

RESEARCH REGARDING EVOLUTION OF HEAVY WEIGHT OF YOUNG RAMSIN TELEORMAN'S BLACK HEAD SHEEP

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Abstract

Study of average performances in a population have a huge importance because, regarding to a population, the average of phenotypic value is equal with average of genotypic value. So, the studies of the average value of characters offer us an idea about the population genetic level. This study have the principal purpose to analyze heavy weight in young rams because this indicator is used in selection process.

The biological material is represented by a sample of 327 lambs from Teleorman's Black Head Sheep, exploited, at different ages, breed in Braila County.. The average performances of character is presented in the paper. We can observe an important grade of variability with some differences between gain classes. The average performances of the characters are very good and between characteristic limits of the breed.

Key words: Black Head Sheep, body weight.

INTRODUCTION

This study is a part of an ample research concerning the opportunity for creating regional rams centers in direction to improve milk production in Teleorman Black Head Sheep. This study have the principal purpose to analyze heavy weight and daily gain of young rams because this character it is used in selection process also for milk production (Taftă V., 1998). The daily gain is associated with milk production, and that is the reason for using this criteria (Taftă V., 2003).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The biological material is represented by 327 lambs, 157 females and 170 males, breed for reproduction in a single exploitation from Braila county. The individuals were analyzed through daily gain at 7 days old and at 1 month old, through heavy weight, and, most important, through population average

performance of daily gain. All measurements was made by us in Braila County, using an electronic scale.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results are showed in table 1. Is very clearly that the males are superior to females regarding heavy weight (figure 1) and daily gains at analyzed moments. The differences between sexes, in relation with all sample, is not so big. The males have 5.3467 kg. average heavy weight at birth (103.06%), 7.337 kg at 7 days (104%), and 14.2 kg at 30 days old (103%). Females presents an average heavy weight of 5.0293 kg. at birth (96.9%), 6.7728 kg. at 7 days (96%), and 13.675 kg. at 30 days old (98.12%). The average performances of sample was 5.188 kg at birth, 7.0549 kg at 7 days, and 13.9375 kg at 30 days old. Regarding the average daily gain, the differences between sexes can be observed in figure2.

Table 1. The reproductive isolation coefficient values

Specifications	Average heavy weight at:			Average daily gain between:	
	Birth	7 days	30 days	0 - 7 days	7 - 30 days
Males	5.346705882	7.336970588	14.2	0.267696429	0.291039698
Females	5.029299363	6.772802548	13.675	0.23738626	0.276888587
All	5.188002623	7.054886568	13.9375	0.252541344	0.283964142

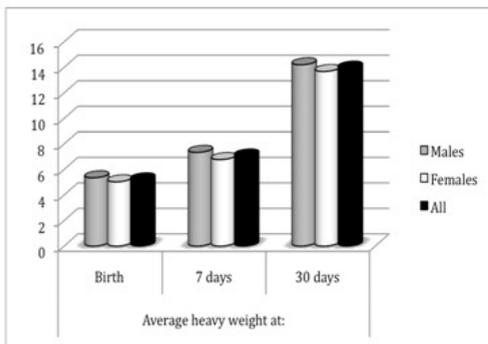


Figure 1. Average heavy weight

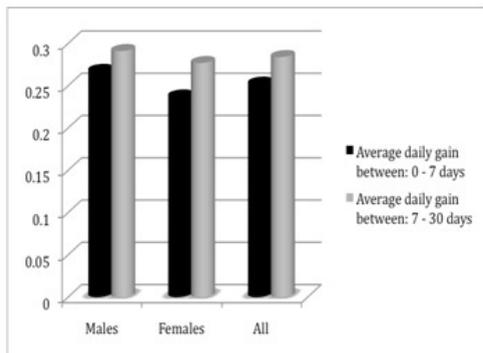


Figure 2. Average daily gain

CONCLUSIONS

The males performances are superior in relation with female performances. The selection criteria body heavy weight, and also daily gain, it is a good way to approximate milk production of the ewes. All this, correlate with selection of rams from twins birth for increasing the birth rate indicator, is a good selection method used in sheep breeding practice for Teleorman's Black Head Sheep breeders.

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