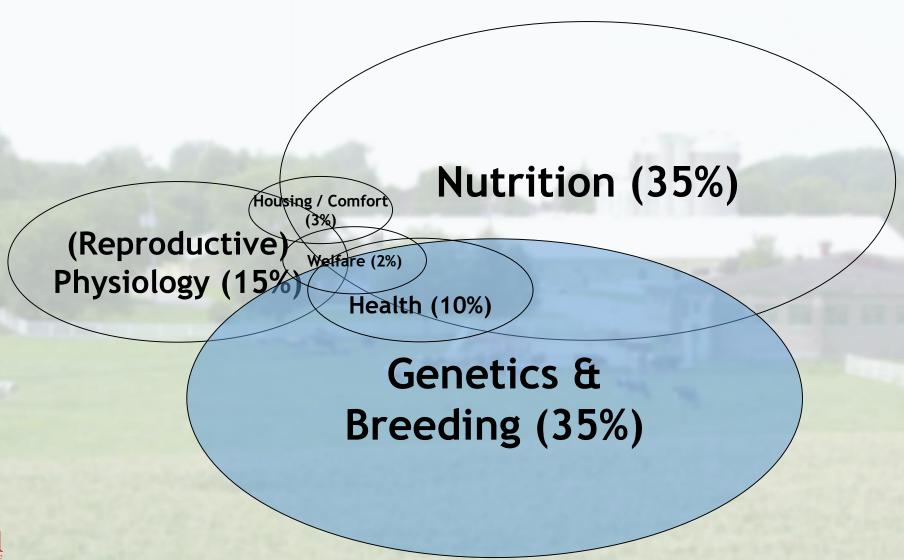
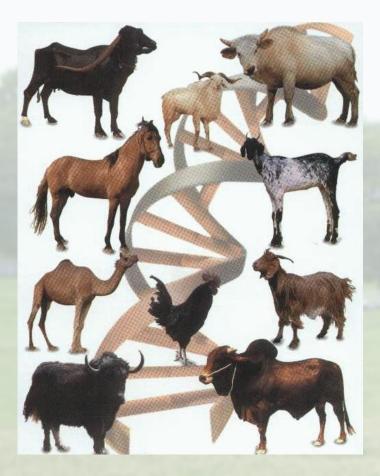
## Improving Animal Production





#### **Animal Genetics**

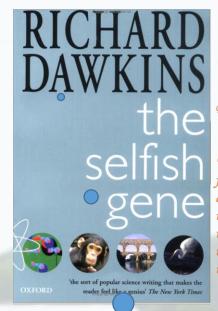




"that branch of biology which deals with genes and their transmission from one generation to the next and their effect on external traits and characteristics"

"the science dealing with heredity and variation seeking to discover laws governing similarities and differences in individuals related by descent"

William Bateson, 1906



"A chicken is just an egg's way of making more eggs!"

Page 11...

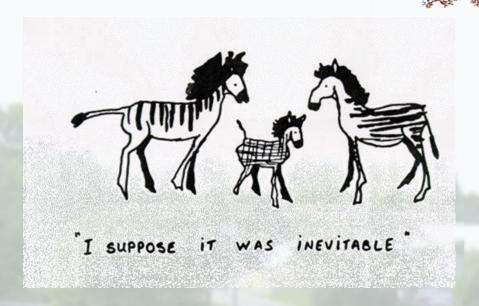
"I shall argue that the fundamental unit of selection, and therefore of self-interest, is not the species, nor the group, nor even, strictly, the individual. It is the gene, the unit of heredity."

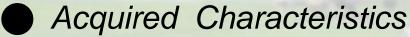
(Dawkins, 1976)

"We are influenced – not controlled – by our genes"



# History







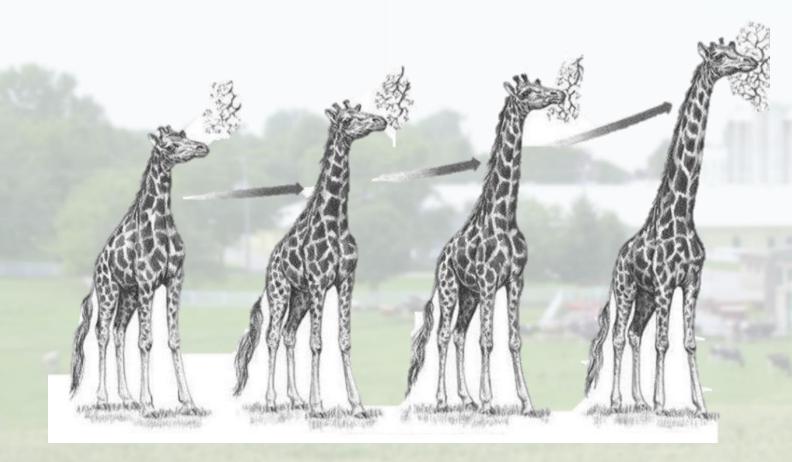
## Blending Theory

Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck, 1744-1829, a French physician and ex-military man, founded the modern study of animals without backbones and coined the term invertebrates to describe them as a group. When his battle wounds forced him to take up a new career, he studied botany and published a study of French plants. He later turned to invertebrates, and between 1815 and 1822 published the classic Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres. He applied his vast knowledge of living invertebrates to paleontological work, greatly enhancing the knowledge of fossil invertebrates. Lamarck was also an evolutionary theorist, and he believed that a single characteristic acquired by an animal during its lifetime could be passed on to its descendants by heredity (modern genetic theory was unknown at that time). He saw that evolution must have taken a long time to occur, and he supported the principle which has since become known as uniformitarianism.





## LAMARCKS THEORY



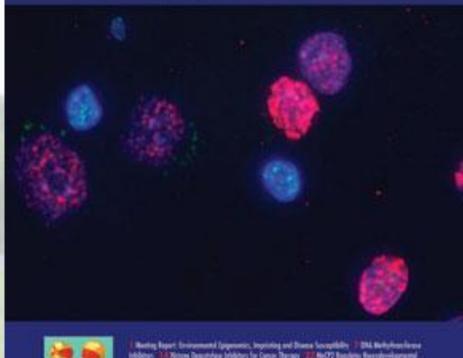




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## epigenetics

Volume 1 - Issue 1 - January/February 2006





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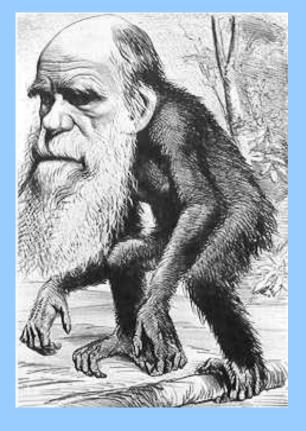


## Theory of Evolution

## **Charles Darwin**

1809 - 1882





Evolution...
Natural Selection...
Survival of the Fittest...

#### Culling and replacement rates in dairy herds in Canada

This page represents the main culling and replacement rates in Canada

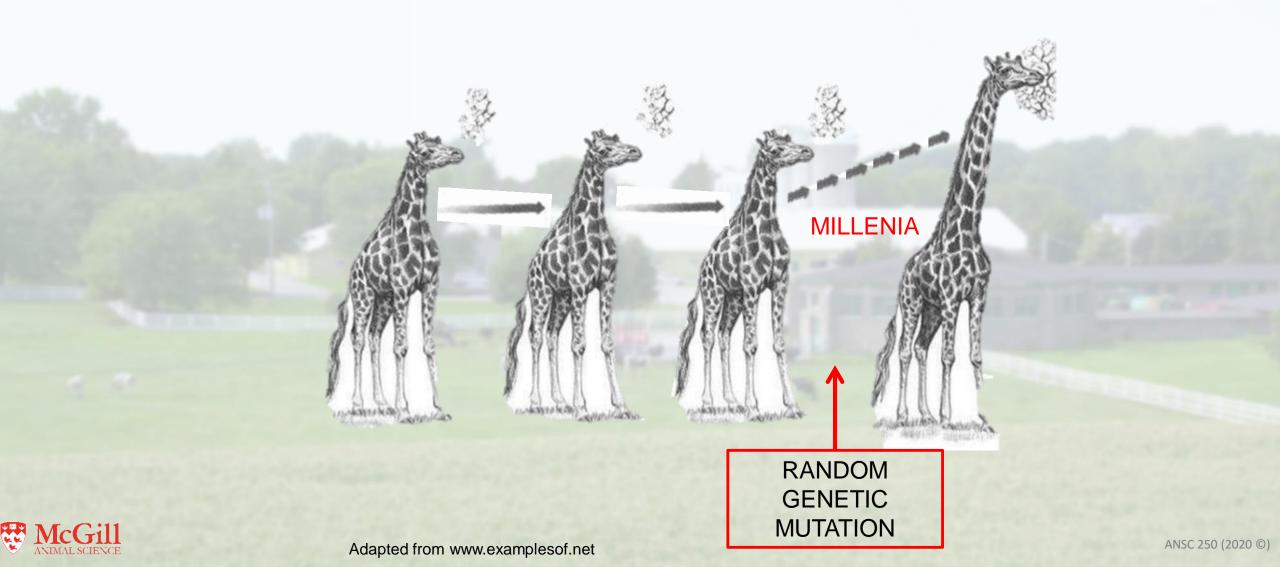
#### Number of herds enrolled on a milk recording program

| Cows   | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    | 2019    |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of herds enrolled on a milk recording program | 9,039   | 8,585   | 8,299   | 7,827   | 7,246   | 6,787   |
| Number of cows                                       | 696,737 | 694,265 | 691,743 | 703,143 | 661,638 | 621,509 |

| Culling Reasons          | Other Reason              | S                    |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Culling Reasons          | 2014<br>Number of<br>cows | 2014<br>Total<br>(%) | 2015<br>Number of<br>cows | 2015<br>Total<br>(%) | 2016<br>Number of<br>cows | 2016<br>Total<br>(%) | 2017<br>Number of<br>cows | 2017<br>Total<br>(%) | 2018<br>Number of<br>cows | 2018<br>Total<br>(%) | 2019<br>Number of<br>cows | 2019<br>Total<br>(%) |
| Reproductive             | 47,689                    | 17.4%                | 44,016                    | 17.1%                | 42,251                    | 16.6%                | 39,772                    | 16.9%                | 44,646                    | 16.8%                | 39,993                    | 15.9%                |
| Mastitis                 | 30,569                    | 11.2%                | 29,151                    | 11.3%                | 27,708                    | 10.9%                | 24,695                    | 10.5%                | 27,562                    | 10.4%                | 23,832                    | 9.5%                 |
| Feet and leg<br>problems | 19,666                    | 7.2%                 | 18,833                    | 7.3%                 | 17,643                    | 6.9%                 | 16,084                    | 6.8%                 | 17,861                    | 6.7%                 | 16,151                    | 6.4%                 |
| Low milk production      | 19,159                    | 7.0%                 | 18,870                    | 7.3%                 | 17,650                    | 6.9%                 | 16,174                    | 6.9%                 | 19,785                    | 7.5%                 | 18,872                    | 7.5%                 |
| Sickness                 | 13,171                    | 4.8%                 | 12,677                    | 4.9%                 | 12,140                    | 4.8%                 | 11,841                    | 5.0%                 | 11,352                    | 4.3%                 | 10,521                    | 4.2%                 |
| Injury to<br>udder/teats | 11,564                    | 4.2%                 | 11,123                    | 4.3%                 | 10,801                    | 4.2%                 | 7,655                     | 3.3%                 | 10,799                    | 4.1%                 | 10,063                    | 4.0%                 |
| Injury/Accident          | 9,768                     | 3.6%                 | 9,667                     | 3.8%                 | 9,414                     | 3.7%                 | 9,161                     | 3.9%                 | 9,134                     | 3.4%                 | 8,321                     | 3.3%                 |
| Old age                  | 5,199                     | 1.9%                 | 5,088                     | 2.0%                 | 4,785                     | 1.9%                 | 4,498                     | 1.9%                 | 5,334                     | 2.0%                 | 5,006                     | 2.0%                 |
| Difficult calving        | 1,754                     | 0.6%                 | 1,508                     | 0.6%                 | 1,520                     | 0.6%                 | 1,438                     | 0.6%                 | 1,434                     | 0.5%                 | 1,367                     | 0.5%                 |
| Bad<br>temperament       | 2,197                     | 0.8%                 | 1,847                     | 0.7%                 | 1,758                     | 0.7%                 | 1,501                     | 0.6%                 | 1,784                     | 0.7%                 | 1,902                     | 0.8%                 |
|                          |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |



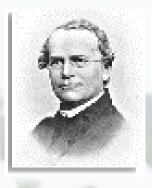
## DARWIN'S THEORY OF NATURAL SELECTION



## Mendelian Genetics

In 1865, Gregor Mendel published his findings on the inheritance of seven different traits in the garden pea. Prior to Mendel, inheritance was considered to occur through blending of traits. Mendel concluded that each parent contributes "particles" to the offspring.

We now call them genes. A gene is a stretch (piece) of DNA.



| haracter     | Dominant<br>trait | Recessive<br>trait | Character          | Dominant<br>trait | Recessive<br>trait |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Seed shape   | Spherical         | Wrinkled           |                    | \$ 200            |                    |
| Seed color   | Yellow            | Green              | Flower<br>position |                   | See Line           |
| Flower color |                   |                    |                    | Axial             | Terminal           |
|              | Purple            | White              |                    | 5                 |                    |
| Pod shape    |                   |                    | Stem<br>height     | 1                 |                    |
|              | Inflated          | Constricted        |                    | <b>The</b> t      |                    |
| Pod color    |                   |                    |                    | <b>F</b>          | Sept 1             |
|              | Green             | Yellow             |                    | Tall              | Dwarf              |





### Biometrical Genetics

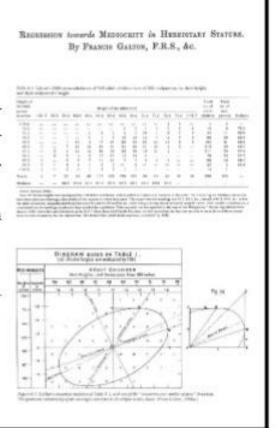
ARTRUB CHARPENTIER - WELFARE, INEQUALITY AND POVERTY

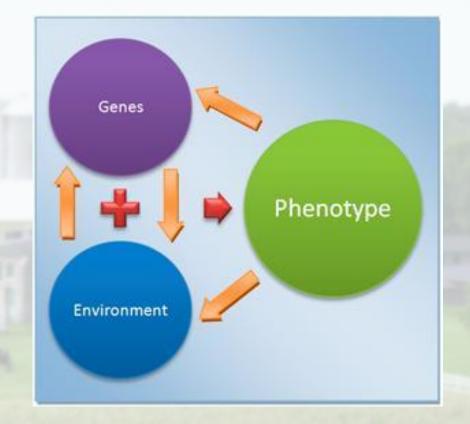
### Regression?

Galton (1870, galton.org, 1886, galton.org) and Pearson & Lee (1896, jstor.org, 1903 jstor.org) studied genetic transmission of characterisites, e.g. the height.

On average the child of tall parents is taller than other children, but less than his parents.

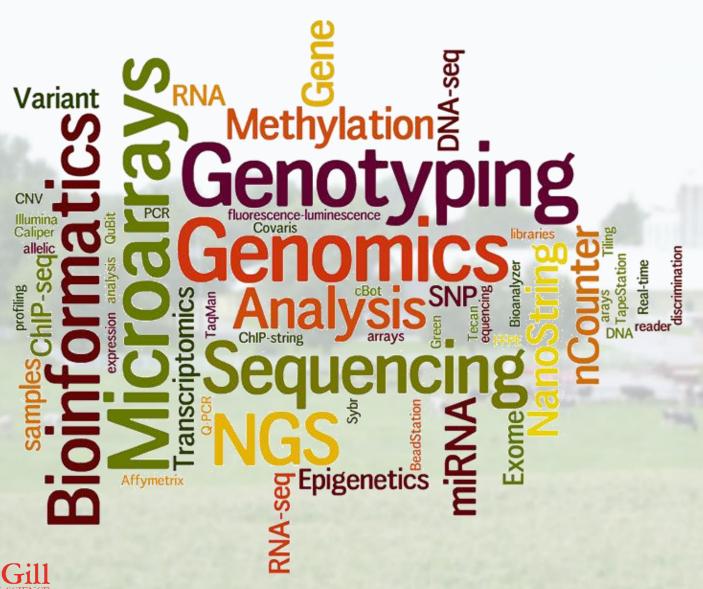
"I have called this peculiarity by the name of regression', Francis Galton, 1886.





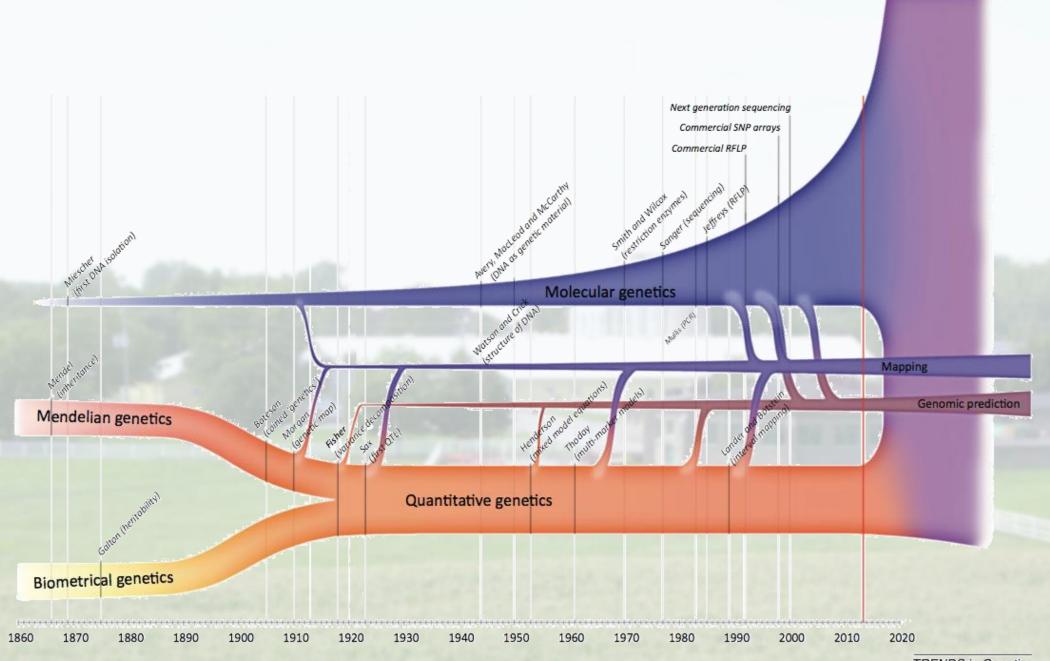


## New Approaches











### How are traits inherited anyway?

