

259 FREQUENCY AND OVULATION RATE IN THREE NATIVE GENOTYPES OF GOATS UNDER TWO FEEDING-MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

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This study was carried out in the Brazilian National Goat Research Center, Northeast Brazil from August 1980 to July 1982. It was conducted to determine the influence of feeding-management, on the monthly occurrence and distribution of ovulation rate and the incidence of does ovulating. A group of 36 does (12 Marota, 12 Moxoto and 12 Undefined Breed Type - SRD) were grazed on native pasture, at a stocking rate of one head/1.8ha/year. A second group of 72 goats, 24 of each genotype and was fed in confinement. The does in confinement received a mixture of cottonseed meal and cornmeal, with approximately 16.7% crude protein, and green chopped elephant grass, ad libitum. Both groups received a mixture of equal parts sodium chloride and bone meal, free choice. The body weight was recorded at the beginning of the experiment and monthly thereafter. Each month 36 does, 12 from native pasture (4 of each genotype) and 24 from confinement (8 of each genotype) were laparotomized. Monthly ovulation rates of 1.4, 1.4 and 1.7 were observed for Marota, Moxoto and SRD, respectively. The SRD was superior ($P < 0.05$) than both Marota and Moxoto. A higher ($P < 0.01$) ovulation rate was observed for goats kept in native pasture than in confinement (1.6 vs. 1.4), and during the second year ($P < 0.01$) compared to the first year (1.6 vs. 1.4). The mean monthly incidence of does ovulating varied from 56.9 to 86.1% throughout the year. A higher ($P < 0.01$) monthly proportion of does ovulated during the second (76.7%) than during the first year (65.6%). The proportion of does ovulating in native pasture was similar ($P > 0.05$) to that in confinement (69.9 vs 72.5%).

KEY WORDS: Reproduction/Marota, Moxoto, SRD, Native Pasture, Confinement.

Reproduction/Marota, Moxoto, SRD, Pasture vs native, Confinement

260 REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL, ANGORA AND THEIR CROSSBRED GOATS

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The reproductive behavior and relative breeding efficiency of local Sangamneri, 1/2 Angora, 3/4 Angora, 7/8 Angora and Angora recorded since 1973 is compared. All the goats were raised under the same ecological, managerial and feeding conditions. Breeding throughout the year by Artificial Insemination with neat semen was followed. The local does showed breeding throughout the year with two peak periods viz., June-July and October-