SABRE-TP 4.12.2025

Genetic Markers for male sub-fertility in Brown Swiss cattle – effects on semen quality and non return rate

- Swissgenetics: evaluation of data from semen lab and field use
 - Silvia Wegmann, Dr. sc. tech. ETH
 - Matthias Risch, MSc ETH Agrarwissenschaften

Introduction

- Genetic variants for male sub-fertility in Brown Swiss cattle
 - 2 projects at ETH Zurich, Prof. Dr. Hubert Pausch:
 - 6 markers for male sub-fertility genotyped on Swiss Custom-Chip
 - Markers are not published yet, Al studs have access to results
- Swissgenetics how to use markers?

Frequency of genotyped defects (2020-2025

| Marker | Frequency |
|-----------|-----------|
| WDR19_ARS | .26 |
| DNAH3 | .02 |
| QRICH2 | .02 |
| SPATA16 | .24 |
| VWA3A | .11 |
| ENSBTAP | .01 |



Alpenbitter:

- WDR19 homozygous
- Slow producer: many ejaculates < 100 units
- Units sold but NRR56 of conventional semen was 8% lower than average Brown Swiss

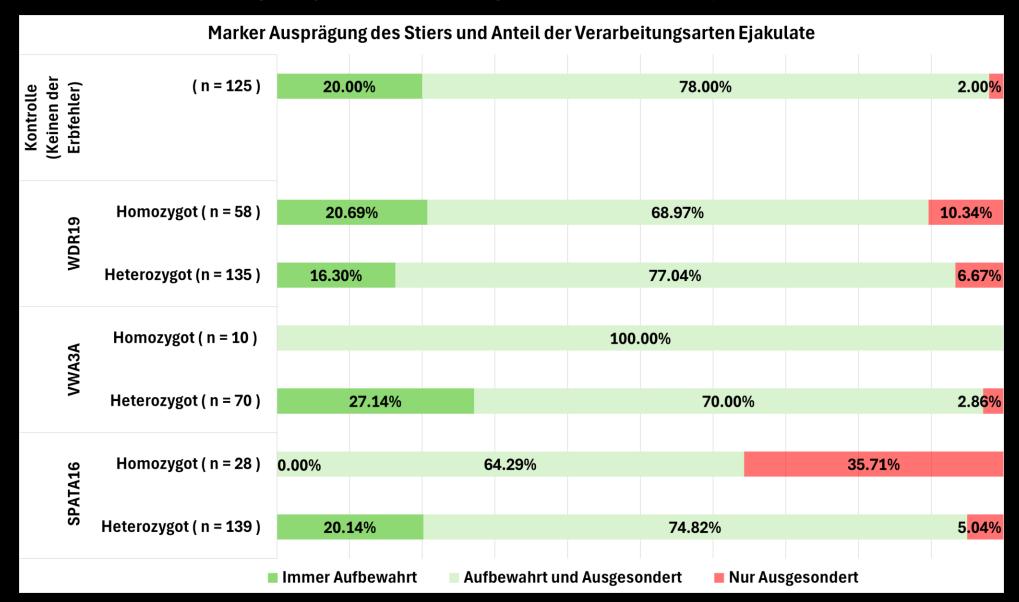
Evaluation of sperm quality and sire conception rates

Big problems with Brown Swiss bulls in 2024 – many not producing/stop after 1500 units...

- Very "quick and dirty approach" to be able to decide on young bulls stop buying homozygous bulls?
- List of genetic markers from Qualitas
 - All new bulls have information
 - Older bulls/Import bulls are retyped with 150K-Chip
- Semen lab data :
 - Percentage of ejaculates that meet quality standard (January 2018 May 2025)
 - Sperm morphology date (May 2009 May 2025)
- Field data:
 - Non-return-Rate 56 days, highest rate per bull (rolling evaluation, 12 months data)

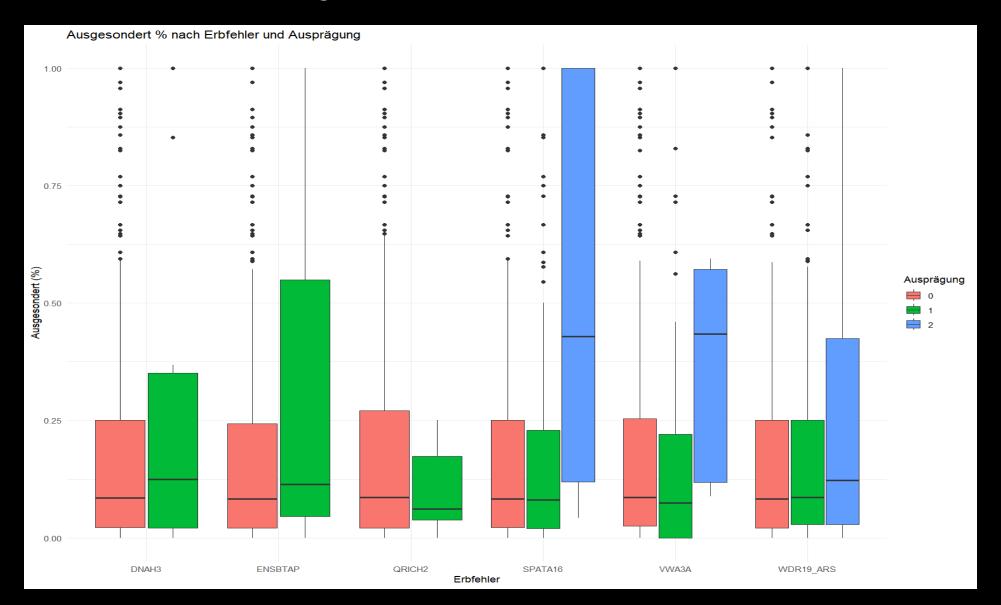


Part of Bulls (by marker) with ejaculates: all frozen; partly rejected, partly frozen; all rejected





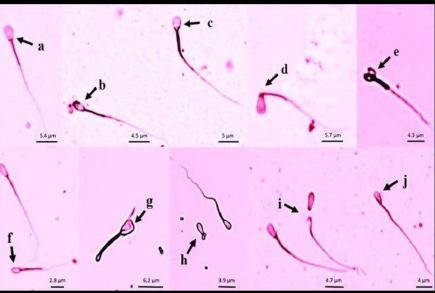
Bulls: % of ejaculates below limit per bull



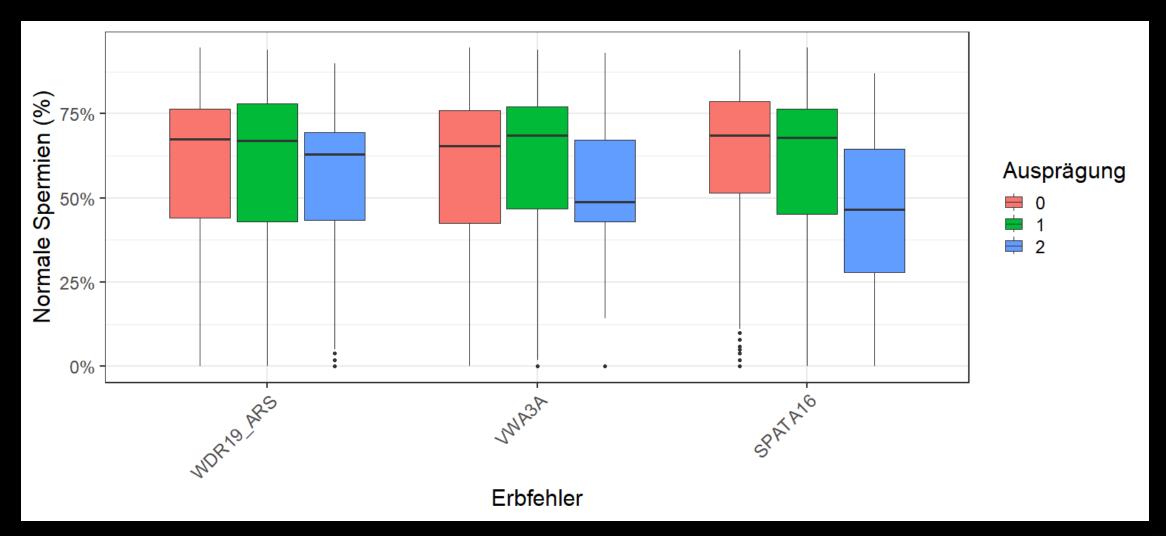


Sperm morphology

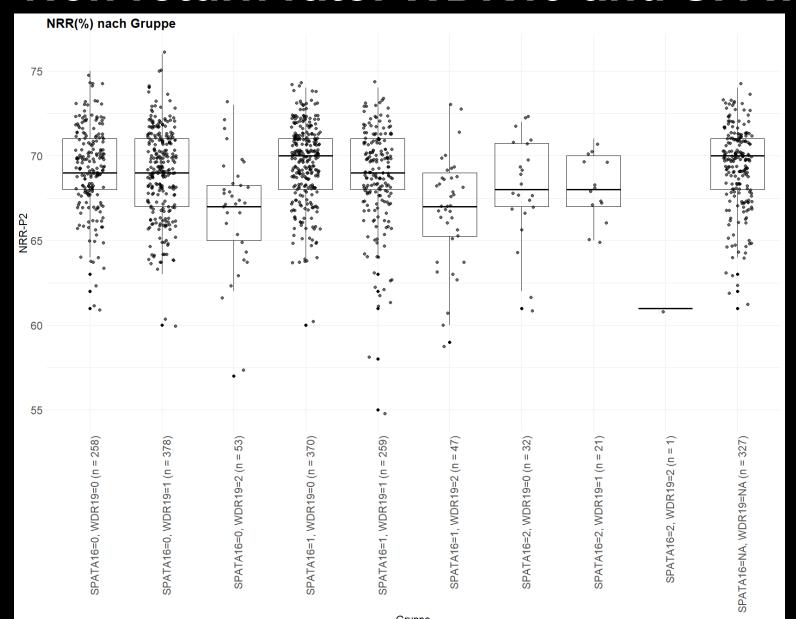
| Abkürzung | Haupt/ | Blom (1972) |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | Nebend | |
| Kopfformen | HD | HD - pear-shaped defect b) |
| Vakuolen_etc | HD | HD - Diadem defect |
| DNA-Kond. | HD | |
| knob | HD | HD - knobbed acrosome |
| Dag | HD | HD - strongly coiled or folded tail |
| Schnörkel | HD | |
| MS_gekerbt | HD | HD - Corkscrew defect |
| ZPI_prox. | HD | HD - proximal doplet |
| Unterentwickelt | HD | HD - underdeveloped |
| Micro-macroenc. | ND | ND - small normal heads |
| lose_Köpfe | ND | ND - free normal heads |
| Akrosomen Ablösung | ND | ND - detached acrosome membranes |
| Abax_Schw. | ND | ND - abaxial implantation |
| Schlingen | ND | ND - terminal coiled tail |
| ZPI_dist. | ND | ND - distal droplet |
| Doppelform | ND | HD - double forms |



Sperm morphology: % of normal sperms per ejaculate



Non return rate: WDR19 and SPATA16





What's next?

- More research needed:
 - What causes homozygous bulls to produce normally or not at all?
 - When do problems start? Very early later on? Why? Pathology?
 - Evaluation of Non-return-rates per batch
- Handling in Swissgenetic's Brown Swiss program:
 - Swissgenetics still buys homozygous bulls (WDR19, SPATA16)
 - Frequency in youngest bull calves lower (lines, coincidence?)
 - If full brothers of similar value available, buy free or heterozygous calf
 - Long term: decrease frequency