#### **Genetic Evaluations**

Stephen Scott
Canadian Hereford Association

Hereford

#### Canadian Hereford Association

- Herefords were first imported into Canada in 1860
- The CHA was incorporated in 1902 under the Government of Canada Animal Pedigree Act
- The Canadian Hereford Association currently has 1500 members servicing thousands of commercial cattlemen across Canada
- Manage the registry, involved in marketing Canadian genetics world wide, Scientific Development and National Show program
- Work on a team that produces an pedigree evaluation on over 6 million records across 4 countries
- Part of the World Hereford Council

#### **Genetic Evaluations**

Expected progeny differences (EPDs) provide an estimate of an animal's genetic worth as a parent. These values make use of known pedigree and performance information about an animal, its progeny and other relatives

GE-EPDs are the best estimate of an animal's genetic worth as a parent. These values make use of known pedigree, performance <u>and genomic</u> information about an animal, its progeny and other relatives.

**Genomics** – branch of molecular biology concerned with the structure, function, evolution, and mapping of genomes

# Genetics creates potential, management delivers

#### What are Your Goals

- How do you choose your cows and bulls?
- Increase my bottom line without a lot of extra time and labour
- Create Efficiencies
- Benefit the Environment
- Animal Welfare
- Low Maintenance Cattle
- World leader in cattle production



# Phenotypes + Pedigree







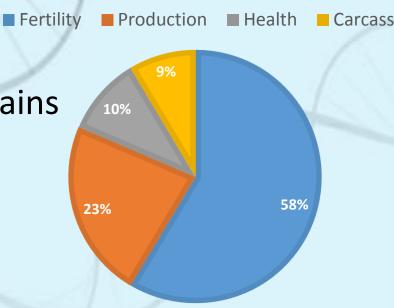




#### Improving Genetic Merit

- Expected Progeny Difference (EPD)
  - Phenotype and pedigree
  - GxE=P

- Multi-trait selection indices
  - Economics and/or desired gains
  - Overcomes unfavourable correlations



INDEX

EPDs	Hrds Prog DIP	CE Acc %	BW Acc %	WW Acc %			TMAT Acc %	SC Acc %			FAT Acc %	LY Acc %	MARB Acc %
	0	46	1.5	40	76	17.9	38	N/A	15	0.47	-0.11	1.16	0.09
	0	0.17	0.39	0.27	0.24	0.15	0.19		0.10	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.05
A ACA OU DEWEGUED 19A									65	30	20	15	50

WW: +38.1

YW:

#### AGA ZU BRITISHER 13A

C02986647 ALNK 13A MARCH 20 2013

DOMINO STANDARD DP LAD 45 DP BRITISHER AGA 46E BRITISHER WETMORE LADY AGA AGA 46E BRITISHER ET 2U AGA 22B MISS BRIGADER 511E AGA MISS 42X STANMORE 94Z '15 EPDs CC 129D SUPERMAN 77J CC 77J JARROD 26T CC 14N JOCELYN 33R

AGA 26T MISS JARROD EXCITE 13X AGA 22B BRIGADER 53L AGA 53L MISS RED DOMINO 80S AGA 277D MISS STANDARD 810H

Ranked 121 / 918 published RFI EPDs

MCE: -0.2 Long & solid marked with a woolly, yellow haircoat with a great top, thick quarters and great pants, this 2U son placed far above average on the RFI EPD report. The ultrasound scanner revealed a REA of 1.25/100 lbs. Retaining semen interest

Where do I start?

281

#### **LLB 9188 KODIAK 341A**

April 17 2013

LLB EULIMA 283R

HF KODIAK 5R AMF CAF NHF MAF DDF

**SOO LINE KODIAK 9188** 

#1749747

LLB 341A

80

SANDY BAR ADVANTAGE 43M WILBAR RUBY 955N K G POWER DESIGN DDF LLB EULIMA 104K S A F FOCUS OF E R AMF CAF NHF DDF WOODHILL LASS 344-1178 C A FUTURE DIRECTION 5321 AMC

WOODHILL ADMIRAL 77K AMF CAF NHF DDF SANE ADM BLACK KERRIE 103W KLT BLACKBIRD MINNIE 24M AMENHE

KLT BLACKBIRD'S KERRI 12K

100

EPDS	Œ	BWT	WWT	YWT	MCE	MWW	BWT 85 lbs.	. Adj 205D	787 lbs. /	Adj. 365D <b>1436</b>	lbs. Dams /	\ge 4 Calvi	ng Ease 2	1
	Acc	Acc	Acc		Acc								Index 108	
%RK %RK %RK %RK %RK %RK %RK 104K is the mother of the Lot 1.										ls. Note his g	grand dam L	LB Eulir	na	
	-0.8	3.5	46.8	52.0	-6.0	48.7	25.4	nounce of the	5.2	0.22	-0.050	-0.26		
	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26		0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16		

15

50

100

EPDS Spring 2015

80

- **Understand EPD**
- **Breed Average EPD**

	L		Weaning Weight					Calving Ease	Mat Calving Ease			Carcass Weight	Marbling	Fat	Stay	HPG
EPD		+4.3	+52	+93	+19	+45	-	+2.0	+9.0	-	+0.41	+33	+0.19	-0.013	-	-
Acc		72	61	18	24	-	-	35	17	-	13	9	12	11	-	-
TOP	%	85	20	15	45	30	-	55	20	-	25	10	75	8	-	-

70

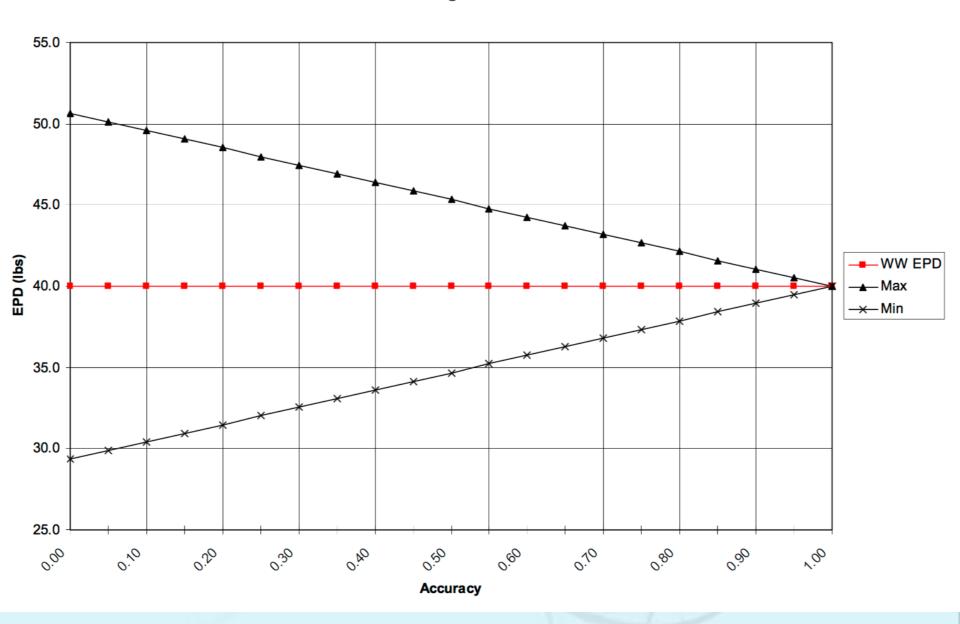
Accuracies; quickly tells you the status of a bull

	Birth Weight	Weaning Weight	Yearling Weight	Milk	rotal aternal	Scrotal Circ.	Calving Ease	Mat Calving Ease			Carcass Weight	Marbling	Fat	Stay	HPG
EDD	+4.3	±50	+03	<b>±10</b>	+15		±2 ∩	+0 N		±0./11	+33	±0.10	0.013		
Acc	72	61	18	24	-	-	35	17	-	13	9	12	11	-	-
TOP %	გე	20	15	45	30	-	55	20	-	25	10	75	ŏ	-	-

# Possible EPD changes

Accuracy %	Birth Wt	Wean Wt	Milk
10	±2.4	±10.4	±8.7
30	±1.8	±8.1	±6.8
50	±1.3	±5.8	±4.9
75	±0.8	±2.9	±2.4
90	±0.3	±1.2	±1.0

#### Possible Change Value of WW EPD





JOE

- Joe is the bull that all bulls are compared to
- He is just a very average bull
- All of Joe's trait figures are zero
- Joe is what is called the base bull and doesn't actually exist

	BWT	CE	WWT	YWT	MLK	CWT	FAT	REA
EPD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- His progeny will be 40lb heavier at weaning than my progeny
- In the top 70% of his breed



WW Acc % 40 0.27 70

- His daughters will have more milk than mine
- Their calves are 17.9 lbs heavier at weaning
- A lot better than him in his breed though



Milk Acc %

17.9

0.15 85

#### Rankings

Percentile Band	Birth Weight	Weaning Weight	Yearling Weight	Milk	Total Maternal	Scrotal Circ.	Calving Ease	Mat Calving Ease	REA	Carcass Weight	Marbling	Fat
Top Value	-6.600	87.000	141.000	36.000	77.000	1.825	21.183	21.034	1.425	62.334	2.346	-0.106
Top 5%	-0.600	60.000	106.000	27.000	54.500	1.315	10.500	11.500	0.740	38.290	0.865	-0.021
Top 10%	0.100	57.000	101.000	25.000	51.500	1.170	9.000	10.000	0.625	34.747	0.720	-0.015
Top 15%	0.550	54.000	97.000	24.000	49.750	1.085	8.000	10.000	0.555	32.272	0.630	-0.010
Top 20%	0.900	52.500	93.500	23.000	48.000	1.025	7.000	9.000	0.505	30.300	0.560	-0.006
Top 25%	1.200	51.000	91.000	22.000	47.000	0.965	6.000	8.500	0.460	28.595	0.510	-0.002
Top 30%	1.450	50.000	88.500	22.000	45.500	0.910	6.000	8.000	0.420	27.161	0.465	0.002

# Finding that bull

Black Percentile Bands for all Calves born in 2015

Home Animal Inquiry EPD Inquiry Mating Predictor Member Inquiry Sale Catalogs Semen Catalogs Download Files Online Transactions

Percentile Band	Birth Weight	Weaning Weight	Yearling Weight	Milk	Total Maternal	Scrotal Circ.	Calving Ease	Mat Calving Ease	REA	Carcass Weight	Marbling	Fat
Top Value	-6.600	87.000	141.000	36.000	77.000	1.825	21.183	21.034	1.425	62.334	2.346	-0.106
Top 5%	-0.600	60.000	106.000	27.000	54.500	1.315	10.500	11.500	0.740	38.290	0.865	-0.021
Top 10%	0.100	57.000	101.000	25.000	51.500	1.170	9.000	10.000	0.625	34.747	0.720	-0.015
Top 15%	0.550	54.000	97.000	24.000	49.750	1.085	8.000	10.000	0.555	32.272	0.630	-0.010
Top 20%	0.900	52.500	93.500	23.000	48.000	1.025	7.000	9.000	0.505	30.300	0.560	-0.006
Top 25%	1.200	51.000	91.000	22.000	47.000	0.965	6.000	8.500	0.460	28.595	0.510	-0.002
Top 30%	1.450	50.000	88.500	22.000	45.500	0.910	6.000	8.000	0.420	27.161	0.465	0.002
Top 35%	1.700	48.000	86.000	21.000	44.500	0.865	5.000	7.500	0.385	25.784	0.425	0.005
Top 40%	1.900	47.000	84.000	20.000	43.500	0.825	4.000	7.000	0.360	24.495	0.400	0.008
Top 45%	2.100	46.000	82.000	20.000	42.500	0.780	4.000	7.000	0.335	23.249	0.375	0.011
Top 50%	2.300	45.000	80.000	19.000	41.500	0.740	3.000	6.000	0.305	21.954	0.345	0.014
Top 55%	2.500	43.000	78.000	18.500	40.500	0.705	3.000	6.000	0.280	20.763	0.325	0.017
Top 60%	2.700	42.000	76.000	18.000	39.500	0.660	2.000	5.500	0.250	19.449	0.305	0.020
Top 65%	2.900	41.000	74.000	17.000	38.500	0.610	2.000	5.000	0.225	18.148	0.275	0.023
Top 70%	3.100	39.500	71.500	16.500	37.000	0.560	1.000	5.000	0.200	16.780	0.250	0.027
Top 75%	3.300	38.000	69.000	16.000	36.000	0.505	0.000	4.000	0.170	15.206	0.225	0.030
Top 80%	3.600	36.000	66.000	15.000	34.500	0.435	-0.500	4.000	0.140	13.460	0.200	0.035
Top 85%	3.900	34.500	63.000	14.000	32.750	0.350	-1.000	3.000	0.105	11.423	0.165	0.041
Top 90%	4.300	32.000	59.000	12.500	30.500	0.255	-2.500	2.000	0.060	8.805	0.125	0.047
Top 95%	4.900	29.000	53.000	10.500	27.000	0.120	-4.000	1.000	-0.010	5.130	0.065	0.057
Low Value	12.500	6.000	6.000	-2.000	3.000	-0.440	-20.000	-10.000	-0.295	-26.208	-0.494	0.108



Trait Description	Min	Max	Min. Accuracy (Enter as whole number, not decimal)	Breed Avg *
Birth Weight				+2.2
Weaning Weight				+45 +52
Yearling Weight				+80 +78
Milk				+19 +17
Total Maternal				+41 +43
Scrotal Circ.				+0.73 n/a
Calving Ease				+3.2 +3.6
Mat Calving Ease				+6.3 +3.6
Yield Grade				n/a -0.03
REA				+0.33 +0.07
Carcass Weight				+22 +16
Marbling				+0.39 +0.28
Fat				+0.015 -0.017
Stay				n/a +12
HPG				n/a +9
Sort By Animal Name   • Defa	ult   Ascending   Descending			-
On EPD Listing Display	Name			

Clear Search

#### **Genomic EPDs**

- What is a Genomically Enhanced EPD:
  - EPD that is enhanced by using the information provided by the genome of the Animal
- How?:
  - A Genomic test tells us a lot of information about the genome of an animal, and increases the accuracy of most animals EPDs
  - It measures small points of variation in the genetic code called single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

#### How Genomic EPDs are Developed

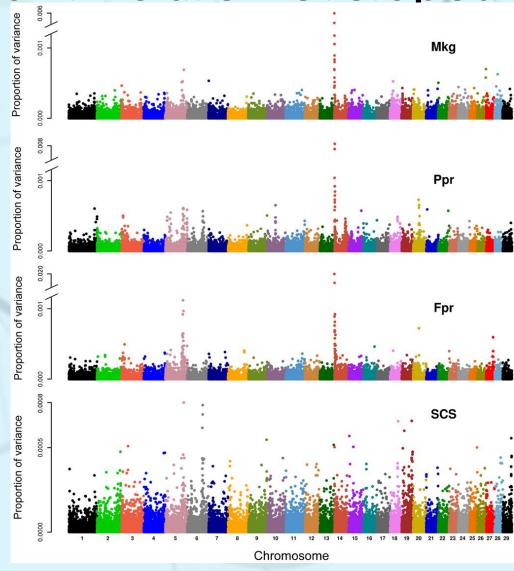


Group of High Reliability Sires

 Hundreds of progeny per sire
 Highly Acc EPD based on real progeny performance

2. Genomic Test the High Reliability Sires
-Samples thousands (~77K) of
areas in each animals the genome
-Compare the variation in the
genome at those 77K spots to the
difference in each bulls progeny
for each trait

#### How Genomic EPDs are Developed



### How Genomic EPDs are Developed



3. Use the variation in the genome of the parents to explain the difference in the progeny's performance through statistical relationships

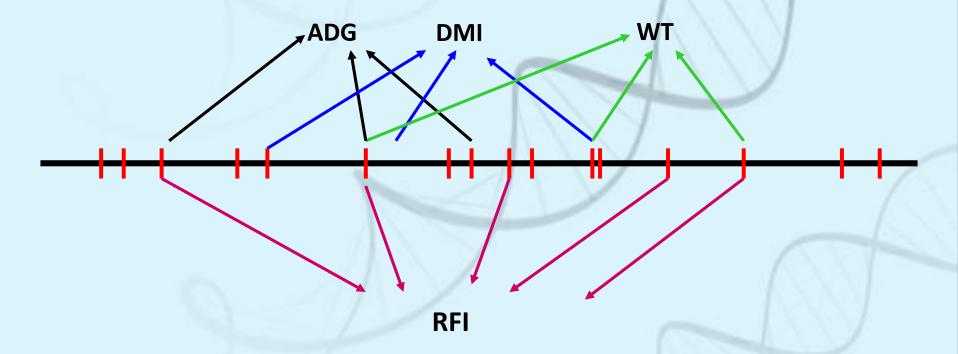


4. Test these statistical relationships by using another set of high reliability bulls, and their progeny's information to make sure the equations fit the whole population

Using it: test young, or cattle with low reliability to increase the reliability of their EPDs – this produces a GE-EPDs

#### Genomics, DNA, and Markers

- Generate or increase accuracies of predictions
- Densities....400 (ca.), 6K, 50K, 770K (genome ~3bn)



#### Genomics' Influence

#### Also

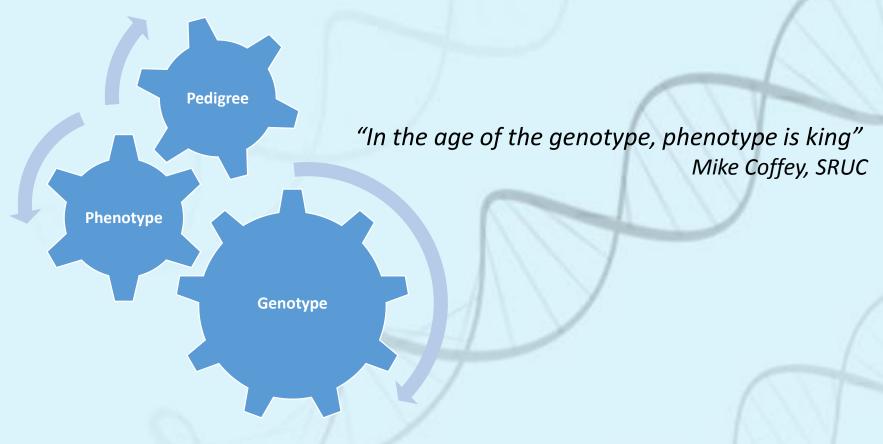
- Difficult to measure traits
- Sex limited traits
- Expensive to measure traits
- Terminal traits

#### Potential uses of Genomics

Use	Seedstock	Commercial	Feedlot	Packer
<b>DNA Assisted Selection</b>	✓	$\checkmark$	(//	
Parentage	✓	$\checkmark$	1///	
Recessive Allele Testing	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		l.
Control of Inbreeding	$\checkmark$	✓		
Mate Selection	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		
DNA-based Management	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	
DNA-based Purchasing		1	✓	$\checkmark$
Product Differentiation				✓
Traceability				$\checkmark$

Source: Van Eenennaam, 2012

### Phenotypes...they're important!





# Hereford Questions