# **Breeding Objectives**

Multi-trait selection – how to implement?

- Need to combine
  - the relative economic weights
  - genetic parameters (heritabilities, correlations)

to determine the weights we put on the observed phenotypes  $Index = b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$ 

## Issues with MT selection

 We have to spread our selection efforts over several traits, each of them weighted economically

 Selection for one trait gives also a correlated response for other traits

### We need weights for selection criteria

• Index =  $b_1X_1 + b_2X_{2+} + b_nX_n$ 

Selection index with more information sources (multiple regression)

X = vector with phenotypes (criteria)A = aggregate genotype (single trait here)

$$\operatorname{var}(X) = P = \operatorname{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{var}(X_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_1, X_2) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X_2, X_1) & \operatorname{var}(X_2) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\operatorname{cov}(X, A) = G = \operatorname{vector} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{cov}(x_1, A) \\ \operatorname{cov}(x_2, A) \end{bmatrix}$$

weights:  $b = P^{-1}G$ 

Selection index with more information sources and with more objective traits (multiple regression)

- X = vector with phenotypes (criteria)H = aggregate genotype (multiple traits here) $= \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{A}_2$
- $\operatorname{var}(X) = P = \operatorname{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{var}(X_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_1, X_2) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X_2, X_1) & \operatorname{var}(X_2) \end{bmatrix}$

 $\operatorname{cov}(X, A) = G = \operatorname{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{cov}(X_1, A_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_1, A_2) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X_2, A_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_2, A_2) \end{bmatrix}$ 

weights:  $b = P^{-1}Gv$ 

#### Index weights example $\sigma_p h^2$ b rg rp a FW .4 .4 5 2 $\mathbf{0}$ ()FD 2 .4 -0.4

Heritabilities same and no correlation; Weights are proportional to rel. economic weight

# Index weights example

	$\sigma_{p}$	$h^2$	rg	rp	a	b
FW	.4	.3			5	1.5
			0	0		
FD	2	.5			-1	-0.5

More weight for traits with higher heritability

#### Index weights example h<sup>2</sup> b $\sigma_{\rm p}$ rg rp a .3 FW .4 0.53 5 0.5 2 .5 -0.31 FD

Weights also depend on correlations

In general, weights on phenotypic information sources are not easy to 'recognize'



weights:  $b = P^{-1}G$  gives weight for all sources about one EBV

Selection index for multiple traits H = aggregate genotype =  $v_1A_1 + v_2A_2$  $var(X) = P = matrix = \begin{bmatrix} var(x_1) & cov(x_1, x_2) \\ cov(x_2, x_1) & var(x_2) \end{bmatrix}$  $\operatorname{cov}(X,A) = G = \operatorname{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{cov}(x_1,A_1) & \operatorname{cov}(x_1,A_2) \\ \operatorname{cov}(x_2,A_1) & \operatorname{cov}(x_2,A_2) \end{bmatrix}$ weights:  $b = P^{-1}Gv = [b_1 \ b_2] V_1 V_2$ b, is a subset of weights for I<sup>th</sup> trait to give EBV, Overall weights are weighting each subset with its economic weight

Using EBV's rather than own phenotypes as selection criteria

 $Index = v_1 EBV_1 + v_2 EBV_{2+} \dots + v_n EBV_n$ 

weights are equal to economic values! as genetic parameters are already accounted for in MT-BLUP generation of EBV's

Index selection is more efficient than single trait selection!

## Predicting response to MT selection

• Response in dollars:

 $R = i.s_{index} = i.\ddot{O}b'Pb$ 

Response for each trait

 $[R_1 R_2 \dots R_m] = i.b'G/ \ddot{\mathbf{0}}b'Pb$ 

## Are selection indices always linear?

- nonlinear profit function
- optimal traits
- threshold values for profit

## Selection index with 'desired gains'

Rather than

determine econ. values >>>> response

 We desire a response >>> economic values (implicit)

#### When useful?

Predicting genetic change to multiple trait selection

- Single trait selection response
- Correlated response to selection
- Response to index selection
  - How can multiple trait response be manipulated by varying index weights
  - Can we go anywhere we want?

## Direct response to single trait selection

 $R = i.h^2.\sigma_P$ 

if mass selection

## $R = i.r_{IA}. \sigma_A \qquad more general:$ $r_{IA} is accuracy of selection$

Direct and Correlated response to single trait selection

Response =  $i.h_1.\sigma_{A1}$ 

and

Correlated Response =  $i.h_1.r_g.\sigma_{A2}$ 

single trait selection!

### Combining information on two traits

selection index  $I = b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$ 

$$P = \operatorname{var} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{var}(X_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_1, X_2) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X_2, X_1) & \operatorname{var}(X_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{s}_{p_1}^2 & r_p \boldsymbol{s}_{p_1} \boldsymbol{s}_{p_2} \\ r_p \boldsymbol{s}_{p_1} \boldsymbol{s}_{p_2} & \boldsymbol{s}_{p_2}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \operatorname{cov}\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{cov}(X_1, A_1) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X_2, A_1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{S}_{A_1}^2 \\ r_g \boldsymbol{S}_{A_1} \boldsymbol{S}_{A_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $b = P^{-1}G = \begin{pmatrix} 11.5 & 21.9 \\ 21.9 & 145 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 5.75 \\ 2.74 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6517 \\ 0.0796 \end{pmatrix}$ 

### **Multiple Trait breeding goal**

- Aggregate genotype: $H = v_1A_1 + v_2A_2$
- selection index  $I = b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$

### Multiple Trait breeding goal

- Aggregate genotype:  $H = v_1g_1 + v_2g_2$
- selection index  $I = b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$

$$G = \operatorname{cov} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}, (A_1 \quad A_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{cov}(X_1, A_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_1, A_2) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X_2, A_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_2, A_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{s}_{g_{1}}^{2} & r_{g}\mathbf{s}_{A_{1}}\mathbf{s}_{A_{2}} \\ r_{g}\mathbf{s}_{A_{1}}\mathbf{s}_{A_{2}} & \mathbf{s}_{A2}^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.75 & 2.74 \\ 2.74 & 14.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\binom{b_1}{b_2} = P^{-1}Ga = \binom{11.5 \quad 22.05}{22.05 \quad 145}^{-1} \binom{5.75 \quad 2.74}{2.74 \quad 14.5} \binom{1.0}{-0.5} = \binom{0.618}{-0.125}$ 

• Variance of index:

 $s_1^2 = b'Pb = 3.27$  \$\$

Variance of the aggregate genotype

 $s_{H}^2 = v'Cv = 6.64$  \$\$ C = var(A) ...of breeding values

Accuracy of Index:

 $\mathbf{r}_{H} = \mathbf{s}_{H} / \mathbf{s}_{H} = \mathbf{\ddot{0}} (b'Pb / v'Cv)$ 

• Response to selection  $R = i.r_{IH}.s_A = i.s_I$  in \$\$

Response in each trait:

 $dg_i = b_{gi,I} R$  $= i.b'G_i/s_I$ 

• Notice that sum of  $dg_i .v_i = R$ 

See also mtindex.xls

# Example

body weight feed intake  $h_{A}^{2} = 0.40 \ s_{P} = 17 \ kg$  $h_{B}^{2} = 0.25 \ s_{P} = 2.0 \ kg$ 

$$r_g = .50$$
  $r_p = 0.20$ 

selection intensity=1.0



Index =  $EBV = 0.4P_W$ 

Response = 6.80 kg Weight

Correl. Resp. = **0.32** kg Feed Intake





Index = 
$$BV = 0.38P_{W+} 0.69P_{FI}$$
 R<sub>W</sub> = **6.93** kg  
R<sub>FI</sub> = **0.40** kg





Index =  $EBV = -0.013P_W - 0.23P_{FI}$ R<sub>W</sub> = -5.04 kg R<sub>FI</sub> = -0.55 kg





Index =  $BV = 0.62P_W - 0.13P_{FI}$ R<sub>W</sub> = **6.93** kg R<sub>FI</sub> = **0.39** kg





Index =  $EBV = 0.33P_W - 0.22P_{FI}$ 

 $R_W = 6.68 \text{ kg}$  $R_{FI} = 0.28 \text{ kg}$ 





Index =  $EBV = 0.25P_W - 1.58P_{FI}$ 

 $R_W = 4.29 \text{ kg}$  $R_{FI} = -0.05 \text{ kg}$ 



#### Summary of some possible responses

Information on	breeding goal		R. weight	R. feed intake
	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>		
Weight	1	0	6.80	0.32
Feed	0	-1	-2.69	-0.50
Weight + feed	1	0	6.93	0.40
Weight + feed	0	-1	-5.64	-0.55
Weight + feed	0	-0.5	-5.93	0.39
Weight + feed	1	-1	6.92	0.38
Weight + feed	1	-4	6.68	0.28
Weight + feed	1	-10	4.29	-0.05
Weight + feed	1	-20	-0.93	-0.43

Note: Optimal selection pre-determined economic values, response follows from that.

-otherwise:

desired gains index restricted index







Predicting genetic change to multiple trait selection

 Response to index selection

 How can multiple trait response be manipulated by varying index weights
 Can we go anywhere we want?