



# PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENT REALIZED GENETIC MERIT OF LITTER SIZE, BUT THE IMPACT DEPENDS ON HERDS

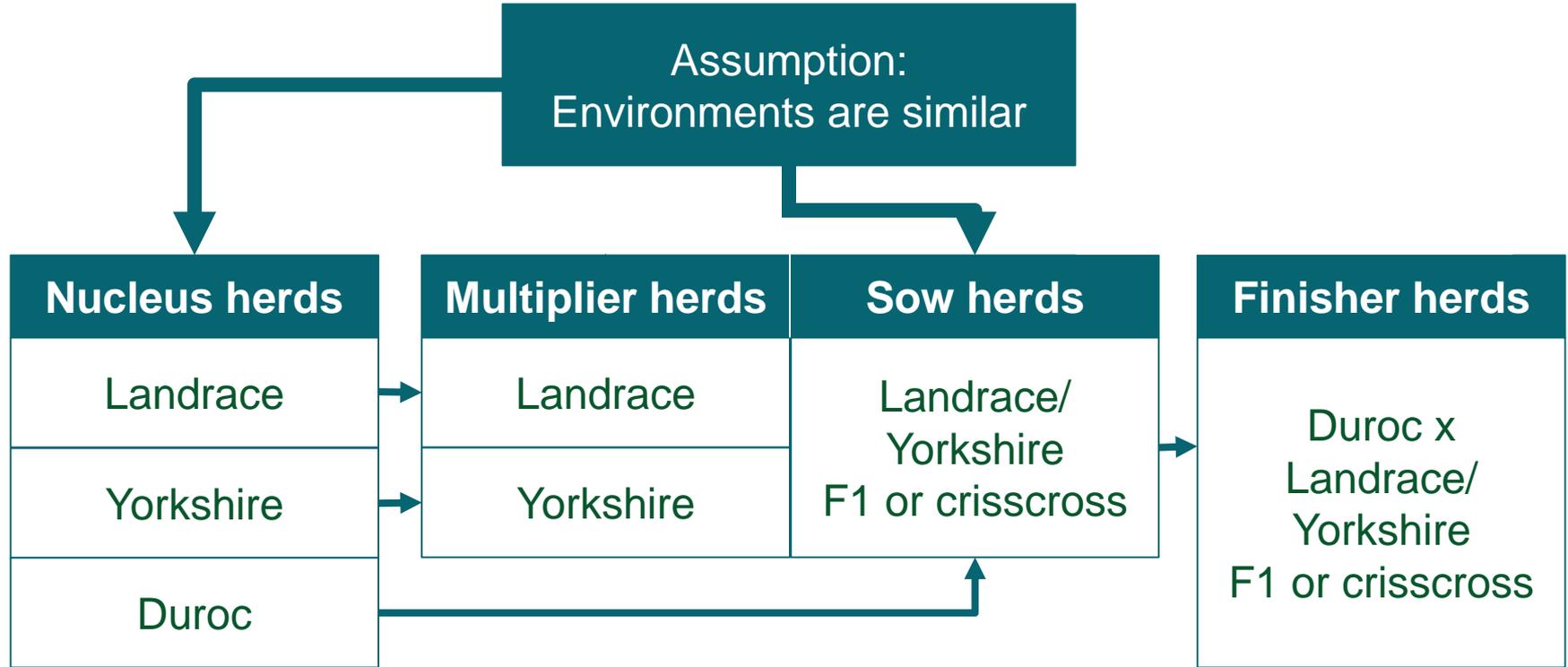
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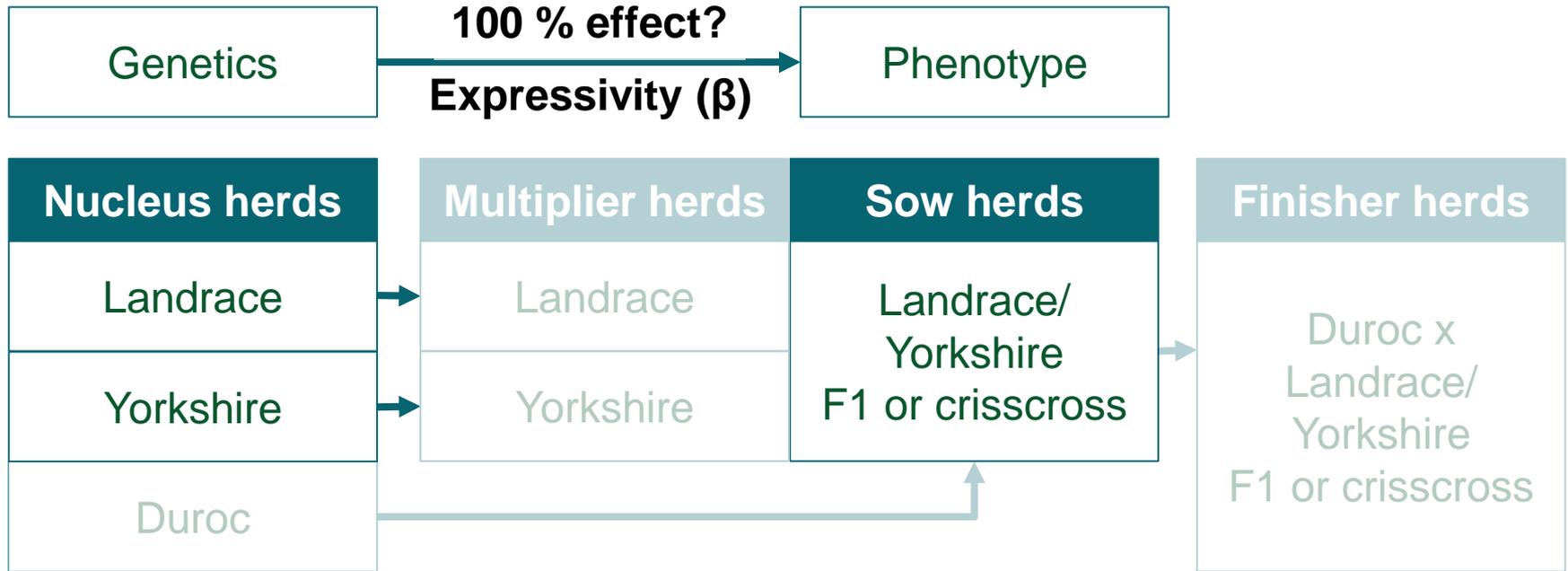
# QUESTION OF INTEREST

Does **genetic improvement** of purebred pigs translate into **phenotypic improvement** of crossbred production pigs?

# THE DANBRED PIG BREEDING SYSTEM



# THE DANBRED PIG BREEDING SYSTEM



# LITTER SIZE

## Trait in purebred pigs

- Litter size at day 5 (LS5)
- Implemented in 2004
- Reduces piglet mortality

## Trait in production pigs

- Total number born

# ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVITY

## Purpose

- Analyze the association between estimated breeding values (EBVs) for LS5 in purebreds and TNB in sow herds

# SOW HERD DATA

## Characteristics

- Herds have on-farm production of gilts
- Landrace and/or Yorkshire sows
  - Crisscross crossbred
  - F1 crossbred
  - Purebred
- Primary registrations
  - Ancestry of production sows
  - Farrowing results
    - Sow ID
    - Date
    - Litter size



# SIZE OF DATA

	Number of levels
Herds	173
Sires of sows	2,921
Sows	98,322

**Lengths of vectors:**  
*n*: Production sows  
*t*: Fixed parameters  
*h*: Herds  
*m*: Herd-year-month  
*k*: Sires of sows

# STATISTICAL MODEL

Expressivity  
depending on  
herd

$$\mathbf{y}_n = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{b}_t + \mathbf{L}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{S}\mathbf{r}_h + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{d}_h + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{f}_k + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u}_m + \mathbf{e}_n$$

**y**: TNB in a sows first litter

Overall  
expressivity  $\approx 50\%$

- X, L, S, H, M, Z** : Design matrices
- b**: Parameter vector for fixed effects
- β**: Regression coefficient for EBVs of LS5 in sire of sow
- r**: Regression coefficients for EBVs of LS5 in sire of sow
- d**: Herd effects
- f**: Sire of sow effect
- u**: Herd-year-month effect
- e**: Residual term

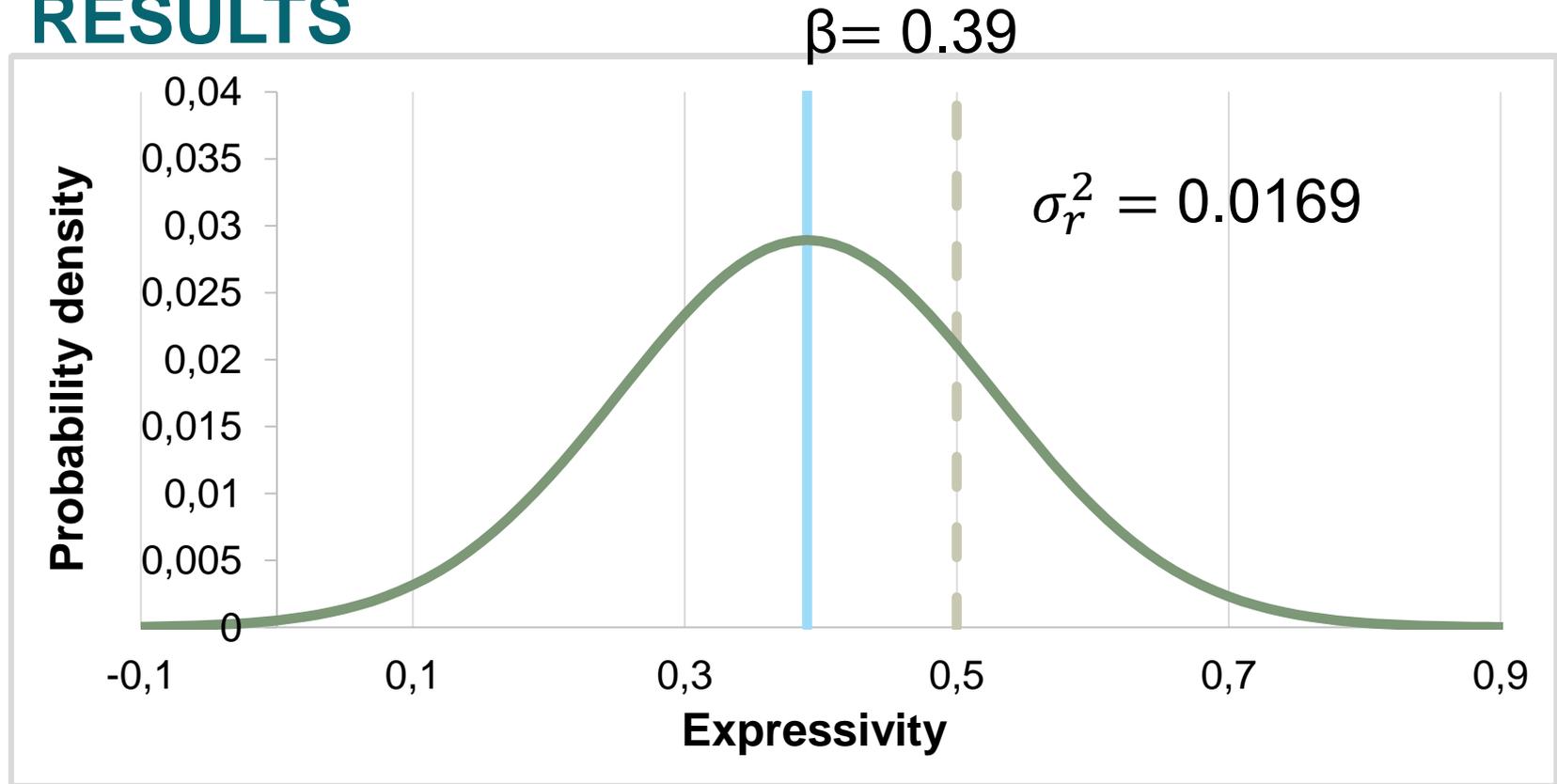
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{d} \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_r^2 & \sigma_{rd} \\ \sigma_{dr} & \sigma_d^2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \mathbf{I}_h \right)$$

$$\mathbf{f} \sim N(0, [\sigma_f^2] \otimes \mathbf{I}_k)$$

$$\mathbf{u} \sim N(0, [\sigma_u^2] \otimes \mathbf{I}_m)$$

$$\mathbf{e} \sim N(0, [\sigma_e^2] \otimes \mathbf{I}_n)$$

# RESULTS



# INTERPRETATION

Genetic potential for LS5 in sire	Average herd	Herd with low expressivity ( $\beta - 1.96\sigma_r$ )	Herd with high expressivity ( $\beta + 1.96\sigma_r$ )
-2	-0.78	-0.24	-1.32
-1	-0.39	-0.12	-0.66
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	0.39	0.12	0.66
2	0.78	0.24	1.32

# DISCUSSION

Expected regression coefficient ( $\beta_p$ ) calculated from (co)variance components

- $$\beta_p(\mathbf{C}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_{LS5, TNB}}{\sigma_{LS5}^2}$$

LS5 breed	TNB breed	$\beta_p(\mathbf{C})$	Sig. Dif. from $\beta$
Landrace	Landrace	0.62	Yes
	F1	0.37	No
Yorkshire	Yorkshire	0.43	No
	F1	0.24	Yes

(B. Nielsen, et. al., 2016) J. Anim. Sci. 2016.94:1827–1833 doi:10.2527/jas2015-0199

# DISCUSSION

## Why do we detect more expressivity in some herds?

- Management?
- Confounding effect?

## Possible usages

- Detection of factors affecting expressivity
- Find herds in need of counselling

# CONCLUSION

Does genetic improvement of purebred pigs translate into phenotypic improvement of production pigs?



1. Yes. Genetic superiority **resulted in the expected phenotypic superiority** in production herds.
2. However, expressivity varied between herds!

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME**

# PERCENTAGE OF YORKSHIRE X HETEROSIS

