

Break-even genetic correlation related to $G \times E^1$ using genomic selection

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General framework

- 2 environments (equal size)

20 discrete generations

Single-trait breeding goal

GxE ($r_{g(env1,env2)}$)

- Breeding goal

Env 1: $H = 1 \times G_{T_1} + 0 \times G_{T_2}$

Env 2: $H = 0 \times G_{T_1} + 1 \times G_{T_2}$

T_1 : performance in env 1

T_2 : performance in env 2

- Main tool: ADAM (20 replicates),

R

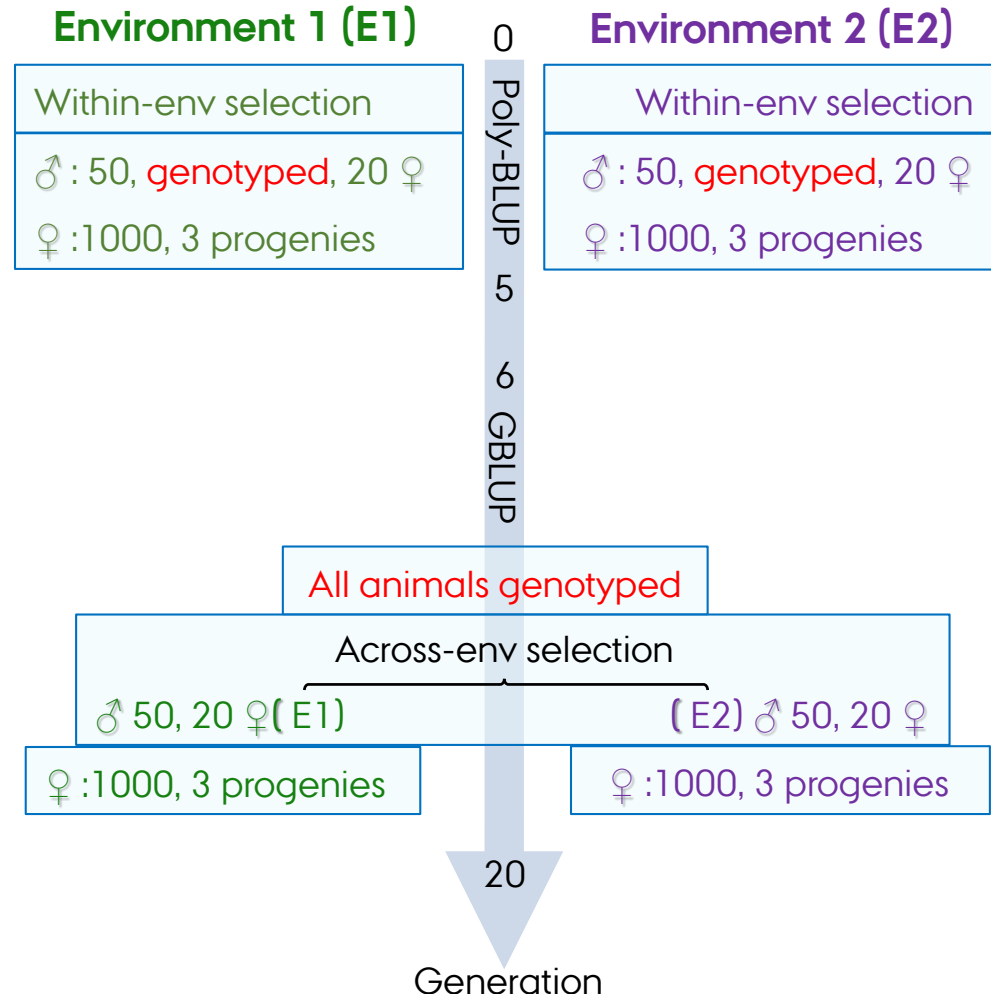
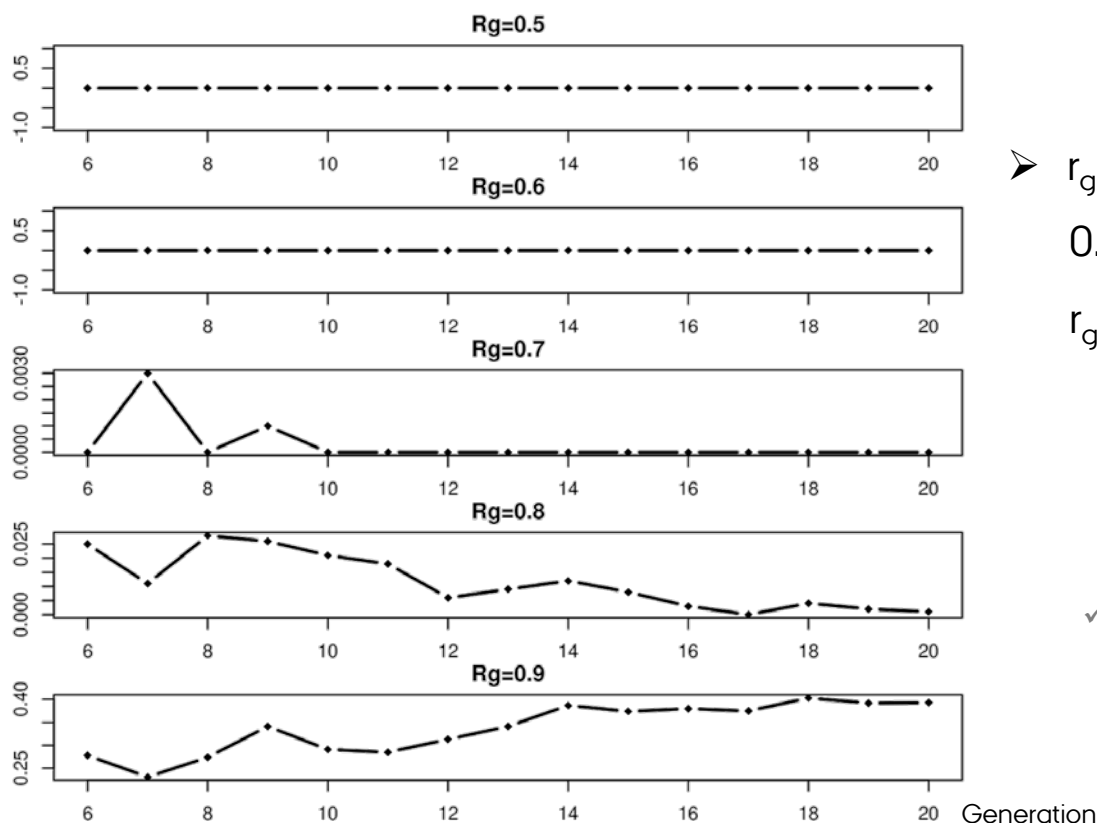


Fig . Framework of the simulation experiment

Results

❖ Proportion of foreign breeding sires used in environment 1 ($h^2=0.25$)



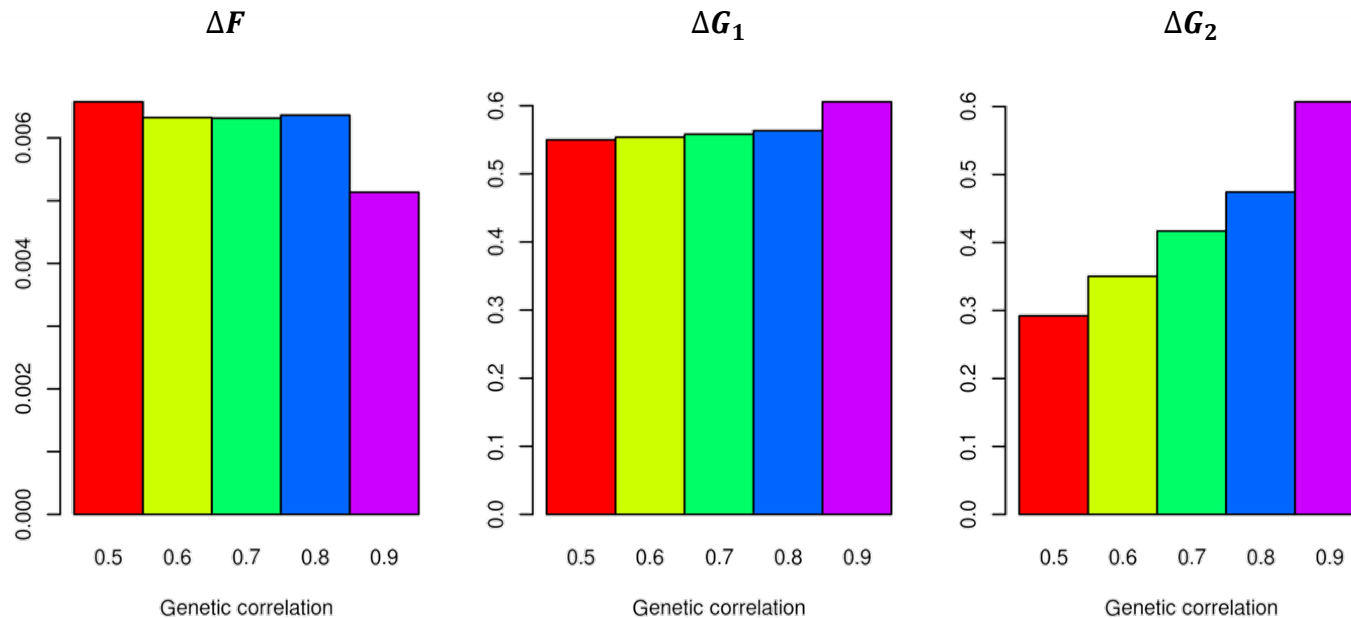
➤ $r_g \geq 0.7$, cooperation possible ;
 $0.7 \leq r_g \leq 0.8$, cooperation lasted shortly;
 $r_g = 0.9$, cooperation not affected by GxE

✓ Trick: different scales on vertical axes is only for clear visualization

Rg: genetic correlation

Results

- ❖ Annual rate of inbreeding and genetic gain for different r_g scenarios ($h^2=0.25$)



ΔF : average annual rate of inbreeding depression

$\Delta G_1/\Delta G_2$: average annual genetic gain of trait performance in environment 1/2

- Genetic gains of performances increased as r_g increased, and rate of inbreeding also behaved better as r_g increased

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