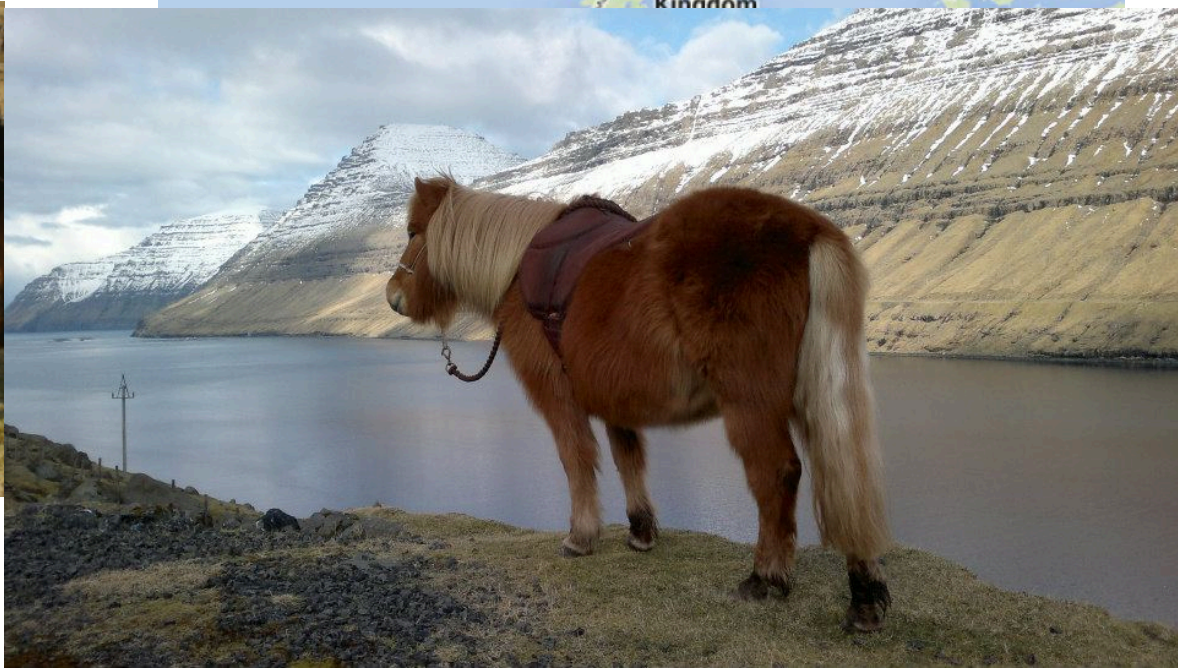


Inbreeding status and conservation possibilities of the endangered Faroese Horse



Peer Berg
Anne Præbel
Dorthea Joensen

The Faroese horse



History

- Faroese horse
 - Arrived to Faroe Islands
 - 762 Irish monks
 - Up to 1100 by settlers
- Extensive use
 - Gathered when needed
 - Otherwise left alone
- Around 1800 app. 800 horses
- Today 63 horses (from 5 horses in the 1960's)



Objective

- Document
 - Development in inbreeding since bottleneck
 - Genetic contributions of ancestors
- Test
 - Use of Optimal Contribution Selection to minimise future rates of inbreeding

Material

- Full pedigree
 - 146 individuals born 1917 onwards
 - Bottleneck in 1960's
 - 4 mares and 1 stallion
 - Indicator
 - Availability for breeding in 2013

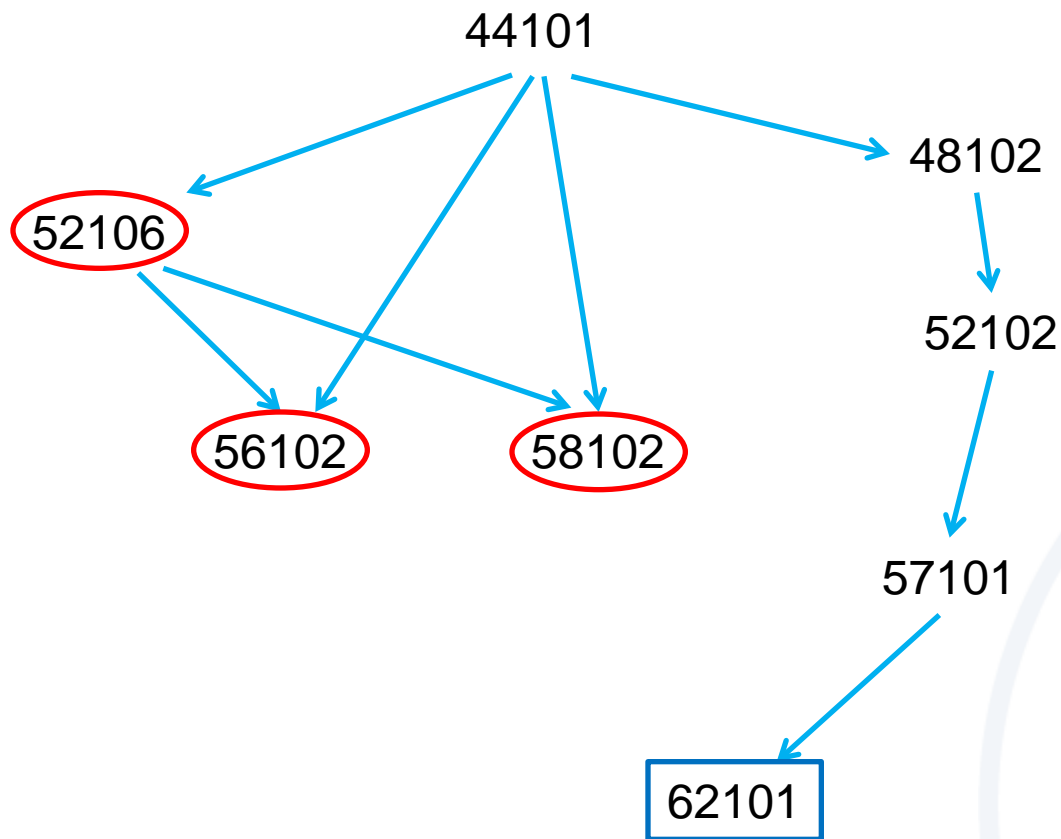


Methods

- EVA software (available at www.nordgen.org)
 - Pedigree Completeness
 - Individual Inbreeding Coefficients
 - Genetic contributions of ancestors
- Individual rates of inbreeding
 - $\Delta F_i = 1 - \frac{EqG_i^{-1}}{\sqrt{1 - F_i}}$ (Gutierrez et al. 2008)
- Effective population size
 - $N_e = \frac{1}{2\Delta F}$
 - Older data truncated to compute recent N_e



Pedigree - bottleneck

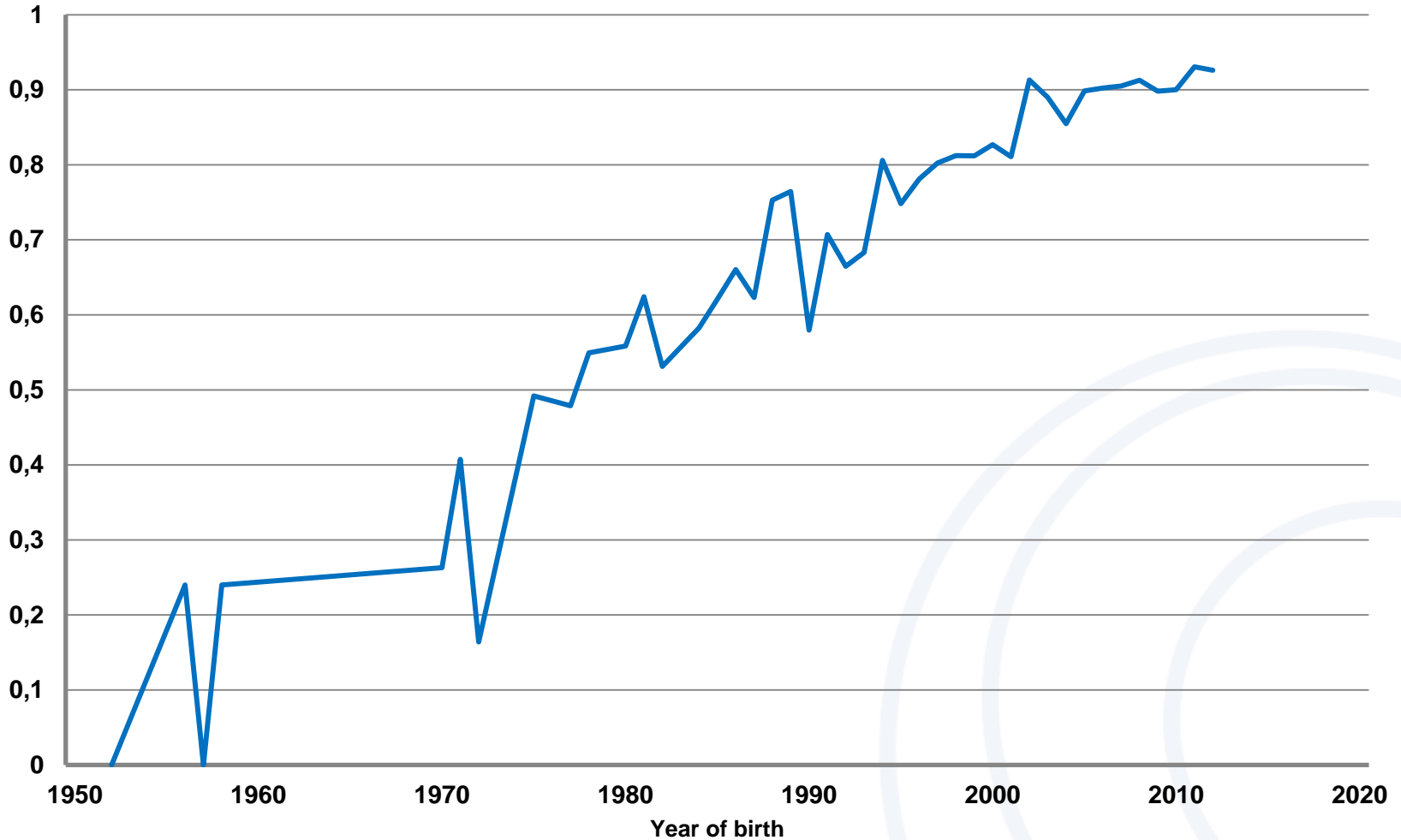


46102

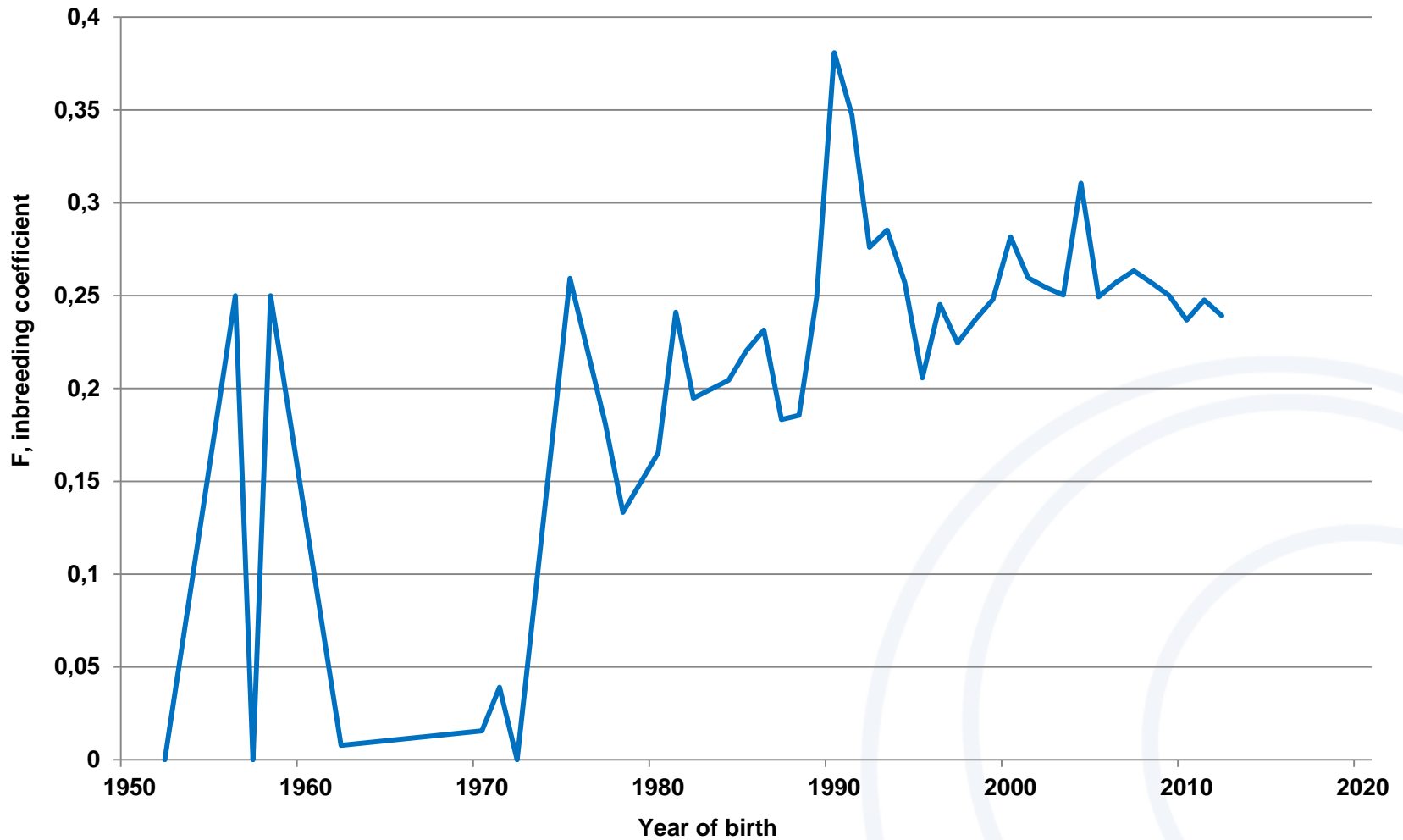


Pedigree Completeness

5 generations



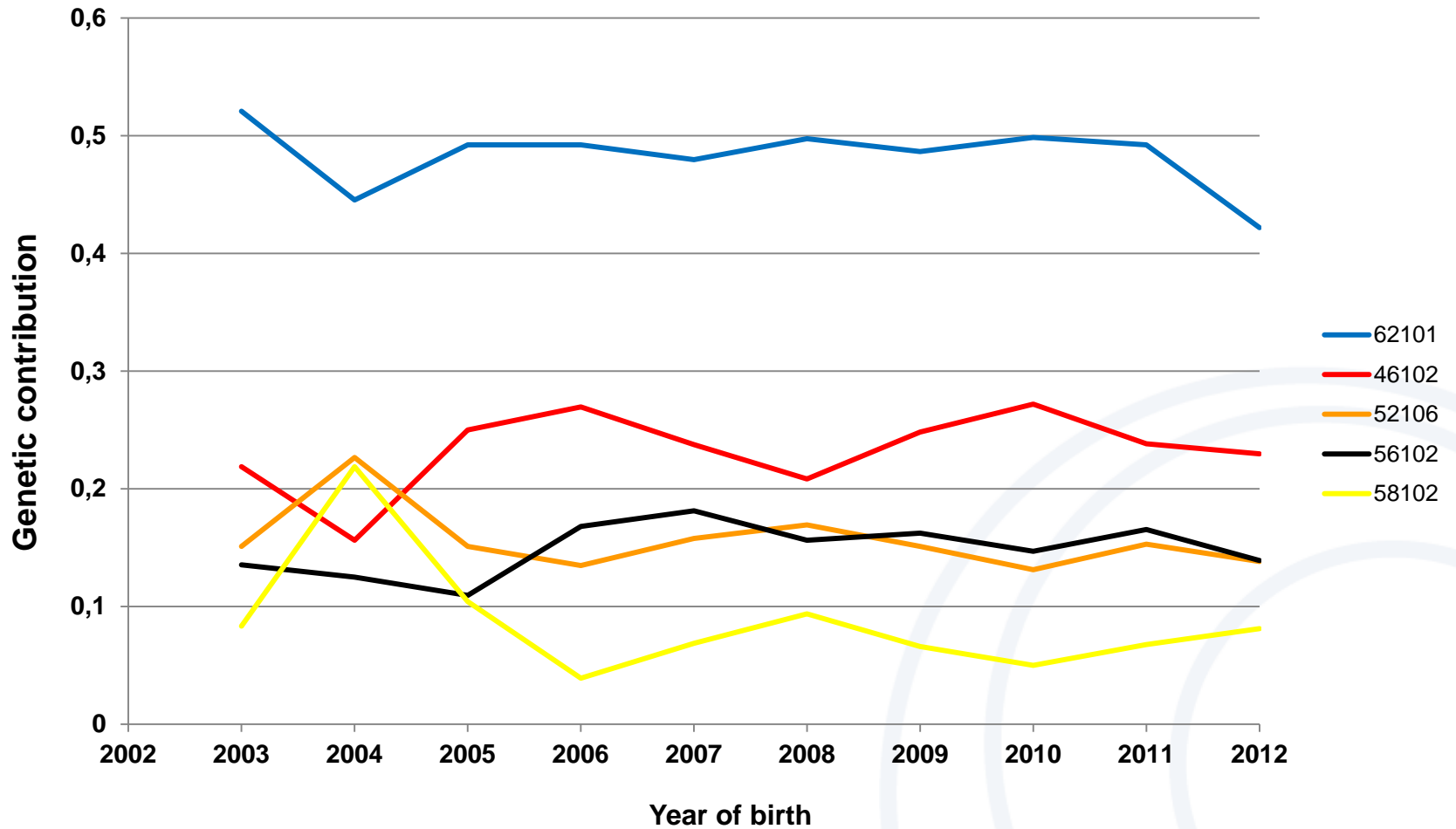
Inbreeding



Effective population size

- Reference: Horses born 1995-2012
- Complete pedigree: $N_e = 8.7$
- Pedigree 1975-2012 $N_e = 9.4$
- Pedigree 1985-2012 $N_e = 34.3$

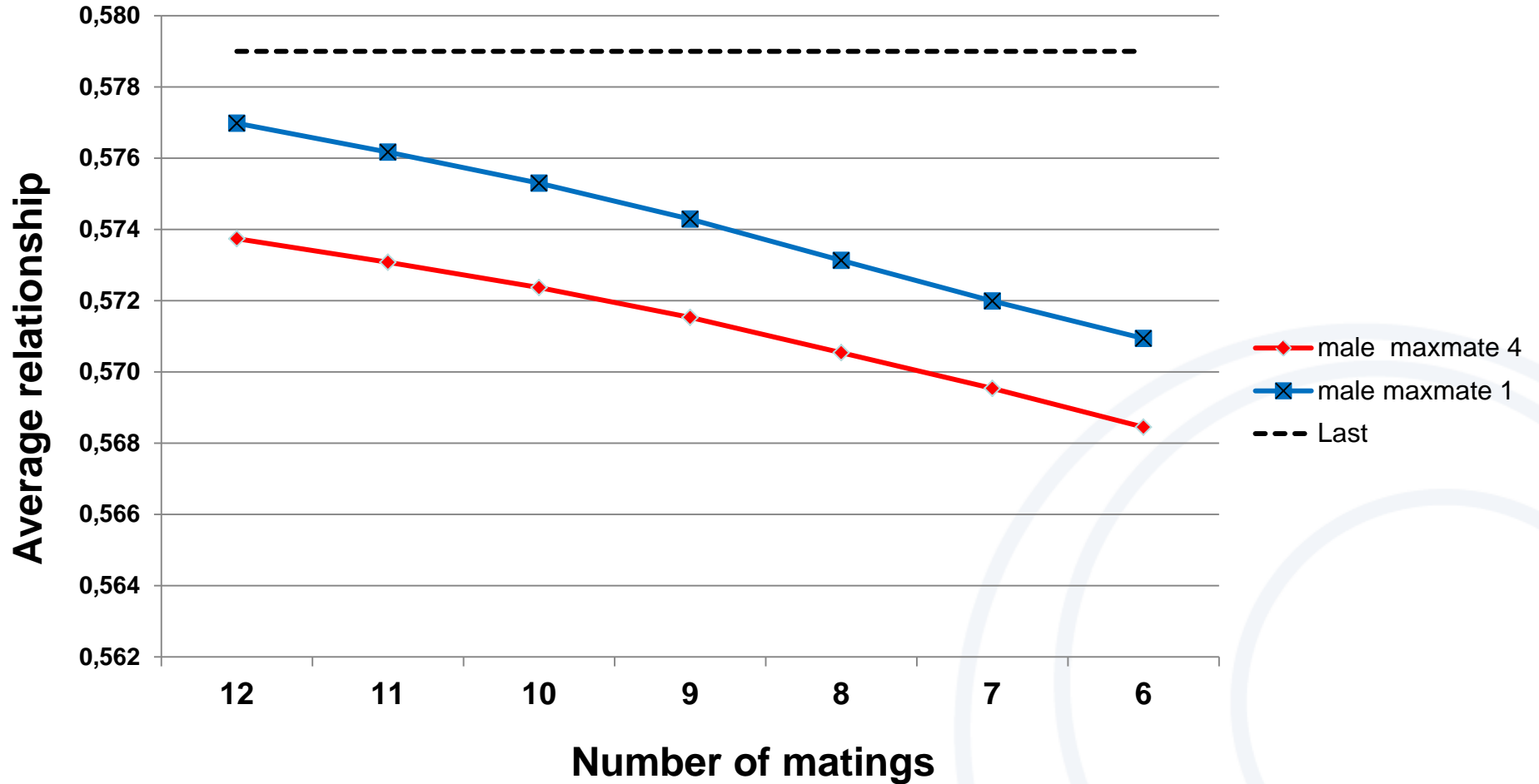
Genetic contributions



Optimal contributions

- Candidates
 - 19 stallions
 - 24 mares
- Selection of mates to minimise average relationship of the last generation including the next cohort
 - 6-12 matings selected
 - Constraints on stallion use

Optimal contributions



Conclusions

- Small endangered breed
 - Severe bottleneck
- N_e critically low
 - Increasing
 - Pursue options to expand population
- Optimal contribution selection recommended
 - Minimises long-term rate of inbreeding
- Monitor fitness related traits



The Faroese horse

