Breeding History of Japanese Beef Cattle and Preservation of Genetic Resources as Economic Farm Animals:

In this paper, breeding history and present aspects of the Japanese Black breed, which is the major breed and distributed nationwide would be described to discuss on the way of preservations of genetic resources as economic farm animals at any period.

Introduction

Modern beef cattle used for our beef production are not exactly a property left by our ancestors, but composed products from native and imported cattle. Most of native cattle were graded up by British and continental breeds for a few generations about 90 years ago. It should be pointed out, however, that they are the sole domestic farm animals in our country contributing for practical animal production at present, originating from our native animals.

Four native beef cattle breeds were fixed from a mongrel population by strict selection over more than 50 years. Since the time of fixation as a pure breed, each breed is kept under a completely closed breeding system, excluding the crossing among them.

In this paper, breeding history and present aspects of the Japanese Black breed, which is the major breed and distributed nationwide would be described to discuss on the way of preservations of genetic resources as economic farm animals at any period.

1. Developmental Outlines of Japanese Livestock Production

The major animals used in all segments of our livestock production are originally imported ones in the past, or even at the present. The unique developmental processes of our production would have some relation to the fact. Several principal factors influenced to the unique processes could be pointed out.

a. Natural environment

Natural environment of our lands is suitable for grain, mainly rice production as the most efficient means of food supply. Changes of the four seasons is not proper to maintain good grassland conditions all year round, and grazing areas could not be found easily in outside of remote places in the mountains. Furthermore, our ancestors might be blessed with fishery products from surrounding sea, and wild animal's meat from forest. They did not regard their farm animals as an animal protein source, while draft animals were indispensable for cultivating paddy fields.

b. Needs of farm animals

Over about 1,200 years, there had been no public demands for animal products, such as meat and milk, until the Meiji Restoration in 1868, because of religious reasons of Buddhism and Shintoism. It is an established theory that Japanese ancestors did not domesticate by themselves large animals, such as horse and cattle, but those animals were brought by immigrants from the Asian Continent.

Therefore, they were very valuable property for men who wanted to have as a labor source. Horses had been placed under the control of governors at any age on needs for the military use, while cattle entrusted to private leaders, such as rich farmer, priest and cattle dealer. Cattle had been needed not only for farming, but also for other industries, for example, the mining, forestry and transportation.

Above all, cattle were particularly useful for farming, supplying labor and fertilizer to increase rice yields, instead of eating out their meat. Demands of cattle for agricultural use had been continued until about 1960, when the mechanization of farming and mass production of chemical fertilizer were prevailed, and cattle had been called with the name of 'agricultural treasure' during long periods. Then, poor farmers could not buy only one such expensive animal.

c. Isolation

From genetic view point, it would be interesting that the Japanese cattle had been isolated substantially over 200 years. Isolation is liable to occur in the island country, although there were some cultural interchanges between adjacent countries from old era. A noteworthy event is the national isolation enforced by the Shogun in 1635. This isolation lasted for two centuries to 1854, with exception of foreign trade with China and the Netherlands. There had been essentially no introduction of new genes to our cattle population during the period.

2. Build-up of Old Inbred Strains in Native Cattle

a. Discovery of old inbred strains

A serial survey on 'Tsuru-ushi' (Tsuru meaning bine, and ushi meaning cattle) initiated in 1941 by Professor Y. Habu and coworkers revealed that the oldest inbred line of native cattle was built up in 1830 at traditionally famous producing area in Okayama Prefecture, along with the Chugoku Mountains. Cattle belonging to the strain had won fame and had been sold at special price. Other three inbred strains were also built up a little later at the near regions.

Figure 1 – Distribution of the old inbred strains, 'Tsuru'

b. The feature of the old inbred strains

The term of 'Tsuru', sometimes pronounced 'Zuru', means a bine of plants, and has been used as a popular name of the inbred strain in native cattle. Then, 'Tsuru' included a group of related cattle belonging to the strain and representing superior and common external and productive traits for that strain, because of similar genetic make-up. For example, cattle of 'Takenotani-zuru' were originated from one excellent cow that produced 19 calves during her 23 year life. Two daughters were inherited clearly their dam's superior characteristics as shown in Table 1 and they formed two sub-strains. A son was back-crossed to his dam to fix these traits, especially body size and dairy character. Two bulls were selected among offspring produced by son and mother mating. Cows of this strain were sired with on of bulls reciprocally in the successive generations. The breeders of this strain, Naniwa family, adopted logical breeding techniques at such old time. Furthermore, they reserved a greater part of females within near villages to observe their progeny.

Table 1 - The oldest inbred strains

Name of line	Region built-up	Year built-up	Range	Main characteristics
Takenotani-zuru	Atetsu, Okayama	1830	Atetsu, Okayama Hino, Tottori Nita, Shimane Nogi, Shimane	Large size, good udder, strong health, longevity, serial reproduction, horn color, strong back-line and loin, mild disposition, fullness of hind
Bokura-zura	Nita, Shimane	1855	Nita, Shimane	Similar characteristics with Takenotani-zuru, because of a branch line of the listed above
Iwakura-zura	Hiba, Hiroshima	1843	Hiba, Hiroshima	Mild disposition, lovely looks, longevity, serial reproduction, superior body conformation, good udder
Shusuke-zuru	Mikata, Hyogo	1845	Eastern part of Mikata, Hyogo	Longevity, serial reproduction, strong health, quality

Several common features among the oldest 'Turu' shown in Table 1 could be summarized as follows:

- All of the breeders of these strains were rich farmer, cattle dealer or iron-master who would be able to keep and handle many cattle. In small scale farming, as farmers hardly wanted to raise many expensive animals for labor service, they had no chance to compare and select better animals.
- The breeders had some suitable grazing area and raised their cattle under good feeding and management conditions, to enable to distinguish true ability on the important traits.
- All strains founded as maternal strains, because reproductive and growing performance records were observed only for females in some closed place from their farms.
- These strains induced branch strains in neighboring regions.

These strains lost gradually their good reputation with lowered superiority shown by distant descendants, not-with-standing with their name value. Such properties might be inherited to present cattle in a broad sense.

c. Estimated characteristics of pure native cattle

All modern cattle, including the Japanese Black are not bred true of old native cattle, because they are descendants of mongrels between native and various kinds of imported cattle. Characteristics of pure native cattle would only be able to estimate from old documents and 'Mishima' cattle that are preserved under governmental protection as a natural monument (figure 2). These cattle are reserved in 'Mishima', a small island located in the Sea of Japan, and are recognized as a group of isolated native cattle from crossing with foreign breeds.

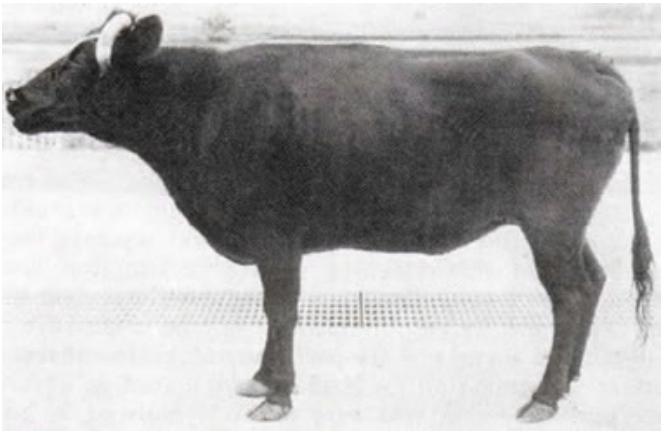


Figure 2 – Mishima Cattle (cow)

Some characteristics summarized by Dr. M Ishihara are as follows:

- Black coat color is predominant and black cattle with small white spot on udder or near bottom, or a little amount of white hairs on black skin seemed to be preferred rather than single black pattern. White spotted, brown and blind-like patterned cattle were also present.
- Body size was small. Withers height of mature females was 115-118 cm, and that of males about 123-125 cm.
- Middle part of body was plump with well-stand ribs, but hind legs and neck were thin.
- Quality of coat and skin was fine and hair was curled. Horn represented bluish white color, fine texture and round section. Body shape was clean-cut and shanks were fine with strong joint and tendon. Hooves were firm. Movement was smart.
- Heifers were sired at more than 24 months old for the first calving, while young bulls were used at three years old for service, adult bulls of five years old were able to serve to 80 females a year.
- The abilities of drafting and carrying were a little inferior, but working will and turning action were superior to the modern Japanese Black.
- Maximum milk secretion was about 3.3 kg per day, and lactation period lasted within about 116 days, although there were wide individual variations on dairy performance
- Body weight gain and feed efficiency were low, but excellent meat quality was a common character.

It is clear that the requirements for the old native cattle were directed to important traits of working performance, because of lacking in utilization for dairy and meat productions. The requirements were ignored when they were crossbred later with foreign breeds, expecting to obtain large-sized and superior on dairy performance.

3. Crossing with Foreign Breeds

a. Promotion on the importation of foreign breeds

After the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the new government was eager to introduce western food habit as well as culture. As it released the inhibition on eating of farm animal meat and promoted drinking of milk, the consumption of animal products increased gradually. The government decided to import live animals for breeding use in 1868. About 65% of imported males and females were planned for pure breeding among imported ones, and remained 35% were mostly bulls to use for crossing with native cattle. About 2,600 head of cattle were imported by 1887. Farmers in the Chugoku districts did not show any concern to foreign breeds at first, but crossbreeding came in common use in the early years of this century, being stimulated by high price of crossbreds at markets. However the price of crossbreds fell suddenly in 1910 as crossbreds were regarded as undesirably 'improved' inferior animals especially on working performance. The results of the crossing damaged farmers so heavy that a state of panic was occurred here and there. No more crossing with foreign breeds was repeated thereafter, while troublesome problems were remained to save the situation. Crossbreeding at that time would be a quite ill-advised attempt without clear objectives. It appears that there must be very simple anticipation to improve native cattle with large-sized and superior dairy performance, beside of the fact that the most important economic traits for farmers was the area of working performance. Some parts of anticipated were certainly realized, in body size and milking performance, but quality traits of live animal and meat were lowered. Anyway, the overheated period to crossbreeding had ceased within 10 years.

b. Peculiarity of crossing practices

In general, bulls from a selected breed are usually introduced to improve on a few important economic traits, when native animals should be grade up. At that time, Shorthorns and Devons were imported in the first years. But various breeds were introduced in the later years by the government, prefecture governments and companies. The imported breeds to cross with native cattle are shown in Table 2. These are different among prefectures and even among regions with prefecture. In addition, the degrees of influence of these breeds to native cattle raised in each region are also different. The crossing practices lacked consistency and the reason why these breeds were selected was obscure, even though gene pools were expanded at a stroke.

Table 2 – Foreign breeds crossed with native cattle in each prefecture

Name of modern breed	Prefecture	Crossed foreign breeds
Japanese Black	Kyoto	Brown Swiss
	Hyogo	Shorthorn, Devon, Brown Swiss
	Okayama	Shorthorn, Devon
	Hiroshima	Simmental, Brown Swiss, Shorthorn, Ayrshire
	Tottori	Brown Swiss, Shorthorn
	Shimane	Devon, Brown Swiss, Simmental, Ayrshire
	Yamaguchi	Devon, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss
	Ehime	Shorthorn
	Ohita	Brown Swiss, Simmental
	Kagoshima	Brown Swiss, Devon, Holstein
Japanese Brown	Kochi	Simmental, Korean Cattle
	Kumamoto	Simmental, Korean Cattle, Devon
Japanese Poll	Yamaguchi	Aberdeen-Angus
Japanese Shorthorn	Aomori	Shorthorn
	Iwate	Shorthorn
	Akita	Shorthorn, Devon, Ayrshire

c. Fixation of modern breeds

According to the decision by the government, selection and registration started on the so-called ‘Improved Japanese Cattle’ in 1919. The name means that cattle have superior traits brought about both of native and foreign ancestors. Again, it should be noted that a peculiar concept of the breed was found in the later basic policy. There were so wide variations on the true type, pictured in each region that the decision of targets was left to each prefecture organization. These actions may come from an old sense which was fostered during the feudal age. By the way of fixation, these targets and organizations were integrated gradually, but the semen of active bulls seldom passed beyond the borderline of each prefecture. It seems that various sub-breed groups are immanent within the Japanese Black breed which distribute widely, although three of modern breeds were regarded respectively as a fixed breed in 1944, mainly depending on their external traits.

4. Framing Systems of modern Inbred Strains and Planned Production of Superior Breeding Stocks in the Japanese Black Breeds

a. Framing Systems of modern inbred strain

A program to establish modern inbred strains came into effect in 1950 at advanced producing regions, which overlapped mostly with those of the oldest inbred strains. The most different point compared with the build-up of the oldest inbred strains was the basis of breeding unit. In this case, a group of farmers constructed a breeding unit. Each breeding group had to be qualified by the

registry association according to the arrangement for breeding and had to follow on the mating recommendation. As shown in figure 3, nine candidate groups started to establish modern inbred strains, but only four groups were successful. A kind of lethal or defect genes were exposed by inbreeding in one group. The number of cattle from which breeding stocks were selected was not sufficient in another group. It must be very difficult to fix a set of desirable genes concerning to all important traits, even though all other obstacles could be removed.

Figure 3 – Modern inbred strains qualified in 1950's

b. Program for planned production of superior breeding stocks

In the next step, crossing between or among established inbred strains, that is incross was organized systematically to get superior breeding stocks in 1959. Five prefectures in the Chugoku districts cooperated in the program, regardless of the presence of the qualified new inbred strain. By this means, complementarily on the plural important traits might be expected. Many bulls contributing to the present populations were products of the program and they are serving to keep inbred strain and also to level up all calves in the prefecture. Under control of the registry association, each inbred strain union could obtain the semen of the designated bull, even if it was raised in other prefectures. The demonstration of incrossing influenced very much to the general mating system in various producing areas, especially in newly developing areas. A greater part of the present Japanese Black originates from two or three different ancestral strains in their pedigree, although the ancestral strains do not mean exactly the modern inbred strains mentioned above.

5. Development of Breeding Stock Association

a. Breeding stock union

A number of breeding groups by enthusiastic farmers produced and gathered superior breeding stocks in a short time, since the qualification of four modern inbred strains. To organize these groups, a new system was developed. In the system, qualified breeding groups could form a breeding stock union at each area. The modern inbred strain unions were incorporated to the system. The unions were formed fundamentally in each small administrative unit, such as county, town or village. The system came into effect in 1962 and six breeding stock unions were qualified at the start. The number of integrated unions reached over thirty now (figure 4).

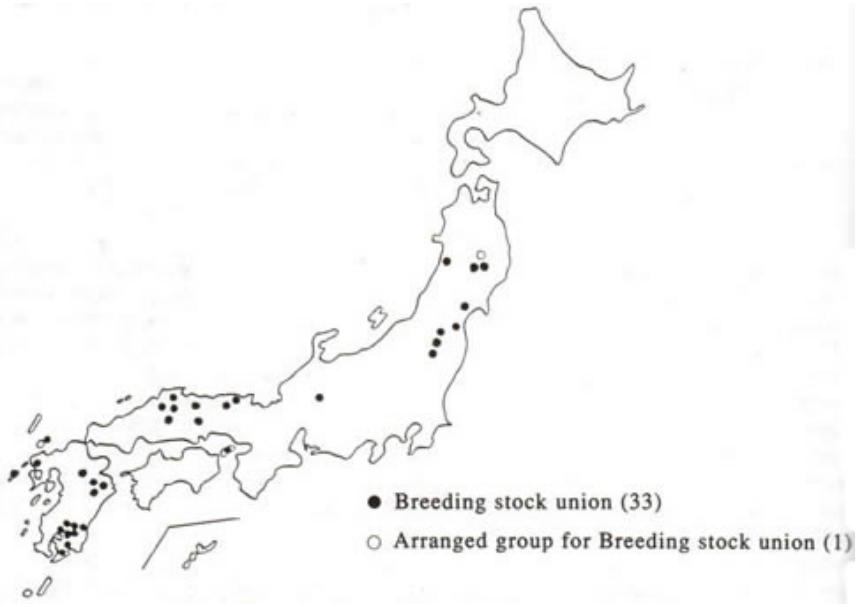


Figure 4 – Distribution of the breeding stock unions of the Japanese Black cattle

b. Registration of animals belonging to a breeding stock union

In the registration system for the Japanese Black, four classes are set up, which is, fundamental, reserved, high performance and breeding stock classes. The registration does not mean merely to certify cattle's pedigree, but it has a selective role by setting up a given criterion. A final score by visual appraisal and body measurements are a basic registration criterion. Among four registration classes, the reserved class and the breeding stock class are preservative, because both classes are open for cattle produced within a breeding unit, such as the territory of improvement union or breeding stock union. That means offspring of a registered cow in these classes are disqualified to these classes, if their dam moved to outside of the unit. Therefore, the system functions to reserve breeding stocks within the original producing areas, where they were born and have been raised, in turn, it avoids dispersion of favourable genes related to some traits.

Cattle belonging to a breeding stock union should be highly specialized elites as a useful material for subsequent programs, as the associations are qualified to be making up new inbred strains. To be registered in the class, animals have to meet various qualifications. Pedigree, birth and raising place, cleanness on the undesirable genes, final score of judging and performance of calves have been included in qualifications. In addition, bulls have to pass the prescribed performance testing and progeny testing,

while cows have to be checked on their reproductive records. Furthermore, registered cow has to be sired with designated bulls, selected by the committee, which is consisted of experienced specialists. In spite of strict qualifications, about 12,000 head of cattle have been registered in this class during 26 years from 1962 to 1988.

c. Aspects of breeding stock unions

Reports on the survey enforced every other year by the committee members make clear present aspects of each breeding stock union. In this survey offspring of the designated bulls are exhibited to observe on their individual growth and reproductive performance, as well as common external characteristics of the surveyed strain. Then, committee members and producers discuss in the workshop to decide a new proposal on the subsequent mating.

The objectives and breeding plan are not necessarily uniform among unions, so that cattle of each union are characterized with different types and traits to other unions, and are moreover in different breeding step each other. For example, typical inbred cattle are found in the unions formed in Hyogo Prefecture, as there was no introduction of new genes from other breeding units during past 90 years, since they crossbred with foreign breeds. These cattle are characterized with genetic excellence of beef quality and have yielded finely marbled beef, which is famous with the name of 'Kobe-beef' or 'Matsuzaka-beef'. It may be an incorrect understanding that high quality beef is produced by special feeding and management techniques, such as massage or beer drinking. Hiba Breeding Stock Union in Hiroshima Prefecture is another interesting example. This union has maintained the progeny from one of the oldest inbred strains in a broad sense and cattle of the strain are characterized with their body type, growing and dairy performance. The union planned to mate selected cows with bulls kept in 'Mikata' Breeding Stock Union, being the succession from one of the oldest inbred strains in Hyogo Prefecture. Much effort is concentrated to make up an improved inbred line in the union, based on bulls and cows obtained from incrossing. There is no further gene introduction from other strains at present. In most unions qualified recently, similar breeding plan with Hiba Union is adopted, but in some cases, more than three strains are combined to introduce desirable genes into their breeding unit.

d. Improvements association and reserved registration class of breeding stocks

The registration system is originally not positive because it has been considered as a means for culling. It is used, however, as a means for selection in our system. Selected breeding stocks would be certainly minor part of whole population. It is necessary to maintain wide background (large effective population size) to attain continuous improvement. In this direction, another class of union was organized in 1972. This is 'the improvement union', which functions as a sub-structure of a breeding stock union. These unions are located in broader range, sometimes surrounding and being contiguous to a breeding stock union. Reserved breeding stocks by these unions are eligible to the reserved registration class with milder qualifications than those of the breeding stock class. Some cattle of this class are picked up to the upper class when they are qualified. The members of the improvement union are accounted for about 616 at present and 790,000 heads of breeding stocks have been registered in the reserved class during 20 years form 1972 to 1992.

These comprehensive and systematized organizations have been made up by farmer's own will under leadership of the registry association and the government has supported in many ways by financing and institutionalization. Thus, these organizations have been promoting our beef cattle improvement, preserving genetic resources within productive population.

6. Performance and Progeny Testing Programs

a. Establishment of testing procedures

The concept of the progeny testing arose at early of 1950s, following by the development of young steer fattening system. In the traditional fattening systems prevailed before this development, cow and in some cases heifer were main feeder cattle which were provided to fattening after working use. In most countries, where the main purpose of cattle raising was placed on agricultural or miscellaneous workings, old cattle have been used for beef production as a by-product. Therefore, it seemed to be quite difficult to develop standardized beef production system. By the mechanization of agriculture initiated from about 1950, beef production by Wagyu had to change to new fattening system, based on steer calves as feeder animals, by which standardized and popular fattening system could be brought about.

Researchers preceded by Professor S Uesaka started their works on the procedures of progeny testing. The final procedures were completed in 1962. In the next year, the procedures for performance testing were presented by them.

b. Start of the performance and progeny testing programs

The official performance and progeny testing programs started in 1968 and records from these tests were introduced to registry certificates. The number of tested bulls has quickly increased every year as shown in Table 3. These tests were carried out at the testing station in each prefecture, without any central testing station. This fact caused later definite difficulty in adjusting environmental effects and evaluation on the genetic merits.

Table 3 – Trends of the number of performance and progeny tested bulls

	Performance tested	Progeny tested
1968	111	14
1970	99	17
1975	353	37
1980	338	61
1985	371	83
1990	355	92

c. Unexpected defects of the preset program

In our testing programs, bull calves from 6 to 7 months old are full fed in individual pens during 112 days. Selected fast growing calves can proceed to the progeny testing program. In the progeny testing, 8 to 10 steer calves of candidate bulls, ranging from 7 to 8 months old, are group-fed during 364 days. There are, however, some unexpected defects in this program, when we place the first emphasis on the improvement of carcass quality traits. We may lose superior potential bulls which may be excellent in carcass quality traits, at the first step of selection based on the performance testing records. Furthermore, limited information on the sire's performance and carcass traits is not sufferance to select effectively bull candidates, being excellent in both performance and carcass traits.

It may also be a limiting factor for this program that the number of tested bulls can not be increased dramatically by the costs for facilities and feeding. We had to seek a more effective program.

d. Promotion of breeding value evaluation program

In 1988, the beef carcass grading standard was revised to cut carcasses at the same rib-section throughout all carcass markets, where carcass grading had been enforced. Standardized evaluation techniques were also introduced. The revision gives us a very nice chance to proceed to the field progeny testing program, by which we are able to estimate breeding values on carcass traits of both sires and cows. After 3 years trial, the breeding value prediction program on carcass traits, by field progeny testing records, was initiated in 1990. Animal Model BLUP is used for this program.

7. Changeover of Breeding Policy and Goals in the Latest Revision Enforced in 1989

a. Attained improvement in mature size and growing rate of Japanese black cattle

As an overall inference, it may be mentioned that the strongest selection intensity have been place on mature size and growing rate of Japanese Black throughout the historical breeding processes, including crossbreeding with foreign breeds in the early time of this century. This statement must be well substantiated by the indication of objective figures of body measurements in all of judging standards adopted in each stage. Actually the judging score of live animal have shown very close correlation with such body measurements as withers height and body weight. As the result of concentrated efforts on those traits, registered Japanese Black generally doubled in their mature body weight, compared with native Wagyu. Some parts of such consistent policy seem to be intensified by a series of importations of British and continental beef cattle to attain their growing rate and beef type conformation. It must be indispensable, however, to consider what size of cattle is the most appropriate and efficient for our domestic beef production at present and also in future.

b. Uniformity of mature size and growing rate in Japanese black cattle

The mature size and growing rate of Japanese Black are still very variable among strains within the same breed. The uniformity of main economic traits is essential, even though the diversity of economic traits should be maintained in the breed from not only genetic but also economic view points. As carcass quality traits of Japanese Black are also variable, the primary emphasis of breeding policy should be switched to the uniformity of all economic traits, instead of the absolute level of each economic trait.

c. Newly settled goals on body size

In the previous revision, goals of mature cow size shown by body measurements and weight had been always leveled up. In the new objectives, however, the goal of body measurement was settled on 129 cm in withers height and 540 kg in body weight. These figures show averages at 35 months old on the revised normal growth curve. Large sized animal which surpassed the upper limit of normal growth range ($\mu \pm 1.5\ \sigma$) do not regard no more as an excellent grower, although the rating on growth is still not symmetrical in both sides of average growth curve.

d. Supplementary standardization related to the external evaluation of live animal

- Condition Score

  In the evaluation of live animal, judging score by the judging standard has been used traditionally as the comprehensive indicator of basic performance, such as reproductive, mothering and growing abilities. One of the complicated problems had been the rating on the nutritional condition. Nine class rating method was newly introduced in this revision. As a rule, judging should be done on the standardized condition range, because modified conformation by subcutaneous fat does not give us reliable data of the evaluation.

- The data and exponential equation used for normal growth curve estimation

  The first nationwide Wagyu show were held in 1953 under sponsorship of our association and since then such the show has been held each five years. From the third show, this serial event has been called with the name of 'Wagyu Performance Show'. It means that all records on growth, feeding and management of enrolled cattle have been collected during previous year of each show. These data have been used for the estimation of revised normal growth curves using Brody's equation. The normal curve and normal range estimated by such a way are not adequate for all Japanese Black, because cattle enrolled for the shows were selected strictly in each producing area on their growth rate and conformation. Therefore, the growth curves obtained from these data tended to show higher level than those of averaged curve by all animals. The new normal growth curve in the revision was established by all available data stored in the host computer of our association to synthesize more real growth pattern of Japanese Black. In the next revision, we will be able to use longitudinal data obtained on the individual animals randomly chosen from various improvement unions. To get the revised normal growth curve, several non-linear equations will be compared on the fitness to the data and the best one will be adopted.

- Introduction of judging by description classification score

  A new descriptive classification score was devised in the latest revision to adopt this for the high performance registry. The system includes 26 items of external characteristics in total to get hold of general feature of each animal by 5 class rating in each item. One of the purposes of the introduction of the system is on its usefulness for training course of inexperienced judges. The second purpose is on its convenience for producers to understand external characteristics on their cattle. Thirdly it seems to be useful in order to estimate genetic parameters on the external characteristics and to investigate mutual genetic relationships with other economic traits.

  In our Wagyu improvement, body measurements must be unique existence as an indicator of some genetic performances, because Wagyu is very mild in their temperament so that it is very easy to handle them for measuring body size. Within a couple of years, we will be able to estimate breeding values of the external characteristics and body measurements.

8. Breeding Value Predication on Carcass Traits, and Selection and Mating Based on the Predicted Breeding Value (PBV)

a. Selection and preservation of superior breeding stocks in meat quality traits

As mentioned in the previous chapter 6 and 7, we have prepared for the breeding value prediction on the carcass traits, especially on the meat quality traits, under 'Animal Model BLUP'. In the usual procedures, there was no reliable indicator to detect breeding cows, which had a high ranking of breeding value on 'Beef Marbling Standard (BMS)'. Lacking of an alternative, pedigree

information has been used to estimate their ability on this trait. It has been often observed at carcass competitions that carcasses showing quite excellent degree of marbling exhibited by heifers and steers, while the records of the official progeny testing of selected bulls in the same prefecture were unexpectedly low. Such kind of loss of genetic resources has not been rare case. If it is possible to predict breeding values on both the sire and the dam, we will be able to evaluate preliminarily their son at or before the mating. By this means, selected bull calves will be sent to the performance testing, and probability of superior bull production on this trait will become higher.

Furthermore, animals ranked high orders on Predicted Breeding Value (PBV) will be preserved completely in the producing area, enabling to reproduce excellent breeding stocks in the planned mating.

b. The most effective utilization of pedigree information

There are about 60,000 to 70,000 head of registered animals every year in Japanese Black population. Most of registered animals within the same prefecture have common ancestors in their pedigree notes, as more than 95% of matings have depended on the artificial insemination. As a result of this situation, relative relationship among registered animals may be useful for making breeding plan of populations classified by each prefecture. As our association has accumulated a large amount of pedigree records as the most important property, we have to consider on the most effective utilization of the property.

c. Systematic carcass data collection

There is no clear specialization between calf production and feedlot management in our beef cattle production, compared with foreign situation. It means that systematic carcass data collection will be possible without troublesome disagreement between both segments. In addition, more than 80% of slaughter steers are graded at the meat markets in the ordinary marketing. Therefore, we can expect to feedback such field data as a reliable data for improvement, by matching with pedigree information. It is a quite favourable situation for us, because our domestic beef production is depending on mainly pure breed feeder calves.

d. Regional estimation of breeding value by a personal computer

In our breeding value prediction program under animal model BLUP initiated in 1990, each prefecture branch office of our association is responsible for evaluation and management of carcass data, and predicted breeding values (PBV).

This fundamental scheme is originated from several considerations as follows;

- It is impossible to predict breeding values in nationwide range at present. As shown in figure 5 and figure 6, estimated heritability's of the same trait differ considerably among prefectures. It must be brought about by the difference of genetic make-up of cattle between prefectures. Furthermore, environmental effects can not remove completely by all means.
- PBV should be managed to devote to breeding purpose only at least in present situation, in order to protect taking out of necessary breeding stocks to commercial purpose and use as a feeder cattle. It is the general understanding that own property must be managed by owners.
- Selection and preservation of breeding stocks should be decided by the latest PBV as soon as possible, looking for the animal on their external characteristics. It is the best way to calculate the latest PBV by themselves any time it is necessary.
- The cost for computation can be saved to lower level by use of personal computer.

e. Planned mating of each cattle based on PBV

Within about 5 years, most of the breeding cows must have their own PBV on carcass traits. It is feasible at that time that each cow mate with the most matched sire to produce calves balanced in various important carcass traits. In addition, in the next step, both sire and dam must be evaluated with fundamental economic traits and carcass traits, by which the improvements of Japanese Black may be accelerated much more.

There is wide variation in PBV of carcass traits at present, even though between 2 sires categorized within the same strain as shown in Table 4. The combination of PBV on a couple of traits is quite different between sires from the same origin. Similar situation exists between cows belonging to the same strain.

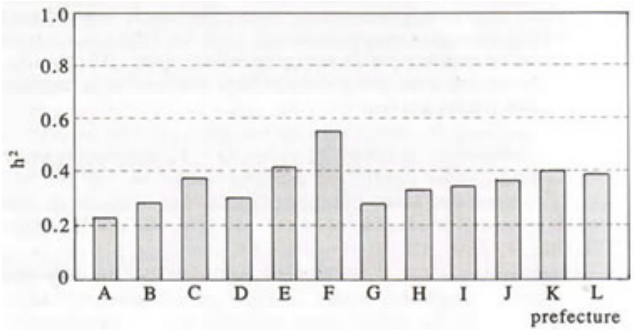


Figure 5 – Estimated heritability on the degree of marbling in 12 prefectures

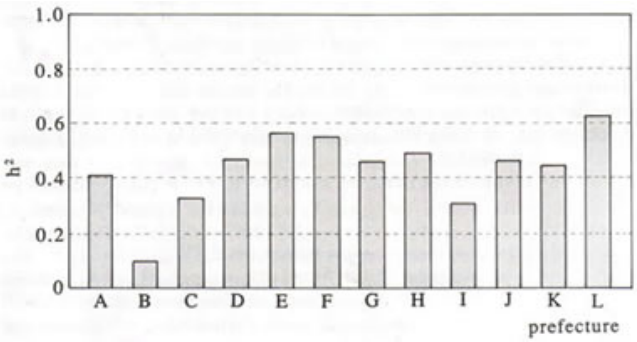


Figure 6 – Estimated heritability on rib eye area in 12 prefectures

Table 4 – An example of predicted breeding values on popular sires in certain prefecture

Name	Type classified before genetics evaluation	Carcass weight (kg)	Rib eye area (cm2)	Thickness of middle rib (cm	Subcutaneous fat thickness	Yield percentage (%)	Degree of marbling (BMS)
H	Fast growing strain	22.7	-0.90	-0.02	-0.12	-0.30	0.57
KE	introduced early stage	59.4	4.37	0.60	-0.14	0.32	-0.23
Y	Meat quality strain	-12.0	1.52	-0.14	-0.39	0.53	0.26
K	introduced later	-12.5	2.03	0.00	-0.26	0.54	-0.08
F	Synthetic strain	29.8	5.30	0.26	-0.43	0.94	1.37
T		29.1	3.22	0.34	-0.74	0.57	0.47
M	Sire in boom from meet	-12.1	1.90	-0.08	-0.39	0.57	0.30
T	quality strain	-3.4	1.40	-0.06	-0.58	0.56	0.02

f. Checking up the progress of improvement

Up to the present, breeding objectives have been drawn without any consideration on attainable time. It is necessary in future breeding plan to estimate the duration needed to reach the goals. As an example, the genetic trend of marbling trait in certain prefecture is show in figure 7. In cow herd of the prefecture, PBV of cows born in the same year were averaged and plotted in this

figure. It is clear that average PBV maintained at the same level from 1970 to 1977, but after that time those are increasing steadily. This increasing shows that selection and preservation of superior cows on this trait has been going on successfully.

The prediction of breeding value and mating base on PBV may not be almighty for improvement of Japanese Black cattle, however, it is true that these predictions result in drastic change in our traditional breeding techniques.

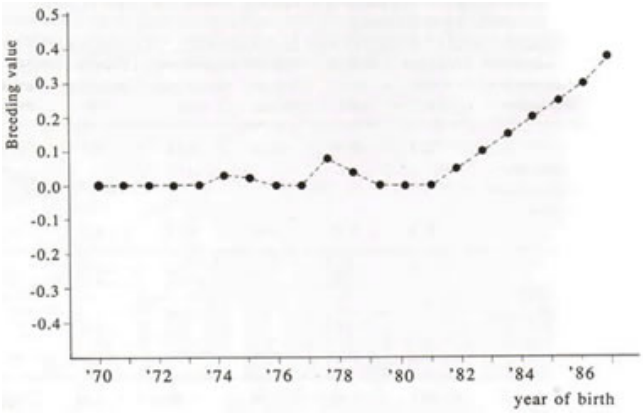


Figure 7 – Genetic trend of the degree of marbling plotted by average breeding value of cows born in the same year

9. General View for All Wagyu Breeds

Epoch-marking events were only picked in the previous sections, which have been occurred in the singular processes of our beef cattle breeding. There are three more minor breeds (Table 5), differed obviously in their economic and external traits, and raised in a limited district or region. An all-over breeding and conserving plan, of cause, should be applied for all breeds. To my regret, these breeds were not in a cooperated organization yet, although the aim is the same beef production. Some breeds are possibly in danger depending on preference of present markets, even if it would be useful resources in the future.

Table 5 – Change of population in each beef cattle breed

Breed	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Japanese Black heads	18,151,508	1,454,755	1,373,603	1,207,272	1,322,564	1,423,790	1,419,392
%	76.4	81.0	86.6	86.6	86.7	86.5	85.3
Japanese Brown	525,781	309,044	205,708	123,355	135,765	151,432	163,072
%	22.1	17.2	12.7	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.8
Japanese Poll	7,668	7,929	8,593	5,047	3,050	3,292	1,664
%	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Japanese Shorthorn	20,811	22,404	30,164	39,455	47,289	49,380	46,592
	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8

%							
Aberdeen Angus %		684 0.0	1,419 0.1	2,747 0.2	6,102 0.4	8,230 0.5	16,640 1.0
Hereford %		254 0.0	1,346 0.1	7,098 0.5	9,153 0.6	9,876 0.6	9,984 0.6
Charolais %			384 0.0	487 0.0			
Others %	6,344 0.3	1,566 0.1	3,246 0.4	8,757 0.6	1,525 0.1		6,656 0.4
Total	2,376,112	1,796,636	1,624,465	1,394,190	1,525,449	1,646,000	1,664,000
(Dairy bull calves)			(163,167)	(462,683)	(505,383)	(941,000)	(1,038,000)

It would be actually a quite difficult problem to preserve discarded farm animals from current production. The animals lost their economic merit would disappear rapidly without security, but we can not answer whether these are really essential or not in future, besides biological interest. If these were essential, shrunk small population of farm animals was hardly maintained in private business without reasonable profit. Several species of native animals that is horse, cattle and chickens are preserved under governmental protection as national monuments. We may not expect to add a number of potential resources in future to the members.

Our cattle seemed to have not been evaluated as beef cattle and had been advised to cross with new exotic breeds. Farmers did not follow to the promotion; because they were aware of that it was not profitable at each situation in our beef market.

It would be an effective way to preserve genetic resources anytime in the actual or productive populations. They may be changed or reformed from original ones on demand, but genes brought about them do not sweep away completely by selection for a given direction. Retention would be better than disappearance, though they might be diluted.

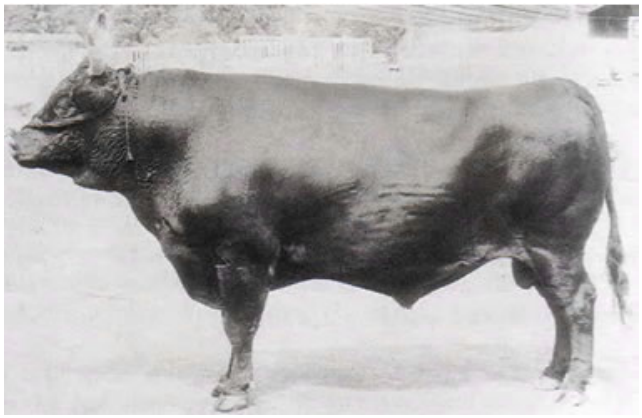
In the case of our beef cattle breeding, a lot of small breeding units have been maintained up to the present time. These must be integrated gradually, when cattle in each unit reaches at comparable level in characteristics each other. Several inbred strains accented with different traits can be obtained in each district and commercial cattle being favourable for the markets be produced by crossing of these strains. From wider view points, crossing among native breeds would be feasible someday. By all means, it is necessary to negotiate on the matter in a national meeting.

Intermediate Remarks

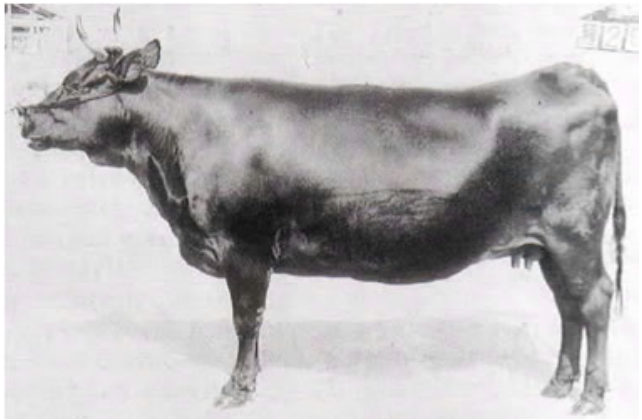
It could not image for us that such strong attention from foreign beef cattle producers may be paid for the very quiet and shy animal, Wagyu. The unexpected footlights, however, is proud of our Wagyu men, because this animal was not qualified sometimes even as Japanese beef cattle.

The historical breeding processes of Wagyu are not comparable with some of foreign cattle breeds. Strictly speaking, the improvement as a beef breed was just initiated about 20 years ago. We strongly believe that Wagyu can compete with foreign breeds in our domestic meat market, but it is not true in foreign meat market. It is the main consideration at present for us to supply more Wagyu beef to our market and to polish up our Wagyu to more desirable and efficient beef producer, keeping priority in their economic merits. In the next edition, we would like to add some successful results in genetic improvement.

Special note from David Blackmore; from this point on the following information is for the purest or the dedicated cattle breeder. It explains the criteria required to reach the various levels of registry in Japan, and contradicts previous published claims made about some bloodlines imported into Australia.



Japanese Black Breed (Bull)



Japanese Black Breed (Cow)

Appendix

1. **Business:**
   a. Registration of the Japanese breeds of cattle
   b. Guidance, evaluation on genetic performance of cattle, and promotion of the organized breeding plan for breeding stocks
   c. Sponsorship of discussion meetings and short-course schools for 'Wagyu' production
   d. Publication of books on the registry
   e. Other necessary business relating to 'Wagyu' registration

2. **Registration system:**

Three breeds of Japanese cattle, that is, Black, Brown (Kochi strain) and Poll are included in our registration. For each breed, we are adopting a selective registration system. As the black breed is the major and accounts for 85% of total Japanese cattle population, we describe on the registration system for the black breed as a representative one. In the latest revision on the regulations for each registry class, being effective from April 1 of 1989, the requirements for high performance registry were revised completely, although those fundamental and reserved classes were limited for only minor revision. The breeding stock registry was repealed in this revision, in order to introduce a new flexible system for cattle in the breeding unions.

The regulations are as follows; there are 3 classes of registry: fundamental, reserved and high performance.

i. The fundamental registry is admitted for the cattle fulfilling all of the following terms;

- They must be descendants from registered parents and grandparents
- They must have the calf registry certificate issued before the weaning stage
- Bulls must be scored over 80 points, and cows and heifers must be scored over 77 points. Both male and female cattle must be judged during 14 months to 30 months of age
- They must be progeny of parents which have not produced any abnormal calf

ii. The reserved registry is admitted for cattle which are produced and raised in the territory of the same improvement union. They must fulfill the following terms;

- They must be progeny of registered parents and grandparents
- Their sire must be scored over 80 points, and their dam must be scored over 78 points
- They must be progeny of parents, which have not produced any calf exhibited genetic defect
- They must be progeny of parents, which are qualified on their superior reproductive performance
- Bulls must be scored over 82 points and female over 80 points, at the growing stage from 14 to 30 months of age

iii. The high performance registry is admitted for cattle with the fundamental registry or the reserved registry as an advanced registry class. The cattle being eligible for this class have to fulfill the following terms;

- General requirements
  - They must be progeny of registered parents and grandparents
  - They must exhibit superior reproductive performance. The individual and its parents have to be clean from any genetic defect gene
- Judging requirements

- Requirement for judging score at the registry for this class was repealed. The result of descriptive classification score is provided to applied cattle and recorded as the official record
- To be eligible for this registry class, cows must be scored over 80 points and bulls must be scored over 82 points at the fundamental or reserved registry.
- In the previous requirement, the animal which cleared the same score level at the registration can be eligible for this registry class
- The cattle proved to be excellent by progeny records on judging score and carcass grading can be eligible for this class.

- Reproductive requirements
  - The first calving must be earlier than 28 months old for females
  - The averaged calving interval for more than 3 calving must be less than 40 days
- Progeny record requirements
  - Cows applied for this registry class have to have more than 2 offspring which were scored more than 80 points. In this requirement, one of 2 offspring can substitute by slaughtered animal of which carcass was graded to A-5, A-4, B-5 in carcass grading standard.
  - Bulls applied for this registry class have to have more than 25 offspring which were scored more than 80 points. Furthermore, they have to clear a given criteria on progeny testing records

iv. New flexible breeding stock system

- Cattle registered breeding stock in old registry system and for high performance registry can be eligible for breeding stocks of each breeding stock union
- Breeding stocks are replaced flexibly according to the breeding purposes of each breeding stock union. Any stock does not have permanent qualification, as they are a kind of project team to produce bull candidates for successors
- The selection standard for breeding stocks should be depend on both of judging score and PBV on carcass traits under consideration.

3. Membership

165,000

4. Number of registered cattle

2,670,000

5. Branch office

35

6. Number of judge, belonging to the Central Judging Committee

41

7. Number of judge, belonging to the Branch Judging Committee

1253

8. Officials

Directors 15 (including one President and two vice-President)

Auditors 3

Representatives 40

9. Employees

General Manager 1

Clerks and Technical experts 22

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