Using phenotypic distribution models to predict livestock performance

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Indigenous breeds



Indigenous breeds

- Natural selection
- Locally adapted





Indigenous breeds vs commercial breeds

Vs.



Indigenous breeds

- Natural selection
- Locally adapted



Commercial breeds

- Higher in productivity



Breed introduction in Africa



Breed introduction in Africa-adaptability



Production systems-poultry



Village systems

- Scavenging
- Free-range

Resources

- Dependent on local environment





Commercial breeds-for tropical conditions



Commercial breeds-for tropical conditions



Which areas can be suitable?



Response of phenotypic traits as a function of the environment.



Phenotypic distribution models (PDMs)

Phenotypic distribution models corroborate species distribution models: A shift in the role and prevalence of a dominant prairie grass in response to climate change

Adam B. Smith¹ | Jacob Alsdurf² | Mary Knapp³ | Sara G. Baer⁴ | Loretta C. Johnson² (a) PDM: Biomass (d) PDM: Height North Dakota North Dakot tana South Dakot South Dakot Wyoming vomin 00 Nebras Nebra Colorado 0 20 Height (cm) 52.9 Biomass (a) 12.9

Response of phenotypic traits as a function of the environment.



Phenotypic distribution models (PDMs)



Which areas can be suitable?

As the environment plays an important role in scavenging systems, this model could be used to predict the productivity (phenotype) in a specific region.



African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG)

Project that tested the performance of different commercial and indigenous chicken breeds in smallholders' households.









African

Chicken Genetic Gains



African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG)

Project that tested the performance of different commercial and indigenous chicken breeds in smallholders' households.

Knowledge how the environmental conditions have an effect on productivity.

Predictions on how these breeds respond to different agro-ecologies.





African

Chicken

Objective-Use PDMs

Predict the response of productivity traits of different introduced breeds as a function of the environment.



Why?

- Improve the design of animal breeding programs (breed introduction).

- Help to better understand which factors cause differences in breed productivity in different

environments.



How?

Live body weight (phenotypes) (5 breeds Ethiopia; males 14-20 weeks)





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Environmental variables-Ethiopia

(21 variables: precipitation, temperature and land cover)



African Chicken

Genetic Gains



How?

Live body weight (phenotypes) (5 breeds Ethiopia; males 14-20 weeks)

Environmental variables-Ethiopia (21 variables: precipitation, temperature and land cover)

Model the relationship between environmental variables and phenotypes-Heat map (predict body weight; machine learning: boosting)











African Chicken

Genetic Gains

Results-predicted body weight





Results-predicted body weight





Results-predicted body weight





Variation within and between breeds.

Results- variable of influence



Take home messages

- Different breeds respond differently to the same environmental conditions (origin).
- Importance of taking environmental variables into account in breeding programs.
- Use PDMs allow to understand the agroecological diversity.
- Apply PDMs to different livestock breeds.





Thank you for your attention







