

Recap:

□ Prediction of breeding values

- Regression method: $\hat{u} = b \cdot (y - \mu)$

- Different data scenarios:

1) own performance

2) repeated observation

3) offspring: sires used daughter records

$$y = \mu + u + e$$

□ Problems

- not flexible, cannot use all available observation

→ Method that can use all available information

□ Prediction of breeding values follows the same uniform principle:

1. Correction of phenotypes with some suitable population mean. The reason for this is that we have defined breeding values as deviations.

2. Corrected information $(y - \mu)$ is multiplied by an appropriate factor called b .