ANALYSIS OF THE GENETIC HISTORY OF THE PALAS MEAT BREED

O.-C. Dordescu[1,2], A.-G. Vartic[1,2], P.G. Vicovan[1], R. Raducu[1], S. Creangă[2]

[1]Research and Development Institute for Sheep and Goat Breeding Palas - Constanta, Constanta, Romania
[2]"Ion Ionescu from Brad" University of Life Sciences, Iasi, Romania
e-mail: corina.dordescu@gmail.com

Abstract

The creation of a high-performance meat sheep breed was necessary in the context of the growing national and global consumer demands. To increase meat production in sheep, the Palas Meat Breed was created at Research and Development Institute for Sheep and Goat Breeding Palas - Constanta, approved in 2012, based on a complex program of crosses between the Palas Merino breed, Île-de-France and a low percentage of sheep from the Suffolk, Romanov and Ost Friesian breeds, aiming at high growth speed, slaughter yield and obtaining high-quality carcasses in the selection. The analysis of the genetic history of the breed was made based on the pedigrees of four random lines, extracted from the Genealogical Register of the Meat Line - Palas and has in the genome more than 93% genes from the Palas Merino and Île-de-France breeds and less than 7% genes from other breeds. The average interval between generations was 3.65 years and the average inbreeding per generation recorded a value, in recent years, of 2.38%.

Key words: *sheep, genetic analysis, Palas Meat Breed*