

# Effect of specialization on genetic parameters in sport horses

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## Introduction

- During the last decades the breeding practice has resulted in an increasing specialization of horses into dressage (DH) and show jumping (JH).
- The increasing specialization could lead to differences in genetic parameters and makes joint evaluation suboptimal.

## Aim

Has the specialization led to differences in genetic parameters of traits in DH and JH subpopulations?



## Materials & Methods

- The material comprised 38,142 first inspections from 1998 through 2010.
- Bi-variate animal model analysis were used to estimate heritability and genetic correlation between each trait expressed in DH and JH.

## Results

Table 1. Phenotypic means and standard deviations of movement traits and evaluation traits for DH and JH subpopulations.

|                      |                  | Dressage<br>Mean (S.D.) | Jumpers<br>Mean (S.D.) |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Walk                 | Length of stride | 18.32 (5.51)            | 19.58 (6.04)           |
|                      | Correctness      | 19.29 (6.04)            | 19.05 (6.15)           |
| Trot                 | Length of stride | 16.60 (6.35)            | 19.47 (6.14)           |
|                      | Elasticity       | 19.22 (6.76)            | 21.11 (7.26)           |
|                      | Impulsion        | 19.59 (6.69)            | 21.28 (7.25)           |
|                      | Balance          | 21.17 (6.14)            | 23.39 (7.06)           |
| Canter               | Length of stride | 19.83 (6.21)            | 19.61 (6.44)           |
|                      | Impulsion        | 20.12 (6.20)            | 19.45 (6.62)           |
|                      | Balance          | 22.28 (6.19)            | 21.63 (6.75)           |
| Evaluation<br>Traits | Conformation     | 67.09 (6.14)            | 66.95 (6.66)           |
|                      | Walk             | 68.36 (5.89)            | 65.65 (6.77)           |
|                      | Trot             | 69.54 (6.83)            | 65.36 (7.71)           |
|                      | Canter           | 67.63 (6.66)            | 68.21 (7.23)           |

Table 2. Heritabilities of movement and evaluation traits in DH and JH subpopulations and corresponding genetic correlation.

|                      |                  | $h^2_{DH^*}$ | $h^2_{JH^*}$ | $r_a$ (S.E.)         |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Walk                 | Length of stride | 0.188        | 0.197        | <b>0.938</b> (0.027) |
|                      | Correctness      | 0.274        | 0.326        | 0.997 (0.009)        |
| Trot                 | Length of stride | 0.317        | 0.311        | 0.967 (0.015)        |
|                      | Elasticity       | 0.288        | 0.282        | 0.941 (0.020)        |
|                      | Impulsion        | 0.284        | 0.245        | 0.951 (0.019)        |
|                      | Balance          | 0.265        | 0.248        | 0.965 (0.019)        |
| Canter               | Length of stride | 0.347        | 0.273        | 0.992 (0.017)        |
|                      | Impulsion        | 0.265        | 0.234        | 0.962 (0.028)        |
|                      | Balance          | 0.237        | 0.194        | 0.971 (0.029)        |
| Evaluation<br>Traits | Conformation     | 0.333        | 0.290        | <b>0.934</b> (0.022) |
|                      | Walk             | 0.330        | 0.240        | <b>0.857</b> (0.065) |
|                      | Trot             | 0.387        | 0.390        | <b>0.942</b> (0.040) |
|                      | Canter           | 0.343        | 0.340        | 0.970 (0.037)        |

\* Standard errors were from 0.01 through 0.03

## Conclusions

1. Specialization until now has not led to changes in genetic parameters that seriously affect the current genetic evaluations.
2. Similar analyses might be extended to all traits.