

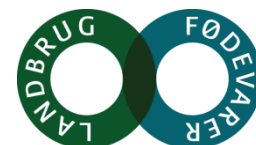


Maximise long-term genetic gain

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Danish Pig
Research Centre



Funding

Ministry of
Food , Agriculture and Fisheries in Denmark



Breeds



Duroc



Landrace



Yorkshire

Crossbreeding



Landrace

X

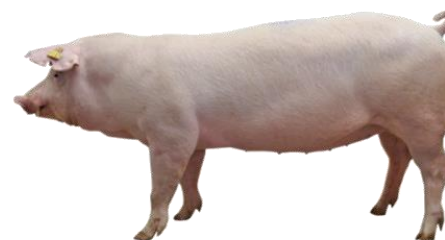


Yorkshire

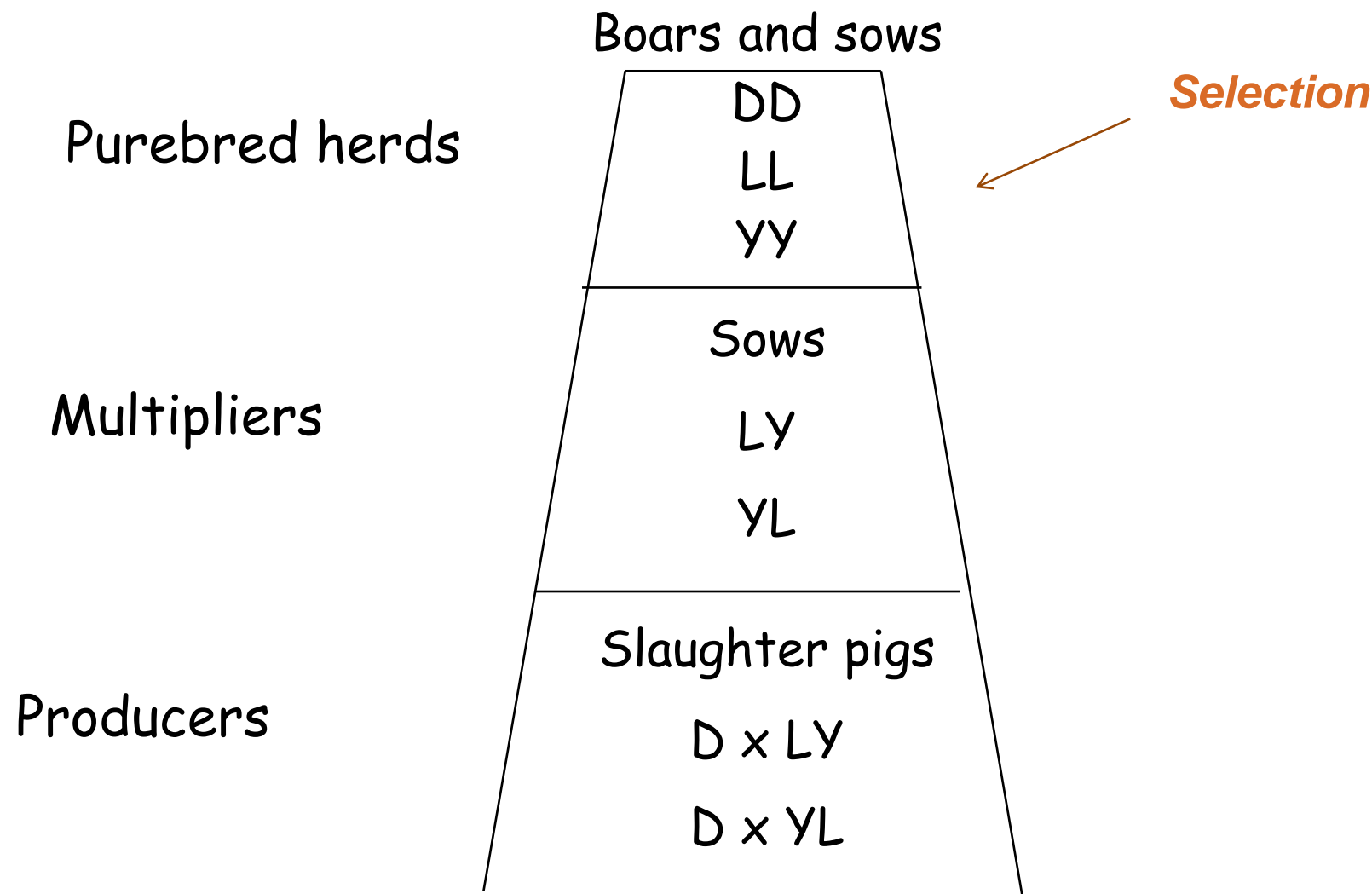


Duroc

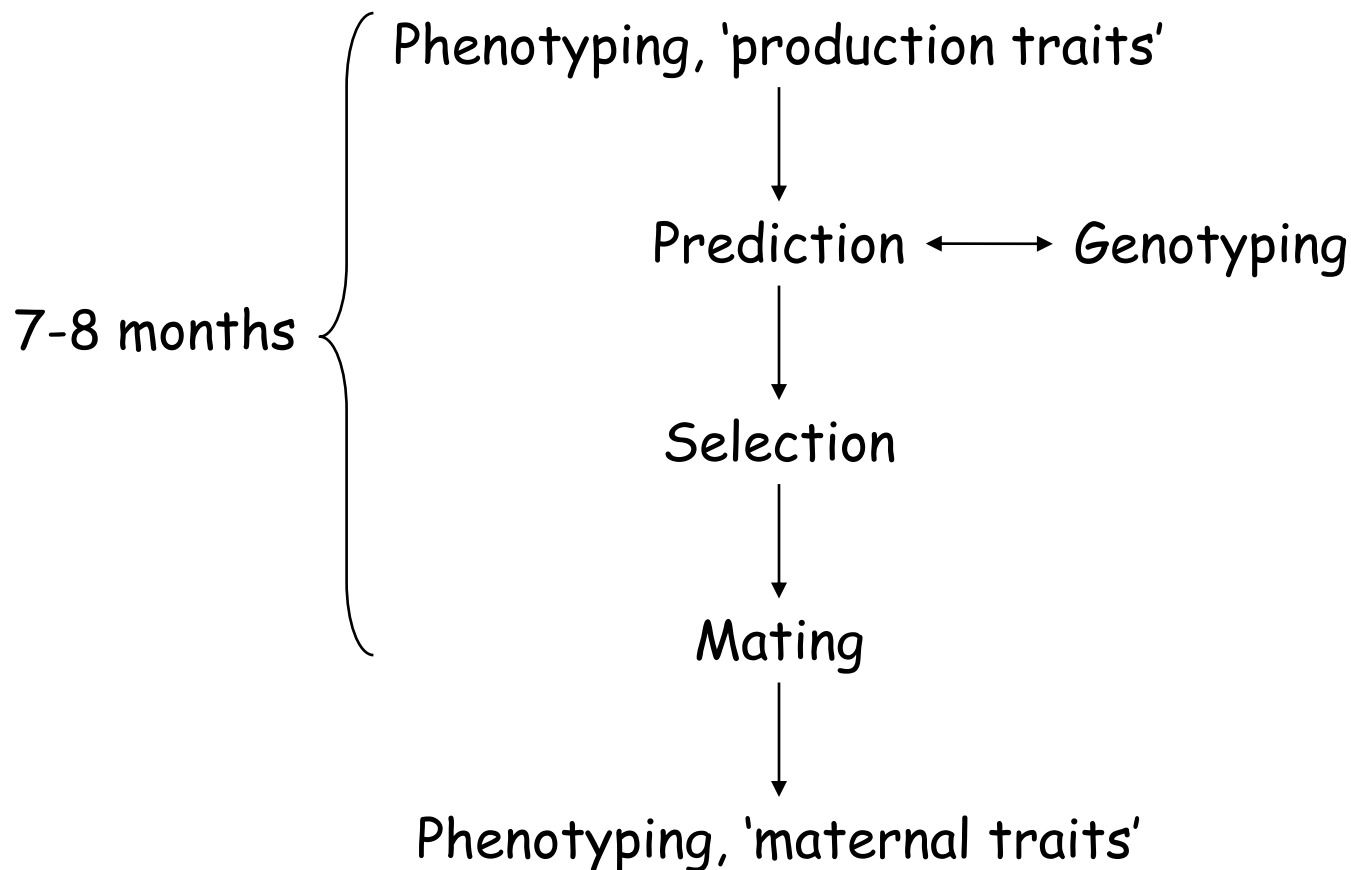
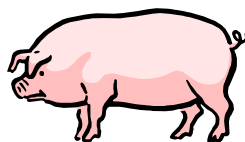
X



Structure



Pig breeding with GS



Breeding plans

Breeding objective

Infrastructure

Mating

Phenotyping

Selection

Prediction

Genotyping

**Decision
framework**

Single-step prediction

- Reliable breeding values
- Genotyped and non-genotyped animals
- "Reference value" of all animals
- Easy to implement

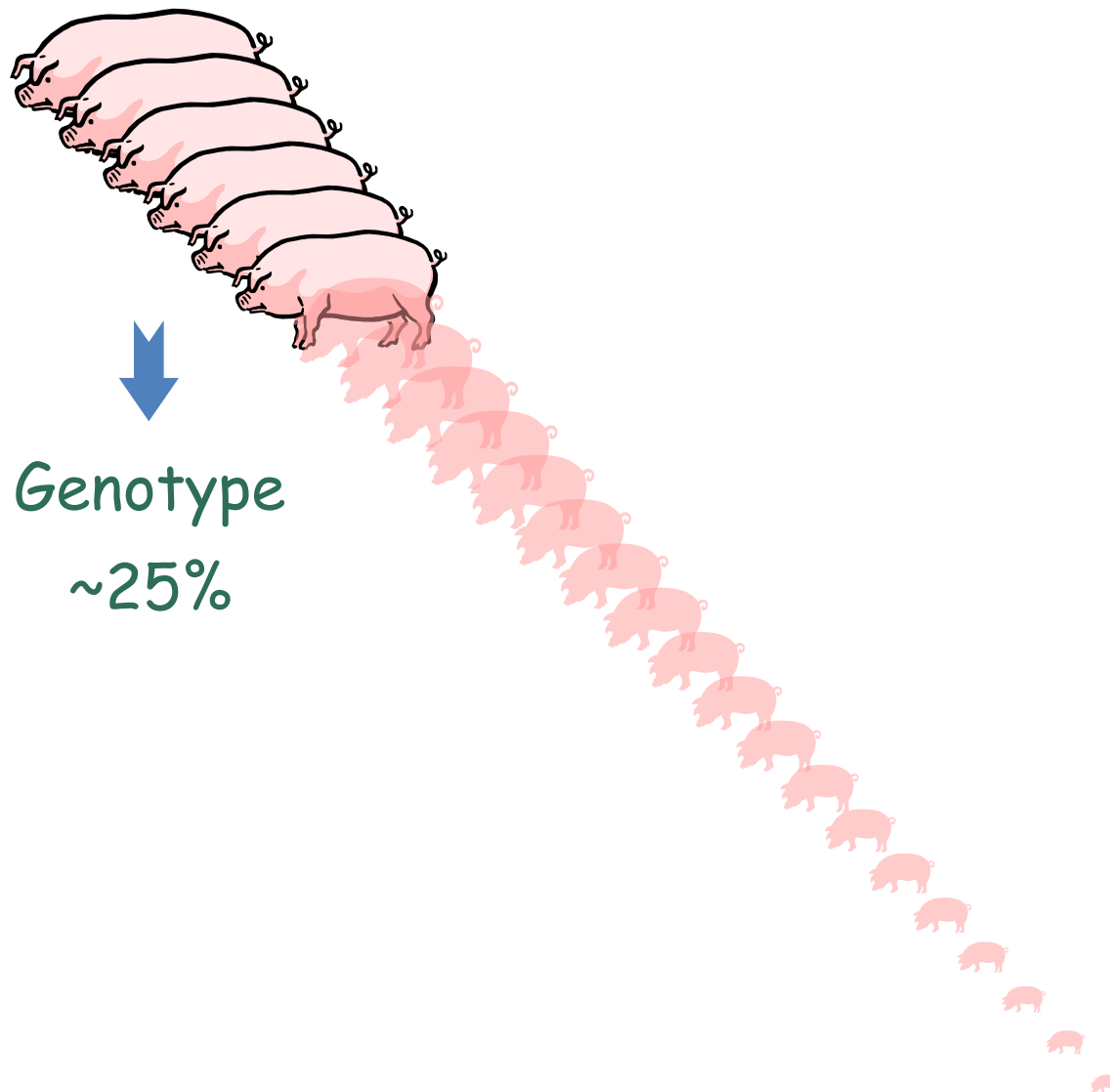
Restrictions

Weekly predictions

Limited time, 12 hours

Automated

Genotyping strategy



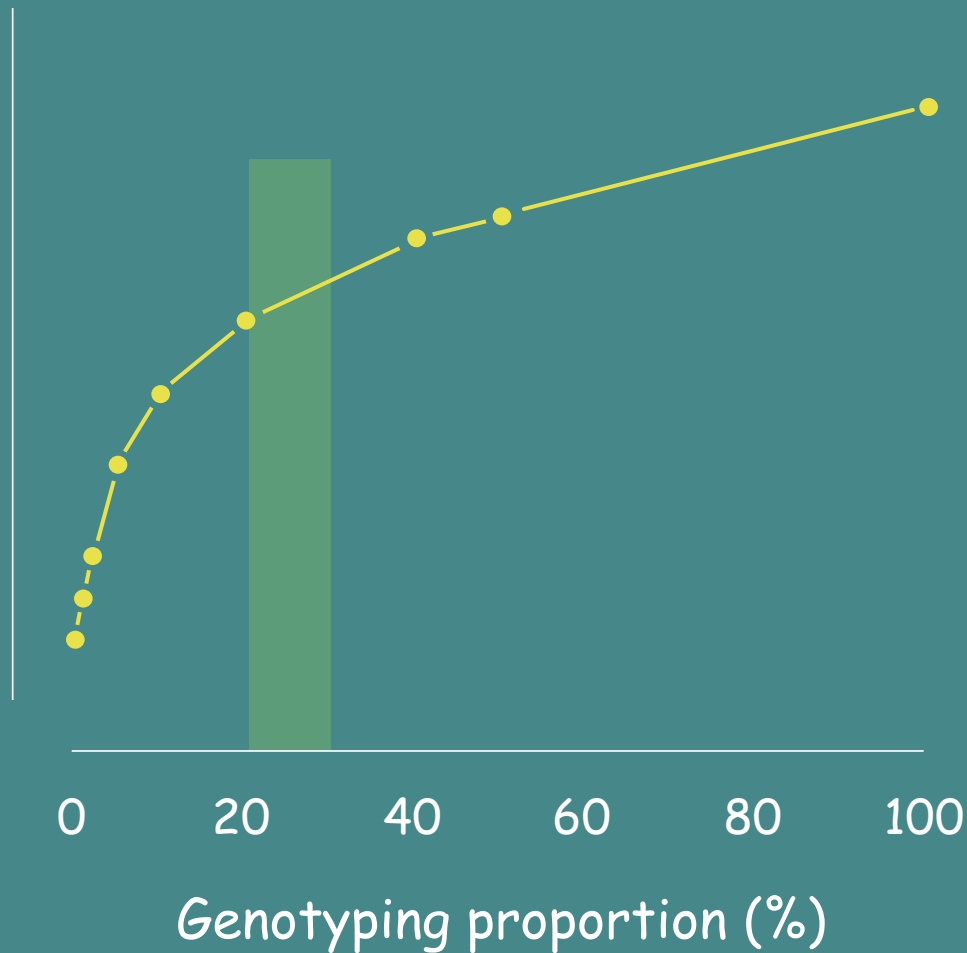
Genotyping strategy

Cost and logistics

Diminishing marginal returns

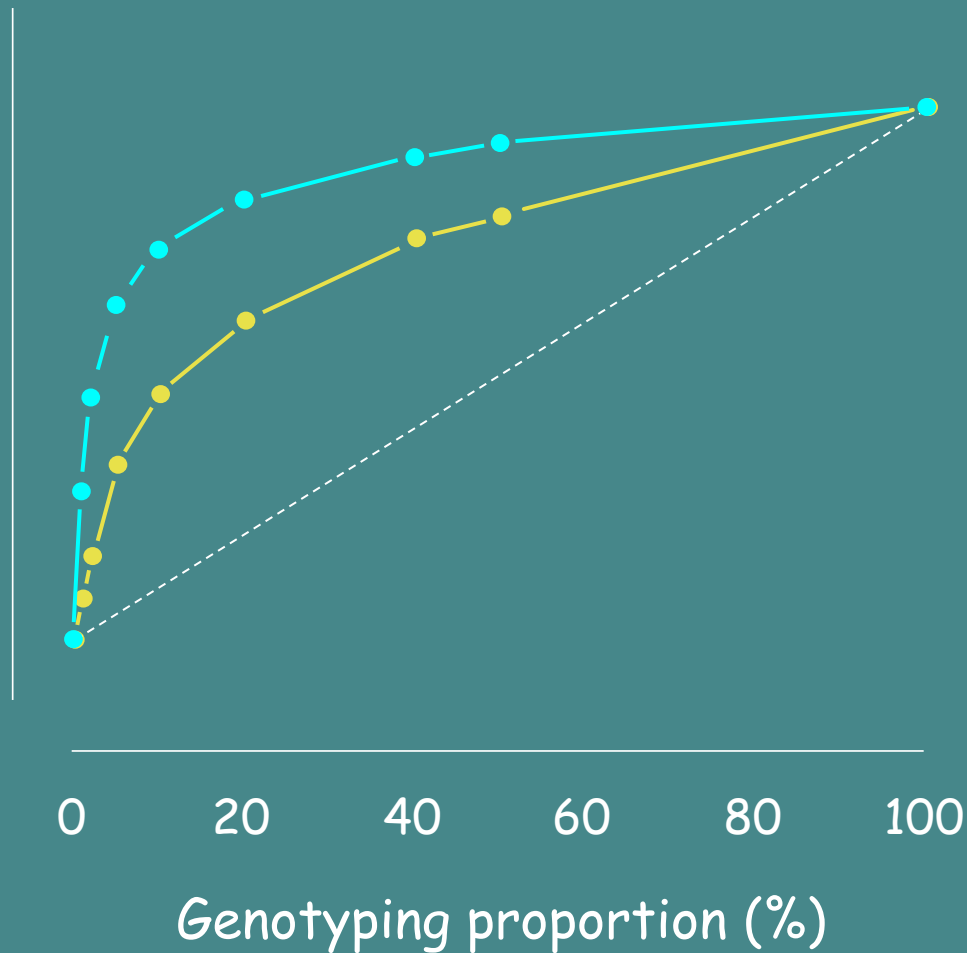
Diminishing marginal returns

Genetic gain



Better genotyping strategies

Genetic gain



Genotyping challenges

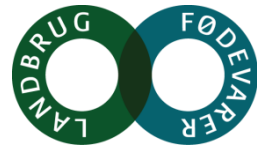
- Multiple reference populations
- Amount of *a priori* information
 - Males *vs* females
 - Chip size
 - Early *vs* later in life

Genotyping strategies require further analyses to find the allocation of genotyping that maximises long-term genetic gain !

Selection

- Optimum contribution selection
 - We use OCS
 - Balance between genetic gain and inbreeding
- Genomic OCS
 - Even better balance between genetic gain and rate of inbreeding

Future work



- Phenotyping strategies
- Prediction models for crossbreds
- Genotyping strategies
- Interactions between genotyping, phenotyping and selection

Conclusion

Breeding plans of "good practice"

A strong decision framework is needed in breeding plans for pigs to maximise the long-term genetic gain