

Bavarian State Research Center for Agriculture



Effects of different groups of cows in the reference population on genomic breeding values

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27. August 2018



Simulation study: extending the reference population by genotyped cows

Plieschke et al. Genet Sel Evol (2016) 48:73 DOI 10.1186/s12711-016-0250-9

RESEARCH ARTICLE



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Systematic genotyping of groups of cows to improve genomic estimated breeding values of selection candidates

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Effects of selected cow samples:

Scenario		Ν	Validation	b	
	bulls	cows	reliability (%)		
basic	4200	0	40	.99	
/50	4200	52,500	65	.95	
/50s	4200	52,500			



Effects of selected cow samples:

Scenario		Ν	Validation	b	
	bulls	cows	reliability (%)		
basic	4200	0	40	.99	
/50	4200	52,500	65	.95	
/50s	4200	52,500	42	.76	



Extending the reference population by females increases reliability of genomic breeding values

Selected daughter sample

- directional selection decreases benefits on validation reliability
- leads to biased results
- negative effects are hard to compensate for



Objective

What changes do we find when looking at real data?

What happens if we extend the reference population by cows now?

What changes can be detected?



Objective

When including cows: why not using single-step?

- all cows are included
- In practice:
 - selection hardly to avoid
 - selection not only based on phenotype, but also on EBV
 - selection based on different trait
 - we do not know whether an animal is pre-selected or not



- Stepwise procedure:
 - two-step GBLUP including blending
 - 🗸 bulls
 - bulls and cows
 - bulls and different group of cows
 - single-step GBLUP
 - ✓ using DRP

		-
	"Project-cows"	
Z	"Routine-cows"	



- Fleckvieh data
- 3 traits: MY, FY, PY
- Number of genotyped females is small



- Fleckvieh data
- 🖵 3 traits: MY, FY, PY
- Number of genotyped females is small
 - minus-4-year validation (m4y)
 - minus-2-year validation (m2y)
- Validation animals:
 - same animals for all sets
 - m4y: ca. 1600
 - m2y: ca. 775



Compared reference population

			N	N		
Set	Explanation	m	4y	m2y		
		bulls	cows	bulls	COWS	
0	bulls	7085	0			
1	bulls + all cows	7085	4449			
1a	bulls + routine-cows	7085	673			
1b	bulls + project-cows	7085	3773			



Compared reference population

		Ν					
Set	Explanation	m	4y	m	m2y		
		bulls	cows	bulls	COWS		
0	bulls	7085	0	8107	0		
1	bulls + all cows	7085	4449	8107	6572		
1a	bulls + routine-cows	7085	673	8107	2630		
1b	bulls + project-cows	7085	3773	8107	3942		



Compared reference population

			N					
Set	Explanation	m	4y	m2	m2y			
		bulls	cows	bulls	cows			
0	bulls	7085	0	8107	0			
1	bulls + all cows	7085	4449	8107	6572			
1a	bulls + routine-cows	7085	673	8107	2630			
1b	bulls + project-cows	7085	3773	8107	3942			
1ss	single-step	>7085	>4449	>8107	>6572			







Reference animals

Validation animals























				Realized rel	iability (%)		
Set	Explanation	m4y			m2y		
		MY	FY	PY	MY	FY	ΡΥ
0	bulls	62	61	60	69	59	65
1	bulls + all cows	64	62	61	72	62	67
1a	bulls + routine-cows						
1b	bulls + project-cows	Higher reliabilities when extending the reference population by cow genotypes					
1ss	Single-step						



				t)				
Set	Explanation		m4y		m2y				
		MY	FY	ΡΥ	MY	FY	ΡΥ		
0	bulls	.96	.94	1.03	.90	.88	.95		
1	bulls + all cows	.98	.96	1.04	.91	.91	.94		
1a	bulls + routine-cows								
1b	bulls + project-cows		Slightly h	igher b w	hen inclu	uding cow	'S		
1ss	Single-step								



		Realized reliability (%)						
Set	Explanation		m4y			m2y		
0	bulls	Very but p	similar, roject-co	ws seem	to have a	a slightly		
1	bulls + all cows	more	more positive effect					
1a	bulls + routine-cows	62	61	61	69	59	66	
1b	bulls + project-cows	64	62	62	70	60	66	
1ss	Single-step							



		b							
Set	Explanation	m4y m2y							
0	bulls	Very	similar,						
1	bulls + all cows	more	but project-cows seem to have a slightly more positive effect						
1a	bulls + routine-cows	.96	.94	1.03	.90	.89	.95		
1b	bulls + project-cows	.98	.95	1.04	.90	.90	.96		
1ss	Single-step								



				Realized reli	iability (%)	(%)			
Set	Explanation	m4y			m2y				
		MY	FY	ΡΥ	MY	FY	ΡΥ		
0	bulls	62	61	60	69	59	65		
1	bulls + all cows	64	62	61	72	62	67		
1a	bulls + routine-cows	62	61	61	69	59	66		
1b	bulls + project-cows	64	62	62	70	60	66		
1ss	Single-step	66	63	60	74	64	68		



				ł	þ	m2y FY PY				
Set	Explanation		m4y			m2y FY PY .88 .95 .91 .94 .89 .95 .91 .94 .92 .95				
		MY	FY	ΡΥ	MY	FY	ΡΥ			
0	bulls	.96	.94	1.03	.90	.88	.95			
1	bulls + all cows	.98	.96	1.04	.91	.91	.94			
1a	bulls + routine-cows	.96	.94	1.03	.90	.89	.95			
1b	bulls + project-cows	.98	.95	1.04	.90	.90	.96			
1ss	Single-step	.89	. 91	.92	.85	.89	.88			



Discussion

- Effects on validation statistics were small
- Effects on validation statistics in simulation study were large
 - 4200 + 52,500 bulls & cows vs. 8107 + 6572 bulls & cows
 - selected vs. unselected sample in real data
 - ✓ no pre-selection in routine-cows
 - ✓ selection was based on a different trait
- BUT: slight differences can be found



Conclusions

- Extending the reference population by females increases reliability of genomic breeding values also in real data
- Differences between groups were very small
 - number of females is still low
 - different size of groups
 - however small tendencies can be found, that should be further observed in the future



Conclusions

Replace two-step GBLUP with single-step GBLUP:

- extends the reference population indirectly
- results in higher realized reliabilities
- with slightly higher inflation



Thank you for your attention

We gratefully acknowledge:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Süddeutscher Rinderzucht- und Besamungsorganisationen



