

Dissecting purebred-crossbred interaction for feed intake in pigs: **#1 feed ingredients**

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Content

- Genetic correlation between purebreds and crossbreds
- Disentangling potential sources of variation
- Feed trial
- Genotype by Feed interaction



r_g Purebred-crossbred



Sire line nucleus

Performance
test

Weaner production

Crossbred grower-finishers

Genetic parameters Pb-Cb



Trait						
Daily gain (g/d)	0.22	0.19				
Feed intake (g/d)	0.28	0.24				
Backfat depth (mm)	0.43	0.37				
Loin depth (mm)	0.32	0.21				

Genetic parameters Pb-Cb



Genetic correlations < 1

Trait						
Daily gain (g/d)	0.22	0.19			0.90	
Feed intake (g/d)	0.28	0.24			0.70	
Backfat depth (mm)	0.43	0.37			0.83	
Loin depth (mm)	0.32	0.21			0.83	

Genetic parameters Pb-Cb



Genetic correlations < 1

Differences in genetic variation

Trait						
Daily gain (g/d)	0.22	0.19	54	37	0.90	
Feed intake (g/d)	0.28	0.24	151	113	0.70	
Backfat depth (mm)	0.43	0.37	1.14	1.53	0.83	
Loin depth (mm)	0.32	0.21	2.62	2.68	0.83	

Genetic parameters Pb-Cb



Expression on Cb level ` 100%

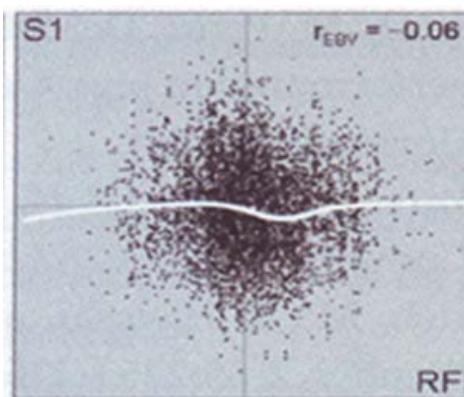
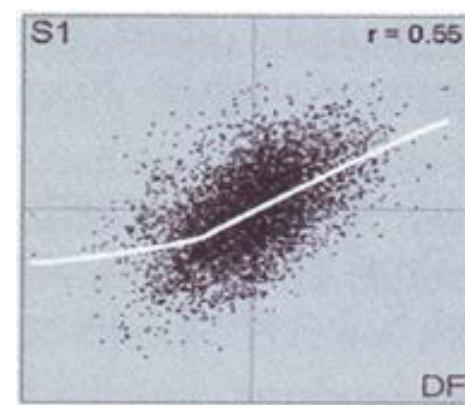
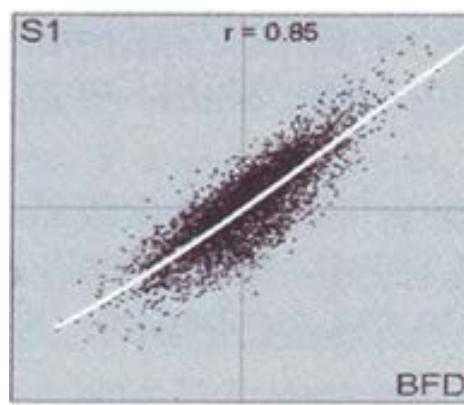
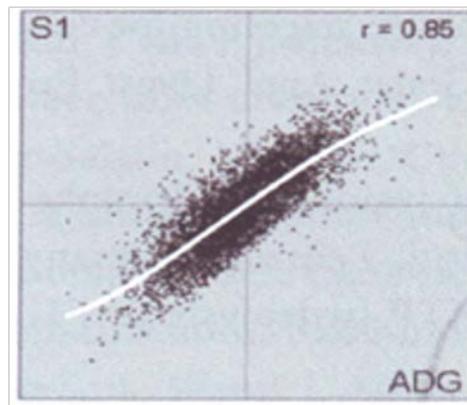
Genetic correlations < 1

Differences in genetic variation

Trait						
Daily gain (g/d)	0.22	0.19	54	37	0.90	62%
Feed intake (g/d)	0.28	0.24	151	113	0.70	52%
Backfat depth (mm)	0.43	0.37	1.14	1.53	0.83	111%
Loin depth (mm)	0.32	0.21	2.62	2.68	0.83	85%



Literature



Purebred-Crossbred realization Feed Efficiency



Trait						
Feed : Gain (g/kg)	0.14	0.11	81	70	0.70	60%
RFI (g/d)	0.16	0.12	77	59	0.54	41%

Godinho : In preparation



Sources of variation

- Feed Intake and feed efficiency most sensitive for deviating (from 1) genetic correlation between purebreds and crossbreds.
- But, also trait(s) with observations on least number of farms (max 3)
- We might look at a Genotype by Environment interaction:
 - Health status
 - Feed
 - Climate
 - ...
 - Combination



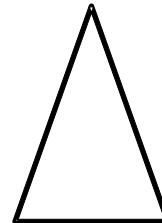
Objective is to disentangle the sources of variation of the r_g

Genotype by Feed interaction

Feed trial applying 2 main stream diets worldwide

Corn/Soy	79	1107
Wheat/Barley/By-products	77	1125

Genotype x Feed



Sire line nucleus

Performance
test

Weaner production

Crossbred grower-finishers

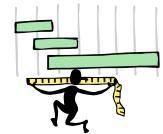
Phenotypic differences CS-WBB diet (n=160)



ADG (g/d)	938	949	
ADFI (g/d)	2191	2259	*
Feed:Gain (kg/kg)	2.34	2.38	

Sevillano : In preparation

Results different phases CS-WBB (n=160)



Starter phase			
ADG (g/d)	796	771	
ADFI (g/d)	1417	1319	
Feed:Gain (kg/kg)	1.78	1.71	
Grower phase			
ADG (g/d)	975	977	
ADFI (g/d)	2208	2150	
Feed:Gain (kg/kg)	2.26	2.20	
Finisher phase			
ADG (g/d)	1008	1046	
ADFI (g/d)	2706	2985	***
Feed:Gain (kg/kg)	2.68	2.85	***

Conclusions 1



- Phenotypic differences between both diets are small (especially over entire grower-finisher phase)
- Results suggest that ADFI of young animals is limited by volume and of older animals driven by energy demand

Genetic parameters CS-WB (preliminary results!)

Genetic correlations H1

Differences in genetic variation

Trait						
Daily gain (g/d)	0.35	0.22	57	45	0.99	78%
Feed intake (g/d)	0.29	0.22	125	109	0.90	79%
Feed : Gain (g/kg)	0.22	0.26	73	86	0.97	114%

Conclusions

- Genetic correlation between Pb and Cb < 1
- Unlikely that GxF interaction is causing this (r_g CS and WBB H1.0)
- Genetic expression might be lower in WBB diets compared to CS-diets



Thank you for your attention

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