



Fundamentals of Genomic Prediction and Data-Driven Crop Breeding (November 24-28, 2025)

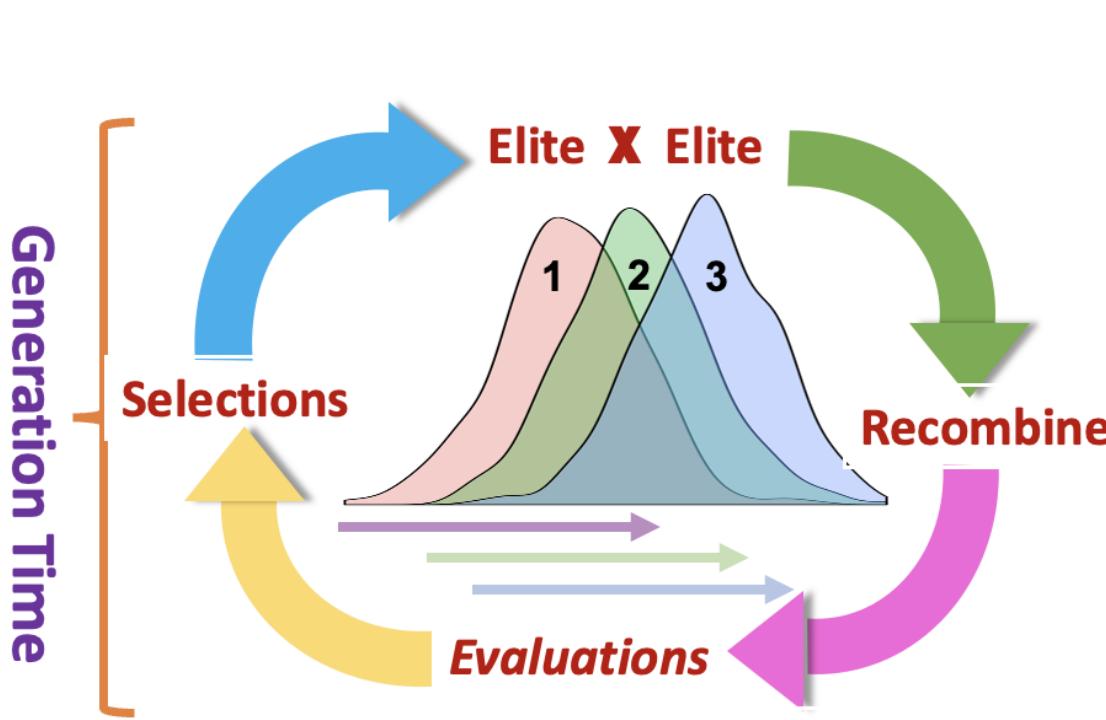
Understanding Usefulness Criterion and Optimal Parental Contributions

Module 5
November 28, 2025

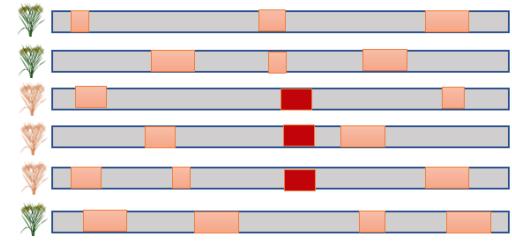
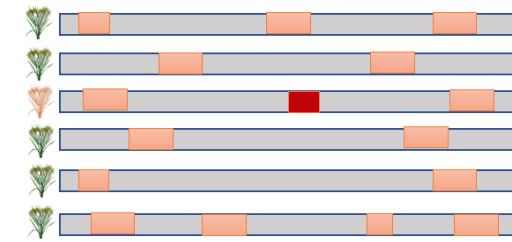
**Waseem Hussain, Mahender Anumalla and
Margaret Catolos**
Rice Breeding Innovations Platform
IRRI

Why Re-cycling the Parents

Improving What You Improved is Key



Recurrent selection Breaks linkages and creates variation



Aim is to Increase the combination of Favorable alleles

Yield is a complex Trait, can be improved by combining all the favorable allele combinations

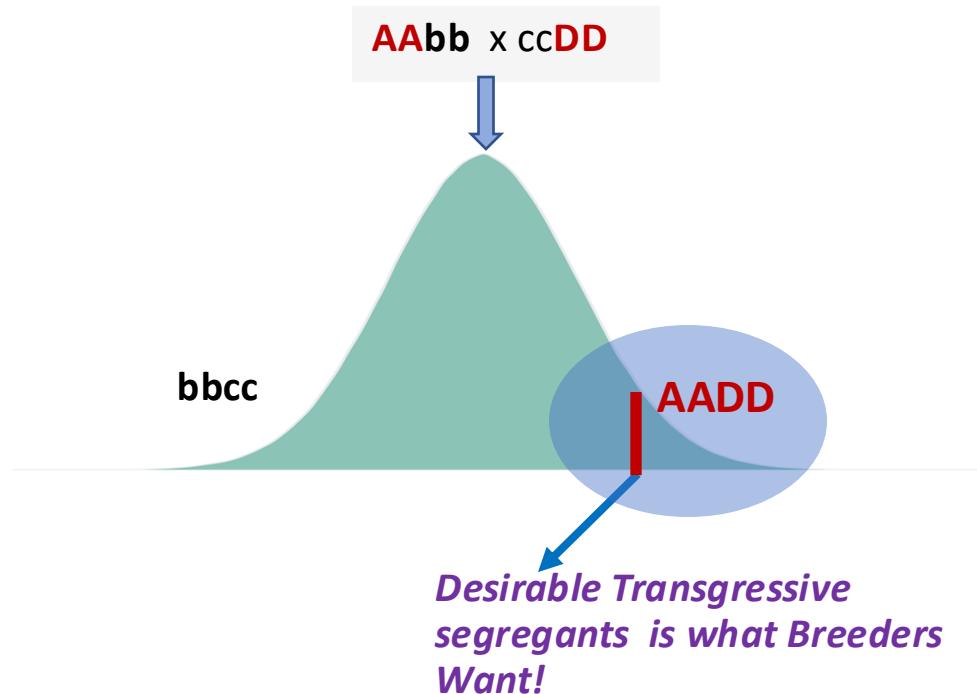
Crossing is the Key

(Right parents in Right Combinations)

Crossing is one of the main decisions of a breeding program

- Crossing is main driving engine to make Response to Selection effective.
- Response to selection is driven by the additive effect genes/substitution effects that give rise to transgressive segregants.
- Transgressive segregants results in extreme Phenotypes that Breeders select.

Transgressive Segregation is caused by Dispersion of favorable alleles



What is an Ideal Cross in Crop Breeding



Creates Superior Progenies

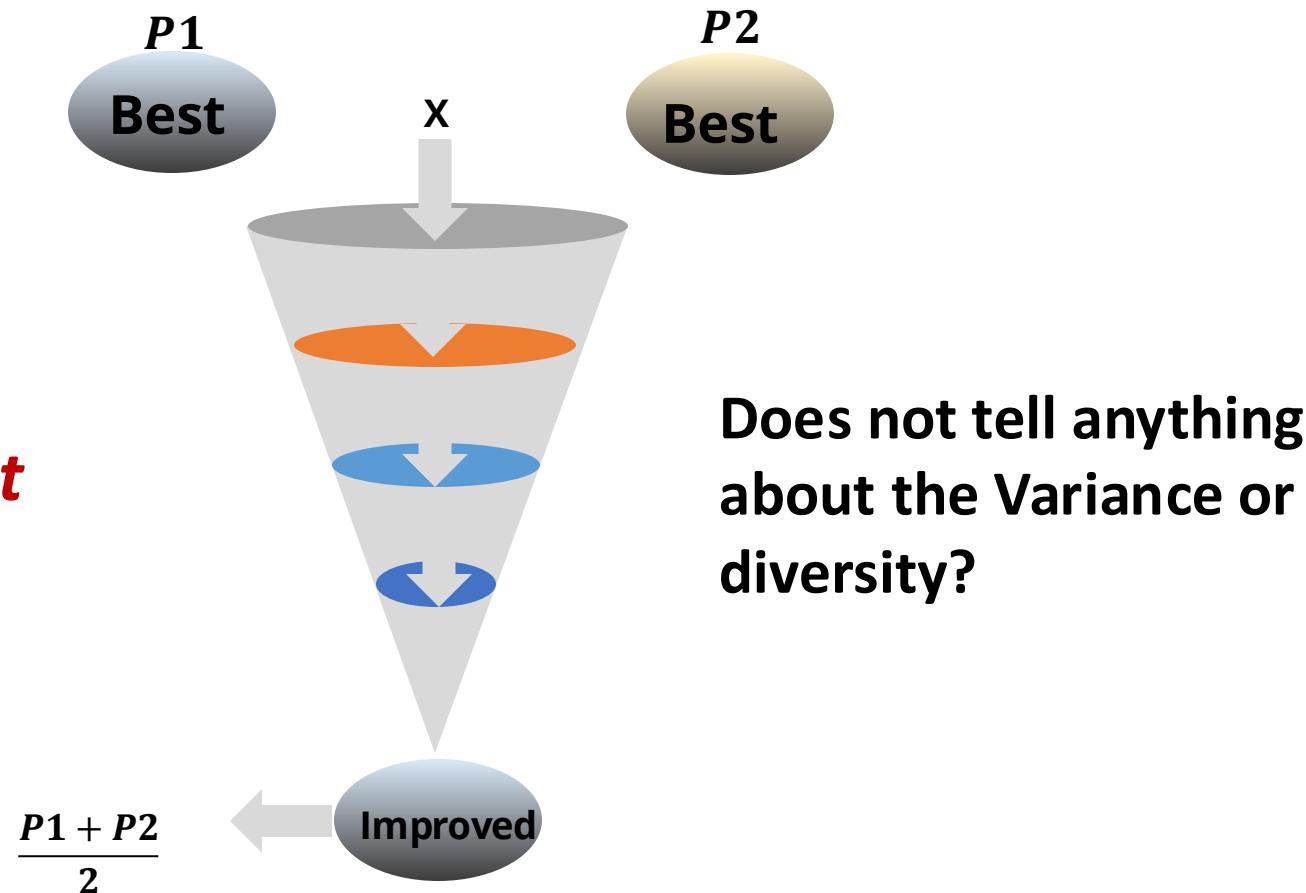
Enough Diversity

Low Inbreeding

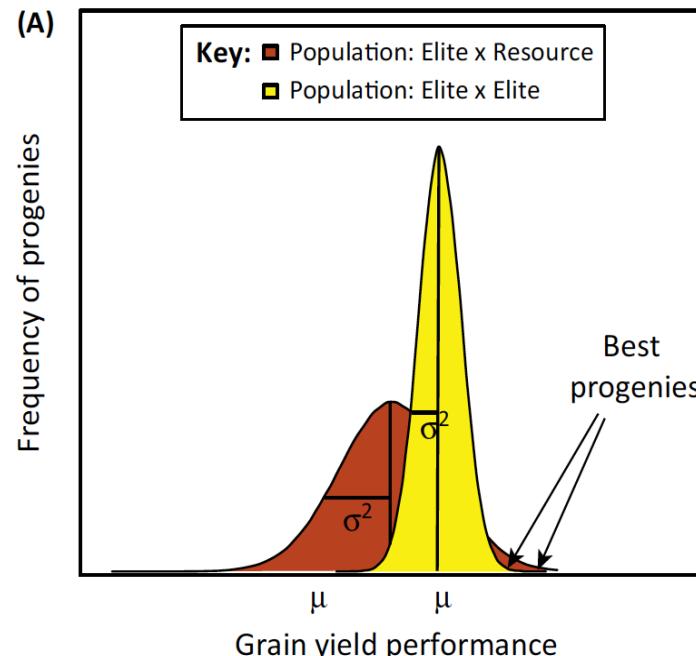
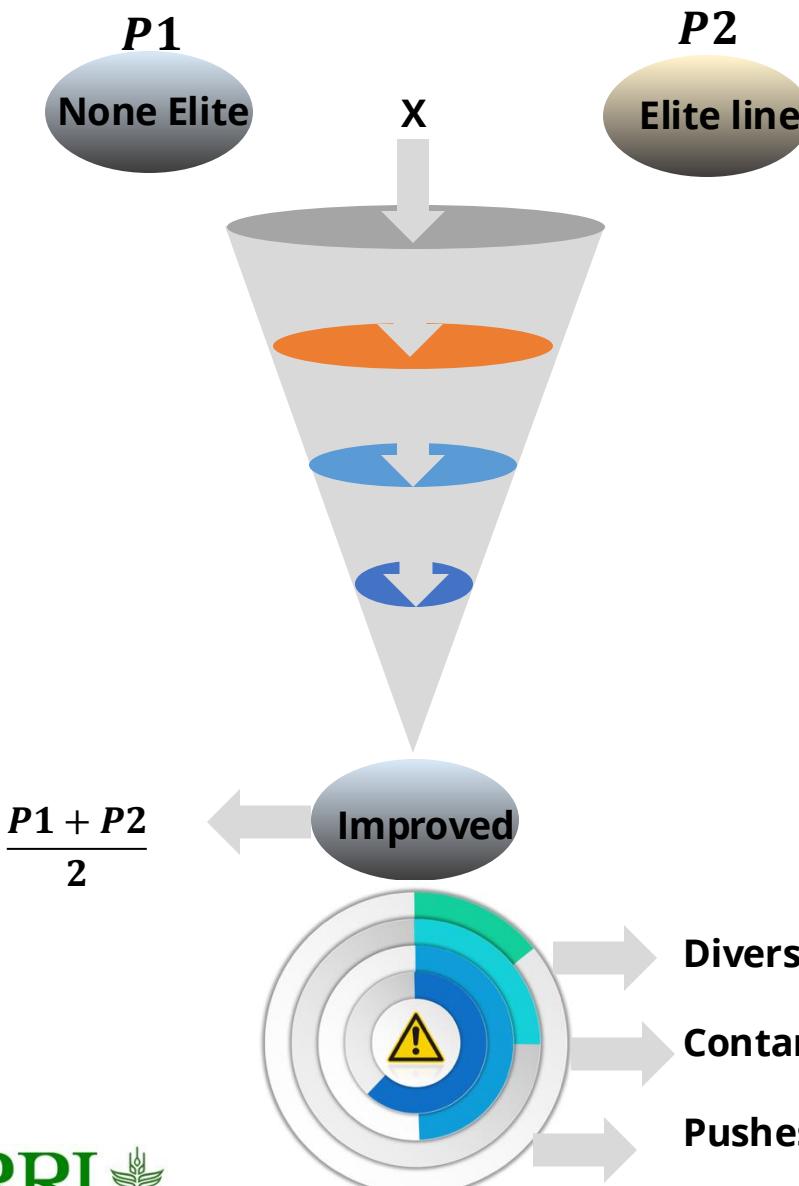
Can be predicted

What is that Ideal Cross

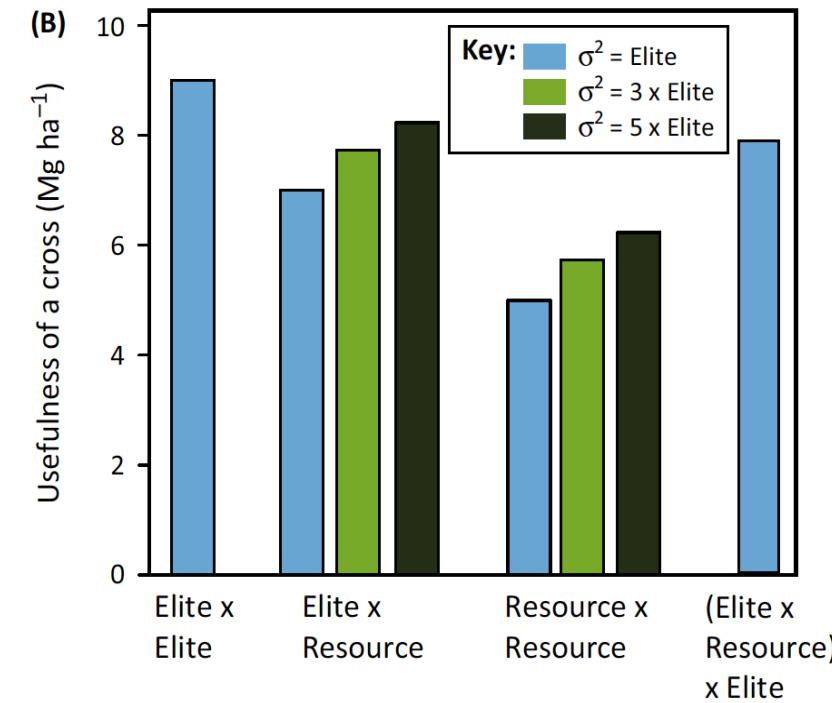
*Cross Best with
Best, You will get
Best*



Crossing an Elite with Non-Elite?

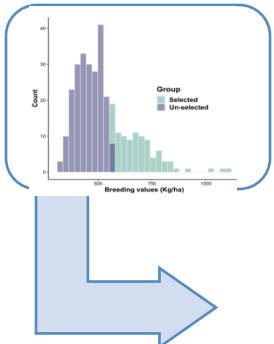
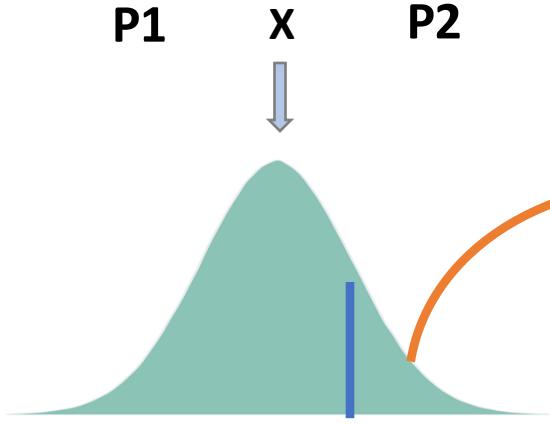


The increased genetic variance due to using genetic resources can barely counterbalance the lower mean

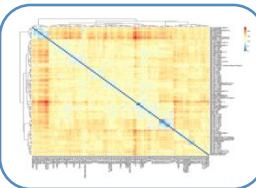


Right Parents and Right Crosses

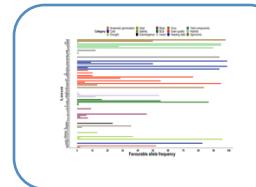
Five Step Process to Select and Cross



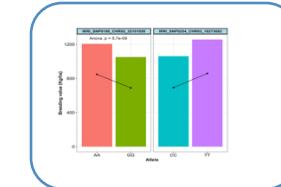
High Breeding Values



Diversity (Relationship matrix)



Major locus criterion



Transgressive Segregants

Usefulness Criterion

$$U = \mu + \sigma_p^2$$

One Rice Breeding Framework

- 30 crosses/pipeline
- $n(n-1)$ or $n(n-1)/2$,
- For example, 61 Parents = 3,599 crosses
- Excluding 3,569 cross combinations!

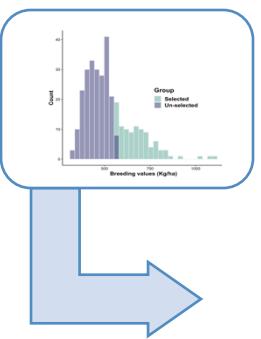
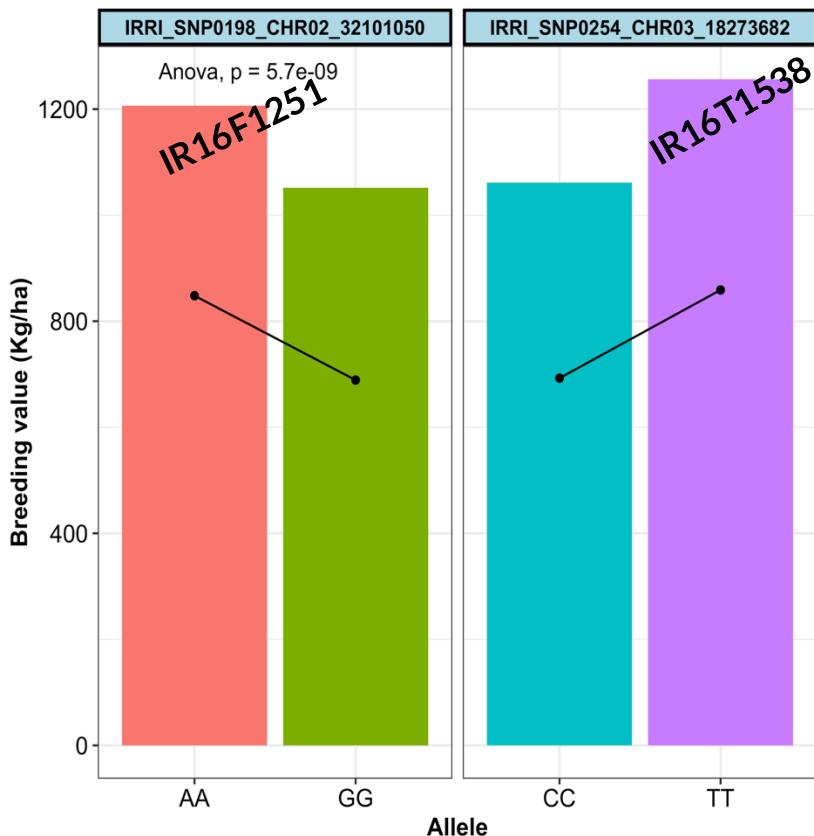
Do We Know Which Cross is Best

Designing Crossing Block is Random!!!

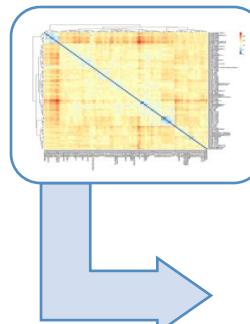
Designation	IR16T1538	IR16F1251	IR 126952-28-55-9-9-4-2-7	IR 126957-B-48-5-1-3	IRRI 185	IR13V163	IR16T1662
IR16T1538							
IR16F1251			X				
IR 126952-28-55-9-9-4-2-7		X					
IR 126957-B-48-5-1-3							
IRRI 185				X			
IR13V163					X		
IR16T1662						X	
IR 91648-B-117-B-1-1							X
IR19L1046							X
IR15L1737					X		
IR18T1025							X
IR 117755-B-80-1-AJY 1-2						X	
GSR IR 1-5-D20-D3-Y2					X	X	
IR16M2035							X
IR16F1037						X	X
IR 117764-B-24-1-2							X
IR15F1912							X
IR16F1147							X
IR15F1709							X
IR15F1729							X
IR16T1159							X
IR13L499							X
IR14V1034							X

Right Parents and Right Crosses

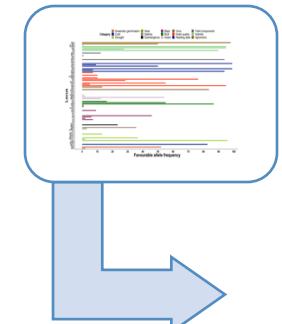
Can We have the lines Approach to Cross
with different favorable QTLs for Grain Yield
Breeding Values



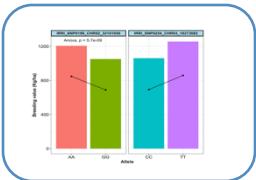
Selecting High breeding value lines based on Yield



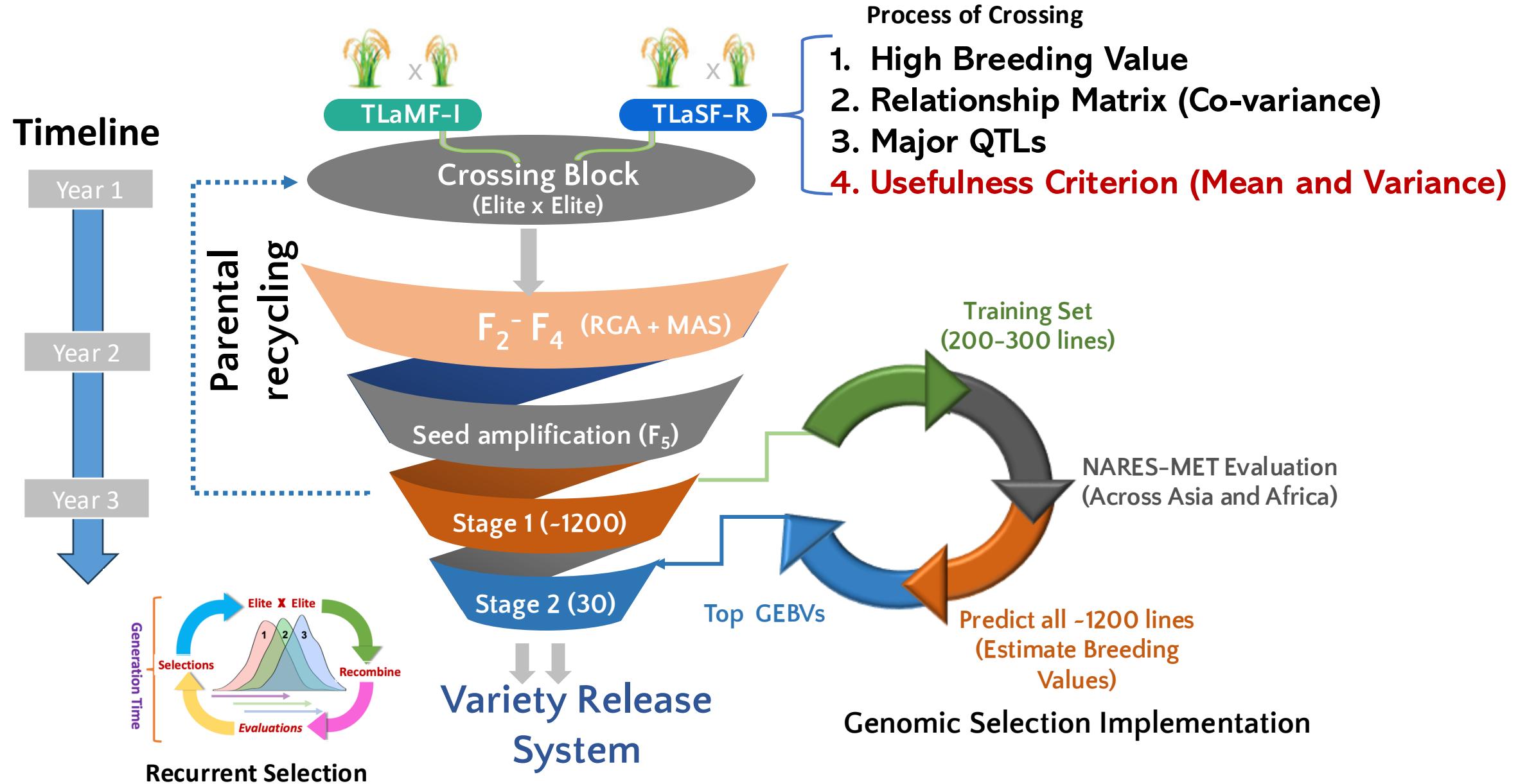
Relationship among lines based on GRM



Selection based on Mendelian traits/major locus



Genomic Selection in IRRI's Global Rice Breeding



Usefulness Criterion

- *Schnell and Utz (1975)*, the “Usefulness” is expected cross mean plus the expected selection gain
- $U = \mu + \sigma^2 P$
- Predict the mean and genetic variance of a cross

Example of Salinity Crosses

