

Core Partners





CSIRO





Armidale

Grafton

Trangie

Wagga Wagga

Camden

Armidale

Brisbane

Rockhampton

Brisbane

Julia Creek

Rockhampton

Townsville

Gayndah

Armidale

Supporting Partners













Financial Support of Beef CRC



Contributors	CRCI (1993-1999) (\$M)	CRCII (1999-2006) (\$M)	CRCIII (2005-2012) (\$M)
Cash Sponsors			
• Commonwealth (CRC)	21.0	16.0	30
• MRC/AMLC; MLA/ALFA	2.3	6.3	12
Northern Pastoral Group	0.4	3.1	4
Other Industry Sponsors	3.6	2.8	15
• ACIAR	-	1.3	-
<u>In Kind</u>			
Core Partners	35.7	45.6	60
Supporting Participants	-	9.5	_
TOTAL	63.1	83.3	121

Industry Sponsors

Industry Bodies











Funding Bodies

- Aust Commonwealth Government
- Meat Processors
- Feedlots
- Meat Retailers
- Agribusiness

The Australian Beef Industry





- Prosperity of 70,000 beef SMEs in rural and regional Australia
- World's No 1. Beef Trader
 - * 2.3% world cattle
 - * 23% world beef trade (exports to 110 countries)
- 300,000 jobs in Australia directly and indirectly from the beef sector

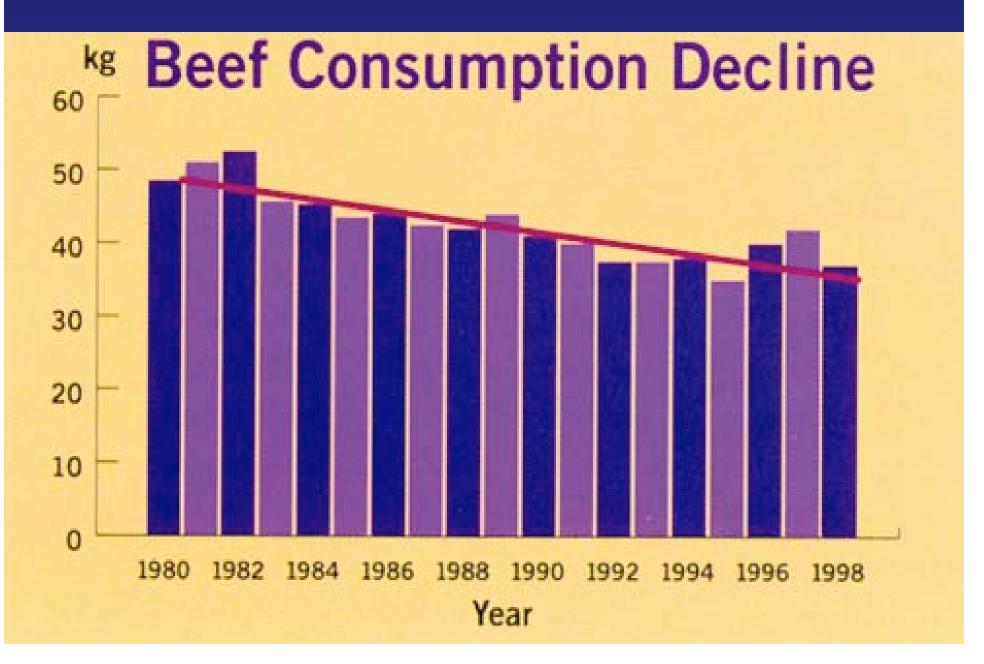
The Industry Problem:





Consumer dissatisfaction with eating quality and consistency of Australian beef

Australian Domestic Beef Consumption



CRC Imperatives



- Scientific Excellence
- Cooperation between Institutions
- Major National Issue
- Industry Involvement
- > Industry-driven Board
- Big Ticket Item focus

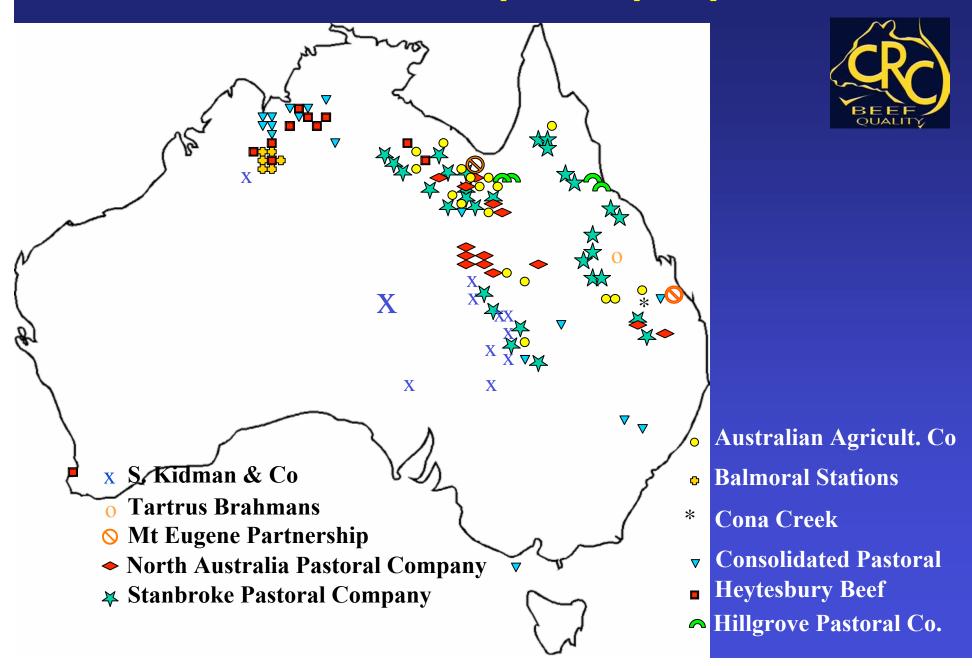
Industry SponsorsPastoral Enterprises



- > Australian Agricultural Co
- Balmoral Stations
- Consolidated Pastoral Co
- Heytesbury Beef
- Hillgrove Pastoral Co
- Kooba Station (AgReserves)
- Mt Eugene Belmont Reds
- > Tartrus Brahmans

- North Australian Pastoral Co
- > S Kidman & Co
- Stanbroke Pastoral Company
- Twynam Pastoral Company
- Acton Land & Cattle Company
- GRM International
- Alcoa Farmlands
- Cona Creek Brahmans

Northern Pastoral Group ~ Property Locations





Science to guarantee eating quality

Conception

Genetics

Nutrition/environment

Pre-slaughter factors

Critical Control Consumer Reedback Post-slaughter factors

Chilling

Processing/value adding

Cooking

Consumption





CRC Progeny tests for Meat Quality



Straightbreeding Project

(AA, HH, SH, MG, BB, SG, BR)

Crossbreeding Project
(AA,HH, SH, CH, LL, SG, CB, BR, BB)

 $n = \sim 10,000$

 $n = \sim 2,000$

Common Sires

(Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn, Brahman, Santa Gertrudis, Belmont Red)

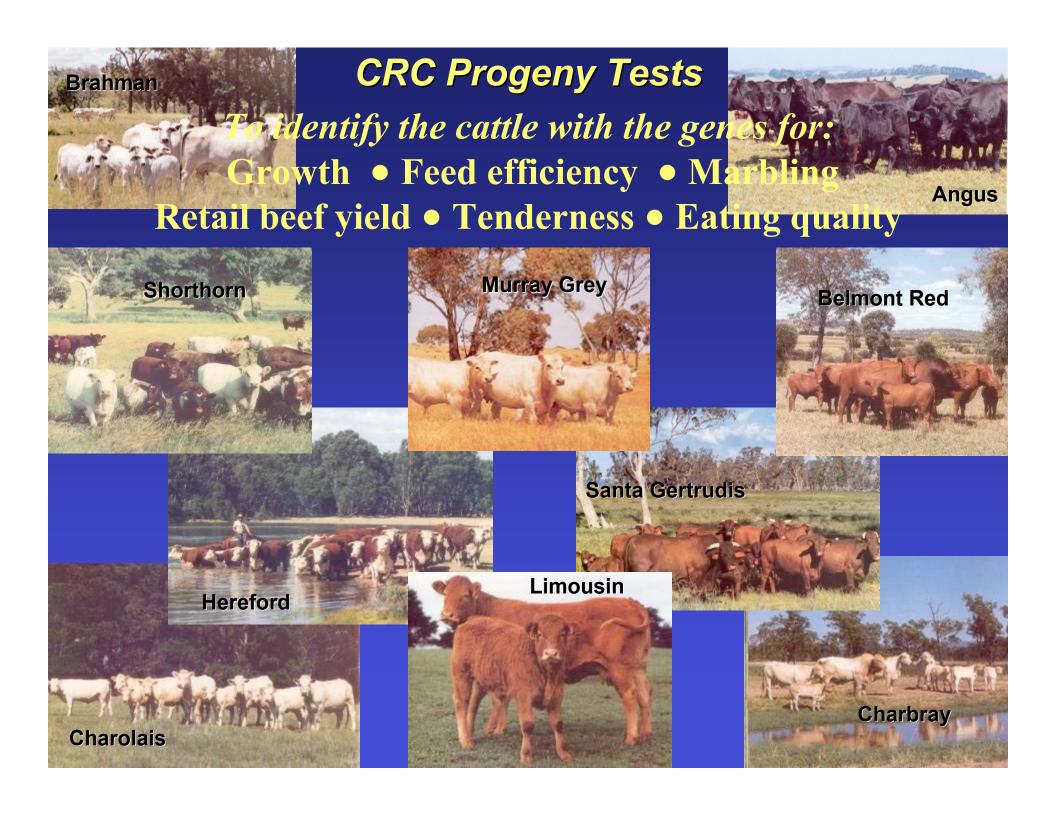
Common backgrounding (north and south)

Grass finish

Grain finish

Slaughter at 3 market weights

Carcase and meat quality, eating quality



Achievement Highlights



- Leadership in marbling biology
- Leadership in tenderness biology
- Leadership in feed efficiency
- Underpinning science for MSA Grading
- Leadership in genetic marker technology

Achievement Highlights



> Australia's largest integrated beef research project

Delivery of technologies to end-users

- Excellence in Meat Science education/training
 - Three Industry-funded Chairs (\$450k / year)

CRC Commercial & Patented Products

- BRD Vaccines Pasteurella hemolytica
- BRD Vaccines Pestivirus
- Acidosis Vaccine Streptococcus bovis
- Gene Marker tests
- Feed Efficiency measurement technology
- > Flight Time measure of temperament



Genetic Improvement of Tenderness

- EBVs for 7 breeds released BREEDPLAN
- Heritability defined
- Indirect selection opportunities...

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• Meat colour (r_q's = -0.43)
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• Flight time
$$(r_q's = -0.53)$$

- * Marbling $(r_g's = -0.34)$
- Candidate genes
 - myofibrillar toughness
 - collagen toughness
 - calpain SNPs







CRC Outcomes

Breeding Better Cattle

- Genetic parameters (h² and rgs) to define the limits of genetic improvement of meat quality traits
- Blueprint for straight-breeding and crossbreeding to improve:
 - ✓ Retail Beef Yield
 - ✓ IMF %
 - **✓** Tenderness
 - Eating Quality
 - ✓ Net Feed Efficiency
- Outstanding Sires (EBVs) in 7 cattle breeds to improve carcase and meat quality traits

Genetics and FINISHING system



IMF%	Pasture	Grain
Pasture	.31	1.0
Grain		.42



Greater genetic expression in grain finished



No re-ranking of sires across finishing

CRC Outcomes

Breeding Better Cattle

BEEF

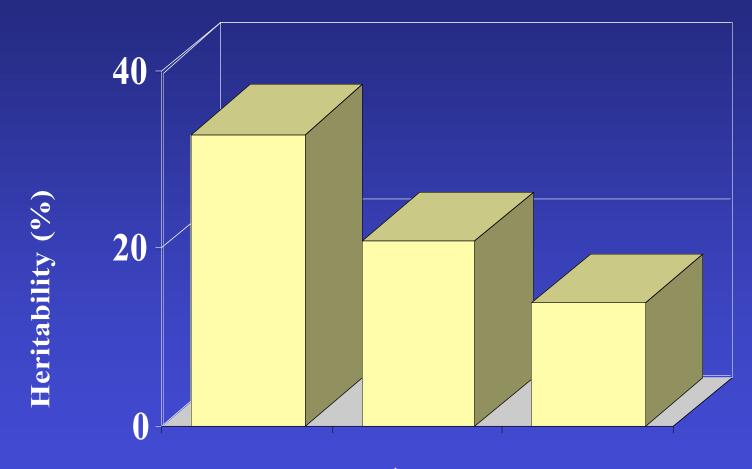
 Sire breed effects on beef quality in Brahman outcrossing, including MSA effects

- Linked Gene Markers for RBY, IMF % and Tenderness
- Two Direct Gene Markers for Tenderness



Heritabilities of temperament scores

(tropically adapted breeds; n = 3,594)



Beef meeting consumer specification

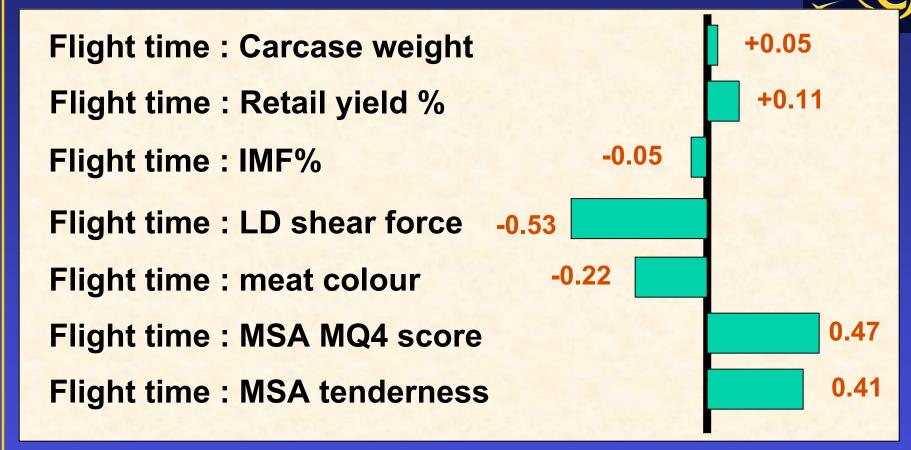
score





Genetic relationships

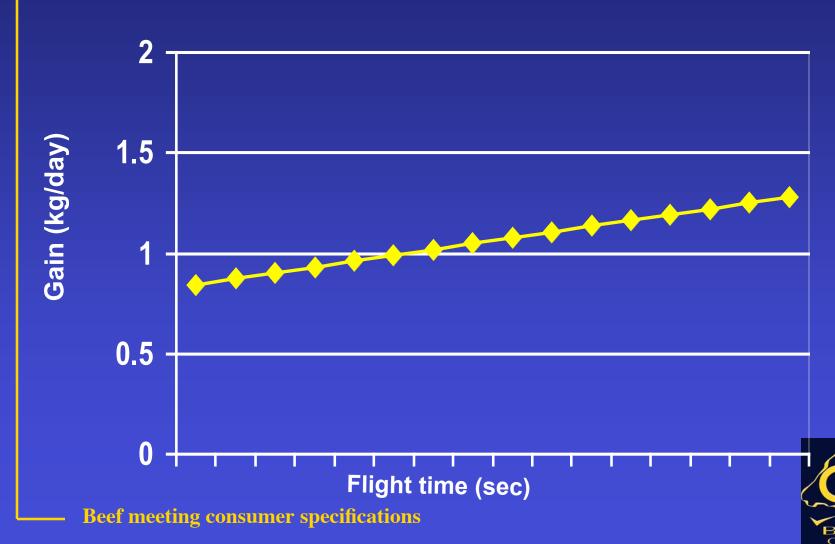
(Range -1.0 to +1.0)



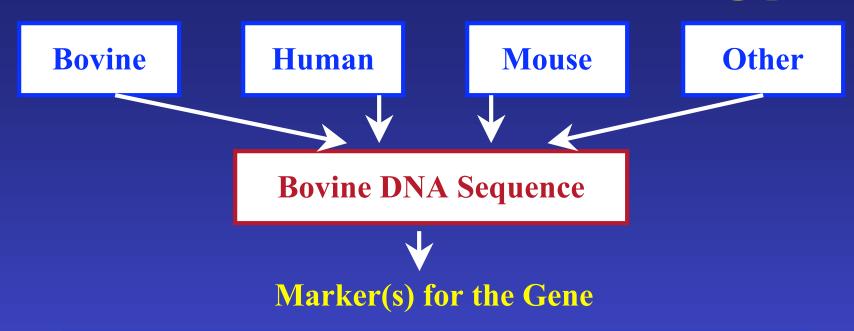
Phenotypic relationships close to 0, probably because best-practice processing overcomes toughness due to fast flight times

Relationship with feedlot daily gain

(Linear relationship P<0.001; quadratic ß n.s.; difference between best and worst = 0.38 kg/day; similar in temperate and tropical cattle)



Gene Marker Technology





Three forms of the marker are observed. Animals are genotyped (e.g. 23, 12, 13, 22) to study associations with meat quality traits

Gene Discovery: CRC Gene Marker Pipeline

MAP ——— Broad regions

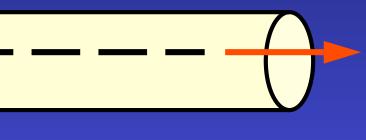
Statistical Analyses

→ IDENTIFY Fine-scale
mapping

COMMERCIALISE Test specific genes



Patent Protection (DNA Test)



Commercial testing of genes (Validation)

Fertility

Tick/worm resistance

RORC Marbling

TG5 Marbling

Net Feed Intake

Retail Beef Yield

LOX Tenderness **CAST3 Tenderness**

Carcase & meat quality



CALPN1 Tenderness

Beef Cattle Gene Discovery

BEEF

- Gene Marker "Families" set up (1990)
- Measure many traits
- Markers linked to traits (QTL) (ie Carcase value, RBY, EMA, Fat Colour, Marbling, Tenderness, Feed Efficiency)
- Fine scale mapping of chromosome "regions"
- Validation in CRC database
- * "Positional" candidate genes
- Identify (and patent) Gene Polymorphism
- Demonstrate size of effect on trait
- Commercial release of DNA test (2000) [Best bets: Marbling, Tenderness, RBY, NFCE]





.... Gene for marbling













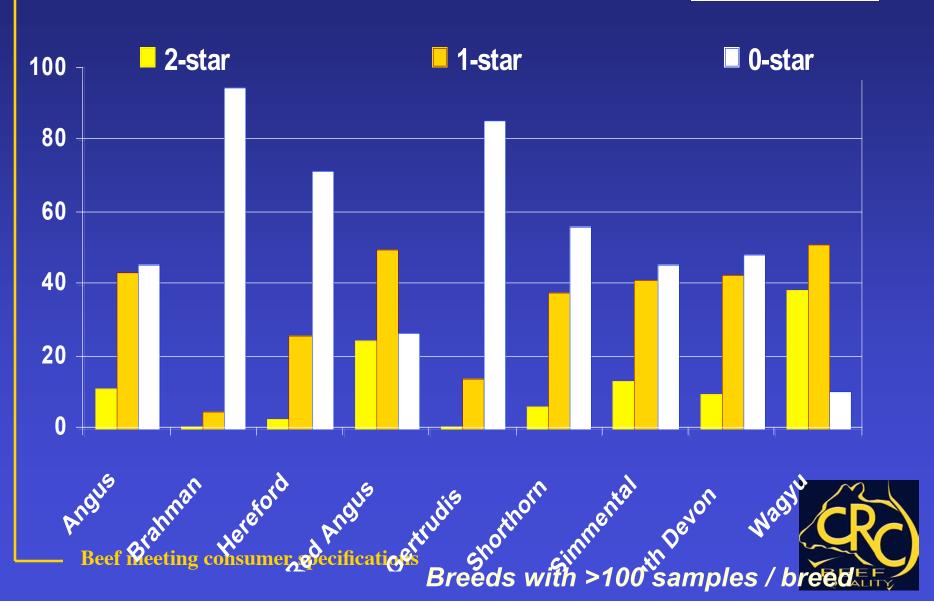
GeneSTAR

.... Gene for marbling public results

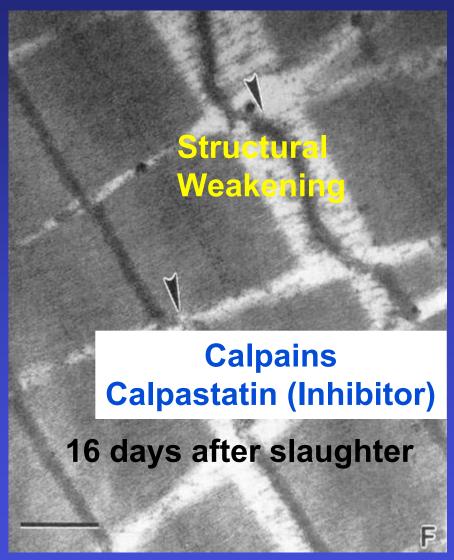
Breed	☆☆	\Rightarrow	0
Wagyu	39 (55%)	28	4
Angus	54 (17%)	199	68
Shorthorn	26 (13%)	97	84

GeneSTAR Marbling Frequencies

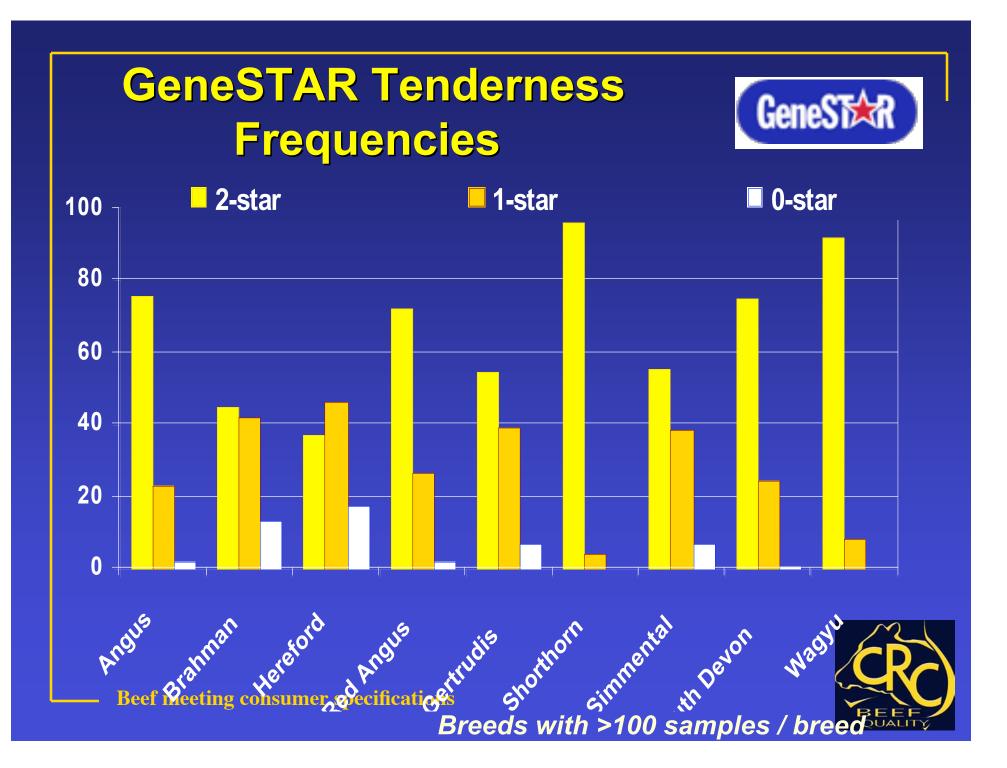




Tenderisation







CRC Outcomes

Feeding Cattle Better

- EBVs for Net Feed Efficiency of grain-fed cattle
- Genetic associations for meat quality traits:
 - ✓ Grain *vs* Grass finish
 - ✓ North *vs* South
 - ✓ Domestic vs Korean vs Japanese Markets
- Relative contribution to Beef Quality:
 - Genetics
 - Growth Path
 - Processing
 - Ageing
- Nutritional manipulation of marbling
- Acidosis
 Beef meeting consumer specifications

CRC Outcomes

Healthier feedlot cattle:



- "Pre-boosting" to improve feedlot performance
- "Flight time" test to improve temperament & tenderness of tropically adapted cattle

 Two vaccines against Bovine Respiratory Disease:

- ✓ Pasteurella h.
- ✓ "Pestigard"
- Less antibiotics!











CRC Outcomes

Eating quality of grain-fed beef

- Grain vs Grass Tenderness
- Grain vs Grass Marbling
- Genetic links (rgs) between marbling (IMF%) and
 - **Tenderness**
 - Eating Quality RBY %

 - Other traits



Crossbreeding Program Design



Brahman-derived

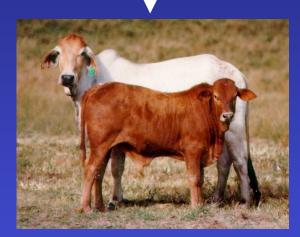
(Santa Gertrudis, Charbray)

(Charolais, Limousin)

European

Sanga-derived (Belmont Red)

British
(Angus
Hereford
Shorthorn)



—— Brahman (Purebred Control)

F₁ Progeny

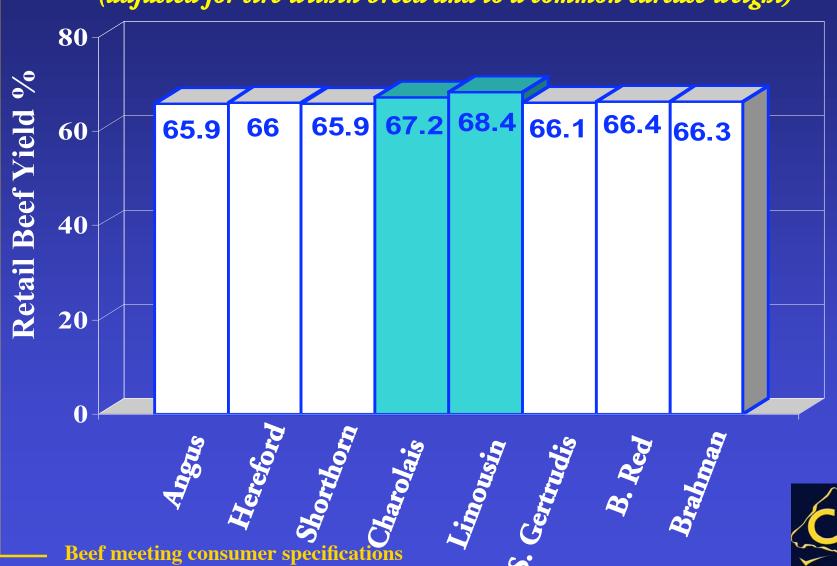
Northern feedlot

Southern feedlot

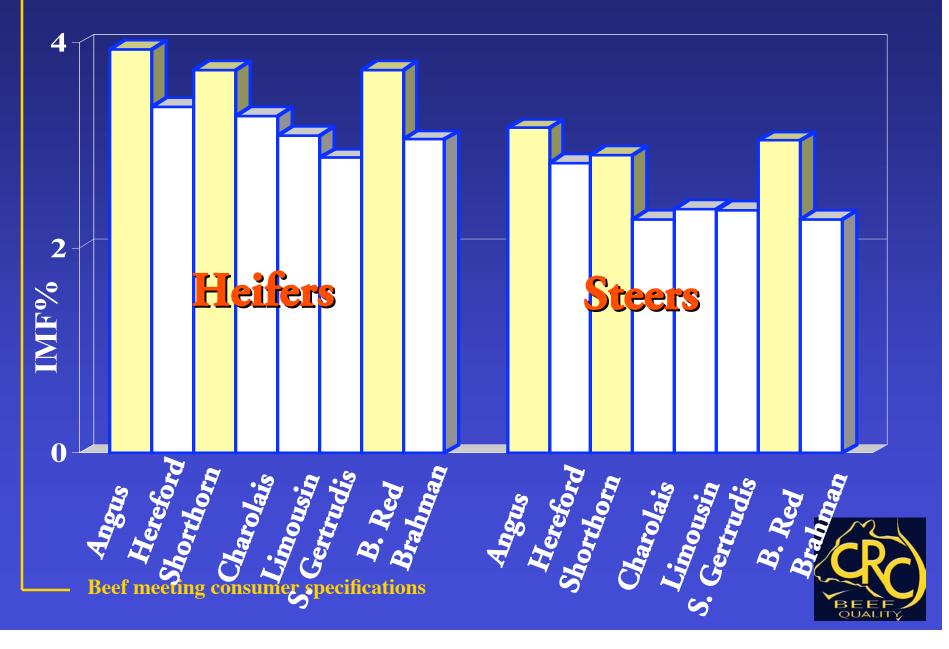
Northern pasture

Sire breed effects on retail beef yield %

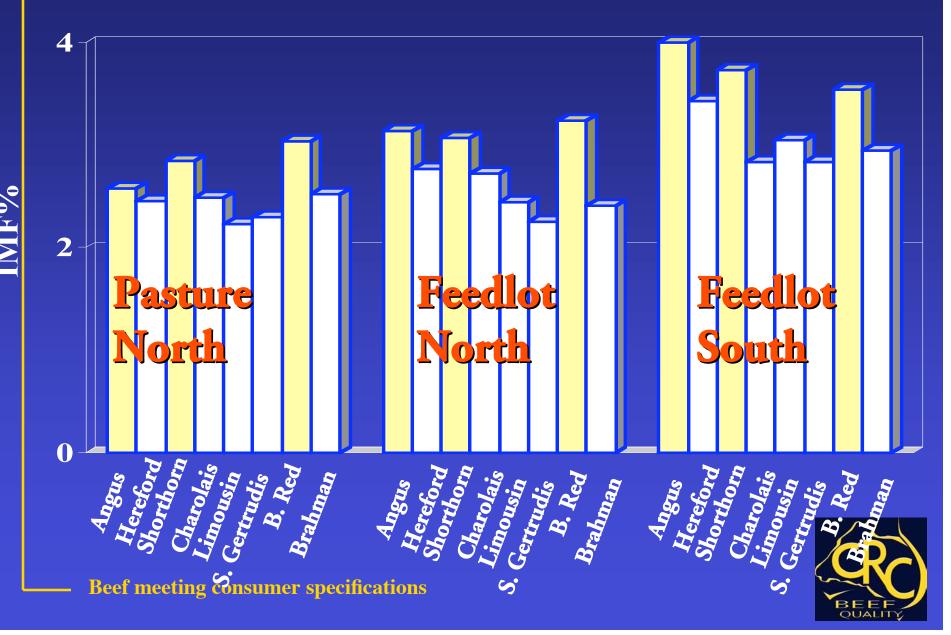
(adjusted for sire within breed and to a common carcase weight)



Sire breed and sex effects on IMF%

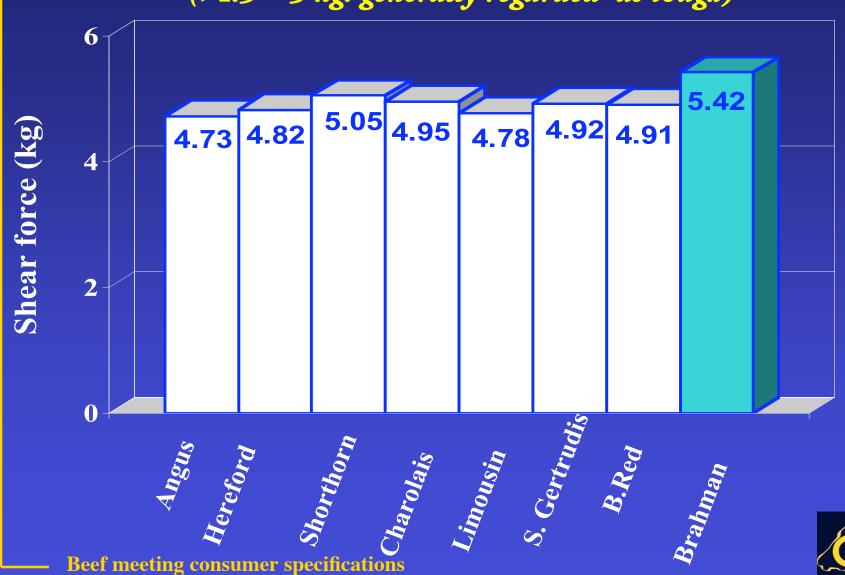


Sire breed and finish effects on IMF%



Sire breed effects on shear force

(>4.5 – 5 kg: generally regarded as tough)





Eating quality measured by sensory analysis

Beef meeting consumer specifications

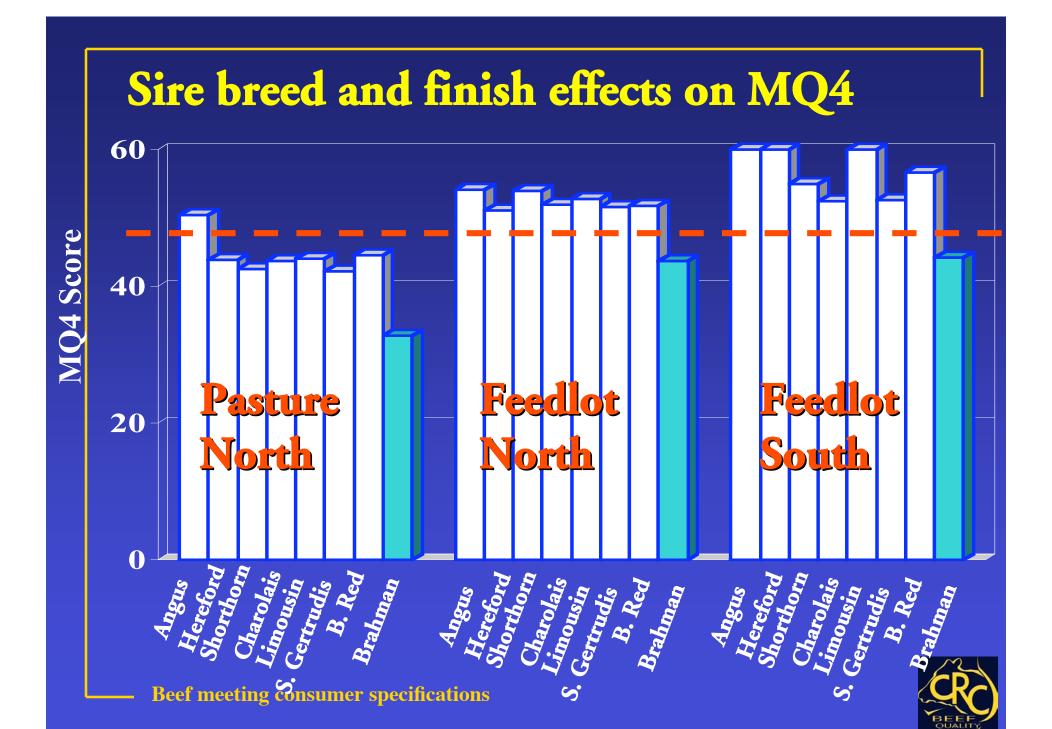


Everyday

Grading System Comparison

Trait USDA JGS MSA

Genetics			α
Growth pattern			α
Pre-slaughter stress			α
Stimulation			α
Ph/temperature window			α
Hang			α
Marbling	α	α	α
Ossification	α		α
Texture	α	α	
Meat Colour	α	α	α
Ultimate ph			α
Cut			α
Ageing			α
Cooking			α





BRAHMAN







n = 1035

Steers

"Kiagarthur" "Tullimba" "Crescendo" "Brigalow" "Berrigurra" Condobolin **Armidale** Dysart **Theodore Blackwater**

FEEDLOT "Tullimba"

Slaughter

53 sires

Heifers

n = 1045



"Toorak" **Julia Creek** "Belmont" Rockhampton

"Swans Lagoon"

Grown out, mated for (3) years



Males retained fertility

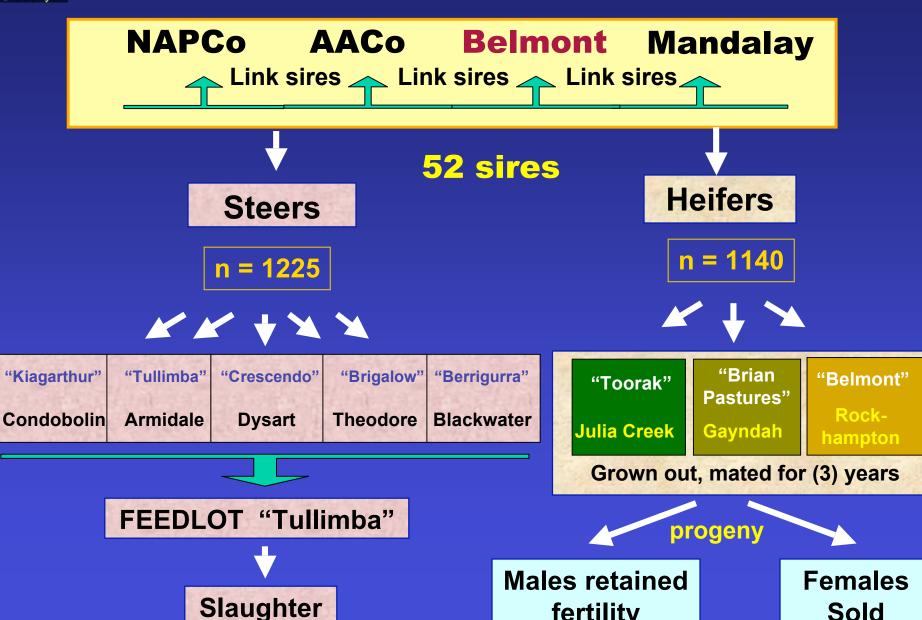
Females Sold



Tropical COMPOSITE



Sold



fertility

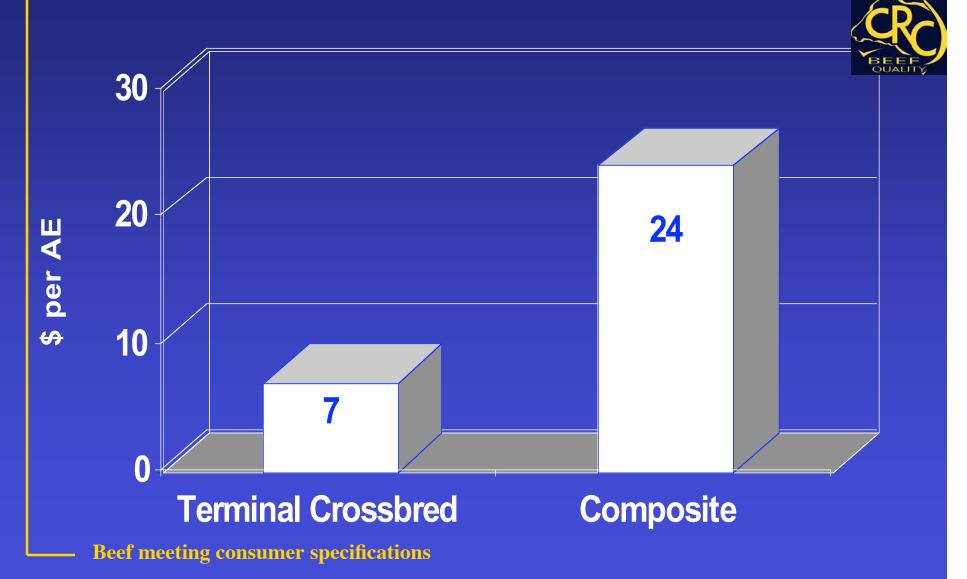
Value of improving Carcase and Beef Quality by Crossbreeding





Increased Gross Margin per AE

(individual herd, grass-finished, relative to Brahman)



Extra Gross Margin for Grain Finishing

(crossbred and composite relative to Brahman)



5c/kg tenderness premium on 60% of fed steers

10c/kg marbling premium on 15% of fed steers

Growth rate and feed efficiency differences





Extra gross margin = \$52 per AE

+ \$7 and \$24 for base model

Feed efficiency of growing cattle



- □ Net feed intake (NFI) adopted for genetic improvement of feed efficiency
- Within-breed genetic variation in NFI
- NFI has a moderate heritability
 - * 38% in Trangie Angus bulls and heifers
 - 18% CRC1 steers and heifers
 - **24%** and 38% in CRC2 Brahman and Tropical Composite steers.

Feed efficiency of growing cattle

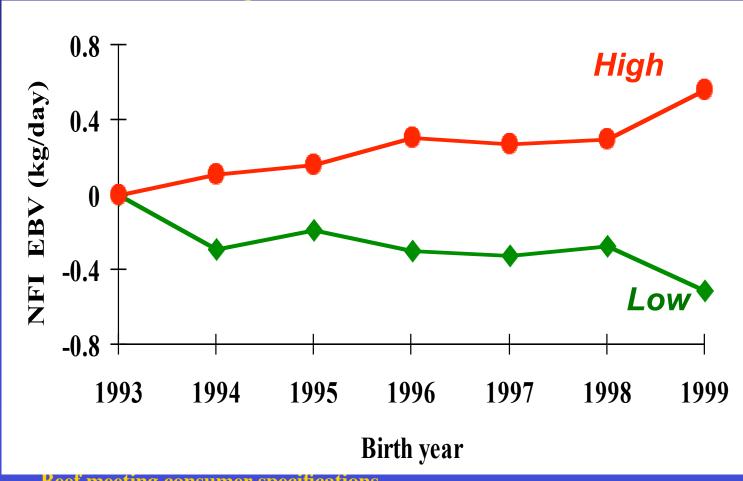


- Between breed genetic variation in NFI
 - CRC1 crossbreeding experiment
 - CRC2 Brahman and Tropical Composite expt.
- □ Lower NFI associated with lower feed intake, improved FCR and with leanness (r_g .06 to .7).

Responds to selection

BEEF

Trangie NFI selection lines



Selection for low NFI



produces steers:

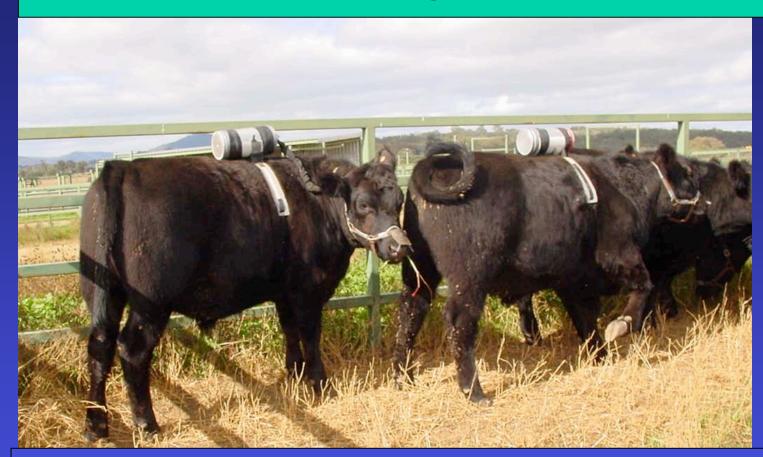
- no reduction in intake, better growth and more efficient on pasture
- * similar growth with less feed in the feedlot
- * no compromise in carcase traits.



Beef meeting consumer specifications



Greenhouse gas benefit





Reduction in methane emissions accompanies reduction in feed intake and NFI.

NFI EBV



- Used to describe genetic merit for feed efficiency
- □ In Angus and Herefords uses feed intake data and IGF-I data
- □ Top and bottom published sires differ by 1.61 kg/day in Angus and by 1.09 kg/day in Hereford.

Using IGF-I in EBV's



- Protein in blood
- □ IGF-I before/at weaning genetically correlated with NFI $(r_g = 0.4 \text{ in British breeds})$
- Also likely genetic associations with other important traits eg. fatness, yield, fertility

PrimeGRO IGF-I

Current postweaning measurement not associated with NFI in Tropically-adapted breeds.

What about cow traits?



If we select for feed efficiency based on young bull, steer or heifer traits what do we change in cow traits

- CRC2 Brahman and Tropical Composite experiment
- ⇒Trangie feed efficiency project.

What about cow traits?



- Trangie feedlot NFI tests of non-pregnant, non-lactating Angus cows
- ☐ Genetic variation, NFI heritability 22%
- ☐ Superior NFI correlated with lower feed intake
- \square Trend towards leanness (r_g .09).

Cow reproduction



- No difference in percent of cows pregnant, calving or weaning a calf, between Trangie low and high NFI selection lines
- ☐ Trend to later days-to-calving in low NFI line
- ☐ Evidence in Angus breed of negative (unfavourable) correlation between daysto-calving with NFI
- Genetic association needs to be known

Summary for feed efficiency



- Genetic basis of feed efficiency
 - heritable, breed differences exist
 - responds to selection
 - tools to find feed efficient cattle (NFI EBV)
 - * opportunity to reduce feed cost of production
- Known associations with other traits eg. IGF-I
- ☐ Also not so well known associations eg. with cow productivity
- EBV available, not for single trait selection.