

Calculation of PBLUP reliabilities, ERCs and DRPs

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MiX99 course on genomic prediction

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Deregressed proofs

- Variable of choice in MACE evaluation, because often too difficult to provide daughter yield deviations
- Used for blending foreign information into national genetic evaluations
- Variable of choice for condensing information from non-genotyped animals into genotyped animals (e.g., multi-step genomic evaluation)
- Used for model validation purposes, GWAS studies, etc.



Deregressed proofs

Concept of deregressed genetic predictions or “deregressed proofs” (DRP)

- Making breeding values independent from genetic relationships and unknown parent groups
- Associating a weight to an animal's DRP
- The applied weight depends on the purpose for which the DRP is used

DRP as pseudo-phenotype: the weight reflects the animal's own information that contributes to the evaluation, i.e., the effective record contribution (ERC)

- Evaluations based on proper DRPs and ERCs would give the same original EBVs as estimated from the original data

What is needed for calculating DRPs

- Breeding values
- Genetic relationships among the animals
- Variance components
- ERC (or EDC for MACE)
- Reliabilities of breeding values



Estimated breeding values and reliabilities from PBLUP

- Prediction of breeding values: see DAY1 and DAY2
- Breeding values and reliabilities from same evaluation
- Intended use of DRPs determines how accurate the reliability approximation needs to be

Some reliability options in MiX99

- Exact reliabilities: for small models
- Tier and Meyer (2004): multi-trait animal models
- Misztal and Wiggens (1988): animal model
- Interbull reliabilities: sire model

Absorbing within-block effects into animal genetic effects →

Exact absorption reduces (upwards) bias in reliabilities

Instruction file for apax99 (repeatability model, 2 traits)

```
#-----
# AccurType: Reliability method
              4      # 4 Tier and Meyer
              # 2 Misztal and Wiggens
              # 1 Interbull reliabilities
# MaxNonZ:   Number of non-zeros in sparse matrix
              100000
# OriginalDir: MiX99 directives file
              -
# NumBVs:    Number of breeding values for which r2 is wanted
              2
# Weights:   Weights applied for the breeding values
              1 0
              0 1
# H2calc:    Random effects used for heritability calculation
              1      # also 1st random effect (pe) is included
# JFilter:   Within-block effect number from which
#            approximate absorption starts
              # 1 2 3
              # g pe HYS
              4
#-----
```



Calculation of effective record contributions (ERC)

Reversed reliability approximation

Idea: From given reliabilities such weights are approximated that lead back to the same reliabilities

- Weights are derived avoiding double counting of information → effective record contribution (ERC)
- Required information: reliabilities, pedigree, heritability
- Included reliabilities are only from those animals for which DRPs should be calculated

Approaches available in MiX99

- Reverse Tier and Meyer (2004): multi-trait ERC
- Reverse Harris and Johnson (1998): single-trait ERC
- Interbull reliability: EDCs for sires

Instruction file for apax99 (multi-trait ERC, 2 traits)

```

-----
# AccurType:      Reliability method
                  40 p  # 40 p multi-tait ERC calculations
                   # 20 p single-tait ERC calculations
                   # 1  Interbull reliabilities also provides EDC
# Reliabilities:  Filename of the reliability information (IDs and r2s)
                  ERCcalculation.r2s
# Pedigree:      /home/ejo31/MiX99course2026/data/resfarm.pedi
# Number of ERCs: 2
# G-matrix:      G0.par
# R-matrix:      R0.par
# tol_ERC:       tolERC MaxIter_ERC smallestERC tolNewton MaxIter_Newton
                  1e-6 100 1e-10 1e-4 20
# tol_r2:        tolr2 MinIter Prop._of_iter Num_LastIter_meet_tolr2
                  1e-7 10 0.5 10
-----

```

For AccurType option "20 p" and "40 p"
no mix99i pre-processing needed

Pedigree and variance
component information

Calculation of deregressed proofs (DRP)

Solving a non-linear system of equations

- Solutions (breeding values) are known for individuals for which DRPs are wanted
- Other solutions are unknown (ancestors, unknown parent groups, general mean)

Deregression in MiX99 is based on [Jairath et al. \(1998\)](#) and [Schaeffer \(2001\)](#)

A two-step iteration procedure is applied:

1. Solve unknowns for ancestors and unknown parent group, given current solutions and known solutions of individuals
2. Calculate new estimate for general mean

Deregression options in MiX99

- Broyden method (default)
 - fast and most reliable
- Other methods
 - Secant, Gauss-Seidel, Bisection
- All methods should result same solutions

Important

- For some models, default convergence parameters need to be modified to achieve convergence
- Very small ERC values may cause convergence problems
- Unknown parent groups should be well defined



Calculation of deregressed proofs (DRP)

Basic model set-up for deregression

- Simple linear mixed model with a general mean as fixed effect, and one random animal effect
- Univariate and multivariate models are supported
- Weighted observations where:
 - breeding values are specified as observations
 - ERCs are the associated weights
- Observations are given only for individuals for which DRP should be calculated
- The unknown parent groups in the pedigree must be modelled as random effects

MiX99 instruction (bivariate model)

CLIM file

```
#-----
TITLE      MT-DRP calculation for milk and protein

DATAFILE   EBVandERC.data
PEDFILE    PBLUP.pedi
PARFILE    DRPcalculation.para

INTEGER    ID MEAN
REAL       EBVmilk EBVprotein ERCmilk ERCprotein
MISSING    -99999.0

MODEL
EBVmilk    = MEAN  g(ID) ! WEIGHT=ERCmilk
EBVprotein = MEAN  g(ID) ! WEIGHT=ERCprotein

RANDOM      g
PEDIGREE    g  am+p 0.3333
#-----
```

Solver options

```
#-----
# RAM:      RAM options
           H
# STOP:     MaxIter,Conv.value,Criterion,Enforce,MaxIter
           linear solving          non-linear
           5000    1.0e-5    d          f          1000
# RESID:    Residuals calculation
           N
# VALID:    Model validation
           R  b    # b= Broyden method
                # s= Secant
                # i= bisection
                # n= Gouss-Seidel
# VAROPT:   Variance options VCE, PEV, HV
           N
# SOLTYP:   Solution file options
           Y
#-----
```

Example I: Multi-trait repeatability model

Data and Model

Example data

- First parity test-day milk and protein yields: 22,300 records from 607 cows and 1 herd
- Pedigree includes 2,751 animals and one unknown parent group

Bivariate repeatability model

$$milk_{ijk} = f_1(cage_i) + f_1(dim_{ij}) + HYS_{1:k} + pe_{1:i} + a_{1:i} + e_{1:ijk}$$

$$protein_{ijk} = f_2(cage_i) + f_2(dim_{ij}) + HYS_{2:k} + pe_{2:i} + a_{2:i} + e_{2:ijk}$$

where $f_*(cage_i)$ are functions for calving age effects,

and $f_*(dim)$ are functions for stage of lactation fixed effects,

$HYS_{*:k}$ fixed herd year season effects

$pe_{*:i}$, $a_{*:i}$, and $e_{*:i}$ are random permanent environmental, additive genetic, and residual effects



Breeding value estimation

Data file

ID	HERD	HYD	DIM	age	age2	milk	protein
1208920102	2	20201103	109	0.057534248	0.0033101896	23.342857143	0.793511250004856
1208920102	2	20201103	116	0.057534248	0.0033101896	23.142857143	0.799875000004937
1208920102	2	20201103	123	0.057534248	0.0033101896	23.671428571	0.831606874984944
1208920102	2	20201104	130	0.057534248	0.0033101896	23.528571429	0.839304999130874
1208920102	2	20201104	137	0.057534248	0.0033101896	23.642857143	0.852039655166148

Table file

	t1	t2	t3	t4	t5
DIM	Leg_cov0	Leg_cov1	Leg_cov2	Leg_cov3	exp(-0.005*DIM)
5	0.7071067811865476	-1.224744871391589	1.58113883008419	-1.870828693386971	0.77880078307
6	0.7071067811865476	-1.217940733217191	1.554859717121216	-1.80889999717125	0.74081822068
7	0.7071067811865476	-1.211136595042793	1.528727005901769	-1.74783261354842	0.70468808971
8	0.7071067811865476	-1.204332456868396	1.502740696425848	-1.687621730716286	0.6703200460

CLIM file

```

#-----
TITLE          MT-VCE
DEFINE         Input /home/ejo31/MiX99course2026/data
DATAFILE       Input/resfarm.data
PEDFILE        Input/resfarm.ped1
PARFILE        Input/resfarm.para.REP
TABLEFILE      Input/LegendreExp005.cov
TABLEINDEX     DIM

INTEGER        ID HERD HYS DIM
REAL           age age2 milk protein
MISSING        -99999.0

MODEL
milk           = CalvAge(age age2) Lac(t1 t2 t3 t4 t5) HYS pe(ID) g(ID)
protein        = CalvAge(age age2) Lac(t1 t2 t3 t4 t5) HYS pe(ID) g(ID)

RANDOM          pe g
PEDIGREE       g am+p 0.3333
#PEDIGREE      g am+p 0.05

DATASORT       BLOCK=HERD PEDIGREECODE=ID
WITHINBLOCKORDER g pe HYS
PRECON         b b b b
TMPDIR         ./tmpMiX
#-----
    
```

VC parameter file

1	1	1	5.6161964
1	2	1	0.19968117
1	2	2	0.73903890E-02
2	1	1	9.8365002
2	2	1	0.18377238
2	2	2	0.48884253E-02
3	1	1	4.1547128
3	2	1	0.14290611
3	2	2	0.62144568E-02

Pedigree file

1209081673	1206828544	1207892842	2
1213542032	1318947679	1212894452	2
1213966963	1210707817	-2000	2
1213192336	1318637536	1212085257	2
1308515314	1306800189	-2000	2
1211124586	1308818603	1210309617	2
1302368270	1304562558	1303714890	2
1015487293	1210707817	-2000	2
1210100085	1303277087	-2000	2
1211861740	1211086201	1211056058	2
1212380242	1016076809	1211805338	2
1203903066	-2000	1202983564	2

Unknown parent group

Blocking code (HERD)

Solving the model...

```

o> mix99i --usemacros MT2rep.clm >mix99i.log
o> mix99s -s >mix99s.log
>
    
```

Breeding values

...Solani file

ID	Desc	Nrec	milk	protein
1310027071	1	0	-3.7938	-0.62628E-01
1206595566	11	0	3.1092	0.42157E-01
1213966962	2	0	0.97065	0.11248E-01
1211037187	1	0	1.8679	0.41912E-01
1208144830	1	0	-0.62830	-0.19525E-01
1211917953	0	43	-4.5264	-0.43703E-01
1318485528	1	0	-3.0923	-0.35499E-01
1309396078	1	0	-1.9950	-0.24665E-01
1213148686	2	0	0.28047	-0.52809E-02
1207382709	1	0	0.82256E-01	-0.41525E-03
1212080454	1	0	-1.5680	-0.11618E-01
1209550421	2	0	-0.80533E-01	-0.46007E-02
1209550422	2	0	0.88713	0.18461E-01
1209550423	1	0	0.97995	0.27390E-01
1318616733	0	35	0.68775	0.21596E-01
1309552203	2	0	-1.7000	-0.20840E-01

Approximation of reliabilities

- Records of input data are sorted by HERD and animal ID
- Only within-block effects are considered
- Order of effects within-block is important
 - animal genetic effect must be first
 - followed by other effects
 - the effect with least effect levels as last

CLIM file

```

#-----
TITLE      MT-r2 model
DEFINE     Input  /home/ejo31/MiX99course2026/data
DATAFILE   Input/resfarm.data
PEDFILE    Input/resfarm.pedi
PARFILE    Input/resfarm.para.REP

INTEGER    ID HERD HYS DIM
REAL       age age2 milk protein
MISSING    -99999.0

DATASORT   BLOCK=HERD  PEDIGREECODE=ID

MODEL
milk      =  HYS  pe(ID)  g(ID)
protein   =  HYS  pe(ID)  g(ID)

RANDOM      pe g
PEDIGREE    g  am+p  0.3333

WITHINBLOCKORDER  g  pe  HYS
TMPDIR             ./tmpMiX
#-----

```

Approximation of reliabilities

Instruction file for apax99

```
#-----
# AccurType: Reliability method
              4 # Tier and Meyer
# MaxNonZ:   Number of non-zeros in sparse matrix
              100000
# OriginalDir: MiX99 directives file
              -
# NumBVs:   Number of breeding values considered
              2
# Weights:  Weights applied for the breeding values
              1 0
              0 1
# H2calc:   Random effects used for heritability calculation
              1 # also 1st random effect (pe) is included
# JFilter:  Within-block effect number
#           from which approximate absorption is used
#           # 1 2 3
#           # g pe HYS
              4
#-----
```

exact absorption of all within-block effects

Calculating reliabilities...

```
b/r2> mix99i --usemacros MT2rep.r2.clm >mix99i.log
b/r2> apax99 < MT2rep.r2.apx >apax99.log
```

Inspect log file carefully! Is all as expected? Are h2s correct?
apax99.log file

```
=====
===== Variance component summary =====
Index number =      1      2
1. VC var.=      5.616      0.7390E-02
Genetic var.=      9.837      0.4888E-02
Residual var.=      4.155      0.6214E-02

Total var. =      19.61      0.1849E-01
Direct Anim V=      9.837      0.4888E-02

h2 =      0.5017      0.2643
lambda =      6.973      14.13
```

...PEVani file

ID	Desc	Nrec	r2_milk	r2_protein
1310027071	1	0	0.20458	0.15887
1206595566	11	0	0.41261	0.28398
1213966962	2	0	0.33566	0.21931
1211037187	1	0	0.20982	0.15512
1208144830	1	0	0.23581	0.15127
1211917953	0	43	0.77131	0.46474
1318485528	1	0	0.27297	0.18617
1309396078	1	0	0.14066	0.94563E-01
1213148686	2	0	0.23286	0.14659
1207382709	1	0	0.52931E-01	0.32110E-01
1212080454	1	0	0.24575	0.16604
1209550421	2	0	0.29523	0.24110
1209550422	2	0	0.22460	0.18352
1209550423	1	0	0.26434	0.21559
1318616733	0	35	0.77260	0.46934
1209550420	2	0	0.20545	0.20532



Effective record contributions (ERC) calculations

Instruction file for apax99

```
#-----
# AccurType:      Reliability method
                  40 p # multi-tait ERC calculations
# Reliabilities:  Filename of the reliability information (IDs and r2s)
                  ERCcalculation.r2s
# Pedigree:
                  /home/ejo31/MiX99course2026/data/resfarm.pedi
# Number of ERCs:
                  2
# G-matrix:
                  G0.par
# R-matrix:
                  R0.par
# tol_ERC:
                  tolERC MaxIter_ERC smallestERC tolNewton MaxIter_Newton
                  1e-8 100 1e-10 1e-4 20
# tol_r2:
                  tolR2 MinIter Proportion_of_iter Num_LastIter_meet_tolR2
                  1e-7 10 0.5 10
#-----
```

Input data file

ID	r2_milk	r2_protein
1211917953	0.77131	0.46474
1318616733	0.77260	0.46934
1212286616	0.77699	0.48068
1212461471	0.77215	0.46786
1212280380	0.75752	0.46142

VC parameter file

```
rvi-int1:~/MiX99course2026/L13rep/ERC> cat G0.par
9.8365002 0.1837724
0.1837724 0.0048884
rvi-int1:~/MiX99course2026/L13rep/ERC> cat R0.par
9.770909 0.342587
0.342587 0.013605
```

VC for pe and residual effects are combined

...only individuals included in input data file receive ERCs

Calculating ERCs...

```
RC> apax99< MT2rep_mtERC.apx >apax99.log
```

...check convergence information in apax99.log

```
Iteration 18/ 100 : 6.0E-08 3.1E-07
Iteration 19/ 100 : 2.6E-08 2.9E-07
Iteration 20/ 100 : 7.4E-09 9.7E-08

-----
ApaX99_ERC(20): Writing ERC
-----
```

...PEVani file

ID	Desc	Nrec	ERCmilk	ERCprotein
1211426888	1	1	1.8026	1.4845
1209550421	2	0	0.0000	0.0000
1207175243	53	0	0.0000	0.0000
1209550422	2	0	0.0000	0.0000
1209550423	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1318616733	0	1	1.7633	1.4646
1310230870	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1310309061	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1309552203	2	0	0.0000	0.0000
1307226852	9	0	0.0000	0.0000
1308847159	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1212286616	1	1	1.7862	1.4935
1211700270	9	0	0.0000	0.0000
1211595054	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1210374700	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1207995466	24	0	0.0000	0.0000



Deregression of proofs

Input data file

- Input data file includes the following columns:
ID, 1, EBV columns, ERC columns
- Only individuals with ERCs are included
- If ERC is very small, EBV should be set missing

ID	MN	EBVmilk	EBVprotein	ERCmilk	ERCprotein
1208920102	1	0.42162	-0.29147E-03	1.7699	1.4723
1209049800	1	3.2770	0.59653E-01	1.7791	1.4816
1209049806	1	5.2702	0.84812E-01	1.7853	1.4794
1209049807	1	5.9163	0.90125E-01	1.7962	1.4916
1209049812	1	3.7494	0.10036	1.8432	1.5671
1209049813	1	6.3540	0.81124E-01	1.7845	1.4822
1209049822	1	3.3662	0.13742E-01	1.7825	1.4822
1209049828	1	6.2682	0.10362	1.7822	1.4819
1209049829	1	7.0280	0.11499	1.7687	1.4749
1209049832	1	5.1066	0.74192E-01	1.8060	1.5151
1209081668	1	4.8706	0.70464E-01	1.7624	1.4726
1209081669	1	9.0976	0.13475	1.8221	1.5231
1209081671	1	3.5187	0.27767E-01	1.6020	1.4372

CLIM file

```
#-----
TITLE          MT-DRP calculation
DEFINE         Input /home/ejo31/MiX99course2026/data
DATAFILE      DRPcalculation.data
PEDFILE       Input/resfarm.pedi
PARFILE       DRPcalculation.para

INTEGER       ID MEAN
REAL          EBVmilk EBVprotein ERCmilk ERCprotein
MISSING       -99999.0

MODEL
EBVmilk      = MEAN g(ID) ! WEIGHT=ERCmilk
EBVprotein   = MEAN g(ID) ! WEIGHT=ERCprotein

RANDOM        g
PEDIGREE      g am+p 0.3333

TMPDIR        ./tmpMiX
#-----
```

VC parameter file

1	1	1	9.836500
1	2	1	0.183772
1	2	2	0.004888
2	1	1	9.770909
2	2	1	0.342587
2	2	2	0.013605

Same parameters as used for the ERC calculation!

Unknown parent groups must be defined to be random!



Deregression of proofs

Solver option file

```
#-----
# RAM: RAM options
#       H
# STOP: MaxIter,Conv.value,Criterion,Enforce,MaxIter
#       linear solving          non-linear
#       2000 1.0e-8 d f 200
# RESID: Residuals calculation
#       N
# VALID: Model validation
#       R b # b= Broyden method
# VAROPT: Variance options VCE, PEV, HV
#       N
# SOLTYP: Solution file options
#       Y
#-----
```

mix99s.log

```
f= -1.263811971519146E-006 1.507777915595032E-005
 4 264 new muh = -5.0633 -0.0568
330 General mean = -5.063274235133832 -.5676629324976910E-01
330 Function value = .1277885689709990E-05 -.1524566632918334E-04
Jf:
inv_Jacobi:
1 7770545.194250700 326599.4088144091
2 86999.73835550288 3657.638436632427
muh= -5.06327423513383 -5.676629324976910E-002
f= -1.277885689709990E-006 1.524566632918334E-005
 5 330 new muh = -0.1126 -0.0014
396 General mean = -.1126313402491501 -.1353707754452427E-02
396 Function value = .1115381412231109E-08 -.3141085835010882E-08
 6 66 396 final muh= -0.1126 -0.0014
 6 66 396 final val= -0.0000 0.0000

Number of PCG calls : 6
Total number of PCG iterations : 396.

-----
MiX99_SOLVE: End of PCG Iteration Time: 23:59:32.6
```

Calculating deregressed proofs...

```
DRP> mix99i --usemacros MT2.DRP.clm >mix99i.log
DRP> mix99s <MT2.DRP.slv >mix99s.log &
```

...check convergence information in mix99s.log

...Solani file

ID	Desc	Nrec	DRPmilk	DRPprotein
1310027071	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1206595566	11	0	0.0000	0.0000
1213966962	2	0	0.0000	0.0000
1211037187	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1208144830	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1211917953	0	1	-3.6565	0.15015E-01
1318485528	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1309396078	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1213148686	2	0	0.0000	0.0000
1207382709	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1212080454	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1209550421	2	0	0.0000	0.0000
1209550422	2	0	0.0000	0.0000
1209550423	1	0	0.0000	0.0000
1318616733	0	1	0.90588	0.16056E-01
1209552202	2	0	0.0000	0.0000



Validation

Estimating breeding values using DRPs and ERCs should result same EBVs as the original ones

Estimation approach

- Input data includes DRPs and ERCs
- Same VC parameters and model as used for DRP calculation

Input data file

ID	MN	DRPmilk	DRPprotein	ERCmilk	ERCprotein
1208920102	1	0.27032	-0.59020E-02	1.7699	1.4723
1209049800	1	4.9406	0.13654	1.7791	1.4816
1209049806	1	7.1309	0.15578	1.7853	1.4794
1209049807	1	7.3094	0.12737	1.7962	1.4916
1209049812	1	6.4830	0.20485	1.8432	1.5671
1209049813	1	7.5151	0.11398	1.7845	1.4822
1209049822	1	1.2343	-0.93160E-01	1.7825	1.4822
1209049828	1	7.6446	0.15537	1.7822	1.4819
1209049829	1	8.8457	0.17940	1.7687	1.4749
1209049832	1	4.7856	0.23939E-01	1.8060	1.5151
1209081668	1	5.4984	0.79391E-01	1.7624	1.4726
1209081669	1	13.280	0.27419	1.8221	1.5231
1209081671	1	1.5533	0.62150E-01	1.6020	1.4372

CLIM file

```

DEFINE      Input  /home/ejo31/MiX99course2026/data
DATAFILE   DRPandERC.data
PEDFILE    Input/resfarm.pedi
PARFILE    ../DRP/DRPcalculation.para

INTEGER    ID MEAN
REAL       DRPmilk DRPprotein ERCmilk ERCprotein
MISSING    -99999.0

MODEL
DRPmilk    = MEAN  g(ID) ! WEIGHT=ERCmilk
DRPprotein = MEAN  g(ID) ! WEIGHT=ERCprotein

RANDOM      g
PEDIGREE    g  am+p 0.3333
    
```

Simple statistics for breeding values

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	
orig.EBVmilk	1	594	-0.686677	2.801740	-8.068000	9.097600
orig.EBVprotein	2	594	-0.006008	0.048982	-0.184830	0.134750
drp.EBVmilk	3	594	-0.575062	2.801741	-7.956700	9.209400
drp.EBVprotein	4	594	-0.004666	0.048982	-0.183490	0.136100

Correlation Coefficients					
	1	2	3	4	
1	1.00000	0.85385	1.00000	0.85385	
2	0.85385	1.00000	0.85385	1.00000	
3	1.00000	0.85385	1.00000	0.85385	
4	0.85385	1.00000	0.85385	1.00000	



Example II: Multi-trait random regression model

Breeding value estimation

- Same data are used as for Example I
- Same traits and model effects as in model for Example I

Only difference

Here, the permanent environmental and additive genetic effects are modelled by a Wilmlink function

CLIM file

```
#-----
TITLE      MT-VCE RR model with Wilmlink function

DEFINE     Input /home/ejo31/MiX99course2026/data
DATAFILE   Input/resfarm.data
PEDFILE    Input/resfarm.pedi
PARFILE    Input/resfarm.para.RR
TABLEFILE  Input/LegendreExp005.cov
TABLEINDEX DIM

INTEGER    ID HERD HYS DIM
REAL       age age2 milk protein
MISSING    99999.0

MODEL
milk       = CalvAge(age age2) Lac(t1 t2 t3 t4 t5) HYS pe(t1 t2 t5|ID) g(t1 t2 t5|ID)
protein    = CalvAge(age age2) Lac(t1 t2 t3 t4 t5) HYS pe(t1 t2 t5|ID) g(t1 t2 t5|ID)

RANDOM      pe g
PEDIGREE    g am+p 0.3333

DATASORT      BLOCK=HERD PEDIGREECODE=ID
WITHINBLOCKORDER g pe HYS
PRECON        b b b b
TMPDIR        ./tmpMiX
#-----
```

Approximation of reliabilities

CLIM file has same setup as for Example I

```
MODEL
milk = HYS pe(t1 t2 t5|ID) g(t1 t2 t5|ID)
protein = HYS pe(t1 t2 t5|ID) g(t1 t2 t5|ID)

RANDOM pe g
PEDIGREE g am+p 0.3333

DATASORT BLOCK=HERD PEDIGREECODE=ID
WITHINBLOCKORDER g pe HYS
PRECON b b b b
```

Instruction file for apax99

```
# AccurType: Reliability method
4 # Tier and Meyer
# MaxNonZ: Number of non-zeros in sparse matrix
100000
# firstDIM: DIM of first row in covariable table
5
# PHImatrix: For each traits: first DIM, number of DIMs, step size
5 305 1
5 305 1
# OriginalDir: Mix99 directives file
-
# NumBVs: Number of breeding values for which r2 should be app
```



Information about setting up covariable matrix for 305d breeding value calculation

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apax99.log file shows the applied 305d heritabilities

```
===== Variance component summary =====
Index number = 1 2
1. VC var.= 0.5213E+06 671.5
Genetic var.= 0.4754E+06 346.0
Residual var.= 759.4 1.244

Total var. = 0.9975E+06 1019.
Direct Anim V= 0.4754E+06 346.0

h2 = 0.4766 0.3396
lambda = 7.393 10.78
```

PEVani gives reliabilities for 305d breeding values

...PEVani file

ID	Desc	Nrec	r2_milk	r2_protein
1310027071	1	0	0.19043	0.15667
1206595566	11	0	0.37066	0.27281
1213966962	2	0	0.29961	0.21115
1211037187	1	0	0.19209	0.15031
1208144830	1	0	0.21136	0.14828
1211917953	0	43	0.68109	0.45040
1318485528	1	0	0.24688	0.18218
1309396078	1	0	0.12580	0.91840E-01
1213148686	2	0	0.20804	0.14333
1207382709	1	0	0.46905E-01	0.31304E-01
1212080454	1	0	0.22216	0.16234
1209550421	2	0	0.27861	0.23884
1209550422	2	0	0.21254	0.18235
1209550423	1	0	0.24821	0.21162
1318616733	0	35	0.68414	0.45468
1309552203	2	0	0.26941	0.20193

Calculation of ERCs and DRPs

- Exactly the same models and procedures are applied as for Example I
- However, applied variance components must be for 305d breeding values

$$\Phi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.70711 & -1.22474 & 0.77880 \\ 0.70711 & -1.21794 & 0.74082 \\ 0.70711 & -1.21114 & 0.70469 \\ 0.70711 & -1.20433 & 0.67032 \\ 0.70711 & -1.19753 & 0.63763 \\ 0.70711 & -1.19072 & 0.60653 \\ 0.70711 & -1.18392 & 0.57695 \\ 0.70711 & -1.17712 & 0.54881 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{305} = [215.7 \quad -58.1 \quad 16.0]$$

$$\mathbf{s} = \begin{bmatrix} 215.7 & 0 & -58.1 & 0 & 16.0 & 0 \\ 0 & 215.7 & 0 & -58.1 & 0 & 16.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

305d variance components

$$\mathbf{G}_{305} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{K}_a\mathbf{S}' = \begin{bmatrix} 475409.72500 & 9933.05886 \\ 9933.05886 & 345.99609 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{305} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{K}_p\mathbf{S}' + 305 \times \mathbf{K}_e = \begin{bmatrix} 522059.61397 & 18225.04345 \\ 18225.04345 & 672.78187 \end{bmatrix}$$

Validation

305d breeding values from original RR model

We can use the previous summing matrix **S**

Solani file from random regression model

```
1310027071 1 0 -1.8067 -0.44320E-01 1.5816 0.15755E-01 2.3806 0.48316E-01
1206595566 11 0 1.3963 0.16051E-01 0.14203E-01 0.62825E-02 -0.66535 0.61085E-03
1213966962 2 0 -1.7537 -0.28859E-01 -2.4285 -0.43780E-01 -0.70252 -0.59954E-01
1211037187 1 0 4.2729 0.66680E-01 -0.15112 0.14263E-01 -2.5385 -0.94023E-02
1208144830 1 0 1.0012 -0.15114E-01 1.9689 0.30628E-01 1.0421 0.56786E-01
1211917953 0 43 -2.3915 0.11810E-01 1.9784 0.22640E-01 2.2095 0.39314E-01
1318485528 1 0 -0.40194E-01 -0.14897E-02 0.77967 0.14170E-01 0.43179 0.19145E-01
```

Octave script

```
load Solani
load Smix
S=Solani;
coeff=S(:,4:9);
ebv305=coeff*Smix';
S(:,4:5)=ebv305;
S305=S(:,1:5);
save S305 S305
```

Solani305 file

```
1310027071 1 0 -443.53417940555158 -9.7023261299642183
1206595566 11 0 289.6865810013386 3.1063752287626811
1213966962 2 0 -248.32084024579325 -4.6373958756351739
1211037187 1 0 889.77069755773346 13.40178635634156
1208144830 1 0 118.15976518070438 -4.1325150734879257
1211917953 0 43 -595.44580307348986 1.8592755892471629
1318485528 1 0 -47.077985567393455 -0.88894104387309354
```

Simple statistics for breeding values

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
orig.EBVmilk	1 594	131.838633	574.452231	-1599.743594	2037.840984
orig.EBVprotein	2 594	3.988593	12.485709	-40.366708	42.724711
drp.EBVmilk	3 594	120.862292	573.588763	-1614.000000	2001.600000
drp.EBVprotein	4 594	3.914700	12.441991	-40.497000	42.437000

Correlation Coefficients				
	1	2	3	4
1	1.00000	0.69055	0.99719	0.68752
2	0.69055	1.00000	0.68508	0.99489
3	0.99719	0.68508	1.00000	0.68960
4	0.68752	0.99489	0.68960	1.00000





Thank you!

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