

# Solutions to Exam Questions Pig Science Breeding

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| Question | Maximum Points |
|----------|----------------|
| 1        | 6              |
| 2        | 4              |
| 3        | 4              |
| 4        | 3              |
| 5        | 3              |
| Total    | 20             |

## Question 1

What are the six components of a breeding program?

*Wie lauten die sechs Komponenten eines Zuchtprogramms?*

6

### Solution

1. Breeding goal
2. Performance test
3. Prediction of breeding values
4. Reproduction technologies
5. Selection and Mating
6. Selection Response

## Question 2

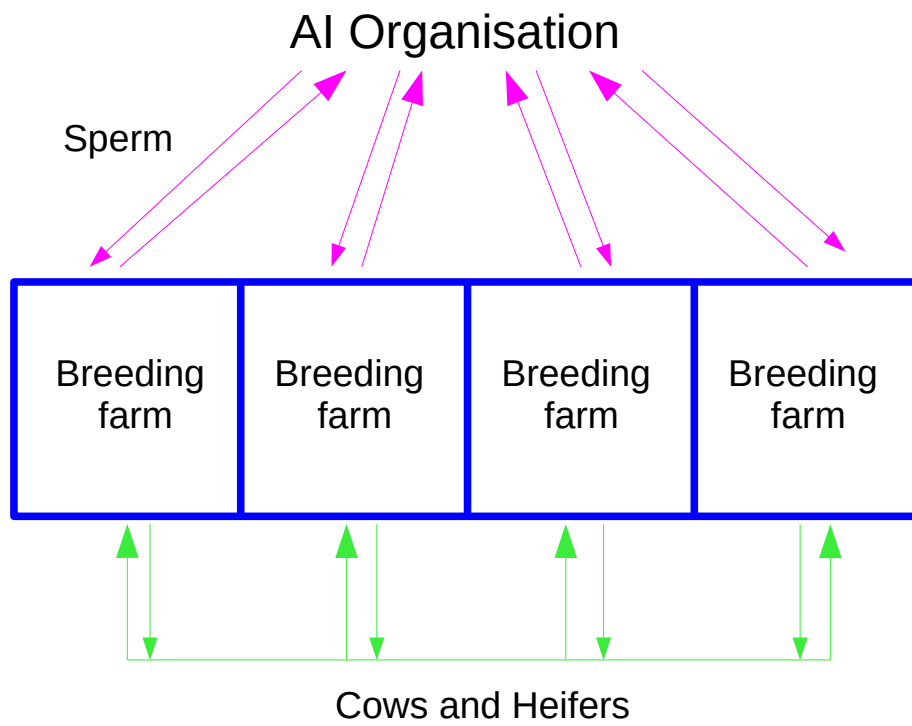
Compare a typical breeding program in cattle with a breeding program in pigs. Draw the characteristic scheme for the two types of breeding programs

*Vergleichen sie ein typisches Zuchtprogramm beim Rind mit einem typischen Zuchtprogramm beim Schwein. Zeichnen sie dabei die charakteristischen Schemata der beiden Zuchtprogrammtypen auf.*

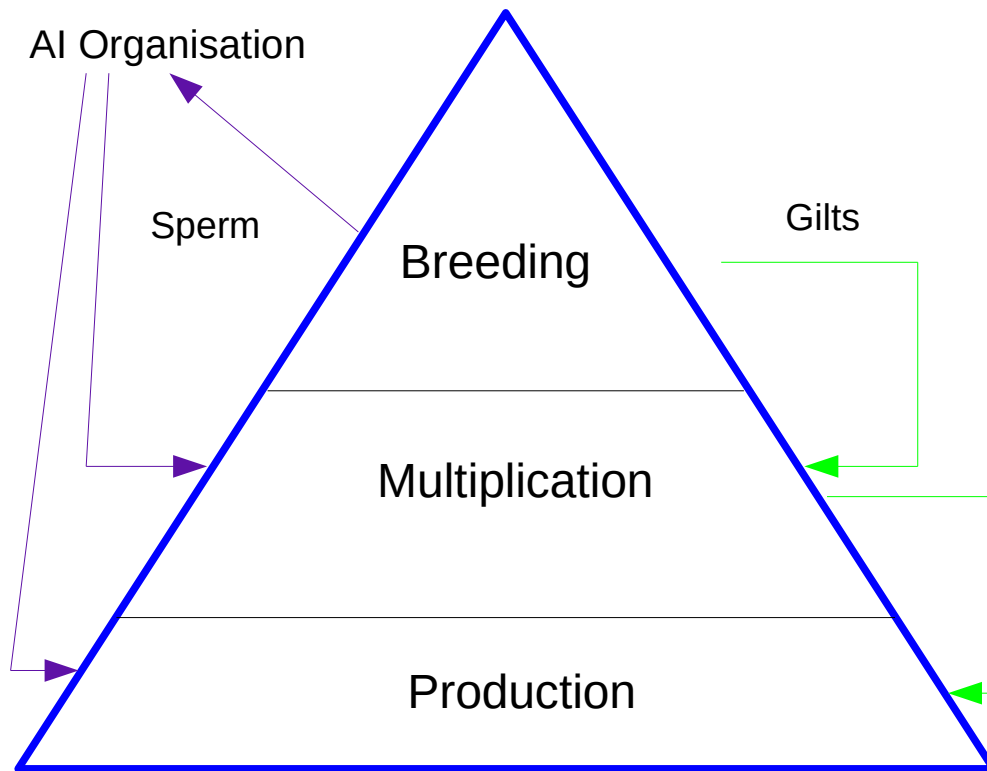
4

### Solution

- Cattle: monolithic structure



- Pigs: hierarchical structure



### Question 3

What is the goal of model selection and what are two well-known approximations to do model selection?

\_\_Was ist das Ziel der Modellselektion und wie lauten zwei bekannte Approximationen um Modellselektion auszuführen?

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### Solution

- Model selection determines the best model given a certain fitting quality criterion such as  $C_p$ . This process helps to determine the most important fixed effects for a genetic evaluation
- Approximations are
  - Backward selection
  - Forward selection

### Question 4

Why are variance components important in the process of a genetic evaluation? Name two methods how to estimate variance components.

*Weshalb sind Varianzkomponenten wichtig im Prozess der genetischen Auswertung? Benennen sie zwei Methoden um Varianzkomponenten zu schätzen.*

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### Solution

- Variance components determine whether a trait has a genetic component. That means whether any of the observed variability in the phenotypes can be explained by variation observed in the genetic background of a population. This is an important pre-requisite to include a trait in a breeding goal.
- Methods: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Maximum Likelihood (ML), Restricted Maximum Likelihood (REML)

## Question 5

What are three different models to predict breeding values?

*Wie lauten drei verschiedene Modelle zur Schätzung von Zuchtwerten?*

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### Solution

- Sire model
- Animal model
- SNP BLUP - marker effect model
- Genomic BLUP - breeding value model

## Questions 6

What are the four components that determine the selection response per year? Which of the two components are antagonistic? What is the recently introduced breeding method that resolves the antagonism?

*Wie lauten die vier Komponenten, welche den Zuchtfortschritt pro Jahr bestimmen? Welche der beiden Komponenten stehen antagonistisch zueinander? Welche kürzlich eingeführte Züchtungsmethode kann diesen Antagonismus auflösen?*

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### Solution

1. Selection intensity
2. Accuracy of breeding values
3. genetic standard deviation
4. generation interval

Antagonistic are accuracy of breeding values and generation interval

Genomic selection resolves the antagonism.