

Genomic update from AHDB (5 mins)

**Understanding genetic relationships
between flocks.**

How are flocks connected? (5 mins)

Samuel Boon and Samir id-Lahoucine

(but remember the clever bits are always Samir)



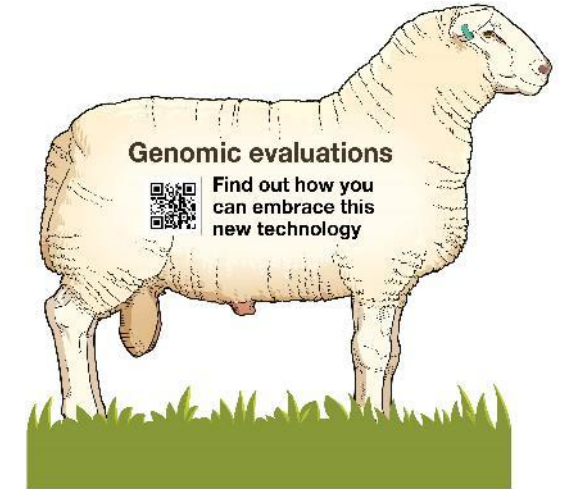
Genomic
Breeding values

Funded by
your levy

AHDB

ahdb.org.uk

Why genomics?



- Correction of pedigree errors
- Informing breeders about major genes (including harmful recessives)
- More accurate and reliable breeding values
 - Cost-effective approach for traits that are hard or expensive to measure (like methane)
 - Ability to make early decisions on young animals
 - Ability to make faster progress on low heritability traits
- Ability to make more accurate comparisons between flocks (...breeds?).

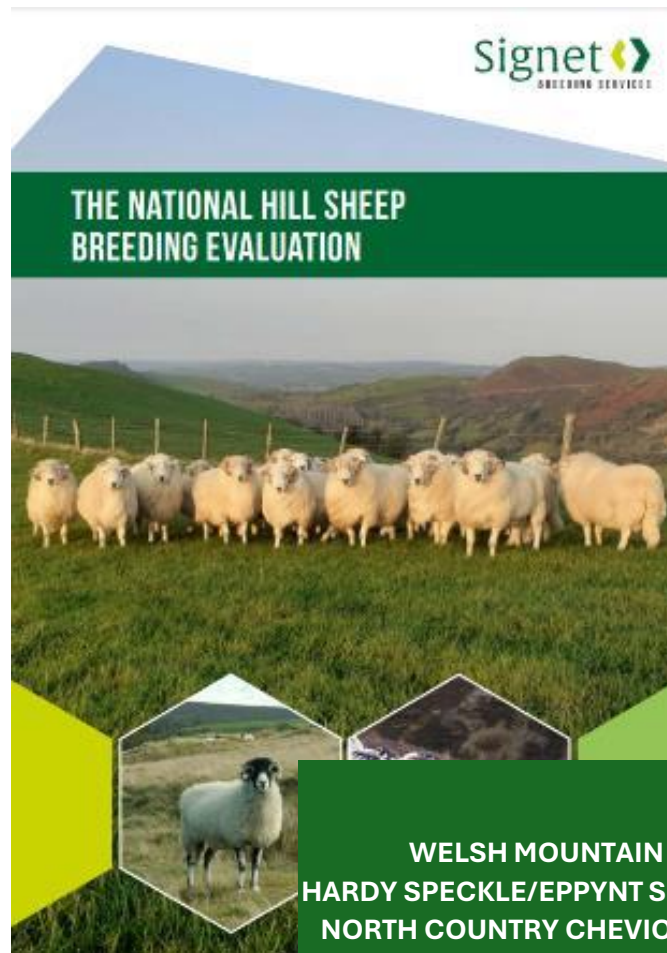
Where are we today?

- 94,819 genotypes (58,077 Welsh Mountain)
 - 94,816 sheep and 3 dogs we were sent by mistake
- 37 breeds (14 >1,000 genotypes)
- 512 different files, 10 different chip types

Current sources of genotypes

- Projects
 - Welsh Sheep Genetics Project
 - Breed for CH4nge
- Research
 - University of Nottingham
 - Roslin
- Breed Societies
 - Suffolk, Charollais, Hamp' Down
 - BFL (being set up)
- Private breeders / companies
 - SIG/Exlana and Innovis
- AHDB
 - CT scanned sheep
 - RamCompare sires
 - Ewe genotyping
- QMS
 - CT and Ram/Ewe Genotyping
- AgriSearch
 - Ram/Ewe Genotyping
- Sheep Ireland

Hill Sheep Evaluation



	Geno' Count
WELSH MOUNTAIN	58077
HARDY SPECKLE/EPPYNT SPECKLE	5151
NORTH COUNTRY CHEVIOT HILL	3308
BRECKNOCK HILL CHEVIOT	2218
SOUTH WELSH MOUNTN	1685
SCOTCHBLACKFACE	1353

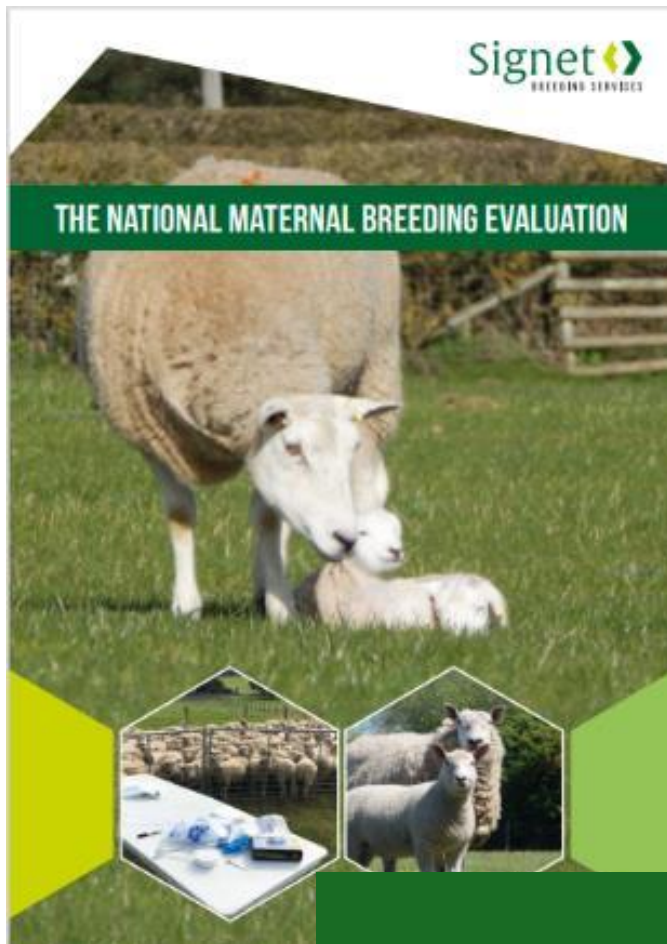


A landmark project has yielded genomic values for the maternal, growth and carcass traits for six British hill sheep breeds.

Dubbed the most exciting breakthrough in decades, the genomic estimated breeding values (gEBVs) are available for Welsh Mountain, Eppynt Hill/Hardy Speckle, North Country Cheviot (hill type), Scottish Blackface, South Welsh Mountain and Brecknock Hill Cheviot, through Signet.



Maternal Sheep Evaluation



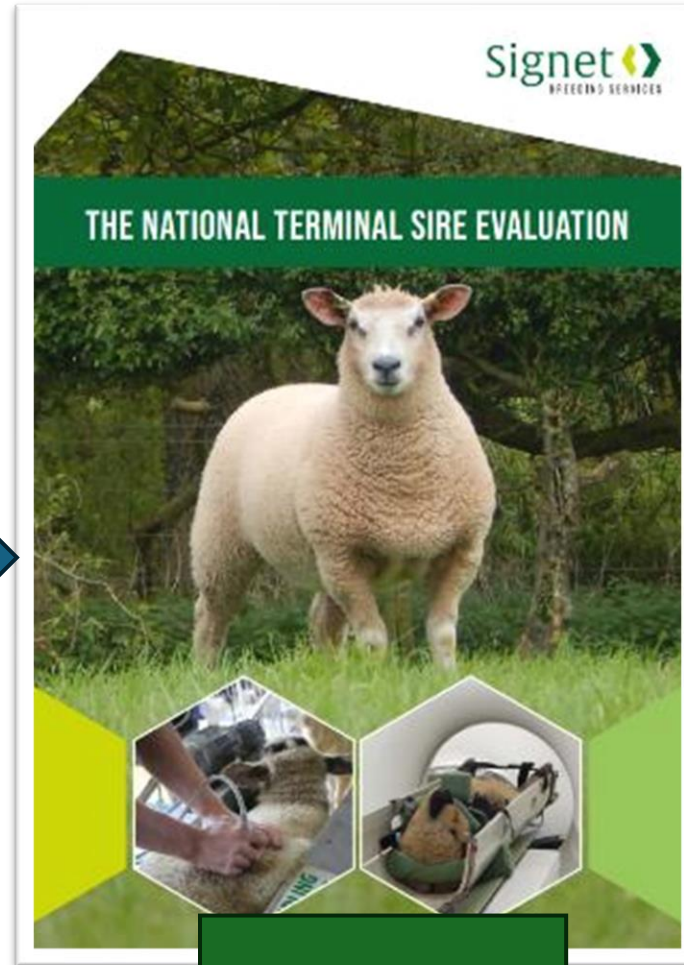
EXLANA
LLEYN

Geno'
Count
6312
2174





New Genetic Parameters for
Carcase Traits

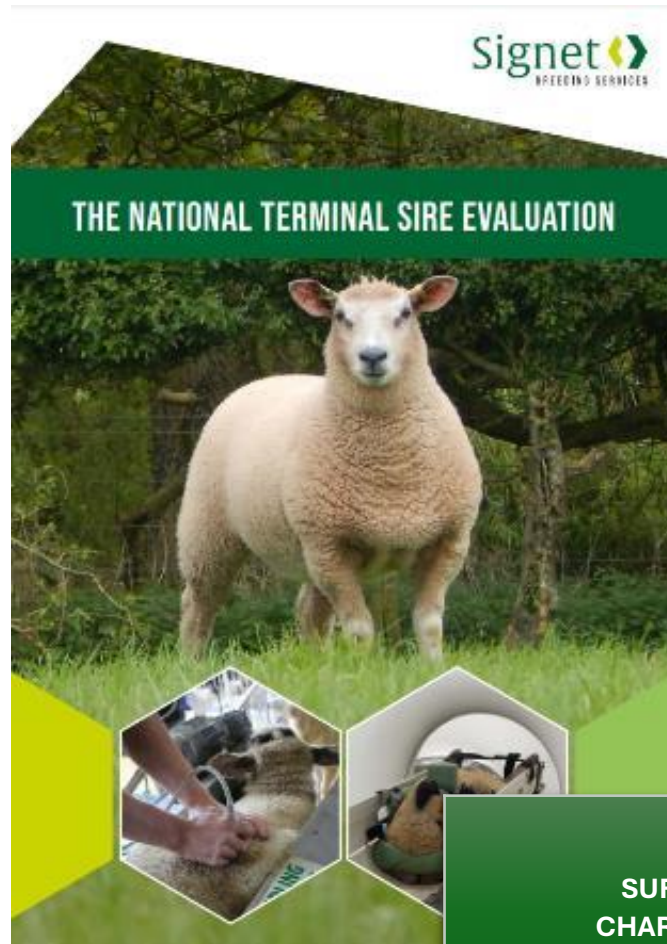


New Breeding
Indexes



Genomics

Terminal Sire Sheep Evaluation

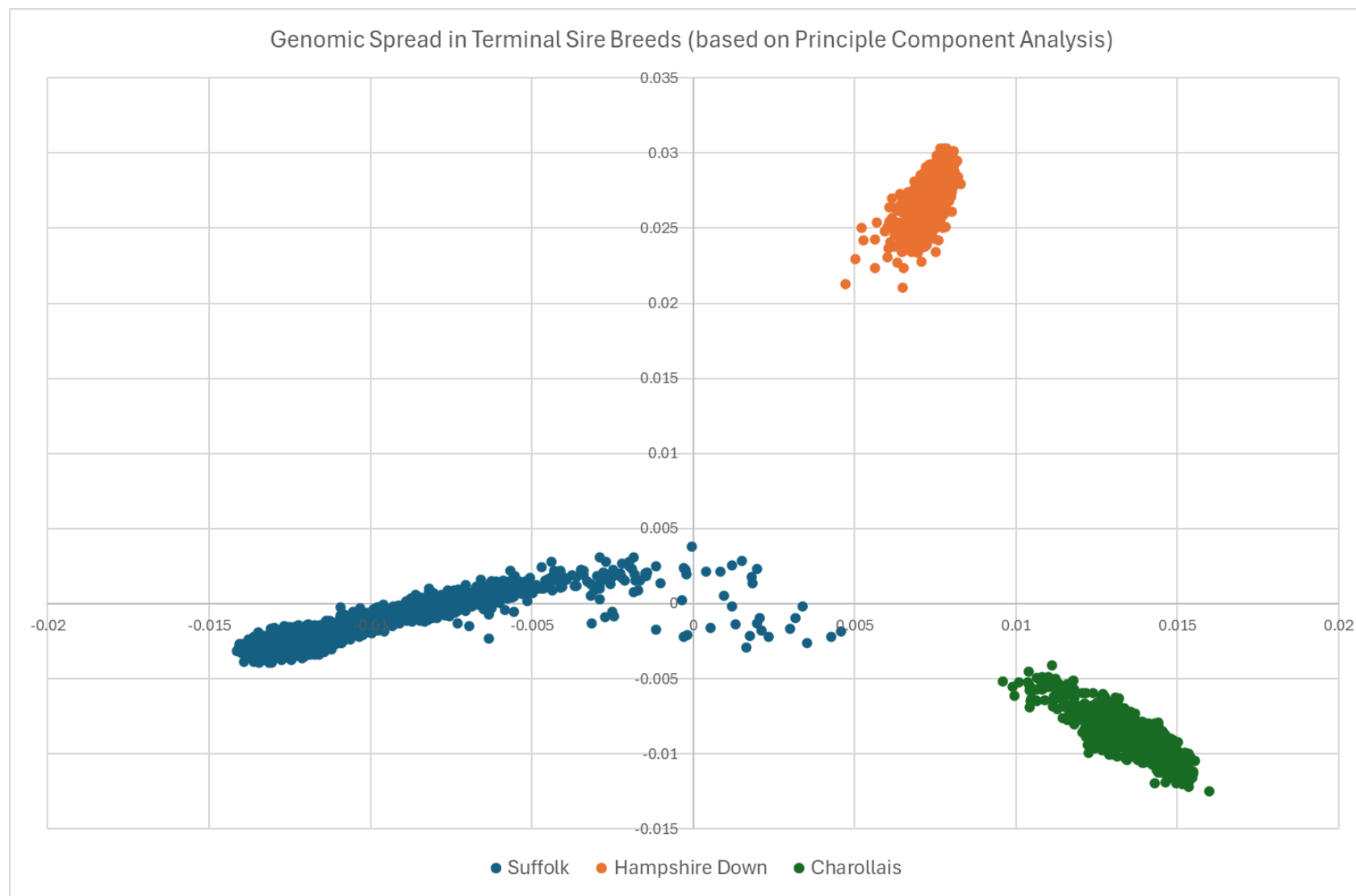


We have started with the three largest datasets:-

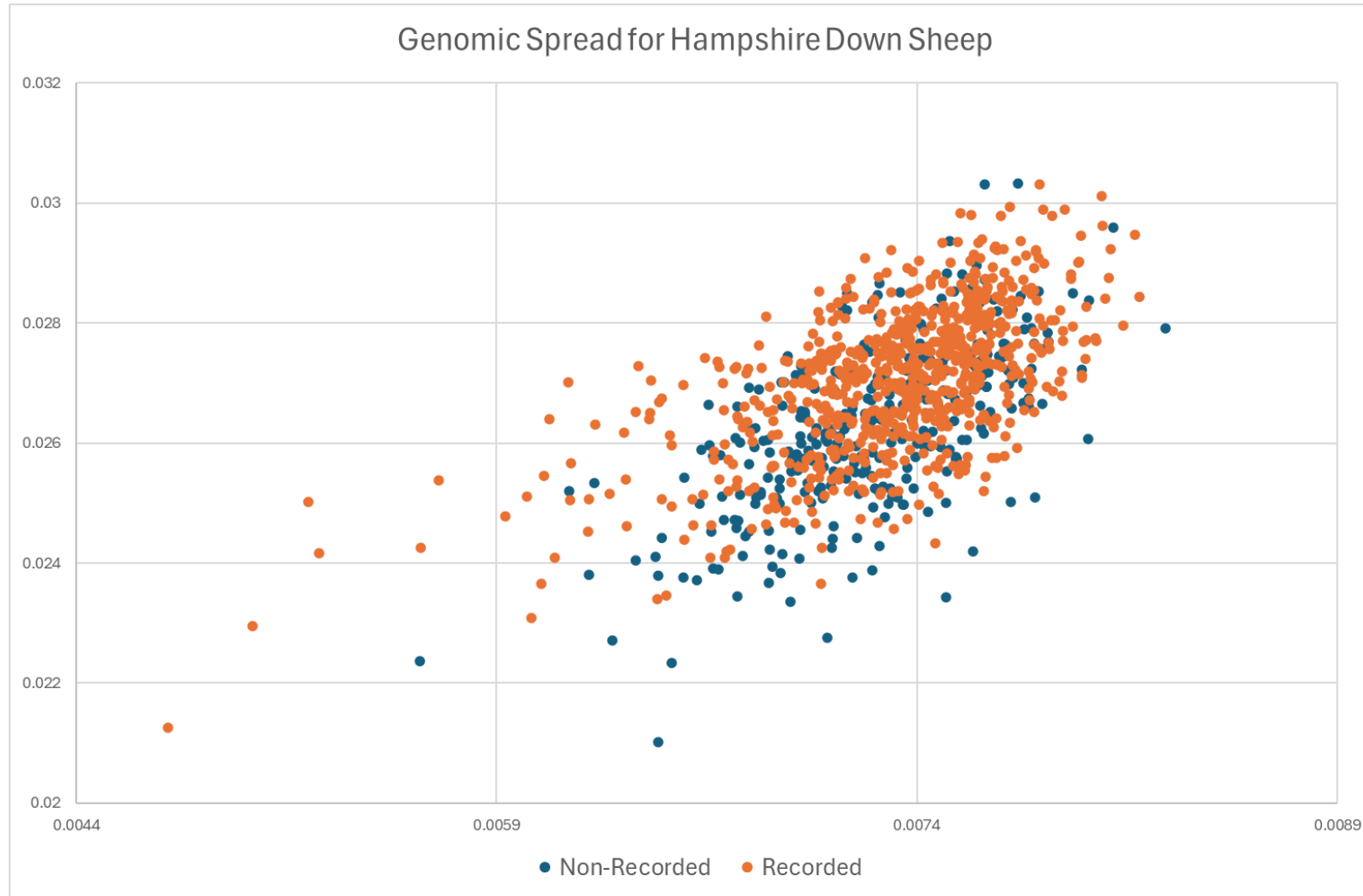


	Geno Count
SUFFOLK	4205
CHAROLLAIS	2611
HAMPSHIRE DOWN	1181
DORSET	1140

Question 1.
Can we
evaluate
them
together?

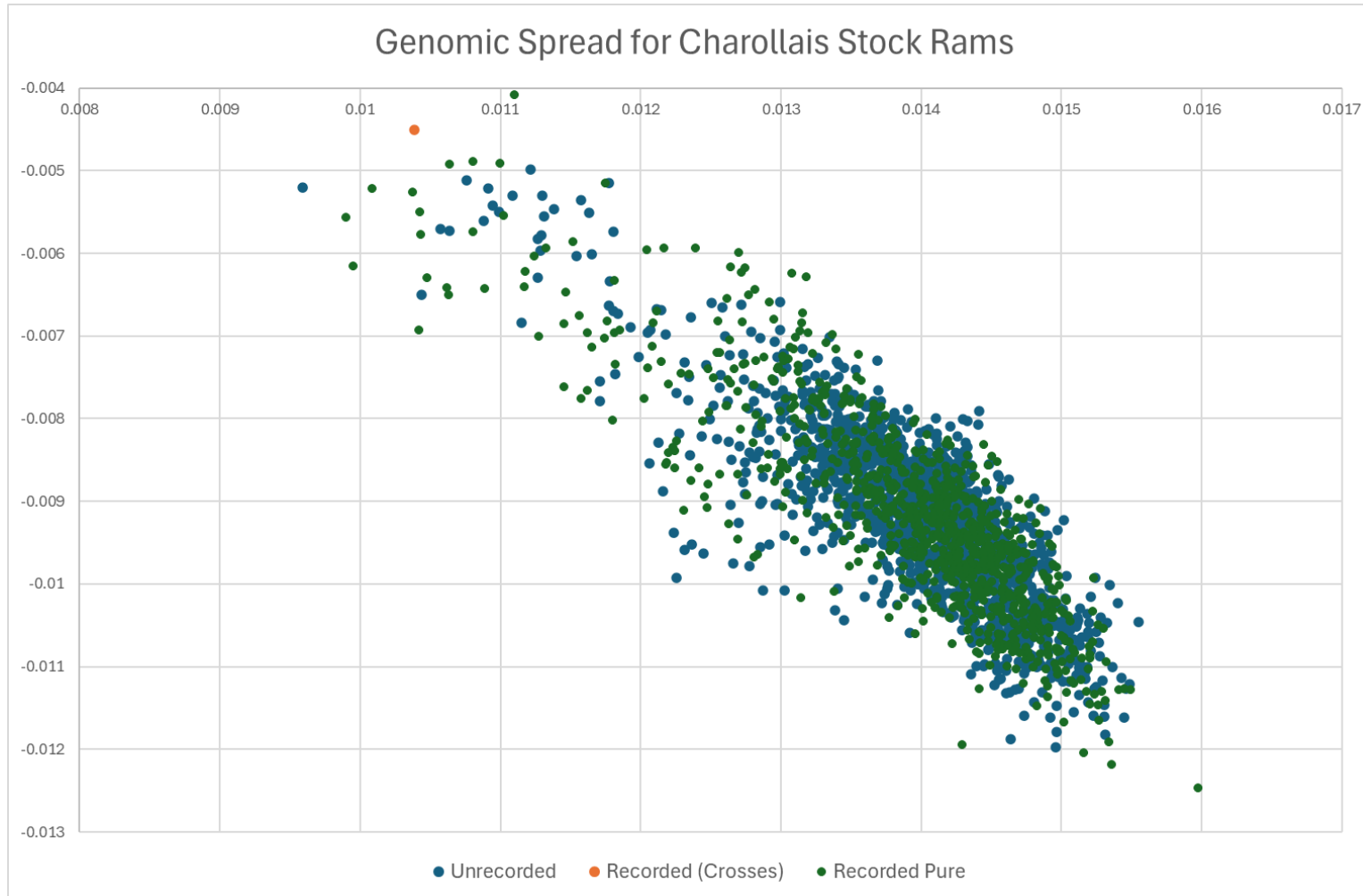


Hampshire Down



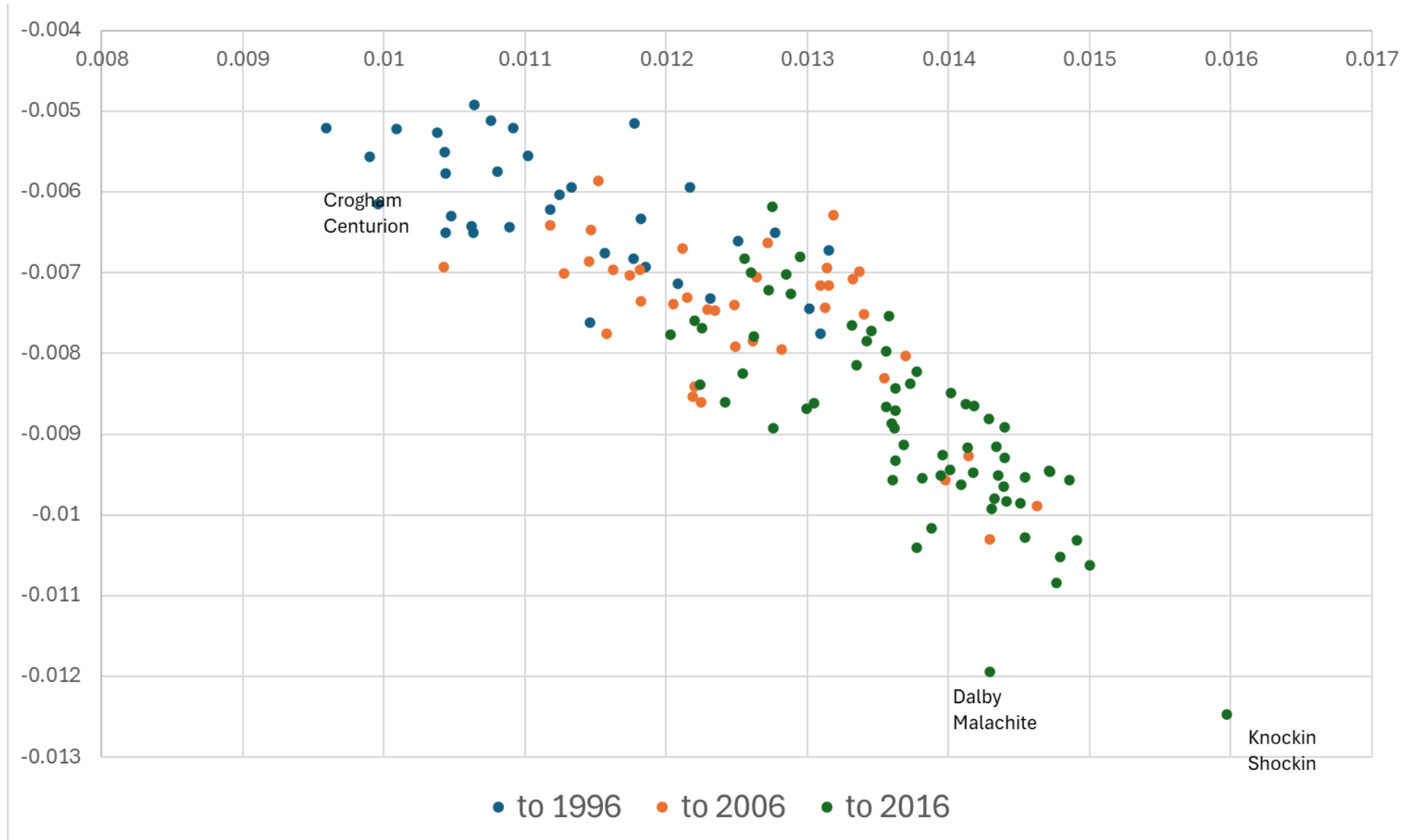
Correlation between
current EBVs and
genomic EBVs
>95% for all traits

Charollais

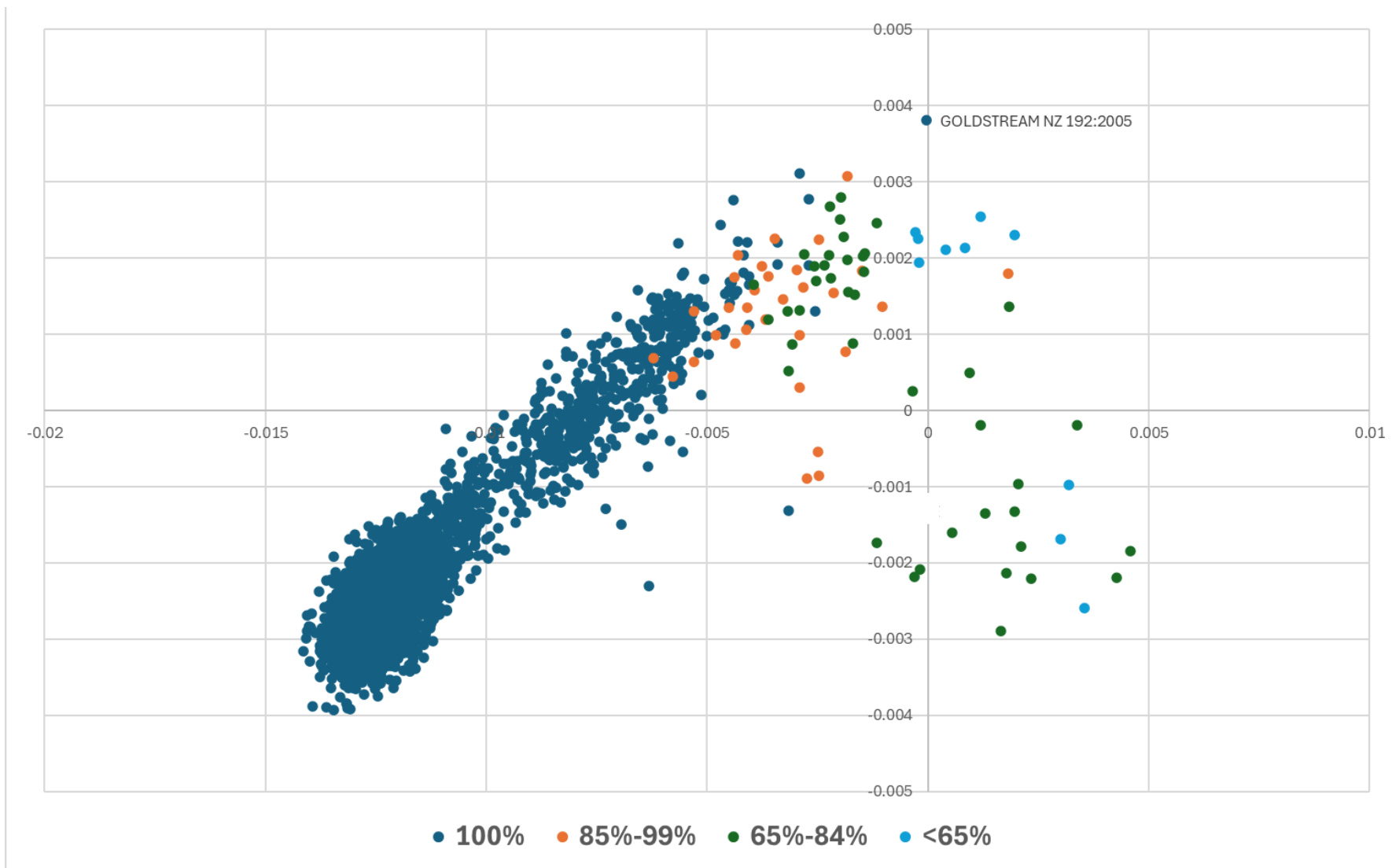


Correlation between
current EBVs and
genomic EBVs
>90% for all traits,
mostly over 95%

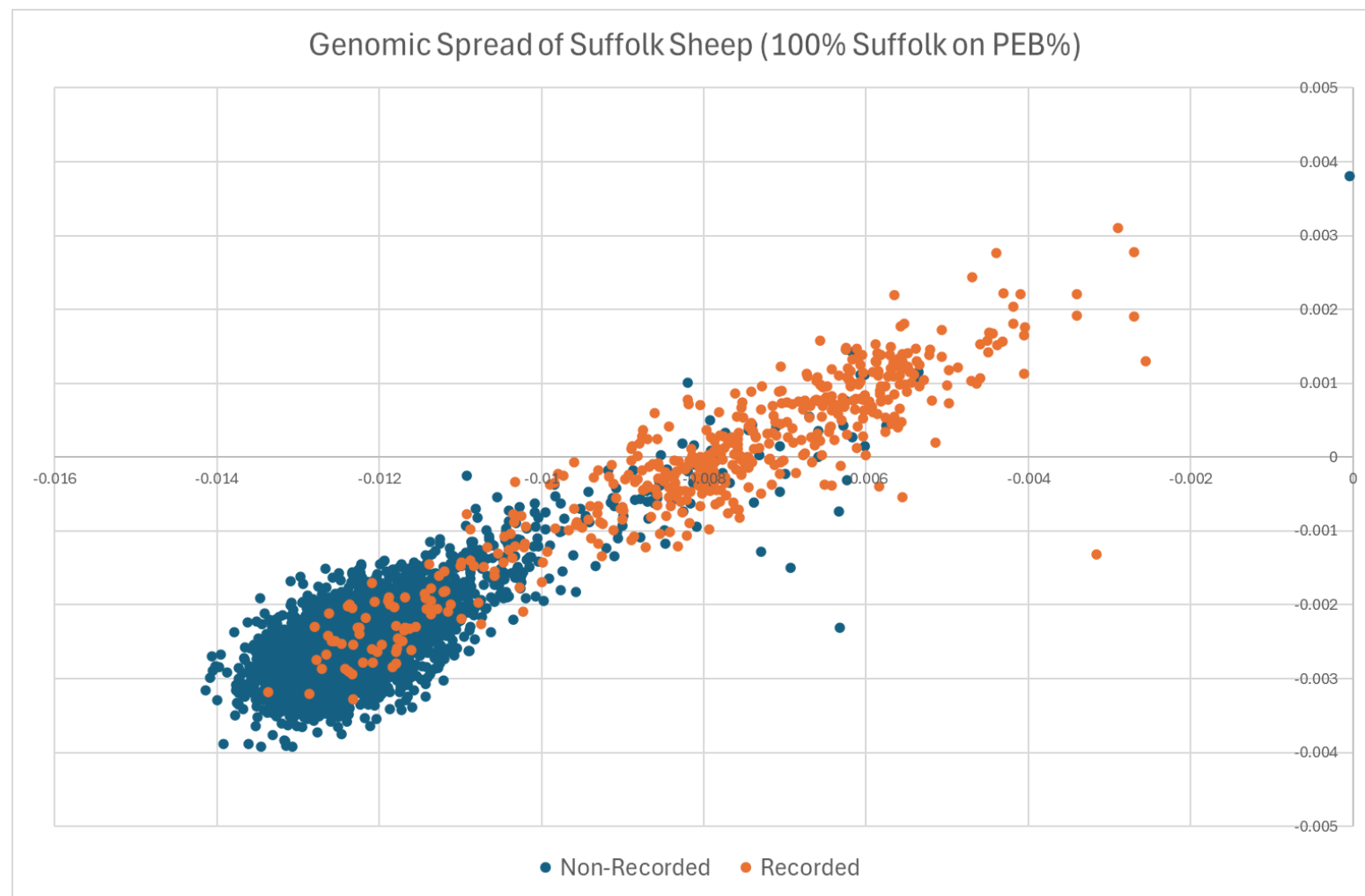
Charollais rams through the ages



Genomic Spread indicating the "Purity" of Genotyped Suffolk Sheep and Suffolk Composites



Two strains of Suffolk sheep



Correlation between
current EBVs and
genomic EBVs
>90% for most traits.

Two strains of Suffolk sheep, the implications.....



Correlation between current EBVs and genomic EBVs >90% for most traits.

Big (downward) changes in the EBVs for non-recorded, genotyped sheep.

- but hard to check the “truth”

AHDB's starting point to only include:-

- Genotypes for sheep with an 8-week weight or scan weight (and their parents)



Impact (summarised)

	Unmeasured Not genotyped
EBVs (Indexes)	Little
Accuracy Values	Little
Summary	Change if relatives are genotyped

Measured
Not genotyped
Little
Little
Little change unless relatives genotyped

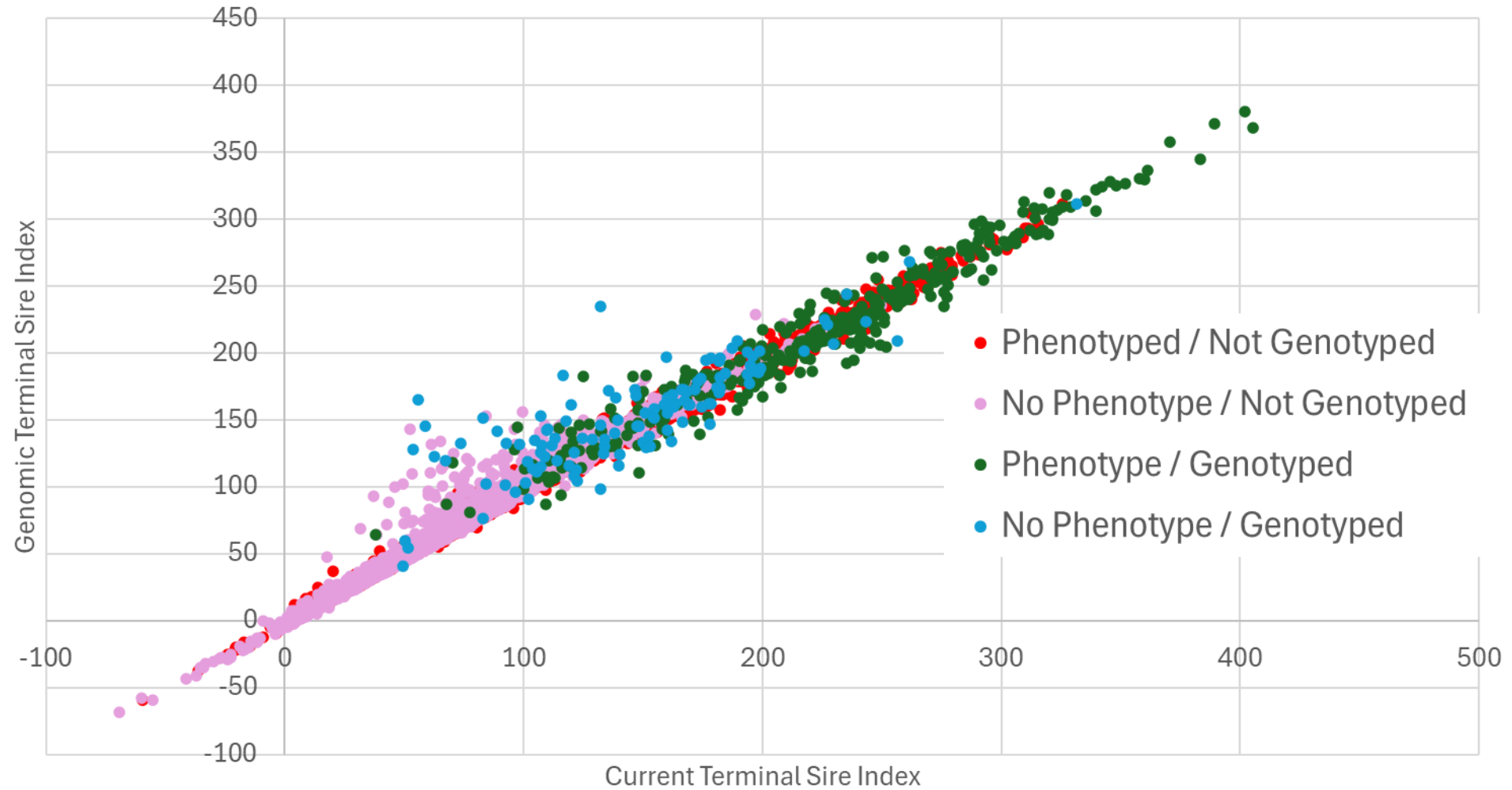
Impact (summarised)

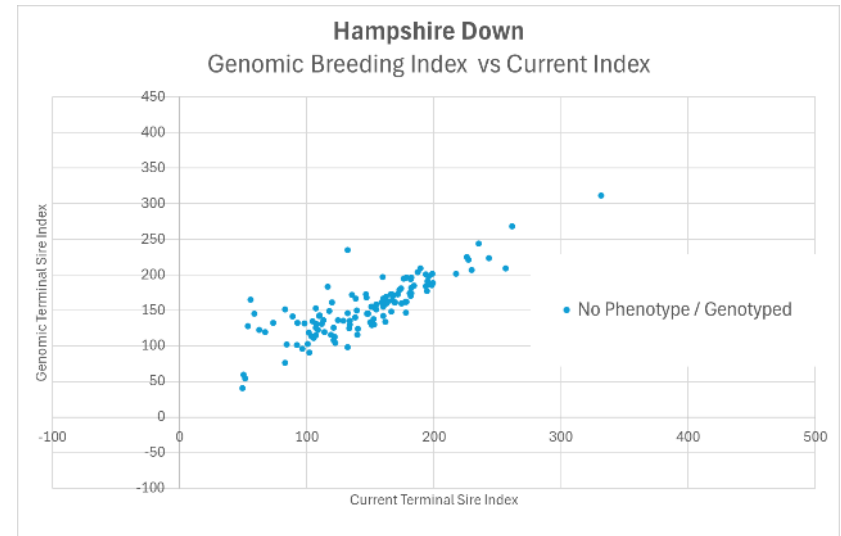
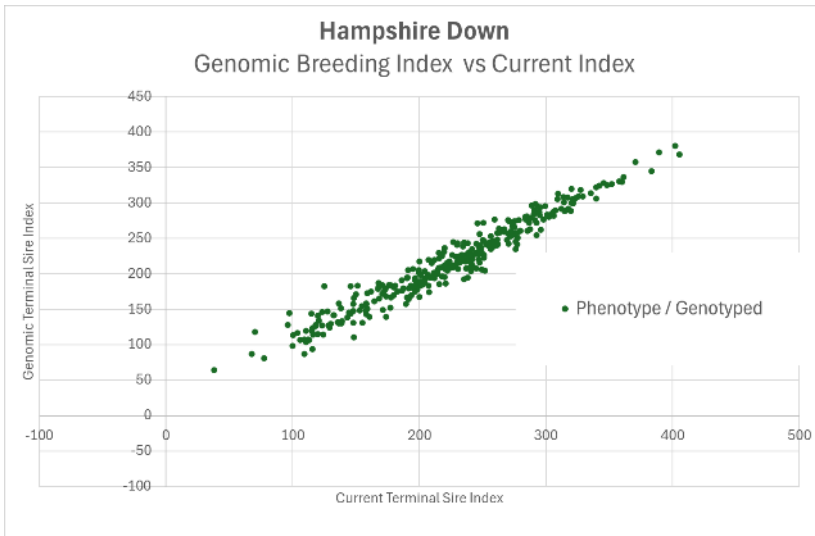
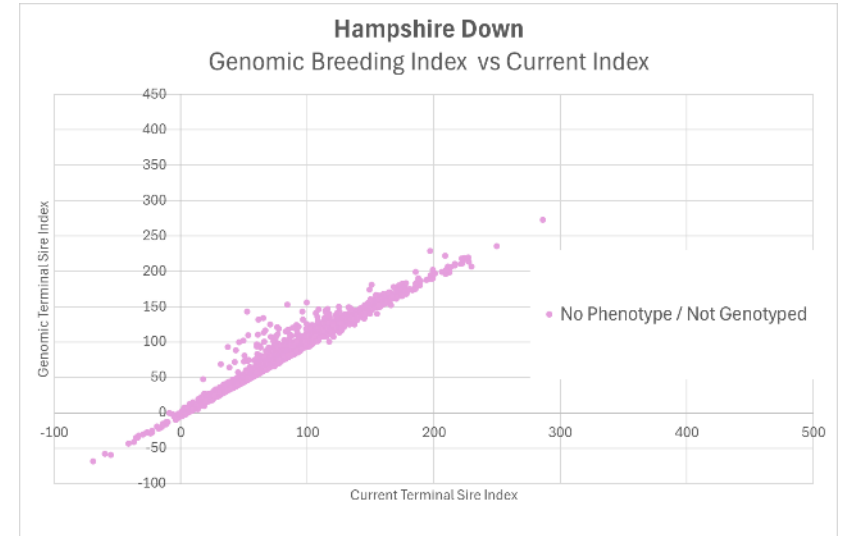
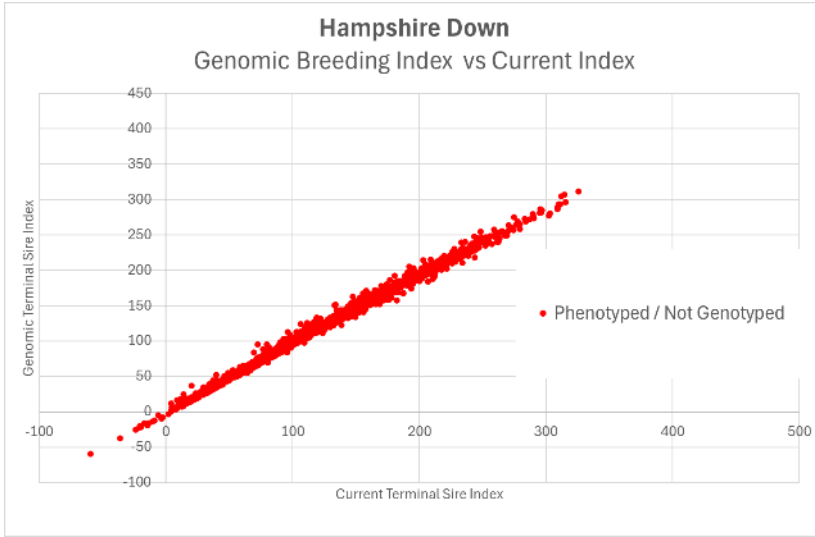
	Unmeasured Not genotyped	Unmeasured Genotyped	Measured Not genotyped	Measured Genotyped
EBVs (Indexes)	Little	Lots of movement	Little	Some movement
Accuracy Values	Little	Big increase	Little	Increase
Summary	Change if relatives are genotyped	Big change possible, tending to be an increase	Little change unless relatives genotyped	Change expected, both upwards and downward



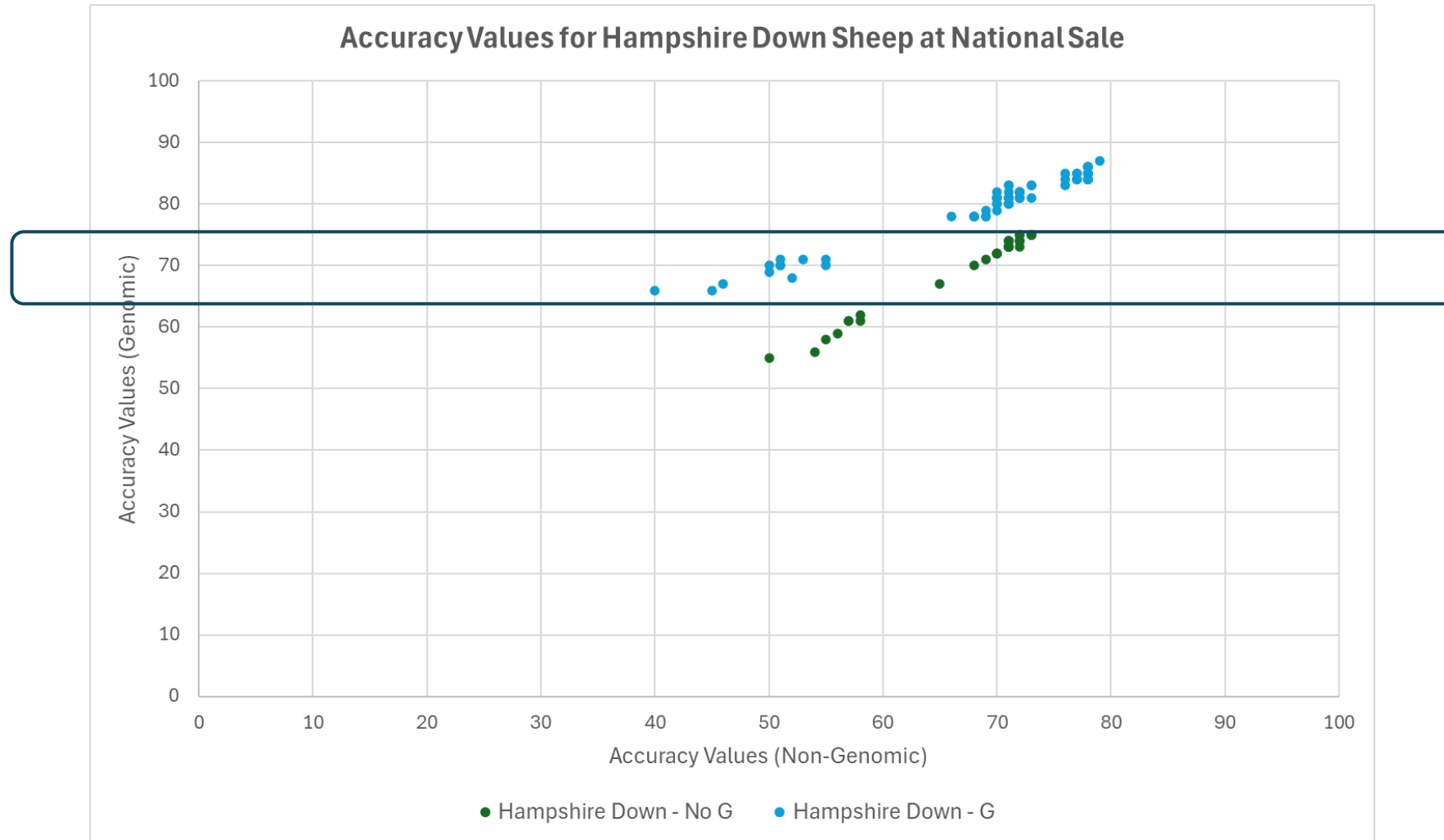
Hampshire Down

Genomic Breeding Index vs Current Index

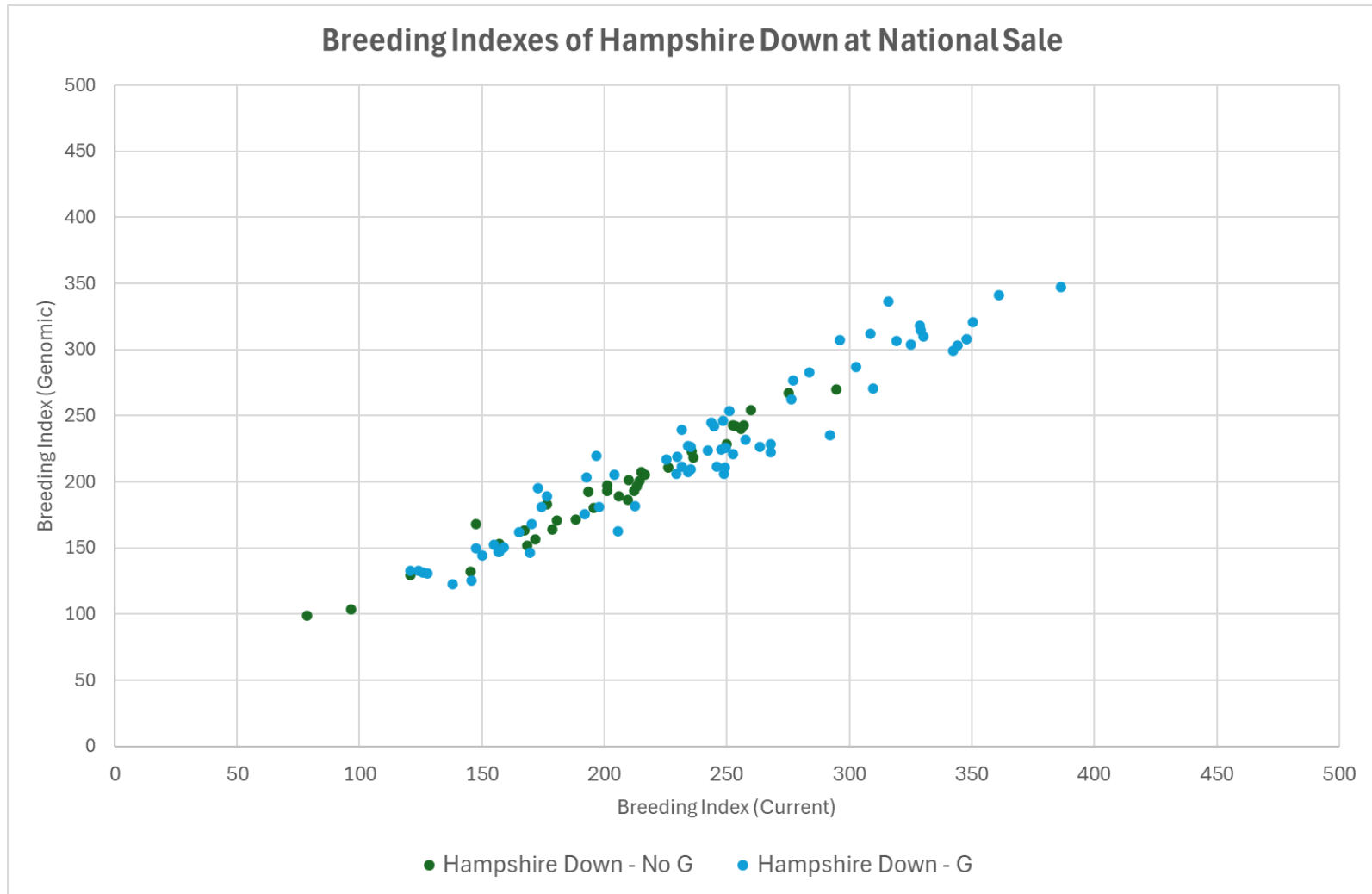




Impact of Genomics at Point of Sale?



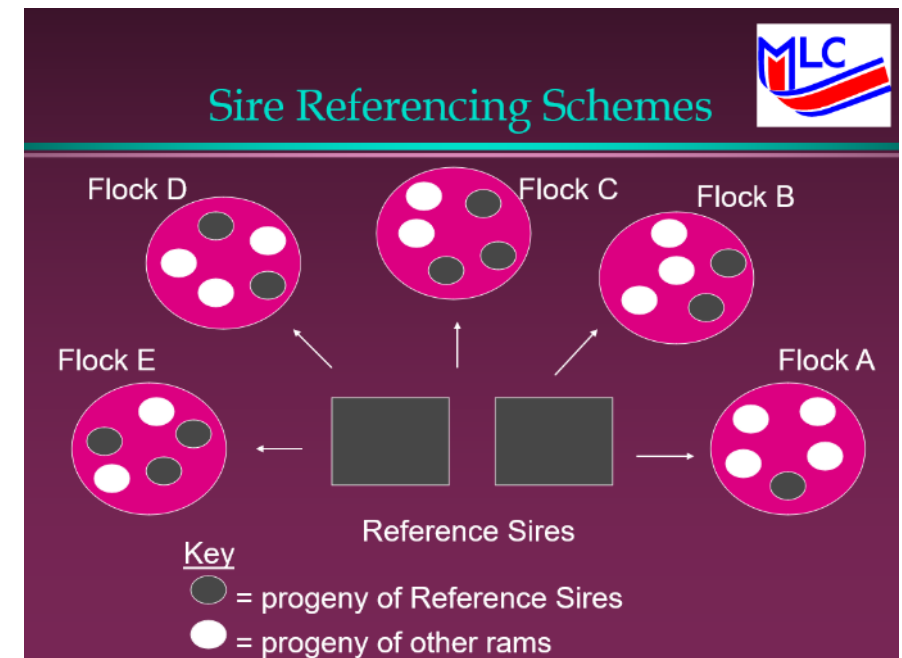
Impact of Genomics at Point of Sale?



The second oldest problem in sheep recording

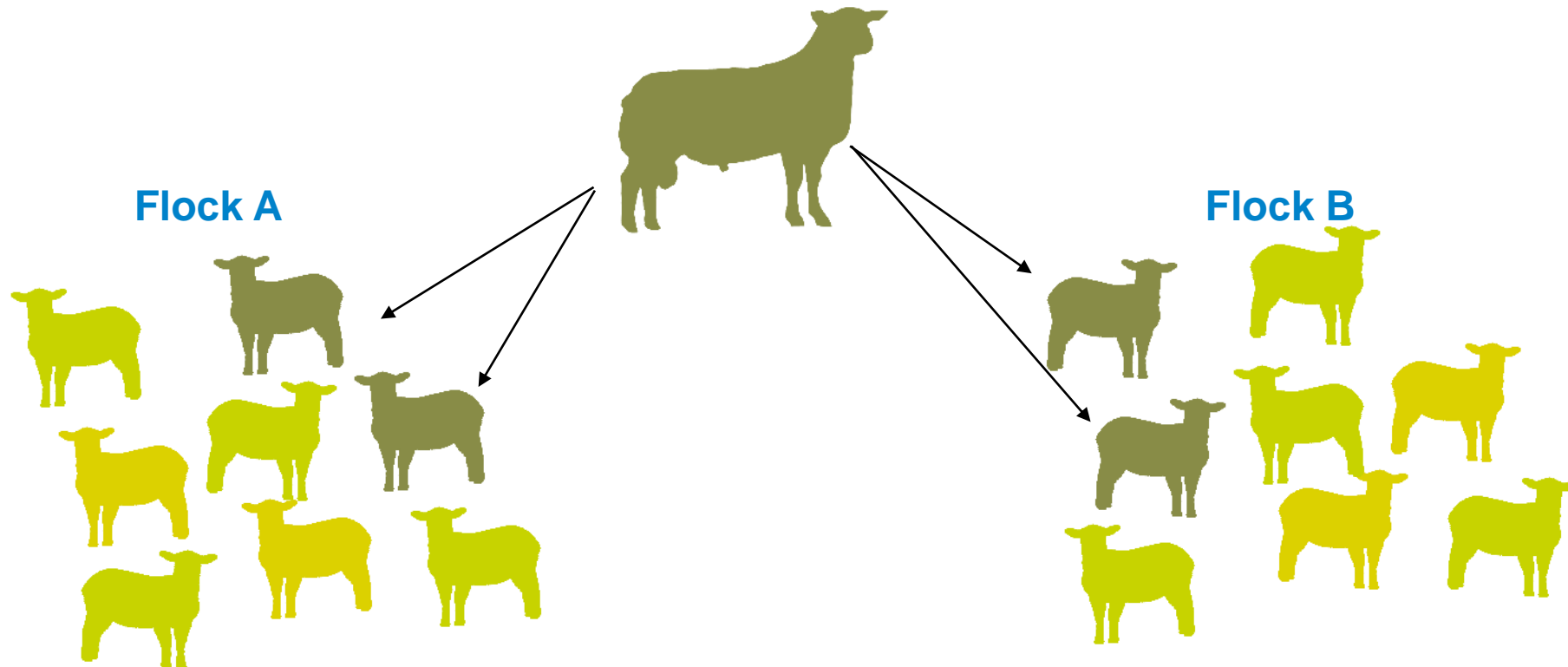
“How can I compare sheep in my flock with those in another flock”

“...and by the way, I don't want to use AI
or share a ram ...or buy a ram from them
....and they won't buy one of mine....”



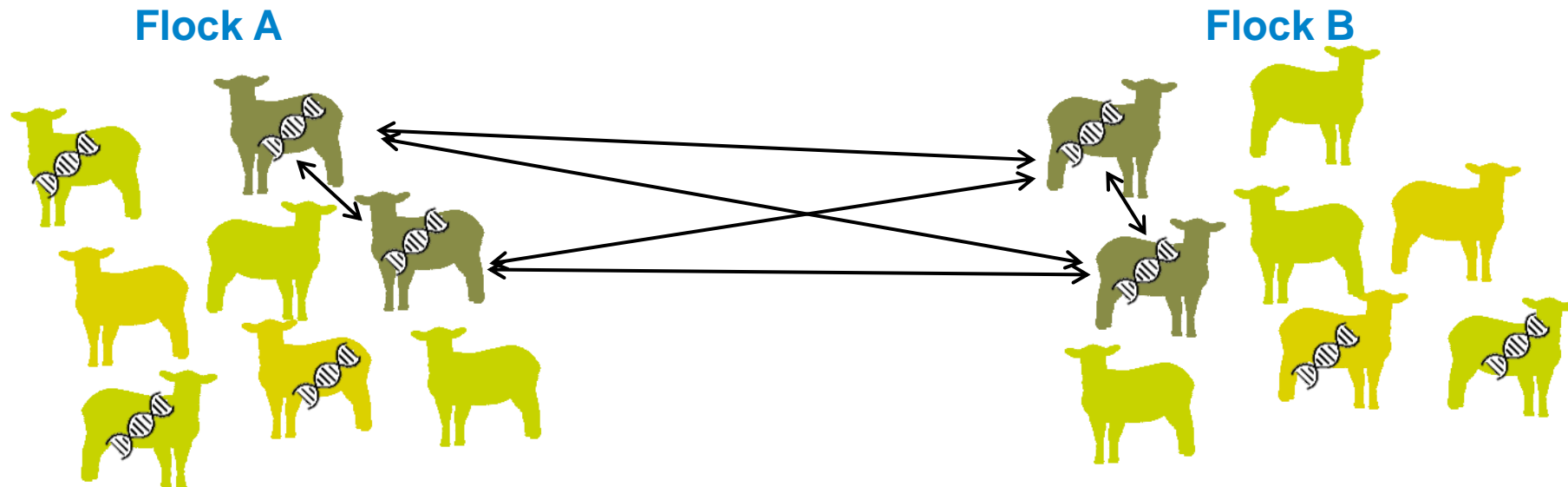
Genetic Linkage via Pedigree

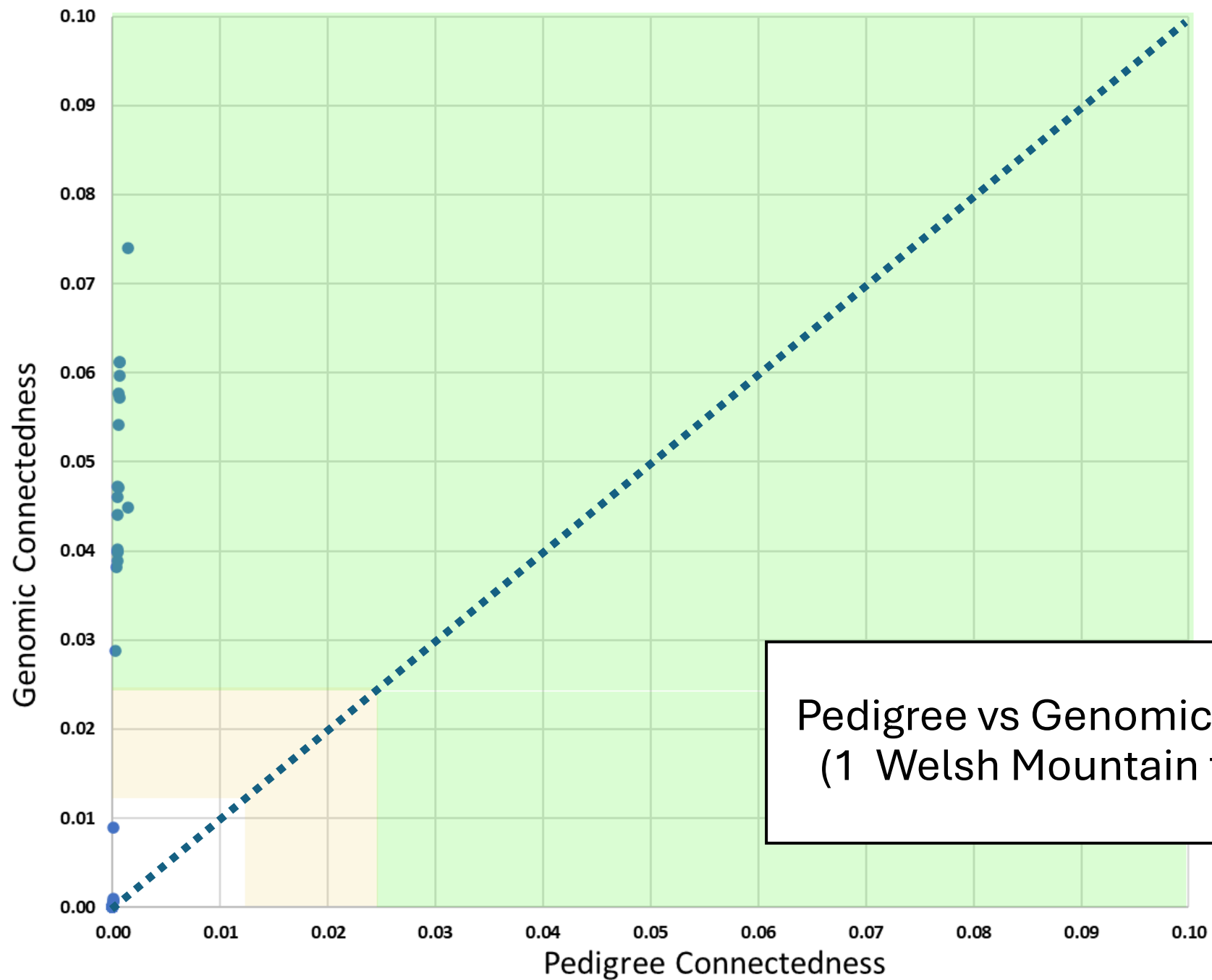
Important when comparing sheep reared in different flocks



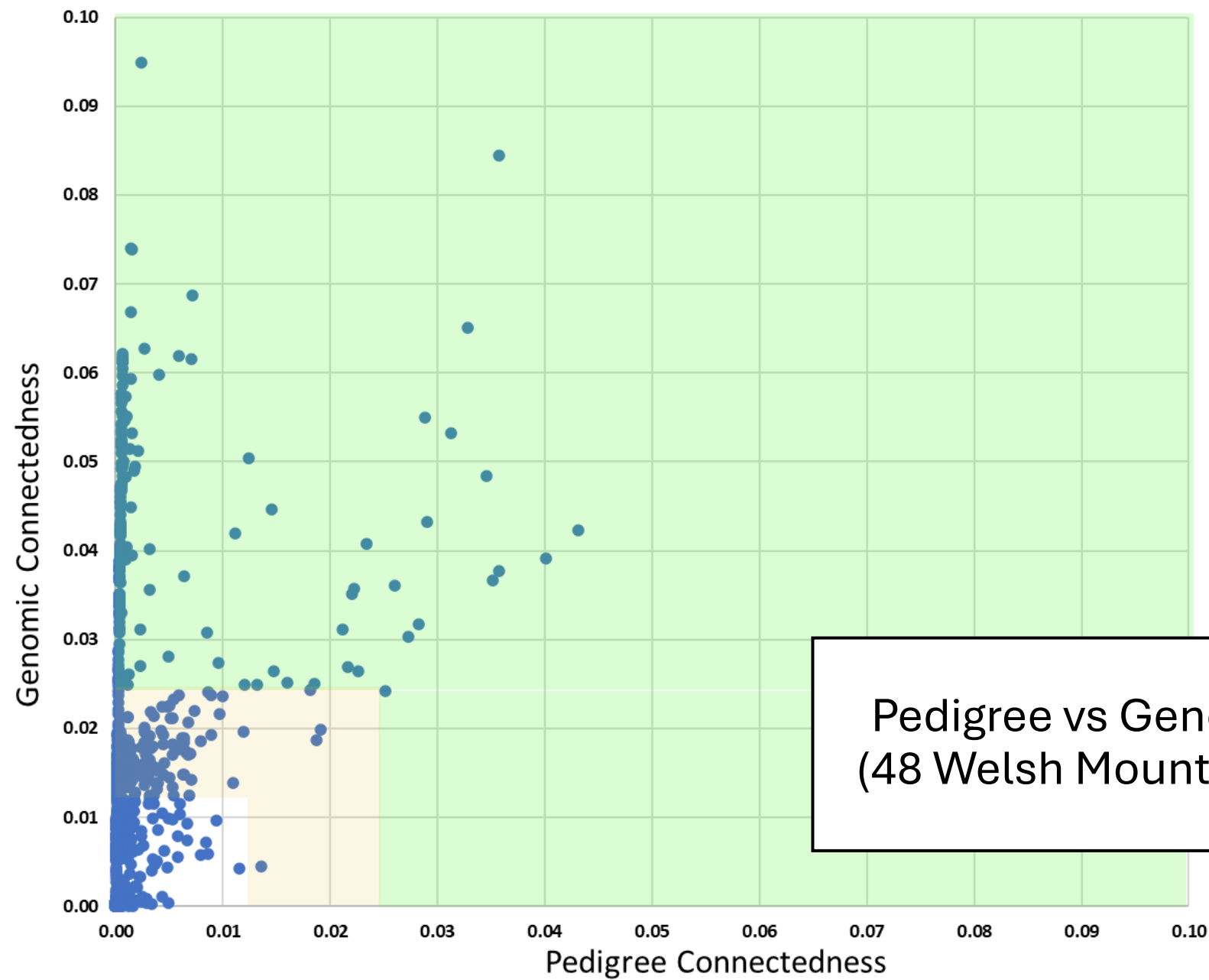
Genetic Linkage via Genomics

Important when comparing sheep reared in different flocks





Pedigree vs Genomic Connectedness
(1 Welsh Mountain flock x 48 flocks)



Pedigree vs Genomic Connectedness
(48 Welsh Mountain flocks x 48 flocks)

The Future for Connectedness

- Short term look at alternative mathematical models based on pedigree
- Longer term consider genomic approaches
 - The challenge in many flocks, 0-10% of the sheep are genotyped



In Summary:

(Some of) The genomic opportunities and challenges

Challenges

- Resource limitations
- Adding £££££ value
 - Funding (hill/maternal flocks)

Opportunities

- Industry wide genotyping
- Sheep genotyped for other reasons
- Adding value to genotypes
 - Major genes (incl. new ones)
 - Parentage
- Point of sale predictors for unrecorded stock

Massive thank you to everyone working with us.....

#CollaborationIsKing



PERFORMANCE
RECORDED
LLEYN BREEDERS

