

Characteristics and Improvement of Jeju Native Pig

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It is presumed that the breeding history of Jeju native black pigs began in the Goguryeo period when they were brought in from the mainland. Jeju Native Pigs body is small, the constitution is strong and disease-resistant, the number of pups produced is small, the growth rate is slow, but the meat quality is good. In Korea, there are many people who like the taste of native pigs, so it is an important task to produce a breed that has the same meat quality as native pigs, but with good growth and economy. Therefore, the National Institute of Animal Science has been continuously trying to improve while collecting and preserving native pigs in Korea. As a result, two varieties were developed in 2013 and 2015: ‘Nanchukmacdon’ and ‘Wooriheukdon’. The breed of black pig ‘Nanchukmacdon’, which has improved growth and fertility while preserving the meat taste of Jeju native black pork, was developed (2013). We showed that a functional sequence variant (FSV) in the porcine MYH3 gene in the promoter region affects the ratios of myofibers and is associated with intramuscular fat and a*. The characteristics of this variety were excellent in terms of aroma, taste, tenderness, succulentness and palatability, and low-fat parts such as sirloin and legs are also suitable for roasting. “Nanchukmacdon” was developed by combining the meat quality and black hair color in Jeju native pigs and the productivity traits in improved breeds. This is the world's first breed developed by fixing the meat quality and black hair color gene. Which is via selective breeding, may be used for the meeting of consumer demands.