



Akvaforsk
Genetics

SELECTIVE BREEDING OF TILAPIA: STATUS AND PROSPECTS

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**Spring Genetics*



Benchmark's aquaculture platform



GENETICS Selecting for Sustainable Results



AkvaForsk
Genetics

Advanced design and
technical breeding
program services



NUTRITION

Stimulating Healthy Growth & Performance



Specialist advanced
animal nutrition



HEALTH Advancing Animal Health & Welfare



FishVet
Group

Aquaculture vaccines
& medicines and
holistic approach for
disease prevention



Benchmark
Vaccines



Benchmark
Animal Health



SalmoBreed



StofnFiskur



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Genética
Spring



KNOWLEDGE & RESEARCH Shaping Sustainable Aquaculture



fai Aquaculture

The Fish Site



AKVAFORSK GENETICS: BREEDING PROGRAMS



Selective breeding of tilapia: status and prospects (FENACAM 2016, Fortaleza)

THE “GIFT-PROJECT” (1988-98)



GIFT

- technology transfer to genetically improve Nile tilapia, the Philippines
- technical support from AKVAFORSK

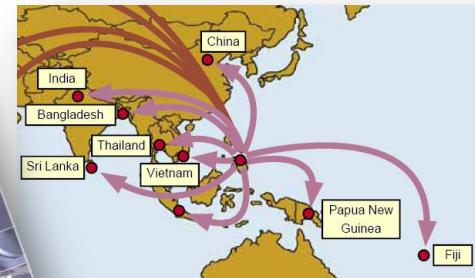
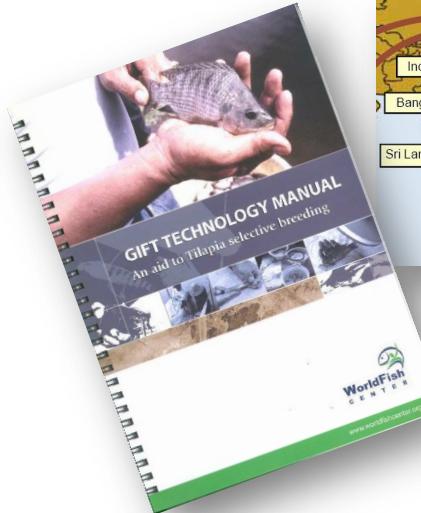
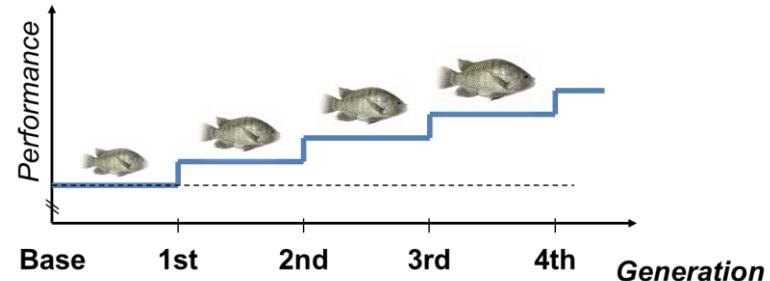


Generation	Test environments (No. of replicates)							
	S1	S2	P1	P2	W2	C2	C4	RF
Base	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	
G1	1	1	2	2	1	1		
G2			2	2				
G3			2	2				
G4			2	2			1	
G5			2	2		1	1	

Different growth environments

RESULTS FROM THE GIFT PROJECT

- demonstrated the great potential of selective breeding!
- genetically improved GIFT tilapia (G5: 88% larger harvest weight)
- GIFT technology (synchronized family production)



TILAPIA BREEDING PROGRAMS



Nile



Red



Blue

Species	Country	Institution *	Period	Selected generations
Nile tilapia	Philippines	G	1988-1997	5
	Vietnam	G	1999-2004	5 (5)
	Nicaragua	P	2004-2008	3 (5+5)
	China	P	2004-	12 (5+5)
	Thailand	P	2008-	9
	USA	P	2010-	4 (5+5+3)
Red tilapia	Ecuador	P	2004-2007	1
	China	P	2008-2014	5
	Thailand	P	2008-	9
Blue tilapia	China	P	2007-	8

* G – Governmental, P - Private

TRAITS IN THE BREEDING OBJECTIVES

- Production efficiency
 - Growth
 - Survival
 - (Feed utilization)
 - (Fillet yield)
- Robustness
 - Growth/survival in different environments
 - Environmental challenge tests (temperature, salinity)
 - Specific disease tolerance/resistance
- Product quality
 - External color



CURRENT STATUS

- Progift Aquaculture, China
- Manit Farm, Thailand
- Spring Genetics, US



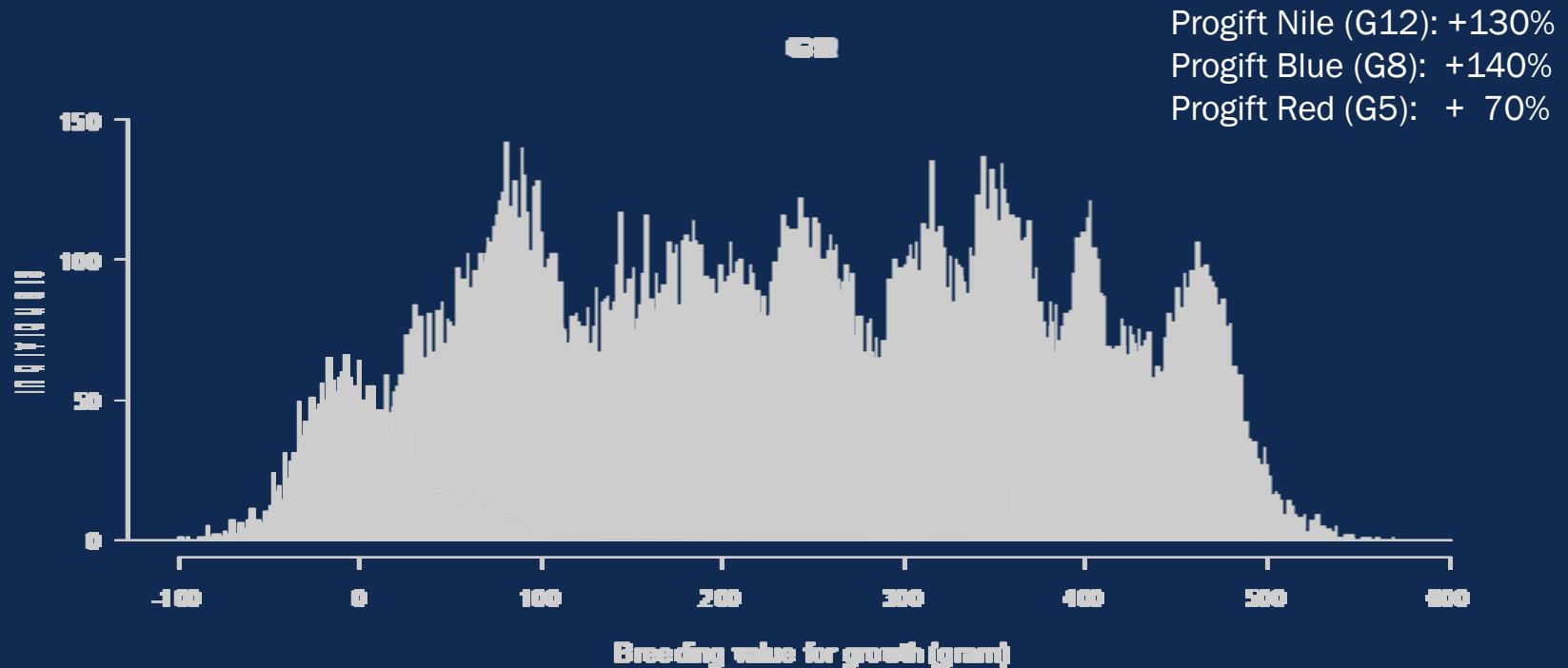
PROGIFT AQUACULTURE, CHINA



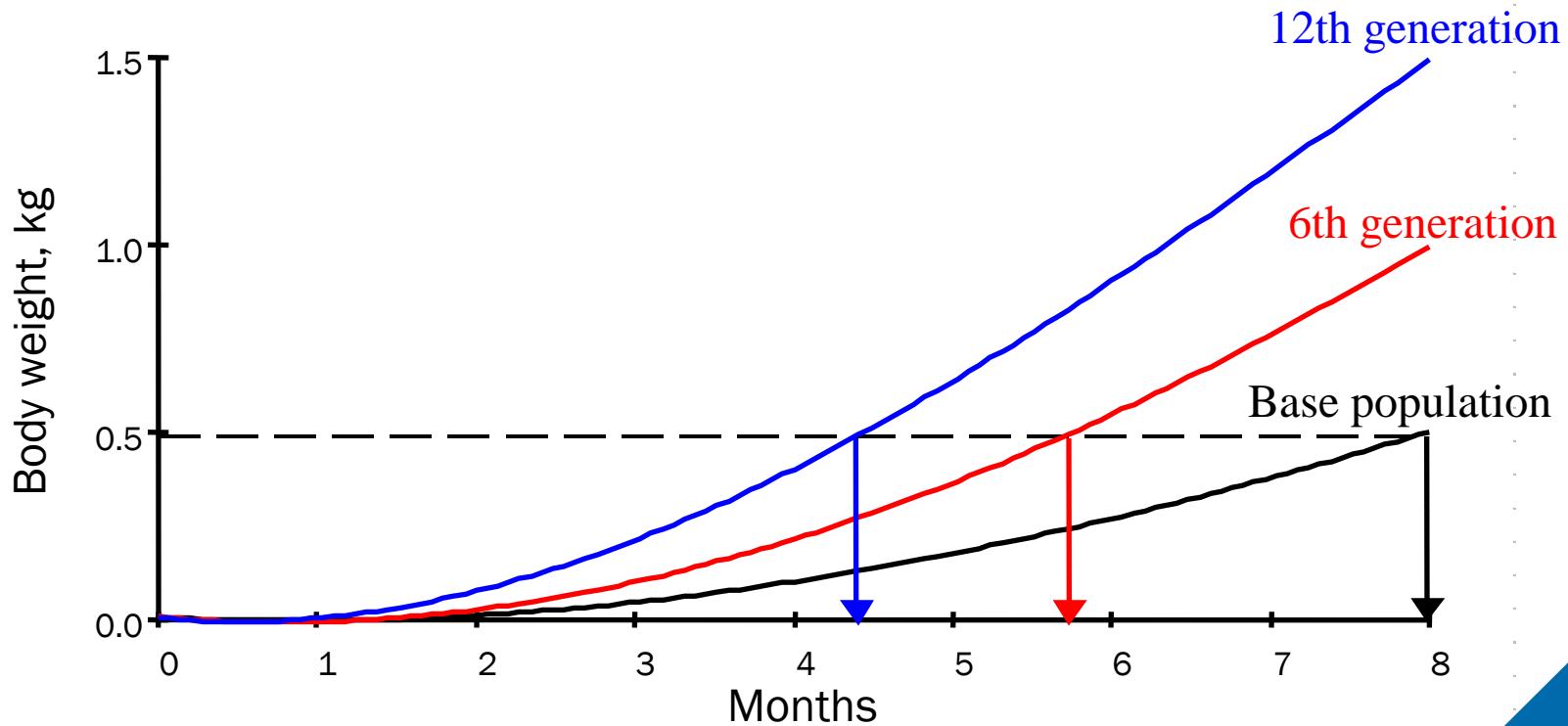
- Nile tilapia (2004, G12)
 - base: GIFT (Vietnam)
- Blue tilapia (2007, G8)
 - base: Chinese & Vietnamese (US) stocks
- Red tilapia (2008, G5)
 - base: Chinese, Ecuadorian & Colombian stocks



SELECTION RESPONSE - GROWTH



IMPLICATIONS OF FASTER GROWTH

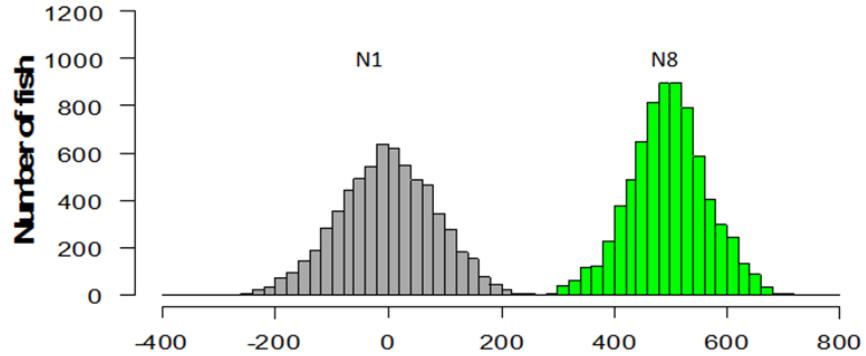


MANIT FARM, THAILAND

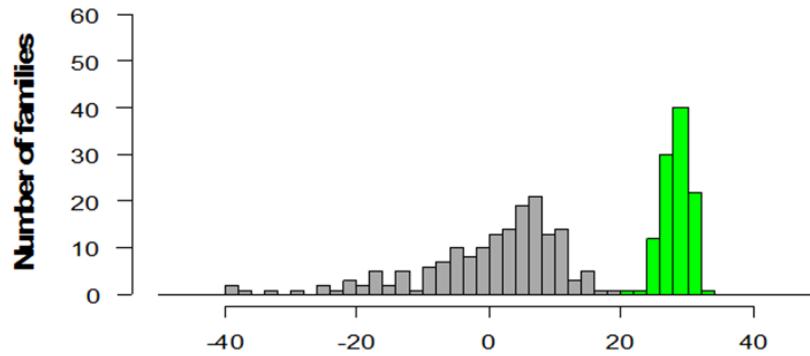
- Nile tilapia (2008, G9)
 - base: Thai stocks (some originated from GIFT)
- Red tilapia (2008, G9)
 - base: Thai & Latin-American stocks
- Strong focus on improving the robustness
 - testing in different grow-out environments
 - salinity challenge-tests



SELECTION RESPONSES – MANIT SUPER BLACK



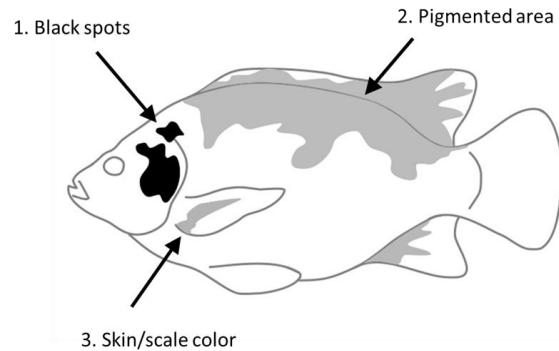
Harvest weight



Survival



EXTERNAL COLOR – MANIT SUPER RED



SPRING GENETICS, US



- Nile tilapia (2010, G4)
 - base GIFT (Vietnam → Nicaragua)
- “State of the art” tilapia breeding program
 - building on our Asian experience
- Strong focus on improving the robustness
 - resistance/tolerance *Streptococcus* sp.



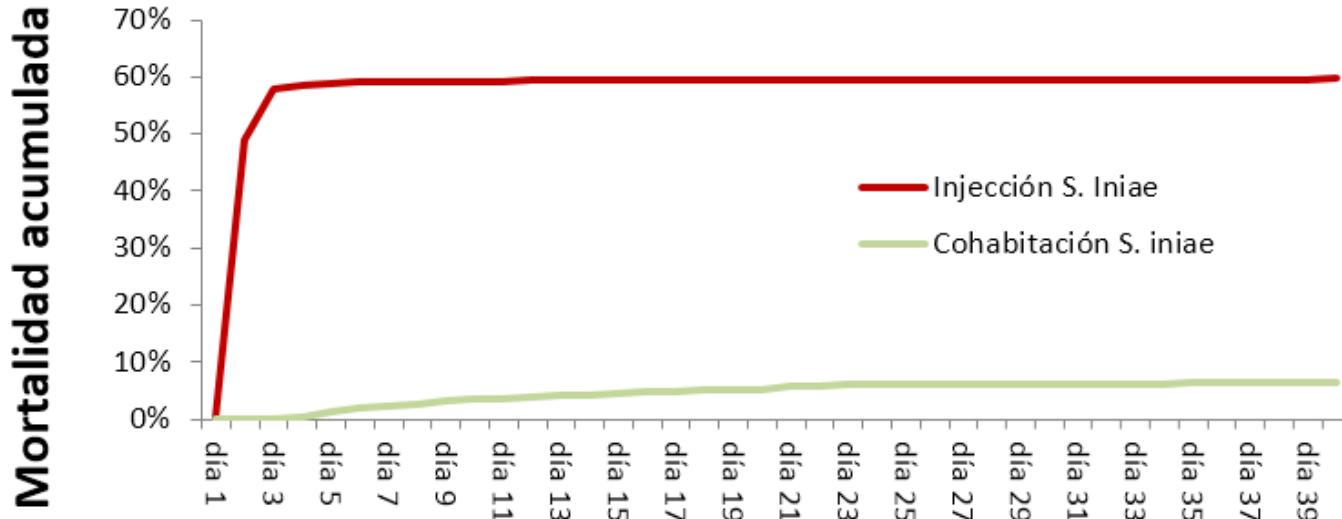
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PROSPECTS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

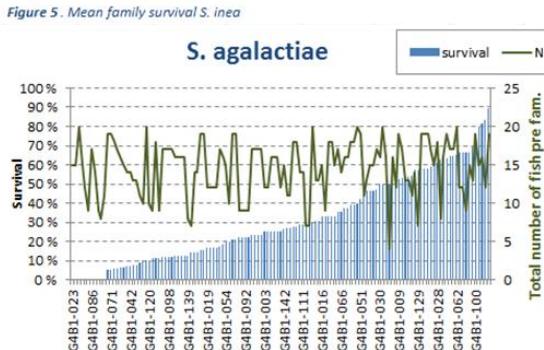
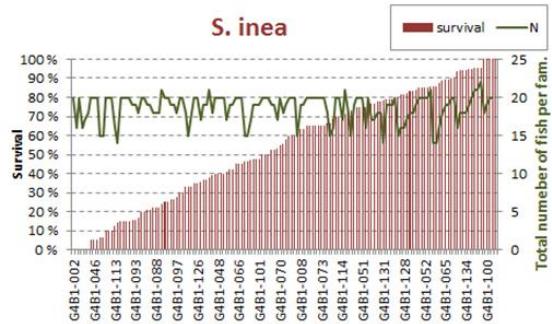
- Breeding objective
 - Specific resistance/tolerance to diseases
- Selective breeding technology
 - MAS (based on QTL)
 - Genomic selection (use of medium density SNP micro-assay/chip)
- Testing and phenotypic recording



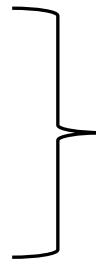
CHALLENGE - STREPTOCOCCUS



STREPTOCOCCUS RESISTANCE/TOLERANCE

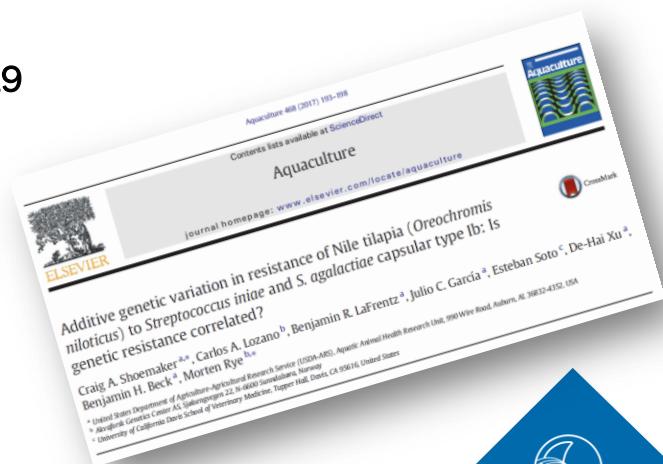


$$h^2(\text{bin}) = 0.52 \pm 0.12$$



$$r_G = -0.30 \pm 0.19$$

$$h^2(\text{bin}) = 0.38 \pm 0.11$$



EFFECT OF SELECTION – *S. INIAE*

Table 1

Survival results for the families produced with assortative mating for high and low resistance to *Streptococcus iniae*.

Assortative mating groups	Number of families	Avg. <i>S.</i> <i>iniae</i> index parents ^a	Percentage survival to <i>S. iniae</i> in 2015			Percentage survival to <i>S. agalactiae</i> in 2015		
			Average ^b	Min	Max	Average ^c	Min	Max
None	132	101.6	54	0	100	31	0	89
Yes_high	6	121.9	88	60	100	19	7	50
Yes_low	6	80.2	10	0	42	40	18	59
Total	144							

^a Index (mean = 100, sd = 10). Avg = (sire index + dam index)/2.

^b Mean family survival to *S. iniae* during challenge test.

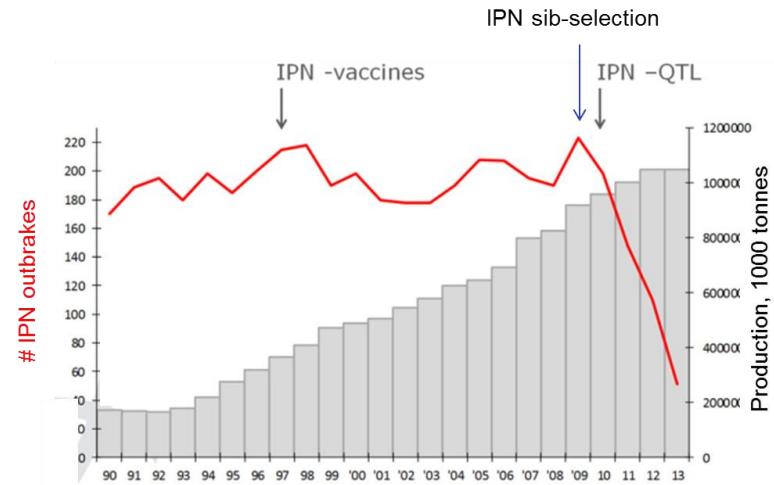
^c Mean family survival to *S. agalactiae* during challenge test.

Shoemaker et al., 2017



MARKER-ASSISTED SELECTION (MAS)

- Advantage: individual selection for “family-trait”
- IPN-QTL (in Atlantic salmon)
 - unique example – “easy” MAS
 - explained ~90% of genetic variation
- MAS for PD (in Atlantic salmon)
 - uses >40 informative SNPs
 - explains <15% of genetic variation



GENOMIC SELECTION

- MAS for polygenic traits requires many markers!
- Alternatively, select based on genomic breeding values
 - trace all segments of the genome with SNP markers
 - divide genome into chromosome segments (based on marker intervals)
 - predict genomic breeding values
(as the sum of effects over all chromosome segments)

M Q M Q M Q M Q M Q M Q M Q M Q M Q M Q ..

g₁ g₂ g₃ g₄ g₅ g₆ g₇ g₈ g₉ ..

$$\text{GEBV} = \sum_i^p \mathbf{X}_i \hat{\mathbf{g}}_i$$

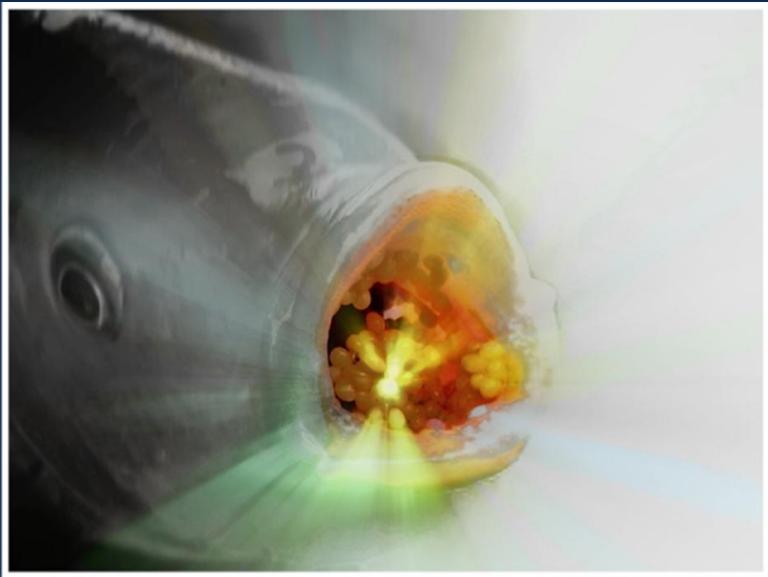
of chromosome segments

RECORDING OF PHENOTYPIC DATA

- Selective breeding requires high-quality phenotypic data!
 - more advanced tools for genetic analyses cannot compensate for poorly recorded data
 - even more important for genomic selection (used as “training population”)
- Should develop new technologies and test regimes
 - direct selection for better feed efficiency?



THANKS!



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