Pig Science - Breeding

Peter von Rohr

2023-03-15

Program

Datum	Day	Room	Time	Dozent	Topic	
22.02.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	SN	Introduction, Genetics	
01.03.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	SN	Genetics	
08.03.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	SN	Genetics	
15.03.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	PvR	Breeding	
22.03.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	SN/PvR	Student presentations 1	
29.03.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	SN/GB	Student presentations 2	
05.04.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	GB	Feeding & Meat Quality	
12.04.23		Easter break				
19.04.23	Wednesday			PVR	Breeding	
21.04.23	Friday	Excursion Agrovet Strickhof		Pig housing, constitution		
26.04.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	PVR	Breeding	
03.05.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	GB	Feeding & Meat Quality	
10.05.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	GB	Feeding & Meat Quality	
17.05.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	СК	Sustainable pigs	
24.05.23	Wednesday			No lecture		
31.05.23	Wednesday	LFW B2	8:15 - 10	SN	Exam	

Program - Breeding

Week	Date	Topic
1	2023/03/15	Extension of Breeding Programs
2	2023/04/19	Genomic Selection in Pigs and other species
3	2023/04/26	Breeding Program via Aggregate Genotype

Information

- Lecturer: S. Neuenschwander, C. Kasper, G. Bee, P. von Rohr
- ► Date: Wednesday 8-10
- Mode: in person
- Room: LFW B2Moodle:
- https://moodle-app2.let.ethz.ch/course/view.php?id=19265
- ► Website: https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/psbss2023
- Questions: during the lecture and during the exercise hour or via e-mail
 - Peter von Rohr (peter.vonrohr at usys.ethz.ch)

Course Objectives

The students

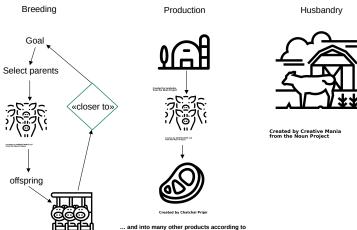
- understand the theoretical background and the practical application of the prediction of breeding values in a livestock breeding
- know how to interpret predicted breeding values.
- \rightarrow What is the meaning of a predicted aggregate genotype -9 index points
- \rightarrow What is the difference between production and breeding

Further Reading

- Willam und Simianer: Tierzucht Grundwissen Bachelor (Ulmer, UTB 3526 2011). This book gives an introduction into evolution, livestock production and breeding programs.
- ► Falconer and Mackay: Introduction to Quantitative Genetics (Longman). The de-facto standard in the area of quantitative genetics uses many examples from experimental research to illustrate the concepts of quantitative genetics.
- Mrode: Linear Models for the Prediction of Animal Breeding Values (CABI Publishing, 2005). The main focus is on prediction of breeding values using different models.

Terminology

Created by Eucalyp



https://www.ted.com/talks/christien_meindertsma_how_pig_parts_make_the_world_turn

Scientific Definition

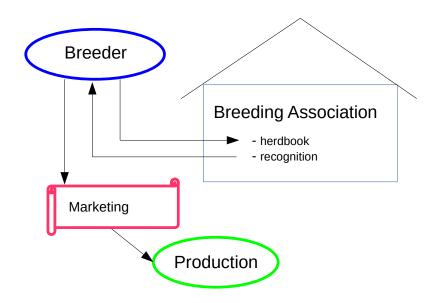
"Selection and Mating of parents are used such that offspring generations are closer to a defined goal."

- Distinction between
 - livestock breeding and production
 - cattle breeding and milk or beef production
 - pig breeding and pork production and
 - chicken breeding and egg producers

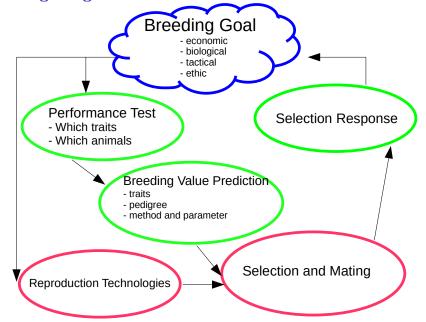
History

- ► Formations of breeding organisation (BO)
- ► Tasks of BO: herdbooks and certification
- ▶ Crisis at beginning of 20th century lead to federal regulations
- Developments of technologies
 - ► Reproduction
 - Molecular biology
 - Computer science

Breeding Organisations



Breeding Programs



Parts of Breeding Program

- Applied prediction of breeding values is a part of the breeding program
- Design and planning of a breeding program requires to answer the questions
 - What goal do we want to achieve
 - What measures do we want to use to achieve the goal

Types of Breeding Programs

Two types of breeding programs

- 1. Focus on **selection response**
 - countries with limited resources
 - big farms or big companies
- 2. Focus on clients and services
 - cattle and pig breeding of developed countries
 - economic interest of companies and farms

Breeding Goals

Types of breeding goals

- economic
- biological
- tactical
- ethical

Breeding goals might be formulated in different ways

- political: description of idealized image of future animal. Often conflicting and not verifiable
- ➤ **scientific**: mathematical description of direction of desired change. Measurable via selection response

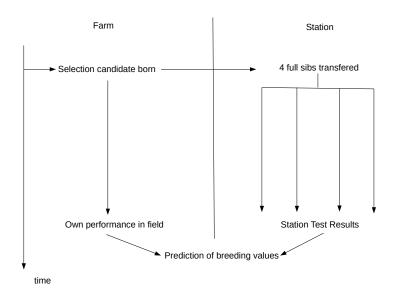
Performance Testing

- Basic question: What trait is measured when for which animals
- Breeding should be based on data
- Quality of derived parameters (heritability, predicted breeding values) depend on accuracy of collected data
- Data collection used for performance testing often started for different reasons
 - milk sample testing: quality of product
 - station testing in pigs: correction of environment

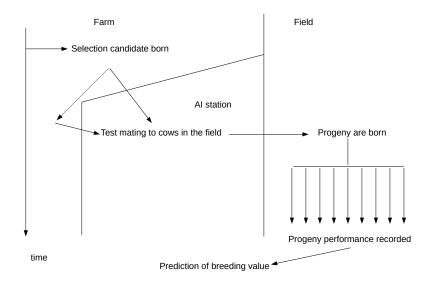
Classification of Performance Tests

- Place
 - Station
 - ► Field
- ▶ Relationship between selection candidate and tested animal
 - own performance record
 - ▶ full-sib
 - progeny
- ▶ Traits
 - should have genetic variation
 - economic importance
 - measurable better than subjectively observed

Examples: Pigs



Examples: Cattle



Prediction Of Breeding Values

- Done in most breeding programs
- Federal regulation
- ▶ Performance tests much more expensive
- Different intervals
 - cattle: three times per year
 - pigs: nightly or weekly

Progress In Technologies

- Reproduction AI
 - disease prevention
 - number of progeny per sire increased
 - better comparisons between herds
 - Future: more development on female side
- Molecular Biology
 - cheap and efficient large-scale genotyping
 - sequencing with more accuracy
- Computer Science
 - efficient evaluation of large amounts of data
 - big data technologies continuous monitoring

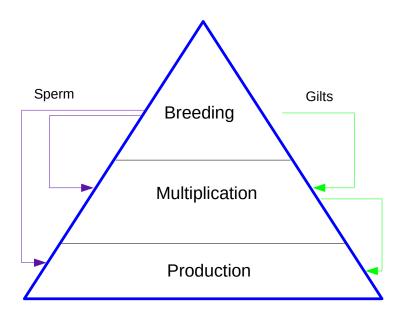
Differences Of BP Between Species

Breeding programs (BP) for different species have different structure

▶ hierarchical: pigs and chicken

▶ flat: cattle and horse

Hierarchical Structure



Monolithic Structure

