



### **GMACE – PILOT #4** ADJUSTING THE NATIONAL RELIABILITY INPUT DATA

#### P.G. Sullivan<sup>1</sup> and J.H. Jakobsen<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CDN, Guelph, Canada <sup>2</sup>Interbull Centre, Uppsala, Sweden





### **Objectives**

- Predict national genomic reliabilities (N):
  - N = f( trait, reference pop'n, methods )
- Apply GMACE using different sets of national reliability input data:
  - National reliabilities as provided by countries
  - > Predicted reliabilities from f()



### Data



### December 2013 implementation run

#### GEBV from 11 evaluation centres

- A. [CAN, GBR, ITA, USA] ... Share genotypes
- [DEU, DFS, FRA, NLD] ... Share genotypes Β.
- C. [AUS] [CHR] [POL]

#### 37 of the 38 MACE traits

Production: Protein (pro), ... Conformation: Stature (sta), ... Udder Health: SCS, Clinical Mastitis (scs, mas) Longevity: (dlo), ... Calving: Direct Stillbirth (dsb), ... Fertility: Cow Conception 1 (cc1), ... Workability: (msp)



 Exponential transformation of Reliability (N) creates a linear relationship with genomic reference population size:

 $exp(N)=Trait + b_1L + b_2F + M + e$ 

- $L = \sum Rel(EBV) \dots Local bulls$
- $F = \sum Rel(MACE) \dots$  Foreign bulls
- M = SNP panels used, imputations, %polygenic, SNPs evaluated, EBV-DGV blending, ...



 Exponential transformation of Reliability (N) creates a linear relationship with genomic reference population size:

 $exp(N)=Trait + b_1L + b_2F + M + e$  $exp(N) = (Trait + b_1L + b_2F) + E$ 

 M = SNP panels used, imputations, %polygenic, SNPs evaluated, EBV-DGV blending, ...



Exponential transformation of Reliability (N)

 $exp(N)=Trait + b_1L + b_2F + M + e$  $exp(N) = (Trait + b_1L + b_2F) + E$ 

 M = SNP panels used, imputations, %polygenic, SNPs evaluated, EBV-DGV blending, ...



# Methods – Predicting Reliability

• Exponential transformation of Reliability (N)

 $exp(N)=Trait + b_1L + b_2F + M + e$  $exp(N) = (Trait + b_1L + b_2F) + E$ 

- $P = predicted N = log(Trait + b_1L + b_2F)$
- P eliminates E = (M + e)... but we want to keep
  M and eliminate only the e portion of E.
- M = SNP panels used, imputations, %polygenic, SNPs evaluated, EBV-DGV blending, ...



 $\exp(N) = (\text{Trait} + b_1 L + b_2 F) + E$ 

 $P = predicted N = log(Trait + b_1L + b_2F)$ 

- P eliminates E = (M + e)... but we want to keep
  M and eliminate only the e portion of E.
- Assuming national evaluation centres do a good job of approximating N, then we can include M by finding an (optimum?) intermediate value between P and N, for example:

P.25 = 0.25 \* P + 0.75 \* N

P.5 = 0.50 \* P + 0.50 \* N

P.75 = 0.75 \* P + 0.25 \* N

















#### **Somatic Cell Score**













#### **Cow Conception I**





#### **Direct Stillbirth**





### Observations

### • Re-genotyping foreign bulls locally

National genomic reliability will be higher than GMACE reliability for bulls with GEBV in only 1 or 2 foreign countries (on average)

➢GMACE reliability will be higher than national if bulls have GEBV in many foreign countries

### After the bull is genotyped locally

GMACE reliability will increase and always be equal or higher than the national reliability

Same pattern with P.5 versus N



### Acknowledgements



## **GMACE** working group National evaluation centers





Thymine (Yellow) = T	Guanine (Green) = G
Adenine (Blue) = A	Cytosine (Red) = C