

Genetic aspects of the breeding program for the threatened hamster in the Netherlands.

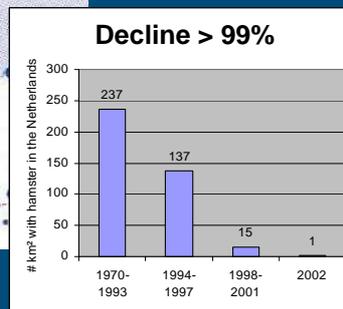


Maurice La Haye

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European distribution



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Genetic variation?



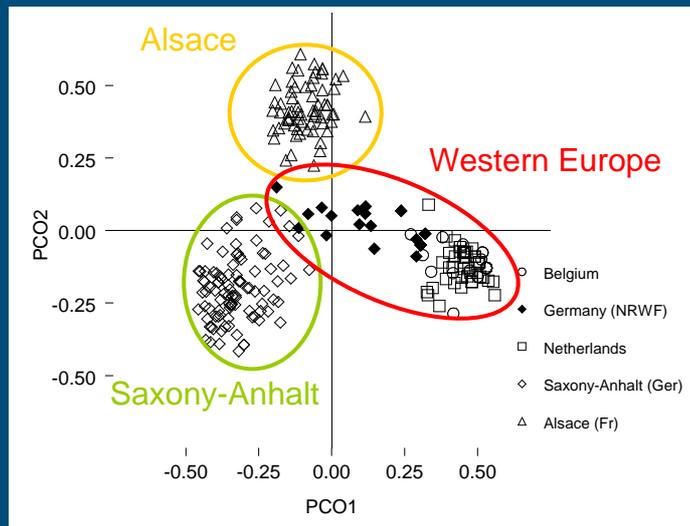
37 museum samples



58 recent samples

Reference populations from the Alsace & East Germany

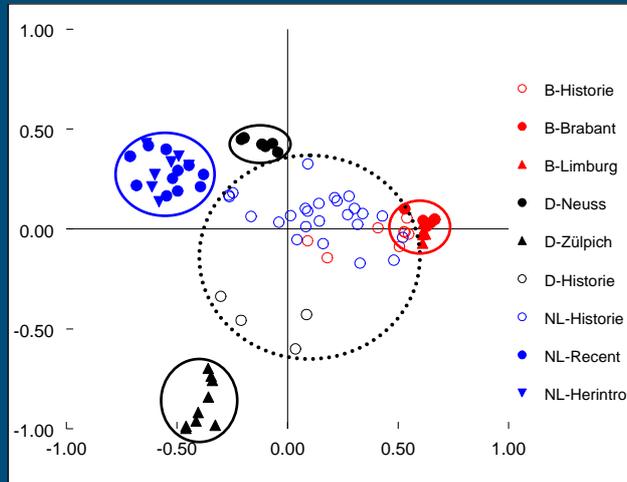
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Western populations in detail: historic & recent



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Breeding program

1999: 14 males & females (NL)
10 founders

2000:	7 nest	34 jongen	(4.9)	} ± 5
2001:	19 nest	99 jongen	(5.2)	
2002:	23 nest	115 jongen	(5.0)	
2003:	17 nest	82 jongen	(4.8)	

(Rotterdam Zoo & GAIApark Kerkrade)



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Inbreeding or accidentally?



cheek pouch prolaps



penis prolaps

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No white hairs on head



White hairs on head

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Positive effects in the Breeding Program!

10 → 13 founders (3 populations)

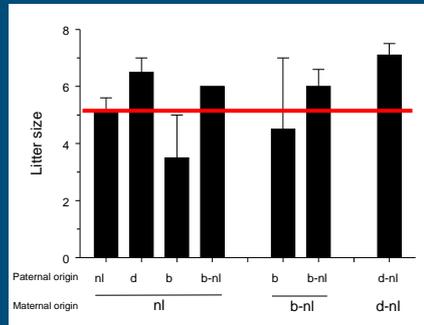
2003: 1 Bertem (B)

2004: 1 Bertem (B)

2 Neuss (G)

2006: 1 Tongeren (B)

3 breeding lines: NL- NL, NL- B, NL- G



Hybrid lines: produce more young per litter

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Discussion & conclusion

- Hybrid breeding-lines show increased mean litter size.
- Further inbreeding is unavoidable.
- Breeding strategy: minimizing kinship.

- Several small or two large populations?
- Mixing the breeding-lines?
- Use wild off-spring in the Program?
- Genetic management of wild populations?

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Thank you for your attention.

Special thanks for everybody who made this research possible: Karsten Neumann, Gesa Richter, Hugh Jansman, Hans-Peter Koelewijn, Gerard Müskens, Anna Hermsen, Ruud van Kats, Loek Kuiters, Paul Voskamp, Harald Schmidt, Jon Klein Hofmeier, Simone de Vries, Sylvia Haffmans, Ministry of Agriculture, Food-Quality and Nature (LNV), Rotterdam Zoo, GaiaPark Kerkrade, Das&Boom.



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