



Eva Strapáková Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra Faculty of Agrobiology and Food Resources



Livestock breeding programmes

Breeding program

- Summary of breeding, technical and organizational arrangements aimed at increasing the production capabilities of livestock populations.
- Combining all components of breeding work into one system.
- The effect is expressed by genetic gain.

Breeding goal: improvement of animal characteristics and preservation of biodiversity.



Livestock breeding programmes

Components of a breeding program

- 1. Agricultural policy and trade.
- 2. Production system.
- 3. Characteristics of the animal population **breeding standard.**
- 4. Farm infrastructure.
- 5. Defining breeding goals **breeding goal.**
- 6. Breeding strategy purebreds or crossbreds.
- 7. Selection and mating programme.
- 8. Reproductive methods.
- 9. Milk recording process and data collection.
- 10. Genetic analyzes and estimation of breeding values.
- 11. Monitoring and estimation of genetic gain.



Strategies







Livestock breeding programmes

Biological part Technical part Ekonomic part

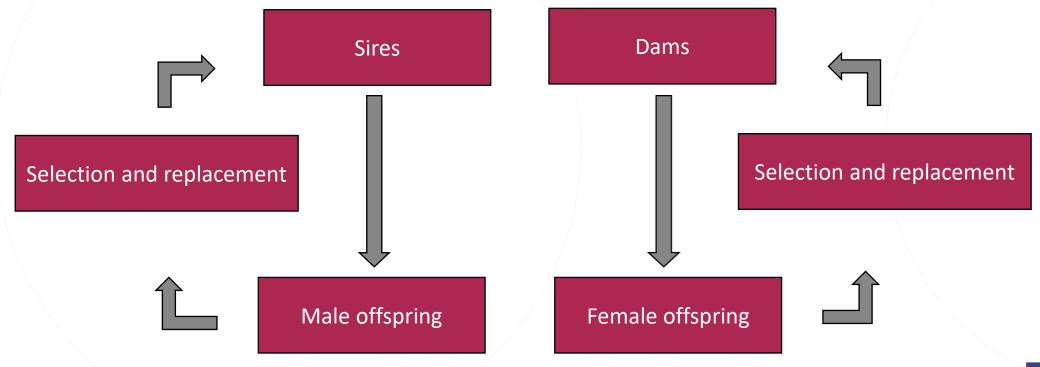
- Estimation of genetic parameters
- Estimation of breeding values

- Material technical equipment
- Test equipment
- Milk recording system

- Financial costs for implementation



Selection of phenotypically above-average animals on the basis of Milk recording system and control of hereditary characteristics - estimation of breeding values.



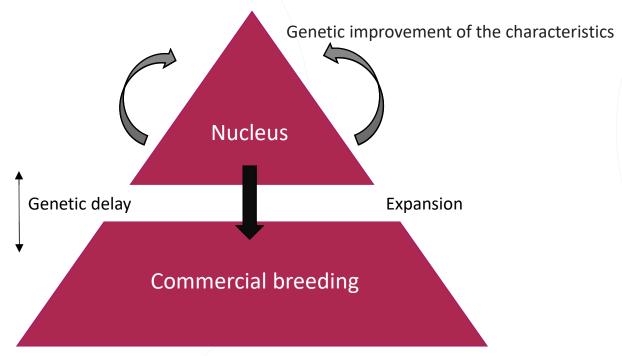
Simple breeding program

Zdroj: Candrák, J., Miluchová, M., Bujko, J., Strapáková, E., 2014. Šľachtenie hospodárskych zvierat. Nitra : SPU, 147 s., ISBN 978-80-552-1288-3





The initial genetic improvement of the characteristics takes place only in the nucleus, the transfer to commercial breeding is delayed.

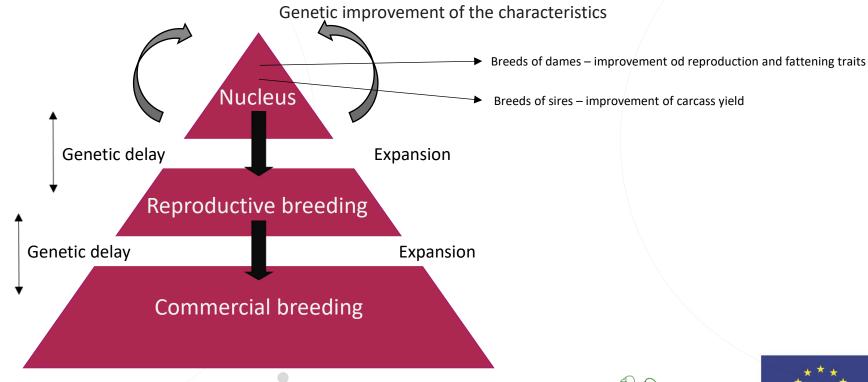


Two-stage breeding program

Zdroj: Candrák, J., Miluchová, M., Bujko, J., Strapáková, E., 2014. Šľachtenie hospodárskych zvierat. Nitra: SPU, 147 s., ISBN 978-80-552-1288-3



Most used in pig and poultry breeding. It is used successfully in animals with a shorter generation interval.



Three-stage breeding program

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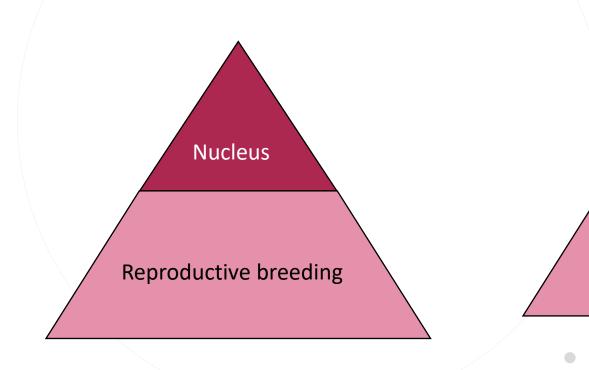


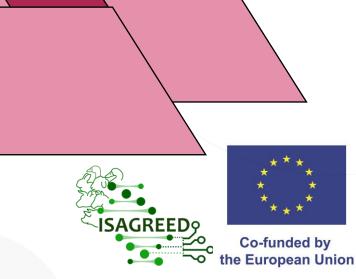




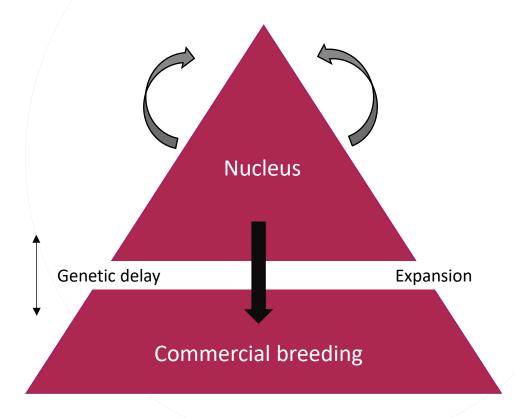
Central nucleus

Scattered nucleus

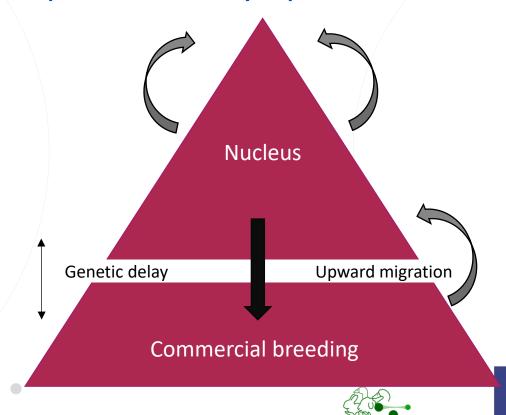




Closed nucleus



Open nucleus – higher genetic improvement by up to 15%



European Union

Modern breeding programmes

Using the latest biotechnological knowledge and reproduction methods.

Goal: shortening the generation interval and increasing female reproduction.

- Marker-oriented selection (MAS)
- MOET
- Genetic engineering
- Genomics

Breeding programmes in organic or ecological farming systems belong to a separate group.

Modern breeding programmes

MOET – Multiple Ovulation Embryo Transfer

System of multiple ovulation and embryo transfer - used in cattle.

- Increase of the reproductive capacity of animals.
- Refinement of the estimation of breeding values.
- Increase of the selection intensity.
- Shortening of the generation interval.



Modern breeding programmes

Juvenile system

- **Selection by pedigree value**
- Short generation interval
- Selection of heifersand bulls aged 13 months
- Insemination and embryo transfer (ET)
 - insemination at 15 months
 - offspring from ET at 22 months
 - own offspring at 24 months
 - 34 months completed lactation

Adult system

- Insemination of heifers at the age of 15 months
- Calving at 24 months
- Completed lactation at 34 months
- **Selection of both male and female at 35** months
- Production of embryos
- Generation interval 3.7 years



Implementation and optimalization of breeding programmes

Implementation

- Evaluation of the population in terms of decisive traits and characteristics.
- Determining of the breeding goal.
- Selection of characteristics.
- Selection a mating: simultaneous and MAS.
- Breeding program.
- Control and monitoring (population size, inbreeding, genetic gain).
- Biological a economic assesment of the new offspring generation.
- Correction and adjustments to the breeding objective and selection of traits.
- Recommendations for breeding in the following period.

Optimization

- Selection of animals for given characteristics.
- Transfer of genes to the next generations.
- Economic modeling evaluation of the economic efficiency of the breeding program.









Thank you for your attention!

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Eva Strapáková



eva.strapakova@uniag.sk



