



# Genomic evaluation of MIR predicted CH<sub>4</sub> exploiting correlations to MACE evaluated traits

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# Steps Towards Genomic Evaluation for CH<sub>4</sub>

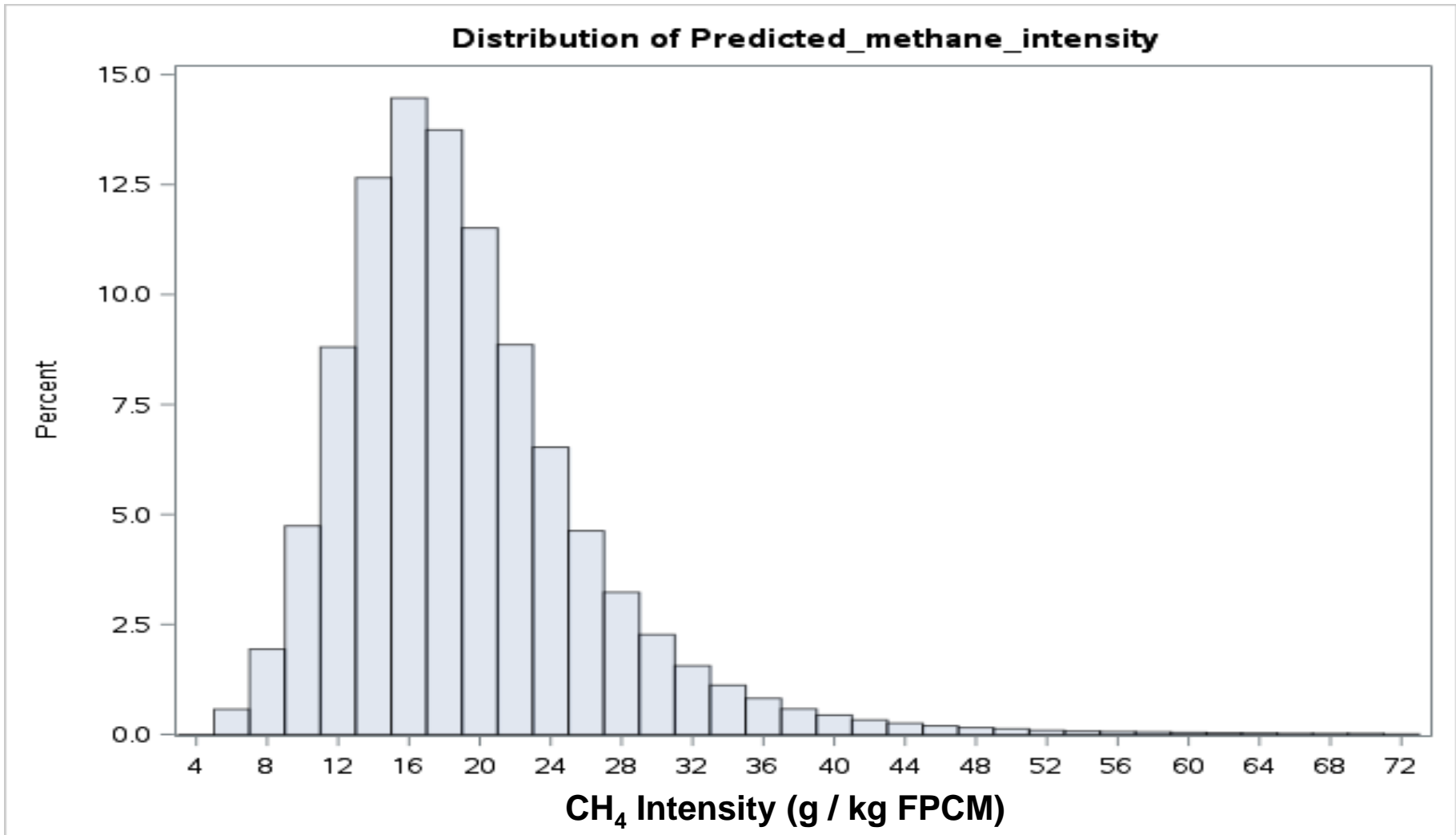
- ❑ **Breeding goal**
  - Trait definition
  
- ❑ **Phenotype**
  - Data recording
  
- ❑ **Genetic parameters**
  
- ❑ **Genetic and genomic evaluation system**

# Trait Definition

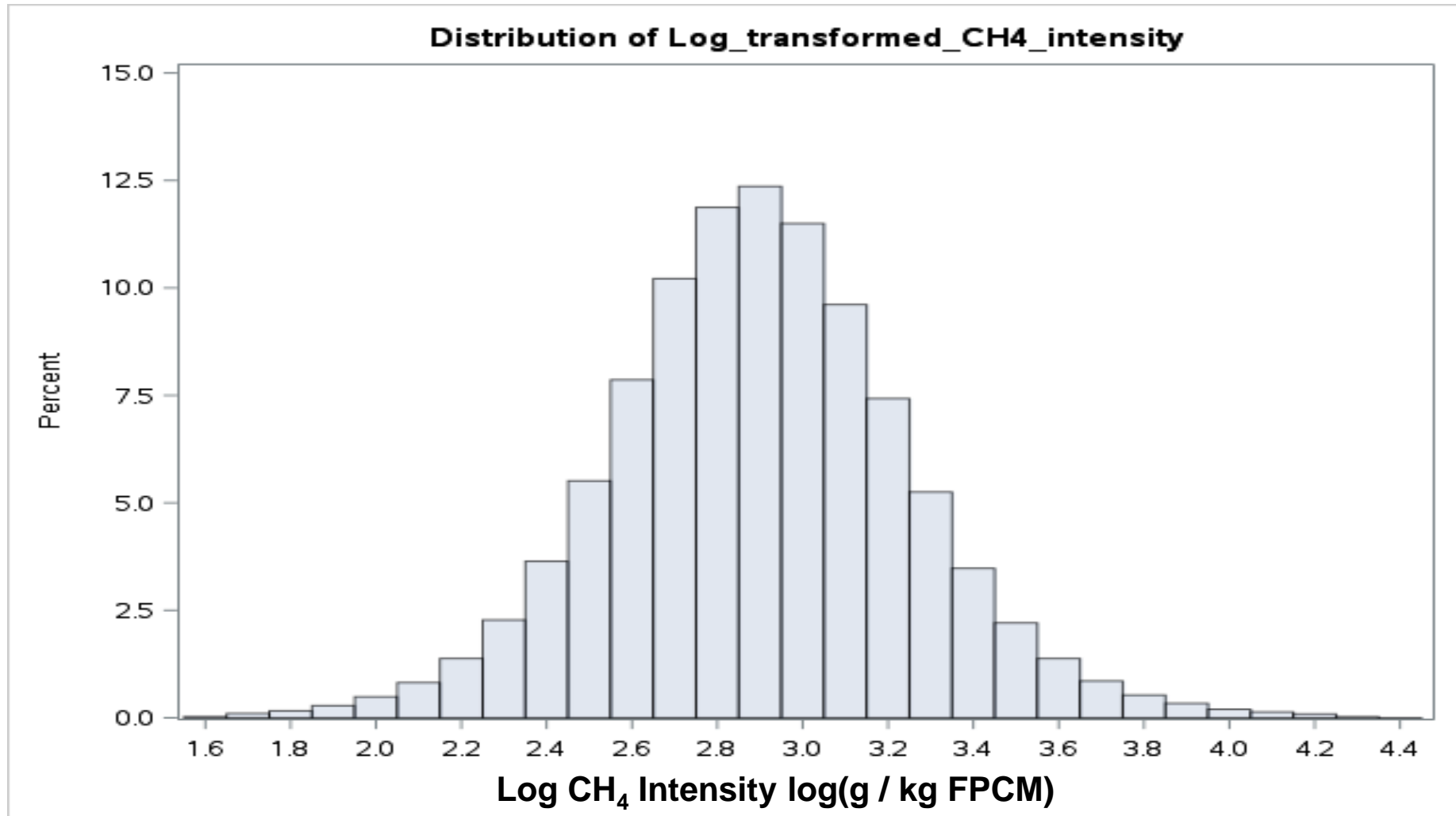
- ❑ **Highly difficult ongoing discussion:**
  - CH<sub>4</sub> emission vs. intensity (/output) vs. yield (/input)
- ❑ **Many aspects:**
  - “Economic”
  - Type of use
  - Potentially: breeding goal trait  $\neq$  evaluated trait
- ❑ **Here we add another aspect:**
  - Optimizing computational setting to exploit correlations to MACE evaluated traits

**➔ Very important aspect in genomic evaluation**

# Example of Trait Definition – CH<sub>4</sub> Intensity



# Trait Definition – Log(CH<sub>4</sub> Intensity)



# → Residual (Genetic) Methane

- But we know also
  - $\text{Log}(\text{CH}_4 / \text{milk}) = \text{Log}(\text{CH}_4) - \text{Log}(\text{milk})$
- Logical next step:
  - Residual  $\text{CH}_4 = \text{CH}_4 - \text{expected CH}_4$  given prod. + maintenance
  - Use of milk + milk components + body type traits
- Advantage: **Allows use of widely available MACE-evaluated traits**
  - Allows to consider this as a different trait ( $r_g < 1$ )
  - Leads to definition of **Residual (genetic) methane (RCH<sub>4</sub>)**
- Interesting set-up of genomic evaluation as bivariate model using:
  - Trait1:  $\text{CH}_4$  EBV observed on Walloon cows from MIR data
  - Trait2:  $\text{CH}_4$  EBV expected from MACE EBV for correlated traits
- **Reported RCH<sub>4</sub> EBV computed as difference between EBV above**

# Reminder: Mid-Infrared (MIR) Predictions

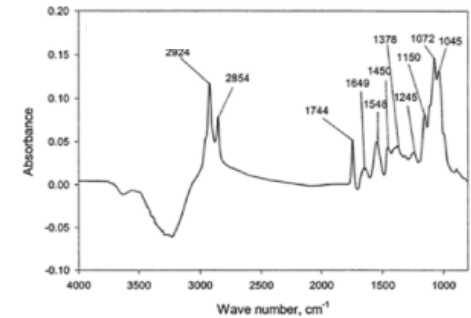


**Routine milk recording samples**



(Foss, 2008)

**MIR Spectrometry**



**Routine Spectra**



**Calibration or prediction equations**

**Predictions:**  
Fat, protein, urea,  
lactose ....



# Large Scale Routine CH<sub>4</sub> Data Recording

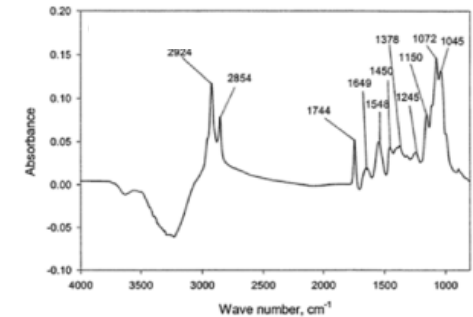


**Routine milk recording samples**



(Foss, 2008)

**MIR Spectrometry**



**CH<sub>4</sub> Prediction equation**



**Reference values (CH<sub>4</sub> ↔ Spectra)**

**Routine Spectra**



**Predictions:**

But also CH<sub>4</sub>

...



# MIR CH<sub>4</sub> Prediction Equation

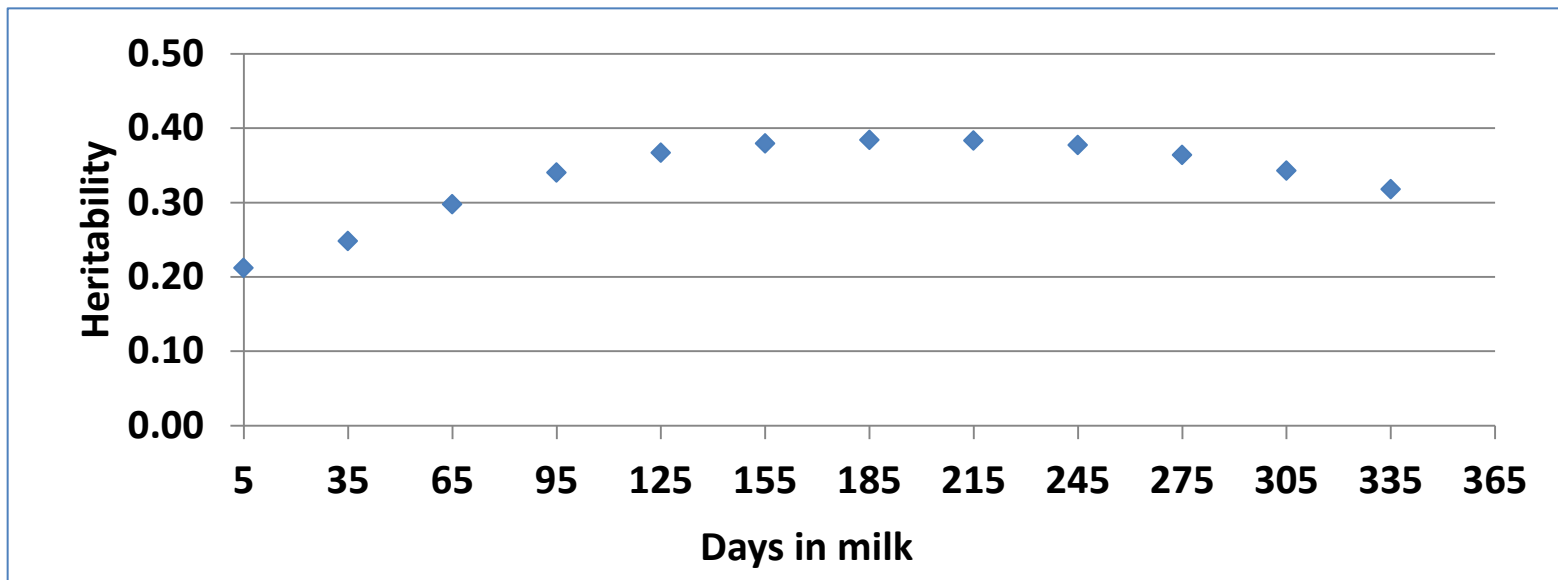
- ❑ **Developed by the MethaMilk consortium**
  - Started by BEL joint by IRL, CHE, DEU, LUX, FRA, AUS,...
  - Ongoing contributions by all groups recognized !
- ❑ **Ongoing calibration work since 2009 ← CRA-W lead partner**
  - Dehareng et al., 2012
  - Vanlierde et al., 2015 and 2016
- ❑ **Most robust current equation adapted to data used**
  - SF<sub>6</sub> based reference values from Hol and Hol x Jer
  - Data from BEL and IRL
  - 532 reference records
  - $R^2_c = 0.74$  and  $R^2_{cv} = 0.70$

*Animal Production Science*, 2016, 56, 258–264  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/AN15590>

Milk mid-infrared spectra enable prediction of lactation-stage-dependent methane emissions of dairy cattle within routine population-scale milk recording schemes

# Genetic Parameters

- Based on 1.3 M records from 64 K cows in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> lact.
  - Only a part of the database, can be extended for EBV estimation
- Intra-lactation RR test-day model
- Trait average lactation 305 day CH<sub>4</sub> emission EBV expressed in kg / lactation: 3 lactation **average lactation  $h^2 = 0.33$**



# Genomic Evaluation Setup

## □ Combining

INTERBULL BULLETIN NO. 47. Nantes, France, August 23 - 25, 2013

### Walloon Single-Step Genomic Evaluation System Integrating Local and MACE EBV

*F.G. Colinet<sup>1</sup>, J. Vandenplas<sup>1,2</sup>, P. Faux<sup>1</sup>, S. Vanderick<sup>1</sup>, R. Renaville<sup>1</sup>,  
C. Bertozzi<sup>1</sup>, X Hubin<sup>3</sup>, and N. Gengler<sup>1</sup>*



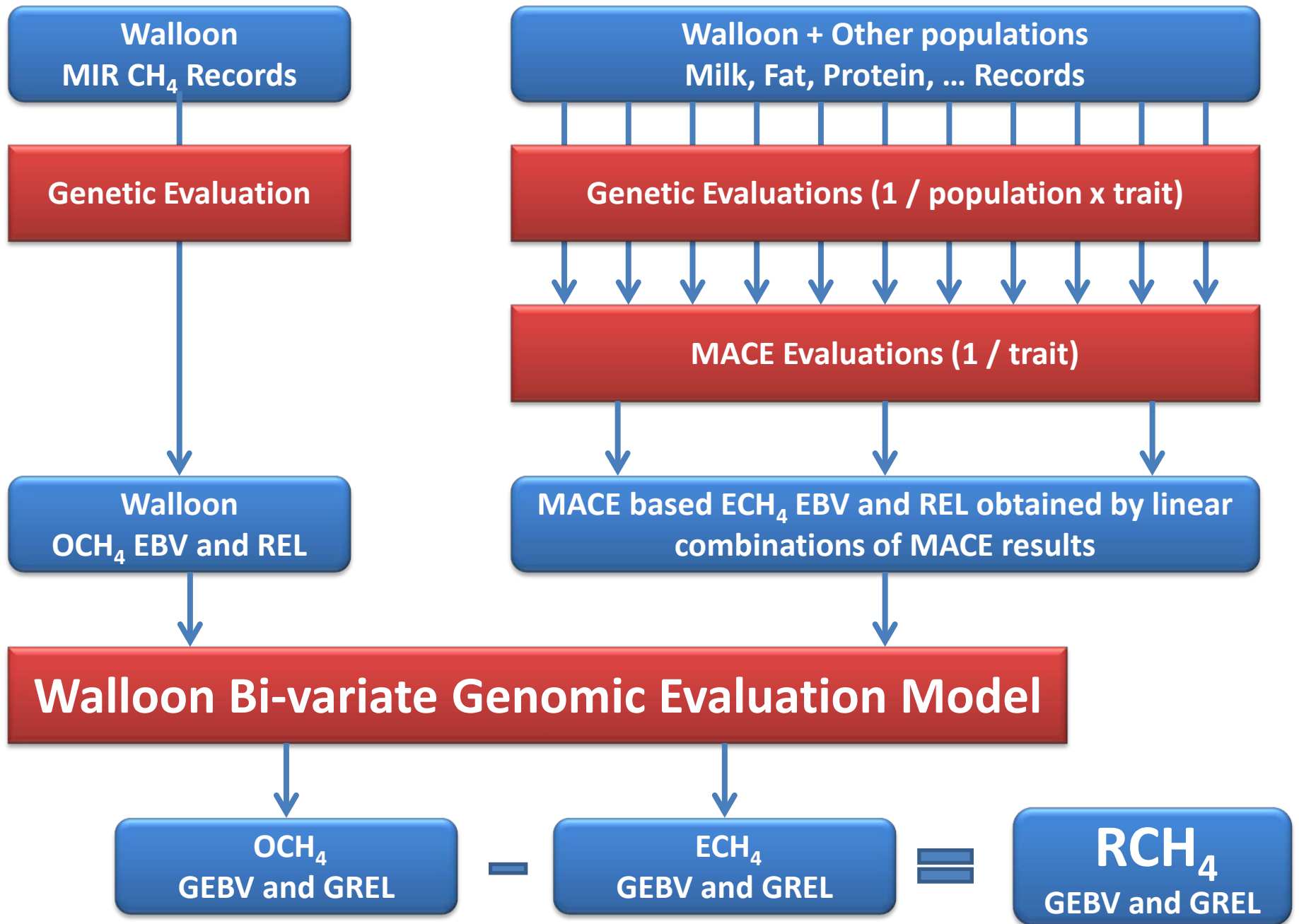
J. Dairy Sci. 98:9044–9050  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2015-9894>  
© American Dairy Science Association<sup>®</sup>, 2015.

**Integration of external estimated breeding values and associated reliabilities using correlations among traits and effects**

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## □ Bivariate model using EBV and associated reliabilities:

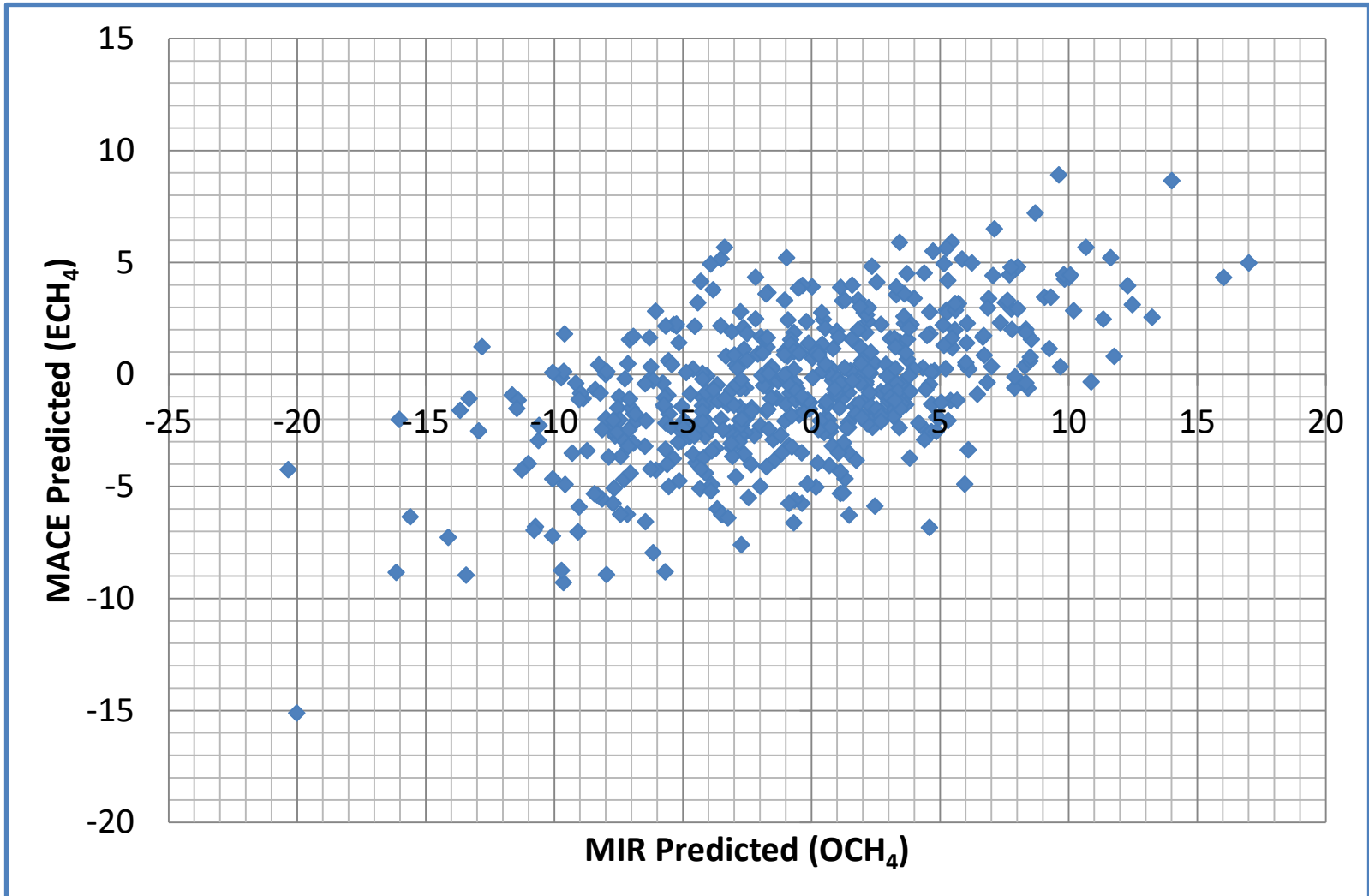
- “Observed” CH<sub>4</sub> EBV (OCH<sub>4</sub> EBV) predicted locally using MIR data from Walloon cows
- “Expected” CH<sub>4</sub> EBV (ECH<sub>4</sub> EBV) predicted from MACE EBV for correlated traits



# Expected CH<sub>4</sub> EBV Predicted from MACE EBV

- ❑ Group of 519 bulls with at least 30 daughters with CH<sub>4</sub> from MIR and MACE results (and having a genotype)
- ❑ Results showed problems using type EBV
- ❑ However predicting from milk, fat and protein successful
- ❑ Best predictor correlation of 0.55 (Calo corrected to  $r_g = 0.64$ )
  - Based on milk (-) and fat (+) yields, fat (-) and protein (+) %

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  - Based on milk (-) and fat (+) yields, fat (-) and protein (+) %
  - **Indirect proof that CH<sub>4</sub> from MIR contains information not in milk yield and fat and protein components**
- ❑ Hypothesis:
  - Predictor also based on link of CH<sub>4</sub> to energy in milk (e.g., expressed as ECM) and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

# Practical Issues

- ❑ **Bulls with MACE only information (no OCH<sub>4</sub> phenotypes and no genotypes) suboptimal**
  - **Obtaining genotypes** for these bulls necessary to work correctly  
➔ flow of information from correlated trait to OCH<sub>4</sub> GEBV
- ❑ **All animals with genotypes will get RCH<sub>4</sub> GEBV**
  - Older bulls and cows with records ← reference population
  - Younger animals and selection candidates
- ❑ **If people are interested to nominate their animals, do not hesitate to contact me !**

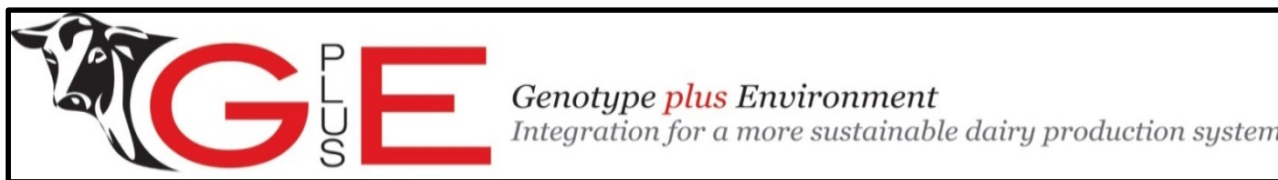


# Some Concerns and Perspectives

- ❑ **MIR predicted data limited** ⇔ **International collaboration**
  - Cf. expanding MethaMilk consortium
- ❑ **Failure to correlate to type traits**
  - Are we missing an element in observed  $\text{CH}_4$  as prediction equation only MIR + DIM based ← BW – DMI (maintenance missing) ?
  - **Need for “real”  $\text{CH}_4$**  (what ever this could be) ???
- ❑ **“Breeding Goal Trait” (BGT) or “Index Trait” (IT)**
  - $\text{RCH}_4$  more IT then BGT as based on “indirect” predictor traits  
→ **“real”  $\text{CH}_4$  as BGT**
- ❑ **However basic strategy very flexible**
  - **Adding 3rd trait (“real”  $\text{CH}_4$ )** with obviously little (no if pure BGT) data  
→ replacing  $\text{OCH}_4$  in  $\text{RCH}_4$  or directly used as reported trait??
  - Also Vandenplas’ systems of equations can be amended to include **external direct SNP / QTL effects** ⇔ **International collaboration**  
→ SNP-based Single-Step methods

# Acknowledgements

- Support of the Futurospectre partnership
  - AWE – Comité du Lait – CRA-W – ULg-GxABT
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