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Strengthening Protection of Livestock and Poultry Genetic Resources, Promoting Development of Animal Breed Industry in China

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Strengthening Protection of Livestock and Poultry Genetic Resources, Promoting Development of Animal Breed Industry in China

Abstract

Livestock and poultry genetic resources are one of the basic and strategic biological resources in China, and play an important role in the development of modern agriculture. Modern livestock and poultry genetic resources should not only provide high quality, safe, and diversified livestock products for the market, but also contribute to promoting local farmers' income, sustainable utilization of resources, ecological and cultural heritage protection. This study expounds the theoretical basis, technical methods, current situation and development trend of the protection of local livestock and poultry genetic resources in China, and puts forward suggestions for the future development, so as to provide reference for promoting the construction of animal husbandry "seed power" in China.

Keywords

genetic resources; protection; innovation and utilization

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加强畜禽遗传资源保护 推动我国畜牧种业发展

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摘要 畜禽遗传资源是国家基础性、战略性的生物资源之一，在我国现代农业发展中发挥着重要的作用。现代畜禽遗传资源不但要为消费者提供优质、安全和多样化的畜产品，同时也为促进地方农民增收、资源持续利用、生态和文化遗产保护等方面作出贡献。文章阐述了我国当前地方畜禽遗传资源保护理论依据、技术方法，以及现状与发展趋势，并针对今后的发展提出建议，进而为推动我国建设畜牧“种业强国”提供参考。

关键词 遗传资源，保护，创新利用

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我国是畜牧业大国，拥有庞大的畜禽饲养和肉类生产总量。目前我国畜禽肉类生产量约占世界生产总量的29%，其中生猪出栏量世界第一，肉鸡出栏量世界第二，鸡蛋产量世界第一，由此带来了世界上最大的畜禽种业市场。畜禽种业位于产业链的顶端，对畜牧业发展的贡献率超过40%。优良的畜禽品种具有利润大、技术含量高等特点，是畜牧业的核心竞争力^[1]。畜禽种业面临激烈的国际竞争，世界各国正在积极抢占优质种源和产业科技的制高点。畜禽遗传资源的多样性是培育优良畜禽品种的物质基础，可以维持人类

对未知需求的应变能力。加强畜禽遗传资源的保护工作，在提升我国畜禽种业自主创新力、核心种源自给率和种业市场竞争力等方面具有重要的现实意义。

1 畜禽遗传资源保种理论依据

保种就是保护畜禽遗传特征的多样性，使之免遭混杂和灭绝^[2]。无论这些资源现在对人类是否有利用价值，都有必要管理和利用好这些资源，以保持未来对其需求的潜质^[3]。目前，畜禽遗传资源的保种理论有2种：①随机保种理论。该理论将一个品种视为一

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个整体,结合群体遗传学理论基础保存每一个品种的全部基因。②系统保种理论。该理论将一定时空内某个品种具有的全部基因作为保护对象,结合、运用系统学思想和现代生物技术保存品种基本基因体系^[4]。随机保种理论最大程度上保存了畜禽品种的所有遗传特征,但有限的群体很难实现保种与选育的可持续发展。系统保种理论打破了随机保种理论的束缚,可进行畜禽遗传资源的持续开发和选育。同时保存品种基本基因体系和特性基因,但由于无法保存品种所有基因,不可避免会丢失一些未知性状基因^[5]。随着现代生物和信息挖掘等技术在保种工作中的应用,可以有效减少系统保种理论存在的不利影响。

2 畜禽遗传资源保护的技术方法

畜禽遗传资源保护的技术方法主要有:活体原位保种、配子或胚胎的冷冻保存、DNA保存和体细胞保存等4种方法,其中后3种属于易位保存^[6]。目前,我国地方畜禽种质资源的保护采取活体原位保种为主,易位保存为辅的方式进行。

活体原位保种是目前较为实用的方法,主要通过资源品种原产地建立保种场或保护区方式,对该资源开展利用的同时进行资源的活体保存。目前,我国已建设如荣昌猪、蒙古绒山羊和渤海黑牛等国家遗传资源保护区24个,太湖猪、辽宁绒山羊和狮头鹅等国家级遗传资源保种场165个。这些保护区或保种场的建立,不但对该品种进行了保护和性能的测定,同时也增强了其对外界环境的适应能力。

随着现代生物技术的发展,超低温冷冻方法作为活体保种的补充方式,可以较长时间地保存地方畜禽品种或者优良品种的优势基因^[7]。该方法是通过建立畜禽遗传资源基因库的方式,以冷冻保存地方畜禽资源的精液、胚胎、体细胞、血液和DNA等进行遗传资源的易位保种^[8]。目前,我国已建设家畜、地方鸡种、水禽和蜜蜂等国家级畜禽遗传资源基因库6个。其中目

前国内最大、世界上保存地方鸡种资源最多的国家级地方鸡种基因库(江苏),现已冷冻保存了168个地方禽种的1.3万余份DNA样本。国家级家畜基因库,截至2018年,共保存了牛(普通牛、牦牛、水牛、大额牛)、羊(绵羊、山羊)、猪、马(驴)等104个地方畜种55万余剂的冷冻精液。同时,随着冷冻胚胎、体细胞系和基因组遗传信息等保存技术的日益完善,该基因库保存冷冻胚胎1.5万余枚、成纤维细胞系5000余份;收集了包含牛、羊、猪和马(驴)等277个地方畜种的2万余份DNA和血样,保存品种分布涉及我国21个省(自治区、直辖市),5大气候带^[9]。

3 我国地方畜禽遗传资源现状与发展趋势

(1)我国地方畜禽遗传资源现状。我国拥有世界上最为丰富的畜禽遗传资源,目前已发现的地方品种545个,引进品种104个,以地方品种为素材培育的新品种、配套系101个。许多地方品种都是我国所特有,是培育优质畜禽新品种、配套系不可缺少的原始育种素材。例如,北京鸭对樱桃谷鸭的贡献,狼山鸡对澳洲黑鸡的贡献,以及梅山猪、枫泾猪对英、法、美等国主流品种猪培育的贡献^[10]。生产者为了追求更高的经济效益,对市场竞争力不强的地方品种进行改良或者淘汰,另外引入的外种和自主培育的规模化品种对地方遗传资源的冲击,导致我国部分地方品种的濒危或灭绝,其中地方猪品种濒危和消失的最为严重。据统计,近20年来,我国濒危和濒临灭绝的地方畜禽品种约占地方品种总数的18%,其中处于濒危的15个,濒临灭绝的44个,已灭绝的17个,这种趋势将随着集约化程度的提高和大量的引种而进一步加剧^[11]。

(2)我国地方畜禽遗传资源保护情况。为了加强对畜禽遗传资源的保护与研究力度,国务院和全国人大相继颁布了《种畜禽管理条例》《中华人民共和国畜牧法》等,同时农业农村部建立并完善“国家畜

禽遗传资源管理委员会”机构，加强各地保种场、保护区和基因库的建设，促进畜禽遗传资源保种事业的有序发展。截至目前，已经纳入国家和省级保护名录的畜禽品种达到419个，占地方品种总数的76%，其中国家级保护品种有159个^[12]。建设国家级畜禽遗传资源保种场、保护区和基因库总数量已达到195个，累计保护地方品种249个，其中抢救性保护了金阳丝毛鸡、浦东白猪、海仔水牛等39个濒临灭绝的地方品种^[13]。但由于各地保种工作力度不均衡，目前仍有46个地方遗传资源品种尚未建立保种场或保护区。这些没有建立保种场或保护区地方品种，由地方农户散养保存。随着我国城镇化建设的加快以及大量规模化外来品种的引进，导致大量农村散养户退出，地方品种生存空间变小。目前，超过50%的地方品种呈下降趋势。

（3）我国地方畜禽遗传资源创新利用情况。

近年来，随着我国扶贫攻坚事业的开展，畜禽遗传资源的开发利用成为地方产业扶贫的重要手段。我国在对其保护的同时，加大了其产业开发利用力度。截至“十二五”，我国以地方畜禽品种为基础素材，培育出了如天府肉猪、中畜草原白鸭和延边黄牛等101个新品种、配套系，占地方品种总数的19%；产业化开发的地方品种数量293个，占地方品种总数量的54%^[13]。由于这些地方品种产业化开发利用种类比较单一，在如肉质、药用和抗逆性等优良特性上还未得到充分、系统的深入发掘，特色畜产品优质优价的机制还未建立，因此与高产畜禽品种相比而缺乏市场竞争力。由于对优秀的地方畜禽品种的绝大部分特色性状基因还未得到充分挖掘，近20年以来，国际上已经发现与畜禽生产性能相关的DNA标记1000多个，定位的数量性状基因座（QTL）2000多个，重要影响的功能基因有300多个，获得的相关专利400余项之多，而我国在其中所占份额相对低。

4 我国地方畜禽遗传资源保护的建议

随着我国进入中国特色社会主义新时代，畜产品的生产正在由数量向质量转变的新阶段。实现畜牧业高质量发展，必须抓好畜禽遗传资源这个良种的源头，增加“特、精、美”和优质畜产品供给，推动我国畜牧种业发展。针对当前地方畜禽遗传资源保护和开发利用情况，加快畜禽遗传资源保护体系、科技创新体系和保护与利用协调发展等方面建设，全面提升我国地方畜禽遗传资源保护和开发利用水平。

（1）加大畜禽遗传种质资源保护体系建设。由政府出台“中国地方畜禽遗传资源保护条例”，落实分级保护制度，对列入畜禽遗传资源志的地方品种实施有效的保护，逐步建立和完善原位活体保种和易位保种相结合的畜禽遗传资源保护保存体系，提高保种安全水平和效率^[14]。研究建立保种场、保护区和基因库保种工作评价规范，开展地方畜禽遗传资源保护绩效管理，对各保种场、保护区和基因库的保种工作、保种效果和管理状况等方面进行综合考核评价，建立保种单位奖励和退出机制，督促强化保种工作措施高效有序实施^[15]。建设国家级畜禽遗传资源大数据中心，建成由国家大数据中心、省级地方分中心、基层监测点三位一体的地方畜禽遗传资源的动态监测体系。中心开展畜禽遗传资源种群常态性的监测和登记，通过全面监控分析品种资源数据，及时掌握资源动态变化，提高地方畜禽遗传资源保护的针对性。例如，在2018年第八届“中国畜牧科技论坛”上，由我国15名院士联名提出《关于建设国家生猪大数据中心的建议》。国家生猪大数据中心的建立，可全面监控分析涉及猪领域的的数据，同时也为建设国家级畜禽遗传资源大数据中心起到示范作用。

（2）加强畜禽种质资源保护的科技创新。积极探索、完善和创新保种理论，为建立高效保种技术体系提供理论指导。加强地方畜禽保护的技术方法研究，

开展包括生殖细胞冷冻保存, cDNA 文库的构建, 以及生殖细胞、体细胞克隆等技术的创新研究。如: 建立可以大幅度提高畜禽繁殖效率的性别控制、体外胚胎生产为代表的配子胚胎操作技术体系, 建立高效、安全的体细胞重编程技术, 构建以克隆、干细胞为代表的新型畜禽繁殖技术等。加强地方畜禽品种性状解析方面的研究, 应用现代生物学、集成信息与传感等技术, 对生产、品质、抗病等成因进行解析, 鉴定、验证具有重要育经济价值的功能基因及其调控元件, 筛选出与主要经济性状显著相关的分子标记; 提高畜禽性能测定、数据采集与传输的自动化、智能化水平。通过畜禽遗传资源优质性状相关基因的发掘, 促进地方品种的开发利用, 间接达到保种的目的。加强产学研联系, 加快科技创新和成果转化, 大力开展地方畜禽遗传资源种质特性研究、评估分析与优良基因挖掘。解决制约地方畜禽遗传资源保护与利用工作发展的技术瓶颈, 提升资源保护与利用科技创新水平^[16]。

(3) 加强畜禽遗传资源保护与利用协调发展。畜禽遗传资源的保护主要为了开发利用, 单纯的保种而不利用, 既不现实也不长久。加强我国畜禽遗传资源保护和开发利用的协调发展, 努力做到资源优势和产业优势相融合, 为实现我国现代化的畜牧“种业强国”提供有力支撑。以经济效益优良、种质特性优异的地方畜禽品种为核心, 以区域特色明显、养殖传统悠久的市县为重点, 加快产业化开发, 推动传统产业转型升级。以地方品种为主要素材, 以市场需求为导向, 满足多元化的消费需求, 采用常规育种技术, 结合信息和生物工程技术, 培育优质、节粮、高产型地方畜禽新品种和配套系。针对已培育的新品种和配套系, 加快产业开发, 打造知名品牌, 增加特色畜禽产品供给。扩大地方特色畜禽遗传资源的药用、娱乐和竞技等价值, 深入挖掘传统文化内涵, 发展特色畜禽产业^[13]。完善利益分享机制, 逐步建立以有效保护促进开发利用, 以开发利用成效反哺保护工作的良性循环。

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Strengthening Protection of Livestock and Poultry Genetic Resources, Promoting Development of Animal Breed Industry in China

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Abstract Livestock and poultry genetic resources are one of the basic and strategic biological resources in China, and play an important role in the development of modern agriculture. Modern livestock and poultry genetic resources should not only provide high quality, safe, and diversified livestock products for the market, but also contribute to promoting local farmers' income, sustainable utilization of resources, ecological and cultural heritage protection. This study expounds the theoretical basis, technical methods, current situation and development trend of the protection of local livestock and poultry genetic resources in China, and puts forward suggestions for the future development, so as to provide reference for promoting the construction of animal husbandry "seed power" in China.

Keywords genetic resources, protection, innovation and utilization



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