

OviGen – the outputs

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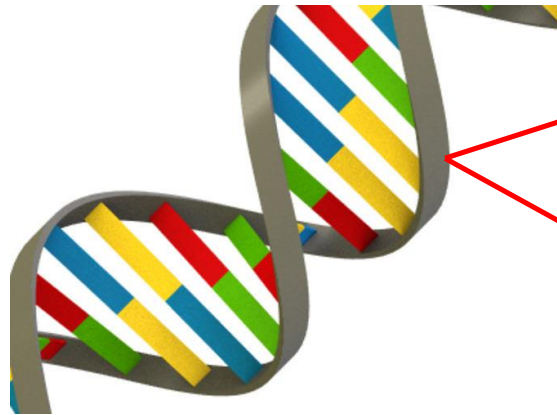


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OviGen objective



+

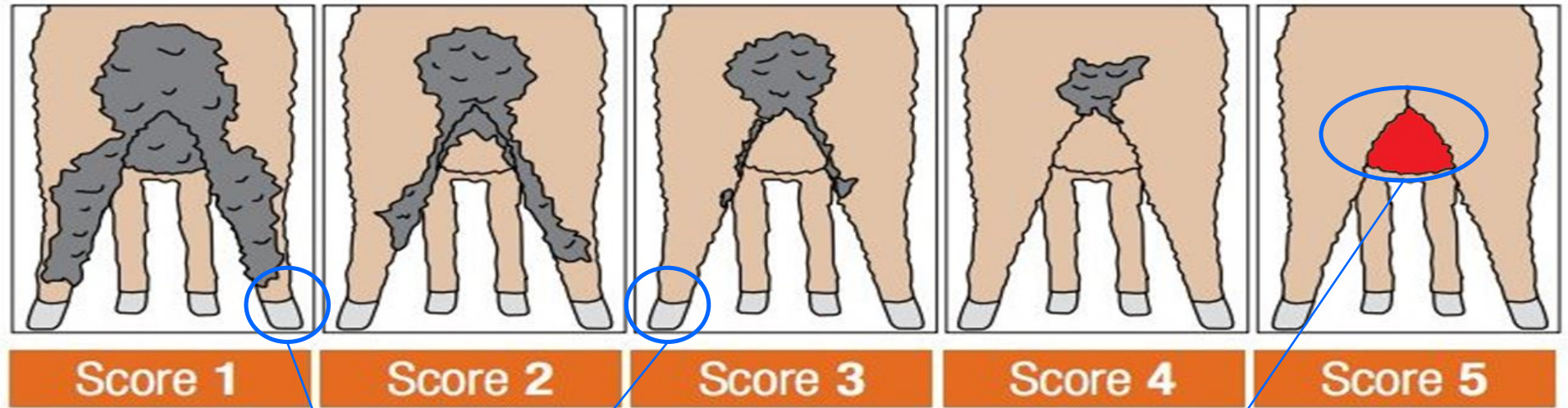


Parentage

Genomic predictions

Health traits

Dagginess

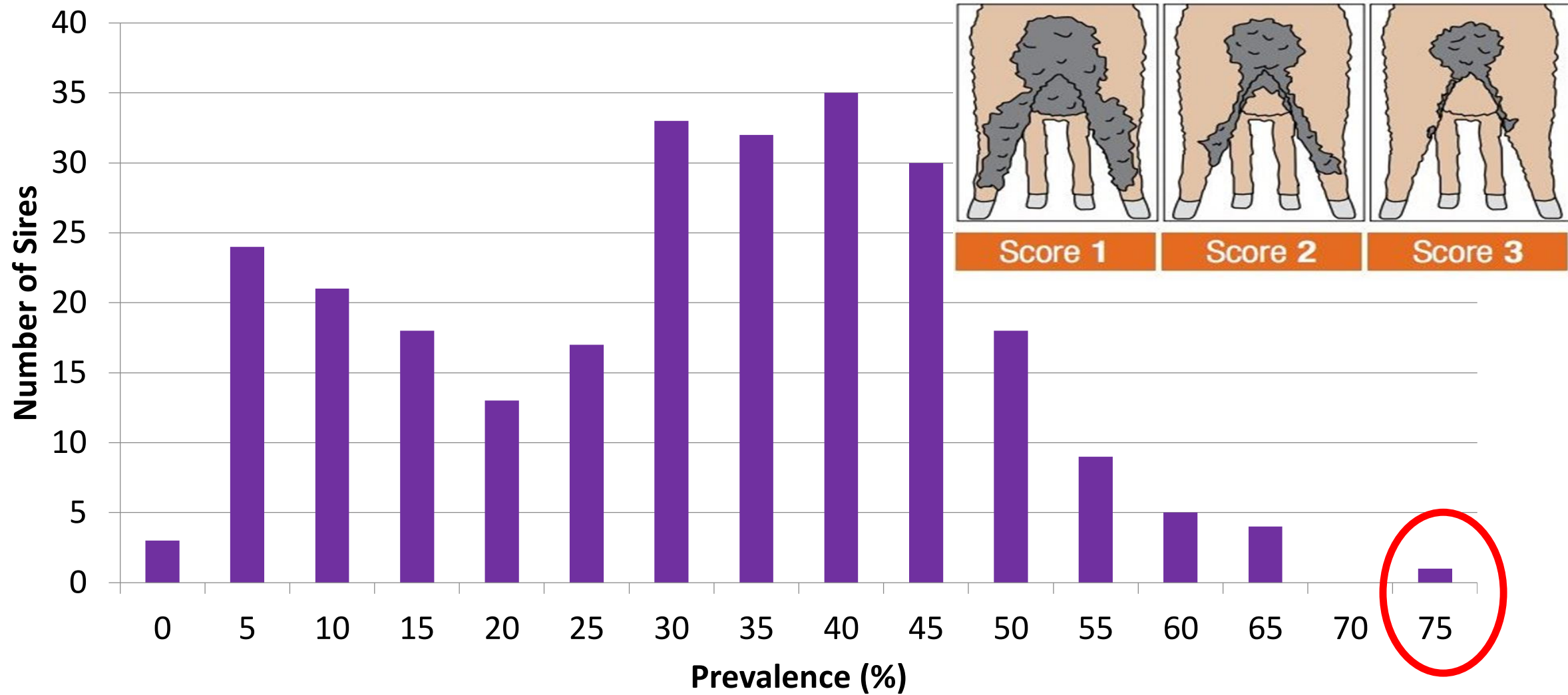


Lameness

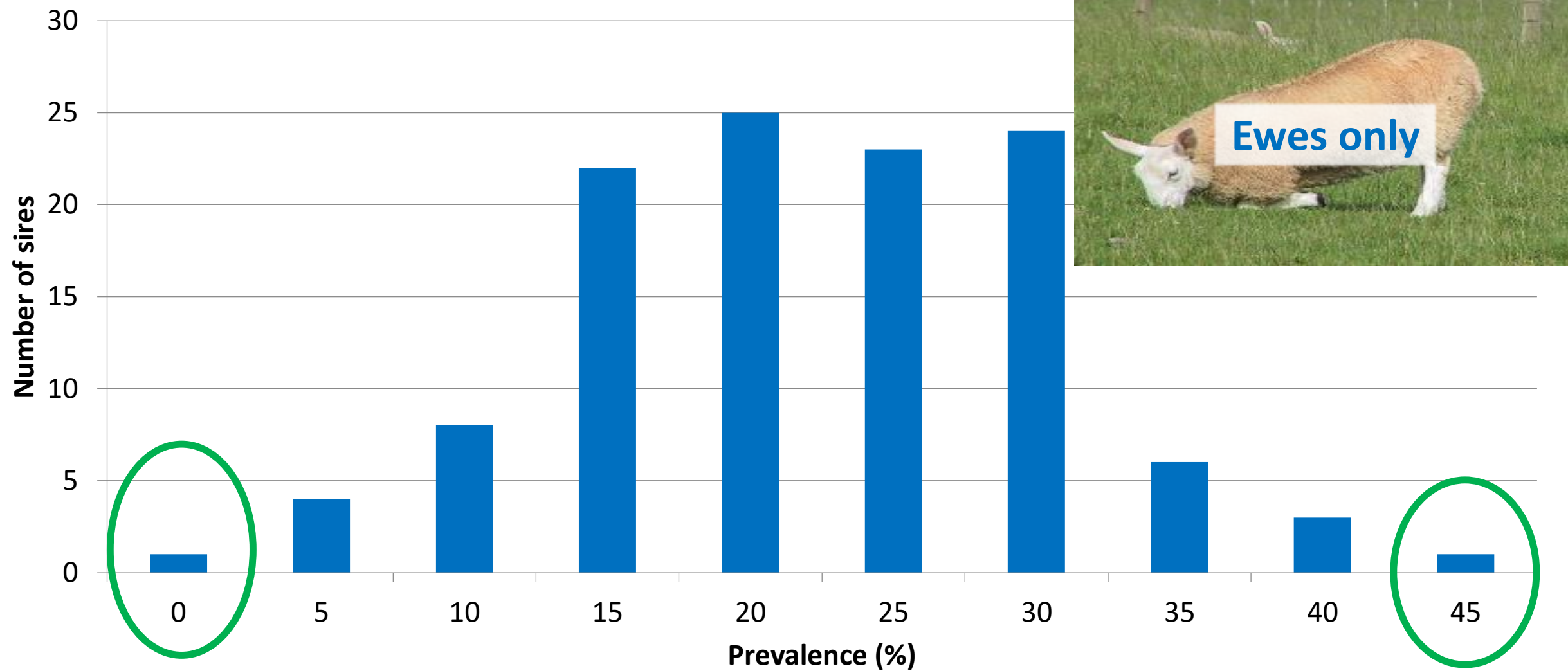
Mastitis

- No = not lame
- Yes = any sign of lame
- No = no evidence of mastitis
- Yes = evidence of (historic) mastitis

Sire prevalence - dagginess



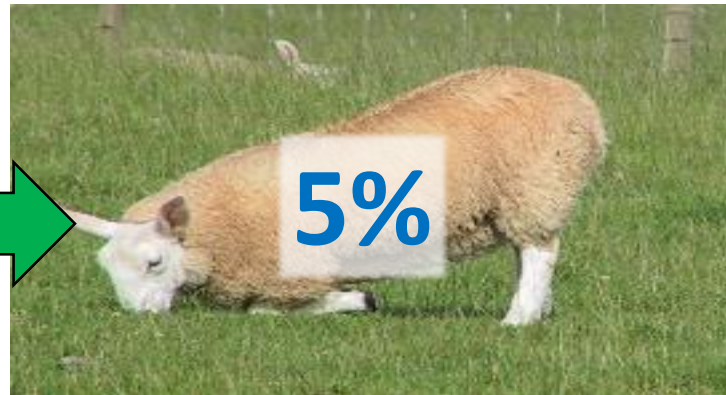
Sire prevalence - lameness



Health index

Trait	Economic value	Relative emphasis (%)	
		Terminal	Replacement
Dagginess	-€0.34 (score)	1.15	0.17
Lameness – lamb	-€0.08 (%)	0.11	0.02
Lameness - ewe	-€0.24 (%)		0.04

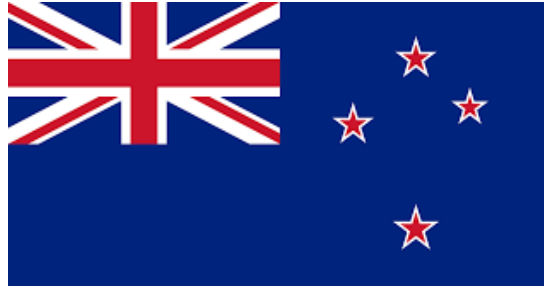
**100
ewes**



Elsewhere...



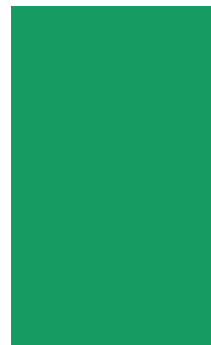
Worm FEC



Worm FEC
Facial Eczema
Dagginess



Worm FEC



Lameness
Dagginess

Reducing the cost of genotyping



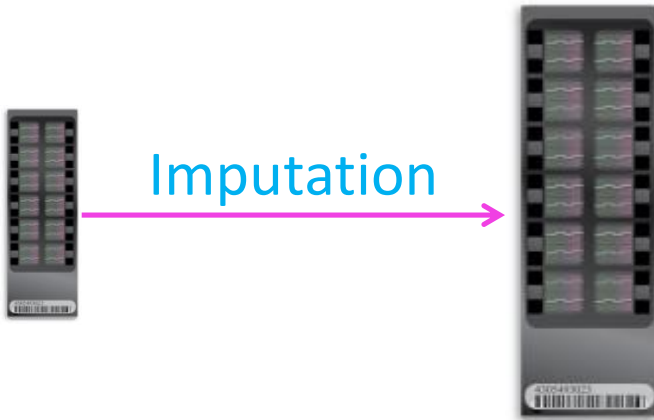
15,000 – 50,000
DNA variants



50,000 DNA variants = €62.50

15,000 DNA variants = €26.50

Aim: reduce the density of the panel without
compromising genotype quality



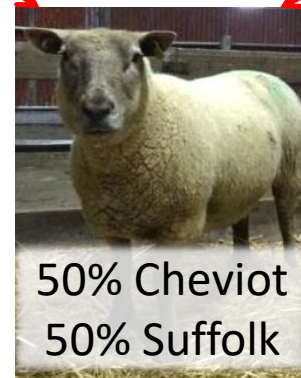
Conclusion: at least
6,000 DNA variants
required

Currently **€24.50** for
50,000 DNA variants



Other genotyping
technologies?

Breed composition



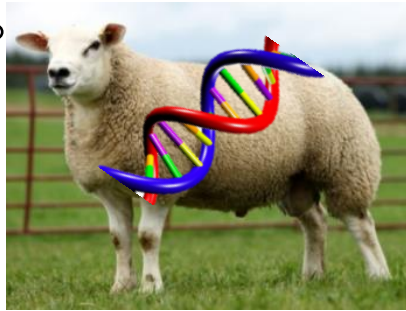
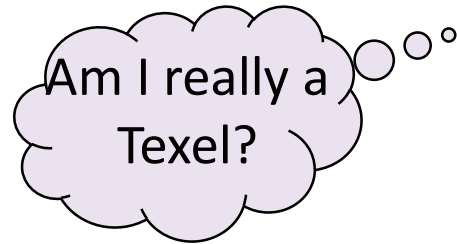
50% CL : 25% CV : 25% SU

50% CL : 50% SU : 0% SU

50% CL : 0% CV : 50% SU



DNA breed composition



Yes,
97% Texel

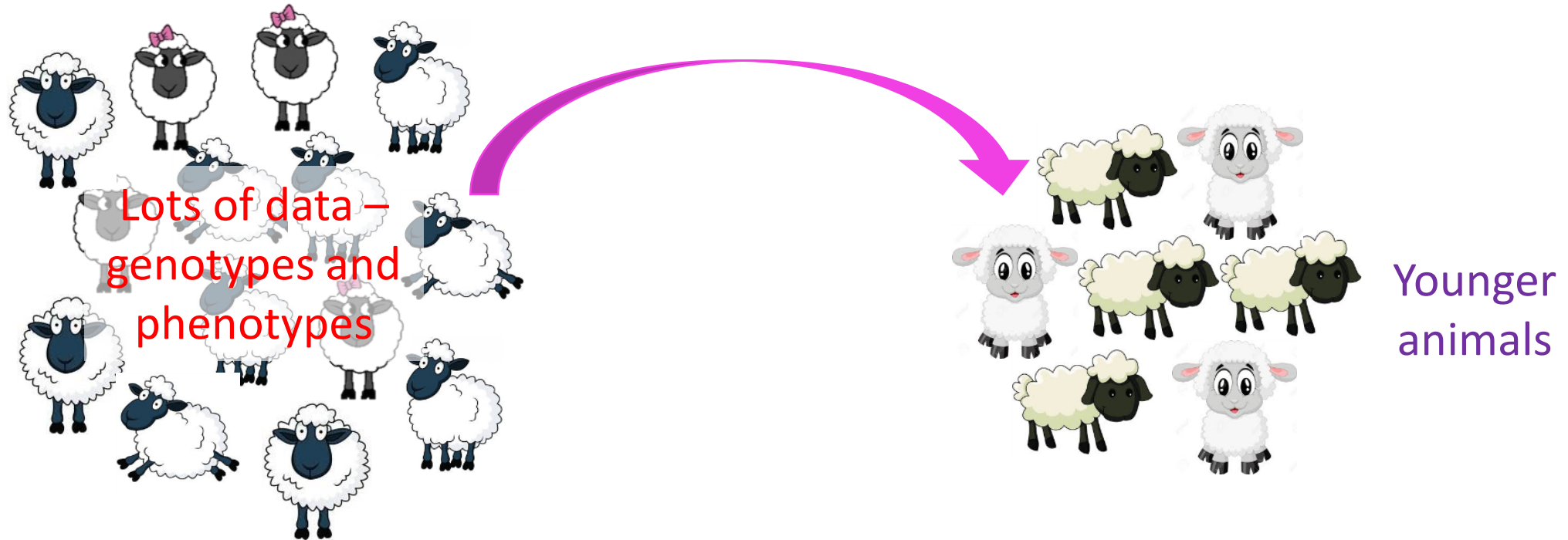


50% Charollais
13% Cheviot
37% Suffolk

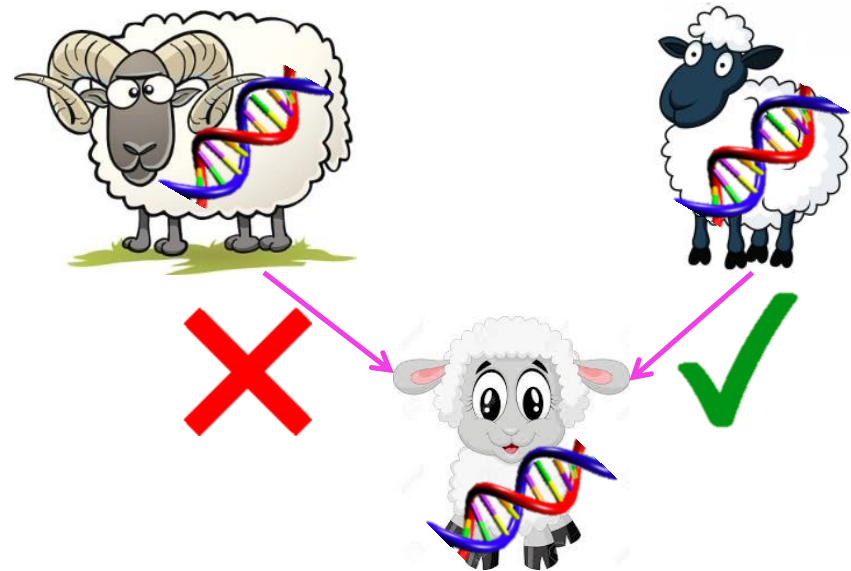


Genomic predictions

- Non consistent across all traits
- Main issue – size of reference population



OviGen achievements



Questions?

