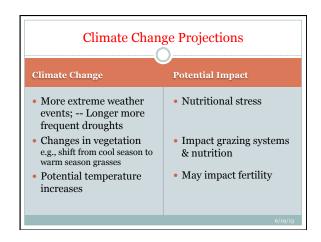
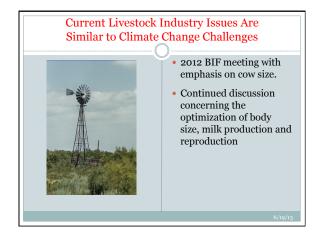
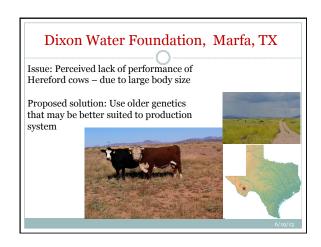


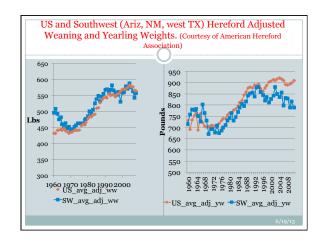
## Increasing Cow Herd Efficiency Dependent Upon Changes in environmental conditions Magnitude of GxE Matching genotypes to environmental conditions Mature body size Milk production Fertility Access to genetic resources of interest

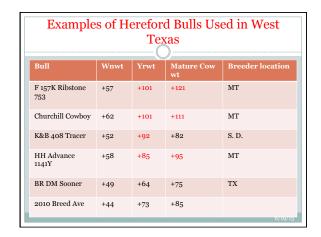












Dixon's Question – Could bulls stored in the gene bank be used to develop potential solutions?

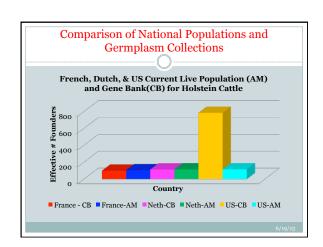
National Animal Germplasm Program Background

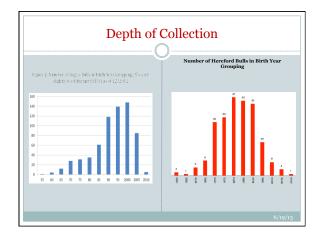
Initiated in 1999 to
address genetic
diversity issues:
Reduction in genetic
variability of important
breeds
Capture genetic
diversity for future use
Use during catastrophic
events
Research

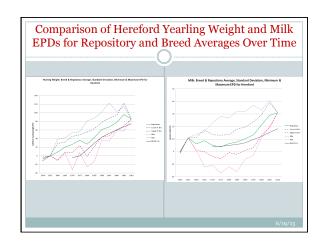
Foot & Mouth outbreaks in 2001 UK and
2010 Japanese & Korea
- \$6 billion cost to UK

Collection of Cryopreserved Germplasm

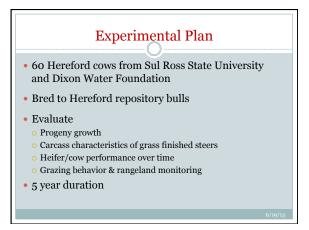
• 35 species
• 156 breeds
• 189 lines
• 21,400 animals
• 760,636 samples
• World's largest collection of animal genetic resources

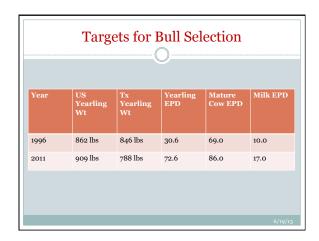


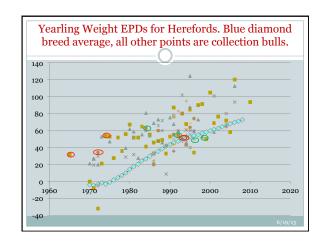


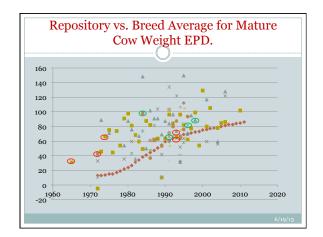


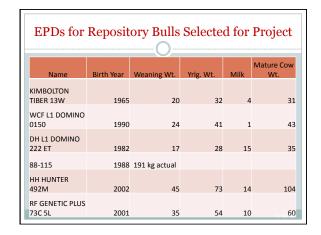
## NAGP Hereford Collection Current collection 327 bulls and 12,722 units semen Industry based, oldest samples 1948 Broad geographic range (Canada + all regions of US) Unique subpopulations Fort Robinson lines (weaning, yearling & index) Inbred lines - Line 1 and Prospector STARS Florida

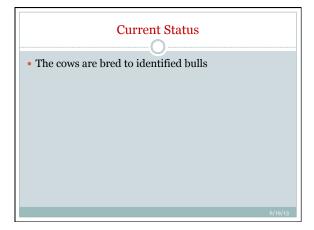












## Results should yield insight if more "moderate" cattle will increase productivity & profitability for extensive rangeland systems in the southwest

**Summary** 

- Resulting progeny could serve as a resource for production system adaptability
- The gene bank served as an easy access resource to explore this hypothesis
- Not the first regenerated populations from the gene bank, but certainly the most comprehensive

6/19/13