

34 GROWTH AND MORTALITY OF MEAT TYPE KIDS UNDER EXTENSIVE MANAGEMENT IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL

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Data on birth weight (BW), weaning weight (WW), eight-month weight (8MW), yearling weight (YW) and mortality (MO) of SRD, Marota-SRD, Repartida-SRD, Moxoto-SRD, Caninde-SRD, Anglo Nubian-SRD and Bhuj-SRD F1 kids raised at Iracema Farm, Quixada, CE. Brazil, collected from 1980 to 1983 were analyzed. BW was influenced by sire breed, type of birth and sex ($P < .01$). Linear orthogonal contrasts showed that SRD and kids sired by native males were lighter at birth than the averages that included exotic sires; that singles were heavier than twins and that males were heavier than females. WW was influenced by year, sire breed, age of dam, type of birth, sex and condition of the mother at breeding ($P < .01$). WW was higher for 1981 than for the average of 1982 and 1983; was higher for kids sired by exotic sires; did not differ between Anglo Nubian and Bhuj sired kids; was higher for kids born to older does; was higher for singles than for twins; was higher for males than for females and was higher for kids born to does in good body condition at breeding than for those born to does in poorer condition. 8MW was influenced by year and type of birth ($P < .01$). Kids born in 1981 were heavier than the average of those born in 1982 and 1983 and those born in 1983 were heavier than those born in 1982 and singles were heavier than twins. YW was influenced type of birth; singles were heavier than twins. Mortality from birth to weaning was influenced by year, doe and sire breed, condition of the mother at breeding and type of birth. Kids born in 1983 had higher mortality than those born in previous years; those sired by exotic breeds had higher mortality than those born in previous years; those sired by exotic breeds had higher mortality than those sired by native sires. The average BW, WW, 8MW, YW and MO were 2.33, 10.03, 12.66, 16.21 kg., and 44.48%, respectively. In conclusion, the growth of meat type goats in extensive conditions is poor and the mortality is high. Anglo Nubian and Bhju sires, when used as paternal breed, can be used to improve growth of the kids although it may mean higher mortality up to weaning.

KEY WORDS: F1, SRD, Marota, Repartida, Moxoto, Caninde, Anglo-Nubian, Bhuj.