

Livestock Breeding and Genomics

Peter von Rohr

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Content

- ▶ Course administration
- ▶ Linear Algebra
- ▶ R/RStudio
- ▶ Introduction to Livestock Breeding and Genomics

Who Is Who

- ▶ Your name
- ▶ Study Major
- ▶ Why this course
- ▶ Previous experiences in animal breeding / R / statistics / ...

Goals

- ▶ Official goals from Vorlesungsverzeichnis
- ▶ Understanding basic concepts such as
 - ▶ selection
 - ▶ breeding value
 - ▶ selection response
 - ▶ difference between production and breeding
- ▶ Be able to explain certain phenomena (see next slide)
- ▶ Better understanding of statistics
- ▶ Exercises in R

Information

- ▶ Website: <https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/lbgfs2023>
- ▶ Moodle:
<https://moodle-app2.let.ethz.ch/course/view.php?id=20077>
- ▶ Credit points: Written exam on 22.12.2023

Lecture plan

- ▶ Type G
- ▶ Plan from next week on: mix lecture and exercises

Course program

Week	Date	Topic
1	22.09	Introduction to Livestock Breeding and Genomics
2	29.09	Review of Quantitative Genetics/Single Locus
3	06.10	Genetic Evaluation with Different Sources of Information
4	13.10	Genetic Covariance Between Relatives
5	20.10	Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP) - Univariate Analysis
6	27.10	BLUP - Additional Aspects
7	03.11	BLUP - Multiple Traits
8	10.11	Variance and Inbreeding
9	17.11	Variance Components Estimation
10	24.11	Genomic Selection
11	01.12	Genom-Wide Association Studies
12	08.12	Review on Selection Index Theory
13	15.12	Test-Exam and Questions
14	22.12	Exam

Exercises

- ▶ Topics of each lecture are repeated in exercise
- ▶ Exercise hours can be used to work on problems
- ▶ Solutions are presented one week later
- ▶ Exercise platform: (will be available soon)

Your experiences

- ▶ ... in quantitative genetics, statistics, linear algebra
- ▶ Do you know any programming languages, if yes which one?
- ▶ What tools are you using when you work with data (projects, BSc thesis, MSc thesis)
- ▶ Were there any lectures in which you got in contact with programming languages, which ones?
- ▶ Are you interested in learning how to program?

Prerequisites

- ▶ None
- ▶ all concepts will be explained
- ▶ Helpful are
 - ▶ quantitative genetics
 - ▶ statistics
 - ▶ linear algebra
 - ▶ R

Introduction to Livestock Breeding

- ▶ Terminology
 - ▶ Livestock breeding
 - ▶ Animal breeding
 - ▶ Ambiguous use
- ▶ History
 - ▶ Traditional breeding
 - ▶ Genomics

Comments from farmers

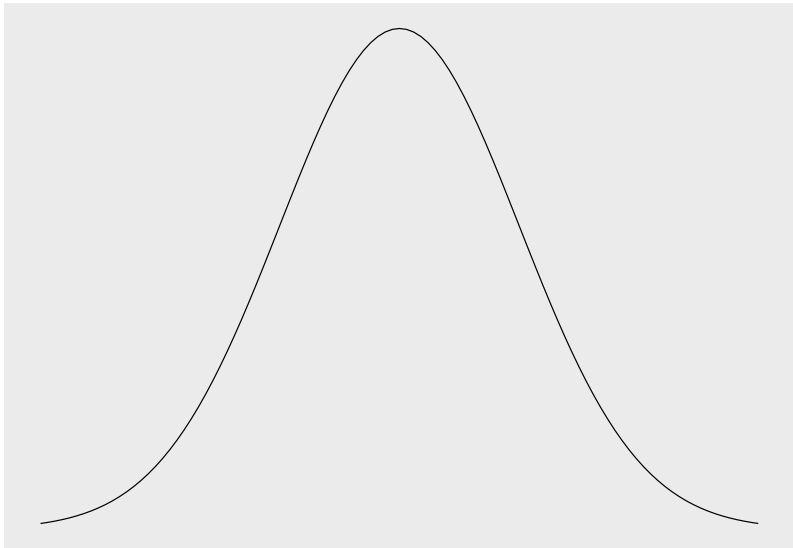
- ▶ “Deep cow families” (Schweizer Bauer - <https://www.schweizerbauer.ch/tiere/milchvieh/eine-komplette-kuh-zuechten-17854.html>)
- ▶ “I have not met anybody who can explain the concept of a breeding value. My cow has a breeding value of -900 and still gives milk.” (Leserbrief im Schweizer Bauer)
- ▶ “Cows must give a lot of milk, and have good conformation scores”

→ Aim: Know how to deal with different opinions

What happens if ...

- ▶ ... selection is based on phenotypic observations of only a few traits
- ▶ how is selection response affected by such a strategy

Distribution of Phenotypes



Selection Response

- ▶ Selection response R is given by the breeders equation

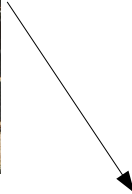
$$R = i * r * \sigma_g$$

with $i = z/p$, in R: $\text{dnorm}(\text{qnorm}(1-p)) / p$

- ▶ Selection response per year: R/L where L is the generation interval

Fundamental Questions

- ▶ What is the best animal?
- ▶ How to find it?



Phenotypes and Genotypes

$$Y = V + E$$

where Y is observed and E can partially be observed and V is unknown

Improving Animal Populations

- ▶ Improvement via breeding → long-term
- ▶ Two tools

1. selection

- ▶ process to determine parents of next generation
- ▶ natural selection in wildlife and livestock
- ▶ artificial selection in livestock: fix a goal and rank

2. mating

- ▶ which animal is bred to which
- ▶ extreme
- ▶ complementary
- ▶ heterosis - crossbreeding

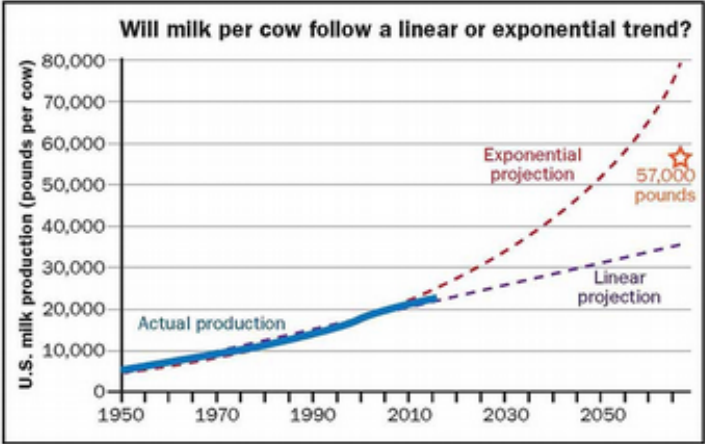
Statistics

- ▶ BLUP
- ▶ Bayesian methods

Computer Science

- ▶ Methods have been developed in 1940's - 1950's
- ▶ Progress occurred later
- ▶ Development of cheap computing power

Milk Yield



Milk Performance per Cow
(Source: <https://hoards.com/article-20808-what-will-dairy-cows-and-farms-look-like-in-50-years.html>)

Figure 1: Yearly Milk Yield per Cow in the USA

Computer Performance

Moore's Law – The number of transistors on integrated circuit chips (1971-2016)



Moore's law describes the empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. This advancement is important as other aspects of technological progress – such as processing speed or the price of electronic products – are strongly linked to Moore's law.



Data source: Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor_count). The data visualization is available at [OurWorldInData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). Thank you for more visualizations and research on this topic. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moore%27s_law

Figure 2: Computing Performance According To Moore's Law