

Genetic parameter – coefficient of heritability



Modul no. 1: Animal Breeding

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Genetic parameters

- Coefficient of heritability (h^2)
- Coefficient of repetability (w^2)
- Genetic correlations (r_G)



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Coefficient of heritability

- We are interested in :
 - To what extent is heredity involved in the manifestation of a quantitative trait
 - How far each trait is heritable
- This explains the heritability coefficient

Expresses:

The proportion of genetic variability to phenotypic variability

$$h^2 = \frac{\sigma_G^2}{\sigma_P^2}$$

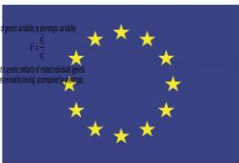
- To what extent is genetic similarity of related individuals (genetic similarity is determined by kinship) accompanied by phenotypic similarity?



*This explains the heritability coefficient

Expresses:
The proportion of genetic variability to phenotypic variability

*Genetic similarity of related individuals (genetic similarity is determined by kinship) accompanied by phenotypic similarity



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Coefficient of heritability

In a broader sense of the word

$$h^2 = \frac{\sigma_G^2}{\sigma_P^2}$$

In the narrower sense of the word

$$h^2 = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{\sigma_P^2}$$

Coefficient of heritability

Heredity coefficient values:

$$\langle 0; h^2; 1 \rangle ; 0 \leq h^2 \leq 1$$

$$h^2 = \frac{\sigma_G^2}{\sigma_P^2}$$

$$h^2 = 0$$

$$h^2 = 1$$

$$h^2 = \frac{0}{1}$$

$$h^2 = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\sigma_P^2 = \sigma_E^2$$

$$\sigma_P^2 = \sigma_G^2$$

Coefficient of heritability

$$h^2 = 0$$

- Clones

$$h^2 = 1$$

- Laboratory conditions, qualitative traits

Coefficient of heritability

$$h^2 = 0$$

- Clones

$$h^2 = 1$$

- Laboratory conditions, qualitative traits

Three classes of quantitative traits:

- low heritability: $h^2 \leq 0.3$
- moderately heritability: $h^2 = 0.3 - 0.6$
- high heritability: $h^2 \geq 0.6$

partial reproductive
traits; fitness

partial productive traits

partial slaughter traits



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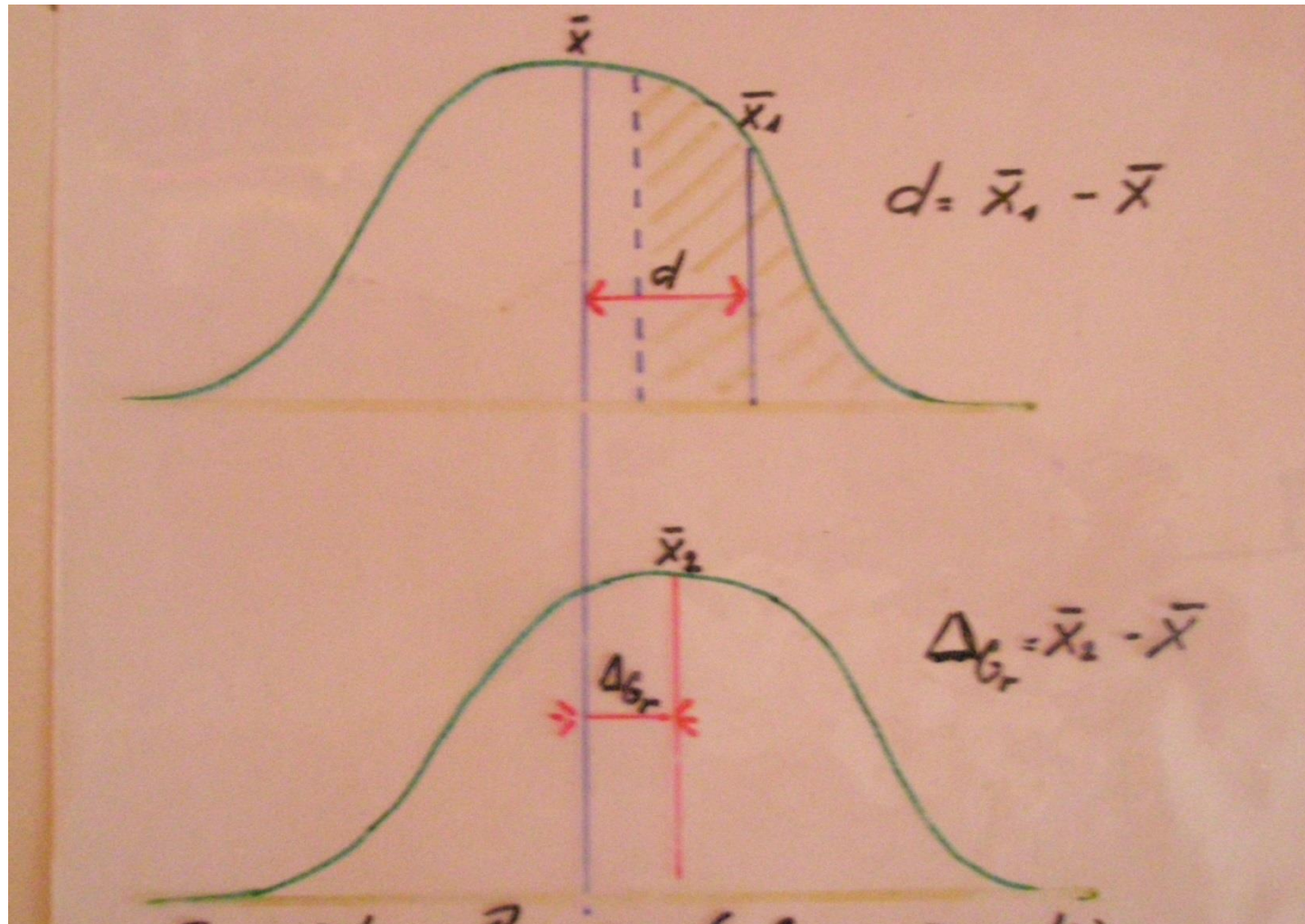
Estimation heritability coefficient

- From the similarity of parents and offspring
 - Using the regression (correlation) coefficient
 - Using selection procedures (experiments)
 - realized heritability
 - comparison of offspring from better and worse parents
- From the similarity of sibs
 - Analysis of full sibs
 - Analysis of half sibs
 - Combined analysis of full sibs and half-sibs
 - Analysis of identical twins
- From the repeatability of traits
- From the similarity of bilaterally occurring traits on the same individual



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\hat{h}^2 ... Using realized genetic gain (realized heritability)



Meaning

- The amount of h^2 determines the procedure for estimating the BV and the selection method
- The height of h^2 determines breeding methods



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Meaning

- The amount of h^2 determines the procedure for estimating the BV and the selection method
- The height of h^2 determines breeding methods
- Similarity of genotype and phenotype
- Similarity in performance between parent-offspring
- Estimation of offspring performance
- Estimation of individual and specific heterosis (crossing effects in general)



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Presentation of partial quantitative trait and value of h^2

Trait	Species	h^2
Reproduction		
Milk yield	cattle	0.25
Number of offsprings	pig	0.16
Gestation length	pig	0.09
Eggs production	hen	0.28
Fattening		
Average daily gain	cattle	0.42
Average daily gain	pig	0.45
Feed conversion	pig	0.39
Slaughter value		
The weight of the meat on the rear part	cattle	0.86
Cattle	cattle	0.62
Weight of boneless leg meat	pig	0.78
Height of back bacon	pig	0.73



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