

Relations entre la Dynamique des Réserves Corporelles et les performances d'élevage des brebis allaitantes sur le parcours du domaine de la Fage

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Introduction

- Breeding for **robustness** requires a better understanding of the components and related mechanisms responsible for this composite trait.
- Ability to mobilize and to restore **body reserves (BR)** = **BR dynamic**
 - Key mechanism in ruminants to cope with physiological stages and nutrition challenges
 - Periods of BR mobilization and accretion are heritable and correlated (Macé et al., 2019)
 - Several BR previously characterized based on body condition score and body weight (Macé et al., 2018)

Objectives

To evaluate the link between **BR trajectories** and ewes rearing performances (ERP) and to estimate the genetic correlations between BR dynamic and ERP

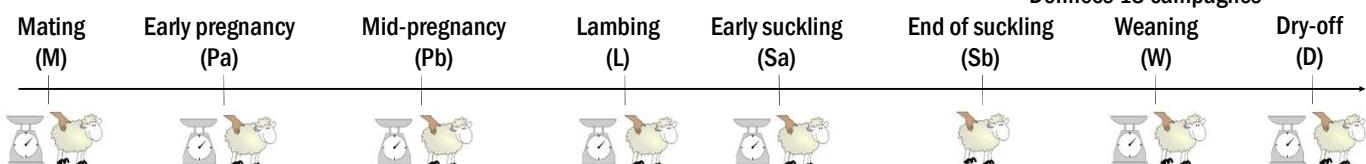
Methods

- Regular monitoring over multiple production cycles at key physiological stages:**
 -  **Body Weight (BW)**
 -  **Body Condition Score (BCS)**
- Measurements of ERP based on litter characteristics:** litter survival (at weaning), ADG (1st, 2nd, 3rd months), birth and weaning weight (litter or lamb) and prolificacy at each productive cycle
- Previous characterization of BR trajectories (Macé et al., 2018)

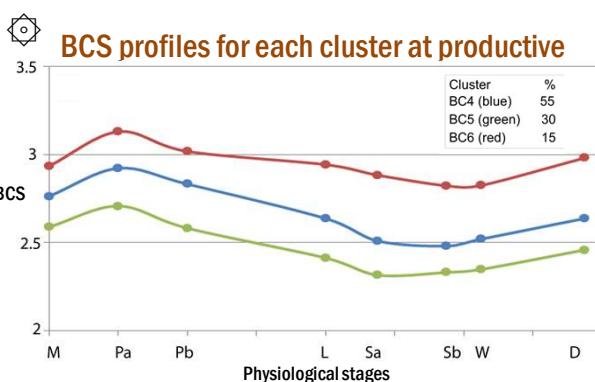


- Élevage en plein air intégral sur parcours (ferme expérimentale de La Fage)
- Animals: brebis Romane (n~1,146)
- Données 13 campagnes

Measurements at key physiological stages



Results



Genetic correlations between ERP and BR dynamic

| ERP | BR Mobilization ^Δ | BR Accretion ^Δ |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Birth weight | -0.28 to -0.36 | 0.28 to 0.42 |
| Weaning weight | ~ 0.42 | 0.31 |
| ADG | -0.46 to 0.45 | ~ 0.35 |
| Litter Survival | -0.72 to 0.61 | NS |
| Prolificacy | -0.62 | NS |

^ΔBR changes over time were computed by differences in BW between pairs of physiological stages

Associated ERP for productive cycle 2

| Cycle | Cluster | Litter weight at birth (kg) | Lamb weight at birth (kg) | Prolificacy | Litter Survival | Weaning weight (kg) | ADG (g/d) |
|-------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 2 | BC4 | 9.16 (0.15) | 3.81 (0.07) | 2.79 (0.10) | 0.79 (0.02) | | |
| | BC5 | 9.43 (0.16) | 3.93 (0.07) | 2.52 (0.11) | 0.88 (0.02) | | |
| | BC6 | 8.80 (0.18) | 3.65 (0.08) | 2.71 (0.10) | 0.82 (0.01) | | |
| | Sign. | *** | *** | *** | * | NS | NS |

- At cycles 1 and 3, very few to no differences between clusters for ERP
- Few and low correlations between BCS and ERP
- According to the physiological stage, some results can be contradictory
- Ewes with higher mobilization capacity appeared to have higher ERP at lambing and lower ERP at weaning
- Ewes with higher accretion capacity appeared to have higher ERP at lambing and at weaning

Conclusion

- Il existe des Corrélations génétiques significatives entre la Dynamique des Réserves Corporelles et les traits d'élevage des brebis
- Il est intéressant de considérer la Dynamique des Réserves Corporelles dans les futurs schémas de sélection ovins pour améliorer à la fois la production et la robustesse