

DETERMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG BOTH PRODUCTIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCES AND SOME WOOL TRAITS IN BARKI SHEEP

S. El Kaschab(1), I. Saddick(1), M. El Ganaieny(2), Elham M. Ghoneim(1) and A. Gad-Allah(2)

(1) Animal Production, Dep. Fac. of Agric. Minufiya Univ. Egypt, (2) Wool Production and Technology Dep., Animal Production Division, Desert Research Center, Matariey,.,

ABSTRACT:

Barki sheep flock of 489 animals maintained on Mariout Research Station close to Alexandria were studied during three years to determine the relationships among productive and reproductive performances and some wool traits in Barki Sheep. Flock management was typical for commercial conditions in the area. The average number of matings per conception in Barki ewes was 1.31. Ewes of low Kemp score had significantly the lowest number of matings ($1.24 \hat{\pm} 0.04$) than those of medium Kemp ($1.32 \hat{\pm} 0.03$) and abundant Kemp ($1.38 \hat{\pm} 0.05$). Generally, it could be seen that correlation coefficients showed high values between Point of Break, length (POBL) with Point of Break, weight (POBW); Coarse fibres (CF%) with Fine fibres (-FF%); Medullation index (MI) with Fine fibres (-FF%) and Kemp fibres (KF%) with Medullation index (MI). Correlation coefficients were of medium magnitude between Resilience (RES) with Bulkiness (BUL); Staple Crimp (SC) with Fibre diameter (-FD); (SC) with (-KF%) and (MI); (RES) with (-KF%) and (-MI); (FD) with (-FF%); (FD) with (KF%); (FD) with (MI); (FF%) with Heterotype fibres (-HF%); (FF%) with (-KF%); (HF%) with (MI). Other correlation coefficients were of low magnitude. It could be concluded that selection for low values of fibre diameter could result in an increase in FF%, BUL and RES and a decrease in KF% and MI. These results also indicated that selection for high values of bulkiness could result in an increase in FF%, RES and yield ($r=0.22$) and a decrease in FD, KF% which might cause a decrease in wool production. Phenotypic correlation coefficients between some objective wool characteristics of Barki sheep and yarns properties were also studied.

Key words: Barki sheep, Relationship, Productive, Reproductive, Wool characteristics and yarn properties.

EFFECT OF STIMULATION TYPES ON MACHINE MILKING PROCESS IN EGYPTIAN BUFFALOES

Elham M. Ghoneim, S. El Kaschab, S. Omar, E. Eldahshan
Animal Production, Dep. Fac. of Agric. Minufiya Univ. Egypt,,

ABSTRACT:

The present study was carried out at a commercial buffalo farm named "El-koumy farm", located in Elbeheera province, Nubaria, El-shagaha village on the desert road (Cairo – Alexandria, Egypt) at 90 km, from Alexandria. The experiment was conducted to study the effect of stimulation type on milking process such as parlor waiting management, milk yield per milking and milk flow rate. Animals were classified according to: type of stimulation, milking frequency per day, times of milking; and milkers team. A total numbers of 92 randomly chosen machine milked animals in their second to sixth lactation were used in the present experiment. Data were analyzed using SPSS program version 10, (1999). Results revealed that type of stimulation had a highly significant effect on stimulation period and parlor waiting period. In general, milking process duration can be arranged in the following descending order: hand massage and machine stimulated buffaloes (7.85 min.), only machine stimulated buffaloes (7.16 min.) and finally oxytocin treated buffaloes (6.53 min.). Type of stimulation had a highly significant effect on stimulation period, the longest stimulation period was achieved in hand massage and machine stimulated Buffaloes (9.66 min.) which was significantly higher than oxytocin administrated animals (7.68 min.). The lowest period was observed in only machine stimulation which was significantly lower than another two groups. Type of stimulation had no significant effects on milk yield per milking or milk flow rate

Key words: Machine milking, Parlor management, stimulation type, milk yield, flow rate, Oxytocin, Buffaloes

***REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION OF MANURE BY ADDING
TAFLA AND YEAST TO DAIRY BUFFALO RATION***

S. El Kaschab, I. Saddick, G. Baraghit, S. Omar and M. El Aref
Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Shebin El Kom Minoufiya
University, Egypt,,

ABSTRACT:

This study was carried out at the Experimental Buffalo Unit of the Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Minufiya University, Shebin El-Kom, Egypt. Nine dairy buffalo cow at 2nd to 4th lactation with an average body weight $614 \hat{\pm} 24.08$ kg were randomly assigned among three experimental tested rations (three animals each). The experimental rations were Control ration (42% commercial concentrate feed mixture + 33% berseem hay + 25% rice straw), Control ration + 3% Tafla/animal/day and Control ration + 20 g Baker's yeast/animal/day (on dry matter basis). Fresh manure sample was collected from each animal daily and physical, chemical and biological analyze were applied. Manure from animals fed tafla supplemented ration had the lowest ($P < 0.01$) odor intensity followed by manure from animals fed yeast additive ration, while manure from animals fed control ration had the highest odor intensity ($1.83 \hat{\pm} 0.058$, $2.42 \hat{\pm} 0.048$ and $2.68 \hat{\pm} 0.064$, respectively). The similar differences were evident for moisture percentage ($78.90 \hat{\pm} 0.23$, $80.60 \hat{\pm} 0.26$ and $84.38 \hat{\pm} 0.26$ % respectively). The effect of adding tafla and yeast on manure pH value was highly significant ($P < 0.01$) but within normal range. Manure from animals fed tafla supplemented ration was lower in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium % ($P < 0.01$) than either manure from animals fed yeast additive ration or manure from animals fed control ration (0.433- 0.105- 0.377, 0.467- 0.108- 0.374 and 0.498- 0.121- 0.395 %, respectively). After 6, 12, 24h of incubation manure from animals fed tafla supplemented ration had the lowest gas production followed by manure from animals fed yeast additive ration, while manure from animals fed control ration had the highest gas production (0.633- 1.485- 2.767, 0.674- 1.570- 3.093 and 0.893- 1.903- 4.341 ml/g manure, respectively). Manure from animals fed tafla supplemented had the lowest ($P < 0.01$) coliforms count followed by manure from animals fed yeast additive, while manure from animals fed control ration had the highest coliforms count ($5.31 \hat{\pm} 0.020$, $5.44 \hat{\pm} 0.012$ and $6.46 \hat{\pm} 0.015$ cfu Log₁₀/g manure, respectively).

Key words: Environmental pollution, Buffalo, Manure, Tafla, yeast.