



# Genetic Selection in Practice

**Mangaging Information for Profit Field Day  
Alberta Agriculture and Forestry**

**Tom Lynch-Staunton,  
Livestock Gentec, University of Alberta  
Jim Lynch-Staunton,  
Antelope Butte Ranch**



# Genomics, DNA, and Markers

- “As easy as ACGT” - the 4 letters of the genetic code

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| animal 1 | ACGTACGT |
| animal 2 | ACGCACGT |

this difference is a  
Single Nucleotide Polymorphism or “SNP Marker”



# Genomics

- Genotype + Phenotype = Information
- Accuracy and reliability depends on
  - Effective Population Size
  - Number of Markers
  - Number of Animals with Genotypes
  - Number and Integrity of Phenotypic Records
- Can Genomics replace records and collection?

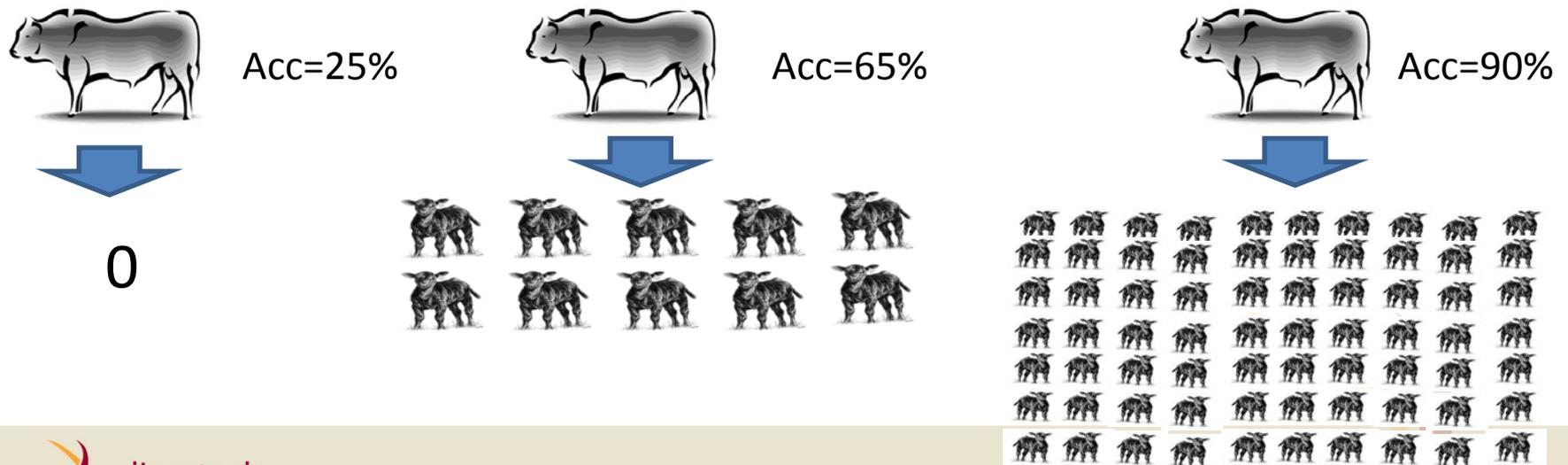


# What can Genomics do now?

1. Create predictors for hard to measure traits
2. Increase accuracies of EPDs/EBVs especially for young breeding animals
3. Identify Parentage
4. Identify birthing problems
5. Genetic Defect or Disease Identification
6. Horned/polled
7. Manage inbreeding

# How important is accuracy?

- Pre-genomics, accuracy is accrued through progeny recording (and records of relatives)





# Possible EPD/EBV changes

| Accuracy | Birth Wt (90 lb herd Average) | Wean Wt (550 lb herd average) |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0.10     | ±2.4lbs                       | ±10.4lbs                      |
| 0.30     | ±1.8                          | ±8.1                          |
| 0.50     | ±1.3                          | ±5.8                          |
| 0.75     | ±0.8                          | ±2.9                          |
| 0.90     | ±0.3                          | ±1.2                          |



# Genomics' Influence (ie 25% increase in accuracy)

| Trait              | Progeny Equivalent |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Birth Wt           | 10                 |
| Weaning Wt         | 16                 |
| Yearling Wt        | 22                 |
| Feed Efficiency    | 15                 |
| Milk               | 12                 |
| Carcass Wt         | 7                  |
| Ultrasound Backfat | 28                 |



# Economics of Selection

- If you are selecting (consistently) on BW, WW, PWG, you can expect ***\$3.90 profit/ cow mated / year***
- Application of Genomic selection can further increase this to ***\$6.58*** at GEBV accuracy of 0.25 on multi-trait index
- If accuracies of GEBV's increase to 0.5, estimated rate of gain increases to ***\$9.43/cow/year***



# Index Traits

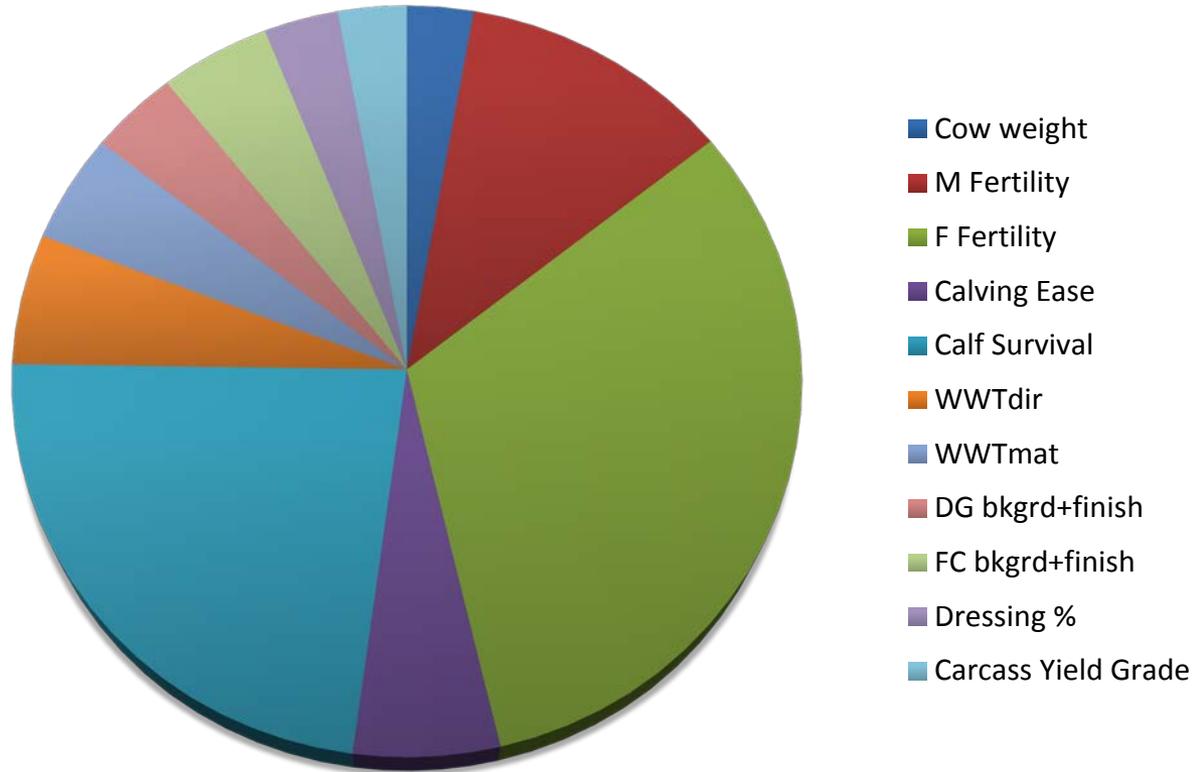
- birth weight
- weaning weight direct
- weaning weight maternal
- yearling weight
- heifers 18 month weight
- mature weight
- Backfat
- scrotal circumference
- residual feed intake



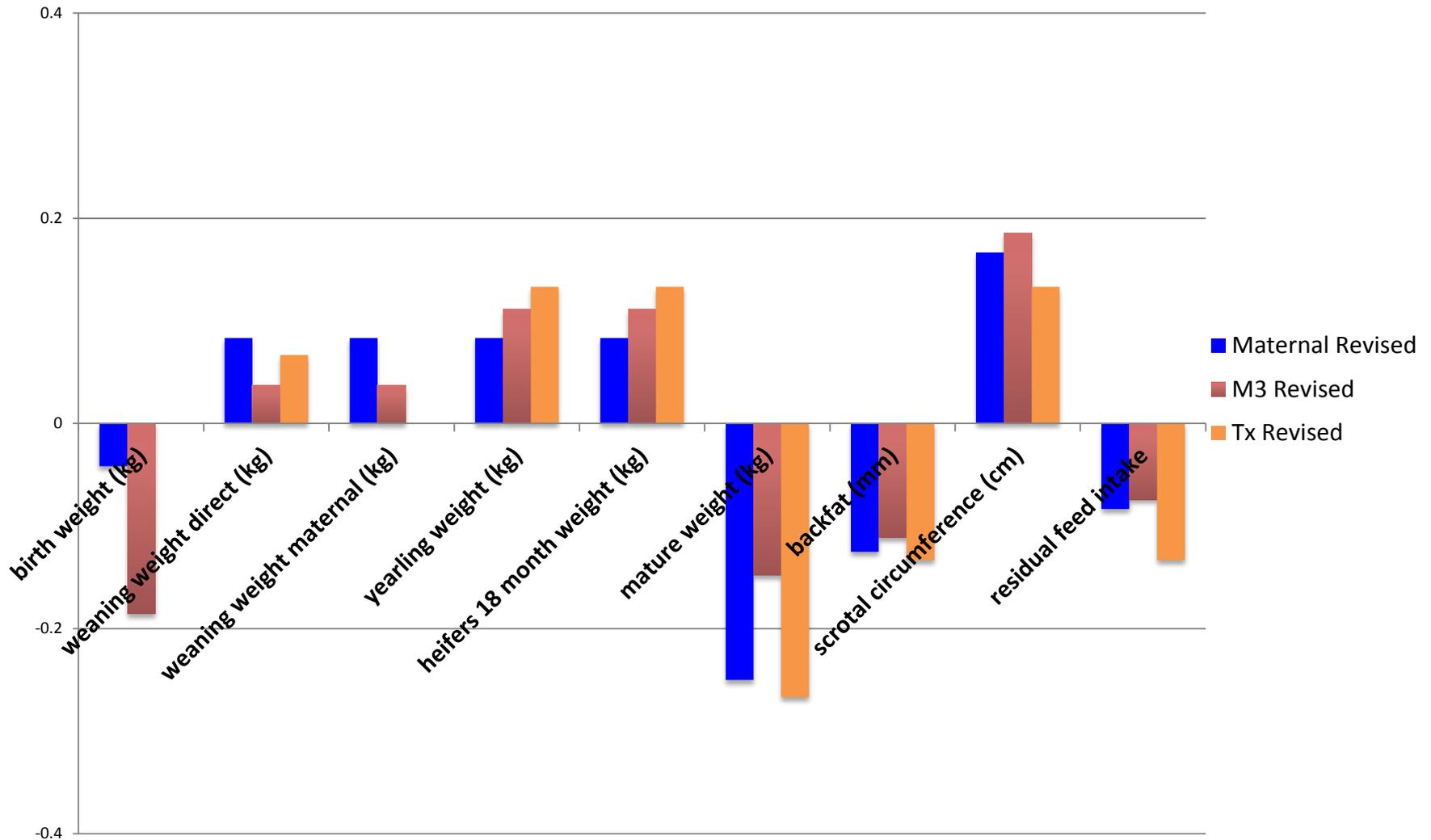
# Economic Traits

- cow weight (kg)
- Male fertility (%) / Female fertility (%)
- Calving ease / Calf survival (%)
- weaning weight direct (%) / weaning weight maternal (%)
- backgrounding daily gain using grazing(kg) backgrounding daily gain using feedlot(kg)
- backgrounding feed conversion using grazing(kg/kg) backgrounding feed conversion using feedlot(kg/kg)
- finishing daily gain (kg) finishing feed conversion (kg/kg)
- dressing percentage (%) / carcass Quality Grade / carcass yield Grade

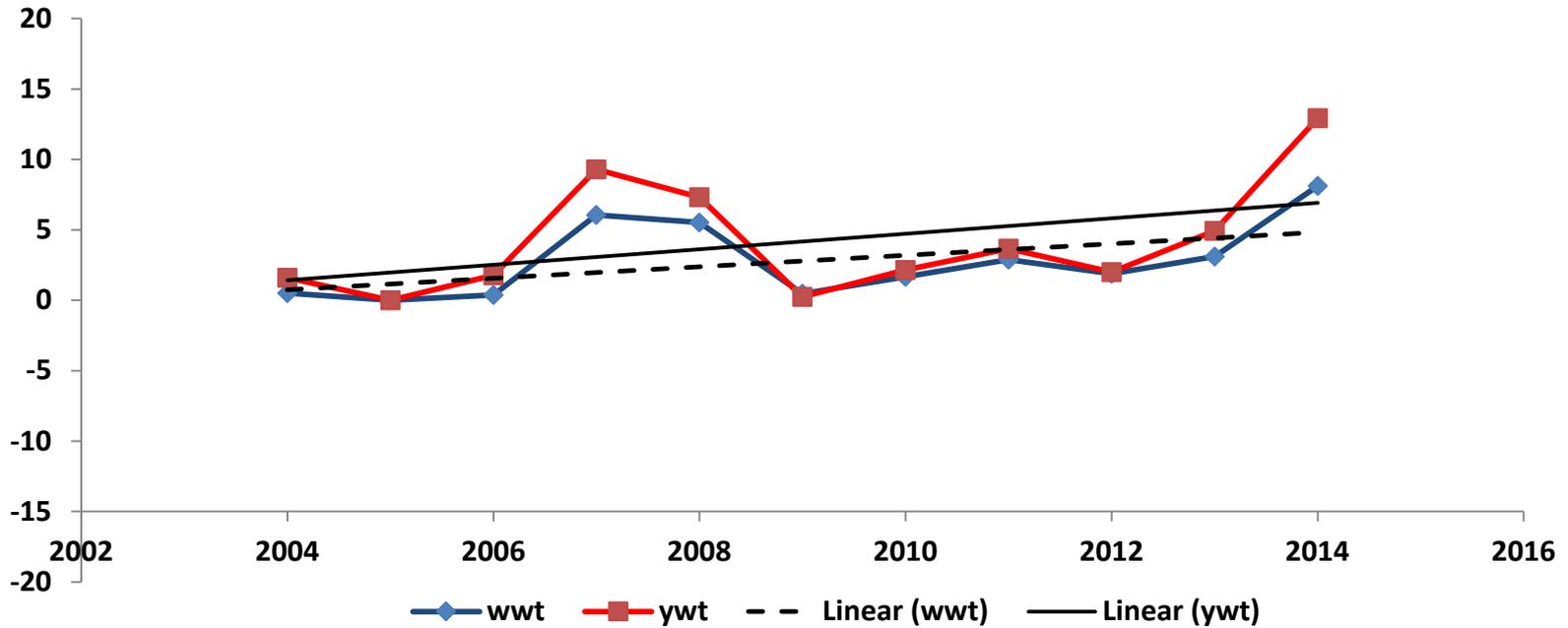
# Emphasis (Proportion)



# Selection index weighting

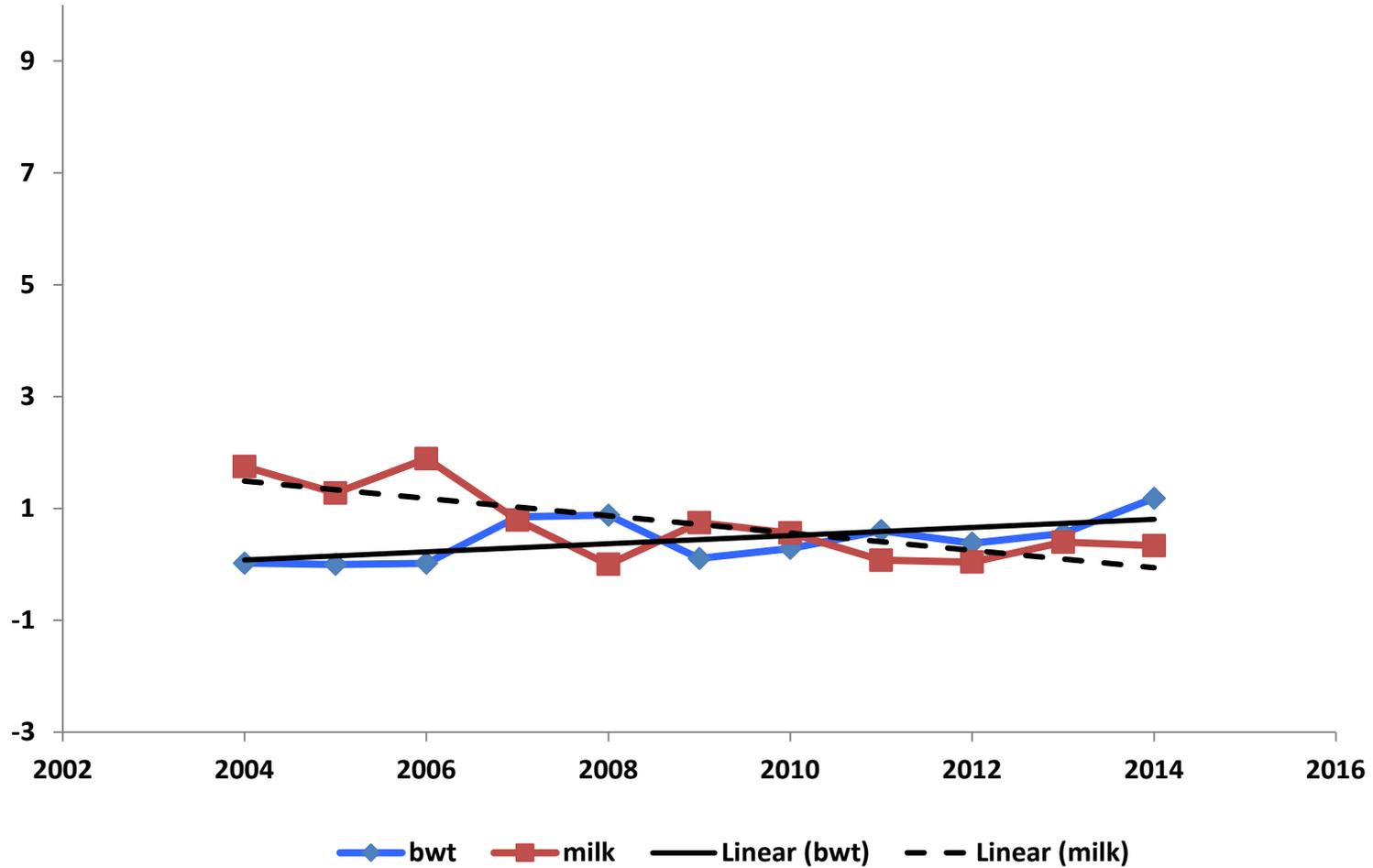


# Genetic Trends- WW, YW



Courtesy of Dr. John Crowley

# Genetic Trends- BW, Milk





# When is the best time to plant a tree?

