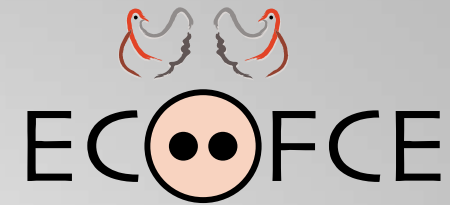


## EFFICIENT & ECOLOGICALLY-FRIENDLY PIG AND POULTRY PRODUCTION.



A WHOLE-SYSTEMS APPROACH TO OPTIMISING FEED EFFICIENCY  
AND REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT OF MONOGASTRICS.



### BASIC DATA

**Funding:**

EU-FP7  
(€ 6 million)

**Start date:**

1 February 2013

**Duration:**

48 months  
(2013 to 2016)

***Proper modelling of feed efficiency in breeding  
programs  
revealed through novel Bayesian response to selection  
methodology:  
RFI vs FCR***

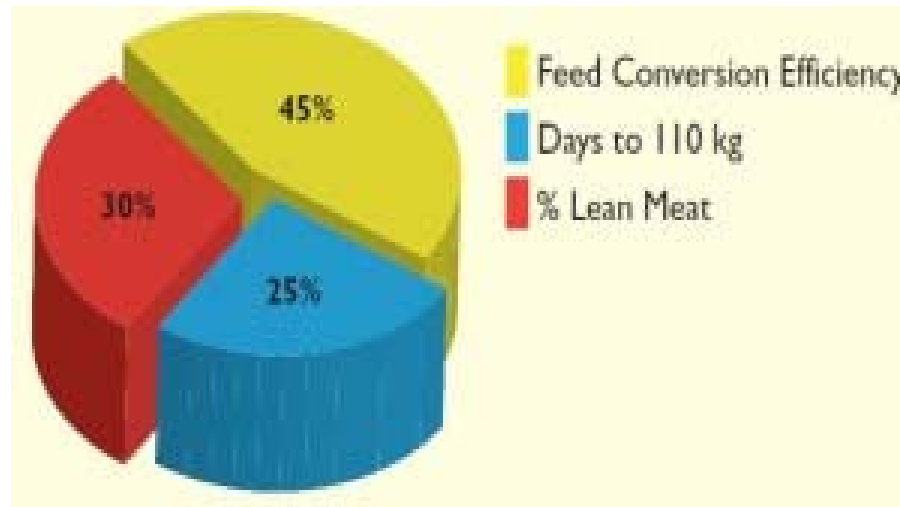
Mahmoud Shirali  
Patrick Varley  
Just Jensen



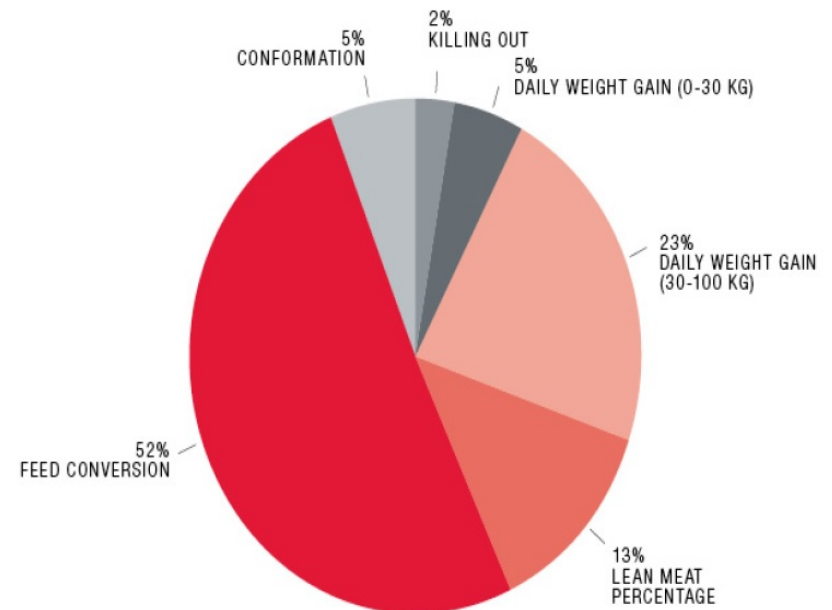
# FCR occupies large proportion of breeding objectives in pig breeding programs



The MAXGRO™ terminal line

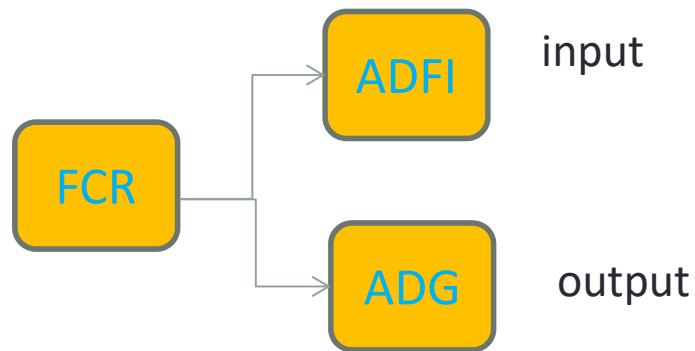


The Danish Duroc terminal line



# Measures of feed efficiency

FCR: gross measure

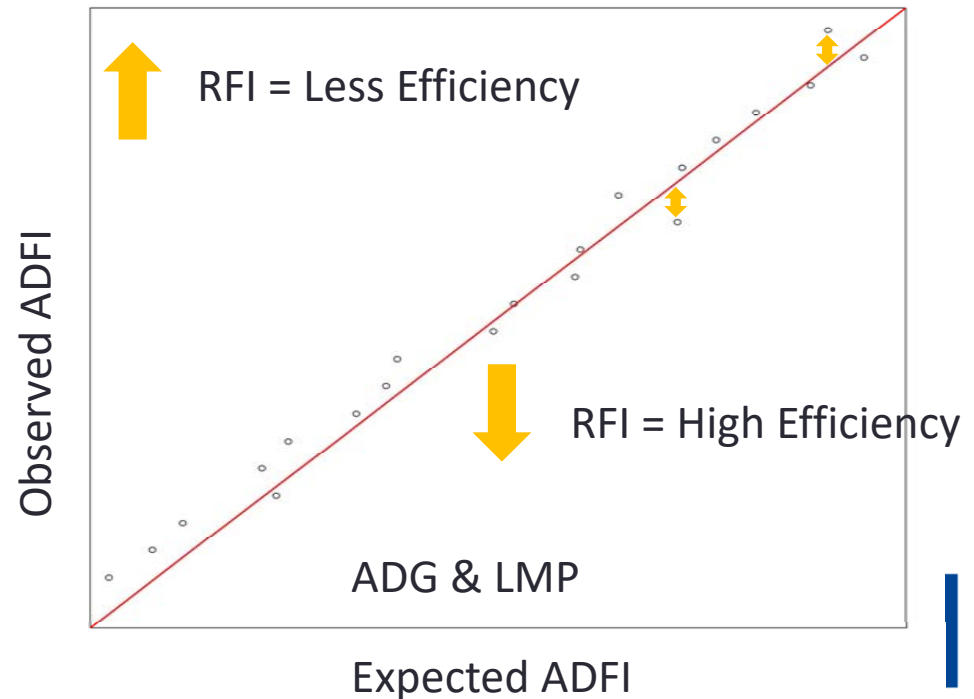


↑ FCR = Less Efficiency  
 ↓ FCR = High Efficiency

RFI: partial measure

$$\text{RFI} = \text{Observed ADFI} - \text{Expected ADFI}$$

$$\text{RFI} = \text{ADFI} - b_1 \text{ADG} - b_2 \text{LMP}$$





- Traits

- ADFI: 2.61 (0.39) kg/d
- ADG: 1.12 (0.15) kg/d
- LMP: 62.7 (1.97) percent



The MAXGRO™ terminal line

# Statistical model: Bayesian analysis



$$y_{ijkl}^{ADFI} = \text{Gender}_{ij} + \text{Parity}_{ik} + YS_{il} + b^{ADFI}(SBW_i) + a_i^{ADFI} + pe_i^{ADFI} + e_{ijkl}^{ADFI}$$

$$y_{ijkl}^{ADG} = \text{Gender}_{ij} + \text{Parity}_{ik} + YS_{il} + b^{ADG}(SBW_i) + a_i^{ADG} + pe_i^{ADG} + e_{ijkl}^{ADG}$$

$$y_{ijkl}^{LMP} = \text{Gender}_{ij} + \text{Parity}_{ik} + YS_{il} + b^{LMP}(EBW_i) + a_i^{LMP} + pe_i^{LMP} + e_{ijkl}^{LMP}$$

# Modelling residual feed intake



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{RFI} &= \text{ADFI} - \text{E(ADFI)} \\
 \text{Genetic RFI (RFI}_g\text{)} & \\
 a_i^{\text{RFI}_g} &= a_i^{\text{ADFI}} - b_{g.1} a_i^{\text{ADG}} - b_{g.2} a_i^{\text{LMP}} \\
 \text{Phenotypic RFI (RFI}_p\text{)} & \\
 a_i^{\text{RFI}_p} &= a_i^{\text{ADFI}} - b_{p.1} a_i^{\text{ADG}} - b_{p.2} \hat{a}_i^{\text{LMP}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{\text{RFI}} & \mathbf{G}_{\text{RFI},p} \\ \mathbf{G}_{p,\text{RFI}_g} & \mathbf{G}_p \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{B}'$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{\text{RFI}} & \mathbf{P}_{\text{RFI},p} \\ \mathbf{P}_{p,\text{RFI}} & \mathbf{P}_p \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{B}'$$

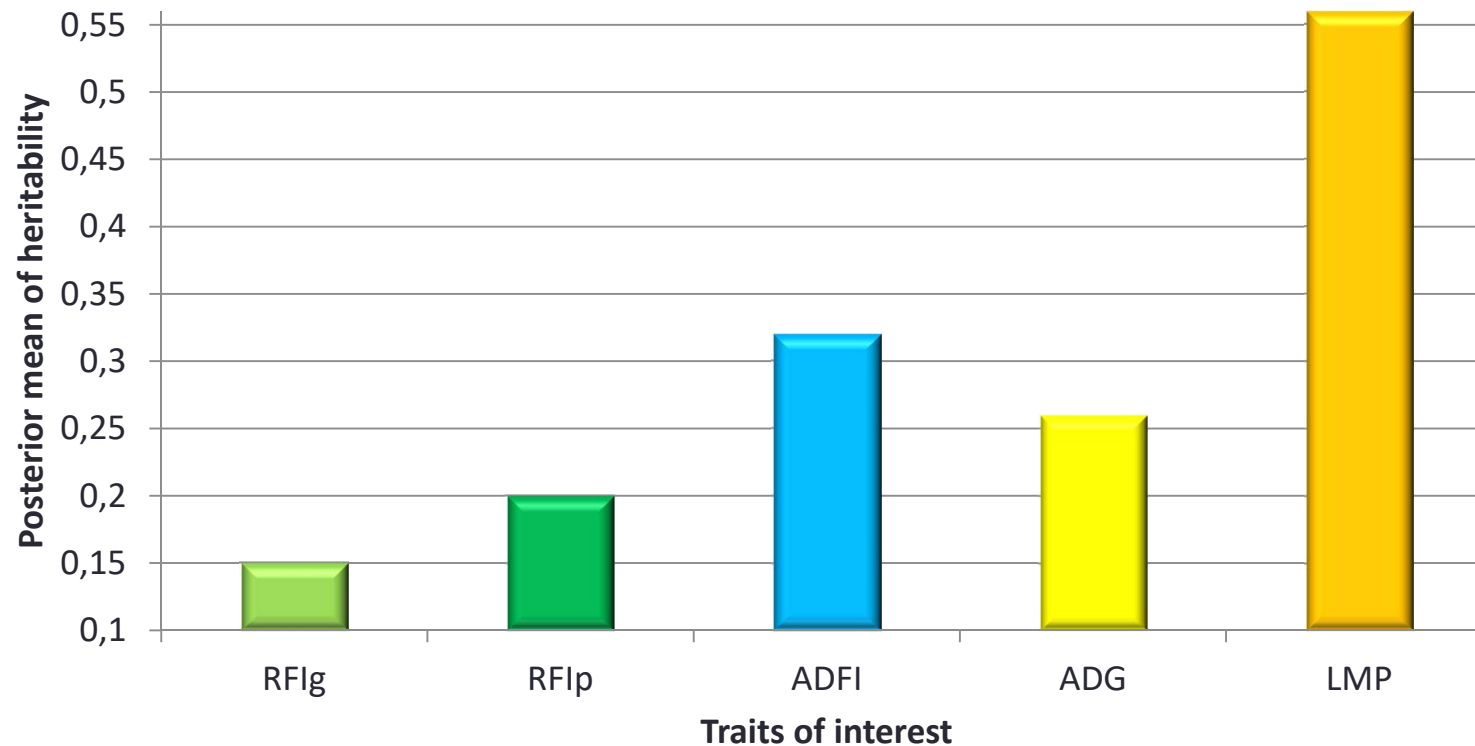
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{fi} & -\mathbf{b}_{fi p} \\ 0 & \mathbf{I}_p \end{bmatrix}$$

# Feed conversion ratio (FCR) estimation

$$a_i^{FCR} = \frac{\mu_{ADFI} + \hat{a}_i^{ADFI}}{\mu_{ADG} + \hat{a}_i^{ADG}} - \frac{\mu_{ADFI}}{\mu_{ADG}}$$



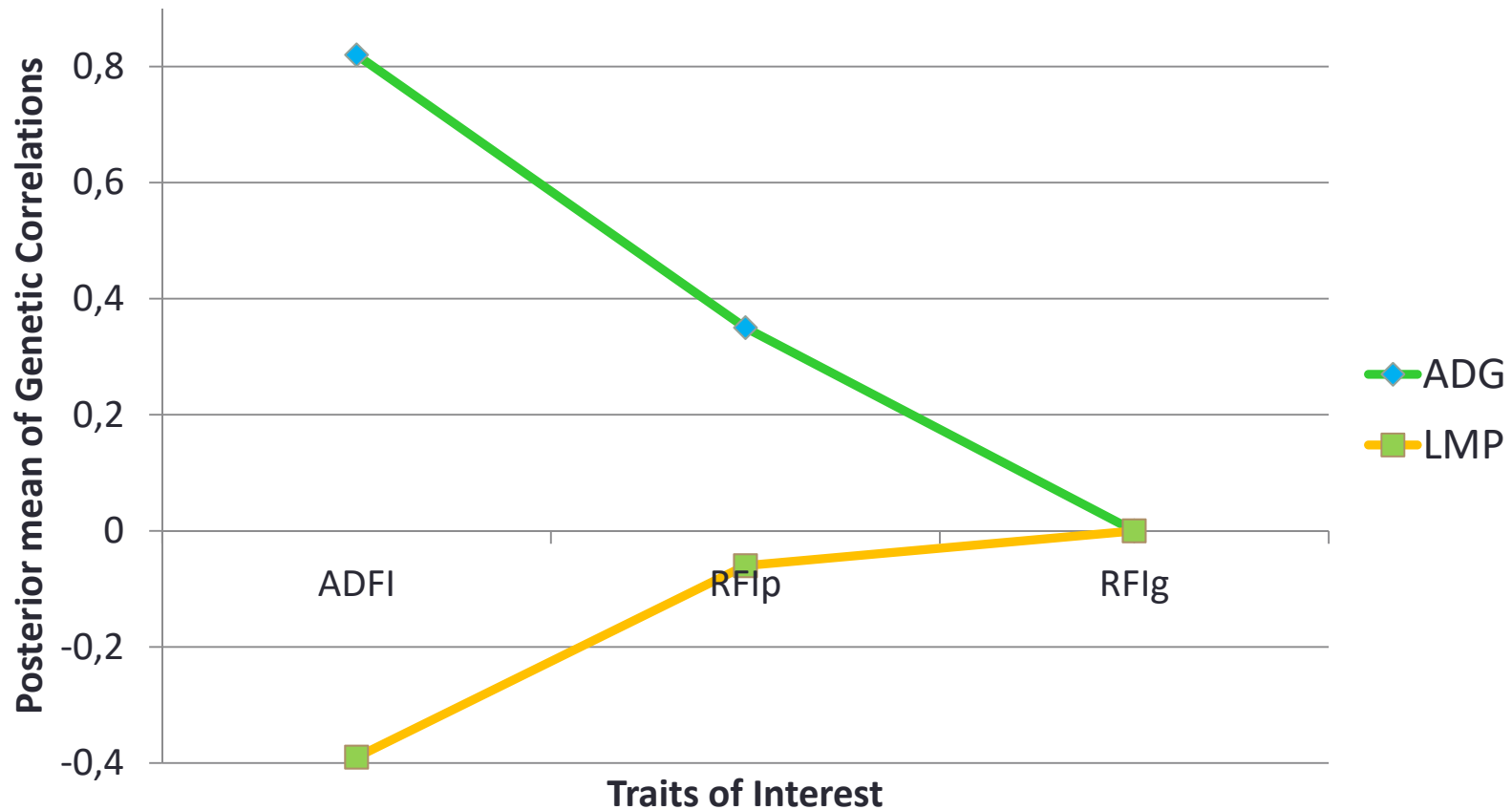
# One use of heritability is to determine how a population will respond to selection



*26.45% with 5.58 PSD of the genetic variation in ADFI is explained by RFI<sub>g</sub>.*

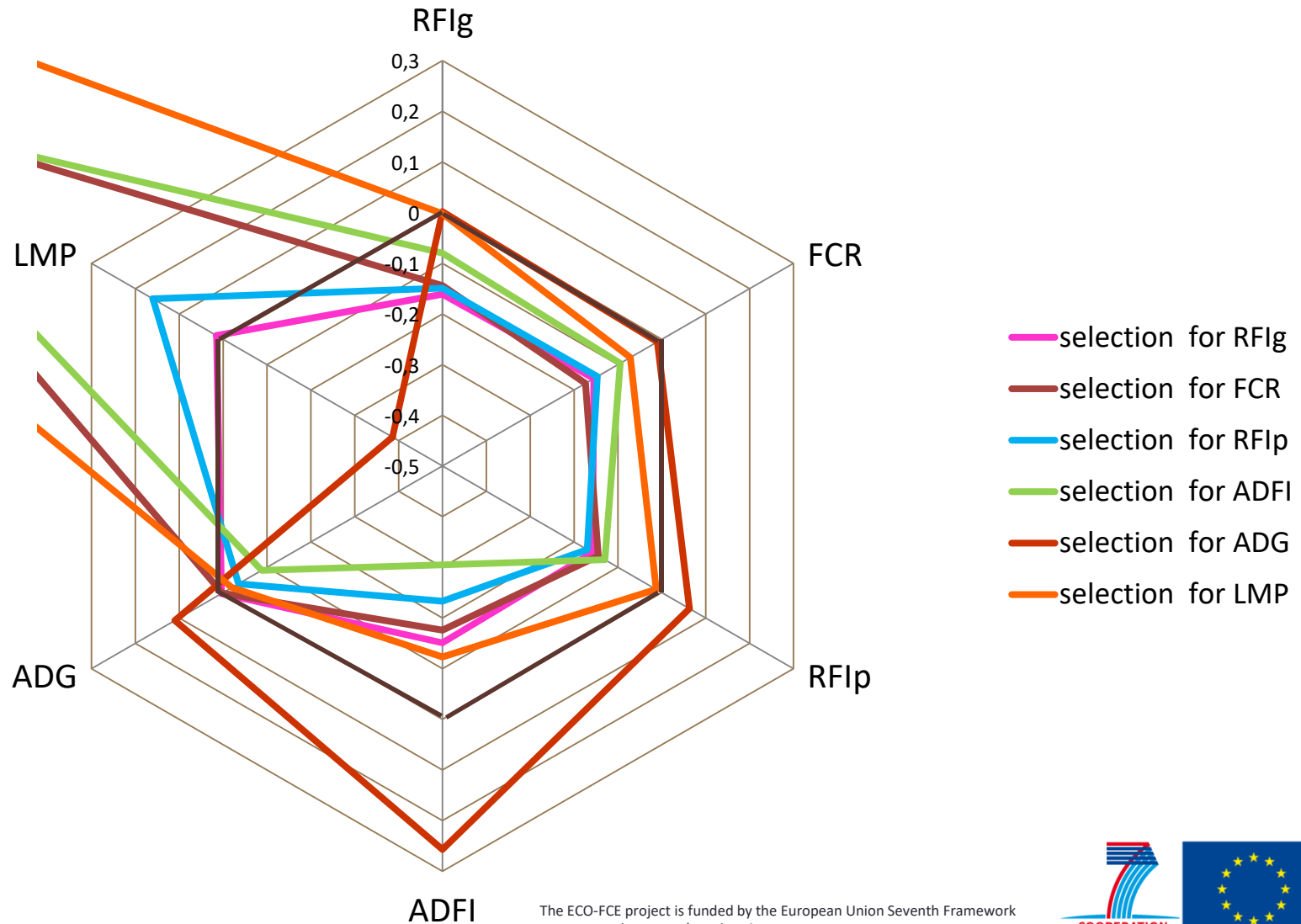


# RFI<sub>09</sub> is independent of production traits



Selection for RFI results in reduction of ADFI without altering the production traits 

Selection for FCR results in disproportional selection on its component traits



The ECO-FCE project is funded by the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7 2007/2013) under grant agreement No. 311794.





*Selection for FCR results in disproportional selection pressure on its component traits and also LMP*

*RFI<sub>g</sub> allows*

- 1) selection on the proportion of feed intake that is independent of production; and*
- 2) easier and better selection index weights for the traits in the breeding programs*

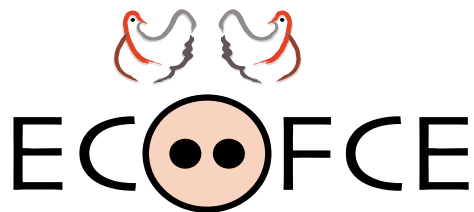
*Selection for improved feed efficiency is likely best achieved through multiple-trait selection on RFI<sub>g</sub> and production traits*

*Joint selection for feed intake and production traits can also result in genetic improvement of feed efficiency*



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