# INTRODUCTION TO ANIMAL BREEDING

Case study Nr 1

Domestication and development of genetic resources

Selection - The example of chicken

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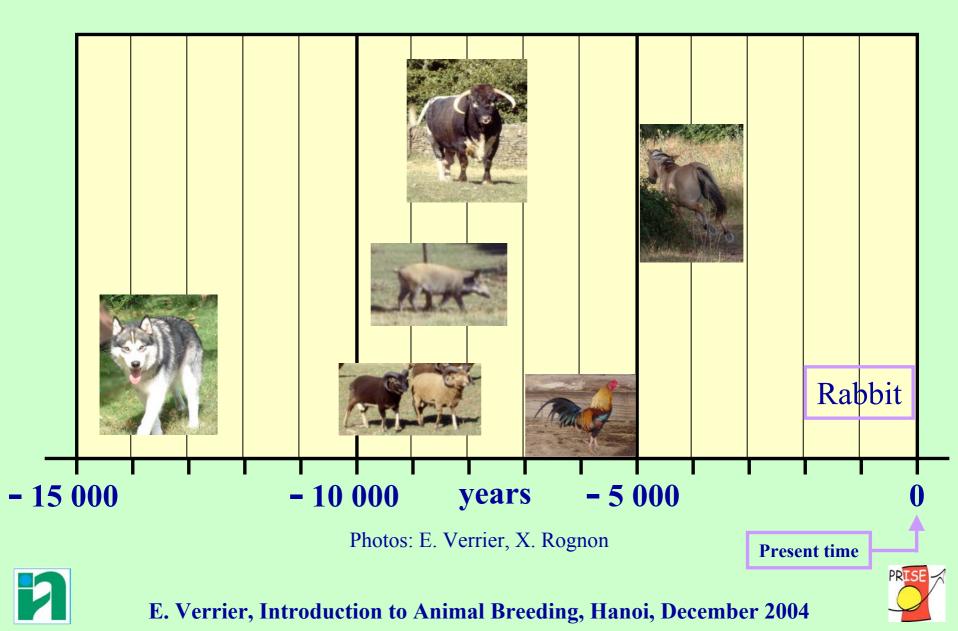


- Domestication, constitution of genetic resources
- The chicken production and its organisation
- **Evolution of performances**
- Value of local breeds

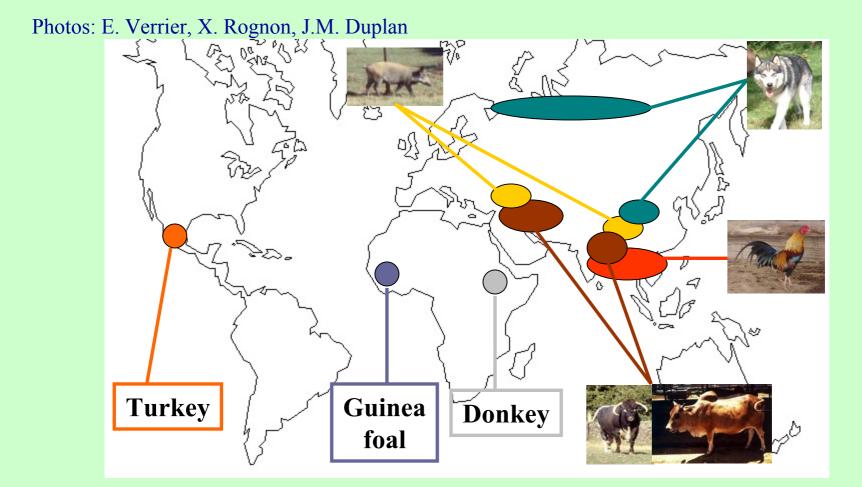




# Periods of domestication

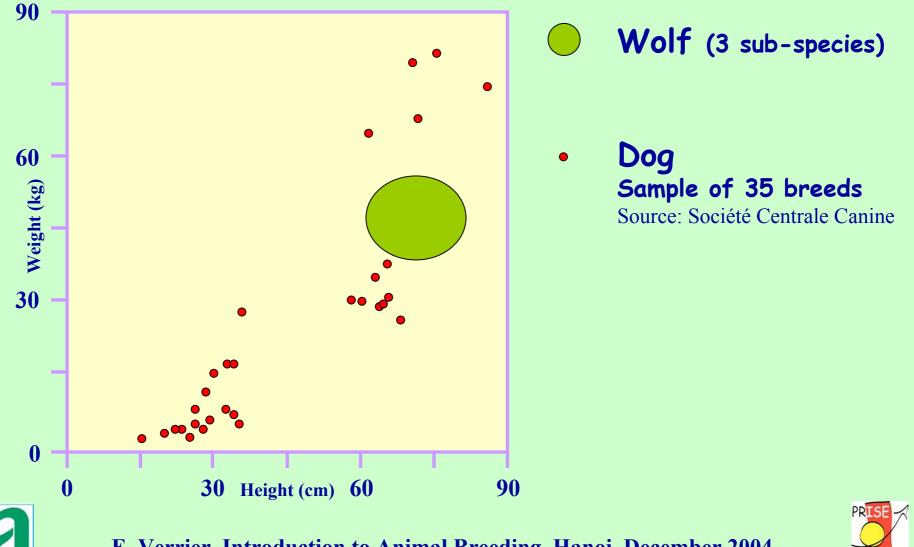


# Locations of domestication



One or several centres of domestication  $\rightarrow$  Expension

#### Consequences of domestication The example of dog



#### Consequences of domestication The example of chicken

Photos: J.C. Periquet. http://perso.wanadoo.fr/volaillepoultry/























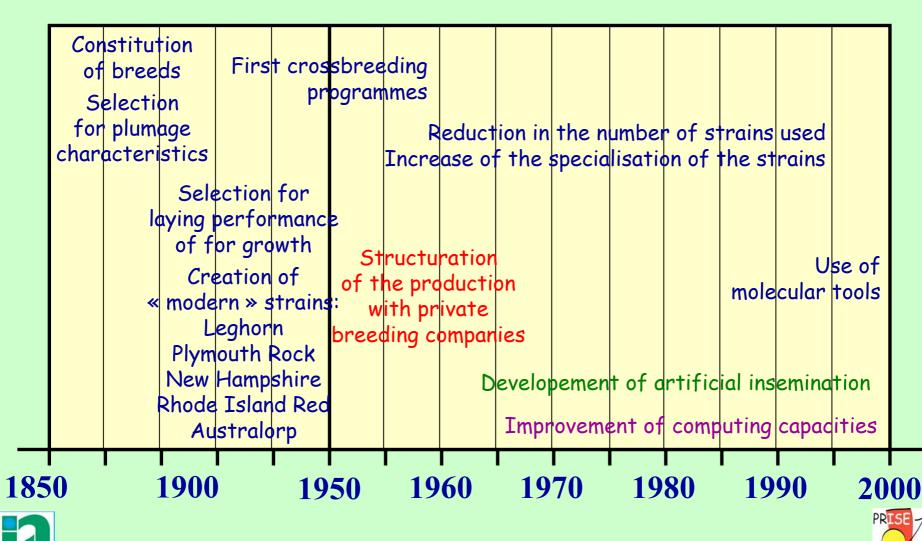








#### Short history of chicken selection Europe and Northern America





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# Evolution of the production

Hen egg production (Millions tons)

Countries	1961	1982	2003
Asia	2.9	7.6	32.7
North. Cent. America	4.3	5.5	7.9
European Union (25)	3.8	6.2	6.2
World	14.4	27.5	55.8

Source: FAOSTAT





# **Evolution of the production**

**Broiler production (Millions tons)** 

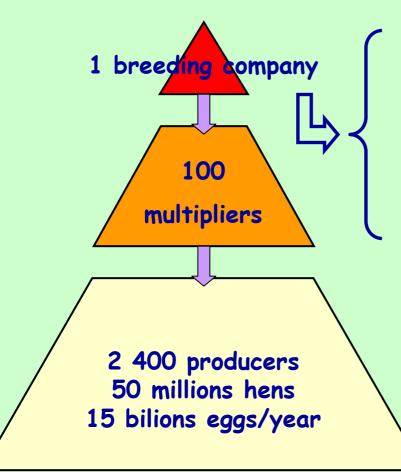
Countries	1961	1982	2003
Asia	1.2	5.1	20.4
North. Cent. America	3.0	7.0	18.9
Southern America	0.3	2.8	11.4
European Union (25)	1.6	5.3	8.0
World	7.6	25.2	65.0

Source: FAOSTAT





# Organisation of selection and production The example of egg production in France, in 2000



single centre for decisions
 Animals homogeneously managed
 Short time between selection
 decisions and production
 → a way to monitor
 the breeding programme





### The main world chicken breeding companies

Source: Besbes (2003)

	% of	« standard »	market
Company	White eggs	Brown eggs	Broiler
Lhoman (GER)	45	15	
ISA (FR)	30	60	
HPB (NL)	20	15	
Arbor/Ross – (GB/USA)		5	40
Hubbard (USA)			25
Cobb (USA)			15
Avian/Peterson (USA)			10
Euribrid (NL)			5



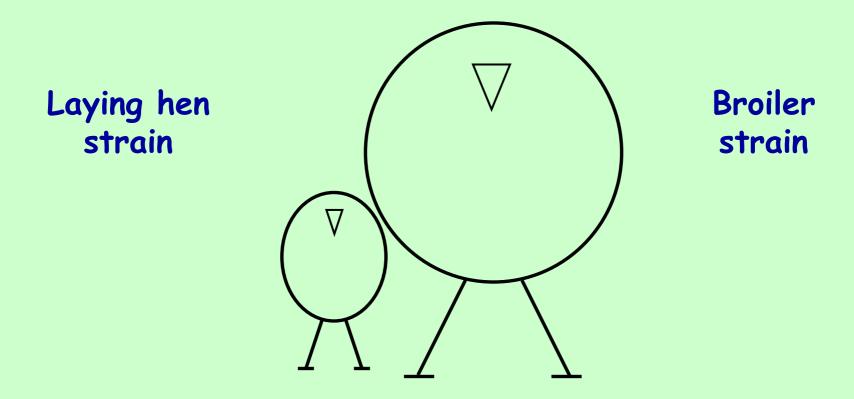


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# Very large genetic changes



Age of both animals = 6 weeks





### Annual phenotypic progress

#### Egg production: + 3 eggs

#### Live weight (42 days old): + 45 g



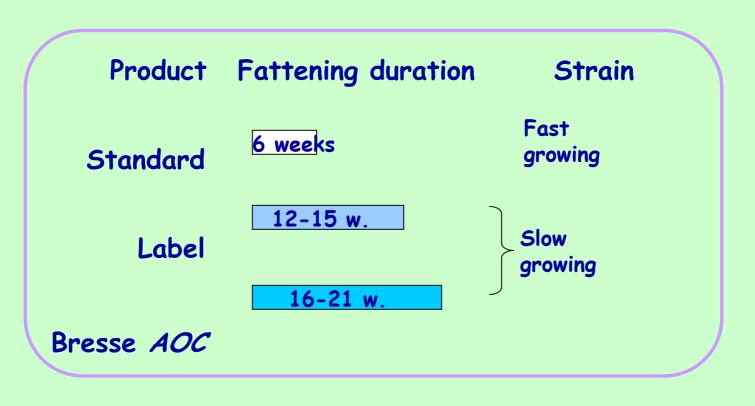


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### Different kinds of broilers (France)



Splitting of the food chain III

Adapted Genetic strains





# Economic results (France, 2002)

Label = 100 Millions Chickens per year

= half the consumption as whole carcass

Bresse AOC = 1.4 Millions chickens per year

€ / kg	Standard	Label	Bresse AOC
Price at the gross market	1.6	2.7	
Price paid to the producer			4.0

Source: OFIVAL, CIVB





#### Production under hot conditions

Under the tropics or under sub-tropical conditions, local breeds =

- 80% of chickens
- $\cdot$  25 to 70% of meat production
- 12 to 36% of egg production





#### Production under hot conditions



**Maroco** Photo: IAV



**Taiwan** Photo: CF Chen



Viet Nam Ha Giang Province Photo: E. Verrier





### Results of research work on local tropical chicken breeds

- Importance of genotype x environment interactions
- Tolerance of local breeds vis-à-vis environmental fluctuations: temperature, feeding, ...
- Better disease resistance of some local breeds
   e.g. the Fayoumi breed



Photo: INRA UMR GDA

Potential interest of some major genes
 e.g. the naked neck gene





- Chicken is a very differenciated species
- Deep concentration of the selection organisations
- Very large genetic progress under standardised conditions

#### Value of local breeds for

- Adaptation to environmental constraints and support for the development of production (potentially in complement with « industrial » strains)
- Niche products

