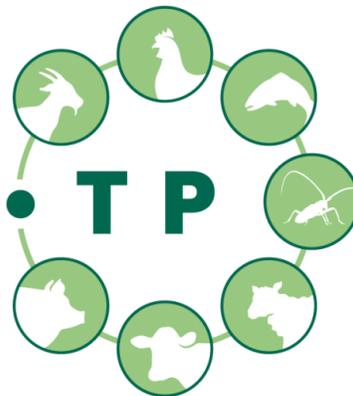




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FABRE • **TP**
Farm Animal Breeding
& Reproduction
Technology Platform



A scientific perspective How breeding strategies work: defining breeding objectives

Luca Fontanesi

Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences

University of Bologna, Italy

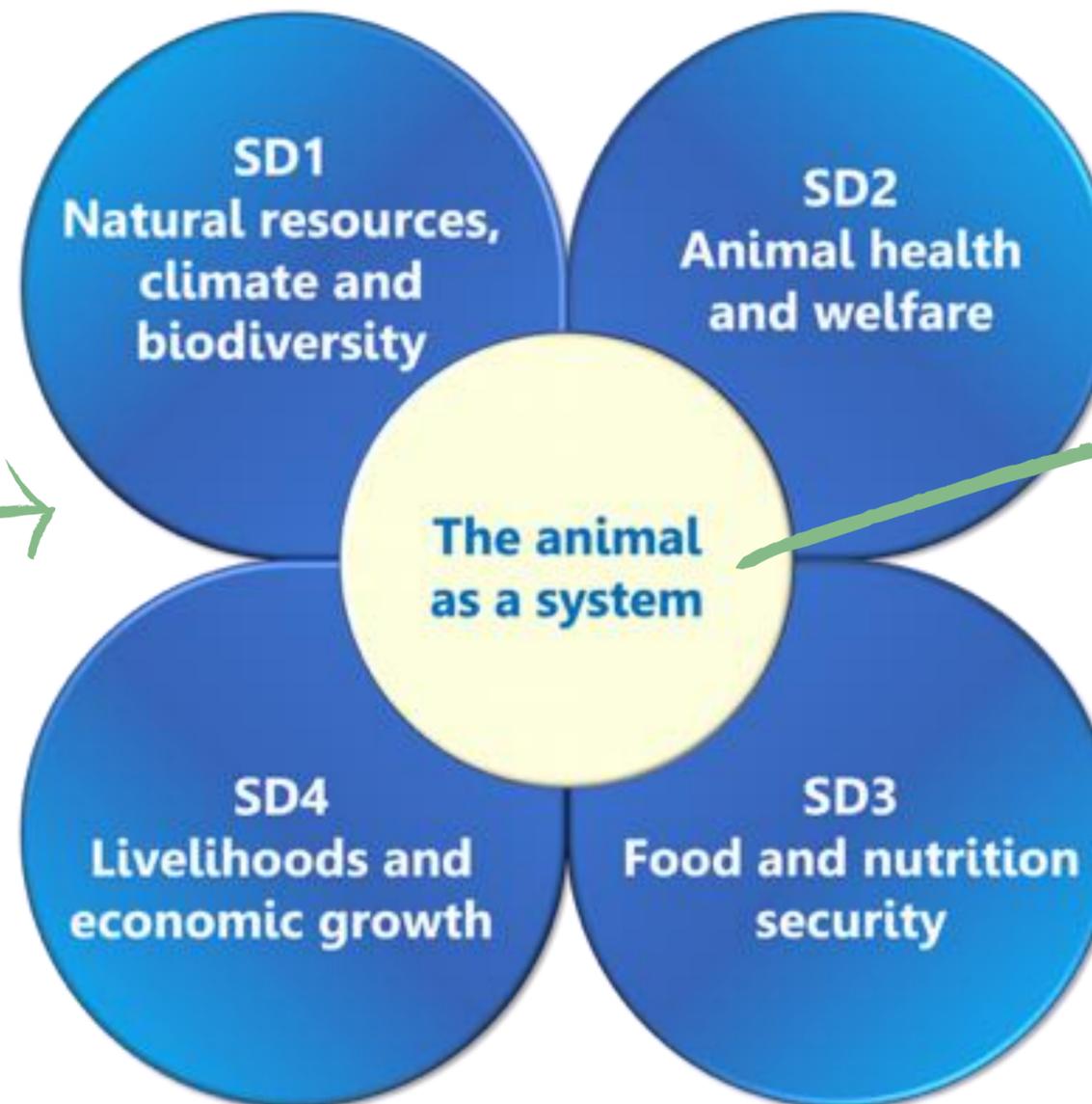
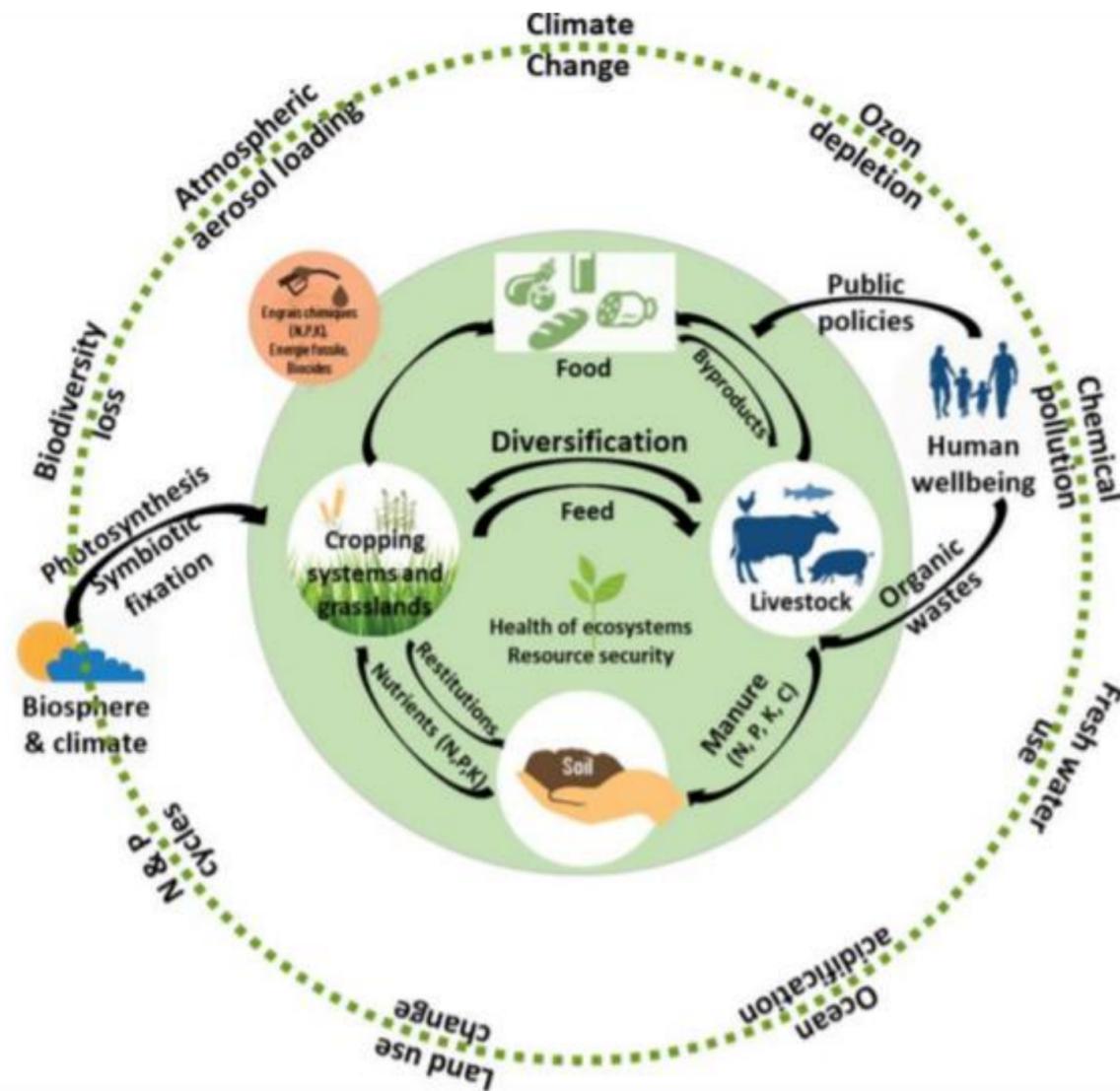
E-mail: luca.fontanesi@unibo.it



Animal breeding is part of a system



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Animal Genetics & Breeding

Figure 1. Role of livestock farming in sustainable agri-food systems

Tools to improve livestock sustainability

1

Genetics & Breeding

Selection for multi-trait efficiency including feed use, climate mitigation (emissions) and adaptation, resilience and robustness, reproductive traits, longevity and welfare.

2

Nutrition & Feeding

Precision nutrition, novel feed resources, microbiome optimization and mitigation of emissions .

3

Animal Health & Welfare

Disease prevention, precision health and welfare monitoring and alternatives to antimicrobials.

4

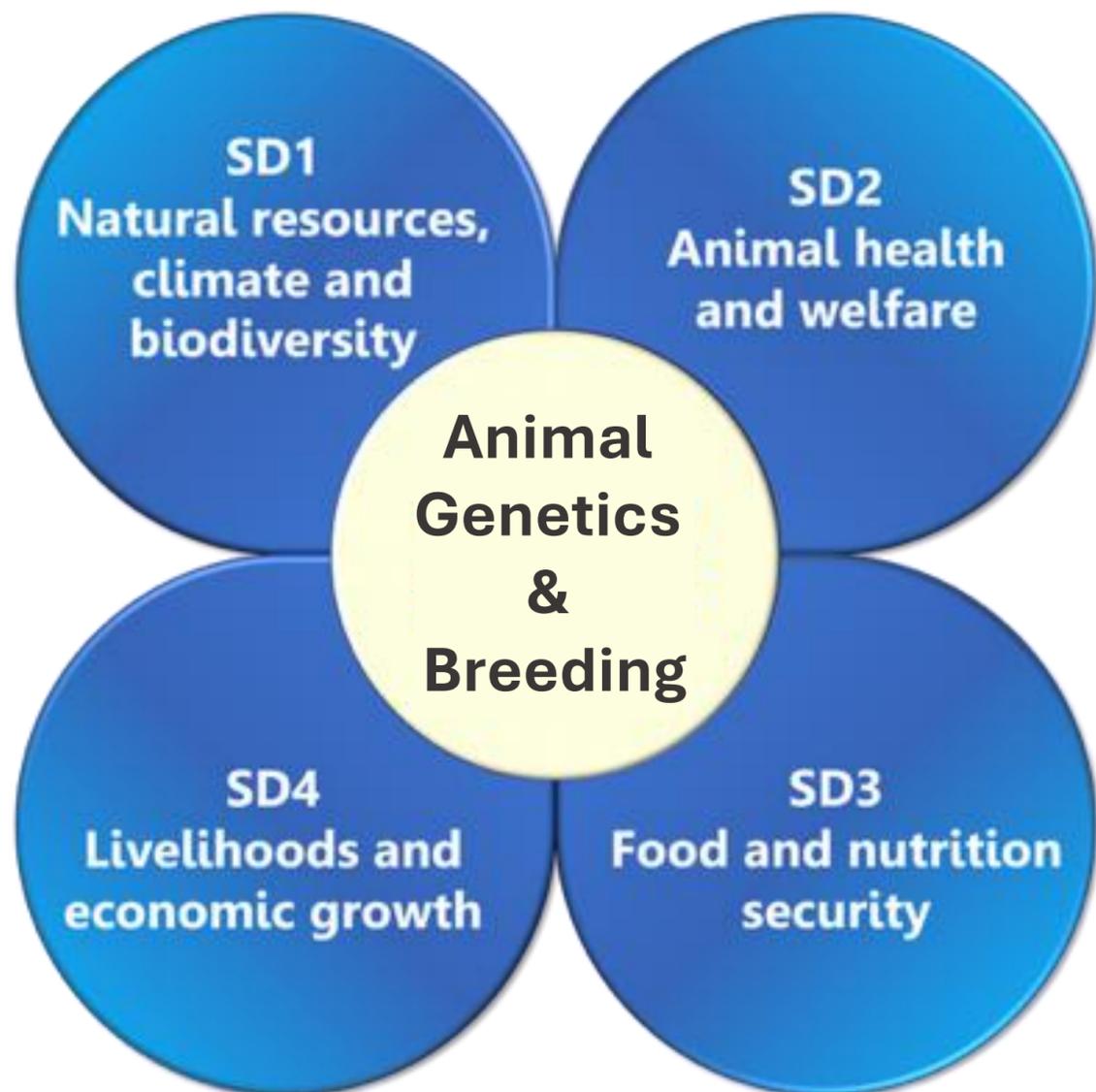
Technology & Data

Real-time sensor networks for performance monitoring, digital twins and AI-driven decision support

Animal breeding is part of a system



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It makes animal populations evolve



It takes time, depending on the interval between generations



It needs phenotypes to be measured (*breeding objective*) → lot of data to be compiled and analysed

Animal breeding relies on mathematics applied to biology



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Phenotype = Genotype + Environment

*(What an animal
looks like)*

(Genes)

*(Environment in
which it lives)*

Animal 'qualities' (traits) are translated as
breeding values for a number of interesting and
desirable traits



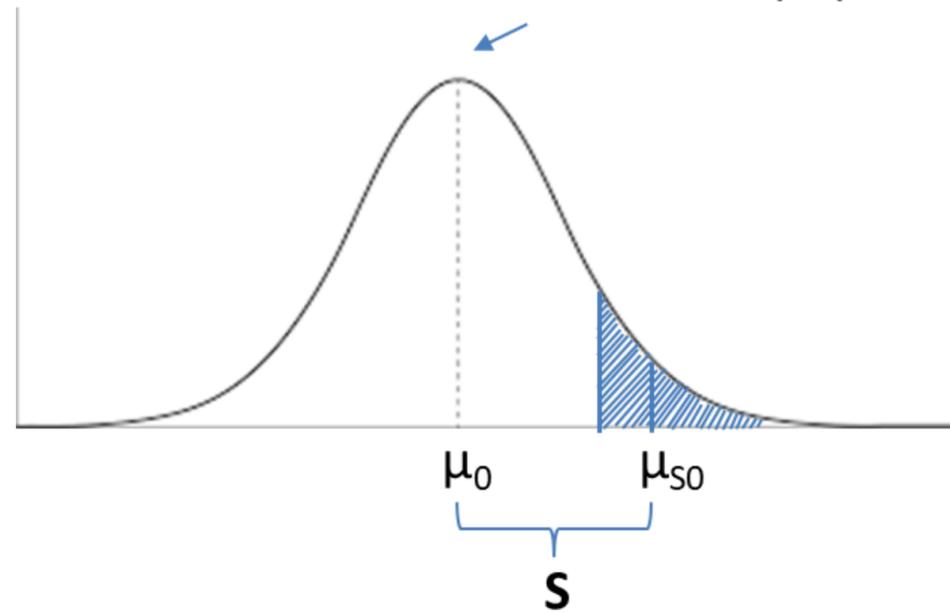
Phenotype = Genotype + Environment



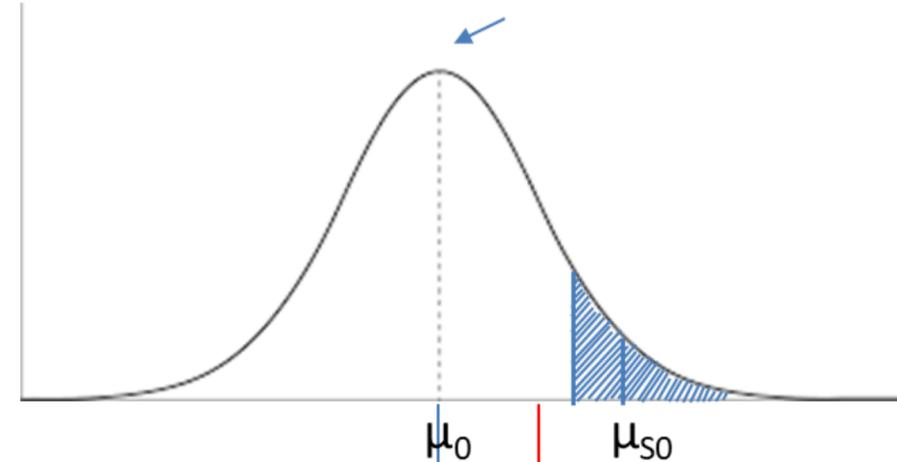
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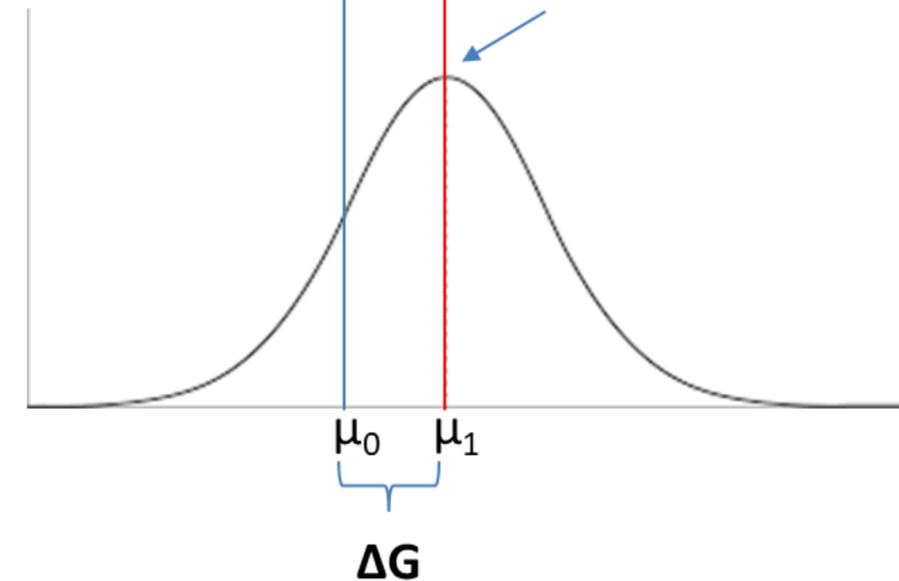
Mean value of the animal population P_0



Mean value of the animal population P_0



Mean value of the animal population P_1



A simple definition of animal breeding



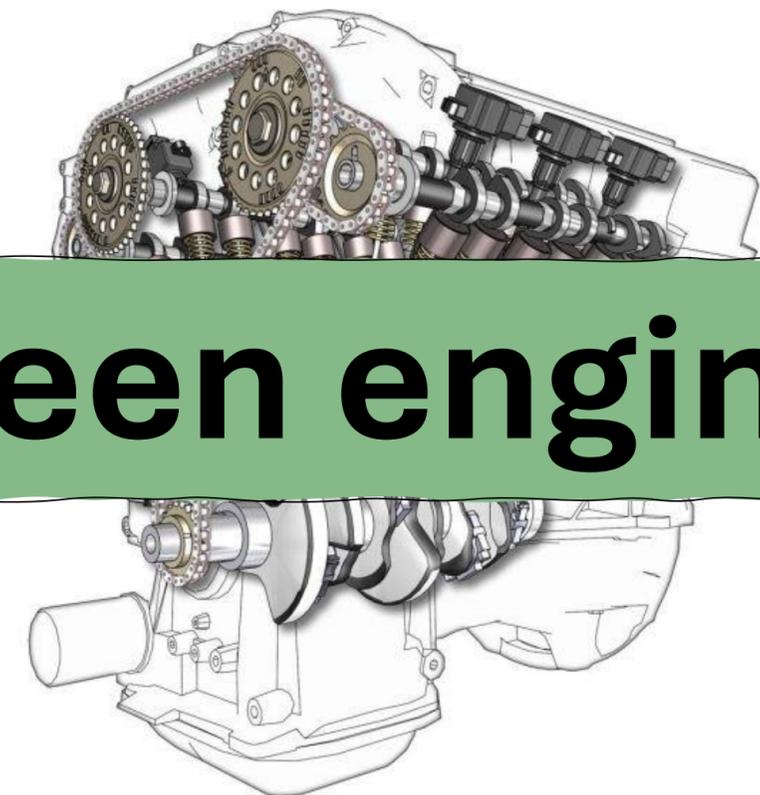
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«An ensemble of knowledge
and technologies»
(the **engine** of the animal
production sector)



Green engine



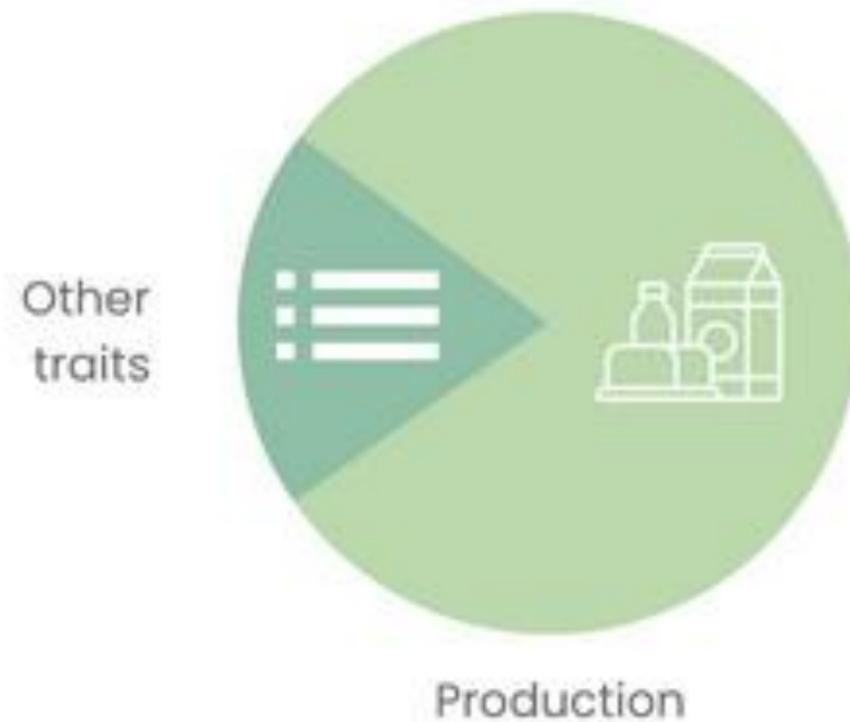
Performances of this engine



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1970's - 1980's



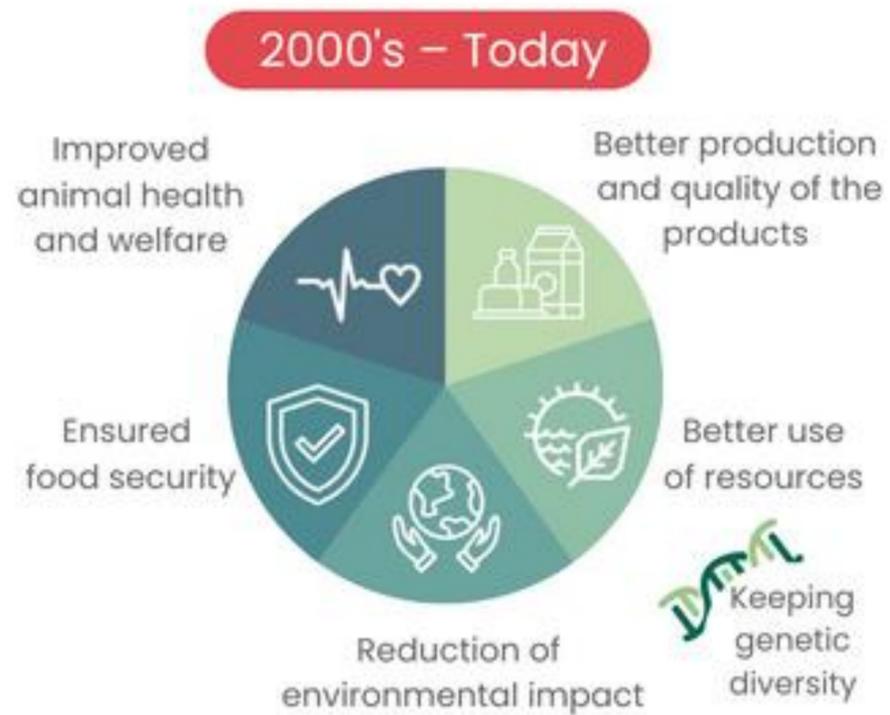
2000's - Today



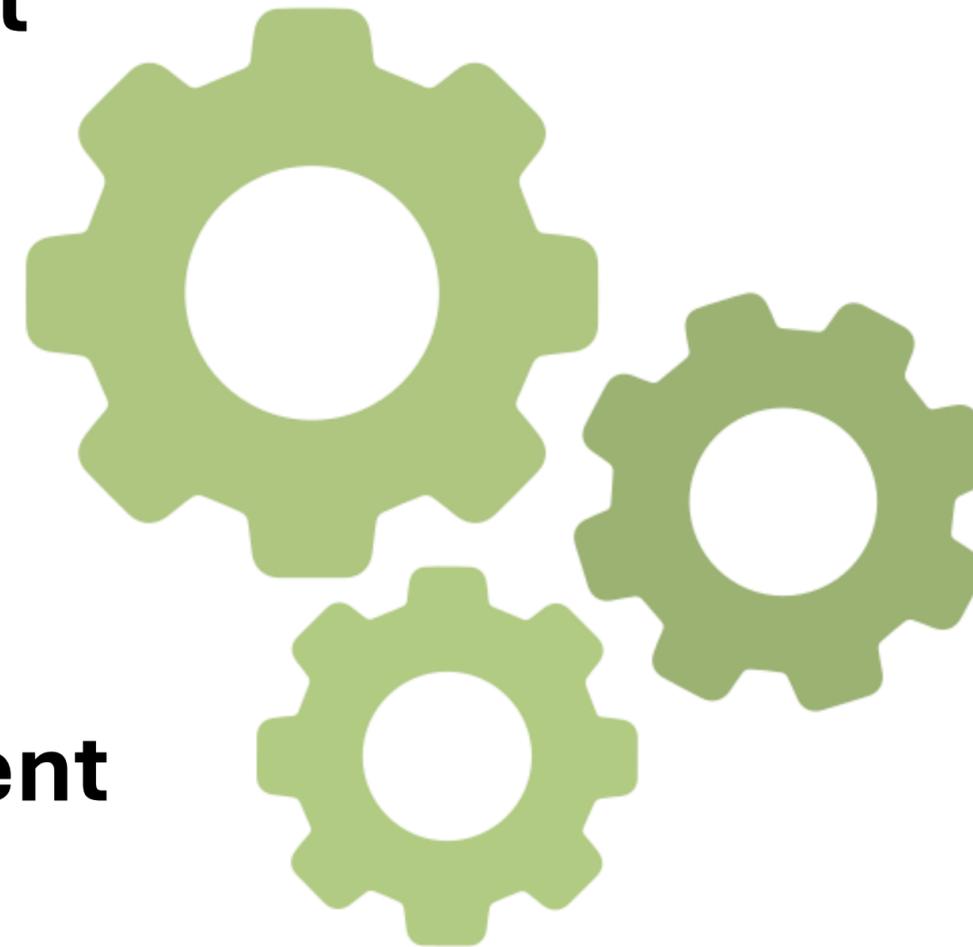
Performances of this engine



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Low cost



Cumulative

Permanent

Performances of this engine



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1

THE ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF BREEDING

Methane emissions reduced
by **1% annually**

Nitrogen excretion cut
by **3.5% every 5 years**



2

POSITIVELY IMPACTING THE ECONOMICS OF FARMS

30% less feed usage
compared to 30 years ago,
boosting environmental and
economic outcomes

SOCIAL IMPACT IN OUR FARMS AND COMMUNITY

High-quality germinal products and breeding animals for diverse farming systems **support farmers' livelihoods** in European rural and coastal areas

3

ENHANCING ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Animal Welfare traits prioritised
Disease resistance enhanced
Antibiotic use reduced

4

Animal breeding relies on mathematics applied to biology



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To fuel innovation in
European animal breeding
and support farmers
sustainability

**We need supported EU
research and innovation**



Conclusions



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→ Animal breeding and reproduction is a **green engine**, essential for the sustainability of the EU agriculture

→ This needs investment in EU R&I, and the declining trend must be reversed.

→ We are ready to contribute with **practical proposals** to **put** animal breeding and reproduction **at the core** of EU innovation investment

