Digital phenotypes predicted via machine learning and their use in genomic evaluations

Masum Billah¹, M. Bermann¹, C. Y. Chen², E. Psota², J. Holl², I. Misztal¹, D. Lourenco¹





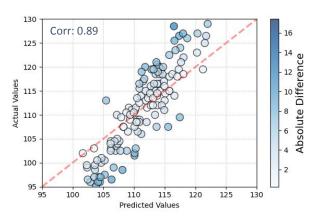


¹ Department of Animal and Dairy Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA

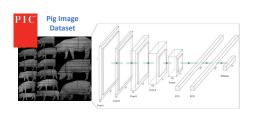
² Genus PIC, Hendersonville, TN 37075, USA

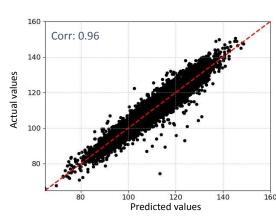
Summary: Methods & Results





Actual vs. predicted: Body weight

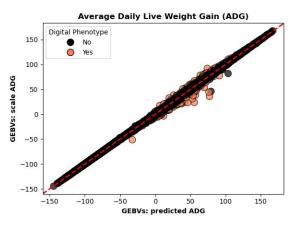




Actual vs. predicted: Body weight

Mixed model equation to estimate fixed and random effects

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\beta} \\ \widehat{u} \\ \widehat{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X'X & X'Z & X'W \\ Z'X & Z'Z + H^{-1}\frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_u^2} & Z'W \\ W'X & W'Z & W'W + I\frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_a^2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} X'y \\ Z'y \\ W'y \end{bmatrix}$$



GEBVs: scale ADG vs. digital predicted ADG

Conclusions

- ❖ We successfully used deep learning to extract features and predict phenotype
- Pre-trained models provide meaningful feature extraction
- Digital phenotyping yields insights for genomic prediction