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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURES FOR PREDICTING BREEDING VALUE FOR TRAITS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE IN A SHEEP POPULATION

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December 3-6, 2023, București



Introduction

Selection is an important aspect of animal breeding and is usually done on the basis of a collection of traits, determined by breeding value and economic value (Slavova, 2022).

The accepted method for genetic evaluation is best linear unbiased prediction (BLUP) applied to an animal model (Grosu & Rotar, 2015).

Best Linear Prediction (BLP) is a technique for calculating breeding values based on linear models, it is a fundamental strategy that takes into account individual relationships (descent) and phenotypic information (Mueller et al., 2021).

Estimates of heritability can be used to create selection indices, predict genetic response to selection, and assess how much an individual's own phenotype can be depended on for selection (Lalit et al., 2016).



Materials and methods

The study focuses on the evaluation of two groups of traits in the analyzed herd Milk production, expressed by the amount of milk, milk fat and protein, and reproductive traits, especially prolificacy. In the study carried out, totally 486 sheep from the Palas Milk Line were analyzed. The heritabilities used in calculating the breeding values were estimated by the REML method, using an animal model for the four traits analyzed. The three selection methods are represented by: selection based on own performance, selection based on the BLP method (Selection Indices) and selection based on the BLUP - Individual Animal Model methodology. The comparison of the three listed methods was carried out by means of the Spearman Rank Correlation.



Results and discussions

Table 1. The heritability (on diagonal) and genetic correlations (above the diagonal) between the four traits analyzed

| Traits | Amount of Milk | Milk Fat | Milk Protein | Prolificacy |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Amount of Milk | 0.197 ± 0.263 | 0.836 ± 0.284 | 0.441 ± 0.757 | 0.473 ± 0.731 |
| Milk Fat | | 0.209 ± 0.278 | 0.325 ± 0.839 | 0.451 ± 0.749 |
| Milk Protein | | | 0.263 ± 0.347 | 0.149 ± 0.915 |
| Prolificacy | | | | 0.235 ± 0.311 |



Results and discussions

Table 2. Breeding values for the best 20 animals from sheep population for amount of milk

| Animal | BV-BLUP | Rank-BLUP | BV-BLP | Rank-BLP | BV-OP | Rank-OP |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| 453 | 26.09 | 1 | 25.91 | 1 | 27.60 | 1 |
| 29 | 20.75 | 2 | 20.66 | 2 | 20.66 | 3 |
| 481 | 19.59 | 3 | 19.47 | 3 | 19.47 | 5 |
| 253 | 18.01 | 4 | 18.07 | 4 | 16.08 | 8 |
| 370 | 16.66 | 5 | 16.38 | 5 | 15.78 | 9 |
| 139 | 16.40 | 6 | 16.09 | 6 | 15.39 | 11 |
| 335 | 16.26 | 7 | 15.81 | 7 | 13.37 | 21 |
| 340 | 15.30 | 8 | 15.09 | 8 | 15.57 | 10 |
| 221 | 15.20 | 9 | 15.01 | 9 | 11.95 | 31 |
| 452 | 14.73 | 10 | 14.41 | 11 | 21.96 | 2 |
| 31 | 14.50 | 11 | 14.27 | 12 | 9.64 | 53 |
| 258 | 14.38 | 12 | 14.46 | 10 | 13.61 | 16 |
| 99 | 14.00 | 13 | 13.70 | 14 | 12.19 | 30 |
| 350 | 13.89 | 14 | 13.78 | 13 | 13.58 | 18 |
| 25 | 13.83 | 15 | 13.65 | 15 | 20.07 | 4 |
| 445 | 13.70 | 16 | 13.45 | 16 | 9.07 | 57 |
| 23 | 13.46 | 17 | 13.20 | 17 | 11.53 | 32 |
| 32 | 13.30 | 18 | 13.11 | 18 | 7.32 | 77 |
| 321 | 13.14 | 19 | 12.72 | 20 | 10.61 | 43 |
| 298 | 12.90 | 20 | 12.45 | 21 | 10.78 | 38 |



Results and discussions

Table 3. Breeding values for the best 20 animals from sheep population for amount of fat

| ANIMAL | BV-BLUP | Rank-BLUP | BV-BLP | Rank-BLP | BV-OP | Rank-OP |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| 453 | 5.07 | 1 | 5.00 | 1 | 5.80 | 1 |
| 481 | 4.78 | 2 | 4.72 | 2 | 4.72 | 2 |
| 29 | 3.86 | 3 | 3.84 | 3 | 3.84 | 4 |
| 221 | 3.62 | 4 | 3.51 | 4 | 2.95 | 20 |
| 335 | 3.46 | 5 | 3.33 | 5 | 3.39 | 14 |
| 340 | 3.31 | 6 | 3.23 | 7 | 3.48 | 8 |
| 350 | 3.29 | 7 | 3.30 | 6 | 3.08 | 18 |
| 25 | 3.14 | 8 | 3.10 | 8 | 4.28 | 3 |
| 211 | 3.10 | 9 | 3.07 | 9 | 2.36 | 36 |
| 370 | 3.07 | 10 | 2.86 | 13 | 2.86 | 21 |
| 357 | 3.05 | 11 | 2.96 | 11 | 2.56 | 27 |
| 362 | 2.99 | 12 | 3.06 | 10 | 3.26 | 16 |
| 446 | 2.91 | 13 | 2.83 | 14 | 3.07 | 19 |
| 132 | 2.80 | 14 | 2.90 | 12 | 3.40 | 11 |
| 32 | 2.71 | 15 | 2.67 | 15 | 2.08 | 46 |
| 81 | 2.62 | 16 | 2.56 | 18 | 3.67 | 6 |
| 253 | 2.53 | 17 | 2.56 | 19 | 2.47 | 29 |
| 127 | 2.49 | 18 | 2.41 | 21 | 3.37 | 15 |
| 369 | 2.43 | 19 | 2.60 | 16 | 3.47 | 9 |
| 139 | 2.36 | 20 | 2.28 | 26 | 2.37 | 34 |



Results and discussions

Table 4. Breeding values for the best 20 animals from sheep population for amount of protein

| ANIMAL | BV-BLUP | Rank-BLUP | BV-BLP | Rank-BLP | BV-OP | Rank-OP |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| 139 | 3.05 | 1 | 3.03 | 1 | 3.19 | 1 |
| 298 | 3.02 | 2 | 2.93 | 2 | 3.14 | 2 |
| 321 | 2.95 | 3 | 2.87 | 3 | 2.56 | 6 |
| 394 | 2.62 | 4 | 2.68 | 4 | 2.58 | 5 |
| 168 | 2.55 | 5 | 2.56 | 5 | 2.31 | 9 |
| 482 | 2.20 | 6 | 2.22 | 6 | 2.52 | 7 |
| 388 | 1.98 | 7 | 2.05 | 7 | 1.73 | 15 |
| 370 | 1.93 | 8 | 1.95 | 8 | 2.13 | 11 |
| 25 | 1.91 | 9 | 1.90 | 9 | 2.71 | 4 |
| 312 | 1.87 | 10 | 1.79 | 12 | 1.12 | 47 |
| 212 | 1.86 | 11 | 1.87 | 10 | 1.87 | 14 |
| 423 | 1.77 | 12 | 1.85 | 11 | 2.75 | 3 |
| 178 | 1.72 | 13 | 1.74 | 13 | 1.72 | 16 |
| 284 | 1.69 | 14 | 1.70 | 15 | 1.70 | 18 |
| 481 | 1.68 | 15 | 1.70 | 16 | 1.70 | 19 |
| 395 | 1.67 | 16 | 1.73 | 14 | 2.19 | 10 |
| 241 | 1.63 | 17 | 1.63 | 18 | 1.63 | 23 |
| 69 | 1.60 | 18 | 1.59 | 19 | 1.37 | 31 |
| 393 | 1.58 | 19 | 1.66 | 17 | 2.49 | 8 |
| 51 | 1.53 | 20 | 1.52 | 21 | 1.29 | 34 |



Results and discussions

Table 5. Breeding values for the best 20 animals from sheep population for prolificacy

| ANIMAL | BV-BLUP | Rank-BLUP | BV-BLP | Rank-BLP | BV-OP | Rank-OP |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| 221 | 0.2603 | 1 | 0.2615 | 1 | 0.2016 | 10 |
| 219 | 0.2533 | 2 | 0.2542 | 2 | 0.2038 | 7 |
| 253 | 0.2510 | 3 | 0.2524 | 3 | 0.2014 | 11 |
| 31 | 0.2352 | 4 | 0.2320 | 5 | 0.1923 | 14 |
| 211 | 0.2350 | 5 | 0.2363 | 4 | 0.1681 | 38 |
| 235 | 0.2350 | 6 | 0.2363 | 4 | 0.1681 | 38 |
| 362 | 0.2216 | 7 | 0.2179 | 6 | 0.1791 | 24 |
| 271 | 0.2122 | 8 | 0.2134 | 7 | 0.2134 | 5 |
| 284 | 0.2122 | 8 | 0.2134 | 7 | 0.2134 | 5 |
| 32 | 0.2107 | 9 | 0.2078 | 8 | 0.1440 | 65 |
| 81 | 0.2049 | 10 | 0.2004 | 10 | 0.2021 | 9 |
| 327 | 0.2032 | 11 | 0.1968 | 13 | 0.1856 | 17 |
| 168 | 0.1988 | 12 | 0.2019 | 9 | 0.1729 | 30 |
| 249 | 0.1972 | 13 | 0.1982 | 11 | 0.2211 | 1 |
| 140 | 0.1960 | 14 | 0.1957 | 14 | 0.1225 | 82 |
| 258 | 0.1955 | 15 | 0.1971 | 12 | 0.2184 | 3 |
| 53 | 0.1932 | 16 | 0.1893 | 16 | 0.1497 | 56 |
| 88 | 0.1932 | 16 | 0.1893 | 16 | 0.1497 | 56 |
| 199 | 0.1897 | 17 | 0.1909 | 15 | 0.1762 | 27 |
| 365 | 0.1851 | 18 | 0.1616 | 27 | 0.1041 | 87 |



Results and discussions

Spearman Rank Correlation

Spearman rank correlation between couples: (BLUP and BLP), (BLUP and own performances), (BLP and own performances) for the amount of milk, milk fat, protein, and prolificacy. (table 6).

| Traits | BLUP and BLP | BLUP and Own Performances | BLP and Own Performances |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Amount of Milk | 0.998 | 0.89 | 0.899 |
| Milk Fat | 0.996 | 0.907 | 0.919 |
| Milk Protein | 0.998 | 0.89 | 0.897 |
| Prolificacy | 0.953 | 0.837 | 0.912 |



Conclusions and recommendations

1. Heritability plays a pivotal role in predicting breeding values and advancing genetic progress. Understanding the heritability and genetic correlations of the traits under consideration in the breeding objective and selection index is crucial for accurate breeding value estimation.
2. Heritability estimates for the four examined traits were determined using the REML method within an animal model. These estimates were as follows: **0.197 ± 0.263** , **0.209 ± 0.278** , **0.263 ± 0.347** and **0.235 ± 0.311** . These findings emphasize that these traits exhibit an intermediate level of genetic determinism. Genetic correlations between milk components and prolificacy to be positive and significant, which may have important implications in the selection of animals for genetic improvement.
3. By conducting selection for sheep using three distinct approaches and subsequently comparing them-namely, selection based on own performance, selection based on the Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLP) method (Selection Indices), and selection based on the BLUP - Individual Animal Model methodology-we observed a high degree of agreement among the three selection methods. This suggests that any of these three methods could be effectively employed for candidate selection, the breeding goal should be to improve milk performance, particularly milk quality, taking into account prolificacy.as indicated by the strong Spearman's rank correlation between the pairs identified in this study.



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**Thank you for your
attention!
Vă mulțumesc pentru
atenție!**



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