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

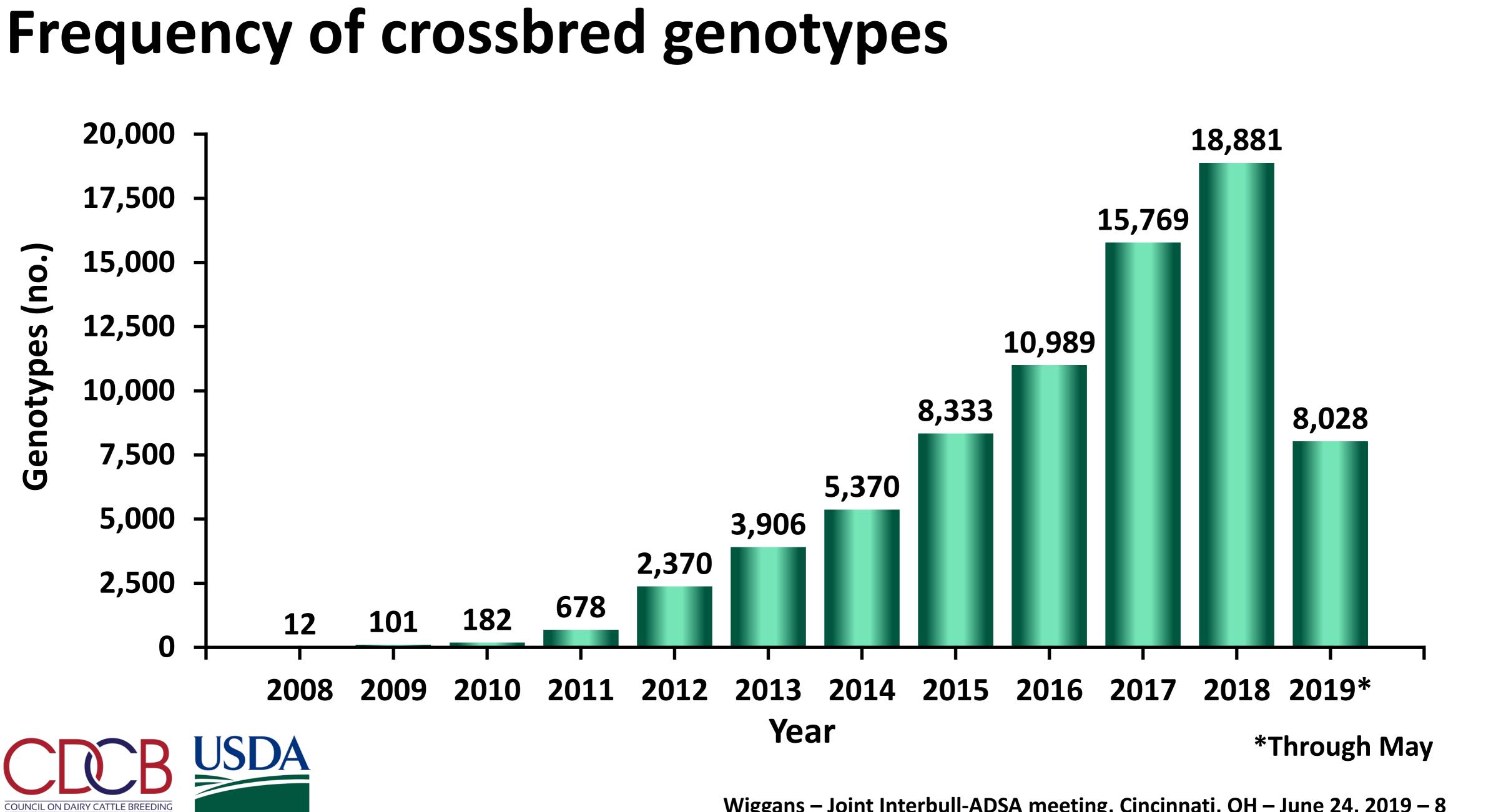


Evaluation of crossbreds

- 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







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 \geq 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

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