



SFA3

**Assessment and optimisation tools
- for designing breeding programs**

Decision making in animal breeding

- **Strategic decisions**

Do we use genomic selection?

- **Tactical decisions**

How many animals to genotype?

- **Operational decisions**

Which animals to genotype?

Strategic decisions

Do we use genomic selection

in wheat breeding? (Biructawit)

in barley?

in mink?

in horse?

in potato, tetraploid ryegrass, and rainbow trout?

Tactical decisions

How many animals to genotype in pig breeding? (Mark and Tague)

Should two breeding programs cooperate? (Lu)

Should we use pedigree or genomic versions of Optimum Contribution Selection? (Mark)

Operational decisions

Which animals to genotype?

Which animals to select?

Tools to help us make decisions

ADAM & ADAM-plant

General simulation tool

xbreed

R-package for simulation of crossbreds

EVA

for Optimum Contribution Selection (Peer Berg)

DMU

for predicting breeding values (Per Madsen)

invhmatrix

for calculating Gmatrices (Guosheng Su)

ADAM & ADAM-plant

- **Modelling the sequence of decisions made**
 - Recorded phenotypes
 - Recorded genotypes?
 - Genetic evaluation
 - Pre-selection
 - Selection
 - Mating
-
- The diagram illustrates the flow of information from three sources (DMU, invhmatrix, and EVA) to the decision steps in the ADAM & ADAM-plant process. Blue arrows point from the sources to the steps:
- DMU points to Genetic evaluation.
 - invhmatrix points to Genetic evaluation and Pre-selection.
 - EVA points to Selection.

ADAM & ADAM-plant

- **Differences**
 - Ploidy
 - Selfing
 - Whole-family selection
 - Double haploids

Evaluation of alternatives

Genetic gain

Rate of inbreeding

Accuracy

Generation interval

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Simulation can't find the optimum for you

- but it can find the best of your proposals

**Good proposals depend on
understanding the mechanisms
behind genetic gain and rate of inbreeding**

Mechanisms

Uncovered by hypothesis testing

Generic across species

Help us propose the 'right' alternatives

Session 3:

Introduction to the session by the chair (Christian)

Pedigree relationships to control inbreeding in optimum-contribution selection realize more genetic gain than genomic relationships (Mark)

Impacts of GxE on breeding program decision-making using genomic selection (Lu)

Application of genomic selection in wheat breeding (Biructawit)

Changes in the pig breeding program in Denmark after GenSAP (Mark and Tage)