

Report from MinkSim

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Results from MinkSim

A variety of key figures and plots will be generated

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1. Litter size and reproduction results

Summary statistics

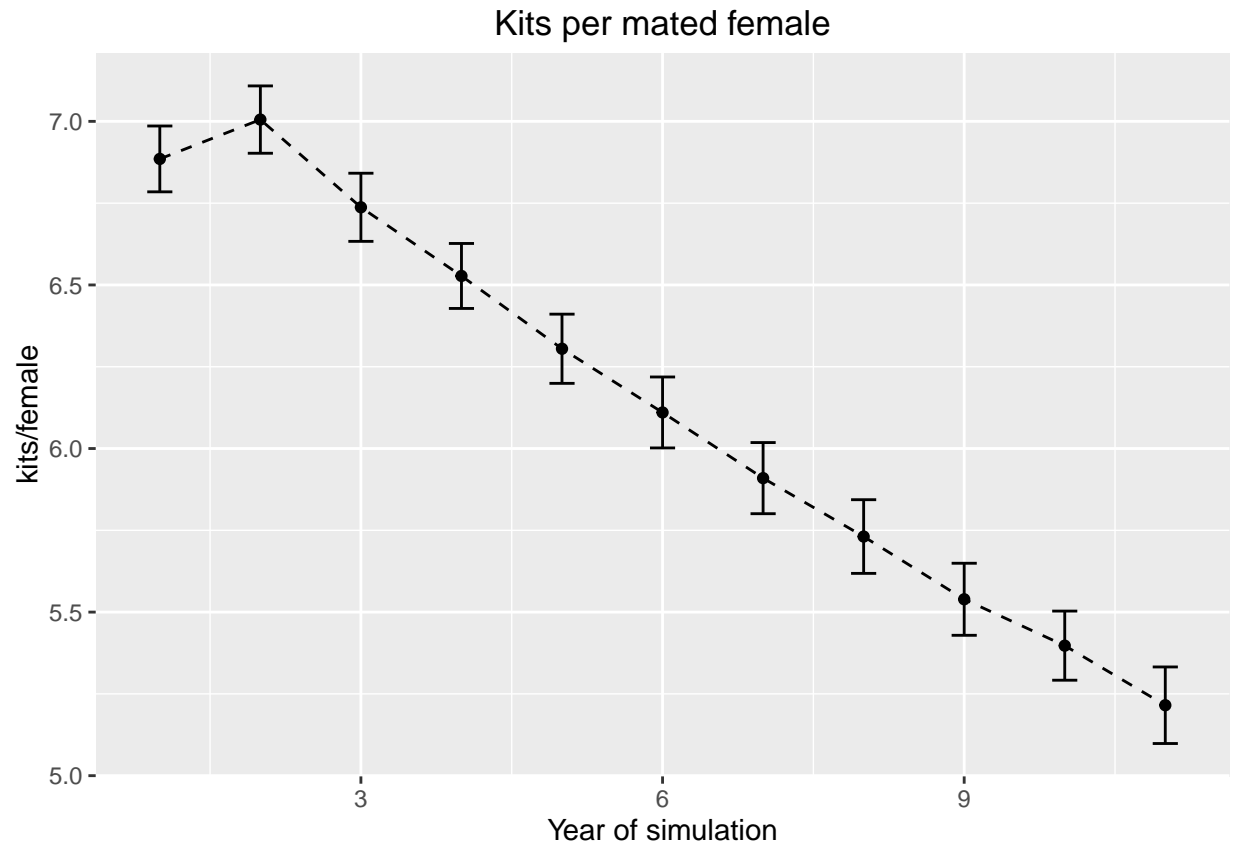
```
## Warning in matrix(c("Mated females", "Barren females%", "% kits w false  
## sires", : data length [11] is not a sub-multiple or multiple of the number  
## of rows [5]
```

Table 1: Key Figures

Mated females	943.51
Barren females%	10.72
% kits w false sires	49.65
% females with same male 2	0.61
% females single-mated	4

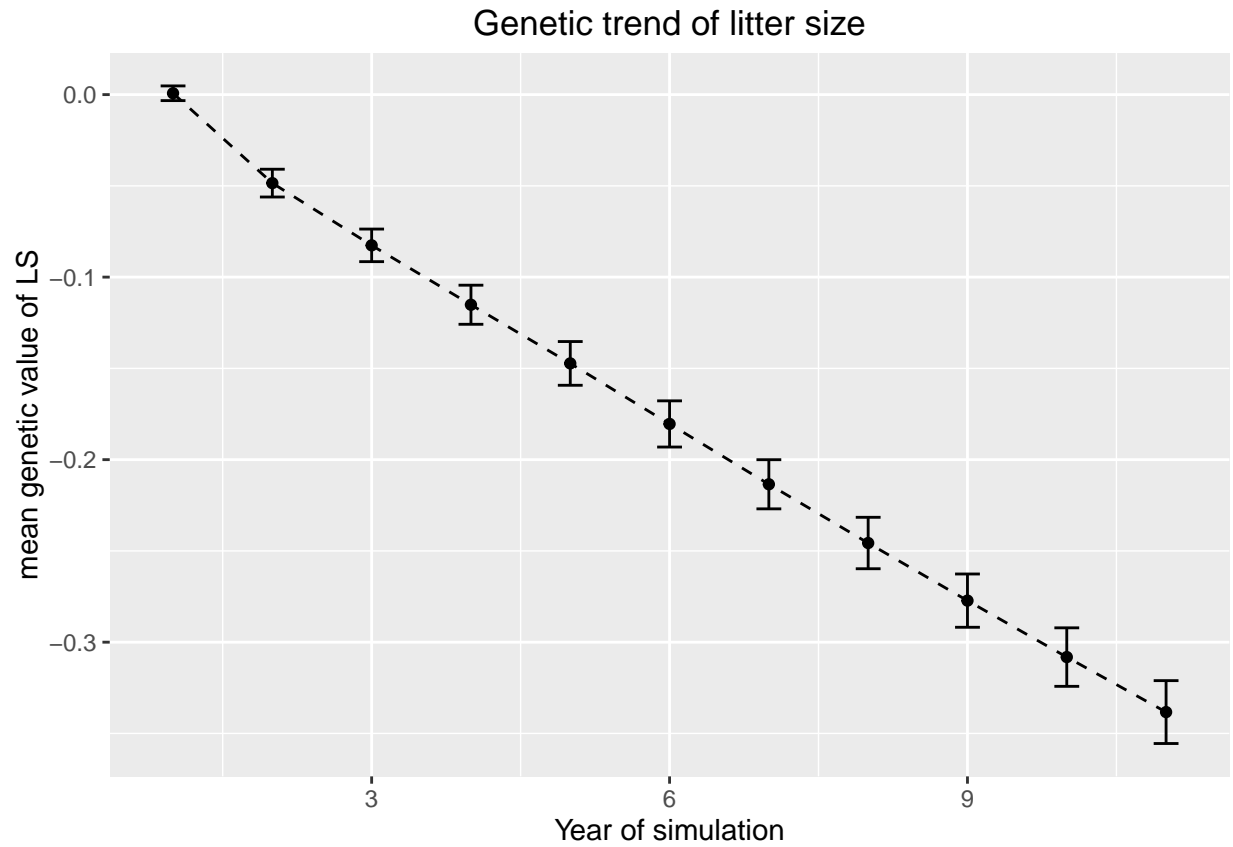
Litter size per mated female

This is defined as kits born alive. Bars show standard deviation of each replicate.



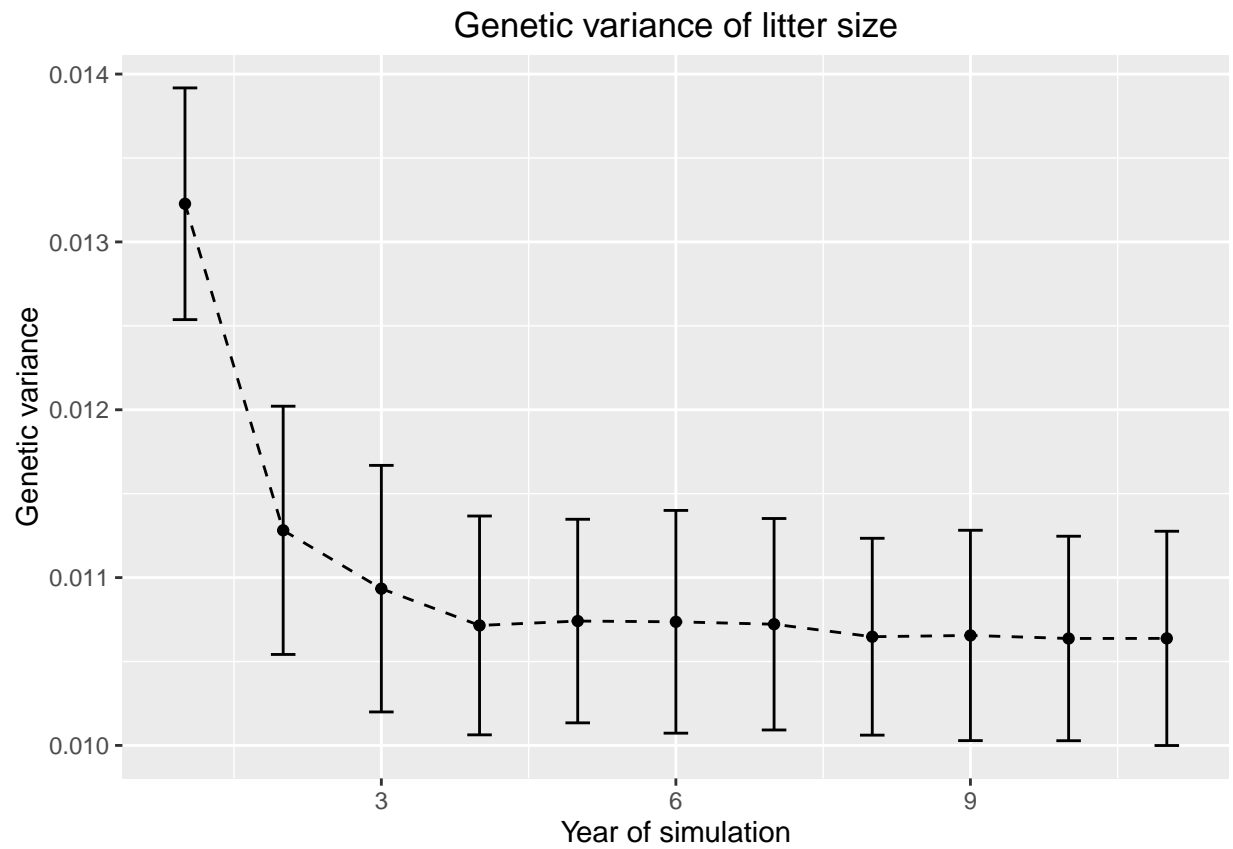
Genetic trend for litter size

Genetic trend of litter size within age cohort



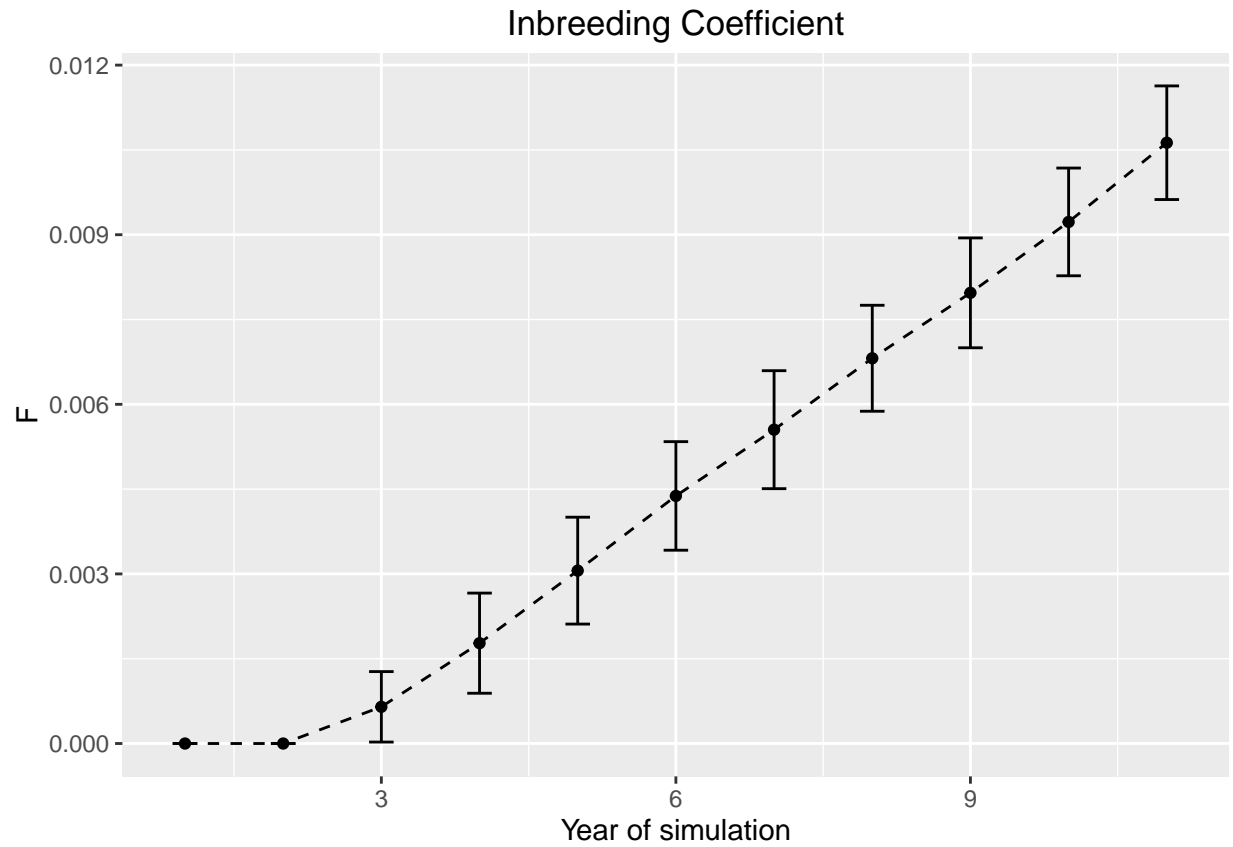
Genetic variance of litter size

Shows the trend in the genetic variance of litter size through the simulation. Theoretically it should slowly decrease over time. Increase indicates assortative mating or possible, a bug.



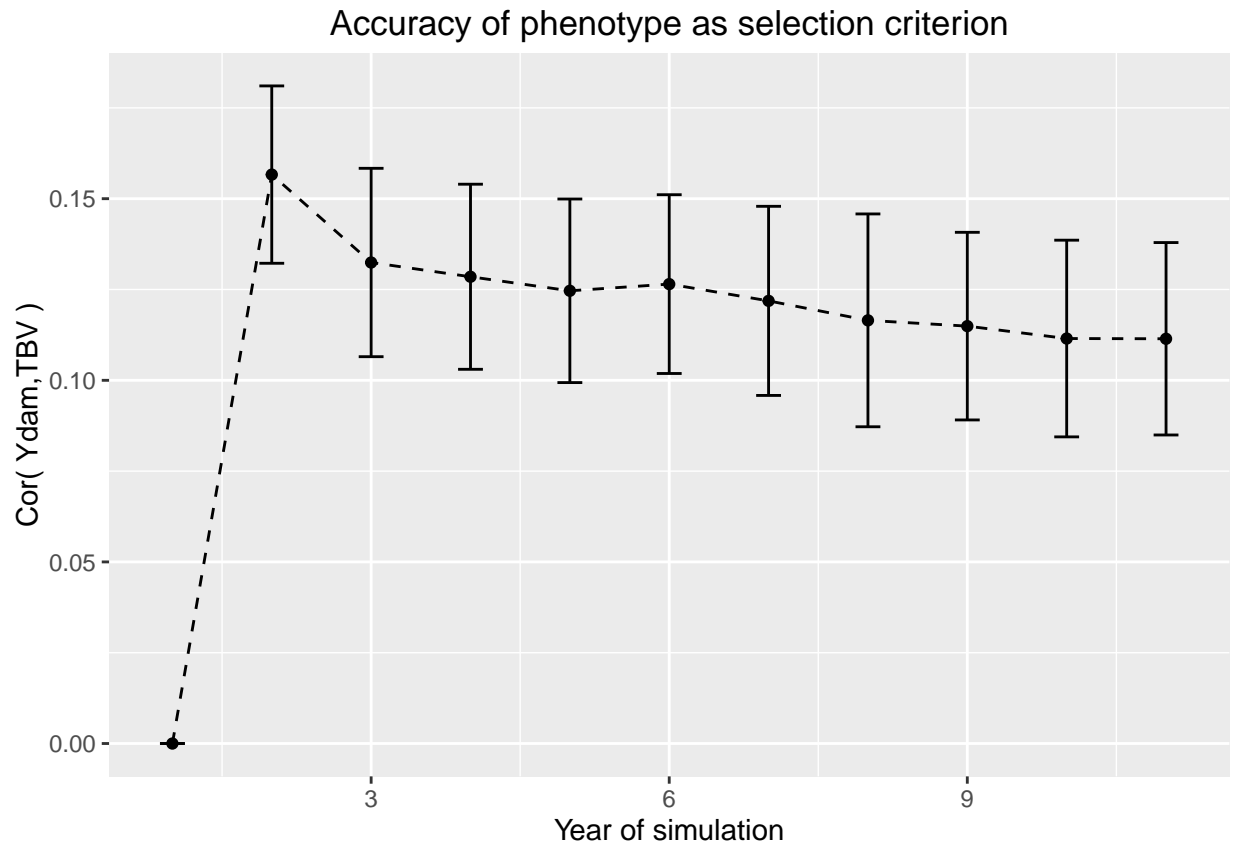
Inbreeding coefficient

Program tracks inbreeding through the simulation.



Accuracy of selection criterion

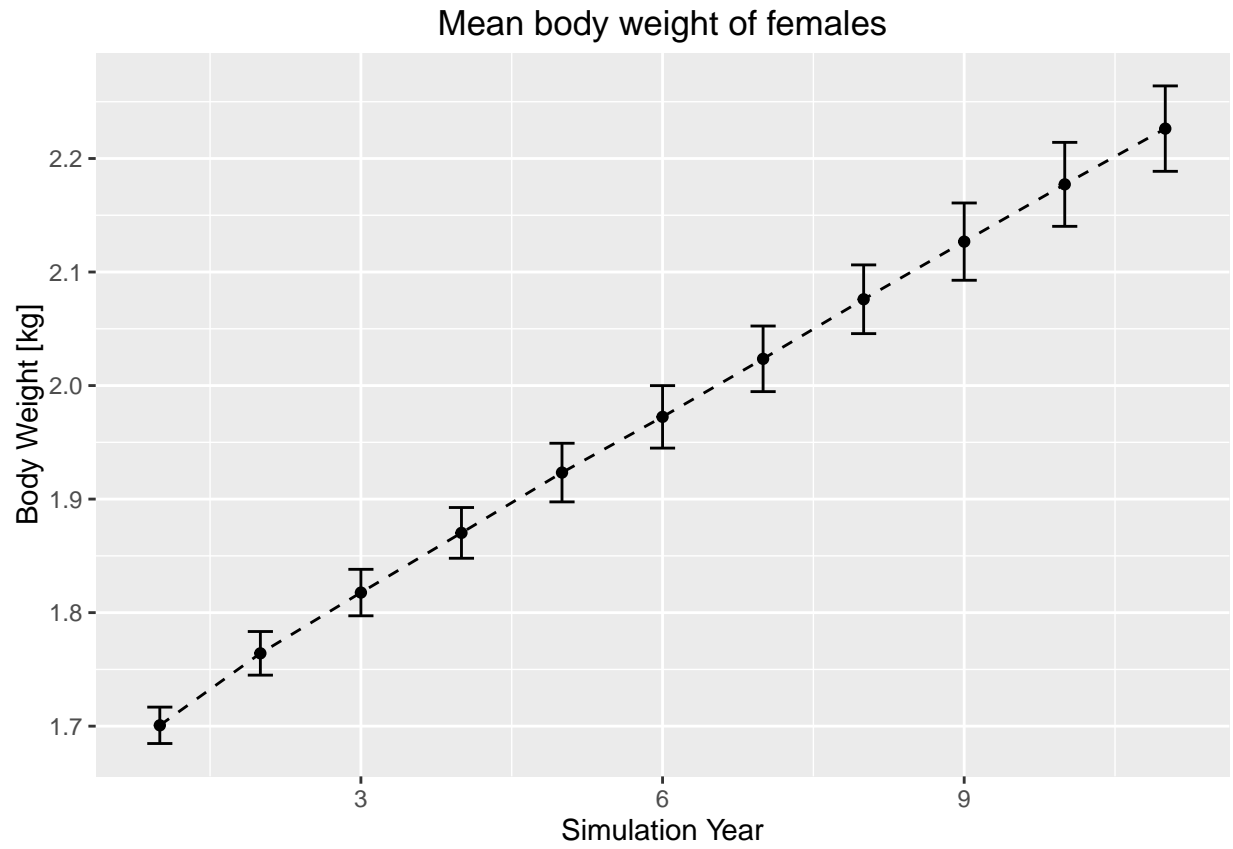
This is defined as the correlation between the phenotype of the kits dam to the true breeding value of the kit



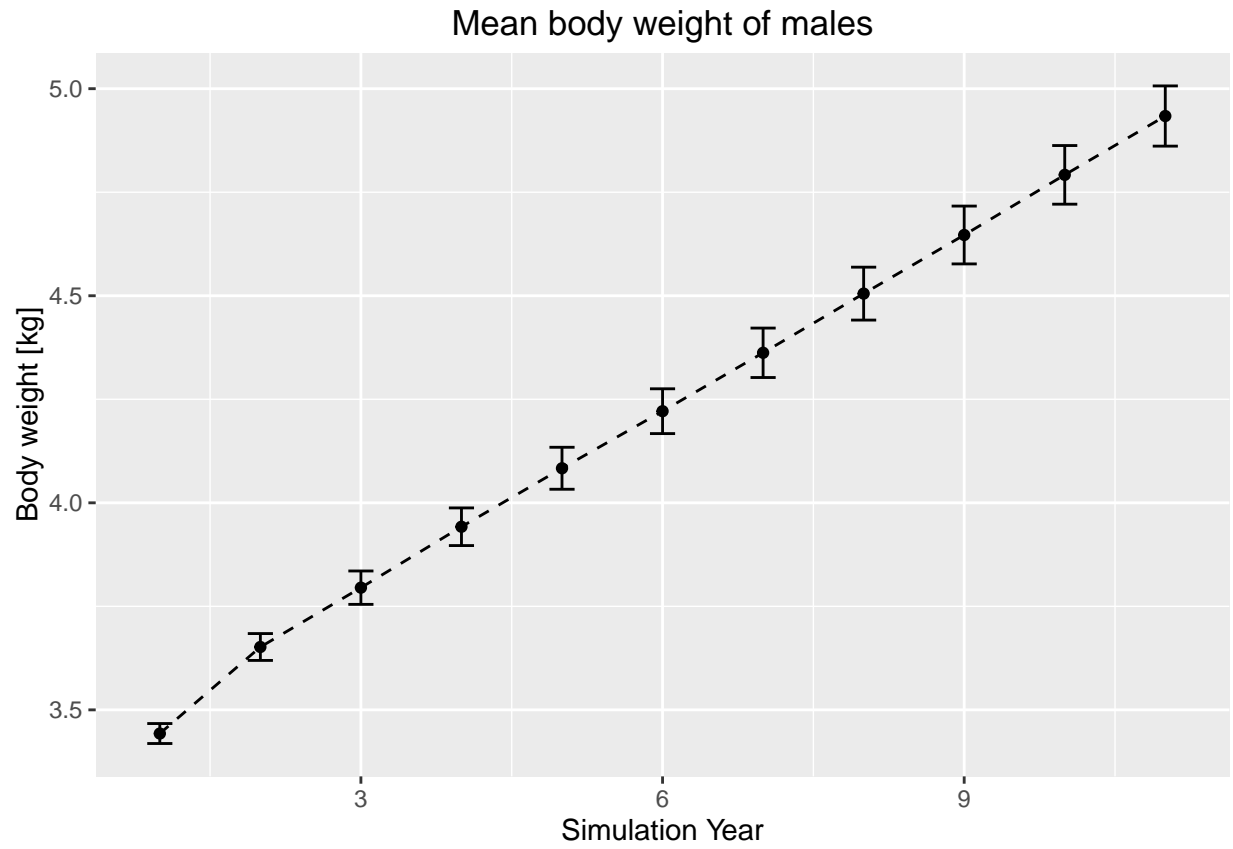
2. Body weight and skin length

Body weight of females

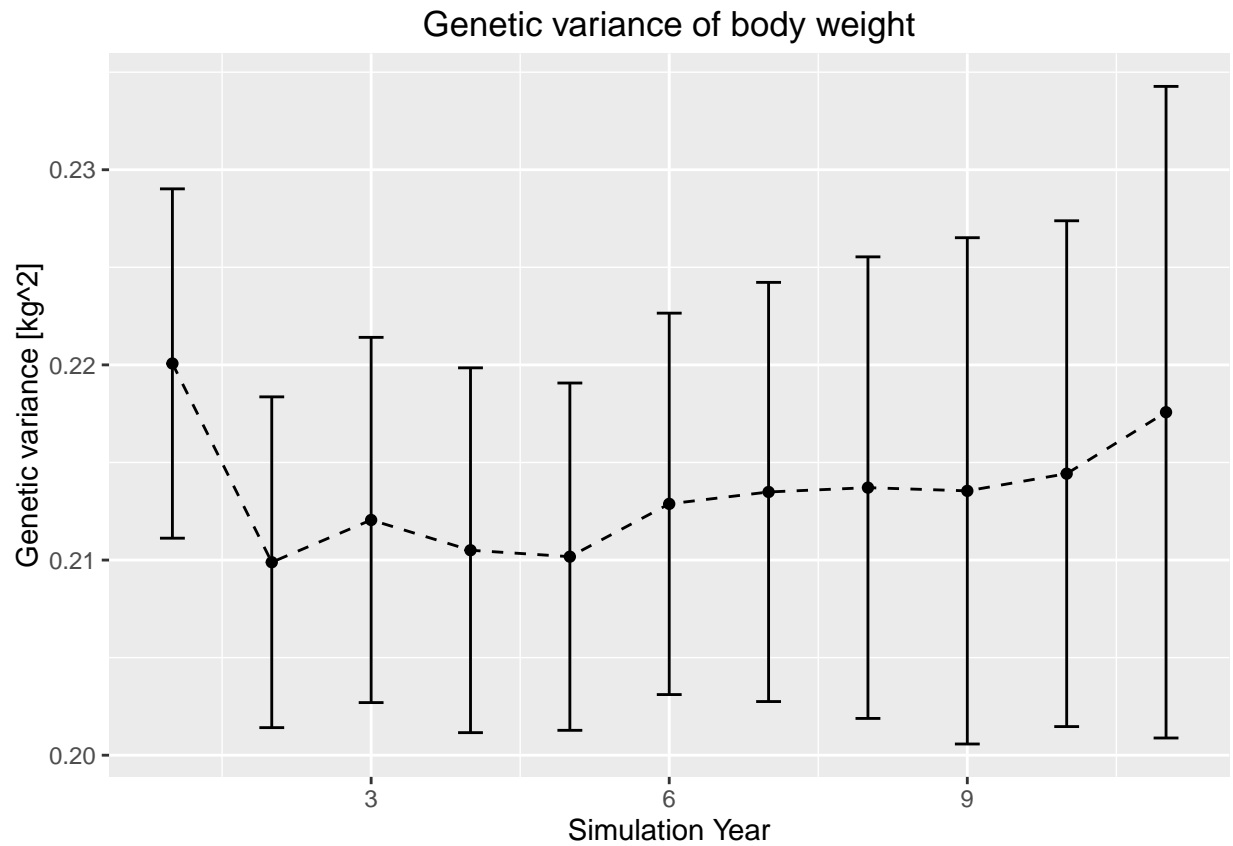
Body weight of females at 205 days of age, mean within age cohort.



Body weight of males Body weight of males at 205 days of age, mean within age cohort.

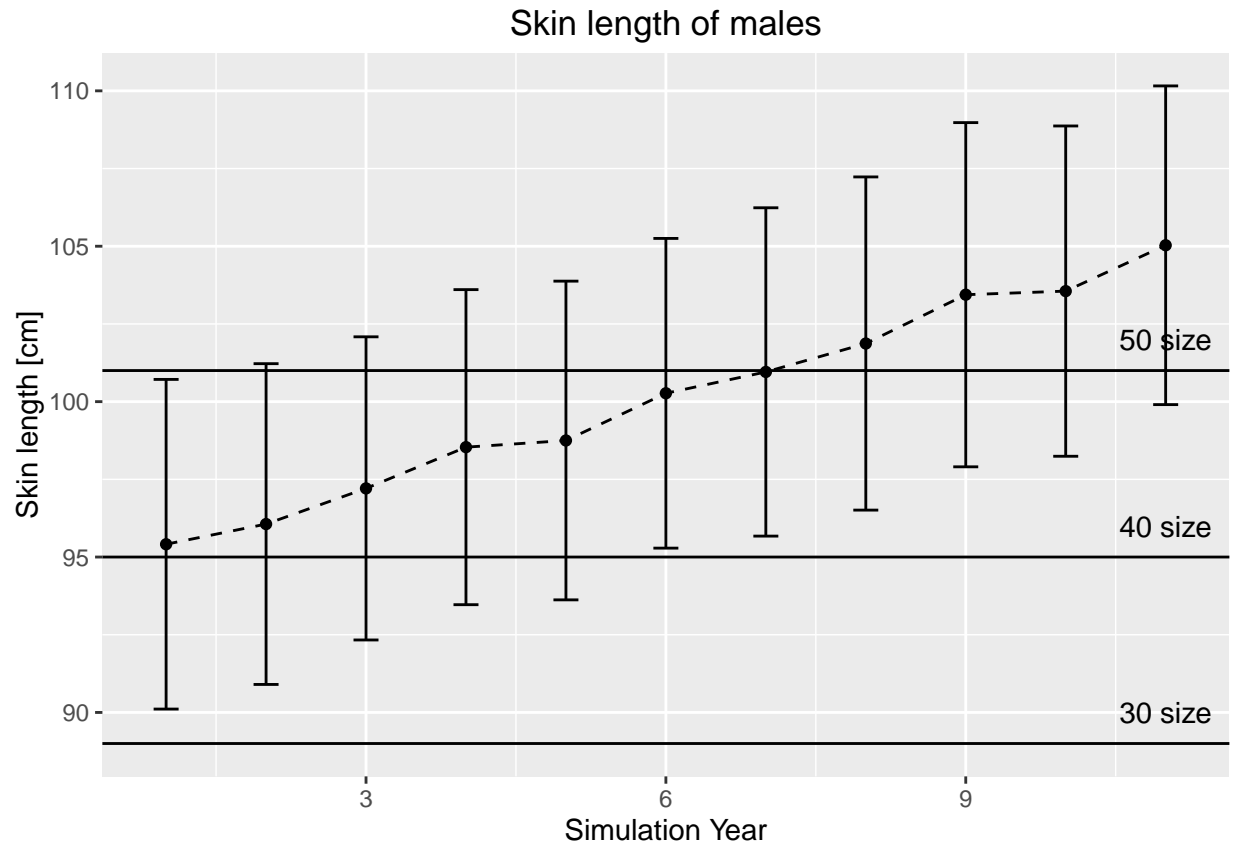


Genetic variance of body weight



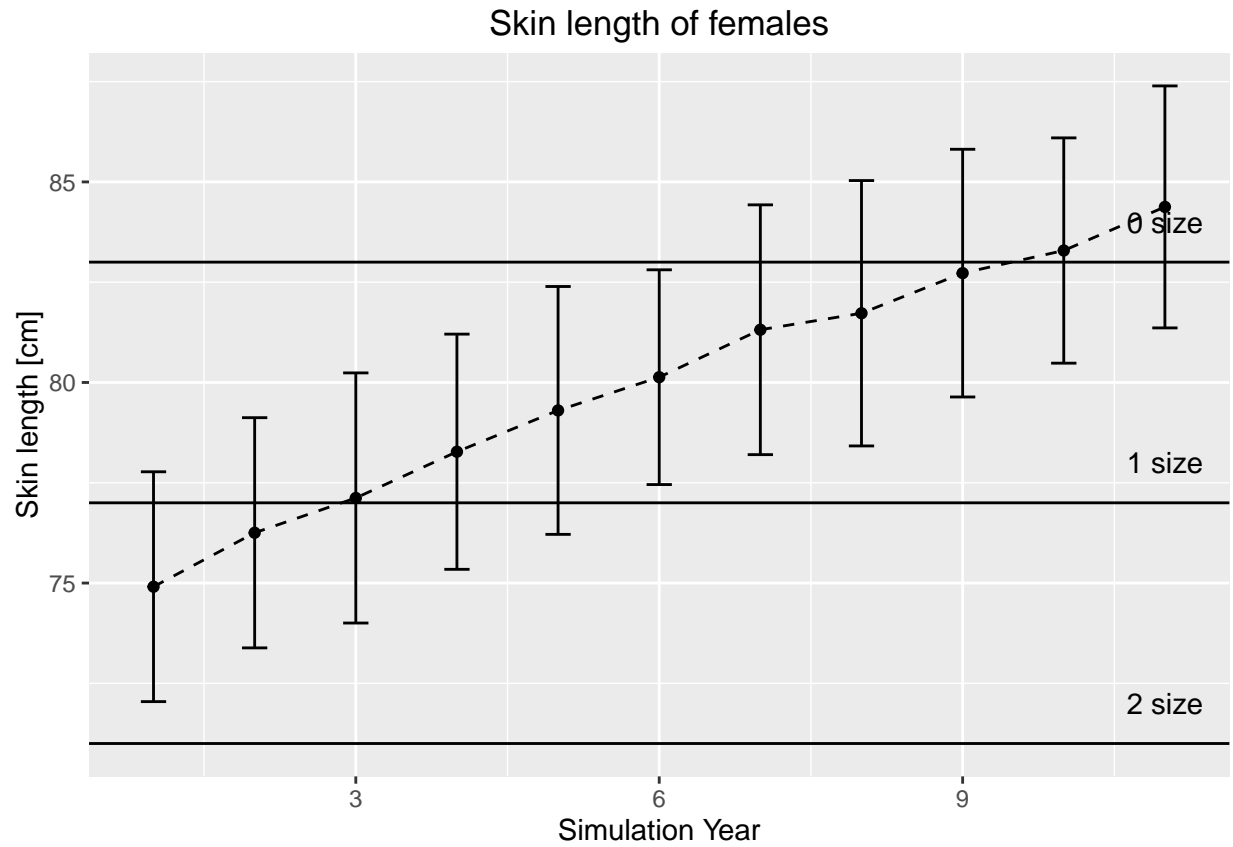
Skin length phenotype, male skins

This shows the development in average skin length, note that this is within age cohort and includes all animals, even those not pelted



Skin length phenotype, female skins

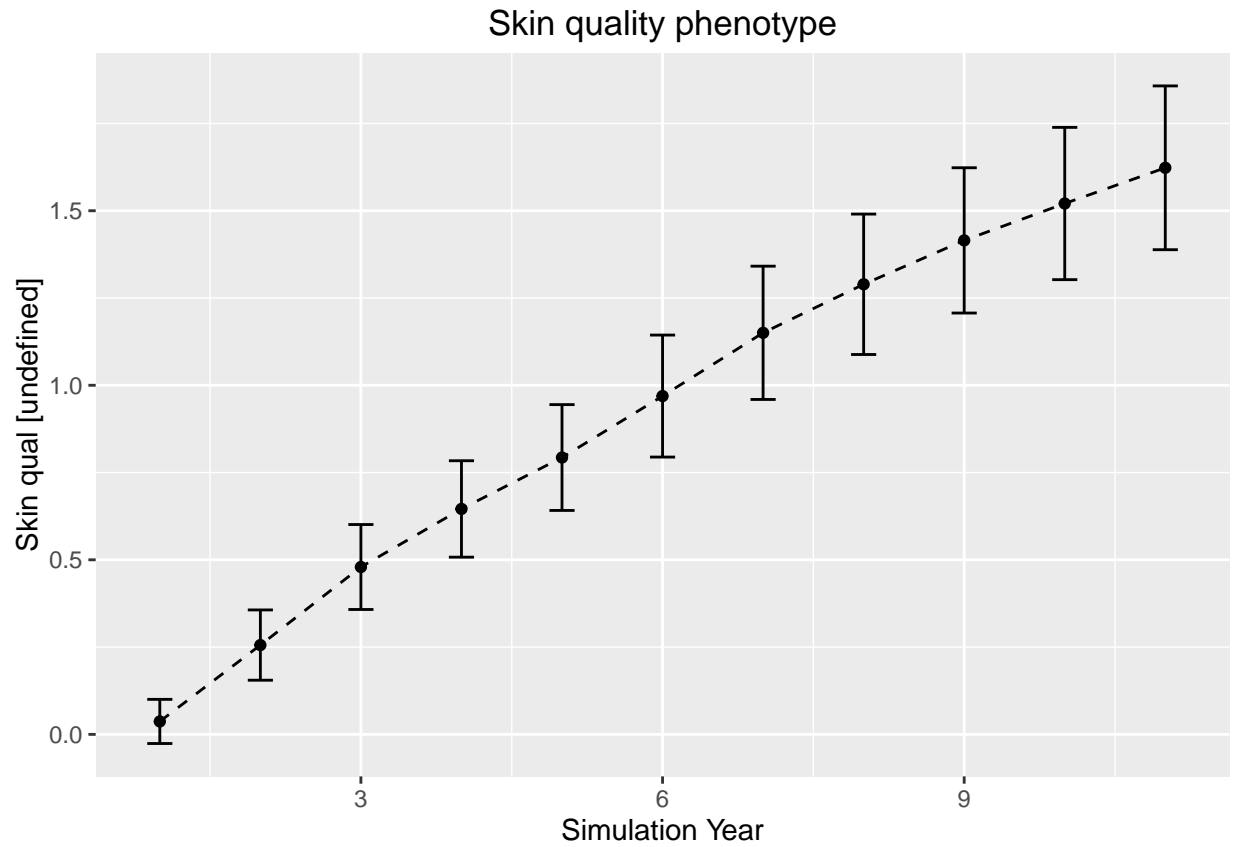
This shows the development in average skin length, note that this is within age cohort and includes all animals, even those not pelted



3. Skin quality and live graded quality

Average quality of skins

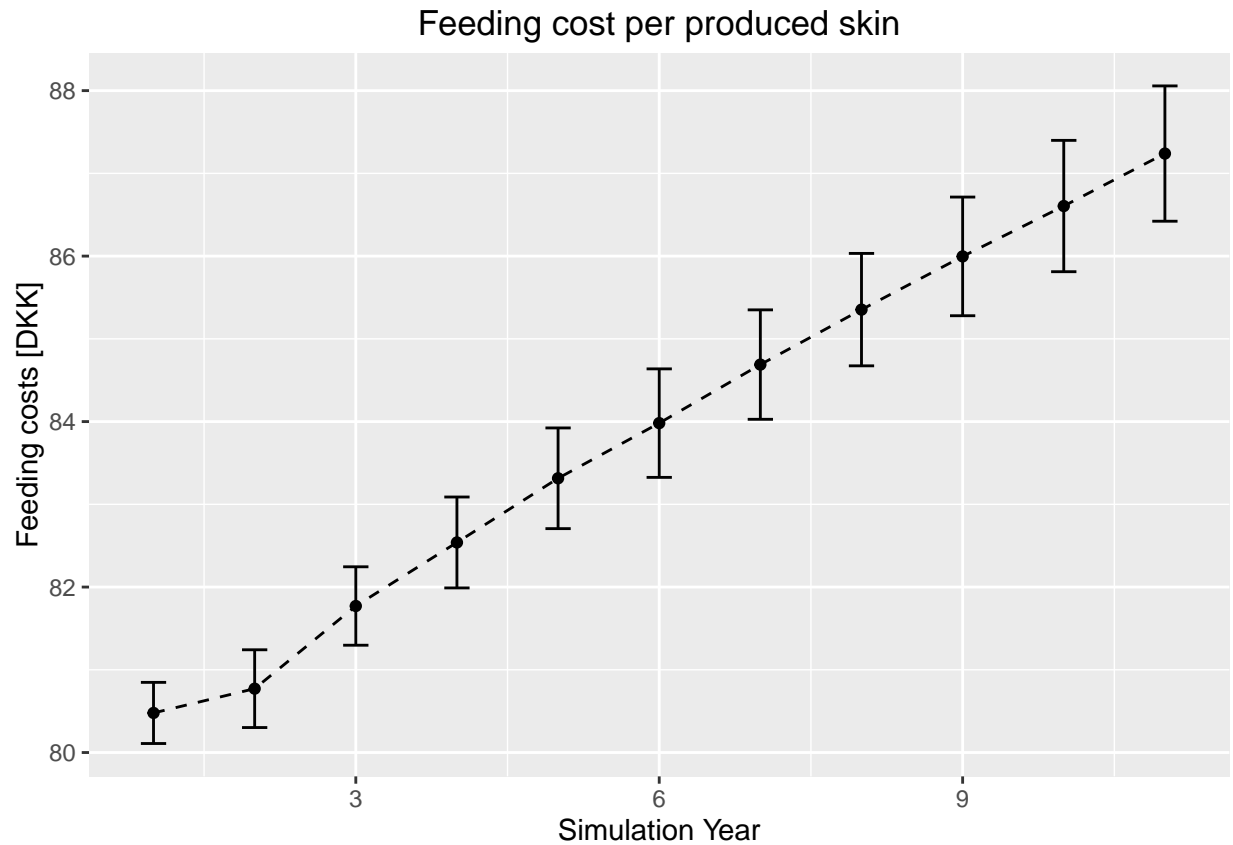
Note that the unit here is difficult to interpret. It is in phenotypic units, i.e. includes both environment and genetic part. Defined to start as the average distribution of skins in 2015 from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland. Quality of all other skins sold are fixed.



4. Feed costs

Feed costs per produced skin

Note that this is only the feeding costs from july to november. It is currently missing the feeding costs of the breeding stock, the feed consumed by females during lactation and feed consumed by kits in june

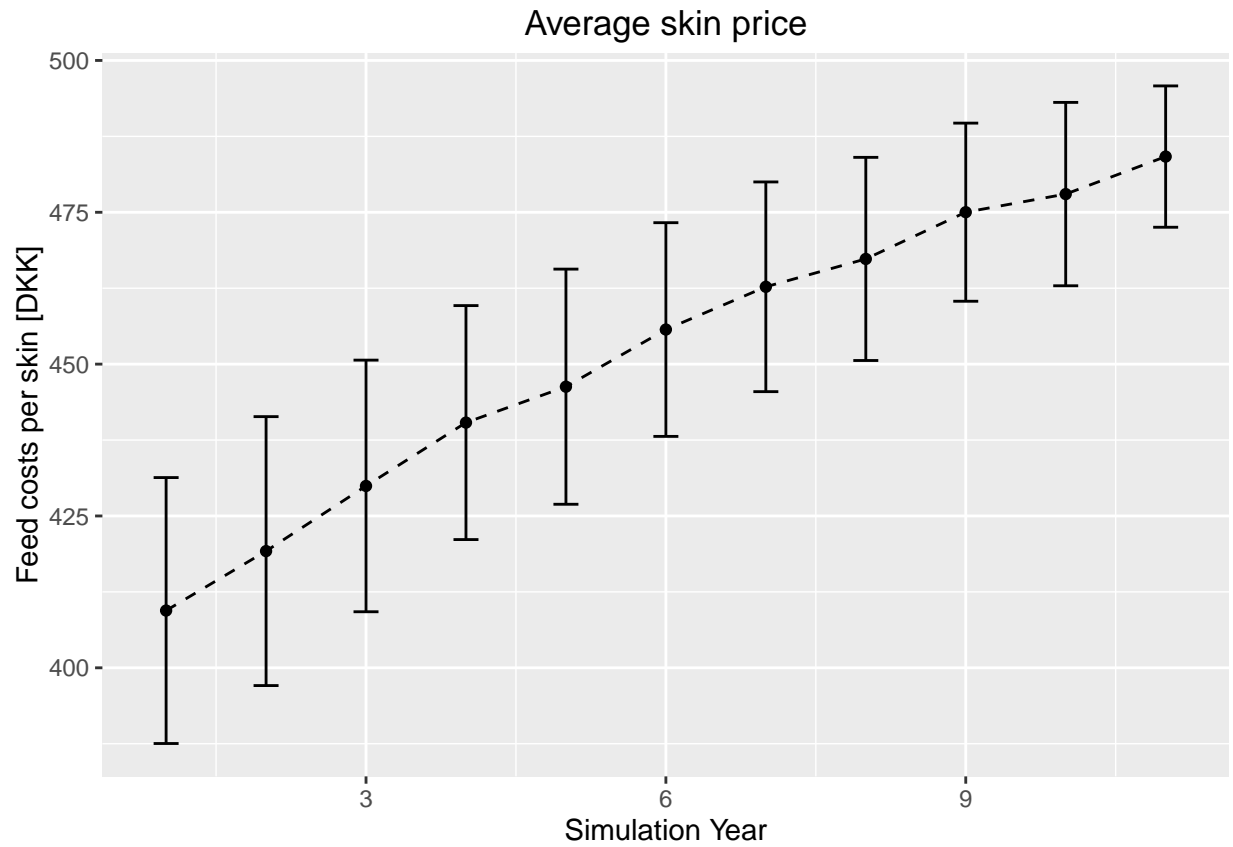


5. Economics

Here i will put in economical analyses of the runs, given some assumptions. I want to include margin pr farm, pr female and pr skin

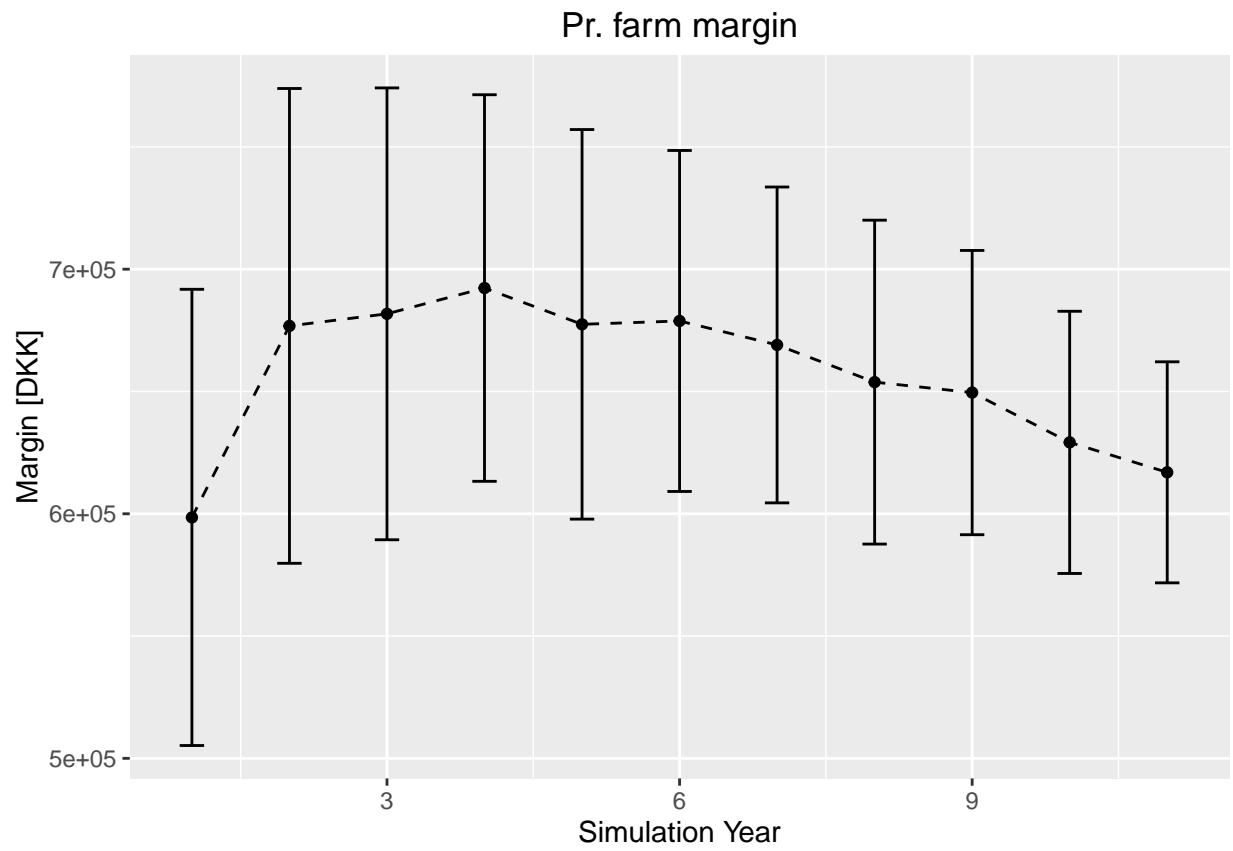
Average skin price across farm

Here is the raw average of sold skins. It is important to keep in mind that there is a bias upwards in this price when the litter size drops as proportionally fewer female skins will be sold.

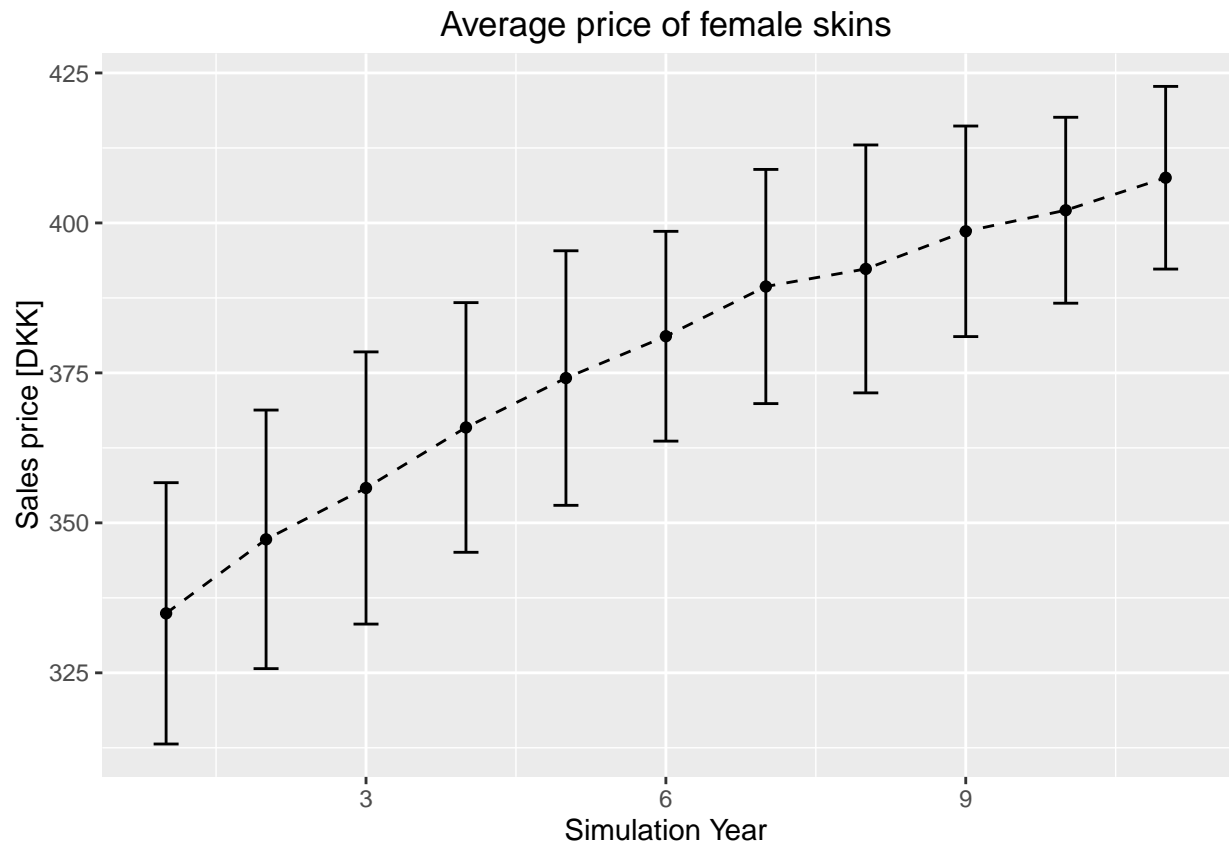


Margin per farm pr year

This is calculated as income from skins minus the variable costs, currently the variable costs are rather simplistic and need to be redone in a more elegant manner.



Average price of female skins



Average price of male skins

Average price of female skins

