Incorporating Pedigree Information into the Analysis of Agricultural Genetic Trials

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Abstract

This thesis presents a statistical approach which incorporates pedigree information in the form of relationship matrices into the analysis of standard agricultural genetic trials, where elite lines are tested. Allowing for the varying levels of inbreeding of the lines which occur in these types of trials, the approach involves the partitioning of the genetic effect of lines into additive genetic effects and non-additive genetic effects. The current methodology for creating relationship matrices is developed and in particular an approach to create the dominance matrix under full inbreeding in a more efficient manner is presented. A new method for creating the dominance matrix assuming no inbreeding is also presented.

The application of the approach to the single site analyses of wheat breeding trials is shown. The wheat lines evaluated in these trials are inbred lines so that the total genetic effect of each of the lines is partitioned into an additive genetic effect and an epistatic genetic effect. Multi-environment trial analysis is also explored through the application of the approach to a sugarcane breeding trial. The sugarcane lines are hybrids and therefore the total genetic effect of each hybrid is partitioned into an additive genetic effect, a heterozygous dominance genetic effect and a residual non-additive genetic effect. Finally, the approach for inbred lines is examined in a simulations study where the levels of heritability and the genetic variation as a proportion of total trial variation is explored in single site analyses.
Declaration

This work contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference has been made in the text.

I give consent to this copy of my thesis, when deposited in the University Library, being made available in all forms of media, now or hereafter known.
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Many thanks to Arthur Gilmour without his programming of the adaptation of the de Boer & Hoeschele (1993) method for creating the dominance matrices, the analysis of the sugarcane data would not have been possible. His quick replies to my ASReml queries throughout the duration of my PhD were also a great help.
My thanks to the Grains Research Development Council for providing the scholarship that made this PhD possible, I hope that the research present herewith has some practical benefits.

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To my children Aberdeen and Jolyon, whom I adore, this PhD is dedicated to you both – may you always have the opportunity to follow your dreams.