



MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY

**REGULAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR
SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**

**SCHOOL OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND
ANIMAL SCIENCES**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ANIMAL HEALTH
AND PRODUCTION**

COURSE CODE AHP 2106

COURSE TITLE: ANIMAL GENETICS AND BREEDING

DATE: 1ST APRIL, 2022

TIME: 0830-1030

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **ALL** questions

Question 1

Briefly discuss in sequential process setting up a breeding program in animal genetics (20 marks)

Question 2

Suppose that in a population of peacocks the phenotypic variance for tail length is 2.5 and the slope of the father – offspring regression for this trait is 0.2. From a long-term captive population, you also have data from a line of completely inbred individuals. In this line the phenotypic variance among individuals is 0.50. Assume that there are no shared environmental effects (V_{es}) and no epistatic variance (V_I) for this trait. (Given $h^2 = 0.4$) (20 marks)

- a) What is the total genetic variance for tail length? (4 marks)
- b) What is the additive genetic variance? (4 marks)
- c) What is the dominance genetic variance? (4 marks)
- d) What is the environmental variance? (4 marks)
- e) What is the expected phenotypic covariance among full sibs? (4 marks)

Question 3

Write short notes on mating systems (20 marks).

Question 4

- a) Define the term “heterosis” (2 marks)?
- b) Using an example, describe how you would estimate average heterosis, where the first generation (F1) is superior to mid parent value (18 marks).

Question 5

Discuss various important reproductive technologies which has led to improved genetic resources (20 marks).

Question 6

- a) Describe the importance of relationship in animals breeding (6 marks).
- b) Discuss any five (5) methods of reducing inbreeding in a livestock production system (10 marks).
- c) Highlight the inbreeding coefficient formula used to calculate inbreeding depression in domestic animals (4 marks).

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