

Selective Dog Breeding

Thesis Statement

Selective breeding involves choosing parents with particular characteristics to breed together and produce an offspring with more desirable characteristics. In today's time selective dog breeding is a popular way of cross breeding different dogs to create a mixed DNA but why is that?

What is Selective Breeding?

The procedure of breeding purposefully selected dogs with the intention to produce, preserve, or remove specific physical characteristics, mental traits, health conditions, skills, and aptitude.

Overall History

Humans have selectively bred animals for thousands of years; it was established as a scientific practice by Robert Bakewell during the British Agriculture Revolution in the 18th century, around 7,000 years ago in southwest Asia. But new discoveries in Siberia suggest that humans may have bred dogs for a specific purpose even earlier, at least 9,000 years ago. With that using dogs with particular physiques and temperaments, suited to do jobs like herd sheep or collect pheasants. How does it work? an organism's characteristics are partly determined by the combination of gene variants that are passed on from one generation to the next. Now in our society dogs are often a reason why a breeder wants these two dogs to breed together, and they include: true breeding – breeding dogs from the same breed to have purebred puppies.

<https://www.yourgenome.org/facts/what-is-selective-breeding>

Evolution of Dog Breeding

Below shows the evolution of selective dog breeding which started with the ancestry of dogs who is the gray wolf then in specific parts of the world has branched out.



How does DNA play into the Future of Breeding?

Selective breeding vs. natural selection as although genetic changes over generations, selective breeding and natural selection are different; it is driven by environmental factors that limit survival and reproduction. When talking about genetic engineering it makes use of existing, naturally present gene variants in a species and the natural process of breeding. Breeding dogs for particular characteristics, or phenotypes, has been going on for centuries. Dogs are companions and workers, in service to humans, and they have thus been bred to accentuate desired traits. For instance, Dalmatians have long been coach dogs, in part because of their striking looks and their comfort around horses.

<https://www.nature.com/scitable/topicpage/genetics-of-dog-breeding-434/>

Genetic Diseases? More disireable?

Since there are different types of selective breeding like Inbreeding, Linebreeding, Self-pollination, and Crossbreeding all do have consequences regarding the genetic mutation fro dogs over time. Similar genetics means the population will have the same strengths and weaknesses also infectious diseases are more likely to spread thorough similar population of dogs because they are vulnerable to the same diseases. It makes certain dogs more desirable especially with purebreds as they can be expensive since they have bred with the simialr DNA has the opposite sex.

<https://futureofworking.com/6-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-selective-breeding/>