

# Integrating Climate Effect on Genetics & Breeding of Animals

**Pramod Prabhakar**

*Animal Husbandry MBAC, Agwanpur, Saharsa BAU Sabour, Bhagalpur, Bihar  
E-mail: ppmbac@gmail.com*

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**Abstract**—A breed cover group of animals having similar characteristic that depend on geographical area and origin about 2/3 rd of reported breeds are currently found developing countries. Local breeds are commonly used in grassland based pastoral and small scale mixed crop livestock system. It can be expected that multifunctional local breeds continue to play a role in the livelihoods of poor people and in margined areas. Genetic mechanisms influence fitness and adaptation . Breeding for climate change adaptation or mitigation will not be fundamentally different from existing breeding programme. The majority of developing countries import genetic progress in production traits rather than developing it in their local breeds as was highlighted in the low number of breeding programme.

*Animal genetic diversity is critical for food decertify and rural development . It allow farmers to select stock or develop of new breeds in response to changing condition including climate change new or resurgent diseases threats new knowledge of common nutritional requirement and changing market conditions or social needs the effects will be most acute in developing countries where the increase in demand is excepted to be greatest will occur at a rate faster than increase in production and will occur where climate change is projected to have its greatest impact.*

*Climate change is one additional factor affecting the (breeds & genetics) highly dynamic livestock sector.*

**Keywords:** *Breed, Genetics, Livestock and Adaptaion.*