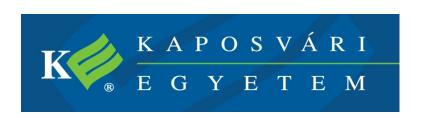
# Estimating dominance effects and inbreeding depression of weaning weight in Pannon White rabbits

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### Introduction

- Genetic parameters
  - additive (included)
  - non-additive (ignored)
    - dominance
    - epistasis
- Consequence
  - Less acurate estimates



### **Material**

- Synthetic Pannon White population (Hungary)
- Data from 1993 to 2013
  - pedigree 4,913
  - phenotype
    - dams 4,066
    - records 16,533
- Litter weight (35 d kg)



#### **Methods**

- Linear model accounting for:
  - parity (factor)
  - year-month (factor)
  - inbreeding (F) (regression)
  - complete generation equivalents (CGE) (regression)
  - number of weaned kits (regression)
  - permanent environment (factor)
  - additive (factor)
  - dominance (factor)

### **Models**

Model	Inbreeding	A	D	N35 (C)
l	X	X	-	_
II	X	X	X	-
Ш	X	X	_	X
IV	X	X	X	X

## **Descriptive statistics**

Variable	Mean	SD
Litter weight	6.80	2.22
CGE	6.37	4.36
F	2.72	3.25

# Results – inbreeding depression (per 10% F)

Variable	Model	Depression
Litter weight		-0.1614
	II	-0.1609
	Ш	-0.0009
	IV	-0.0068

 Inbreeding depression practically diappeared when number of weaned kits was included in the model as a covariate

# Results – variance components

Variable	Model	Pe	h <sup>2</sup>	d <sup>2</sup>
Litter weight	I	0.079	0.048	_
	П	0.079	0.048	0.00
	Ш	0.131	0.073	-
	IV	0.115	0.070	0.070

### **Results - Breeding value correlations**

Model	II	Ш	IV
l	1.00	0.69	0.68
II		0.69	0.68
III			0.99

# Results - Breeding value rank correlations

Model	II	III	IV
l	1.00	0.68	0.68
II		0.68	0.68
Ш			0.99

### **Conclusions**

 Expected direction of inbreeding depression for models: I and II

 Sizeable dominance variation for litter weight for model: IV, but no effect and breeding value ranking

 Small confounding between permanent environmental and dominance effects for model: