The relationship between genetic diversity and phenotypic characteristics in the Irish Draught Horse



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Irish Draught Horse

- Native horse breed
- Traditionally multi-purpose utility breed
 - Draught
 - Riding
 - Crossed with TB to produce Irish Sport Horse/Hunter
- Foal crop in 2011
 - 800 pure-bred
 - Up from 120 in 1972
 - 900 cross-bred



Conservation

- Studbook aims to conserve genetic diversity by
 - Research and monitoring
 - Breeder information
 - Inclusion in Inspection regime
 - Encourage breeding from "genetically diverse" horses



Genetic Diversity

- Challenge
 - Main market is for cross-bred progeny aimed at showjumping, hunting and leisure market
 - Preserve traditional phenotypic characteristics while maintaining market viability



Market prices

2005-2011	n	Mean (€)	Std Dev (€)	Min (€)	Max (€)
Pure-bred ID	49	2794	1481	700	7200
Cross-bred ID	254	3806	2076	400	16000
Other SH	963	3963	3139	320	40000
2011					
Pure-bred ID	10	2140	1067	900	4800
Cross-bred ID	30	3000	1804	400	9000
Other SH	149	3046	1843	320	10000



Research Aims

- Assess erosion in traditional phenotypic characteristics
- Establish why some bloodlines are rare?
 - Genetic improvement
 - Thoroughbred influence
 - Export



Materials & Methods

- Stallion conformation traits
 - -N = 506, born from 1961 to 2008
 - 75 inspected in 2010-2011
 - 3 objectively measured traits
 - Cannon bone circumference, height at withers, girth
- All data analysed using SAS (GLM and Chisquare)



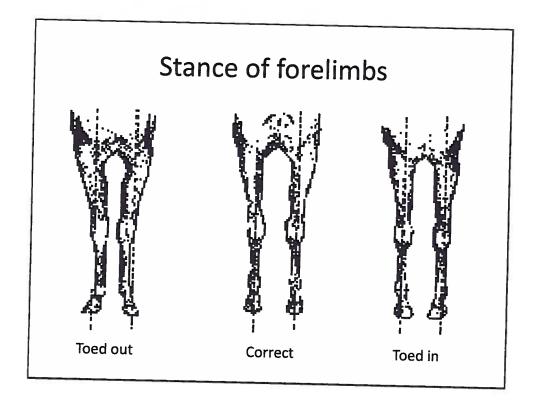
Materials & Methods

- Mare linear profile results
 - -N = 529
 - Profiled in 2010-2011
 - 27 conformation traits
 - 10 movement traits
 - Compared the incidence of phenotypic faults between mares with low mean kinship values and other mares
 - Analysis of Thoroughbred influence



Linear Scoring

- Linear scoring
 - descriptive method of assessing a horse
 - describes where the horse lies between the biological extremes for any given trait



Conformation/Trait		T		_	_	iou	_	_	Г	-	_	_	90	_	T	-	-	_) Du		7		1.	_	
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Stallion Conformation

- Cannon bone circumference significantly decreased in the 1980s (p<0.01) but has stabilised
- No significant change in height at withers or girth
- Supports anecdotal evidence that breed has become lighter over time
- This reflects breeders mating decisions.



Mare Conformation

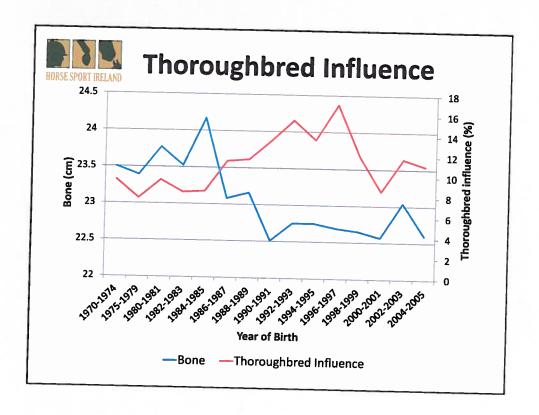
Trait	Incidence (%) in low mean kinship mares	Incidence (%) in all mares			
Poor muscling of neck	22	10			
Straight position of shoulder	27	21			
Weak line of loins	25	11			
Small knees	14	8			
Blurred leg quality	27	9			
Weak hindquarters & gaskins	36	25			
ncorrect walk	19	8			
ncorrect trot	29	17			



Thoroughbred Influence

Mean Influence % (SEM)	n	Low mean kinship horses	Non-low mean kinship horses	<i>p</i> -value		
Mares	529	14.4%	12.7%	0.0077		
	323	(0.76%)	(0.33%)	0.0377		
Stallions	75	9.4%	8.9%			
	/3	(4.1%)	(0.71%)	NS		

 Small number of influential stallions with low mean kinship values due to a large Thoroughbred influence in their pedigrees (50%)





Conclusions

- Mares with low mean kinship values
 - significantly less likely to conform to breed standards
 - Significantly higher percentage Thoroughbred
- Conservation of the breed's traditional type will require horses to be considered on a number of criteria and not solely for their contribution to genetic diversity



Recommendations

- Genetic evaluations for traditional characteristics would provide useful information to breeders
- Investigate the implementation of Optimum Contribution selection



Thank You