

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

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# Background

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- Simulation study: extending the reference population by genotyped cows

Plieschke et al. *Genet Sel Evol* (2016) 48:73  
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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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# Background

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□ Effects of selected cow samples:

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

# Background

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

# Background

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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

# Material & Methods

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## □ Stepwise procedure:

- two-step GBLUP including blending

- ✓ bulls

- ✓ bulls and cows

- ✓ bulls and different group of cows

- single-step GBLUP

- ✓ using DRP

„Project-cows“

„Routine-cows“



# Material & Methods

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

# Material & Methods

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- ❑ 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

# Material & Methods

## ☐ Compared reference population

Set	Explanation	N			
		m4y		m2y	
		bulls	cows	bulls	cows
<b>0</b>	bulls	7085	0		
<b>1</b>	bulls + all cows	7085	4449		
<b>1a</b>	bulls + routine-cows	7085	673		
<b>1b</b>	bulls + project-cows	7085	3773		

# Material & Methods

## ☐ Compared reference population

Set	Explanation	N			
		m4y		m2y	
		bulls	cows	bulls	cows
<b>0</b>	bulls	7085	0	8107	0
<b>1</b>	bulls + all cows	7085	4449	8107	6572
<b>1a</b>	bulls + routine-cows	7085	673	8107	2630
<b>1b</b>	bulls + project-cows	7085	3773	8107	3942

# Material & Methods

## ☐ Compared reference population

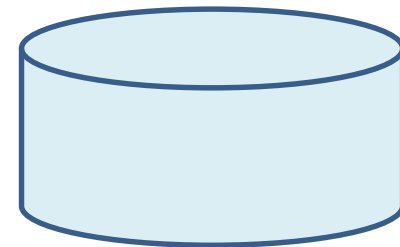
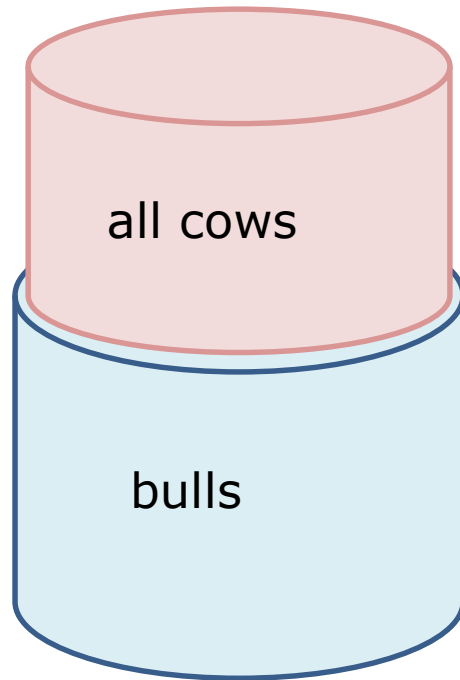
Set	Explanation	N			
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<b>0</b>	bulls	7085	0	8107	0
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<b>1ss</b>	single-step	>7085	>4449	>8107	>6572

# Material & Methods

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Reference animals

Validation animals

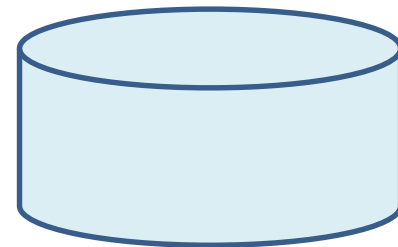
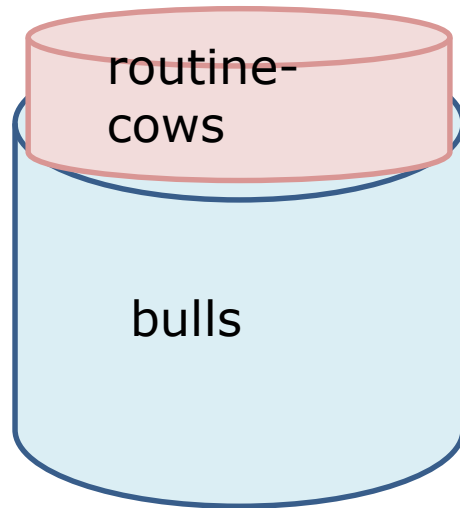


# Material & Methods

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Reference animals

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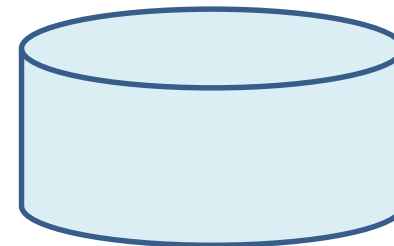
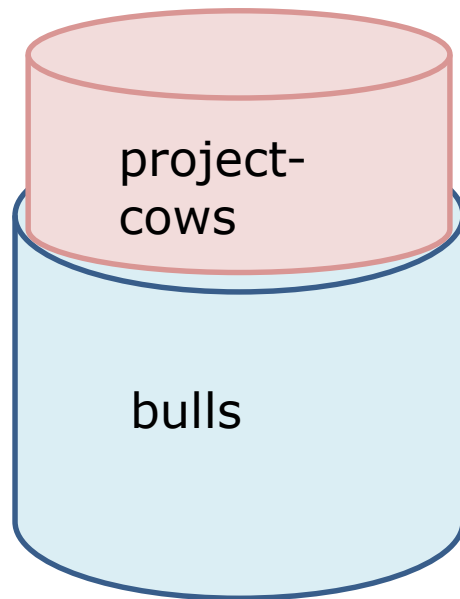


# Material & Methods

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Validation animals



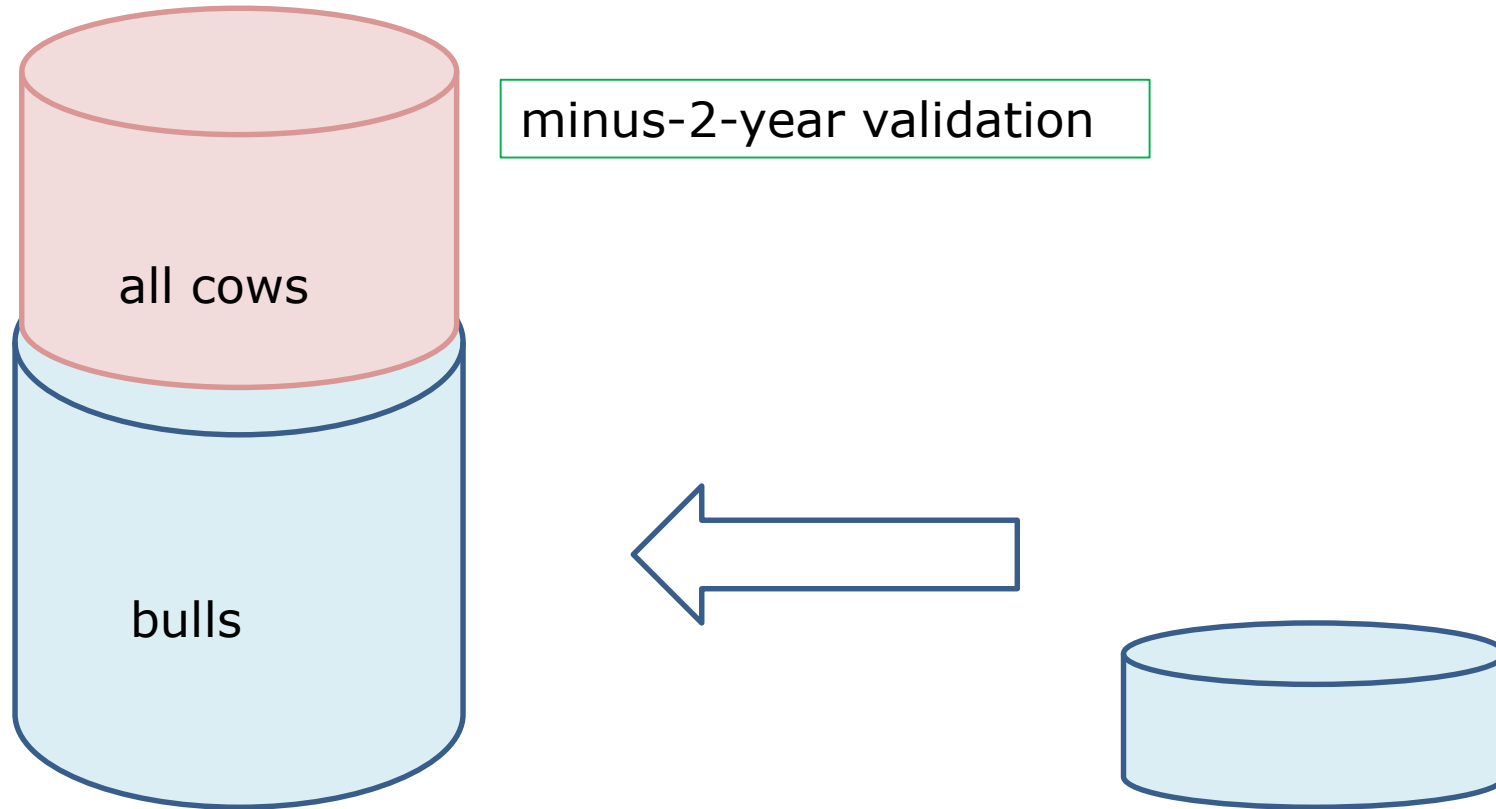


# Material & Methods

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☐ Reference animals

☐ Validation animals

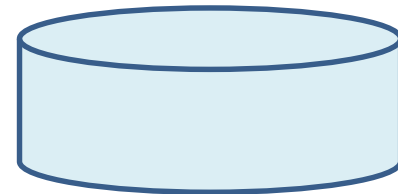
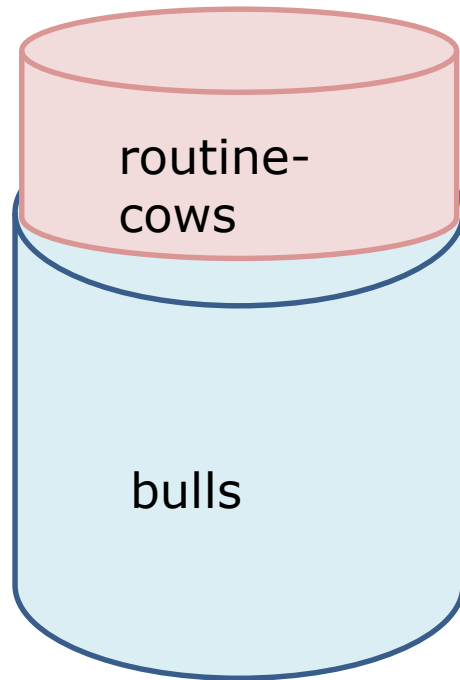


# Material & Methods

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Reference animals

Validation animals

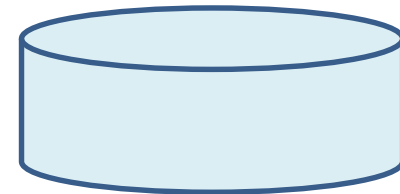
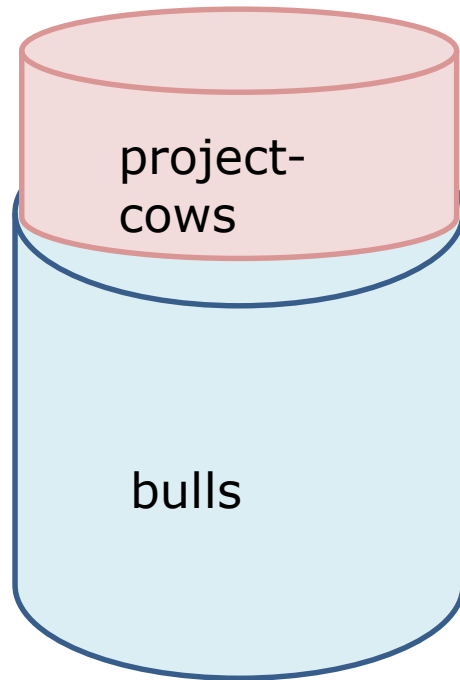


# Material & Methods

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Reference animals

Validation animals



# Results

Set	Explanation	Realized reliability (%)					
		m4y			m2y		
		MY	FY	PY	MY	FY	PY
<b>0</b>	bulls	62	61	60	69	59	65
<b>1</b>	bulls + all cows	64	62	61	72	62	67
<b>1a</b>	bulls + routine-cows						
<b>1b</b>	bulls + project-cows						
<b>1ss</b>	Single-step						

Higher reliabilities when extending the reference population by cow genotypes

# Results

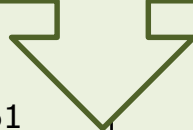
Set	Explanation	<b>b</b>					
		m4y			m2y		
		MY	FY	PY	MY	FY	PY
<b>0</b>	bulls	.96	.94	1.03	.90	.88	.95
<b>1</b>	bulls + all cows	.98	.96	1.04	.91	.91	.94
<b>1a</b>	bulls + routine-cows						
<b>1b</b>	bulls + project-cows						
<b>1ss</b>	Single-step						

Slightly higher b when including cows

# Results

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<b>1</b>	bulls + all cows						
<b>1a</b>	bulls + routine-cows	62	61	61	69	59	66
<b>1b</b>	bulls + project-cows	64	62	62	70	60	66
<b>1ss</b>	Single-step						

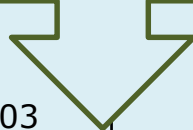
Very similar,  
but project-cows seem to have a slightly  
more positive effect



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<b>1a</b>	bulls + routine-cows	62	61	61	69	59	66
<b>1b</b>	bulls + project-cows	64	62	62	70	60	66
<b>1ss</b>	Single-step	66	63	60	74	64	68



# Results

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

# Discussion

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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

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- Replace two-step GBLUP with single-step GBLUP:
  - extends the reference population indirectly
  - results in higher realized reliabilities
  - with slightly higher inflation

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# Thank you for your attention

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