



ABSTRACT BOOK

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ON ANIMAL
REPRODUCTION

**JUNE 26-30TH
2016**

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LEGEND:

- P** oral communication related to plenary session theme
- PP** poster presentation related to plenary session theme
- S** oral communication related to symposium session theme
- PS** poster presentation related to symposium session theme
- W** oral communication related to workshop session theme
- PW** poster presentation related to workshop session theme



18TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ANIMAL REPRODUCTION

W1602 - Development of a New Synthetic Prolific Dam Line (ANAROM) via ART in Turkey

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Development of the Anarom synthetic breed of sheep (50% Romanov and 50% Turkish native breeds) was initiated in 2004 at the Ataturk University, College of Agriculture, and Department of Animal Science in Turkey. Anarom breed was developed to redress some of the deficiencies of the Romanov as sire of crossbred ewes. Eight native breeds were involved, Morkaraman, Awassi, Akkaraman, Kivircik, Chios, Daglic, Tuj, Kangal, contributing 50% of the Damline genetic composition. The line (F1) obtained from eight native breeds and Romanov was closed for inter se mating and selected for age of lambing, lambing frequency, litter size at birth and weaning. The assisted reproductive technologies such as estrus synchronization, laparoscopic artificial insemination and embryo transfer were integrated in development procedures. The reproductive and milk traits of Anarom ewes and the body weights and survival of their lambs of the new breed, collected over a period of 3 years, were investigated. We presented review of the several studies conducted by research team. The results of the study showed that age at puberty, fertility, lambing frequency, litter size at birth and litter weight at 60 days for Anarom ewes were superior to native breeds counterparts. Anarom's %50 dam line genetic composition, in terms of their genotypic and phenotypic characteristics, spans to a wide geography of Eastern Europe, Middle East and Caucasians. It is concluded that the new breed demonstrates promise and potential genetic merit for increasing meat production in east Europe, Middle East and Caucasians. Additionally, assisted reproductive technologies augmented developing synthetic breed.

W1603 - Females from transfer of aubrac biopsied sexing in vivo embryos preserve the dairy genetic type

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Since 1961, the Laguiole cheese has taken benefit from a quality label ("Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée" (A.O.C.)). Strict specifications related to the geographic area of production (Aubrac region) and to the use of milk originating from Aubrac cows have to be respected to keep the A.O.C. label. However, the number of milked Aubrac cows (with a dairy type) has declined in a drastic way since 1950, impairing cheese production and threatening the breed. Since 1990, different programs have been implemented to enhance the genetic evaluation of milk performances in the Aubrac breed (1). From 2005, use of embryo transfer associated with embryo sexing was developed to accelerate production of supplementary dairy cows. Donor cows (n=163) were selected from Aubrac dairy cows satisfying the following inclusion criteria: calving to calving interval \leq 380 days, 5 previous calving at least and sufficient genetic indexes (IBOVAL (beef cattle indexing on farm performance) Milk $>$ 106, IVMAT (maternal value index at weaning) $>$ 97). Difference between females and males embryos were analyzed by chi-square, probabilities less than 0.05 were assigned significant.

A total of 1430 Day 7 in vivo bovine embryos were biopsied and sexed according to Lacaze et al. (2). They were frozen using ethylene glycol (1.5 M) plus sucrose (0.1 M) as cryoprotectants. Frozen biopsied embryos were collected from 236 sessions by conventional techniques (donor cows inseminated twice on observed oestrus following a standard superovulatory treatment and collected on Day 7). Female embryos (n=582) were thawed (straws in air for 5-10 s and in a water bath for 30 s) and directly transferred to heifer recipients under farm conditions.