




**First must come the blinding realization that no one breed excels in all areas that lead to profitability**




**Crossbreeding:  
One of the Tools  
to Increase  
Profitability**




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**Matt-What Are the Benefits of Heterosis?**



**Heterosis**


- Hybrid Vigor
- Superiority of a crossbred animal as compared to the **average** of its straightbred parents
- More divergent parental lines = more heterosis
- NOT available from within breed matings



**Advantages of the crossbred calf**

Trait	Observed Improvement	% Heterosis
Calving rate	3.2	4.4
Survival to weaning	1.4	1.9
Birth weight	1.7	2.4
Weaning weight	16.3	3.9
ADG	0.08	2.6
Yearling weight	29.1	3.8

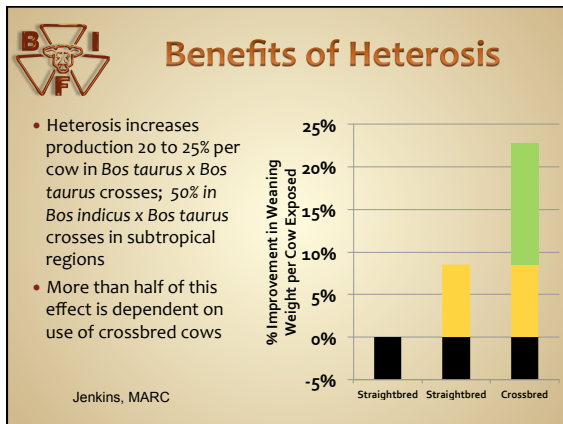
Adapted from Cundiff and Gregory, 1999



**Advantages of the crossbred cow**

Trait	Observed Improvement	% Heterosis
Longevity	1.36	16.2
Cow Lifetime Production:		
No. Calves	0.97	17.0
Cumulative Wean. Wt., lb.	600	25.3

Adapted from Cundiff and Gregory, 1999.



**B I F Bob—What Does this Mean in Terms of Economic Returns?**



**B I F Improvement of Herd Efficiency**

- $[\text{Dam Weight} \times \text{Lean Value of Dam} + \text{No. Progeny} \times \text{Progeny Weight} \times \text{Lean Value of Progeny}] - [\text{Dam Feed} \times \text{Value of Feed for Dam} + \text{No. Progeny} \times \text{Progeny Feed} \times \text{Value of Feed for Progeny}]$
- By simply increasing number of progeny per dam through either selection, **heterosis from crossing**, or better management, we will increase efficiency of production.

Adapted from Dickerson 1970

**B I F The Dollars of Heterosis**

100 cows, 80% Weaning Rate, 575 avg. weaning weight, 10 year horizon

Calf Survival to Weaning (6%) = 60 hd.  
Weaning wt. (4%) = +19,780 lb.

Weaning wt. per cow exposed (23%) = **+105,800 lb.**


... or the equivalent of 18 more 575 lb. calves/year

Heterosis is worth **~\$150/cow/year**

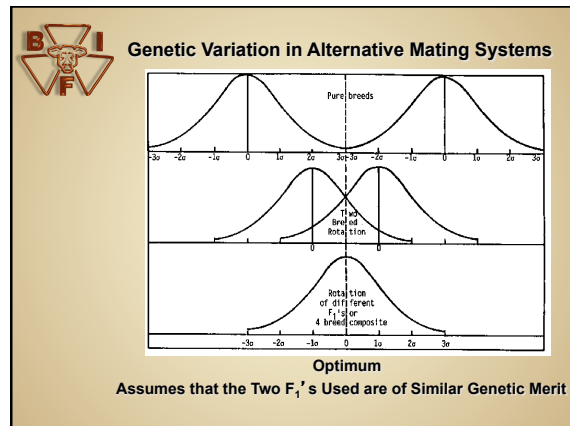

**B I F Crux of Straight-breeding**

Do the benefits of selection for economically important/convenience traits within breed (straight-breeding) outweigh the improvement of lowly heritable traits via heterosis (especially maternal)?

Selection should be for **BOTH** additive and non-additive genetic merit.



## Bob-Will I sacrifice Uniformity/ Marketability of Calves By Crossbreeding?

### Variation

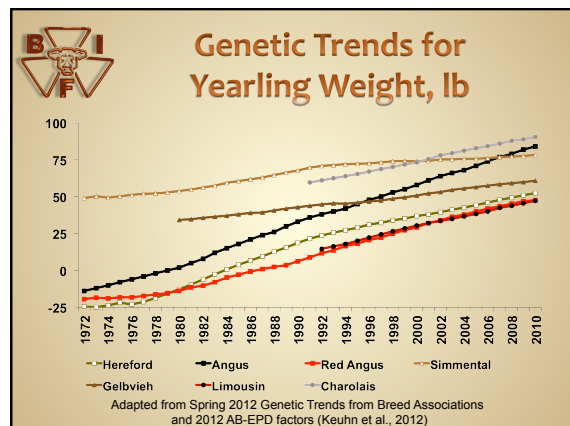
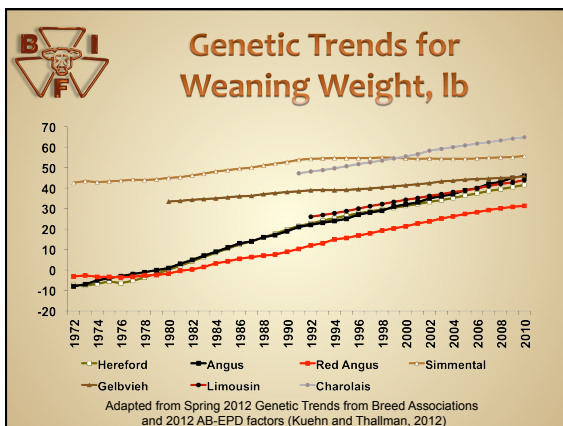
Trait	Purebreds	Composites
Birth weight	0.12	0.13
Wean weight	0.10	0.11
Carc. weight	0.08	0.09
Retail Product %	0.04	0.06
Marbling	0.27	0.29
Shear Force	0.22	0.21

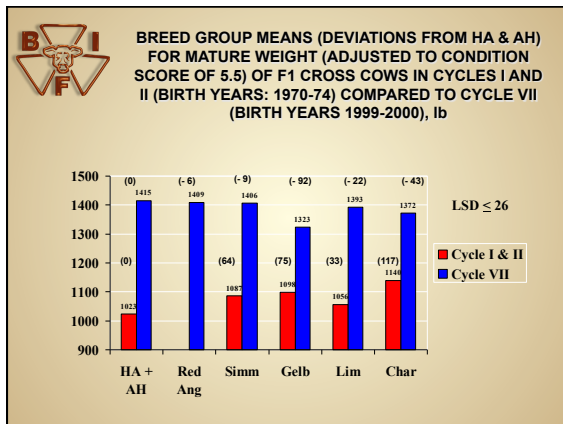
Adapted from Gregory et al., 1999



## So, Matt-Breeds Have Changed Overtime, Does Heterosis Still Exist?

## What About Complementarity?





### What about end-product traits?

- Highly heritable so little effect of heterosis
- Some breeds compliment each other very well
- “Combination of quality and yield grade”

Sire Breed	% YG 1&2	% Choice & Prime	YG 4	Standards
British (AN,AR,HF)	33.7	86.1	22.9	0.0
Continental (SM,GV,LM,CH)	69.8	57.6	3.3	0.3

Cundiff et al., 2004

### Bob—How Do I Decide Which Breeding System Is Right For Me?

### Crossing Systems Compared

	Advantage	Retained heterosis
A*B*C rotation	20	86
T*(A*B)	24	100
F1 Bulls		
A*BxA*B	12	50
A*BxA*C	16	67
A*BxC*D	19	83

Adapted from Ritchie et al., 1999 ; Gregory and Cundiff 1980.

### How Do I Choose a Breeding Program

- Are you profit or premium focused?
  - Why not both?
- Herd size
  - Efficient bull utilization/manage variation in marketing groups
- How do I generate replacement heifers?
- How do I market calves?
- Constraints
  - Environment
  - Management

### Is it worth the effort....

We think so...