Extending genomic evaluation to crossbred cattle – U.S. implementation



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Background

- Over 35,000 animals excluded from genomic evaluation
 - Determined to be crossbred based on breed SNPs
 - >\$1 million spent in genotyping with no genomic evaluation provided
- **SNP effects weighted by breed proportions** (VanRaden et al., J. Dairy Sci. 100(Supp. 2) 409-410 2017)



Evaluate crossbreds by combining individual-breed (purebred)



Single-breed evaluations before April 2019

- Genomic predictions for ~50 traits for 5 breeds: Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey
- Crossbred animals excluded from evaluations based on presence of unlikely alleles in a set of breed-determining SNPs
 - Imputation relies on breed-specific haplotype libraries and allele frequencies (Holstein would overwhelm otherwise)
 - Marker effects differ by breed





Requirements for evaluation of crossbreds

- Breed composition for weighting individual breed contributions
- combined
- Imputed genotypes for crossbreds



Evaluations for each breed on same base so that they can be



Breed proportions (breed base representation; BBR)

- Reference population of ~36,000 purebred males across 5 breeds
- SNP effects estimated with same 80k SNPs as in genomic evaluation
- Phenotypic values for 5 breed traits: 100% for animal's breed; 0% otherwise
- SNP-effect solutions updated each April
- BBR calculated and released for all animals every month
 - Adjusted to 0–100 range; values of ≤2 redistributed to other breeds
 - Animal BBR updated if any of its breed values differ by ≥4





Imputation of crossbreds

- Imputed separately from purebreds
- imputation accuracy in crossbred directory
- Haplotype library from BBR reference population



Parent genotypes from purebred directories added to improve

PTA released weekly, BBR delayed until monthly so released **BBR** is from imputation in appropriate reference population



Evaluation of crossbreds

- 5 evaluations calculated for each trait of each animal (1 for each breed from SNP-effect solutions)
- Animals with highest BBR of <90 evaluated by weighting individual breed solutions by BBR
- Reference population limited to BBR of ≥94
- Type, calving, and health traits not blended because not comparable or not available for all breeds





Frequency of crossbred genotypes



Evaluation details

- distribution file
- to possible misidentification
- Inbreeding of future progeny calculated with relationships from purebred directories



Results from purebred and crossbred directories combined so that animals with same evaluation breed included in same

Animals with BBR of ≥90 for different breed not evaluated due



Weekly evaluations

- BBR first calculated in weekly evaluation (not released)
- crossbred directory
- to crossbred directory
- Genotypes in crossbred directory with BBR of ≥90 receive single-breed evaluation



Genotypes with >15% unlikely breed SNP alleles processed in

Genotypes from purebred directories with BBR of <90 moved



Breed of evaluation

- Initial breed of evaluation derived from preferred ID
- is >55
- <10 lower than highest BBR to accommodate F₁



Breed of highest BBR becomes evaluation breed if highest BBR

Initial evaluation breed remains evaluation breed if its BBR is

Evaluations converted to individual breed bases for reporting

Recessive conditions

- Initially not reported for crossbreds
- Most characteristics breed specific
- Bulls from all breeds w/ >100 daus added to inform the designation of carriers
- females



Reporting of more recessive tests of benefit, particularly for



Comparisons

- for BBR of ≥94 for reference population
- Largest effect for animals with 90 < BBR <94 when own evaluation not included
- Larger changes for animals previously with a single-breed evaluation



Little effect on purebred evaluations because of requirement

evaluation and now with mixed breed ancestry reflected in



Summary

- Genomic evaluations extended to crossbreds in April 2019
- proportions
- Number of crossbreds being genotyped increasing
- Routine updating of BBR when significant change



Single-breed evaluations combined and weighted by breed

Reduced influence of other breeds on purebred SNP effects



Acknowledgments and disclaimers

- increasing accuracy of genomic prediction, evaluating new traits, and redefining selection goals" supported the research and development
- for the purpose of providing specific information and does not imply recommendation or endorsement by USDA



Participating dairy producers for supplying pedigree and genomic data

USDA-ARS project ARS 8042-31000-002-00, "Improving dairy animals by

Mention of trade names or commercial products in this presentation is solely









