



MULTISTAGE OPTIMAL CONTRIBUTION SELECTION (OCS) IS NECESSARY IN PRACTICAL BREEDING SCHEMES

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PROBLEM:

- Practical breeding schemes cannot implement “full” OCS
- OCS with truncation pre-selection realizes most of ΔG
- BUT: If pre-selection is too strict, then the full potential of OCS cannot be achieved

PROBLEM:

- Some breeding programs actually have strict pre-selection
- With maternal traits, even more difficult?

HYPOTHESIS:

Multistage OCS realises most of the genetic gain realised by full OCS

- when pre-selected proportion is low
- when maternal traits are included.

SIMULATION STUDY

- *fullOCS*: reference selection scheme without pre-selection.
 - Sires are selected by OCS.
 - Dams are truncation selected.
- Three alternative selection schemes with pre-selection of sires:
 1. *trunc*: Pre-selection is by truncation selection.
 2. *trunc_{FS}*: Pre-selection is by truncation selection with fullsib restrictions (limited no. of fullsibs selected per family)
 3. *pre_{OCS}*: Pre-selection is by OCS

OCS:

$C = \text{merit} - \omega * \text{relationship}$

SIMULATION STUDY

- Two traits: a production trait and a maternal trait

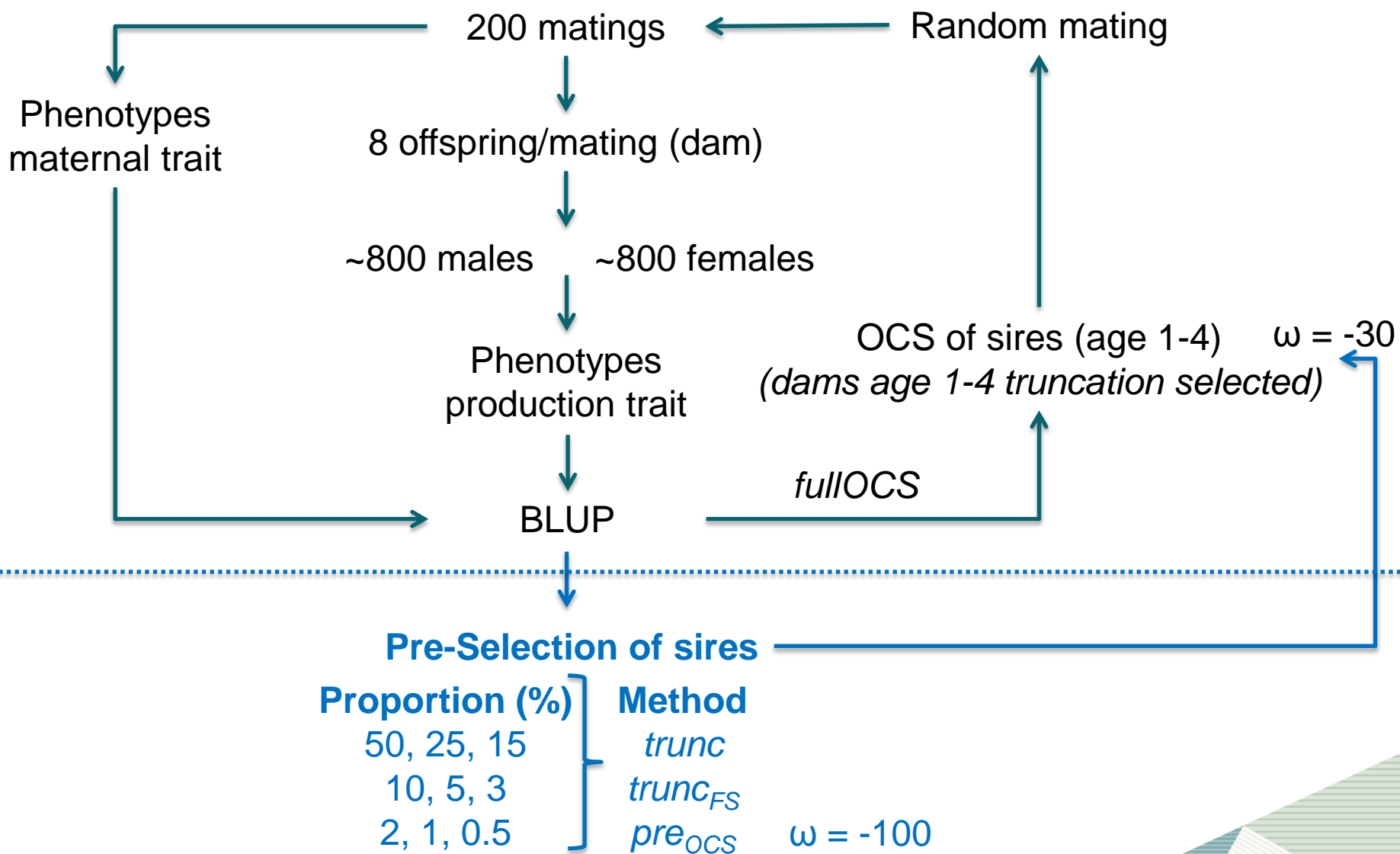
$$h_{prod}^2 = h_{mat}^2 = 0.3$$

$$r_{g_{prod,mat}}^2 = -0.2 \quad ; \quad r_{e_{prod,mat}}^2 = 0$$

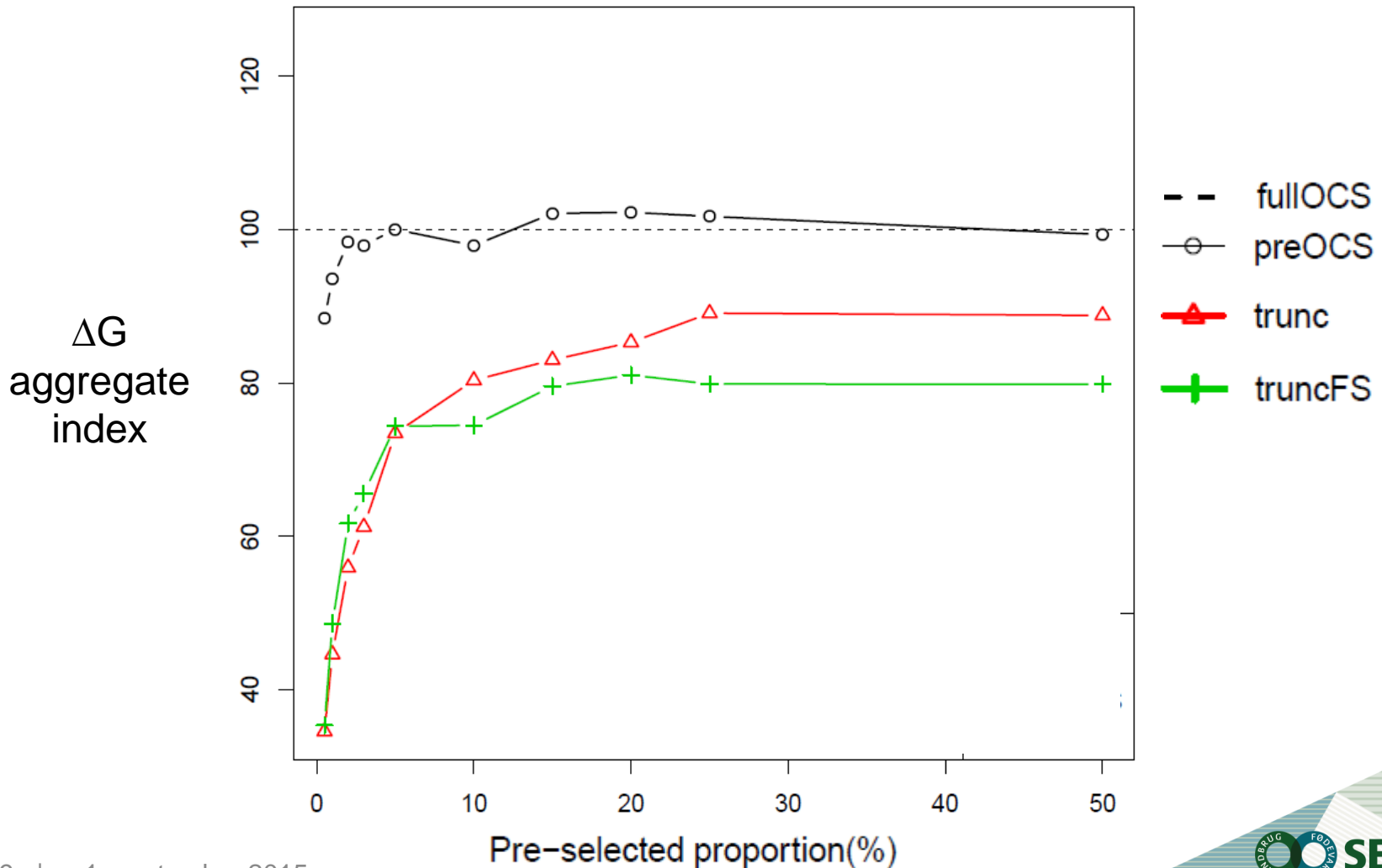
$$v_{prod} = 1 \quad ; \quad v_{mat} = 2$$

- Long-term ΔG and ΔF : ~20 to ~25th generation
- 50 replicates per selection scheme

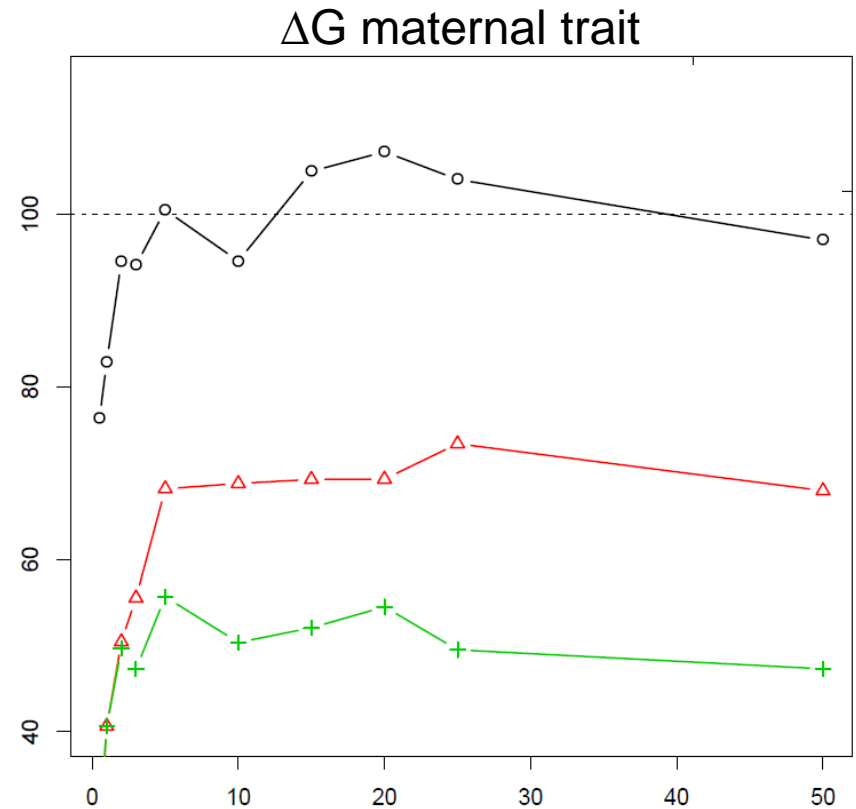
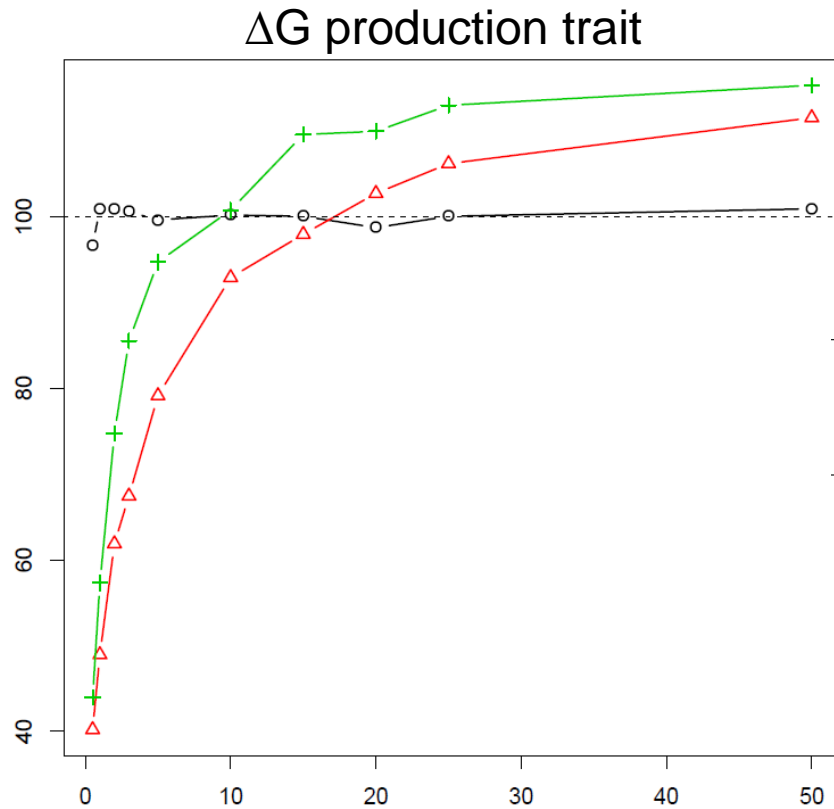
SIMULATION STUDY



MULTIPLE STAGE OCS REALISES MOST OF THE ΔG REALISED BY FULL OCS



MULTISTAGE OCS PUTS MORE SELECTION PRESSURE ON THE MATERNAL TRAIT



—△ trunc
—+ truncFS

- - fullOCS
—○ preOCS

CONCLUSION

Multistage OCS is necessary to maximize ΔG for practical breeding schemes