

X FRADIEAR

FORO REGIONAL ANDINO PARA EL DIALOGO Y LA
INTEGRACIÓN DE LA EDUCACIÓN AGROPECUARIA Y RURAL

IV ASAMBLEA FAESCA

FEDERACIÓN ANDINA DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR
EN CIENCIAS AGRARIAS Y AFINES

Maestrias y Doctorados en las Universidades

Grupo de Trabajo N° 2

RECOMENDACIONES GENERALES PARA UN ADECUADO DESARROLLO DE LOS POST GRADOS

TIPOS DE MAESTRIAS

PROFESIONALIZANTES

Concordante en el desarrollo de conocimientos, destrezas y habilidad, a fin de incrementar producción y productividad.

INVESTIGACIÓN

Ligado a desarrollar habilidades y destrezas en el desarrollo de **investigación**. Necesario tesis.

OBJETIVOS

MAESTRIA

Formar investigadores que posean comprensión de diversos fenómenos y procesos (específicos para cada material), que permitan el desarrollo de la sociedad.

DOCTORADO

Formar científicos con estudios avanzados a través del desarrollo de investigación alto nivel científico, que permitan dar soluciones a problemas específicos en beneficio de nuestra sociedad.

INVESTIGACIÓN

Término bastante utilizado por académicos e incluso políticos, el cual está ligado a la creación de conocimientos y tecnología que permite el avance científico, tecnológico y económico de un país.



NECESIDADES PARA REALIZAR INVESTIGACION

1. Conocimiento profundo del tema que se desea desarrollar (Estado de arte). Obtención a través de información primaria.

BASES PARA UN PROGRAMA DE MEJORA DE ALPACAS EN LA REGION ALTO ANDINA DE HUANCVELICA-PERU

BASES TO AN IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM OF THE ALPACAS IN HIGHLAND REGION AT HUANCVELICA-PERU

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PALABRAS CLAVE ADICIONALES

Lama pacos; Huacaya; Fibra; Esquema de mejora; Progreso genético

ADDITIONAL KEYWORDS

Lama pacos; Huacaya; Fibra; Improvement scheme; Genetic gain

RESUMEN

El estudio se desarrolló en 544 alpacas Huacaya de color blanco localizadas en 19 centros de producción de la Región de Huancavelica, ubicadas en rangos de altitud entre 4000 y 4500 metros.

formación de un núcleo élite de reproductores formados por 50 machos que podrían empadrear a las mejores 1100 hembras de los animales con rasgos de fibra de mayor calidad.

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Quality characteristics of Huacaya alpaca fibre produced in the Peruvian Andean Plateau region of Huancavelica

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Abstract

The quality of Huacaya alpaca fibre produced in the region of Huancavelica (Peru) is described based on a sample of 203 animals belonging to eight herding communities located between 4,100 and 4,750 m above sea level. The mean fibre diameter, 22.7 µm (SE 0.2), was lower than values reported for Huacaya alpacas from other areas and varied with sex, age, and community origin ($P < 0.01$). In contrast with results from other studies, males had finer fibre than females, but this may be because they represent selected breeding stock brought from Puno and Cusco. No linear relationship was found between fibre diameter and staple length. Further research is needed to better characterise fibre production traits and quantify their economic values prior to establishing a breeding program to improve fibre production in the region. Although conducting this type of research in the Peruvian Andean Plateau might seem difficult, the active participation of alpaca owners and development promoters made it feasible.

Additional key words: age, diameter, fibre, fibre quality, genetic selection, local development, sex.

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Micron blowout: heritability and genetic correlations with fibre diameter and secondary follicle diameter

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Abstract. Calculation of micron blowout as the difference between fibre diameter records taken at different ages can produce 'biased' estimates of the heritability and genetic correlations due to a scale effect. In some instances, standardisation of the fibre diameter records to a common genetic variance (i.e. removal of the scale effect) changed the heritability and the genetic correlation estimates. The effect of standardisation on the heritability of micron blowout was determined to a large extent by the difference in the genetic variance between the 2 fibre diameter measurements, whereas in the case of the genetic correlation between micron blowout and another trait, it was also dependent on the genetic correlation between the other trait and the two fibre diameters. It is recommended that heritabilities and genetic correlations involving micron blowout be calculated after standardising the fibre diameter measurements to a common genetic variance. The practical implications of the results are briefly discussed.

Additional keywords: scale effect, standardisation.

Introduction

Age related change in fibre diameter, commonly referred to by Merino breeders as 'micron blowout', has been measured by the regression of fibre diameter on age (Adkins 1990;

progeny of the same flock. The ram progeny were sampled at 10 and 16 months of age, and the ewe progeny were sampled at 16, 28, and 40 months of age. The progeny were offspring of 154 sires, with an average of 15 (6-30) ram and 14 (6-29) ewe progeny per sire.

Fibre diameter was measured on the fleece samples using a CSIRO-

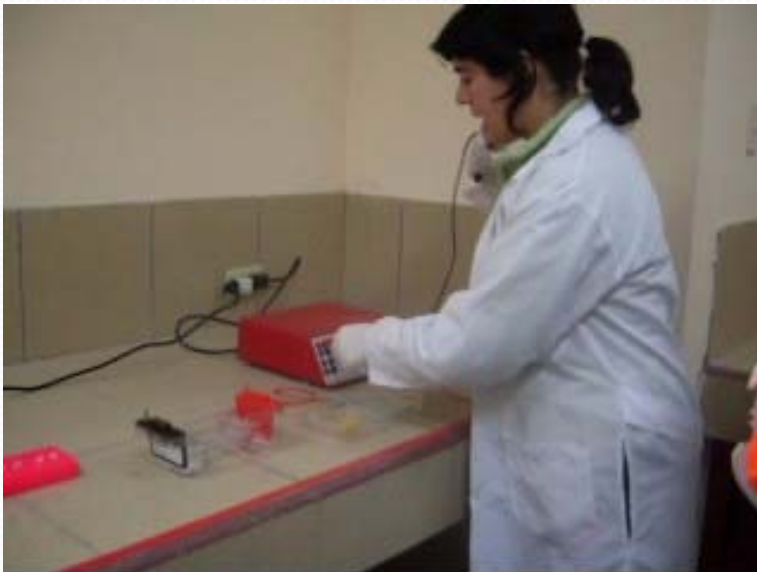
NECESIDADES PARA REALIZAR INVESTIGACION

2. *Infraestructura (aulas y laboratorio) y equipos .*



NECESIDADES PARA REALIZAR INVESTIGACION

3. *Dedicación exclusiva para aprehender los conocimientos y el desarrollo de la investigación .*



NECESIDADES PARA REALIZAR INVESTIGACION

4. *Conocimiento del Inglés.*

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S97

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Major genes and QTL influencing wool production and quality: a review

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Abstract – The opportunity exists to utilise our knowledge of major genes that influence the economically important traits in wool sheep. Genes with Mendelian inheritance have been identified for many important traits in wool sheep. Of particular importance are genes influencing pigmentation, wool quality and the keratin proteins, the latter of which are important for the morphology of the wool fibre. Gene mapping studies have identified some chromosomal regions associated with variation in wool quality and production traits. The challenge now is to build on this knowledge base in a cost-effective way to deliver molecular tools that facilitate enhanced genetic improvement programs for wool sheep.

gene / major gene / QTL / wool production / wool quality

1. INTRODUCTION

Whilst the genetic improvement of sheep bred primarily for wool production has been slow relative to other livestock species, this cannot be blamed on the tools available to the breeders and advisor geneticists. In most countries where wool sheep are grown, there is a quite sophisticated wool market and market intelligence, and the important price determinants are well quantified and communicated. This has facilitated the formal definition of breeding objectives for breeders. Of those traits that are important in an economic sense, most are either moderately or highly heritable, and are easy and inexpensive to measure to a level sufficiently precise for animal evaluation. For the few traits where measurement is difficult or expensive, such as staple strength, there are good indirect measures. For example, coefficient of variation of fibre diameter has been shown to deliver significant gains when used as a selection criterion in breeding programs focussed on apparel wool goals [12]. Most countries have high quality performance measurement programs and well-developed tools for the use of index selection utilising BLUP methodology.

QUÉ NECESITAN LOS PAISES?

- *Formar investigadores y profesionales. También técnicos.*
- *Crear tecnología.*
- *Creación de fuentes de trabajo.*
- *Mejora de condición de vida.*
- *Desarrollo del país.*

CONCLUSIONES ALFA III - ALAS

- *Flexibilidad interna y externa.*
- *Existencia de sistema de tutorías.*
- *Deberá considerarse estrategias para buscar equivalencia de creditajes y sistemas de calificación para facilitar la movilidad.*
- *Matriz consistencia de evaluación.*
- *Las orientaciones pueden ser de tipo profesionalizante e investigación.*

CONCLUSIONES ALFA III - ALAS

- *Potenciar el sistema de auto aprendizaje (por ejemplo: E-learning), para el desarrollo del estudiante.*
- *Potenciar publicación en revistas indexadas.*
- *Exigencia de inglés al ingreso.*
- *En maestría de investigación, asegurar la realización de tesis.*
- *Considerar redacciones a modo de artículo científicos en la presentación de tesis.*



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE HUANCABELICA
PROYECTO DE LA UNION EUROPEA

ALFA III - ALAS



REFORMA Y DESARROLLO DEL PROGRAMA
DE MASTER EN CIENCIA ANIMAL