



WITT Combining co-variance components from different models using iterative summing of expanded part matrices: Udder health traits





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Background

Genetic evaluation of udder health by a meta-model combines longitudinal test-day somatic cell score (TDSCS) and non-longitudinal traits such as clinical mastitis (CM) and udder type traits (UA & UD). This requires reliable estimates of co-variance (VCV) components. However, direct estimation of VCV fitting multi-trait random regression model (mt-RRM) is time consuming and convergence may not be guaranteed.

Objectives

- ♦ Estimate genetic correlations between TDSCS, CM & two udder type traits involving later lactations
- Compare two approaches of estimating co-variance components fitting mt-RRM

Methods

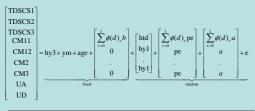
Data - 17,500 Danish Holsteins

Traits - First three lactations TDSCS & CM traits and two first lactation udder type traits, UA & UD

Two methods of estimating VCV components for a meta-model BLUP







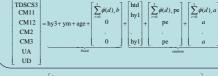
1000 rounds of iteration ~6-8 wks



Combining estimates from non-longitudinal model with mtRRM (using Iterative summing of expanded part matrices)

TDSCS TDSCS





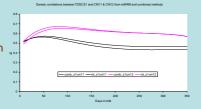


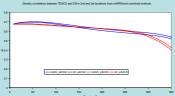


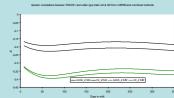
Iterative summing of expanded part matrices approach

Results

a) Genetic correlations between TDSCS & CM and udder type traits







b) Comparison between two approaches (mtRRM Vs. combined) of estimating VCV for a meta-model BLUP

	Comparison between parameters estimated by the two approaches (mtRRM Vs. combined) in terms of		
Method	Corr. between EBVs (~50 daughters)		Computational time
mtRRM	0.98 - 0.99		6-8 wks
Combined			1 wk

Conclusions

Combining co-variance components estimated by different models using iterative summing of expanded part matrices offer a quick and reliable method to estimate parameters for a meta-model udder health genetic evaluation.