

An exploratory analysis to determine the impact of fixed effects and to establish genetic parameters across six types of ostrich feathers

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Abstract

After a decline in value, ostrich feathers have again become an important part of the income of ostrich producers. Between 22586 and 22753 feather weights, as well as length and width measurements, were obtained from feathers harvested annually during the resting period from a pair-bred ostrich flock maintained at Oudtshoorn Research Farm from 2001 to 2012. The flock consisted mostly of the South African Black (SAB) genotype, but birds from the Zimbabwean Blue (ZB) and Kenyan Redneck (KR) strains were also introduced to study strain effects, as well as the effect of crossbreeding between these genotypes (ZB x SAB; SAB x ZB; KR x SAB; SAB x KR). The feathers were sorted into six feather-type categories, namely floss, short hard body feathers, long hard body feathers, tail feathers, white plumes and short body floss. White plumes had the highest average feather length (AFL), average feather width (AFWD) and square-root-transformed feather weight (SRFW) at 66.2 ± 0.38 cm, 21.2 ± 0.23 cm and 13.66 ± 0.17 g, respectively. A significant decline in AFL took place from 2001 and 2012 (40.0 ± 0.25 cm and 38.7 ± 0.56 cm, respectively), while AFWD stayed fairly constant. Feather weights were higher for males than females resulting in a 24% higher geometric mean for backtransformed feather weights (GMFW) for males relative to females. SAB birds outperformed ZB and KR birds for AFL, AFWD and SRFW. Crosses were intermediate and sometimes comparable with the SAB genotype. Except for long hard body plumes, the weights for all the feather types were higher for the purebred SAB breeders compared with purebred ZB and KR breeders. Heritability estimates of AFL, AFWD and SRFW across the six feather categories were low to moderate at 0.080 ± 0.012 , 0.044 ± 0.009 and 0.116 ± 0.017 , respectively. The animal permanent environmental effect for the feather traits was lower in magnitude and ranged between 0.025 ± 0.008 for AFL and 0.041 ± 0.012 cm for SRFW. Direct genetic correlations of feather dimensions with SRFW were moderate to high at 0.287 ± 0.117 with AFL and 0.614 ± 0.072 with AFWD. The present results indicate that feather quantity can be improved by genetic selection in ostriches, and further studies should be conducted.

Keywords: Age, feather length, feather weight, feather width, genotype, sex

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Introduction

For centuries, the demand for ostrich feathers was met by killing ostriches, with no attempt to develop a non-lethal method of harvesting (Deeming, 1999). Ostrich farming started between 1857 and 1864, when ostriches were taken into captivity to produce feathers for fashion items (Smit, 1963). It became a commercial enterprise in South Africa and has been an important contributor to the regional agricultural economy of the Klein Karoo for the past 150 or so years. Initially, ostrich feathers were the main commercial product and were highly prized by the European fashion industry. Crossbreeding and strict selection for feather quality were carried out about a century ago, resulting in the South African Black (SAB) strain (Swart, 1979), which became synonymous with feather production and feather quality.

During World War I (1914 to 1918), the South African ostrich feather industry collapsed (Smit, 1963). In the following years, the industry recovered, but the skin and meat became the more dominant sources of income. Research on the improvement of the quality or quantity of ostrich feathers thus stopped. Swart *et al.* (1984) assessed the impact of feather quality traits on price determination in the marketplace. Because of

the lower importance of feathers to the income of ostrich farmers since 1975, scientific selection programmes on feather quality have not been implemented.

Genetic make-up is one of the factors that influence the performance of individuals and genetic improvement may be achieved by selection for specific traits (Petitte & Davis, 1999). In the past few decades, extensive breeding research has been carried out to improve production traits in common domestic livestock species. Access to information on genetic and crossbreeding parameters, as well as line and breed differences, ensures structured breeding programmes, involving line- and crossbreeding and exploiting sexual dimorphism and heterosis. Crossbreeding has long been recognised as an effective method of improving on-farm productivity of commercial livestock through the exploitation of heterosis, with heterosis being defined as the difference in the mean performance between crossbreds and the mid-parent value of their parental breeds (Cartwright & Hammack, 1982). However, knowledge about genetic parameters and responses to selection for specific traits is still limited in the ostrich industry. Definite breeding objectives and industry breeding structures are still largely absent in the commercial ostrich industry (Cloete *et al.*, 2002; 2008). Limitations typical of ostrich production systems also present challenges to implementing genetic improvement programmes (Cloete *et al.*, 1998; 2002; Bunter, 2002).

The objective of this study was therefore to do an exploratory analysis involving the impact of fixed effects on the various feather types of commercial value and to estimate genetic parameters for quantitative feather traits of ostriches.

Material and Methods

The experimental population for the study (2001 - 2012) was the commercial, pair-bred ostrich breeding flock at Oudtshoorn Research Farm of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture in the Klein Karoo region of South Africa. The origin of the flock and general management procedures have been described by Cloete *et al.* (1998; 2008) and Bunter & Cloete (2004). The flock consisted mostly of birds of the South African Black (SAB) genotype, but birds from the Zimbabwean Blue (ZB) (Engelbrecht *et al.*, 2008) and Kenyan Redneck (KR) (Davids, 2011) strains were introduced to study crossbreeding between these genotypes. Purebred SAB and ZB birds were available throughout the experimental period and the number of available annual feather records ranged from 624 to 1776 and from 18 to 341, respectively. The reciprocal cross between the latter breeds was present from 2005 to 2012. Between 53 and 411 annual records were available for ZB x SAB birds and between 6 and 89 annual records for SAB x ZB birds. KR birds were present from 2007 to 2012 and were represented by 99 - 206 annual records. Between 12 and 52 annual records represented the KR x SAB genotype from 2009 to 2012, while the SAB x KR genotype was represented by 6 - 30 annual records from 2010 to 2012.

The flock consisted of 136 to 188 breeding pairs and the age of breeder birds in the flock ranged from 2 to 14 years. The annual breeding season usually lasted about eight months (from mid-May to January the following year) followed by a four-month rest period. During the annual resting period, feathers were harvested, sorted, categorized and weighed, ensuring repeated animal-year records for the mature breeding birds in the flock at that stage. The feather categories were the six feather types (definitions following each category) harvested from the ostrich, namely floss: one row of soft downy feathers under the wing, short hard body feathers; SHB: feathers in the centre of the dorsal surface of the wing just before long hard feathers, long hard body feathers; LHB: second and third row of feathers on the outer edge of the wing, tail feathers, white plumes; WP: first row of prominent plumes at the edge of the wing) and short body floss; SBF: feathers under the wing and on the front and back of the thigh. The feather types were weighed and measured on 10 representative feathers per category to derive average feather length (AFL) and average feather width (AFWD) for individual birds. All feather weights were extremely variable, and the data were therefore subjected to a square root transformation to stabilize the variances. Square-root-transformed feather weights (SRFW) were backtransformed to geometric means for the feather weights (GMFW).

Estimation of the genetic parameters was done with ASREML (Gilmour *et al.*, 2009), first by fitting a single-trait animal model to each trait. Fixed effects included production year (12), sex (2), animal age (encompassing 13 classes from 2 to 14 years) and genotype (SAB, ZB, KR and their reciprocal crosses). Random effects fitted to each trait included the direct additive effect of unique animal, the animal permanent environmental effects modelling unique animal records across years, as well as the effect of unique animal records within a year across the defined body locations (subsequently labelled animal temporary environmental effects). These combinations resulted in the following three models in matrix notation:

$$y = Xb + Z_1a + e \quad (1)$$

$$y = Xb + Z_1a + Z_2pe + e \quad (2)$$

$$y = Xb + Z_1a + Z_2pe + Z_3te + e \quad (3)$$

where \mathbf{y} is a vector of observed traits in animals; \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{pe} and \mathbf{te} are vectors of fixed effects, direct additive effects, animal permanent environmental effects and animal temporary environmental effects, respectively; X , Z_1 , Z_2 and Z_3 are incidence matrices relating fixed effects, direct additive effects, animal permanent environmental effects, and animal temporary environmental effects to \mathbf{y} , respectively, and \mathbf{e} is the vector of residuals.

It was assumed that $V(\mathbf{a}) = A\sigma_a^2$; $V(\mathbf{pe}) = I\sigma_{pe}^2$; $V(\mathbf{te}) = I\sigma_{te}^2$; $V(\mathbf{e}) = I\sigma_e^2$, where A is the numerator relationship matrix, I are identity matrices, σ_a^2 , σ_{pe}^2 , σ_{te}^2 and σ_e^2 are the direct additive variance, animal permanent environmental variance, animal temporary environmental variance and environmental variance, respectively. All components, with the phenotypic variance (σ_p^2), being the sum of σ_a^2 , σ_{pe}^2 , σ_{te}^2 , and σ_e^2 , were derived at the convergence of the log likelihood in the models, as well as the parameters.

The determination of the most suitable model to estimate (co)variance components for each trait was done with log likelihood ratio tests. The inclusion of a random effect was considered significant when the log likelihood value improved significantly compared with a model where the effect was not included. This improvement was determined when the statistic $-2(\log L_2 - \log L_1)$ was greater than values of the chi-square distribution of $\alpha = 0.05$ (3.84) at one degree of freedom (Swalve, 1993). This was to determine the most suitable model for each trait with the lowest possible number of random effects. The pedigree file contained 4909 animals with 490 sires and 506 dams, traced back over seven generations.

The genetic, permanent environmental, environmental and phenotypic correlations between traits were estimated using a three-trait animal model in ASREML (Gilmour *et al.*, 2009). The (co)variance components obtained with the initial single-trait models were used as starting values for the three-trait models using the best model for each trait.

Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistics in Table 1 shows marked variation for each of the feather traits. The number of feather records for the various traits ranged from 22753 to 22786. AFL and AFWD amounted to 41 cm and 16 cm, respectively, with high coefficients of variation (CV) of between 33.3% and 36.1%. Untransformed feather weight was 108 g, with a very high CV of 67.7%, while the SRFW amounted to 9.7 g, with a CV of 38%. Comparable estimates were not found in the literature for feather weights of ostriches differentiated according to commercial classes.

The effect of feather type on the AFL, AFWD, SRFW and GMFW is shown in Table 2. There is considerable variation among the six feather categories. White plumes had the highest AFL (66.2 cm), AFWD (21.2 cm), SRFW (13.7 g) and GMFW (186.6 g). The white plumes are regarded as the most valuable feather type, resulting from high demand from the fashion industry abroad (Swart, 1979). Apart from the floss, the tail feathers have the lowest overall values. These feathers are usually in a bad condition when harvested, because of wear and tear during the breeding season.

There was a significant ($P < 0.05$) decline in AFL from 2001 to 2012 (40.0 cm and 38.7 cm, respectively), while AFWD stayed fairly constant over the 12 years (Table 3). SRFW and GMFW showed the same trend as AFL with significant differences that occurred between years, with the highest GMFW in 2001 (98.2 g) and the lowest in 2011 (67.8 g). Possible explanations for the decline in both AFL and GMFW are that the main selection strategy for the flock was for reproduction and liveweight (Cloete *et al.*, 2008) and not explicitly for feather traits. There was also a proportional increase in KR birds and crosses involving this genotype with generally inferior feather characteristics (see Material and Methods). Direct selection for any of these feather categories has not occurred in the past 12 years.

Table 1 Descriptive statistics for ostrich feather traits, pooled across six feather types

Trait	Number of observations	Mean \pm s.d.	CV%
AFL (cm)	22753	40.97 \pm 14.81	36.1
AFWD (cm)	22753	15.97 \pm 5.32	33.3
AFW (g)	22586	108.65 \pm 73.61	67.7
SRFW (g)	22586	9.73 \pm 3.73	38.3

SD: standard deviation; CV%: coefficient of variation; AFL, average feather length; AFWD: average feather width; AFW: average feather weight; SRFW: square-root-transformed feather weight.

Table 2 Least squares means (\pm S.E.) depicting the influence of ostrich feather type on average feather length (AFL), average feather width (AFWD) and square-root-transformed feather weight (SRFW) Geometric means for backtransformed feather weights (GMFW) with estimated S.E.s are provided

Type of feathers	Trait				
	N	AFL	AFWD	SRFW	GMFW
White plumes (WP)	3906	66.2 \pm 0.38	21.2 \pm 0.23	13.66 \pm 0.17	186.6 \pm 4.73
Floss	3461	30.9 \pm 0.42	12.1 \pm 0.26	4.22 \pm 0.18	17.8 \pm 1.57
Long hard bodies (LHB)	3903	47.7 \pm 0.38	17.8 \pm 0.24	9.26 \pm 0.17	85.8 \pm 3.21
Tail	3691	35.7 \pm 0.41	13.0 \pm 0.25	8.56 \pm 0.18	73.3 \pm 3.15
Short hard bodies (SHB)	3769	29.8 \pm 0.41	13.3 \pm 0.25	9.97 \pm 0.18	99.4 \pm 3.66
Short body floss (SBF)	3845	28.5 \pm 0.38	12.5 \pm 0.23	9.36 \pm 0.17	87.7 \pm 3.24

There were no differences in AFL and AFWD between male and female breeding birds. However, feather weights were higher for males than females for SRFW and GMFW (Table 4). This resulted in a 24% higher GMFW for males relative to females (geometric means being 96.3 vs. 72.9 g, respectively), which is slightly higher than the 20% sex difference previously reported (Brand & Cloete, 2009).

Table 3 Least squares means (\pm S.E.) depicting the influence of production year on average feather length (AFL), average feather width (AFWD) and square-root-transformed feather weight (SRFW) pooled across feather types for ostriches Geometric means for backtransformed feather weights (GMFW) with estimated S.E.s are provided

Production year	Trait				
	N	AFL	AFWD	SRFW	GMFW
2001	1200	40.0 ^a \pm 0.25	14.7 \pm 0.14	9.91 ^a \pm 0.16	98.2 ^a \pm 3.22
2002	634	40.1 ^a \pm 0.25	15.1 \pm 0.14	8.91 ^{d,e} \pm 0.18	79.4 ^{d,e} \pm 3.15
2003	1835	40.0 ^a \pm 0.25	15.1 \pm 0.15	9.13 ^d \pm 0.15	83.3 ^d \pm 2.79
2004	2095	40.2 ^a \pm 0.26	15.1 \pm 0.15	9.16 ^d \pm 0.15	83.9 ^d \pm 2.74
2005	2073	40.2 ^a \pm 0.26	15.3 \pm 0.15	9.11 ^d \pm 0.15	83.0 ^d \pm 2.67
2006	2129	39.9 ^{a,b} \pm 0.27	15.2 \pm 0.16	9.51 ^{b,c} \pm 0.14	90.4 ^{b,c} \pm 2.74
2007	2127	39.8 ^{a,b} \pm 0.28	15.1 \pm 0.18	9.34 ^{b,c,d} \pm 0.14	87.2 ^{b,c,d} \pm 2.64
2008	2191	39.6 ^{a,b} \pm 0.30	15.1 \pm 0.21	9.67 ^{a,b} \pm 0.14	93.5 ^{a,b} \pm 2.73
2009	2158	39.5 ^{a,b} \pm 0.41	15.3 \pm 0.25	9.27 ^{c,d} \pm 0.14	86.0 ^{c,d} \pm 2.62
2010	2077	39.7 ^{a,b} \pm 0.53	14.7 \pm 0.33	9.11 ^d \pm 0.14	82.9 ^d \pm 2.53
2011	1815	40.4 ^{ab} \pm 0.81	14.6 \pm 0.52	8.23 ^f \pm 0.14	67.8 ^f \pm 2.32
2012	2251	38.7 ^b \pm 0.56	14.1 \pm 0.35	8.73 ^e \pm 0.14	76.1 ^e \pm 2.45

^{a,b,c,d,e} Values with different superscripts in columns differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

The interaction of sex with type of feather suggested non-uniform sex effects across the types of feathers (Figures 1a and b). Expressed relative to means for females, SRFW means of male ostriches increased by between 10% (long hard bodies and white plumes) and 20% for short hard bodies when assessed on square-root-transformed data (Figure 1a). These differences were accentuated in GMFW means, ranging from 17% for long hard bodies to 35% for short hard bodies (Figure 1b). The only previous research on the difference in ostrich feather quantity between sexes was that by Louw & Swart (1982), where they reported that males had 2.4% more wing quills than females.

Table 4 Least squares means (\pm S.E.) depicting the influence of sex on average feather length (AFL), average feather width (AFWD) and square-root-transformed feather weight (SRFW) pooled across feather types
Geometric means for back-transformed feather weights (GMFW) with estimated S.E.s are provided

Sex	Trait				
	N	AFL	AFWD	SRFW	GMFW
Male	11360	39.3 \pm 0.29	15.3 \pm 0.17	9.81 ^a \pm 0.14	96.3 ^a \pm 2.83
Female	11215	40.3 \pm 0.29	14.6 \pm 0.17	8.53 ^b \pm 0.15	72.9 ^b \pm 2.48

^{a,b} Values with different superscripts in columns differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

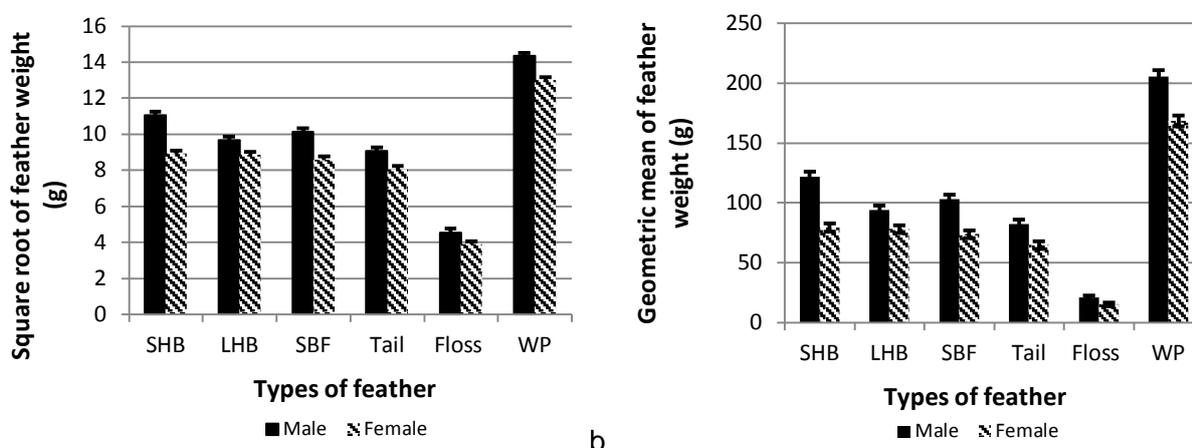


Figure 1 Means for different feather types of male and female ostriches for the square root of feather weights (a) and the geometric means of backtransformed values (b). Vertical lines on the means depict standard errors.

Table 5 Number of observations for each of the male and female ostriches for the various ages

Males		Females	
Age	Number	Age	Number
2	1843	2	1987
3	1816	3	1960
4	1739	4	1746
5	1643	5	1508
6	1313	6	1236
7	1131	7	1012
8	895	8	835
9	550	9	431
10	221	10	252
11	134	11	151
12	68	12	62
13	35	13	18
14	82	14	79

The number of observations per sex for the various age groups is shown in Table 5. The selection programme of the breeder flock involves choosing two-year-old breeders annually to replace older breeders in the flock. This advances the genetic improvement of the flock and contributes to the decrease in number of older animals.

Sex and animal age were found to interact ($P < 0.05$) for feather weight (Figures 2a and b). Feather weight generally followed the same age trend for male and female ostriches, with distinct sex differences being evident at all ages. A significant increase ($P < 0.05$) occurred in feather weight between the second and third years of production of both males (8%) and females (12%). Feather weight for both males and females increased with age, until it peaked at 6 years old (104 g and 81 g, respectively). Feather weights subsequently levelled off until the birds were about 11 years old. For both sexes, there was then a slight reduction in feather weight, but this decline was not significant. A sharp drop in feather production occurred between ages 12 and 13, but was not significant. The lower number of observations at higher ages is reflected in larger standard errors in this figure. Sampling could have contributed to the interaction of sex and animal age that mostly seemed to result from means at 12 and 13 years old. Since only three birds contributed to the mean for 13-year-old females (Table 5), sampling could be an issue. Deurden (1910) had previously reported that ostriches could produce good-quality feathers up to age 33. The present results suggest that feather weights are likely to decline with advanced age beyond 12 years, although it would not be wise to speculate on what might happen at ages extrapolated beyond the recorded data.

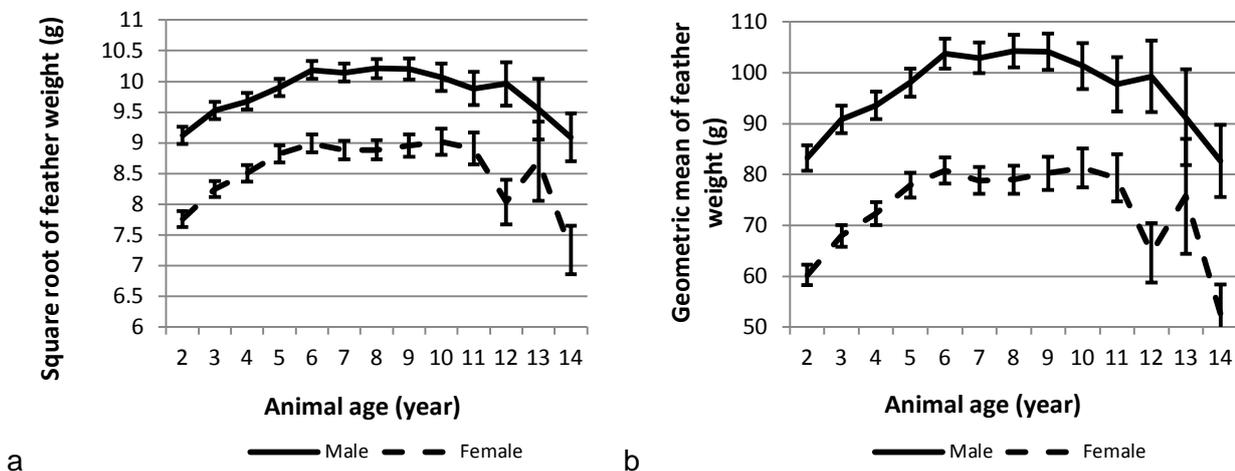


Figure 2 Trends depicting age effects for male and female ostriches for the square root of feather weights (a) and the geometric means of backtransformed values (b). Vertical lines about the means depict standard errors.

South African Black (SAB) birds had significantly longer (3.4%) feathers than ZB contemporaries, but AFL of the SAB strain did not differ significantly from that of pure KR birds as well as the crossbred combinations (Table 6). The SAB had greater feather width, ranging between 3% and 12% ($P < 0.05$) compared with the ZB, ZB x SAB, KR, KR x SAB and SAB x KR strains. The exception was the SAB x ZB cross, with an AFWD similar to that of the SAB strain. ZB and KR pure breeds had the narrowest feathers at 14.2 cm. The GMFW produced by SAB birds and the cross of ZB with SAB were between 19% and 27% higher ($P < 0.05$) than those of purebred ZB and KR birds, as well as the SAB x KR cross. However, SAB feather weights did not differ from the other crosses with SAB as one of the parents. These results for the SAB and ZB and their crosses are consistent with findings by Brand & Cloete (2009). The lower number of observations for the KR x SAB and SAB x KR crosses is reflected in larger standard errors. In the breeding programme, the ZB strain was introduced to produce offspring with improved liveweight (Essa & Cloete, 2006; Engelbrecht *et al.*, 2008) and improved carcass weight (Brand *et al.* 2005). The purebred KR was introduced later for the same reasons (Davids, 2011). However, the effect of crossbreeding should be considered for other traits, including feathers. Results show that the pure SAB strain has superior feather characteristics compared with those of the purebred ZB and KR ostriches, with intermediate values for crosses of the SAB with the ZB and KR breeds.

Table 6 Least squares means (\pm S.E.) depicting the influence of the genotype of the animal on average feather length (AFL), average feather width (AFWD) and square-root-transformed feather weight (SRFW) for ostriches, pooled across feather types
Geometric means for backtransformed feather weights (GMFW) with estimated S.E.s are provided

Genotype	Trait				
	N	AFL	AFWD	SRFW	GMFW
SA Black (SAB)	16729	40.5 ^a \pm 0.21	16.0 ^a \pm 0.12	9.80 ^a \pm 0.11	96.1 ^a \pm 2.10
Zimbabwean Blue (ZB)	2950	39.1 ^b \pm 0.24	14.2 ^c \pm 0.13	8.80 ^b \pm 0.12	77.5 ^b \pm 2.12
ZB x SAB	1405	40.0 ^{a,b} \pm 0.29	15.4 ^b \pm 0.17	9.68 ^{a,b} \pm 0.15	93.6 ^{a,b} \pm 2.87
SAB x ZB	446	40.3 ^{a,b} \pm 0.44	15.6 ^{a,b} \pm 0.26	10.04 ^a \pm 0.23	100.9 ^a \pm 4.56
Kenyan Redneck (KR)	885	39.7 ^{a,b} \pm 0.43	14.2 ^c \pm 0.24	8.40 ^b \pm 0.22	70.6 ^b \pm 3.63
KR x SAB	115	39.5 ^{a,b} \pm 0.76	14.6 ^{b,c} \pm 0.45	8.93 ^{a,b} \pm 0.38	79.7 ^{a,b} \pm 6.81
SAB x KR	48	39.6 ^{a,b} \pm 0.99	14.7 ^{b,c} \pm 0.60	8.56 ^b \pm 0.50	73.3 ^b \pm 8.51

^{a,b} Values with different superscripts in columns differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

As shown in Figures 3a and 3b, the weights for all the feather types were generally higher ($P < 0.05$) for SAB breeders compared with pure ZB breeders, long hard body plumes being the only exception. Excluding the weight of floss, the same trend occurred for the two crosses between SAB and ZB compared with the purebred ZB. Feather weights of the SAB strain mostly did not differ significantly from those of the two crosses with the ZB, with the exception again of long hard body plumes. The SAB x ZB cross produced up to 25% more LHB than the other genotypes (GMFW = 89.7 g and 112.6 g, respectively, for SAB and SAB x ZB). Figure 3 shows that crossbred progeny mostly resembled the SAB genotype in crosses between the SAB and ZB.

The weights for all the feather types were higher ($P < 0.05$) for SAB breeders compared with KR breeders, floss being the only exception (Figures 4a and b). If assessed against the SAB and KR crosses, the feather weights for both SHB and SBF were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) for the SAB, while no differences ($P > 0.05$) occurred between the weights of the other four feather types (LHB, tail, floss, white plumes). In contrast to the results reported for the SAB and ZB, crosses between the SAB and KR mostly resembled the KR in Figure 4. Neither of these results could be verified in the literature, as the present study is the first to report on differences between breeds and breed combinations.

These results indicate clear breed differences in feather production, with the SAB outperforming its ZB and KR contemporaries, while the crossbred progeny derived from the ZB as one parent resembled the SAB breed in terms of feather weights, and showed marked improvement from their pure ZB parents.

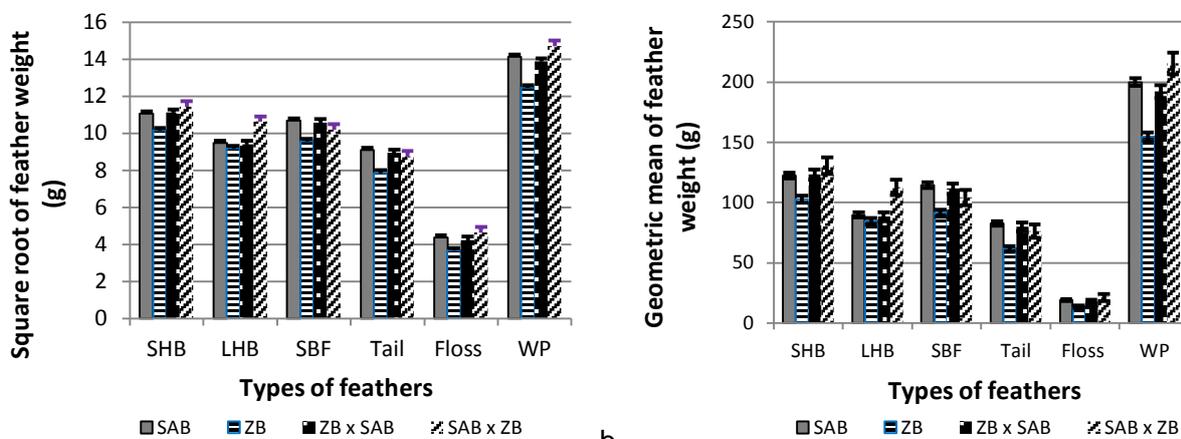


Figure 3 Means for feather types of various ostrich genotypes (SAB, ZB and the reciprocal cross between them) for the square root of feather weights (a) and the geometric means of backtransformed values (b). Vertical lines on the means depict the standard errors.

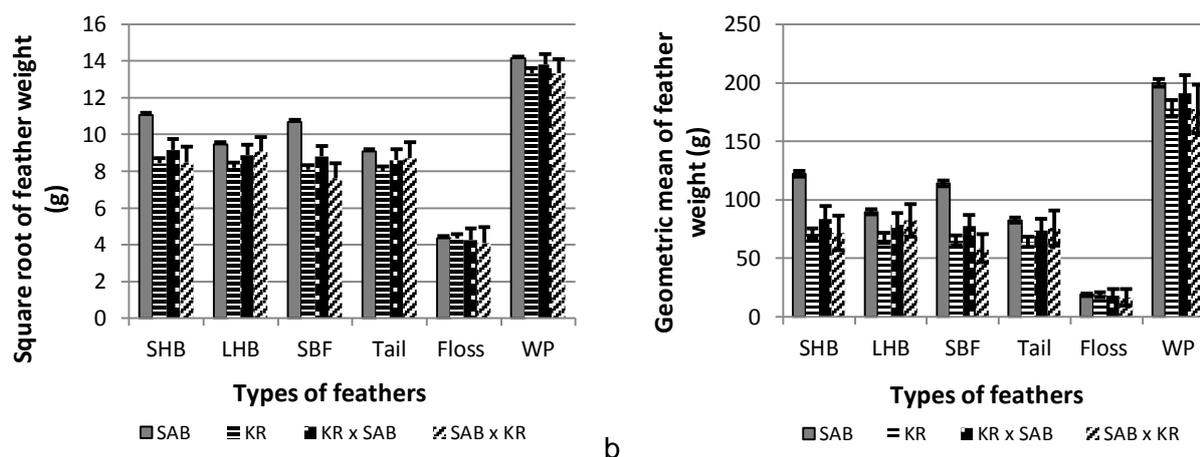


Figure 4 Means for feather types of various ostrich genotypes (SAB, KR and the reciprocal cross between them) for the square root of feather weights (a) and the geometric means of backtransformed values (b). Vertical lines on the means depict the standard errors.

Estimates of genetic parameters from the three-trait analysis are presented in Table 7. Derived heritability (h^2) estimates for the feather traits (AFL, AFWD and SRFW) were low to moderate, ranging from 0.044 to 0.116. All h^2 estimates were significant (at least double the corresponding S.E.). The only previous indication that ostrich feather quantity may respond to selection was reported by Louw & Swart (1982).

Table 7 Estimates (\pm S.E.) of direct heritability (h^2), animal permanent environment (pe^2), the residual variance component (σ_e^2) and the phenotypic variance component (σ_p^2) for feather traits (bold on the diagonal), as well as genetic (r_g), animal permanent environment (r_{pe}) residual (r_e) and phenotypic (r_p) correlations among the ostrich feather traits on the upper off-diagonal. The effect of animal temporary environment (te^2) was present only for SRFW

Trait	AFL	AFWD	SRFW
Genetic correlations (h^2 in bold on diagonal)			
AFL	0.080 \pm 0.012	0.386 \pm 0.105	0.614 \pm 0.072
AFWD		0.044 \pm 0.009	0.287 \pm 0.117
SRFW			0.116 \pm 0.017
Animal PE correlation (pe^2 in bold on diagonal)			
AFL	0.025 \pm 0.008	0.729 \pm 0.125	0.880 \pm 0.130
AFWD		0.030 \pm 0.007	0.832 \pm 0.149
SRFW			0.041 \pm 0.012
Animal TE effect (SRFW only)			
SRFW			0.072 \pm 0.005
Residual correlations (σ_e^2 in bold on diagonal)			
AFL	25.0	0.427 \pm 0.006	0.220 \pm 0.007
AFWD		10.3	0.142 \pm 0.007
SRFW			3.98
Phenotypic correlations (σ_p^2 in bold on diagonal)			
AFL	27.9 \pm 0.3	0.432 \pm 0.006	0.270 \pm 0.008
AFWD		11.1 \pm 0.1	0.170 \pm 0.008
SRFW			5.15 \pm 0.07

Louw & Swart (1982) reported that the number of wing quills had a heritability of 0.24. These results suggested that genetic improvement could be achieved in feather quantity of ostriches. Animal permanent environmental effects (pe^2) accounted for a proportion of between 0.025 and 0.041 of the phenotypic variation associated with the categories of feather traits (Table 7). The genetic correlations (r_g) between the feather traits AFL and AFW were moderate at 0.386 ± 0.105 , implying that with selection for one trait, an improvement in the other trait will occur. Genetic correlations of SRFW with AFL and AFW were high to moderate at 0.614 ± 0.072 and 0.287 ± 0.117 , respectively. Animal permanent environmental correlations (r_{pe}) generally followed genetic correlations in sign, but were higher in magnitude, with the correlations of AFL with AFW and SRFW, being 0.729 ± 0.125 and 0.880 ± 0.130 respectively. The r_{pe} of AFW with SRFW amounted to 0.832 ± 0.149 . The temporary environmental effect for SRFW, although low, was significant at 0.072 ± 0.005 . There were weak to moderate residual correlations (r_e) between the feather traits, with the r_e between AFW and SRFW at 0.142 ± 0.007 and the r_e between AFL and AFW at 0.427 ± 0.006 . The phenotypic correlations (r_p) were similar in sign to r_e and ranged between 0.170 ± 0.008 and 0.432 ± 0.006 .

Conclusion

This study indicated clear breed differences in feather characteristics for ostriches, with the SAB outperforming its ZB and KR contemporaries, while the crossbred progeny resembled the SAB breed in terms of feather weights for SAB-ZB combinations. Results from this study confirm that feather quantity in ostriches is heritable, and would respond to directed selection. Moderate to high genetic correlations indicate that selection for specific categories of feather traits are likely to result in desired correlated responses in the other traits. Further research is needed to derive a feasible selection strategy for the genetic improvement of ostrich feather traits.

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