gross efficiency



Difficult to measure (expensive infrastructure; experimental farms)

Historically only through indirect indicators (live weight)

Importance:

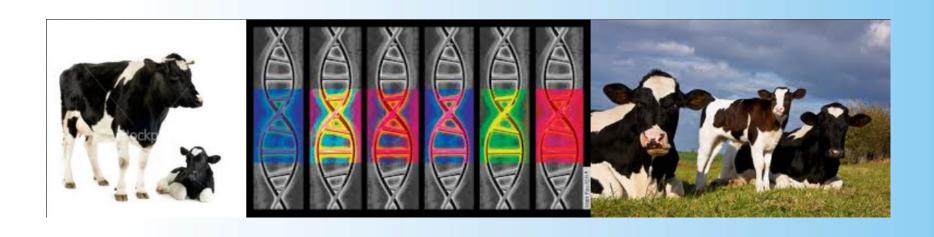
- Feeding is 50% of production cost in animal farms
- Need to produce more food with the same resources
- Climate change might lower the amount of natural resources or artificial plantations
- Feed efficiency is associated with a lower amount of GHG emissions





Definition

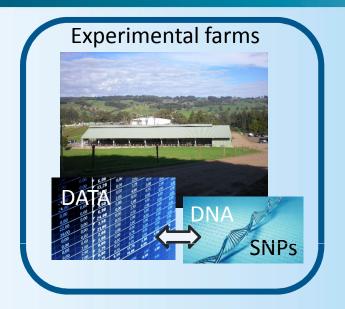
Use of massive genomic information in the breeding programs

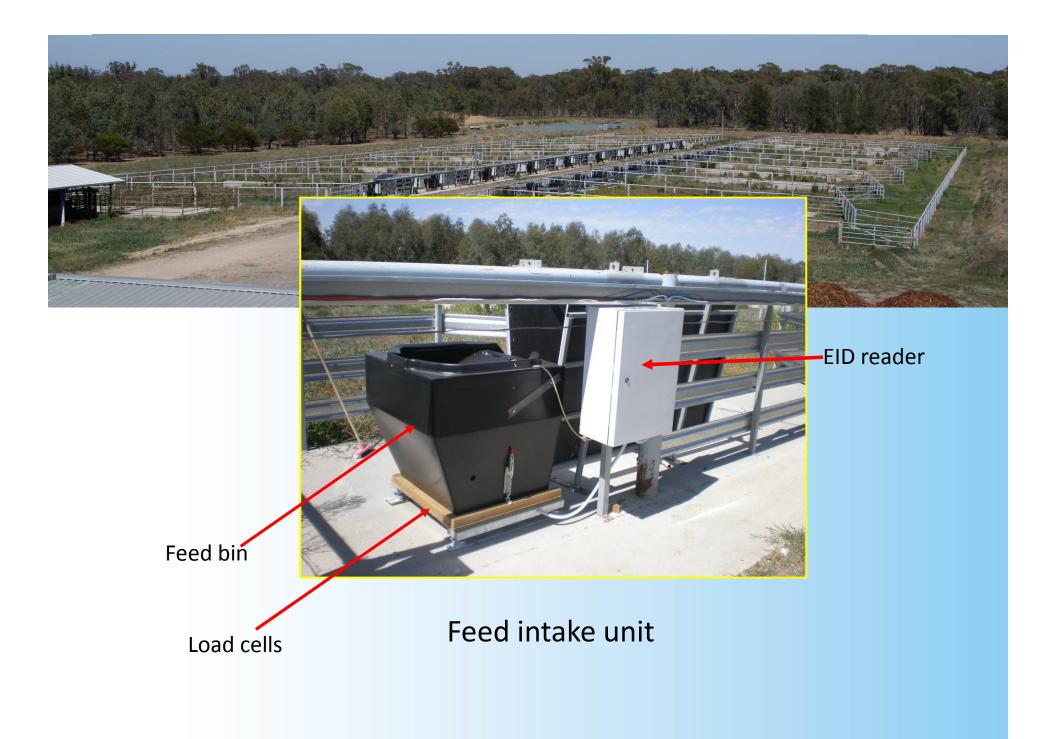




GENOMIC SELECTION

How it works









Heifers and Cows Growth and Milk Yield



What's their real efficiency?





6890 litres/year 600 kg liveweight 20 kg DM/d of feed



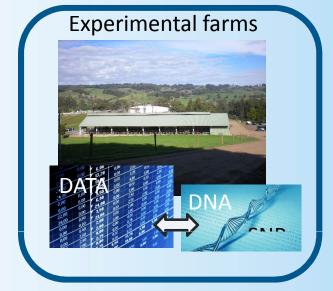
6890 litres/year 600 kg liveweight 19 kg DM/d of feed

Cow B is more efficient than cow A 1 kg/d at \$0.3/kgDM is worth \$110/cow/year



GENOMIC SELECTION

How it works



Commercial farms



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