



IT-Solutions for Animal Production

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Assessing the value of genetic linear profiles for selecting for sport performance of riding horses



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Session 8
(abstract no. 36618)

Outline



- ❖ routine genetic evaluations for riding horses
 - ◆ data sources and trait definitions
 - ◆ complementary tools for breeders
- ❖ study approach to close an information gap
 - ◆ material and methods
 - ◆ results
- ❖ implications for breeding applications



30 Aug 2021 72nd EAAP Annual Meeting, Davos, Switzerland: Genetic linear profiles and equine sport performance (Stock et al.) 1

Background



- routine data collection of the studbooks
 - detailed information on specifically defined traits (linear description)
 - early and targeted breeding support (genetic linear profiles)
- data from equestrian sport
 - information on the ultimate breeding goal traits
 - challenging data structure, trait definition, modeling
 - late availability of genetic proofs for competition performance

➤ suitability and value of linear conformation and performance traits as indicator traits in sport horse breeding

Study approach



- routine genetic evaluations → estimated breeding values (EBV) for a representative and variable sample of horses
 - EBV for linear conformation and performance traits from the genetic evaluation of the Oldenburg studbooks (OL, OS)
 - EBV for sport traits from the national genetic evaluation for riding horses in Germany (FN) → OL/OS mare population
- different definitions of sport traits
 - rank-based → individual ranking among all starters
 - level-based → highest level achieved (lifetime summary)
 - dressage (DR, DL) and show-jumping (JR, JL)

Routine genetic evaluations I



EBV for linear traits (LIN-EBV)

- OL+OS linear data 2012-2020
- 27,786 linear profiles of 26,069 horses
- 46 traits: conformation, special remarks, gaits, jumping



single- / multiple-trait repeatability linear animal models:

$$Y_{ijklop} = \mu + SB_i + EVENT-TEAM_j + AGE_M_k + SEX_l + animal_o + e_{ijklop} \text{ (foals)}$$

$$Y_{ijmnop} = \mu + SB_i + EVENT-TEAM_j + AGE_Y_m + PTYPE_n + animal_o + pe_o + e_{ijmnop} \text{ (adults)}$$

fixed effects: SB = studbook (OL, OS), EVENT-TEAM = date, place, assessor, assistance, SEX = male / female, AGE_M (AGE_Y) = age in months (years), PTYPE = presentation type (assessment in hand, free, under rider); random effects: animal = additive genetic effect, pe = permanent environmental effect of the animal

Routine genetic evaluations II



EBV for linear traits (LIN-EBV)

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EBV for sport performance: dressage (D), show-jumping (J)

- sport data 1995-2020 (national /FN, international/FEI)
- 5.8m starts of 266k horses for D, 13.2m starts of 311k horses for J
- 2 traits per discipline: ranking (R) and highest level achieved (L)



single- / multiple-trait repeatability linear animal models:

$$Y_{ijklop} = \mu + COMP_i + SEX_j \times AGE_k + RIDER_l + animal_o + pe_o + e_{ijklop} \text{ (DR, JR)}$$

$$Y_{ijmnop} = \mu + Sex_j + L_AGE_m + L_YEAR_n + animal_o + e_{ijmnop} \text{ (DL, JL)}$$

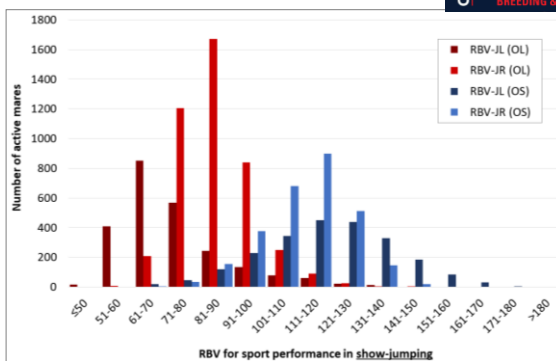
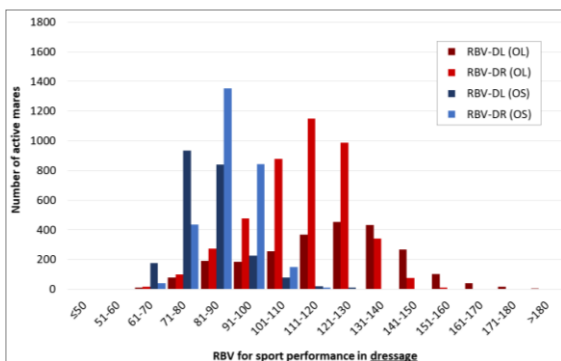
fixed effects: COMP = individual competition, SEX = stallions / gelding / mare, AGE (L_AGE) = competition age (age at achieving highest level) in years, RIDER = rider category or individual rider, L_YEAR = year of achieving highest level; random effects: animal = additive genetic effect, pe = permanent environmental effect of the animal

Study sample



- results of routine genetic evaluations 2020
 - EBV for linear traits for 10,768 mares
 - EBV for sport traits for 7,198 mares
- only mares with own performance or at least 2 adult progeny
 - linear EBV: 9,436 mares
 - sport EBV: ~2,000 mares ($N_{DL}=1,783$, $N_{DR}=1,761$, $N_{JL}=2,293$, $N_{JR}=2,175$)
- ~600 mares with average EBV reliabilities > 40% for both trait groups ($N_{DL}=615$, $N_{DR}=607$, $N_{JL}=638$, $N_{JR}=621$)

EBV for sport traits



Sport trait (L level, R rank)	OL+OS				OL			OS		
	N	mean EBV	std EBV		N	mean EBV	std EBV	N	mean EBV	std EBV
Dressage	DL	4,687	101.9	25.8	2,402	120.8	21.9	2,285	82.1	9.9
	DR	7,135	102.9	17.6	4,305	112.7	15.1	2,830	88.0	8.0
Show-jumping	JL	4,687	95.4	28.9	2,402	73.4	15.9	2,285	118.7	19.8
	JR	7,135	95.9	17.2	4,305	85.8	11.1	2,830	111.2	13.1



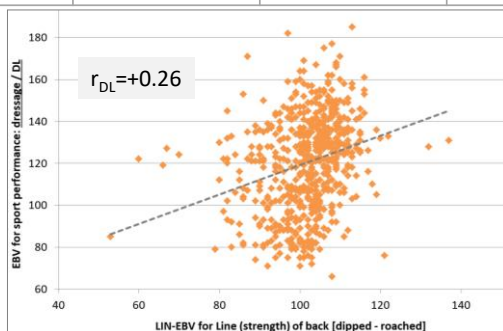
Methodology

- statistical analyses using SAS software
 - EBV for indicator traits (linear description)
 - EBV for target traits (sport performance; DL, DR, JL, JR)
- EBV correlations → Pearson correlation coefficients
- analysis of variance
 - linear regression
 - class variable (LIN-EBV <90, 90-110, >110) → Least Square Means

Association patterns I

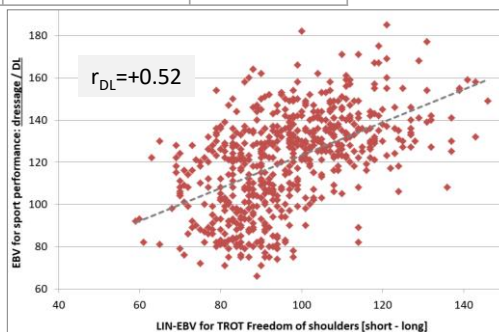
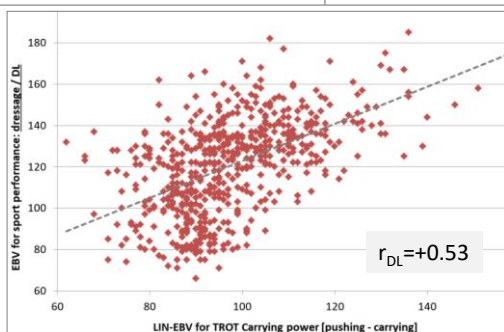


Linear trait group	Pearson correlation coefficients		Indicator value
	D (DL, DR)	J (JL, JR)	
Conformation, special remarks	-0.26 to +0.32	-0.14 to +0.21	?
Gaits	+0.12 to +0.53	-0.37 to +0.28	D+
Jumping	-0.51 to -0.25	+0.09 to +0.55	J+



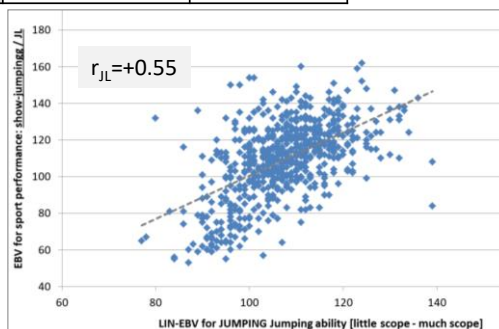
Association patterns II

Linear trait group	Pearson correlation coefficients		Indicator value
	D (DL, DR)	J (JL, JR)	
Conformation, special remarks	-0.26 to +0.32	-0.14 to +0.21	?
Gaits	+0.12 to +0.53	-0.37 to +0.28	D+
Jumping	-0.51 to -0.25	+0.09 to +0.55	J+



Association patterns III

Linear trait group	Pearson correlation coefficients		Indicator value
	D (DL, DR)	J (JL, JR)	
Conformation, special remarks	-0.26 to +0.32	-0.14 to +0.21	?
Gaits	+0.12 to +0.53	-0.37 to +0.28	D+
Jumping	-0.51 to -0.25	+0.09 to +0.55	J+



Summary of results



- linear conformation traits (conformation, special remarks)
 - mostly absent or low EBV correlations of $-0.2 < r < +0.2$
 - functionally plausible indications of relevance for dressage performance: conformation of neck (shape, muscling) and back (strength)
- linear performance traits (gaits, jumping)
 - mostly significant correlations ($P < 0.001$) within discipline
 - ANOVA: slightly different patterns for sport trait definitions L and R
 - correlations of $r > 0.5$: reach of hind limbs in WALK, carrying power and freedom of shoulders in TROT, direction of movement in CANTER (D); jumping ability (J)

Implications



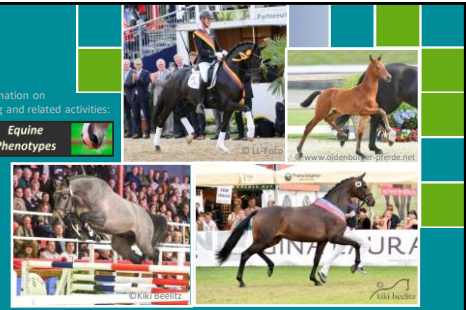
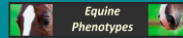
- genetic linear profiles as appreciated tool for breeders
 - early and specific information on the inheritance of stallions
 - targeted support of mating decisions (wide range of traits)
- reasonable correlations between EBV for linear traits and for sport performance in dressage and show-jumping implying suitability of the linear system to strengthen sport horse breeding programs
- high value of the refined linear phenotypes for current and future breeding applications for sport horses
- linear traits as appropriate targets for genomic tools



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Further information on
linear profiling and related activities:



- high value of the refined linear phenotypes for current and future breeding applications for sport horses
- linear traits as appropriate targets for genomic tools

Thank you !