

# Maximize genetics gains: Choosing the right breeding program

John Buchanan, Klara Verbyla, Alejandro Gutierrez,  
Carlos Pulgarin, Marcos de Donato, and Samuel May

## What is selective breeding?

Selective breeding is the process of improving one or more desirable traits of a cultured species through the selection of superior parents. A breeding program is how this idea is put into action, using specific tools and methods. It should be designed to maximize the economic return for a commercial producer. Selective breeding isn't just a buzzword; it's a practical strategy that helps aquaculture achieve critical goals.

### Enhanced Productivity

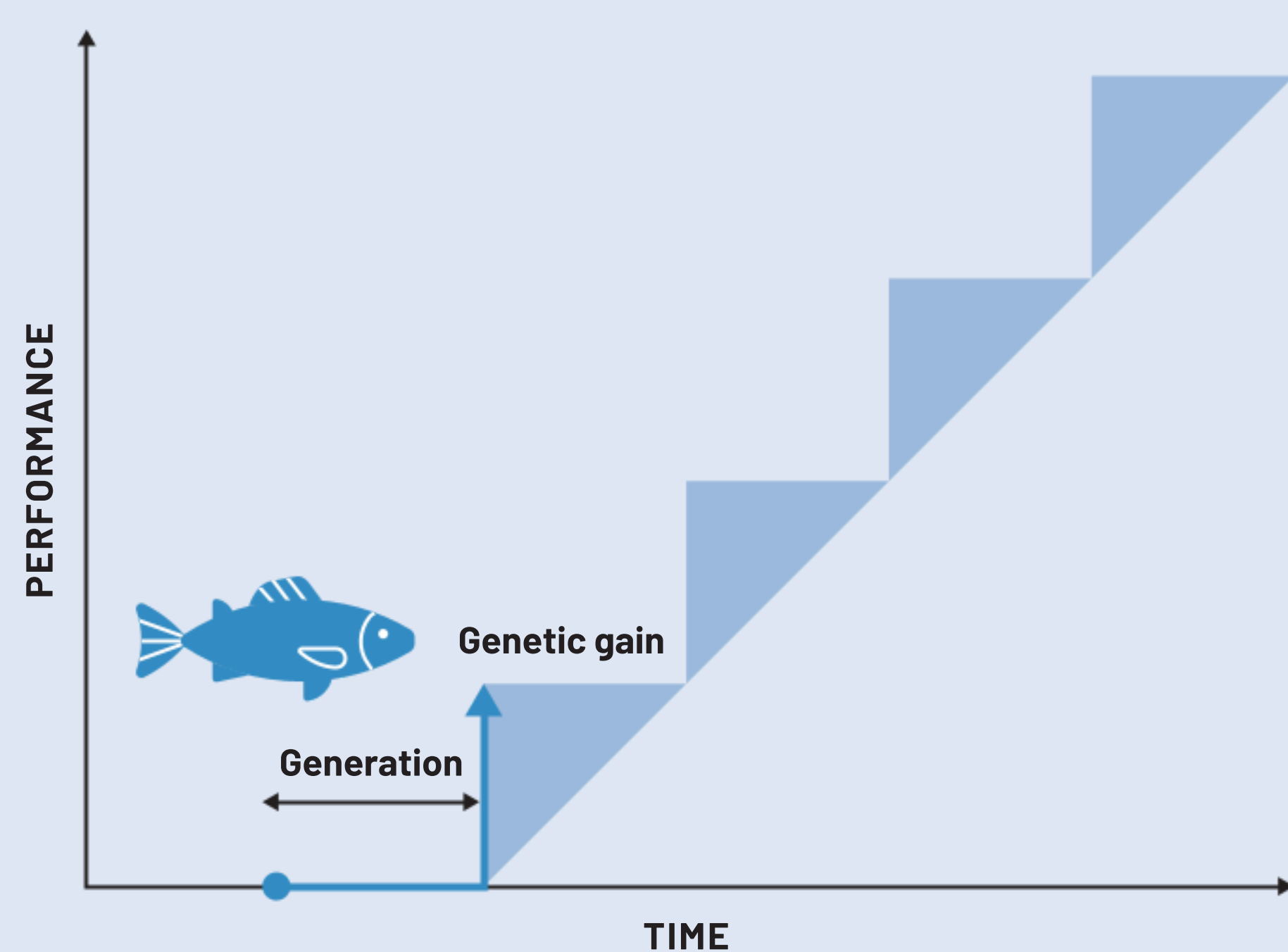
Productivity is the lifeblood of aquaculture. Selective breeding allows us to create strains of fish, crustaceans, or shellfish that grow faster and more efficiently through improved disease resistance and survival, leading to increased yields and reduced production costs.

### Improved Quality

One of the primary motivations behind selective breeding is to enhance the quality of farmed aquatic species. By selectively breeding for desirable traits like color, fat or nutrient content, and fillet size and quality, we can produce fish and other aquatic organisms that meet consumer preferences and market demands.

### Sustainability

Sustainable aquaculture practices are essential for safeguarding our aquatic ecosystems. By selectively breeding for traits that minimize environmental impact, such as reduced waste production and efficient feed utilization, we can create a more sustainable future for the industry.



## Importance of genomic resources

Developing genomic resources for aquaculture species is essential for efficient breeding programs and selecting the right genotyping tool(s) is crucial to enable the genetic progress of a breeding program.

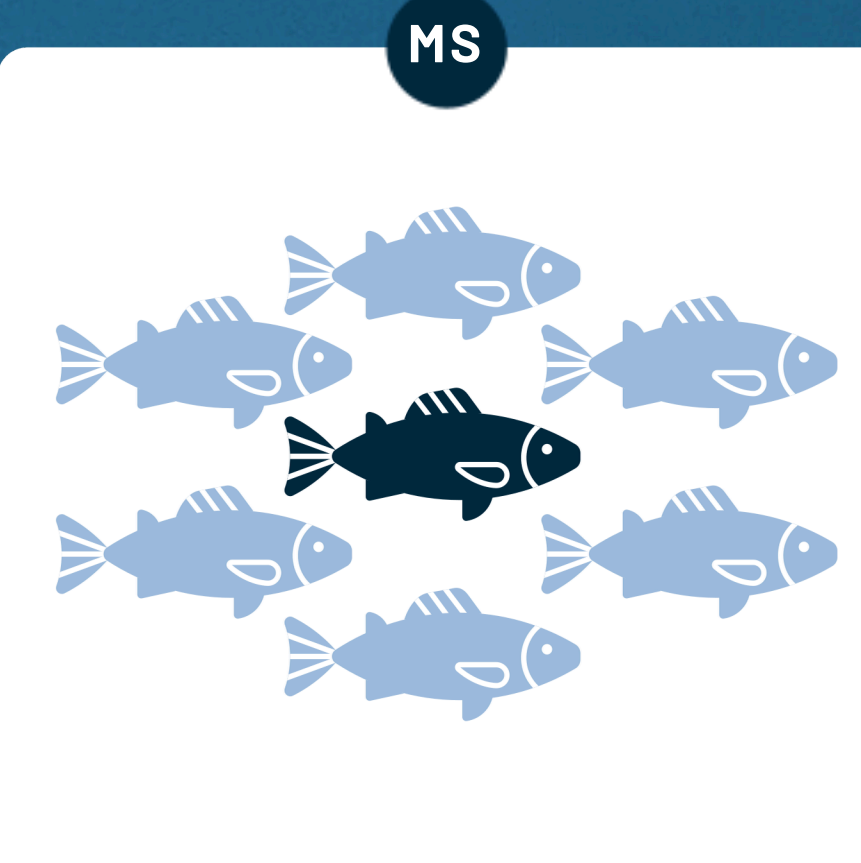
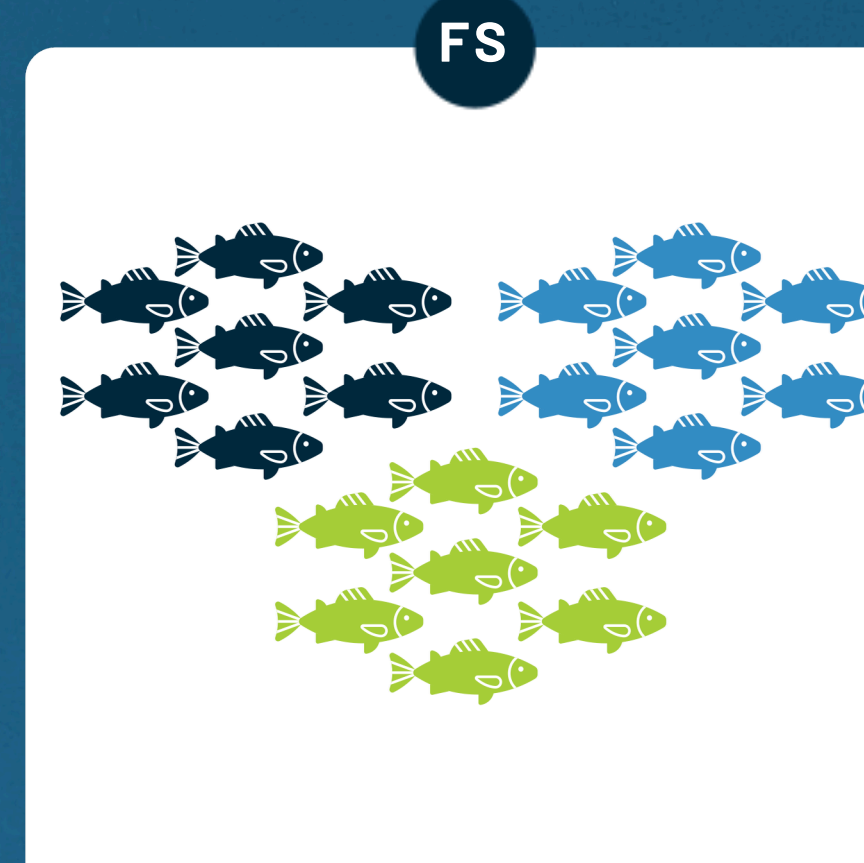
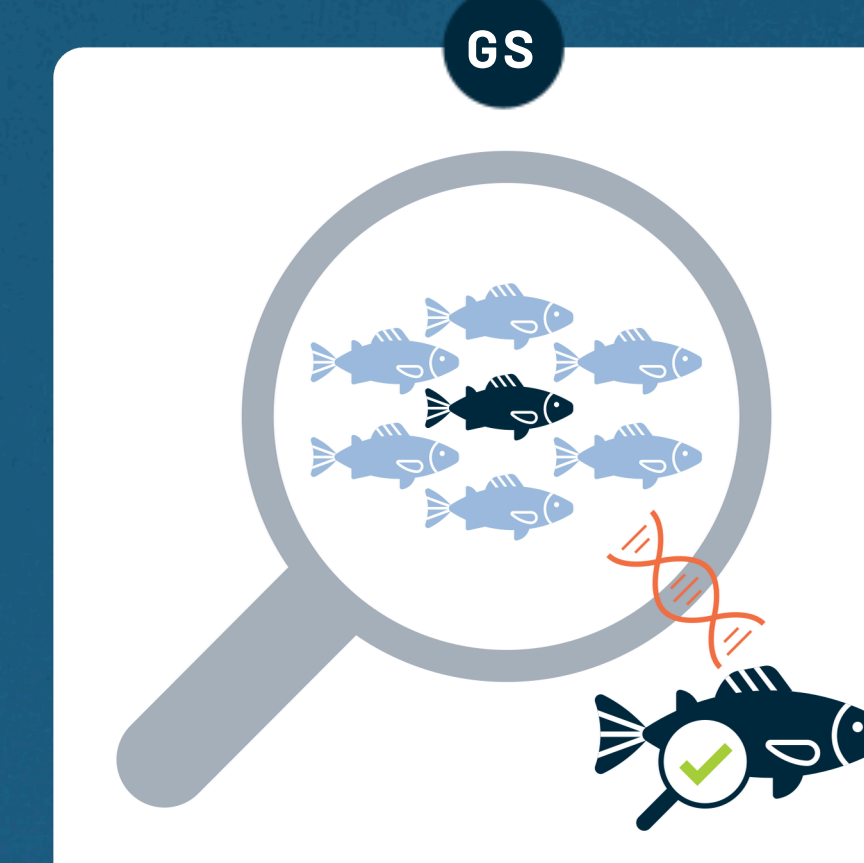
Genomic data enables producers to make informed decisions. This data is valuable for assessing inbreeding, relatedness, parentage, and breeding values, supporting more effective selection and higher genetic gains.

However, not all producers need large genomic datasets; requirements vary by production scale and program goals.

## The future of genetic improvement

In the same way that selective breeding delivers improved genetic progress over time, genome editing precisely targets and delivers genetic changes that could naturally occur. However, instead of taking many years of careful selective breeding, this beneficial variation can now be introduced in a single generation.

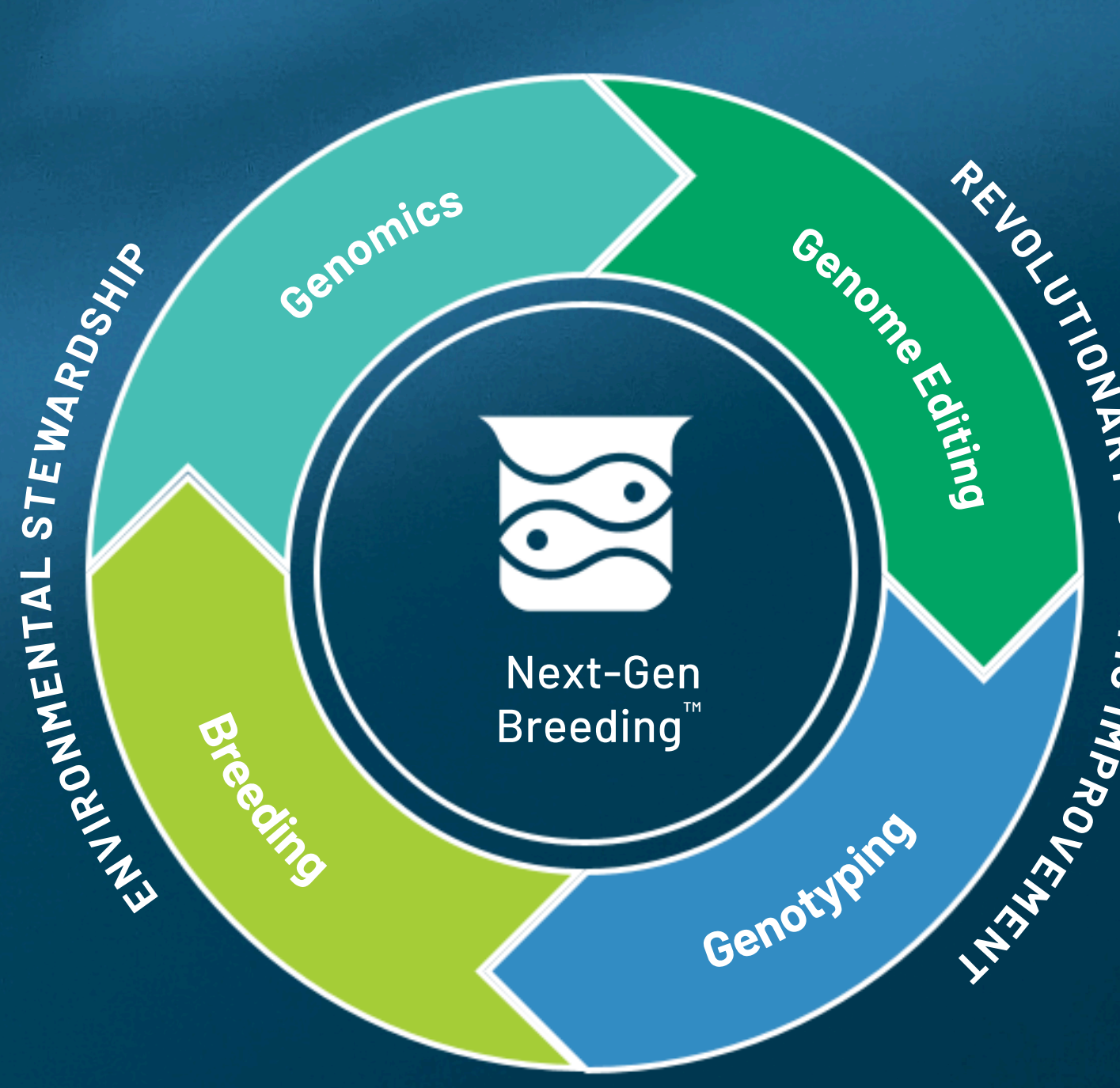
By combining both approaches, we can rapidly accelerate progress for specific traits while maintaining the benefits of traditional selective breeding.

	Mass selection <b>MS</b>	Family-based selection <b>FS</b>	Genomic selection <b>GS</b>
			
	Selecting the best performers based only on visible traits (phenotypes)	Uses pedigree data to guide breeding strategies and maintain robust genetic lines	Selects the best individuals for breeding based on detailed genomic profiles
	Accuracy of selection →		
THINGS TO THINK ABOUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower investment</li> <li>Easy to implement</li> <li>Genetic markers help control diversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of inbreeding</li> <li>Multi-trait improvement</li> <li>Indirect trait measurement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerated genetic improvement</li> <li>Multi-trait improvement</li> <li>Indirect trait measurement with best accuracy</li> <li>Typically greatest ROI</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible inbreeding and loss of diversity risk</li> <li>Only for direct traits</li> <li>Single trait improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family tanks may be needed</li> <li>Requires LD genotyping for parentage assignment</li> <li>Involves tagging of candidates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires long-term commitment</li> <li>Highest investment in HD genotyping</li> <li>Involves tagging of candidates</li> </ul>

### Providing critical insight to accelerate genetic improvement

Genotyping and sequencing tools use markers at varying densities to support different breeding strategies. Different breeding strategies require different densities of tools.

AQUA array <sup>LD</sup>	AQUA array <sup>MD</sup>	AQUA array <sup>HD</sup>
Up to 1,000 markers	Between 1,000 and 10,000 markers	Over 10,000 markers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parentage assignment</li> <li>Genetic diversity assessment</li> <li>Broodstock population structure</li> <li>Inbreeding monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes LD applications</li> <li>Traceability management</li> <li>Imputation to HD dataset</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LD &amp; MD applications</li> <li>Genomic selection</li> <li>Marker-assisted selection</li> <li>Marker discovery</li> </ul>



### Next-Gen Breeding

Next-Gen Breeding™ is a strategy that combines genotyping, breeding, genomics, and genome editing to enhance productivity, protect genetic assets, and support environmental stewardship.

Incorporating genome editing into selective breeding programs is the next advancement in genetic improvement.

**The Center for Aquaculture Technologies (CAT)** specializes in designing and delivering customized breeding programs that align with each client's objectives, operational needs, and budget – from simple approaches to advanced, data-driven strategies. A successful genetic improvement plan requires careful consideration of the program's breeding goals, production capacity, and the selection of the most suitable tools to support effective implementation.

### Leading genetic innovation

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