

# meatup

FORUM

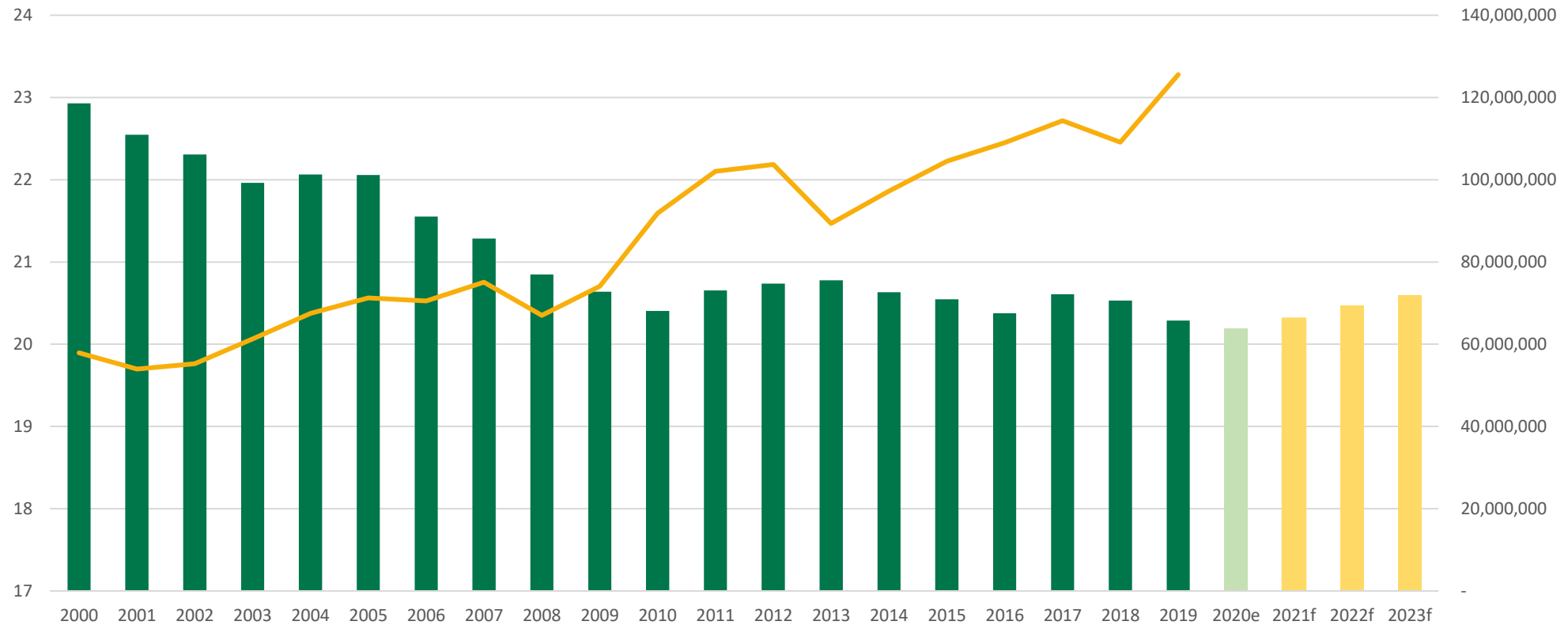
**For the latest in red meat R&D**

# Breeding Value Basics

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Meat & Livestock Australia

# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations



**Genetic improvement is accumulative and permanent**

# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations



**We can make more accurate selection decisions if we know what impacts performance**

# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations



**We can make more accurate selection decisions if we know what impacts performance**

# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations

$$R = \frac{i_m r + i_r}{L_f} \sigma_G$$

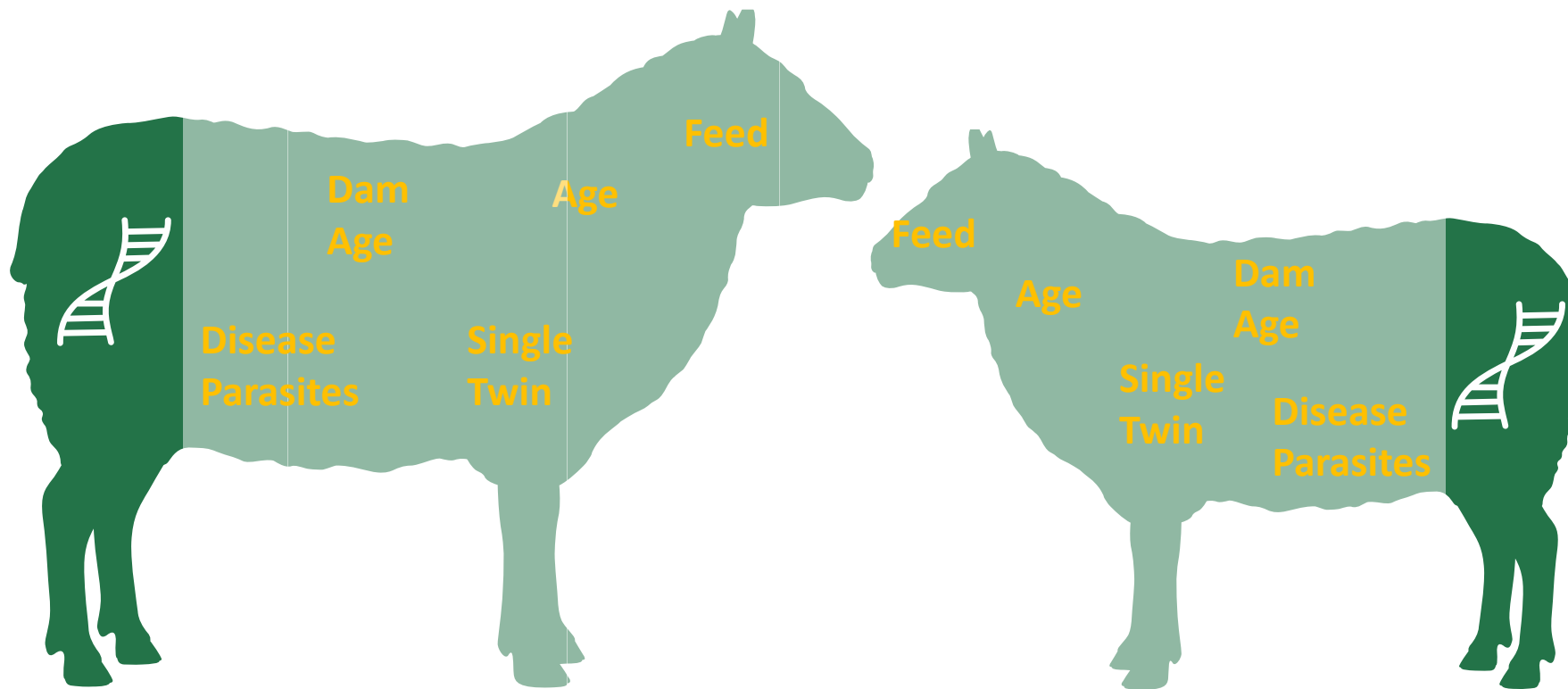
WTF?!?

In English...  $Genetic\ Gain = \frac{Selection\ Accuracy \times Selection\ Intensity}{Generation\ Interval} Variation$



The breeder's equation dictates how much progress we can make towards our breeding objective

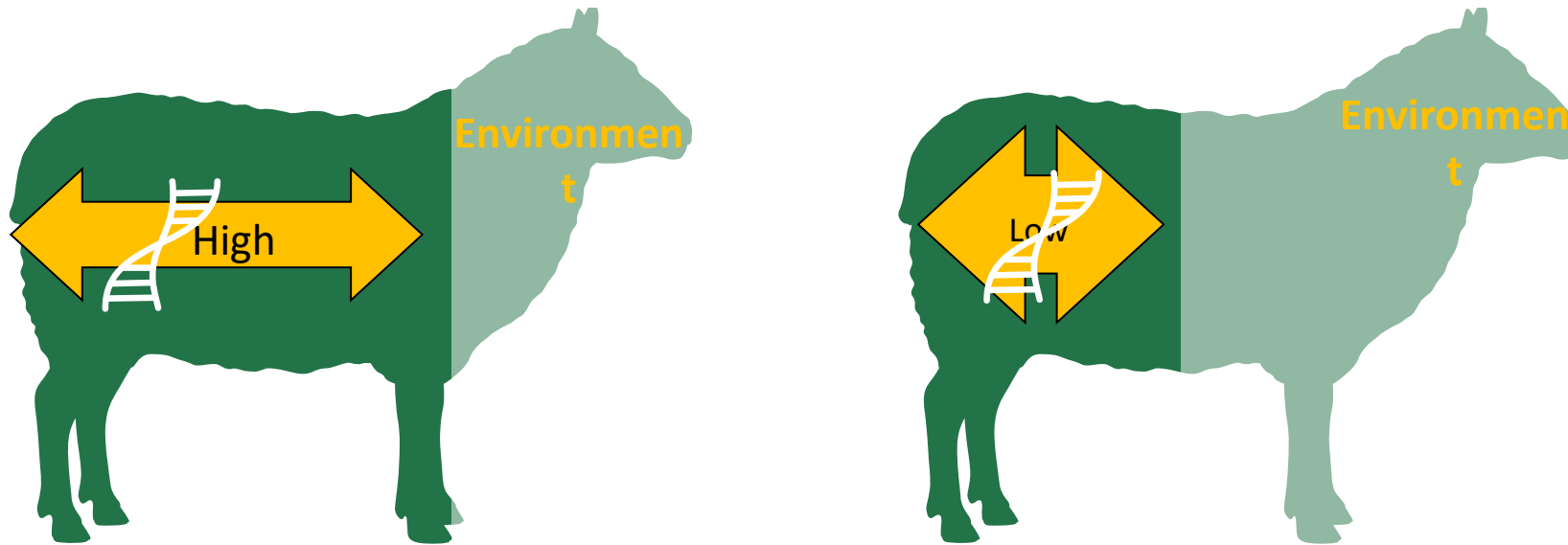
# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations



We can make more accurate selection decisions if we know what impacts performance

# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations

- Heritability is the proportion of phenotypic variance due to additive genetic effects (breeding value)
- The more heritable a trait
  - The more of the observed variation is due to breeding value rather than environmental effects
  - The more of parental superiority is passed on to progeny



**We can make more accurate selection decisions if we know what impacts performance**

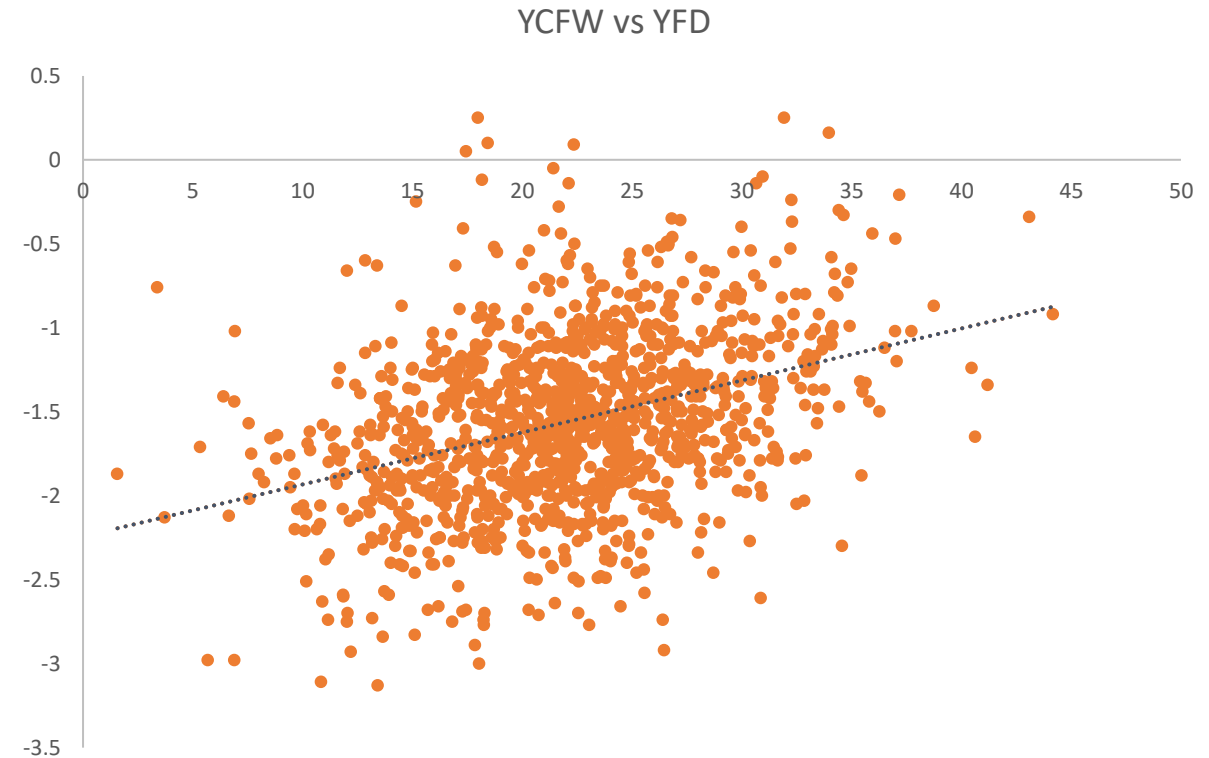


# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations

Genetic correlation is an estimate of the additive genetic effect that is shared between traits.

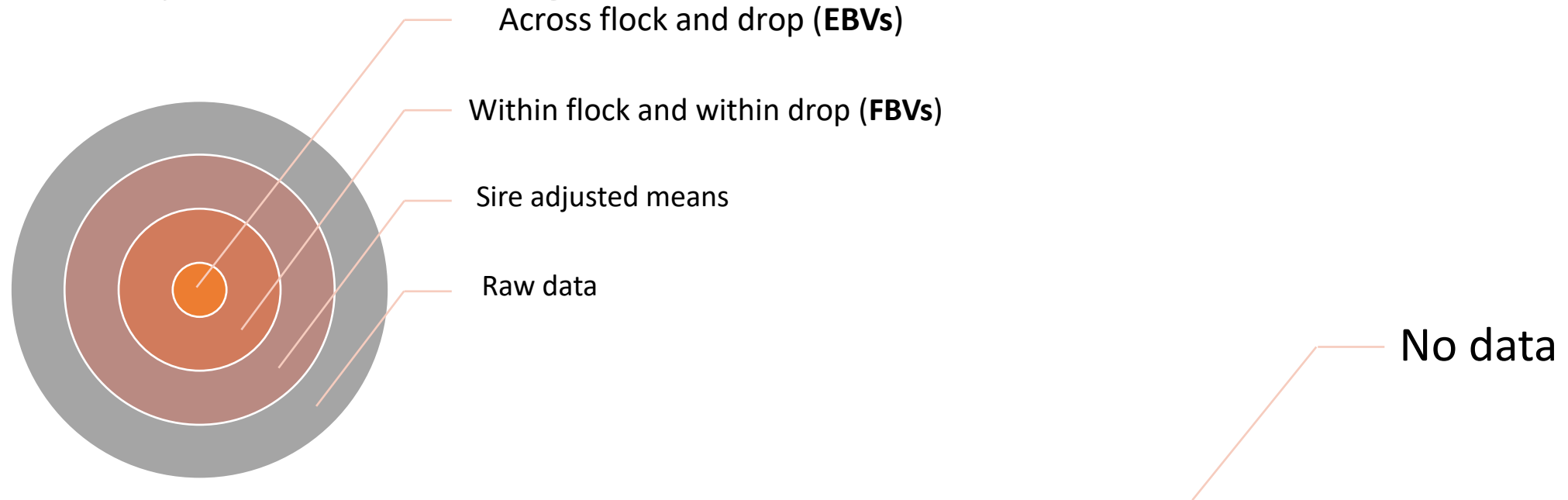
The correlation between two traits

- Can tell you if they are likely to share the same genes
- Can tell you the impact of improving one trait on another



**We can make more accurate selection decisions if we know what impacts performance**

# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations



**We can improve our decision accuracy by accounting for what impacts performance**

# 1. Why we have genetic evaluations

- **Genetic improvement is accumulative and permanent**
- **The breeder's equation dictates our rate of progress**
- **We can improve our decision accuracy by accounting for what impacts performance**

## 2. Understanding breeding values



### Growth traits

Live weight



### Carcass & eating quality traits

Eye muscle & Fat depth  
Intramuscular fat  
Lean Meat Yield  
Etc.



### Wool traits

Fleece weight  
Fibre diameter  
Staple strength  
Staple length  
Etc.



### Reproduction traits

Number of lambs Born  
Number of lambs weaned



### Health traits

Worm egg count  
Breech wrinkle



**Breeding Values are available for the major production and welfare traits**

## 2. Understanding breeding values



### **Fertility**

- Days to calving



### **Calving ease**

- Calving ease daughters



### **Growth traits**

- 400 day weight
- Mature cow weight



### **Carcass traits**

- Carcass weight
- Intramuscular fat



### **Temperament**

- Flight speed



**Breeding Values are available for the major production and welfare traits**

## 2. Understanding breeding values

1

Based around  
0

2

Compare  
against today's  
average

3

Move the  
same way as  
the trait

4

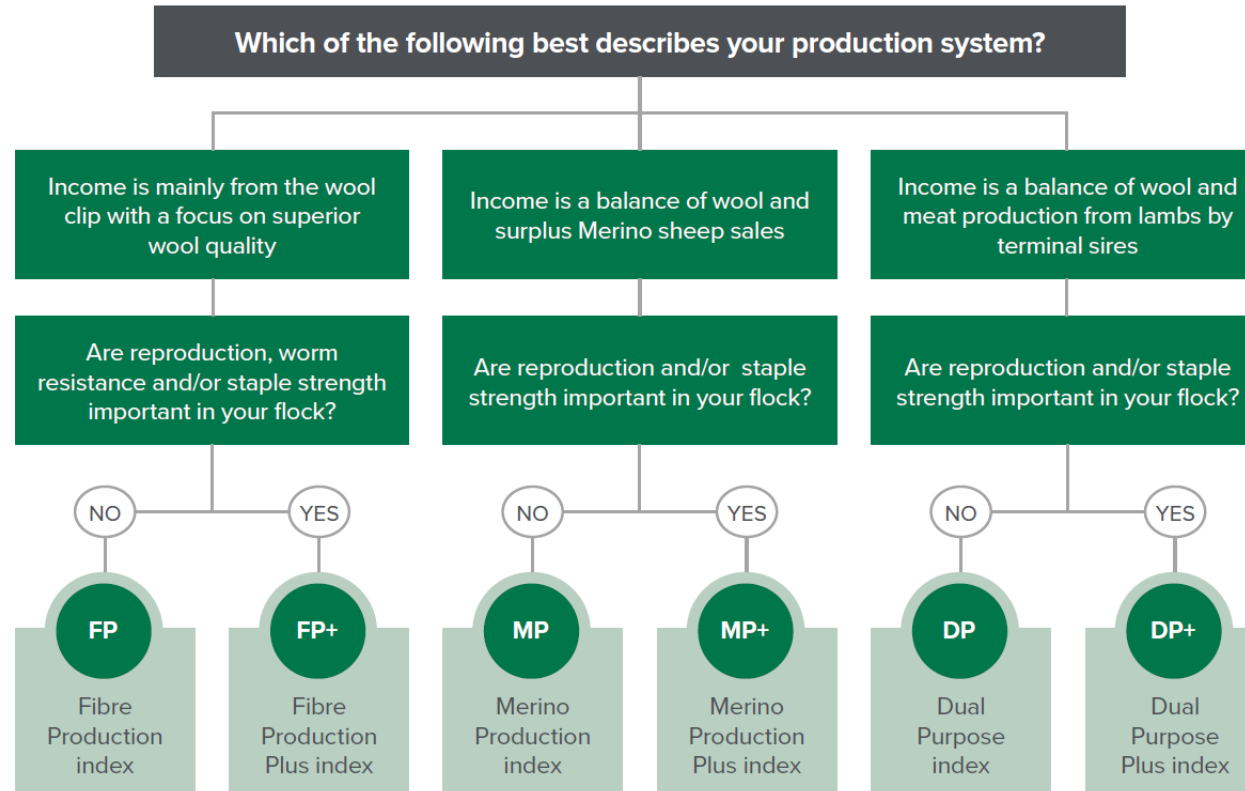
Accuracy  
reflects the  
info used

October 2020 Brahman BREEDPLAN																		
	Gestation Length (days)	Birth Wt. (kg)	200 Day Wt (kg)	400 Day Wt (kg)	600 Day Wt (kg)	Mat Cow Wt (kg)	Milk (kg)	Scrotal Size (cm)	Days to Calving (days)	Carcase Wt (kg)	Eye Muscle Area (sq.cm)	Rib Fat (mm)	Rump Fat (mm)	Retail Beef Yield (%)	IMF (%)	Percent Normal Sperm (%)	Flight Time (secs)	Shear Force (kgs)
EBV	+1.2	+5.5	+34	+44	+60	+71	-3	+1.1	+7.7	+34	+3.0	-1.2	-1.3	+1.2	-0.2	-	+0.03	-0.10
Acc	47%	61%	68%	65%	75%	66%	30%	69%	33%	56%	40%	38%	49%	30%	35%	-	50%	41%
Breed Avg. EBVs for 2018 Born Calves <a href="#">Click for Percentiles</a>																		
EBV	-0.2	+2.6	+19	+27	+37	+41	-2	+0.8	-1.1	+22	+2.6	-0.4	-0.5	+0.6	-0.1	+0.0	+0.00	+0.02



**Breeding Values provide a way to benchmark animals and estimate genetic merit**

## 2. Understanding breeding values



**Breeding Values provide a way to benchmark animals and estimate genetic merit**

## 2. Understanding breeding values

Animals born in 2019

Band	Yfd u	Ycfw %	Yfdcv %	Ysl mm	Yss Nktex	NLW %	Ysc cm	Ywec %	Pwt kg	Ywt kg	Yfat mm	Yemd mm	DP+	MP+	FP+
0	-6.0	49.3	-4.4	31.9	11.6	23	6.5	-89	14.6	17.7	2.9	4.8	236.9	226.6	208.8
1	-3.3	36.2	-2.6	21.9	6.6	15	4.9	-71	9.7	12.5	2.0	3.0	200.0	193.2	175.6
2	-2.9	34.1	-2.4	20.5	5.8	14	4.6	-68	9.1	11.8	1.8	2.8	193.9	188.1	171.3
3	-2.7	32.7	-2.2	19.5	5.3	13	4.4	-63	8.6	11.3	1.6	2.6	190.0	184.6	168.6
4	-2.6	31.7	-2.1	18.7	5.0	12	4.3	-58	8.3	11.0	1.5	2.5	187.3	182.1	166.5
5	-2.5	30.9	-2.0	18.0	4.7	11	4.2	-56	8.1	10.7	1.4	2.4	184.9	180.0	164.8
10	-2.2	28.1	-1.8	15.8	3.7	9	3.7	-46	7.1	9.7	1.2	2.0	177.1	173.4	158.8
15	-1.9	26.1	-1.6	14.3	3.1	8	3.3	-40	6.5	8.9	1.0	1.8	171.9	168.9	154.9
20	-1.8	24.6	-1.5	13.2	2.6	6	3.1	-35	6.0	8.4	0.9	1.5	168.0	165.3	152.1
25	-1.6	23.2	-1.3	12.2	2.2	5	2.9	-31	5.6	7.8	0.7	1.3	164.8	162.2	149.7
30	-1.5	22.1	-1.2	11.4	1.8	5	2.7	-27	5.2	7.4	0.6	1.2	162.0	159.4	147.5
35	-1.4	20.9	-1.1	10.6	1.5	4	2.5	-23	4.9	7.0	0.5	1.0	159.4	156.9	145.5
40	-1.2	19.8	-1.0	9.9	1.2	3	2.3	-20	4.6	6.6	0.4	0.8	157.0	154.5	143.5
45	-1.1	18.7	-0.9	9.2	0.8	3	2.1	-17	4.3	6.2	0.3	0.7	154.6	152.1	141.7
50	-1.0	17.7	-0.8	8.5	0.5	2	2.0	-13	3.9	5.8	0.2	0.5	152.2	149.8	139.8
55	-0.9	16.6	-0.7	7.8	0.2	1	1.8	-10	3.6	5.4	0.1	0.4	149.9	147.4	138.0
60	-0.8	15.5	-0.6	7.1	-0.1	1	1.6	-6	3.3	5.0	0.0	0.3	147.5	145.0	136.0
65	-0.7	14.4	-0.5	6.4	-0.4	0	1.5	-4	3.0	4.6	-0.1	0.1	145.2	142.5	133.9
70	-0.6	13.2	-0.4	5.5	-0.7	-1	1.3	-1	2.6	4.2	-0.2	0.0	142.7	140.0	131.5
75	-0.5	11.9	-0.2	4.6	-1.1	-2	1.1	3	2.2	3.7	-0.3	-0.2	139.9	137.1	128.9
80	-0.3	10.4	-0.1	3.5	-1.5	-3	0.9	8	1.7	3.2	-0.4	-0.3	136.6	133.7	125.8
85	-0.1	8.6	0.1	2.2	-2.0	-4	0.7	14	1.2	2.6	-0.5	-0.5	132.6	129.8	122.3
90	0.1	6.4	0.3	0.6	-2.6	-5	0.4	22	0.5	1.8	-0.7	-0.7	127.2	124.5	117.4
95	0.5	2.7	0.7	-2.0	-3.6	-7	0.0	37	-0.5	0.7	-0.9	-1.0	117.9	114.8	109.4
96	0.6	1.4	0.8	-2.9	-3.9	-8	-0.1	41	-0.8	0.3	-1.0	-1.1	114.6	110.9	106.3
97	0.7	-0.1	1.0	-4.2	-4.3	-9	-0.2	45	-1.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	109.6	105.1	101.9
98	0.9	-2.6	1.2	-6.3	-4.9	-10	-0.4	53	-1.6	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4	101.6	96.3	93.7
99	1.3	-9.8	1.5	-9.1	-5.8	-14	-0.7	62	-2.4	-1.8	-1.4	-1.7	86.0	80.7	75.3
100	3.8	-37.0	3.8	-20.7	-11.1	-42	-2.9	142	-7.7	-7.6	-2.5	-3.5	3.6	35.0	23.4



Breeding Values provide a way to benchmark animals and estimate genetic merit



## 2. Understanding breeding values

- **Breeding Values are available for the major production and welfare traits**
- **Indexes give the overall merit, or score, to achieve a certain production goal**
- **Breeding Values provide a way to benchmark animals and estimate genetic merit**

### 3. Using the breeding values

Which traits to focus on when buying genes? That depends on your;



Environment



Target market



Herd Performance



Profit Drivers



**Which genes to buy depends on your breeding objective**

### 3. Using the breeding values

**S**pecific

**M**easurable

**A**ttainable

**R**elevant

**T**ime Based

- ✓ Answer the 'W' questions
- ✓ Identify the metrics to identify change
- ✓ Weigh up the effort, time & cost
- ✓ Provide why it is right for your business
- ✓ Keep you on track



Which genes to buy depends on your breeding objective

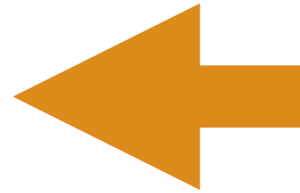
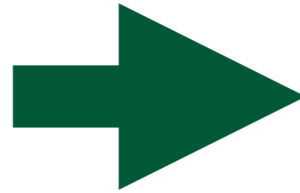
### 3. Using the breeding values

#### Production traits

Weaning percentage

Steer turn-off weight

MSA Index



#### EBV selection traits

Days to calving

600 day weight

Intramuscular fat



Converting production to breeding values will help to achieve your breeding objective

### 3. Using the breeding values

400 day weight	Bull A	Bull B
EBV	+36	+24
Accuracy	65%	67%
Percentile	15%	60%
Breed average	+ 26	+26

Bull A vs Bull B  
 $36 - 24 = 12\text{kg}$   
 $12/2 = \underline{6\text{kg}}$

Bull A will have progeny that are on average 6kg heavier than progeny from Bull B.



Linking your position to breeding values allows you to make more progress

# 3. Using the breeding values

Animals born in 2019

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30	-1.5			11.4	1.8	5	2.7				0.6				
35	-1.4			10.6	1.5	4	2.5				0.5				
40	-1.2					3	2.3								
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Linking your position to breeding values allows you to make more progress

### 3. Using the breeding values

- Ways to know your flock/herd position in EBV language
  1. Submit data to genetic evaluations (studs)
  2. Average the breeding values of your sire team
  3. Commercial DNA test (flock profiles, heifer select)
  4. 50<sup>th</sup> percentile band



**Linking your position to breeding values allows you to make more progress**

# 3. Using the breeding values

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Linking your position to breeding values allows you to make more progress



### 3. Using the breeding values

- **Which genes to buy depends on your breeding objective**
- **Converting production to breeding values will help to achieve your breeding objective**
- **Linking your position to breeding values allows you to make more progress**

# Take home messages

- 1. Genetic evaluations provide a way to make greater permanent improvement**
- 2. Breeding Values are the tools to benchmark animals**
- 3. By linking breeding values to your animals and breeding objective your rate of progress will be greater**

# Tools and resources

bred**well** fed**well**

[mla.com.au/events](https://mla.com.au/events)

Breeding **EDGE** Workshop

[mla.com.au/events](https://mla.com.au/events)

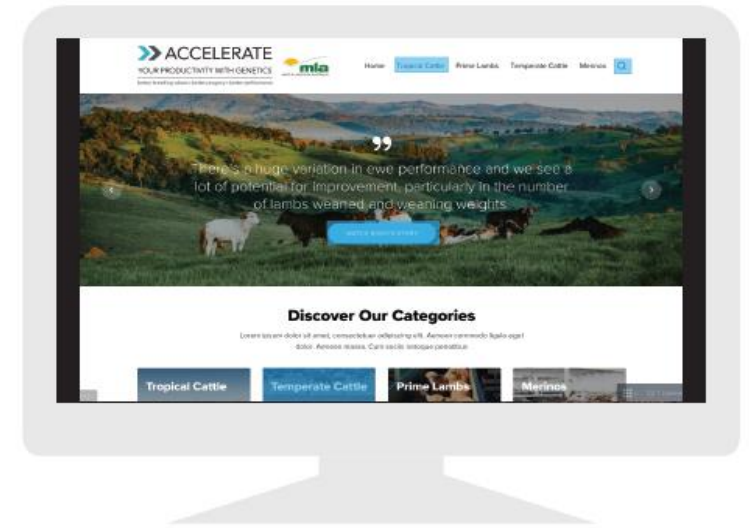


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[sbts.une.edu.au](https://sbts.une.edu.au)

**ACCELERATE**  
YOUR PRODUCTIVITY WITH GENETICS  
better breeding values > better progeny > better performance



[genetics.mla.com.au](https://genetics.mla.com.au)