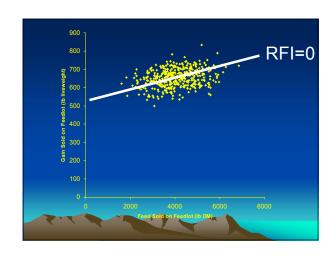
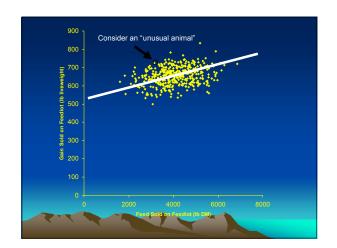
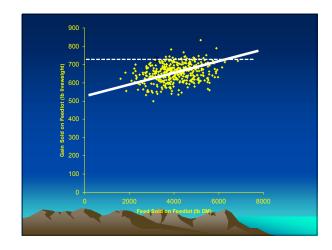
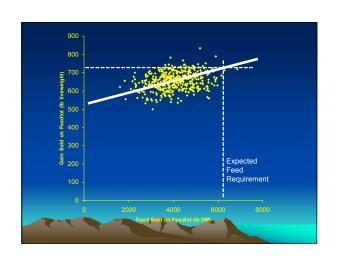


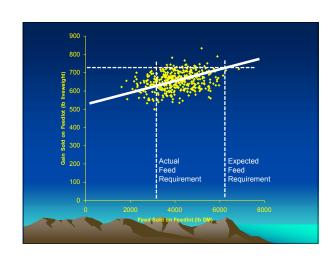
Residual Feed Intake • Analysis of "large" bodies of data allows us to compute how much feed average animals requires to produce at average levels of performance - Some animals eat more than expected for their level of production and have positive residual feed intake (RFI) - Others (desirable animals) eat less than expected, having negative RFI

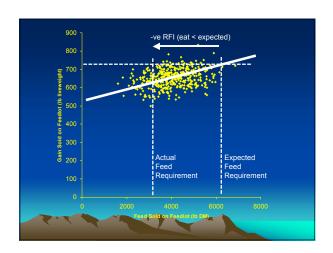


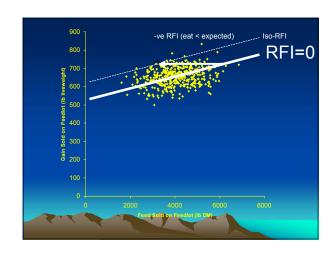


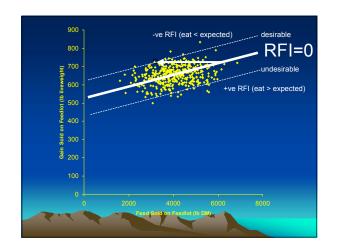


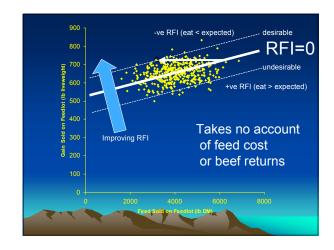


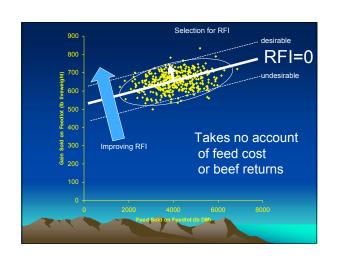


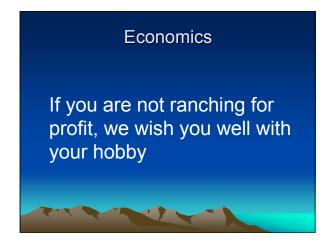


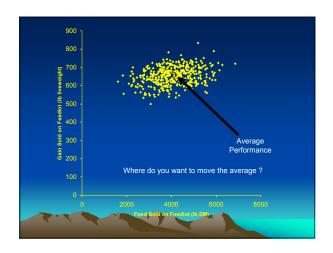


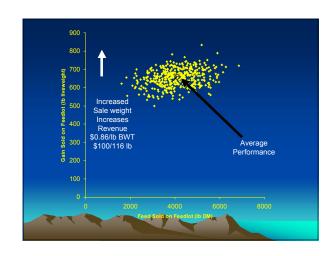


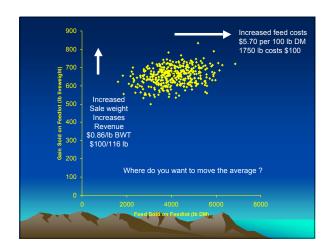


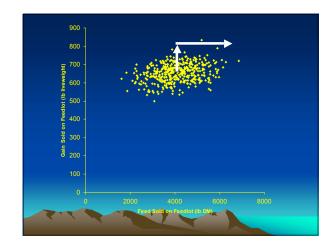


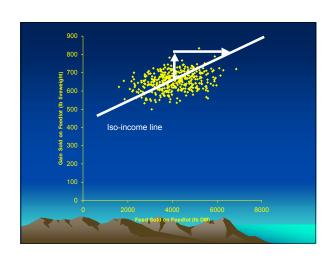


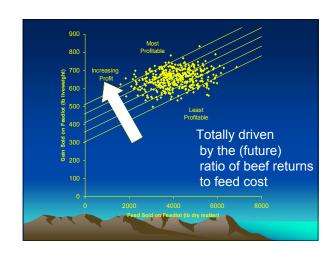


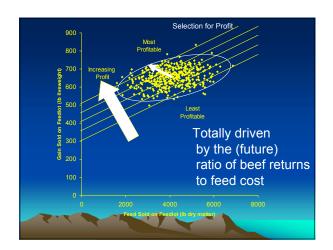


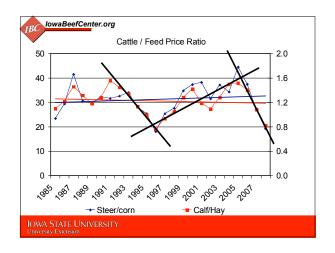




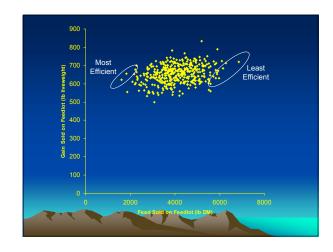


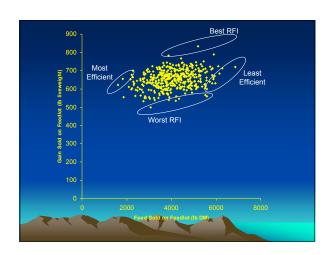


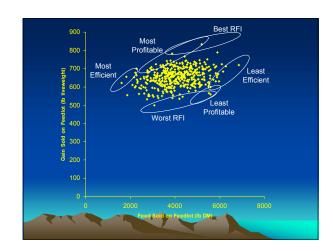


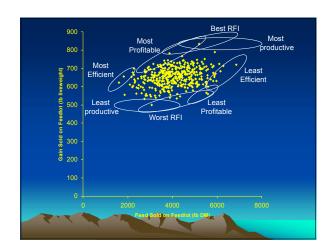


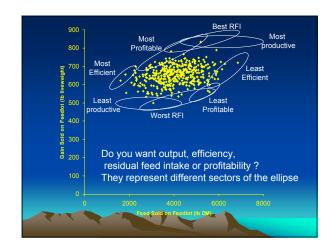


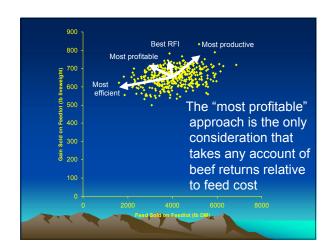












Residual Feed Intake • Pitfalls - RFI observations require measuring feed intake - You pay for all the feed you use, not just the feed that is more (or less) than you expected to require • Challenges - Need to measure feed intake • Cows, replacements and finishing - No economic basis for selection - Trait "appeals" after decades of selection on output

Challenge • Bull breeder — If you want to invest more in your breeding program, where should you buy extra accuracy? • Feed intake, ultrasound, progeny tests (eg carcass data), genomic tests, genetic defect tests? • Bull buyer — What traits would you pay a premium to your bull breeder to improve at a faster rate?