



Measuring connectedness among herds in French breeding programs for meat sheep

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About connectedness...

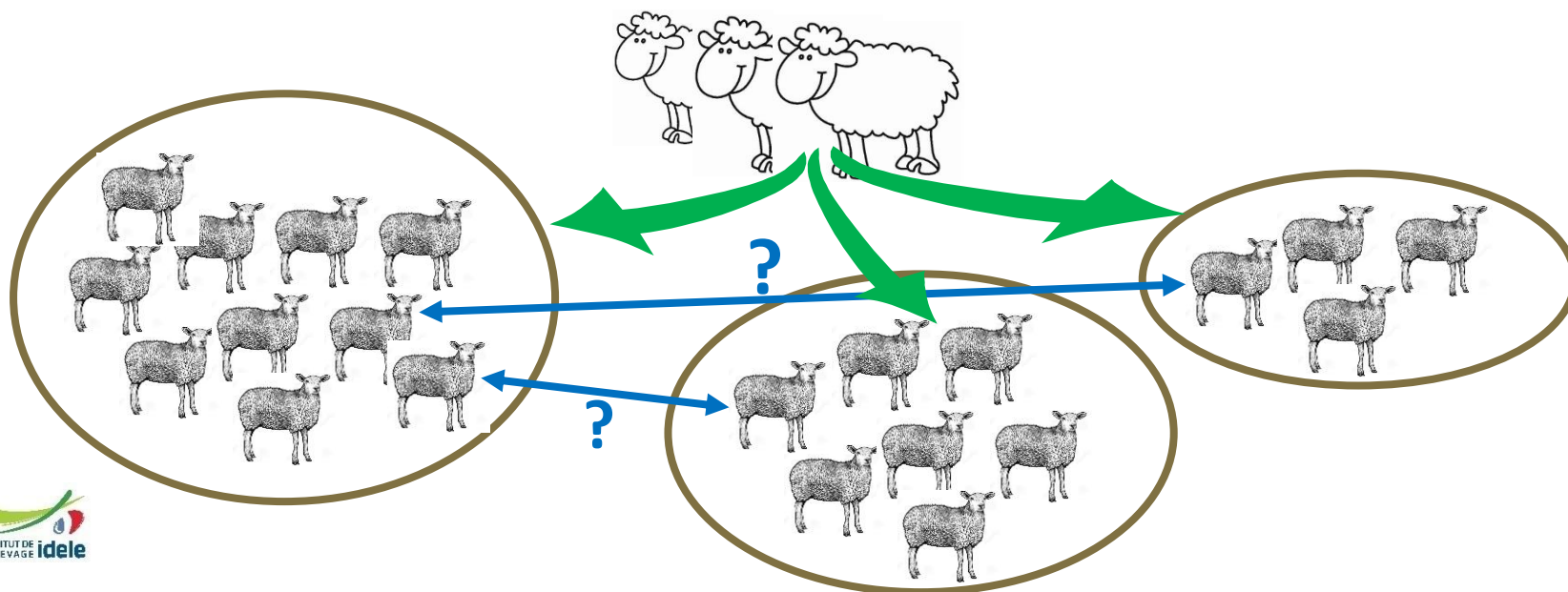
- Genetic connectedness among herds through kinship and exchange of genes :

- ✓ Use of artificial insemination (AI)
- ✓ Sale of natural service rams
- ✓ Sale of ewes (pregnant or not)

! Pedigree registration

- Impact on genetic evaluation:

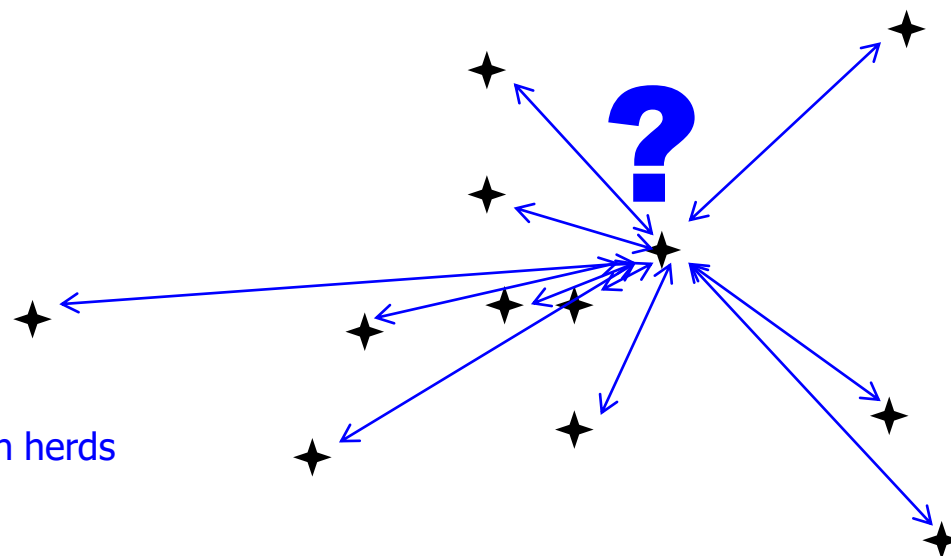
- Reliability of the comparison of EBVs of animals raised in different herds



How to estimate connectedness ?

- **“Caco”** = French Criterion of Admission to the group of Connected Herds
 - for on-farm genetic evaluation of 13 beef cattle since 2002
 - for genetic evaluation of goats since 2007

[Fouilloux & Laloë, 2001]
- **2 steps:**
 - 1. Estimating CDs of contrast between pairs of herds using a sampling-based method**
 - > by simulation: comparison of average “true” BVs vs. estimated BVs of animals from 2 herds
 - 2. Clustering groups of connected herds (the CACO method)**

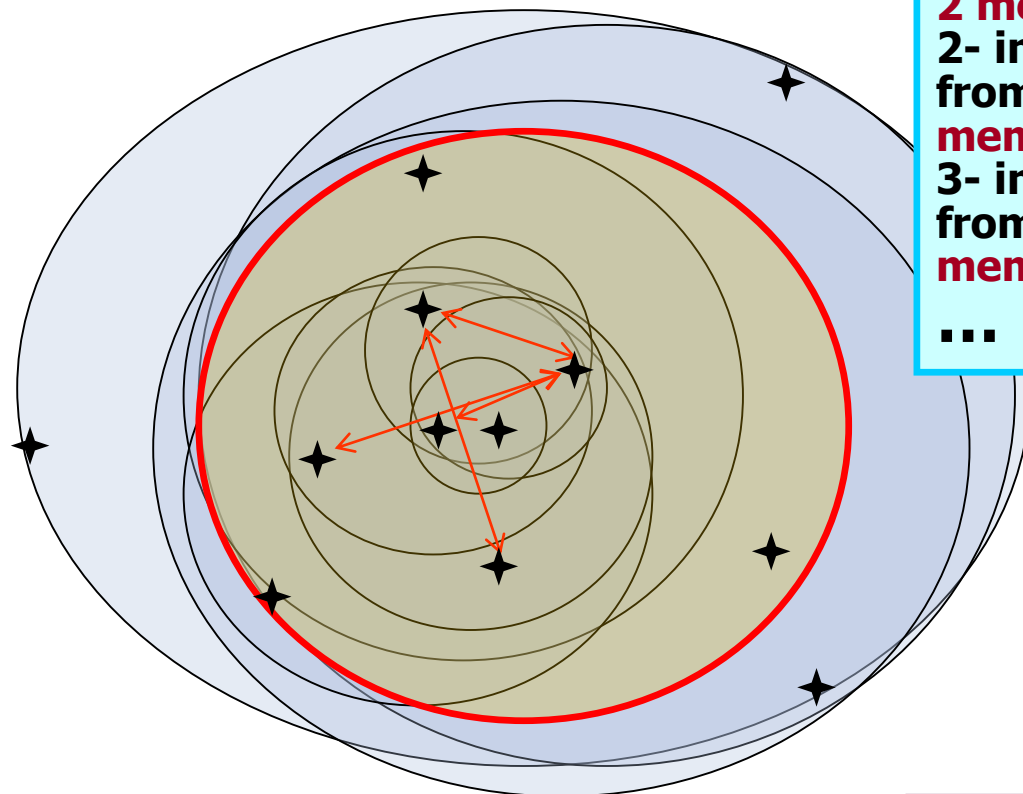


Within each breed:

one herd has $(H-1)$ CDs of contrast with the others

→ Matrix: $H(H-1)$ difference CD of contrast between herds

Guidelines of the CACO method



STEPS

1- Cluster of the 2 herds with the highest CD of contrast → **cluster of 2 members**

2- including the less distant⁽¹⁾ herd from the cluster → **cluster of 3 members**

3- including the less distant⁽¹⁾ herd from the cluster → **cluster of 4 members**

...

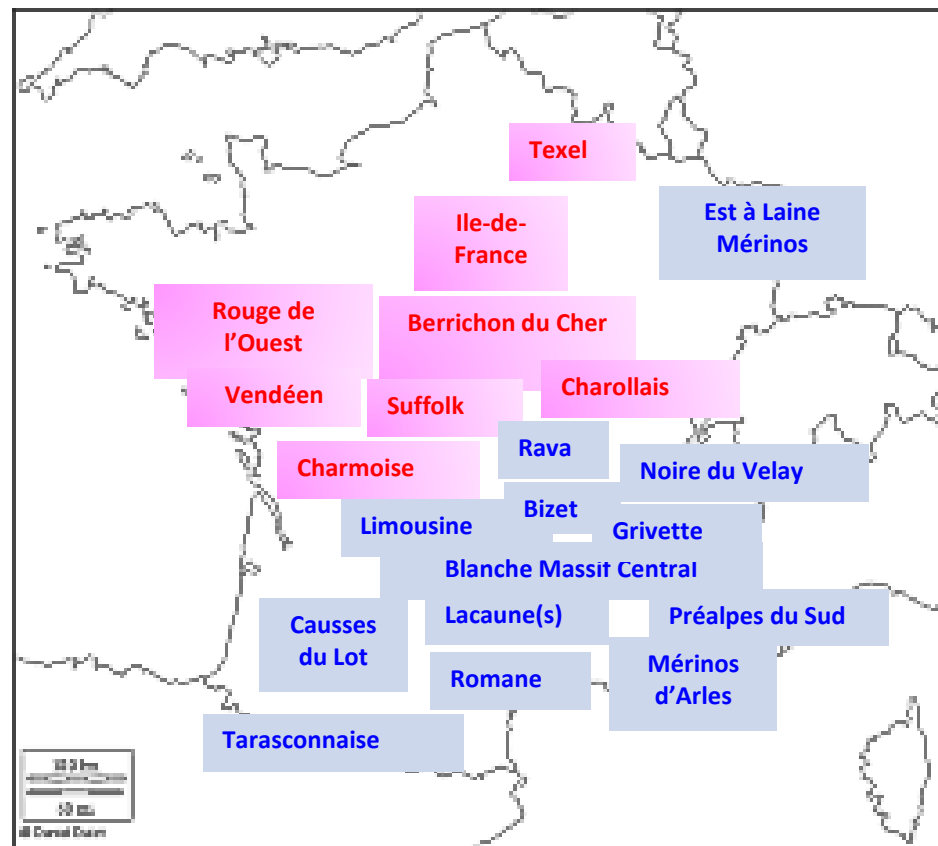
*(1) The highest distance between that herd and each member of the cluster is the lowest
= lowest CD of contrast is the highest*

The lowest CD of the included herd
= **CACO** $\in [0 ; 1]$
= **Quantitative criteria**

Application to on-farm genetic evaluation of French meat sheep

- ❖ Dataset = litter size at first lambing recorded during one of the last 5 campaigns [reference= 2018 campaign / 1200 herds]
 - Identify current ewes in the herds (average annual renewal rate \approx 20%)
- ❖ Missing sires replaced by one dummy sire in each herd per campaign
- ❖ Genetic model:
 - sire model ($h^2=0,10$) -> *pedigree link between herds*
 - with the following fixed effects:
 - ✓ Heard-year-season
 - ✓ Birth season of the ewe
 - ✓ Age at lambing
 - ✓ Reproduction method

Application to on-farm genetic evaluation of French meat sheep



❖ in 22 meat sheep breeds

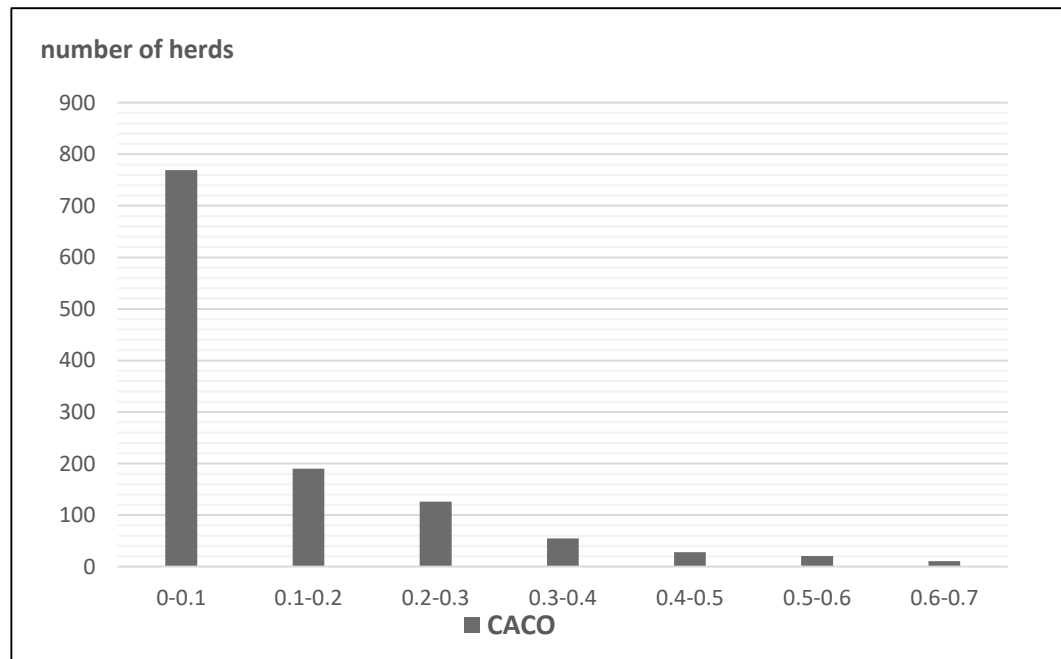
➤ 8 Specialized meat breeds

- **Average paternity rate: 92%** [85%-99%]
- **Average AI rate: 26%** [3%-50%]

➤ 14 Hardy breeds

- **Average paternity rate: 54%** [24%-91%]
- **Average AI rate: 24%** [0%-86%]

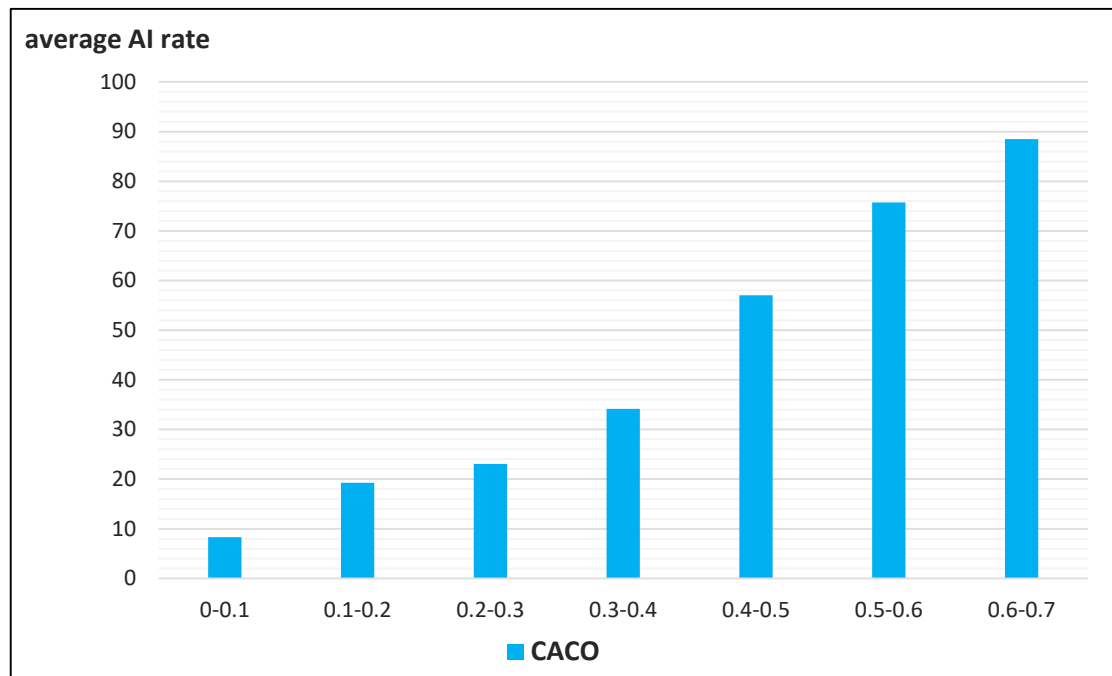
Application to on-farm genetic evaluation of French meat sheep



[over the 22 breeds]

Average CACO = 0.10 ± 0.14

Application to on-farm genetic evaluation of French meat sheep

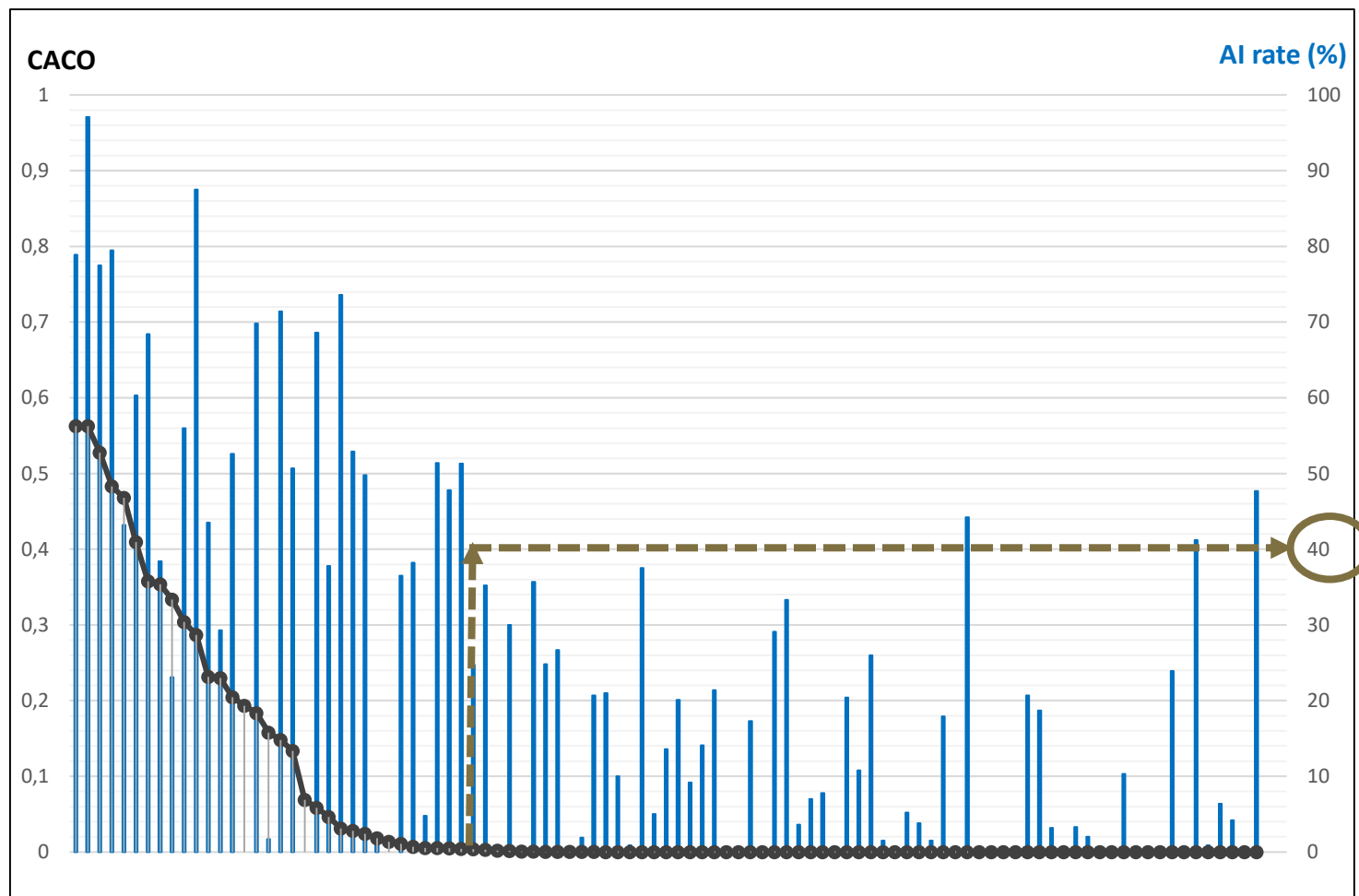


AI rate: rate of ewes from AI sires calculated over for the last 5 reproduction campaigns

[over the 22 breeds]

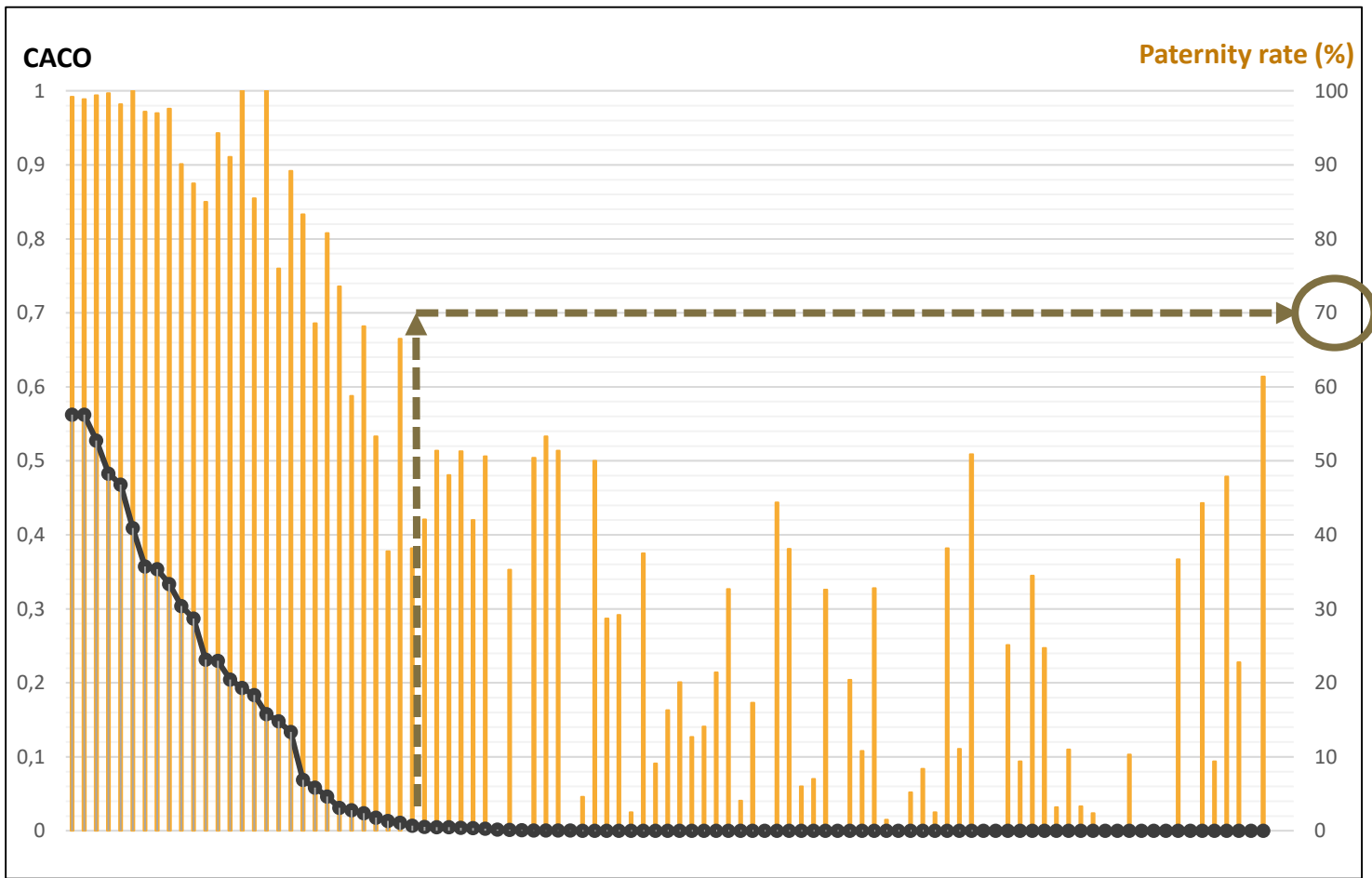
→ CACO was strongly related to the AI rate

Application to on-farm genetic evaluation of French meat sheep



[e.g. Blanche du Massif Central breed]

Application to on-farm genetic evaluation of French meat sheep



[e.g. Blanche du Massif Central breed]

→ CACO was very sensitive to the percentage of missing sires





Criteria of connectedness for French meat sheep herds

Consensus thresholds to define the connected status of a herd

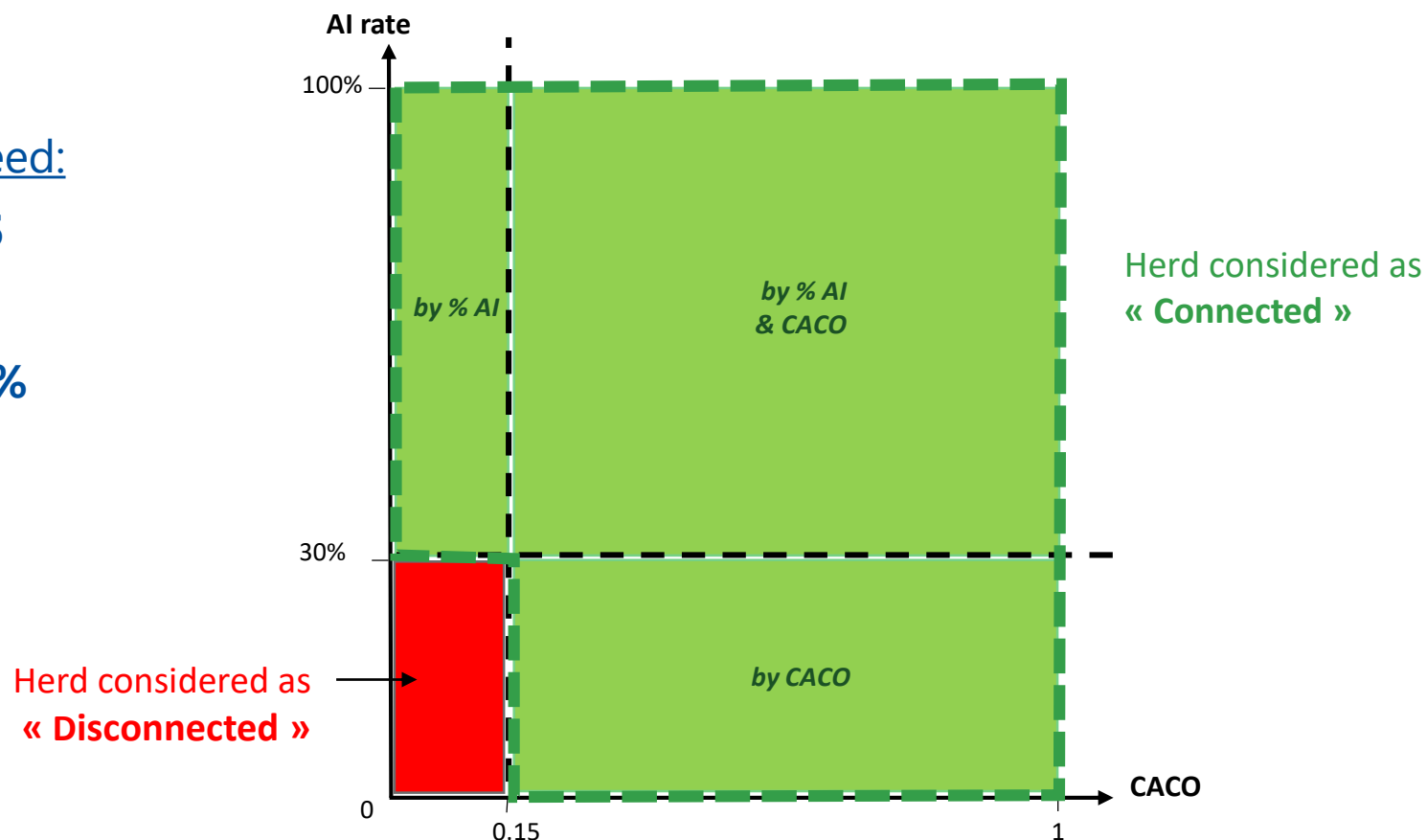
- In order to not discourage breeders
- To enhance the use of artificial insemination

Within each breed:

✓ **CACO** \geq 0.15

AND/OR

✓ **AI rate** \geq 30%



→ Officially indicated on the certificate of pure-bred breeding animals from July 2018 on



Thanks for your attention !!

