

The effect of **phenotyping** & **genotyping**, and using **conventional** or **organic sires** on genetic gain in an **organic** pig population

EAAP 2023 • Session 28 • 29/8/23 • Roos Zaalberg • QGG, Aarhus University, Denmark



Collaborators



PorganiX
project



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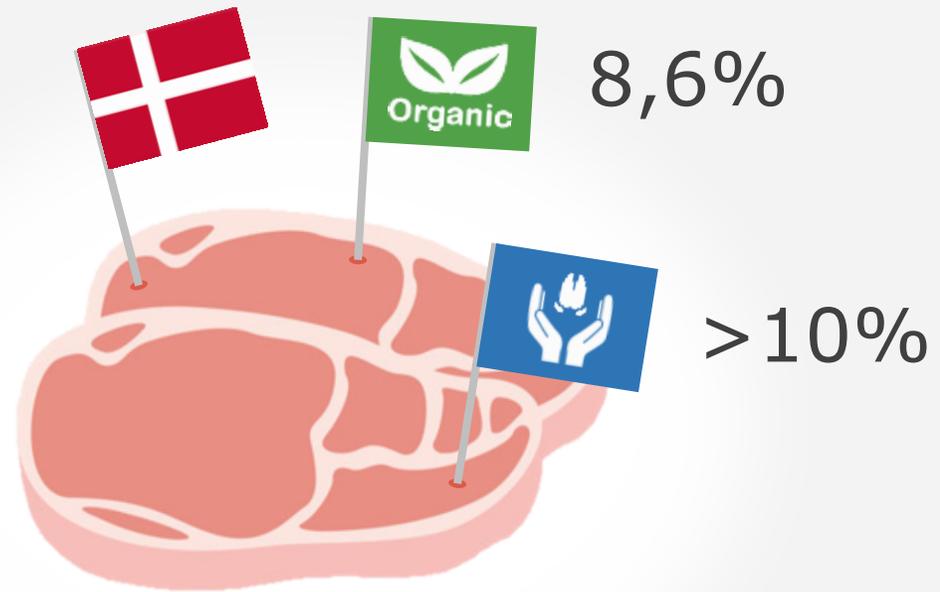


Thinh
Chu



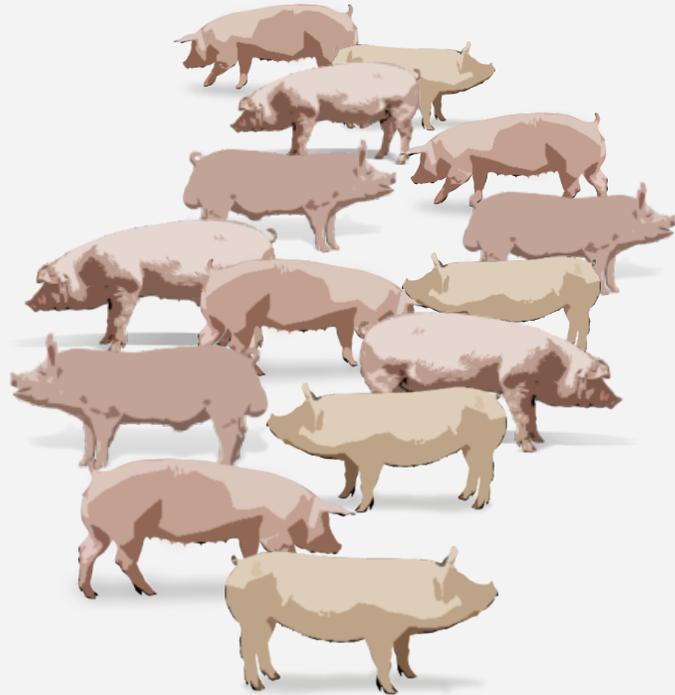
Introduction

Welfare & pork

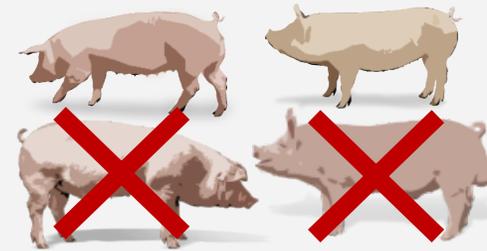


Organic pig breeding

conventional



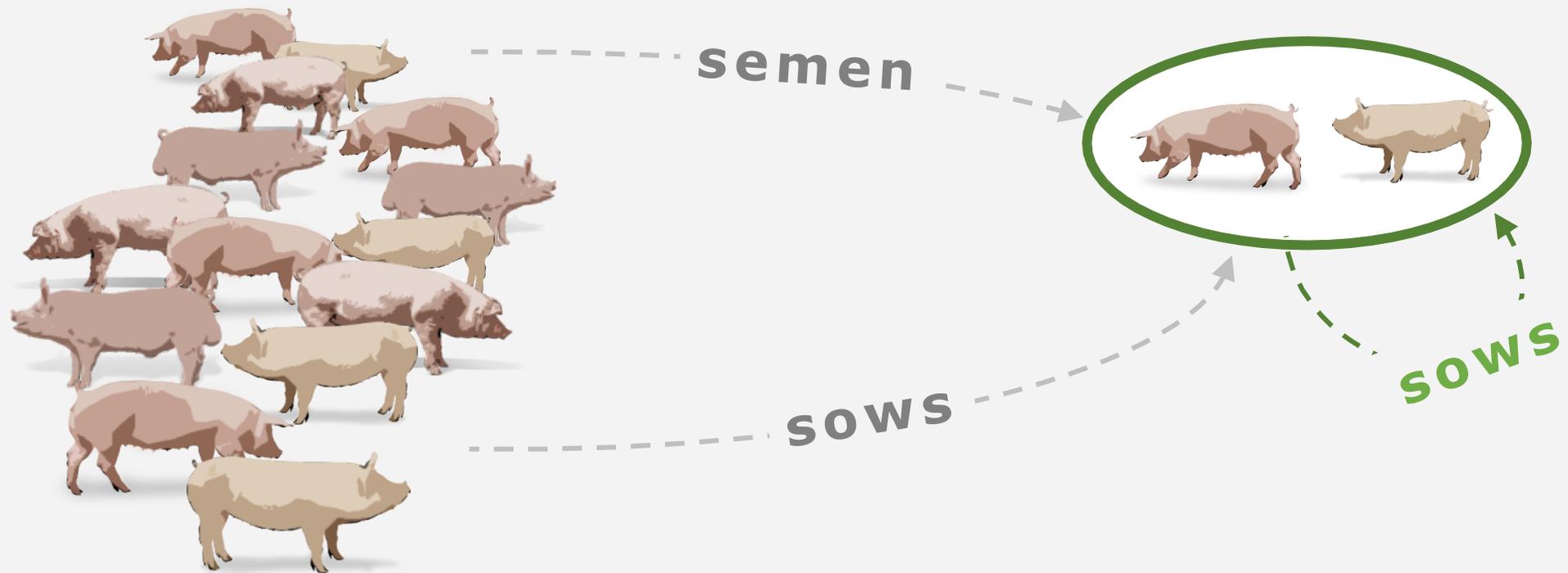
organic



Organic pig breeding

conventional

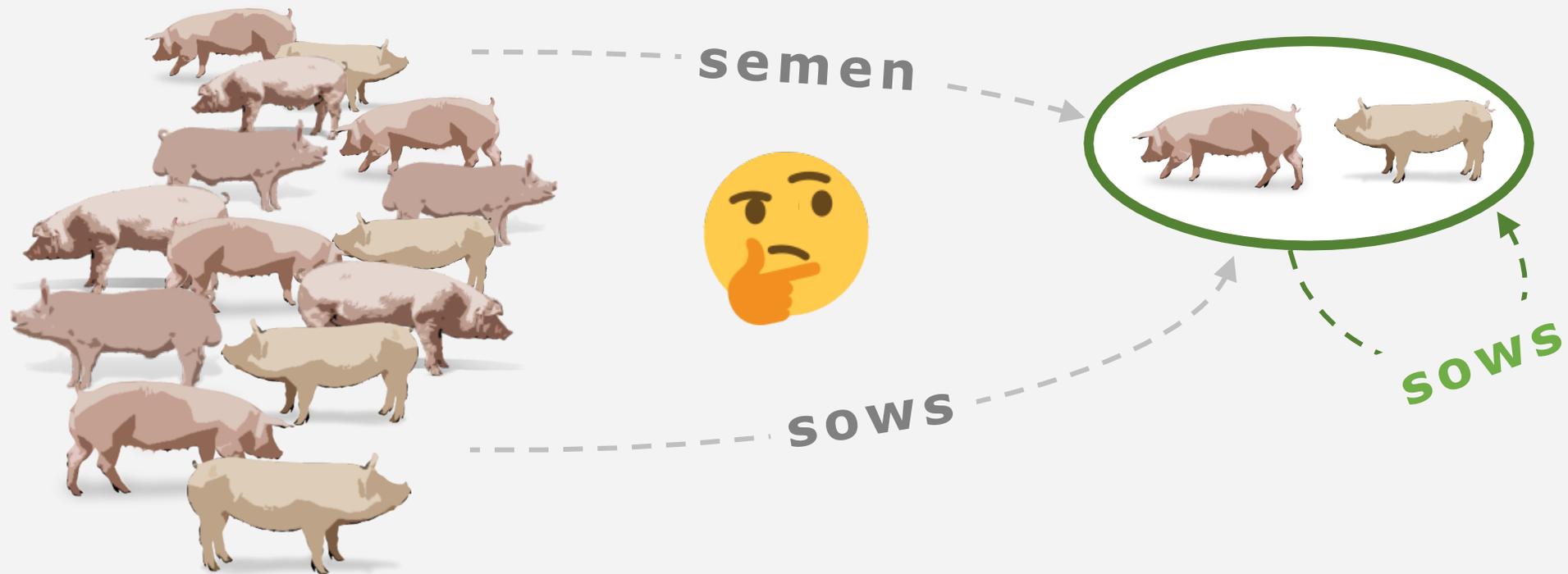
organic



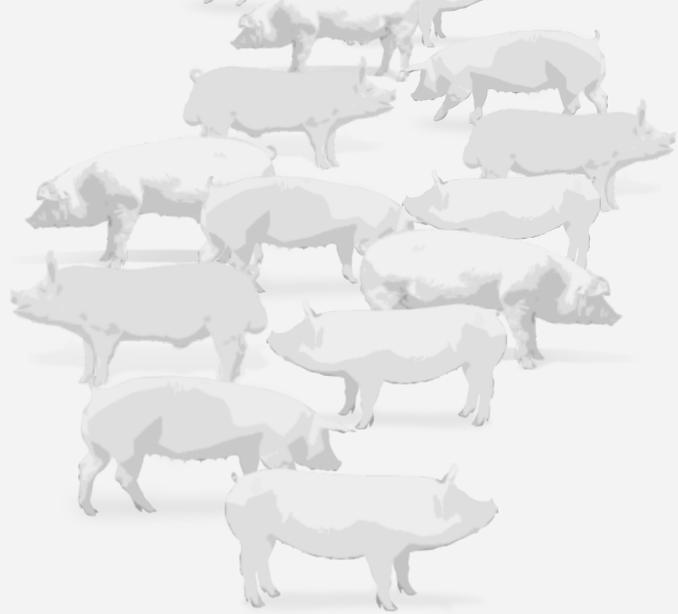
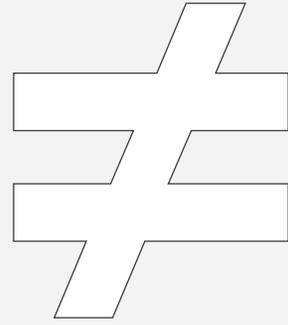
Problem

conventional

organic

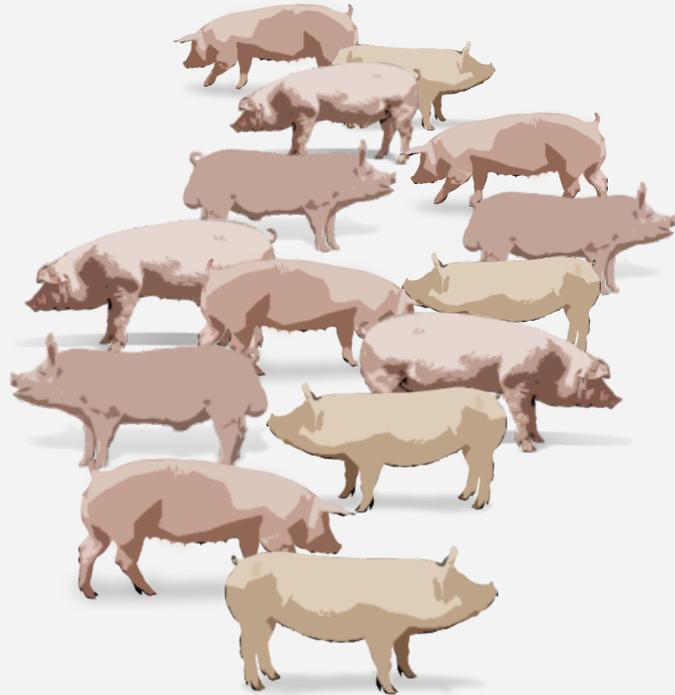


Problem

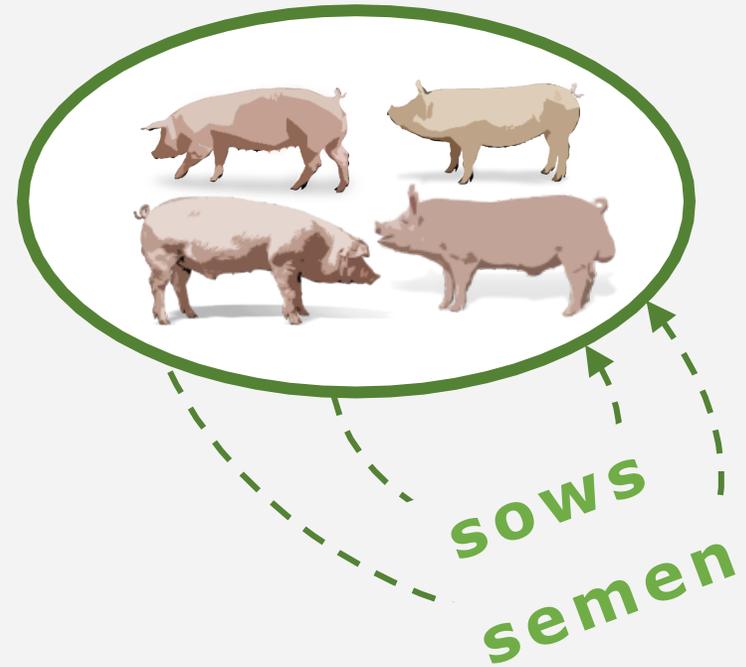


Solution

conventional

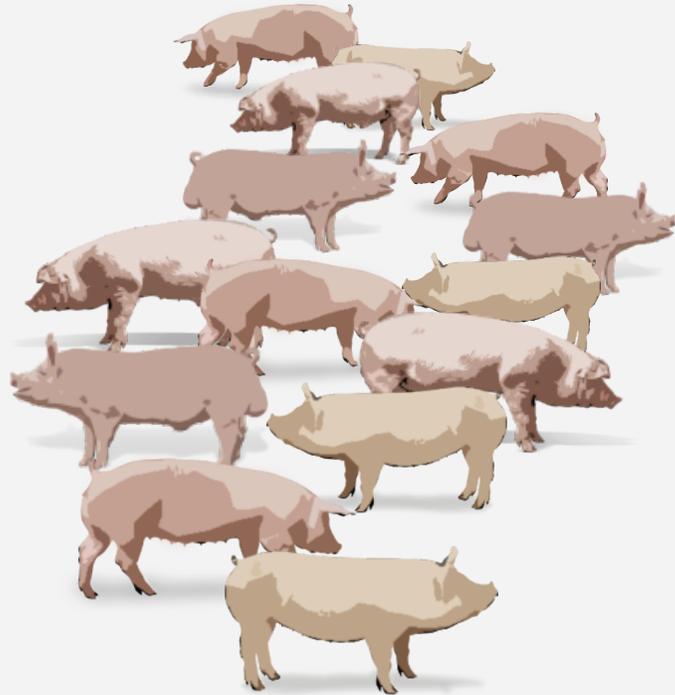


organic



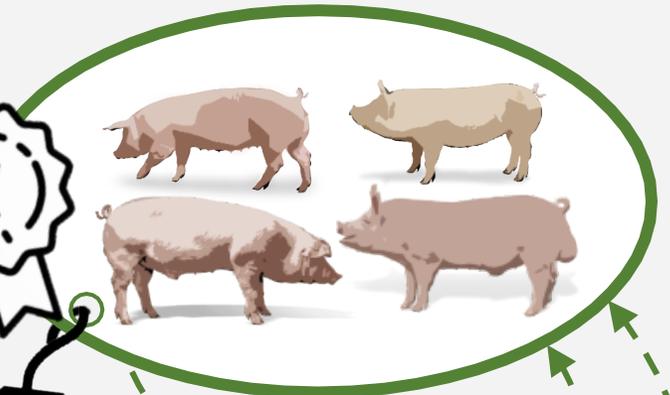
Solution

conventional



organic

best genetic gain



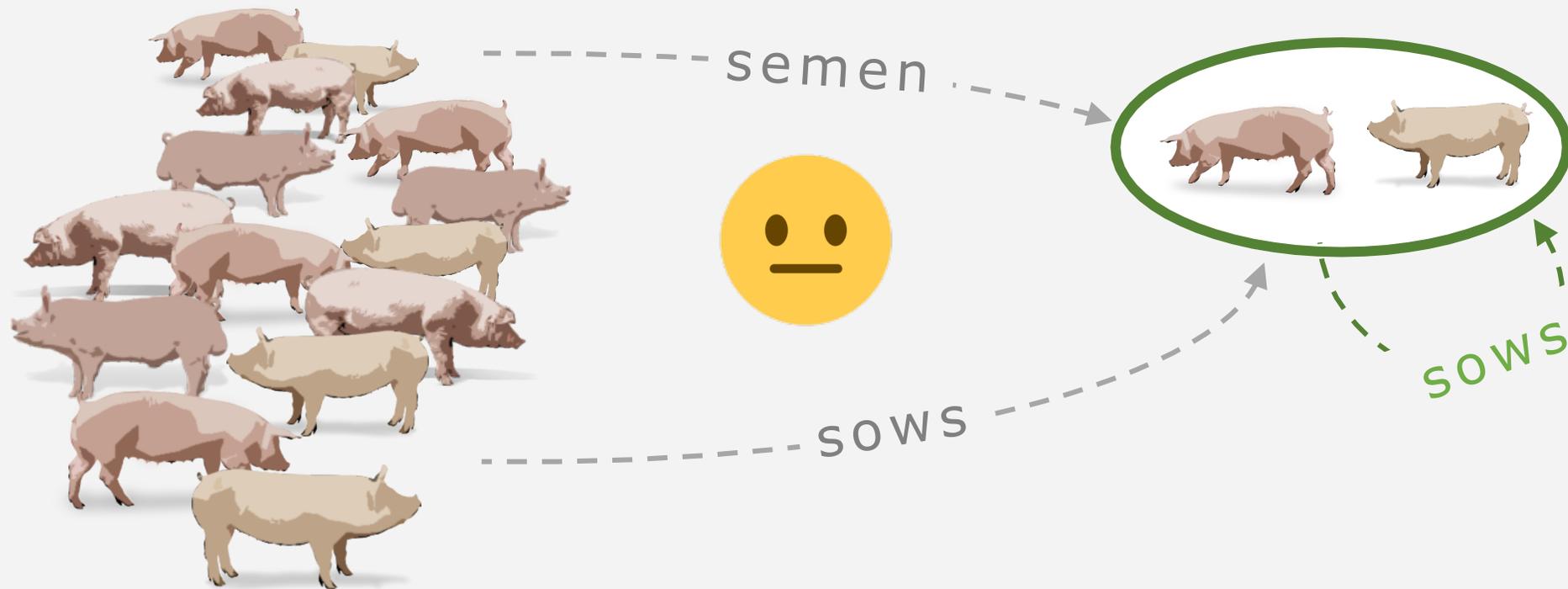
sows

semen

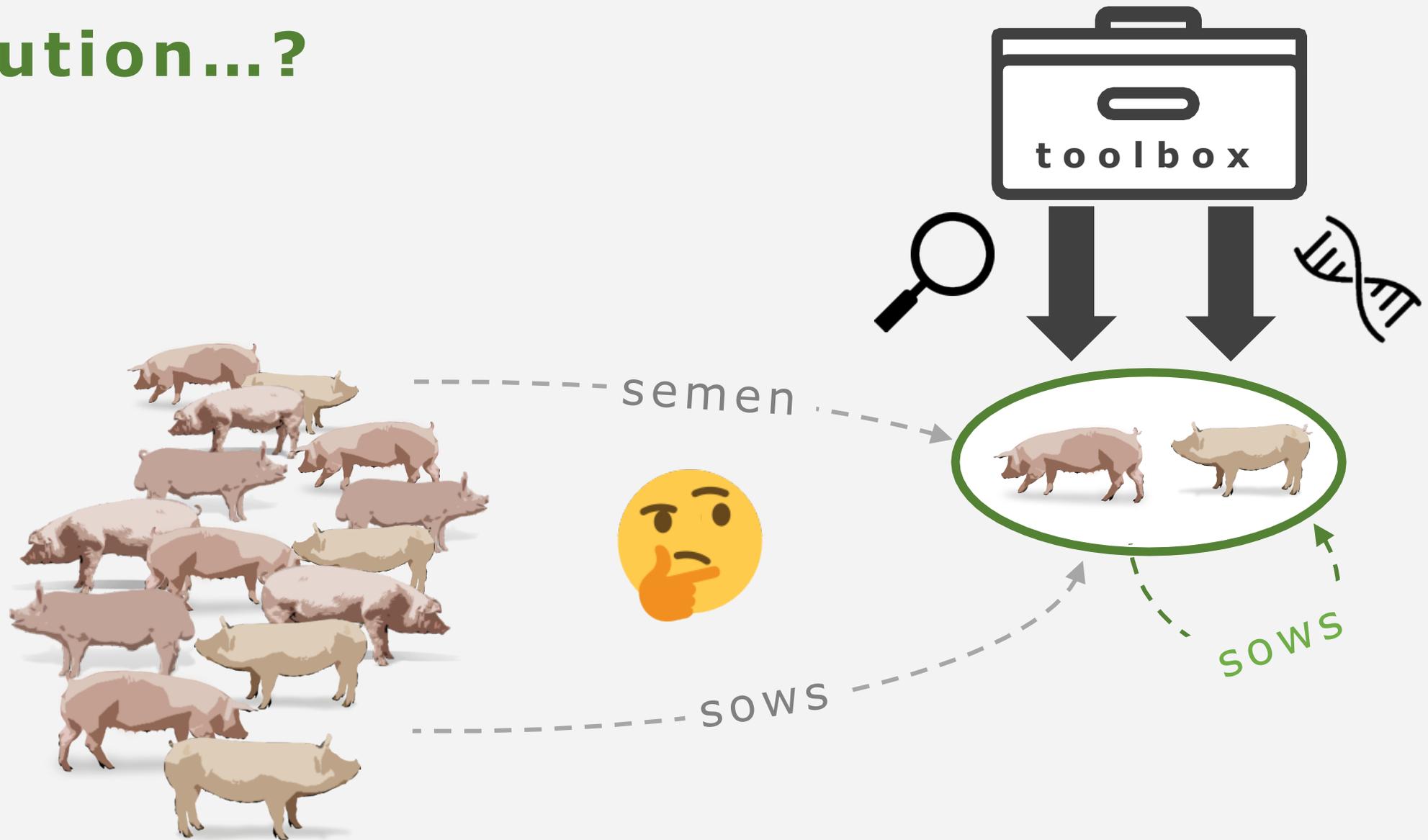
Reality check

conventional

organic



Solution...?



Questions

Can we develop an
efficient breeding program
aimed at **organic** systems?



Questions



Phenotypes?

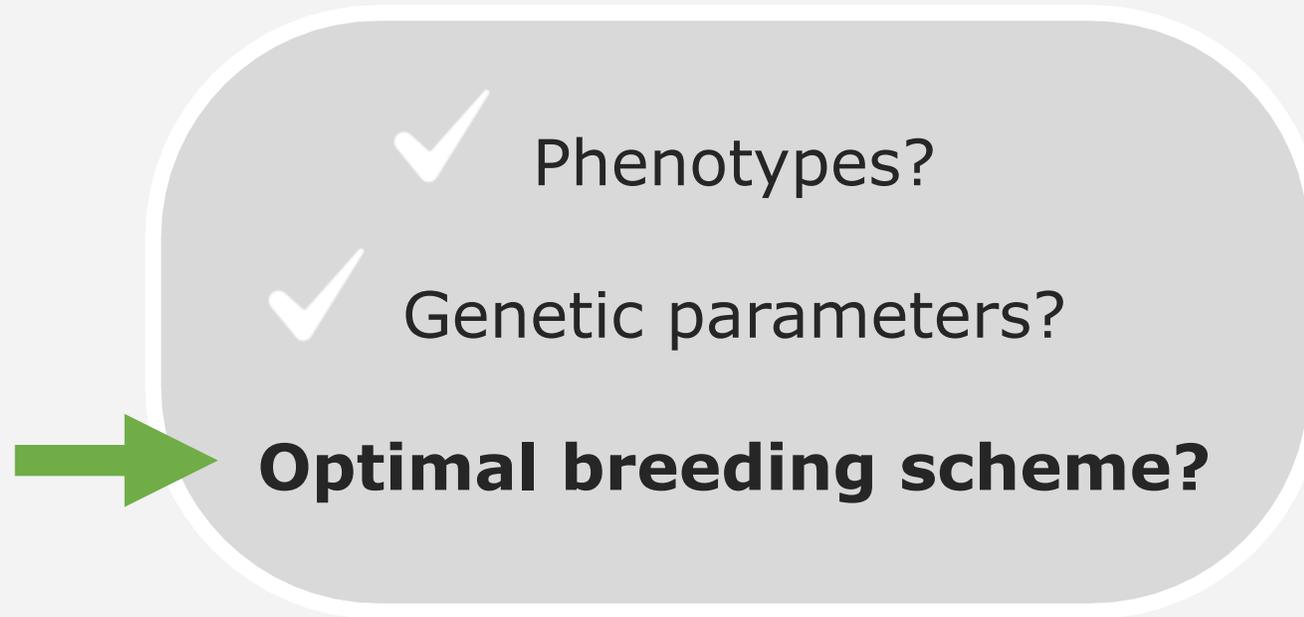


Genetic parameters?

Optimal breeding scheme?



Questions



Aim

Estimate the effect of
pheno- & genotyping strategies, and origin of the sire
on the genetic gain in a simulated organic pig population

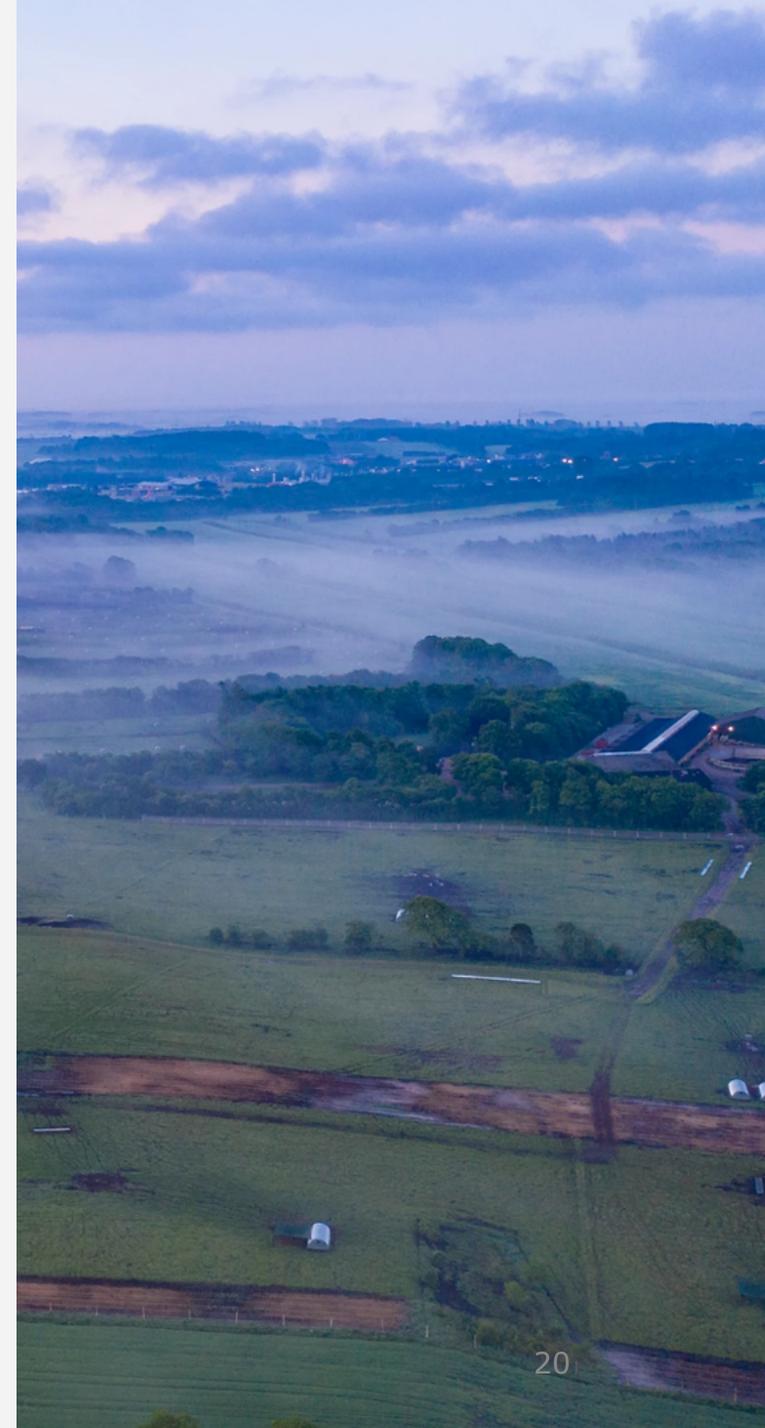


Materials & methods

Simulations

Software

ADAM, DMU and LMT



Simulations

Software

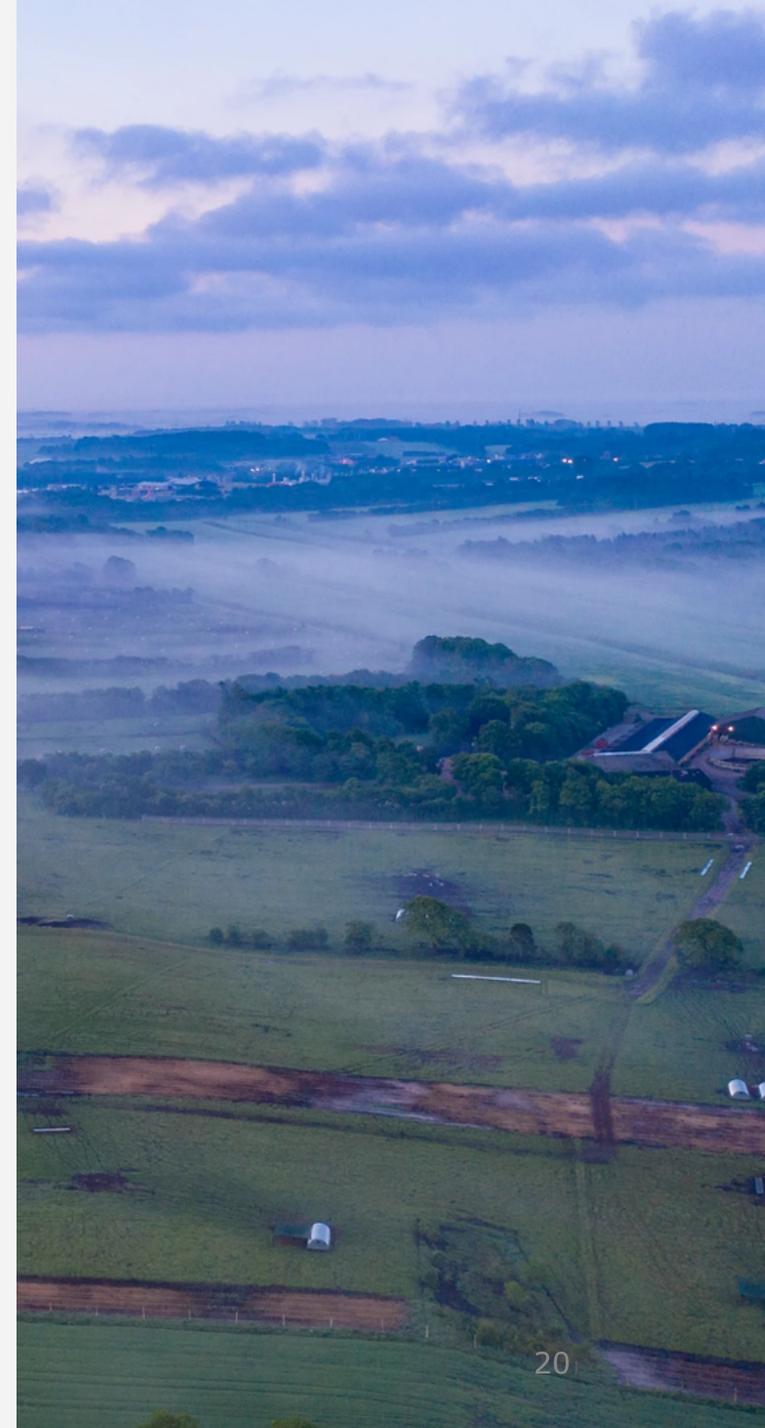
ADAM, DMU and LMT

Parameters

Villumsen et al., 2021

Chu et al., 2022

Zaalberg et al., 2022 & 2023



Simulations

Software

ADAM, DMU and LMT

Parameters

Villumsen et al., 2021

Chu et al., 2022

Zaalberg et al., 2022 & 2023

Simulation

- 1) Period of 10 years
- 2) 100 replicates
- 3) ΔG and ΔF



Simulations



Simulations



Simulations



Origin of the sire

organic or conventional



Simulations



Origin of the sire

organic or conventional



Phenotyping DYL

yes or no



Simulations



Origin of the sire

organic or conventional



Phenotyping DYL

yes or no



**Genotyping purebreds
and/or crossbreds**

yes or no

Simulations



Origin of the sire

organic or conventional



Phenotyping DYL

yes or no



**Genotyping purebreds
and/or crossbreds**

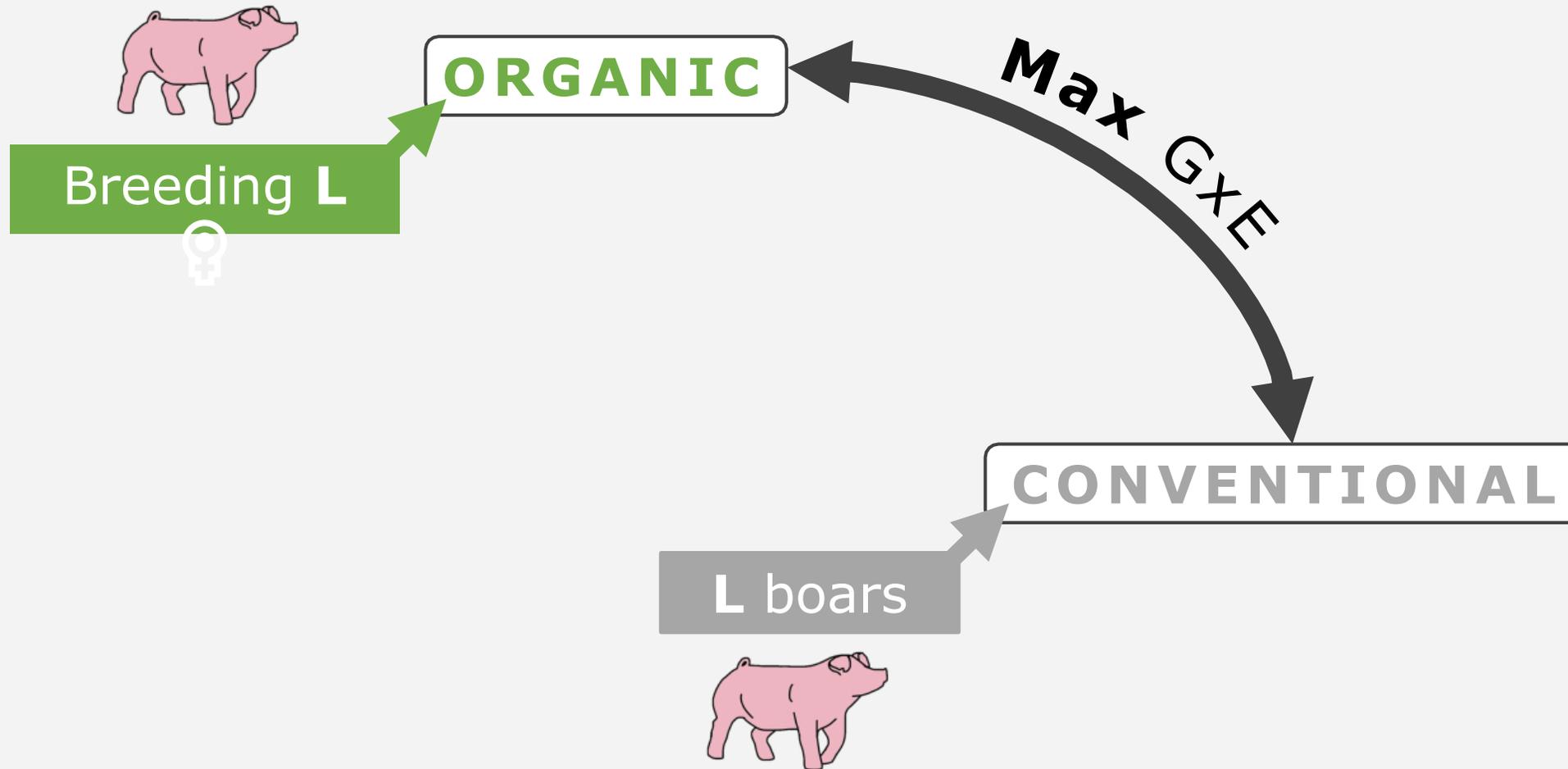
yes or no



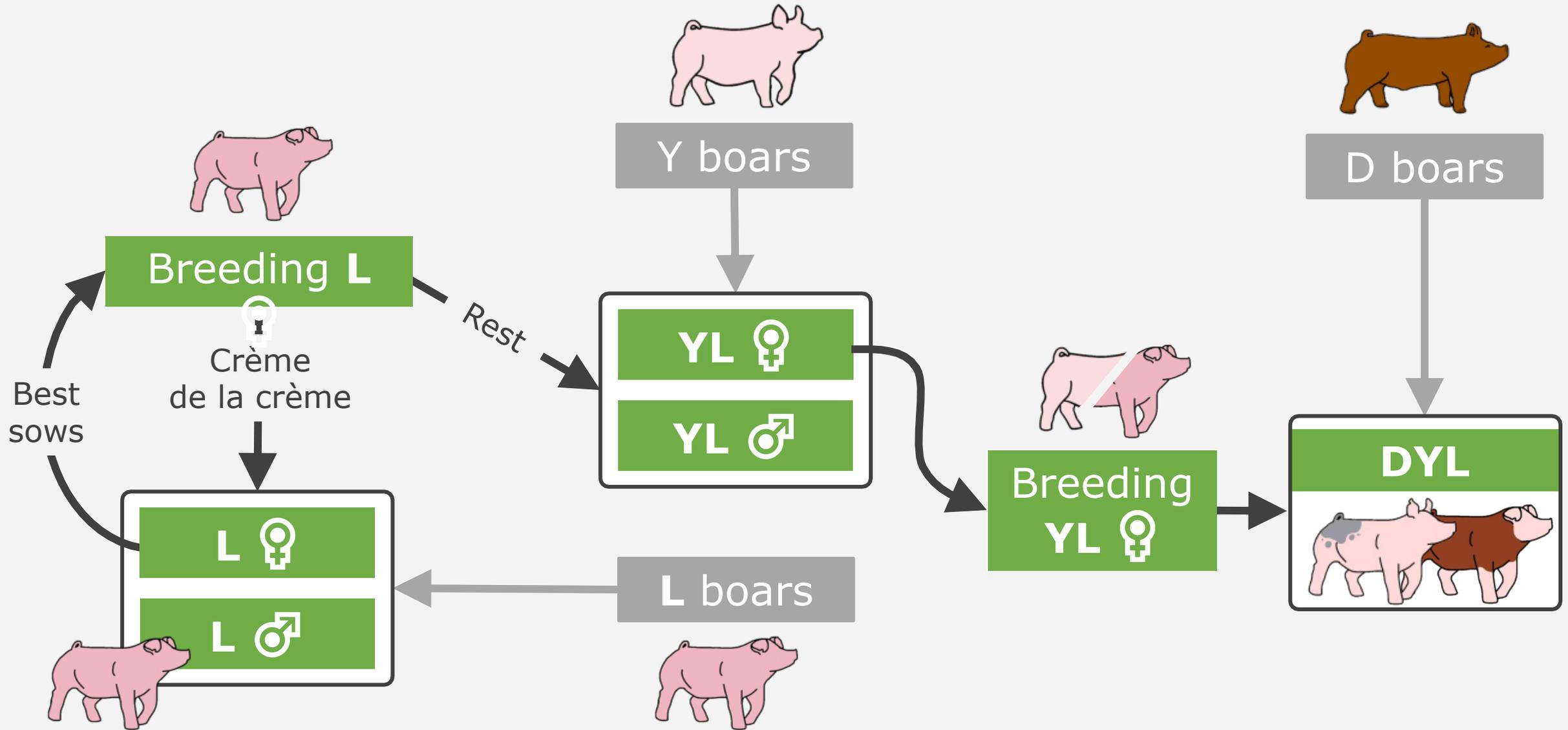
**r_g between purebreds
and crossbreds**

*weak (0,6) or
strong (0.9)*

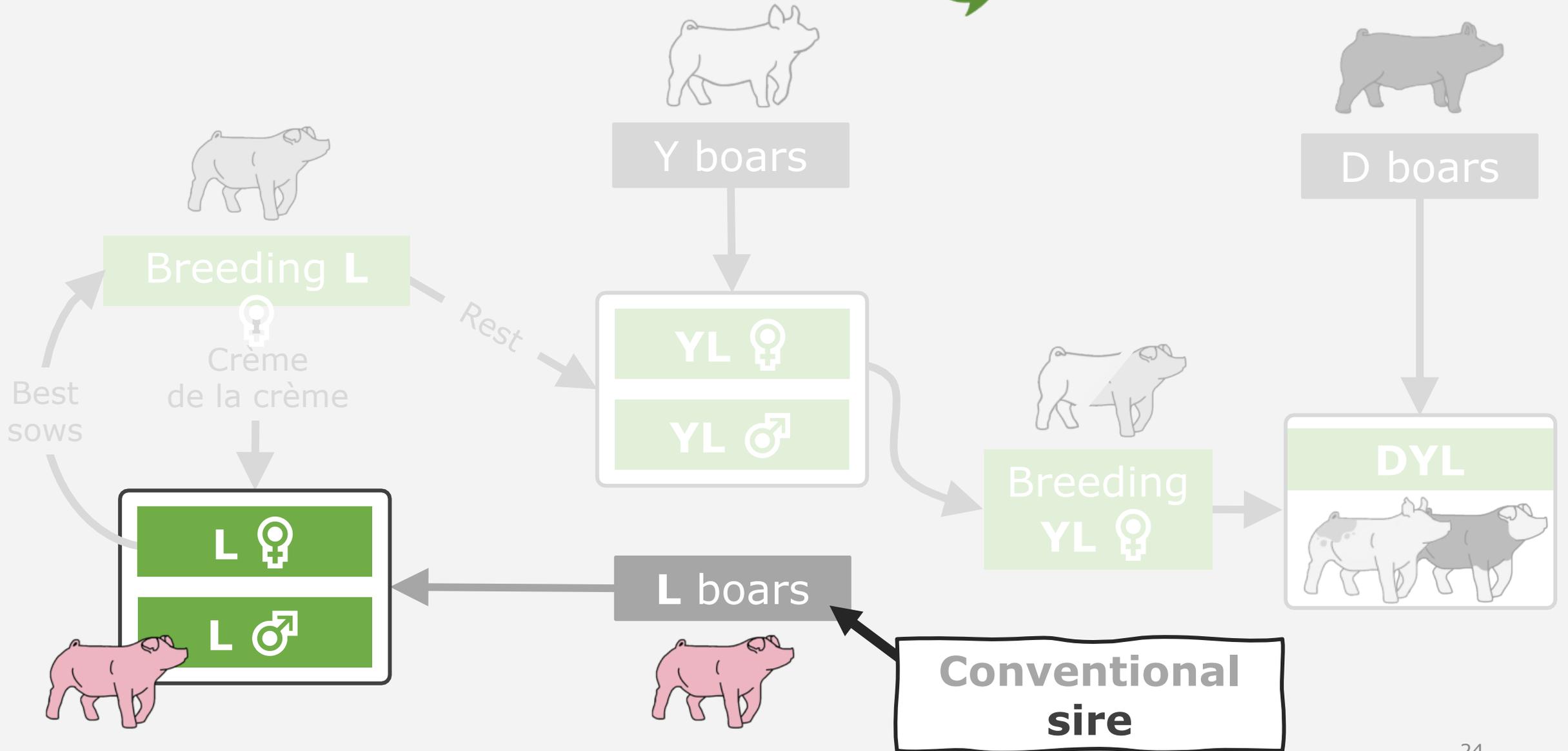
Breeding scheme



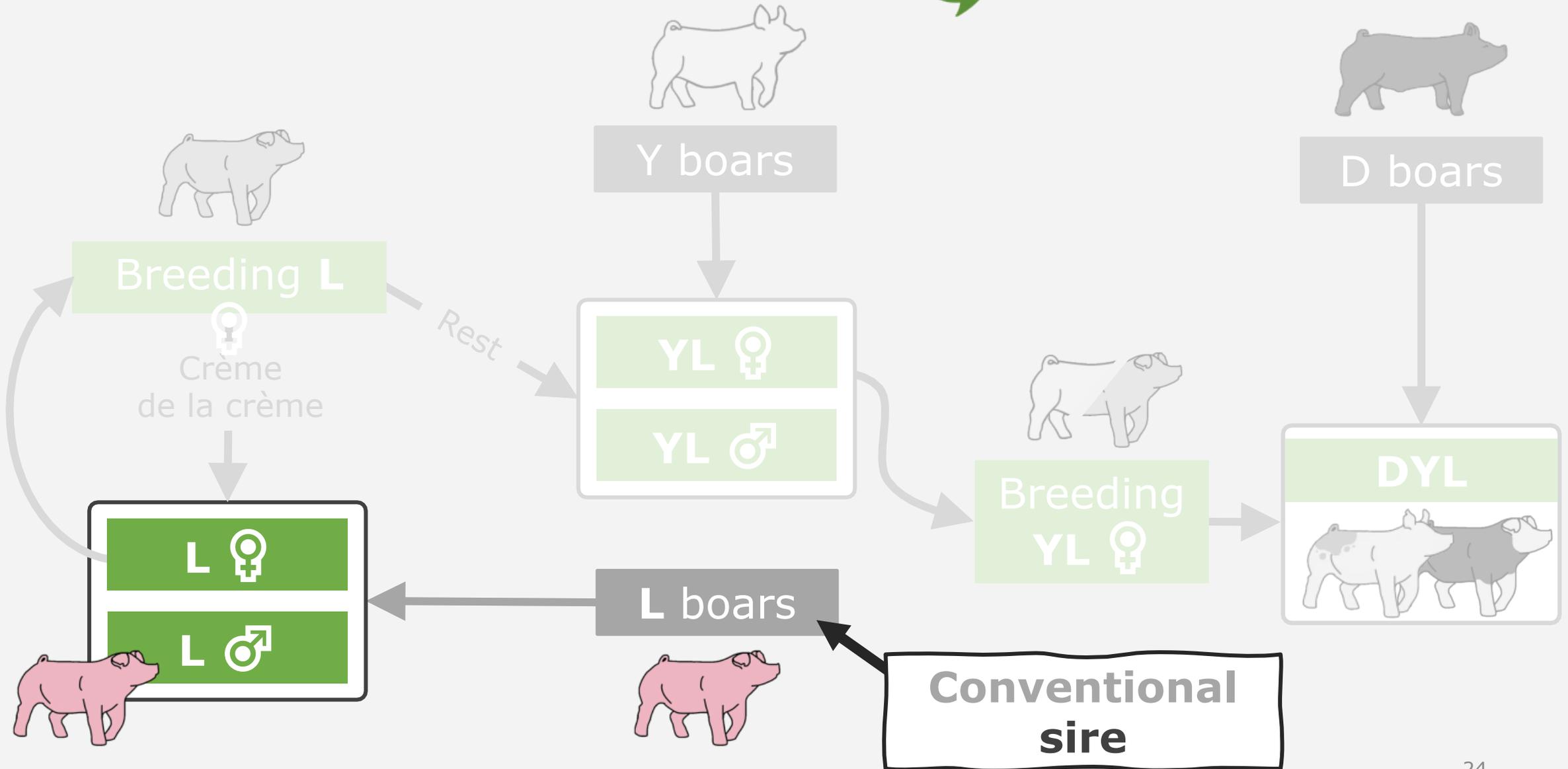
Breeding scheme



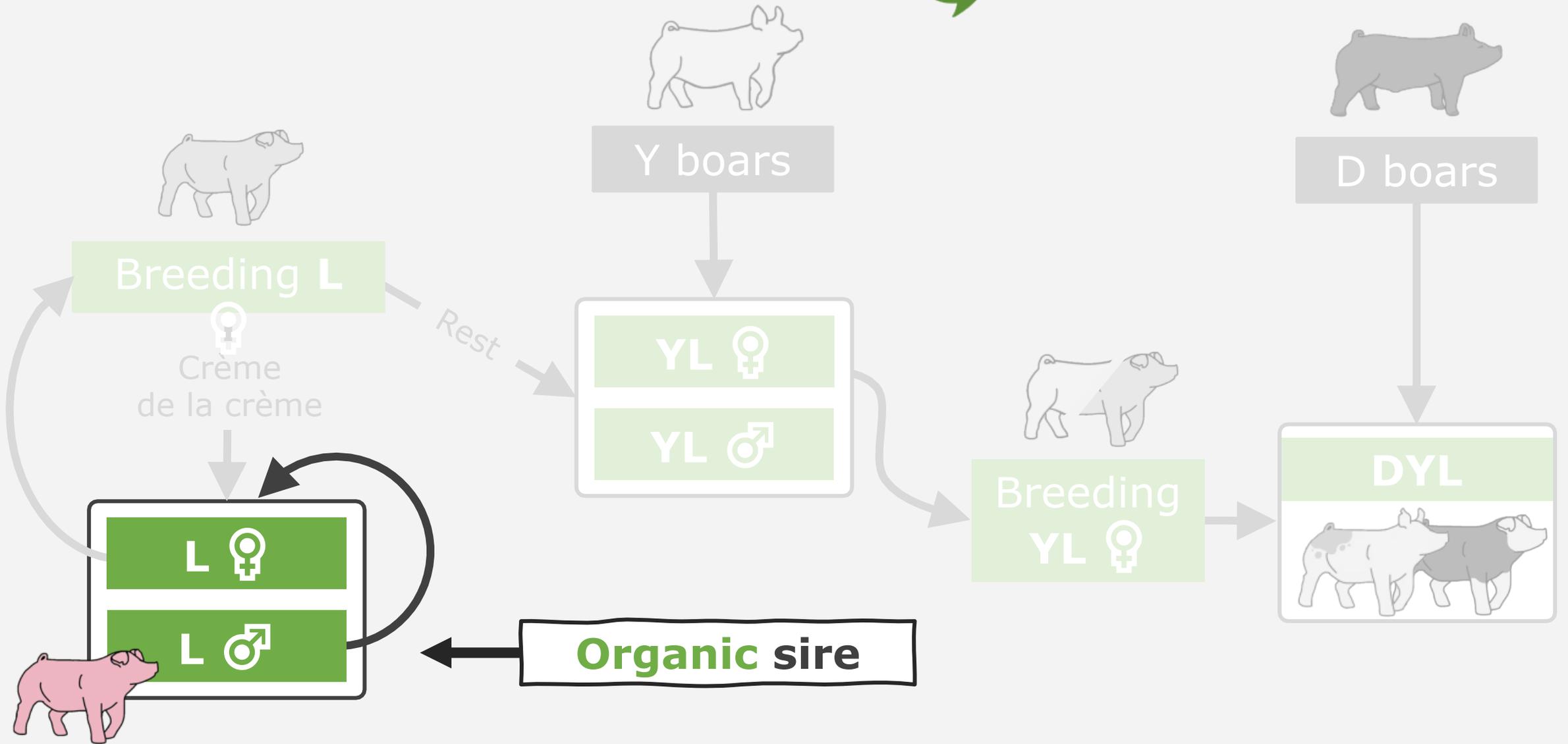
Origin of the Landrace sire



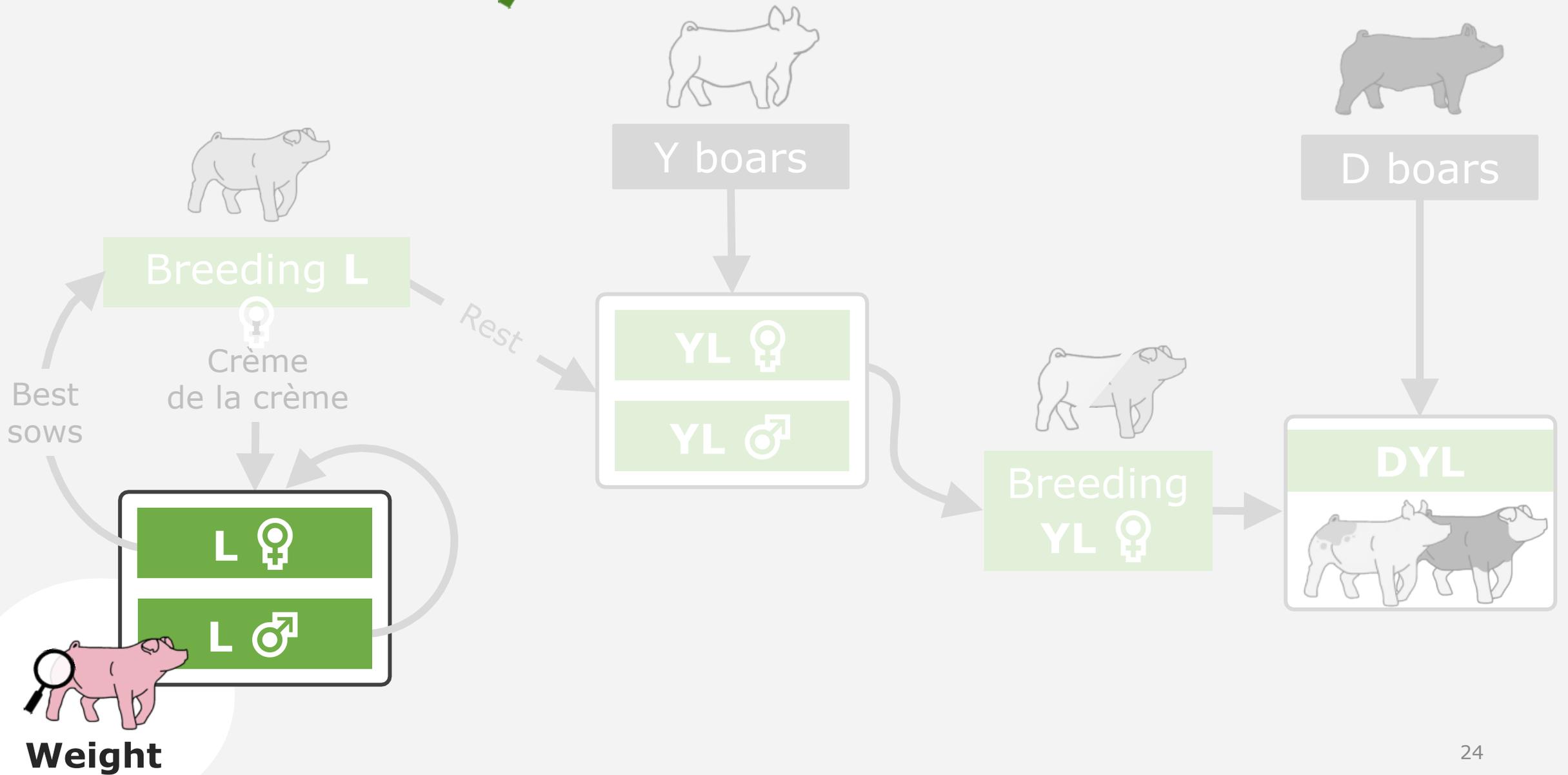
Origin of the Landrace sire



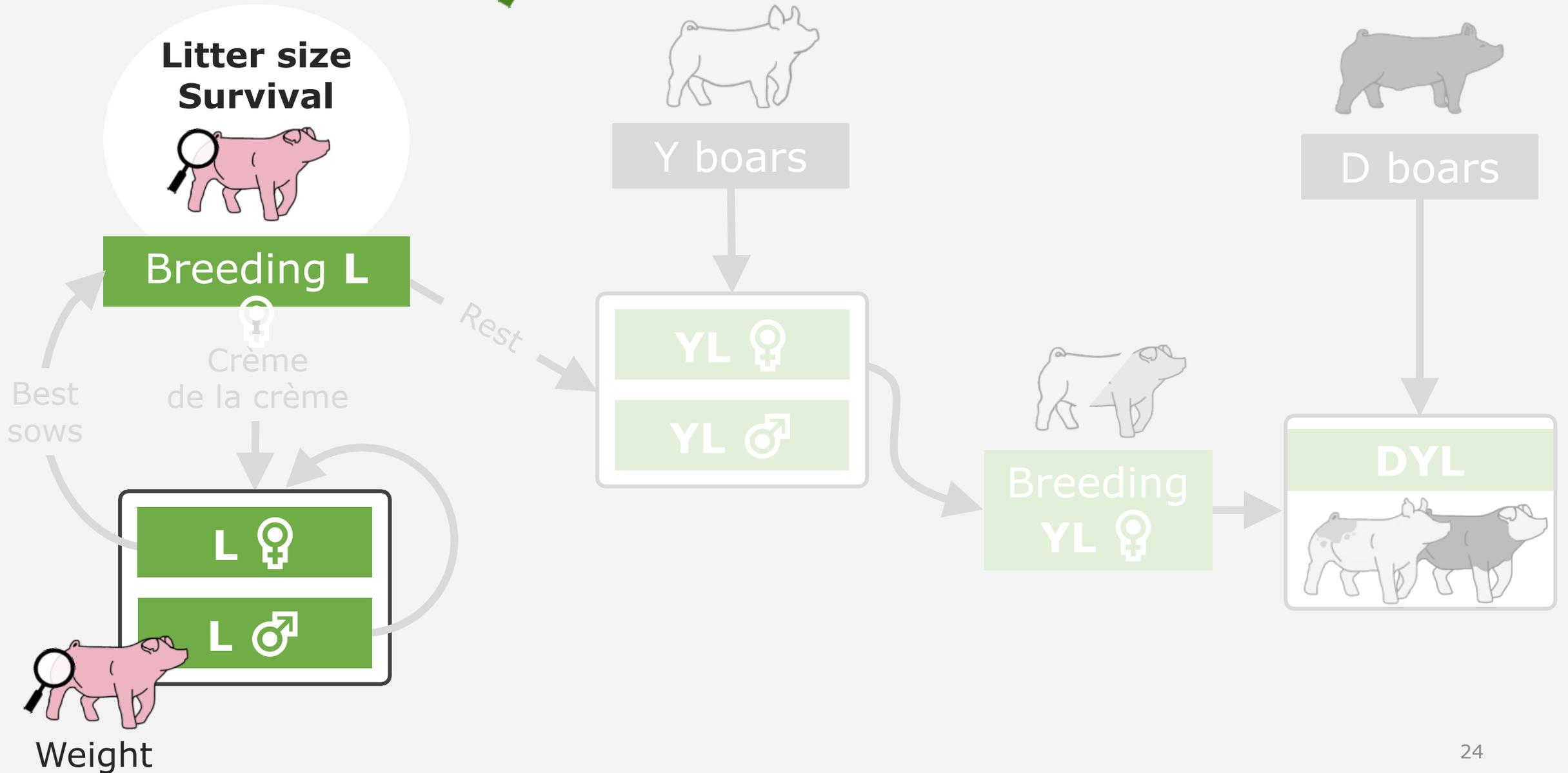
Origin of the Landrace sire



Phenotyping



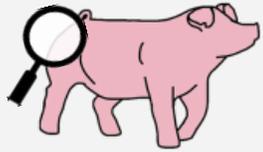
Phenotyping



Phenotyping



Litter size
Survival



Breeding L



Crème
de la crème

Rest

Y boars



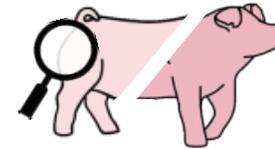
YL ♀



YL ♂



Weight
Litter size
Survival

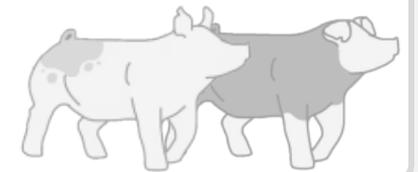


Breeding
YL ♀



D boars

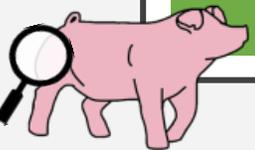
DYL



L ♀



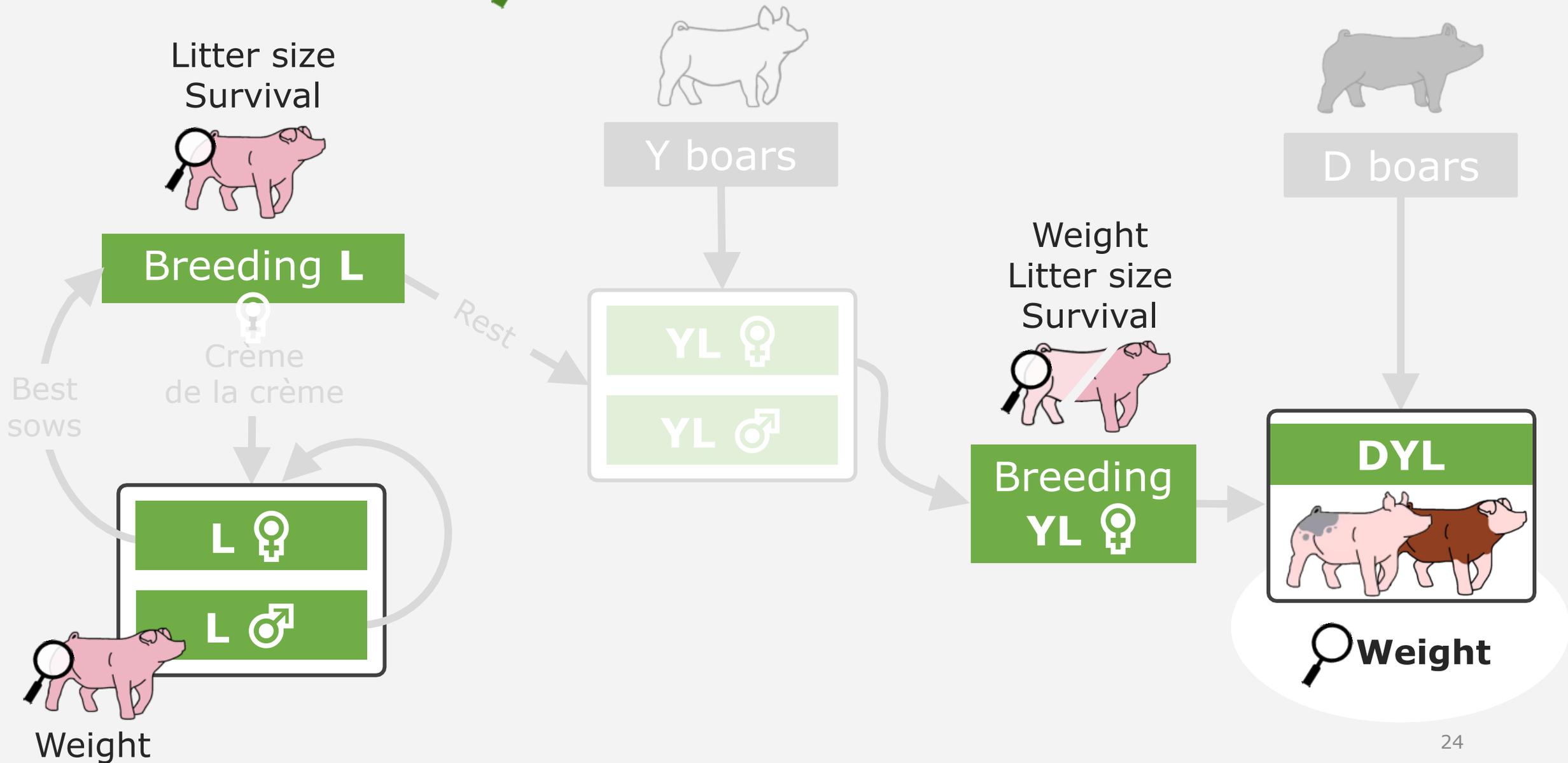
L ♂



Weight

Best
sows

Phenotyping



Genotyping



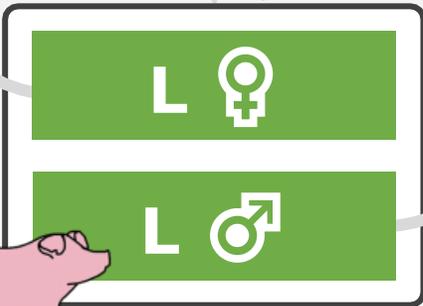
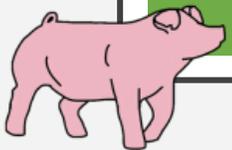
Breeding L



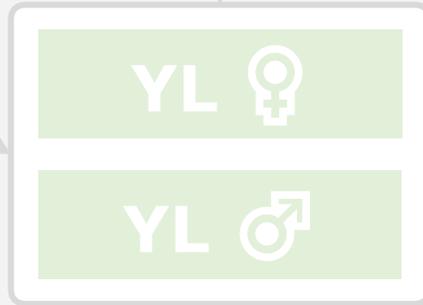
Crème de la crème

Rest

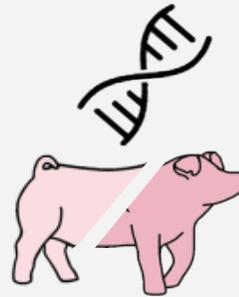
Best sows



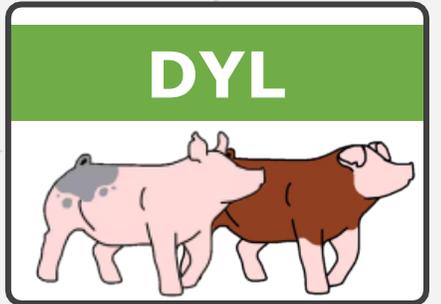
Y boars



D boars



Breeding
YL ♀



Results & Discussion

Variations



Origin of the sire



Phenotyping DYL

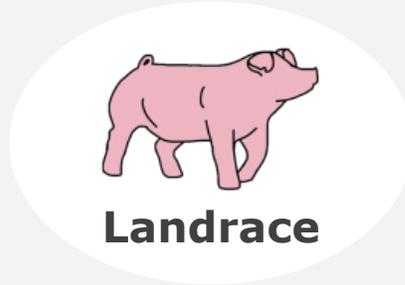


Genotyping L / YL / DYL



r_g - purebred, crossbred

Inbreeding

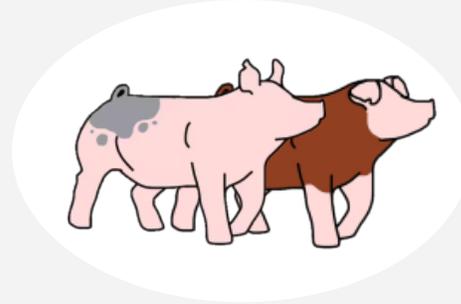
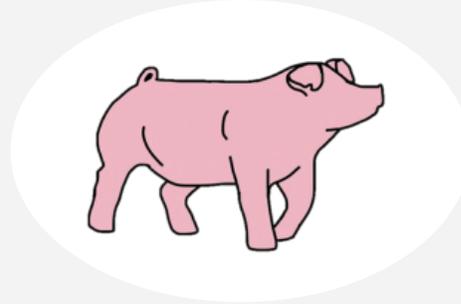


organic sires → $\Delta F = 2.04-2.38\%$
conventional sires → $\Delta F \approx 0.14\%$



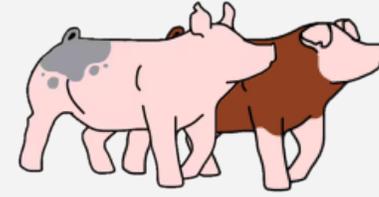
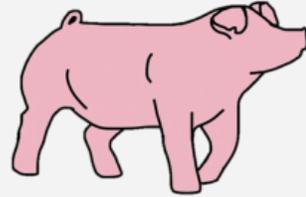
Use optimal contribution selection to minimize ΔF while maximizing ΔG

Genetic gain



*** **

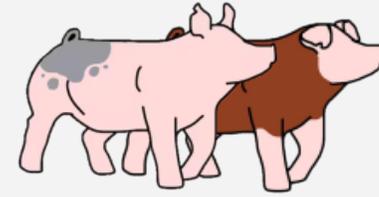
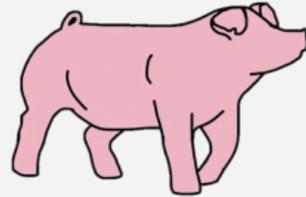
Genetic gain



Max GxE ♂

organic sires = more ΔG

Genetic gain



Max GxE 

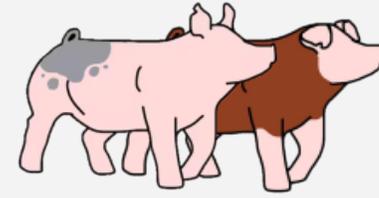
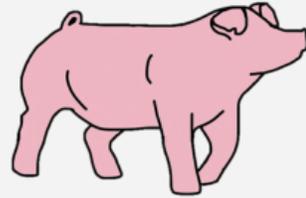


organic sires = more ΔG

NS

NS

Genetic gain



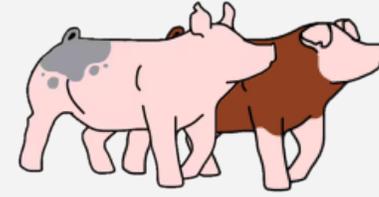
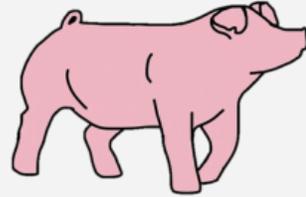
Max GxE 



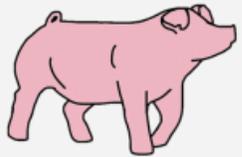
organic sires = more ΔG

no effect

Genetic gain



Max GxE 

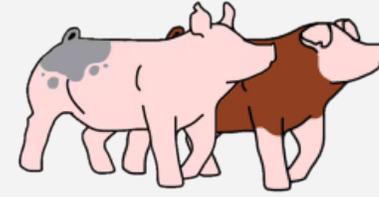
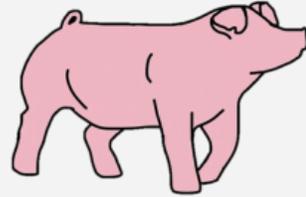


organic sires = more ΔG

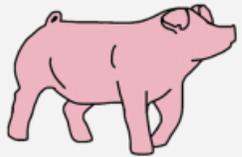
no effect

**

Genetic gain



Max GxE 

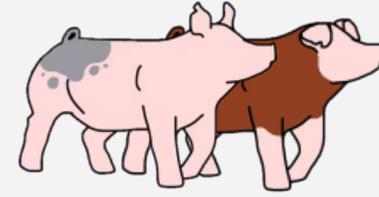
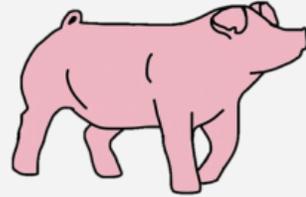


organic sires = more ΔG

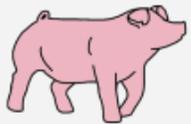
no effect

genotyping Landrace = more ΔG

Genetic gain



Max GxE 

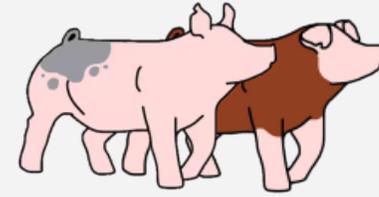
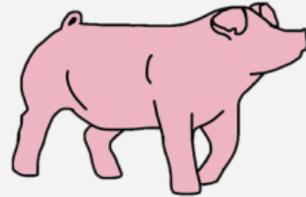


organic sires = more ΔG

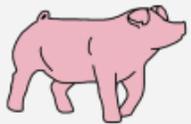
no effect

genotyping Landrace = more ΔG

Genetic gain



Max GxE 



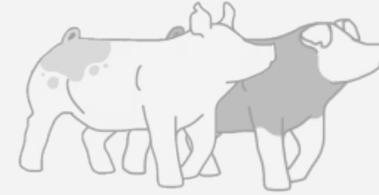
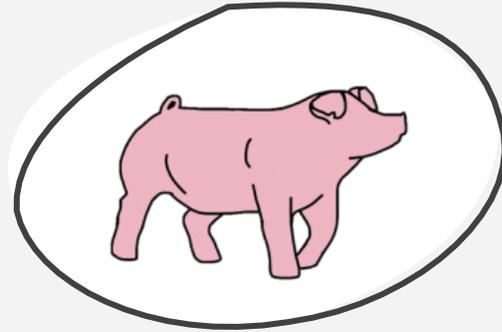
organic sires = more ΔG

no effect

genotyping Landrace = more ΔG

strong $r_{g,pc}$ = more ΔG

Genetic gain



organic sires = more ΔG

no effect

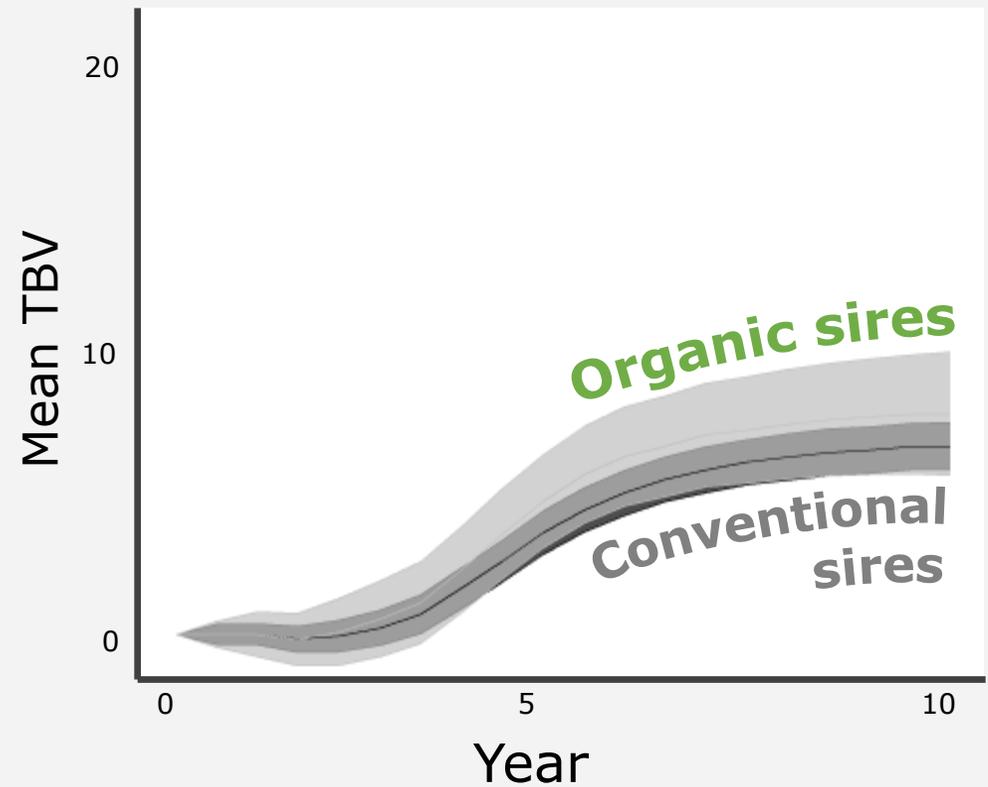
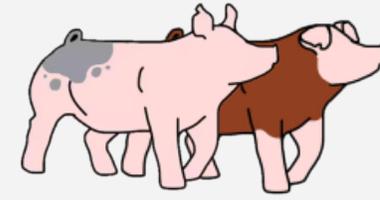
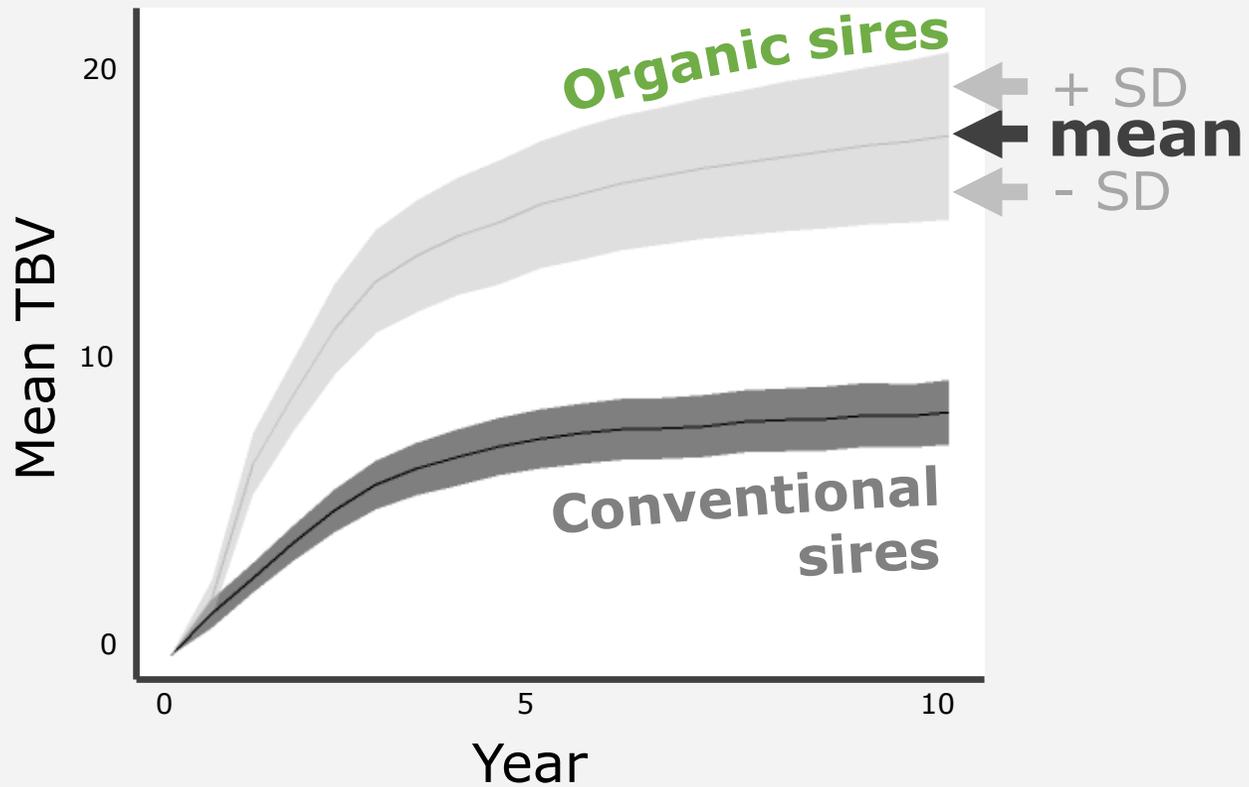
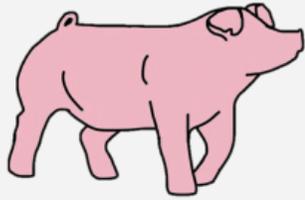
genotyping Landrace = more ΔG

Max GxE 

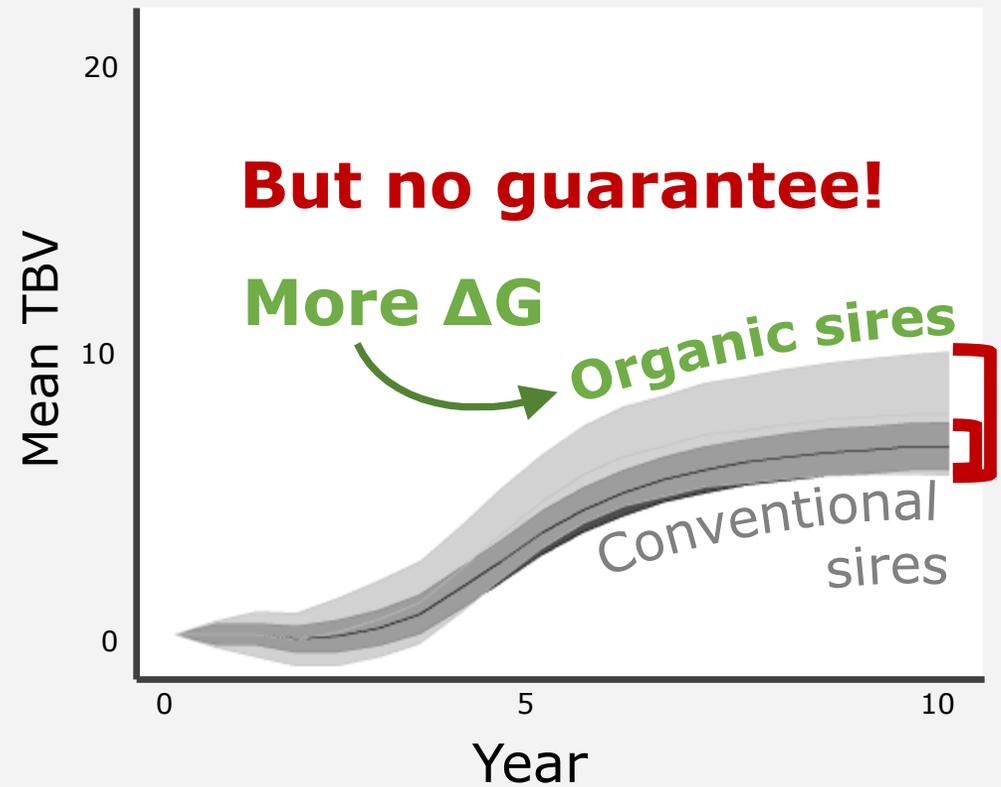
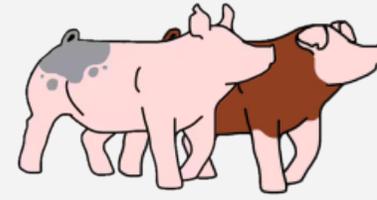
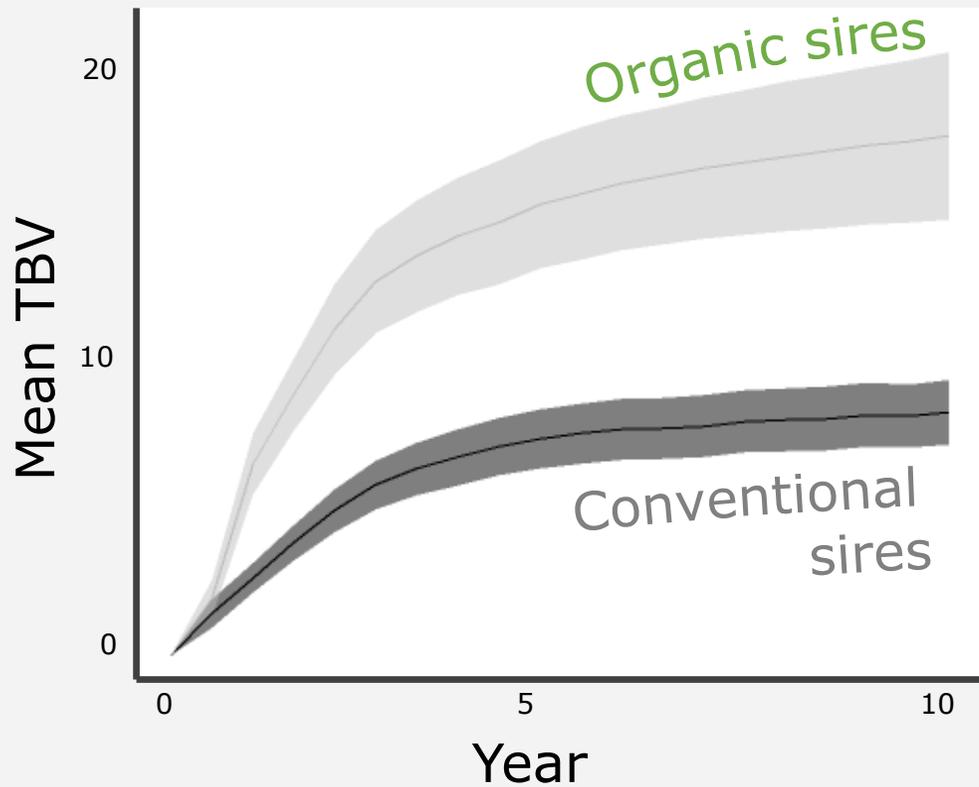
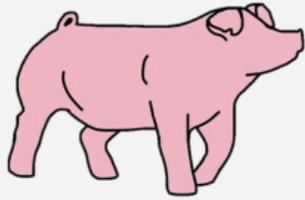


Focus on improving the
purebred **Landrace** population

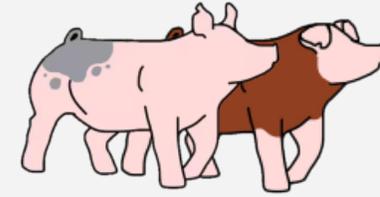
Genetic gain – effect sires



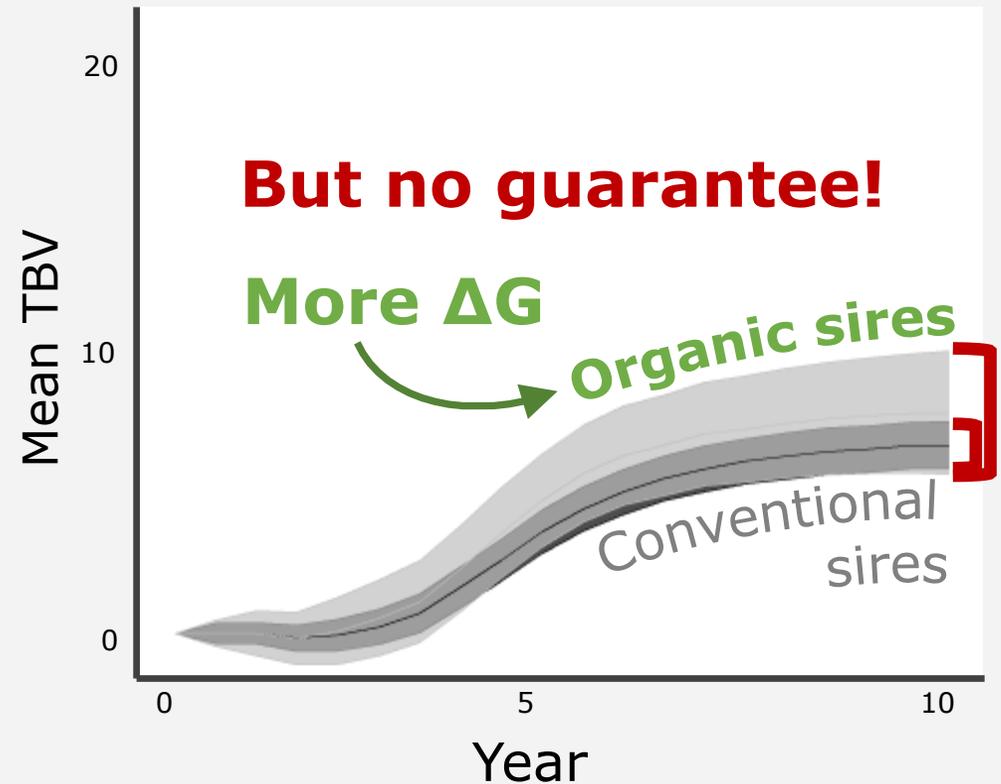
Genetic gain – effect sires



Genetic gain – effect sires

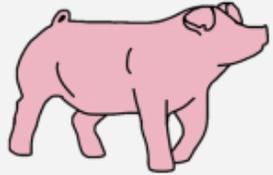


Using organic sires in a small population is a risky business



Conclusions

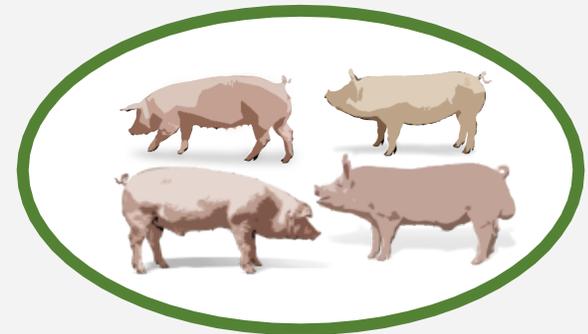
Conclusions

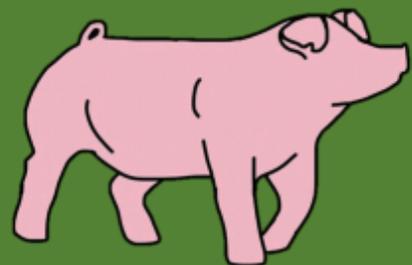


Focus on improving the purebred Landrace population.

When setting up an **independent organic breeding program**:

1. Manage the size of the organic pig population
2. Monitor loss of genetic variation
3. Control rate of inbreeding





Thank you
for listening

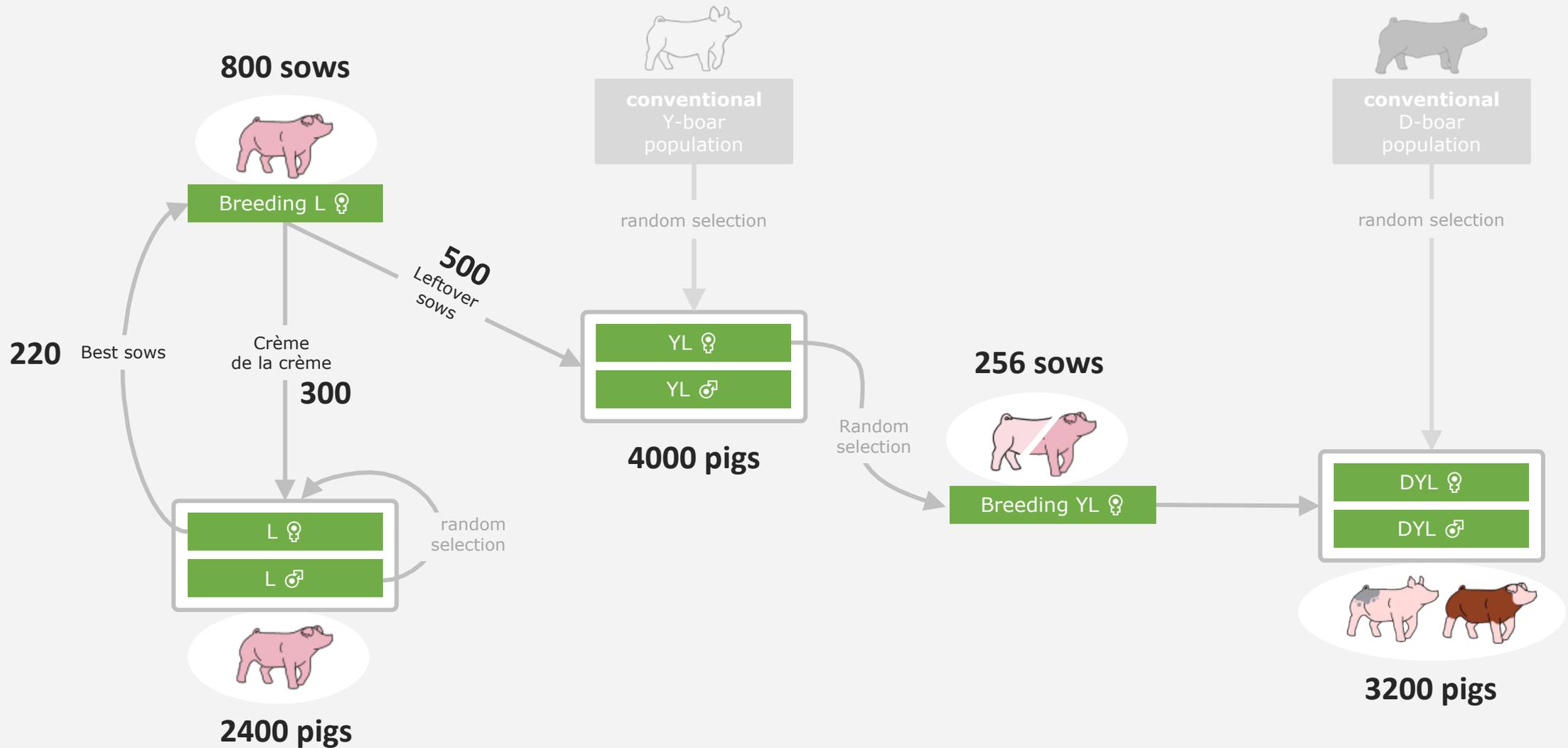


AARHUS
UNIVERSITY



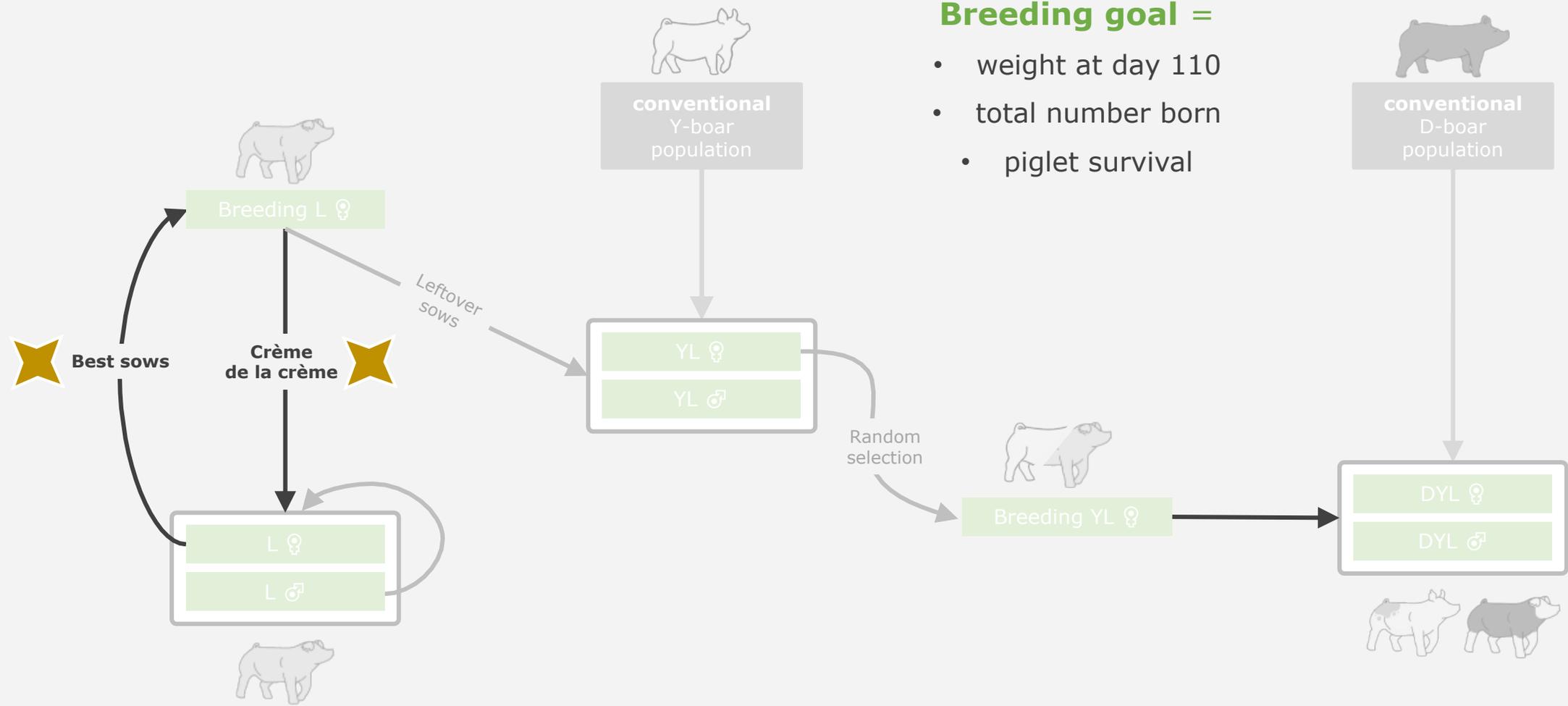
Extra slides

Small population (detailed)

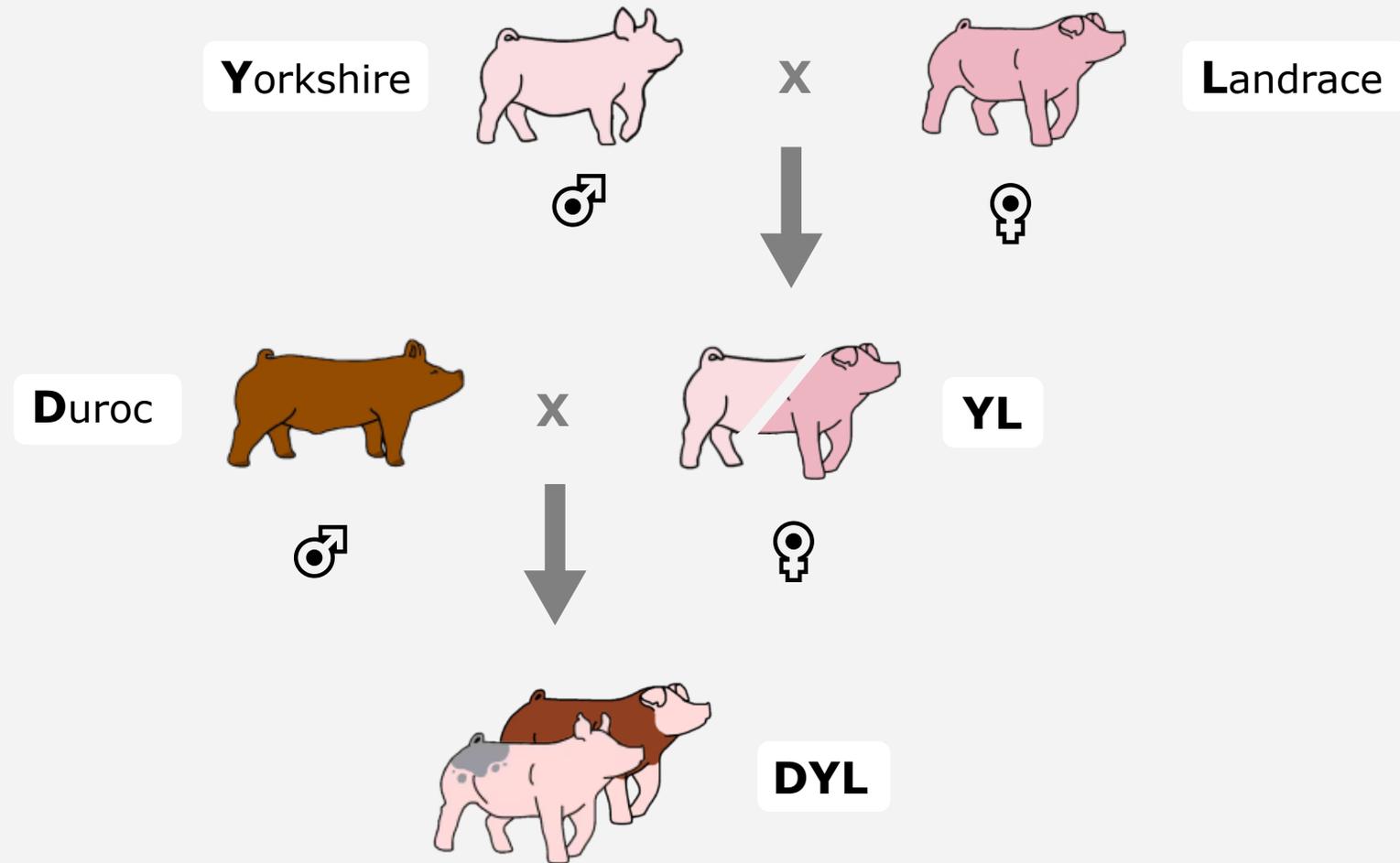


Selection

★ Selection based on **EBV** or **gEBV**



Breeding scheme





Link to pictures:

https://www.etsy.com/ca/listing/1425541438/show-pig-kiss-cut-vinyl-decals-showpig?ga_order=most_relevant&ga_search_type=all&ga_view_type=gallery&ga_search_query=duroc&ref=sr_gallery-1-3&organic_search_click=1

Genotyping



Focus on  small population

