Cross-Validation Assessment of Random Regression Models for Dry Matter Intake

Interbull Annual Meeting Bled, 2024

Matias F. Schrauf, Birgit Gredler-Grandl, Renzo Bonifazi, Jeremie Vandenplas, Jan ten Napel, Chris Orrett, Gerben de Jong, Roel F. Veerkamp









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Dry Matter Intake



Genetic Evaluation for Dry Matter Intake (DMI)

- To select for feed efficiency
- We calculate EBVs for DMI, instead of residual traits

Expensive trait to measure Few records in the beginning Simple repeatability model



E-chapter 40. Dry matter intake



Current data

- Now we have accumulated DMI data from:
- +10K Holstein cows
- +20K lactations
- +1 million DMI records





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Opens opportunity for improved modelling!





Multi-trait dynamic model for genetic RFI

- Multi-trait \Rightarrow adjusted by MilkE, MBW and dMBW
- Dynamic ⇒ RRM for traits on lactation day
- Genetic ⇒ adjustment on the genetic level

Islam et al., 2020 Khanal et al., 2022 Stephansen et al., 2023 Houlahan et al., 2023

Requires a dynamic modelling of the DMI genetic component



Improvements in Statistical Software

- Newer versions of ASReml
 - $\,\circ\,$ XFA parameterization for variance structures
 - Allows for incremental increase in complexity









Correlations of DMI ebvs across weeks and parities (3 factors)







Correlations of DMI ebvs across weeks and parities (6 factors)



Correlations of DMI ebvs across weeks and parities (7 factors)







Correlations of DMI ebvs across weeks and parities (9 factors)

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Improvements in Statistical Software

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 - $\,\circ\,$ XFA parameterization for variance structures
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- Newer versions of Mi>BLUP
 - $\circ\,$ efficient ssSNPBLUP running on GPUs



Random Regression Models



Random Regression Model

Mi

Random regressions on <u>days in milk</u> (nested in parity)

Linear

- Cubic
- Repeatability
- Piecewise-constant

GENINGEN





Cross-Validation Assessment



- Parametric
 - $\,\circ\,$ Likelihood, AIC, BIC

- Non-parametric
 - CV on DRPs



- Parametric
 - Likelihood, AIC, BIC
- Semi-parametric
 - o LR-method
- Non-parametric
 - CV on DRPs



Semi-parametric

Compares EBVs from partial data, with EBVs from full data.

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Model	rho	mse
Linear	0.25	1.09
Cubic	0.20	1.03
Repeatability	0.28	0.65
Piecewise-constant	0.41	0.48



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Used PWC model fitted with full data as the prediction target



Possible discrepancies

- Level bias -> SB
- Inflation/deflation -> NU
- Accuracy -> LC





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MSE = SB + NU + LC





Gauch et al., 2003

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$$\mathbf{LB} = (\overline{X} - \overline{Y})^2$$

$$\mathbf{NU} = (1-b)^2 V_X$$

$$\mathbf{LC} = (1 - \rho^2) V_Y$$



Forward validation

Cutoff date: 2020 Disclaimer: pedigree blups shown here

- Focal groups
- validation cows, (0 records in partial , +3 in full) #2958
- young sires, (0 phenotyped daughters in partial, +10 in full) #41
- proven sires, (+10 phenotyped daughters in partial, +1 in full) #38

1st Lact

- Lactation periods
- Early (weeks 5 & 10)
- Middle (weeks 15 & 25)
- Late (weeks 35 & 45)



2nd Lact

3rd+Lact

EBVs proven sires (1st lactation)



EBVs proven sires (1st lactation)



EBVs young sires (1st lactation)



EBVs young sires (1st lactation)



Forward validation for Linear RRM

Simple model predicts well in middle of lactation

And poorly in early and late periods





MSE partitioned into components

Level bias due to systematic under- and over-predictions in the extremes of the range

Accuracy is also lower in the middle period, only for 2+ lact.







bs nu lc

Forward validation (target: PWC)

Model



- Cross-validation is crucial for assessing predictive performance
- Predictive accuracy will vary throughout the lactation
- Separating MSE into components can assist interpretation





- Other basis for the RRM can be explored (e.g. splines)
- Could PWC be entertained for the evaluation?
 - o Against which model could it be validated?
- Different criteria for focal animals may be considered
- Uncertainty in validation metrics should be included



Thanks for your attention!

Questions and comments? Remember, work in progress,

Suggestions are welcome.





