Multivariate genomic prediction improves breeding value accuracy for scarcely recorded traits

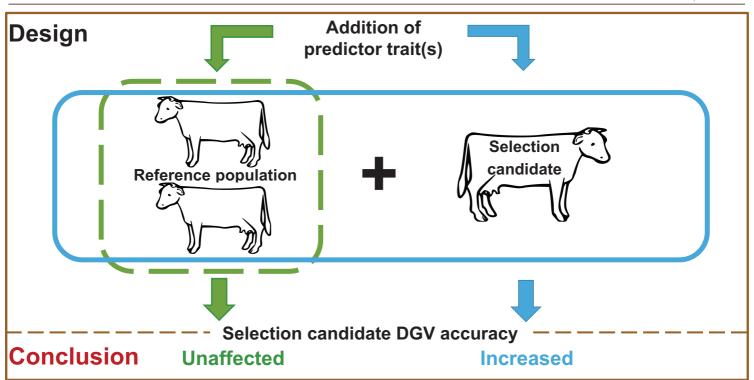
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Objective

Study the effect of using predictor traits, recorded on reference population or also on selection candidates, on accuracy of direct genomic values (DGV) of dry matter intake based on a small cow reference population.

Data

From: Genotypes: 50k SNP

Phenotypes:

Dry matter intake (**DMI**; n=869)

Fat protein corrected milk (**FPCM**; n=1,520)

Live weight (**LW**; n=1,309)

Target trait

Predictors

Heritabilities, genetic and phenotypic correlations

	DMI	FPCM	LW	
DMI	0.44	0.45	0.45	
FPCM	0.24	0.31	0.18	
LW	0.62	0.12	0.41	

Scenarios & Results

Reliability of DMI with different traits recorded for reference and evaluated populations

Traits recorded on	Traits recorded on selection candidates				
reference population	NONE	FPCM	LW	FPCM+LW	
DMI	(0.11)	<i>c</i>			
DMI+FPCM	0.11	0.25	>		
DMI+LW	0.10		0.32		
DMI+FPCM+LW	(_0.11_)	0.25	0.32	0.40	







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