

A-allele is fixed. This variant might be considered a specific marker for this breed and it could be used for identification purposes.

Comparative morphologic characterization of the tissular components of the mammary gland in Majorera, Palmera and Tinerfeña dairy goats: preliminary results

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Abstract / Resumen:

The tissular components of the mammary gland and, in particular correct values of secretor and connective tissues are important items to be evaluated in a healthy mammary parenchyma. By means a random sampling in the body of the udder of 9 goats belonging to the three Canary Island (Spain) breeds (Majorera, Palmera and Tinerfeña) was made one study of the secretor, canalicular, connective and vascular tissular components. These mammary glands were milked once a day (left gland) or twice a day (right gland) during six weeks in middle lactation. Two biopsy samples of each gland were taken at the dorsal and middle levels of the glandular parenchyma. They were histological processed and then analyzed by a morphometric software. The values of the different tissular components (secretor, canalicular, connective and vascular) were obtained for each breed: Majorera (49.18% secretor tissue, 1.7% canalicular tissue, 48.57% connective tissue, 0.53% vascular tissue), Palmera (43.49% secretor tissue, 2.23% canalicular tissue, 57.85% connective tissue, 0.71% vascular tissue) and Tinerfeña (42% secretor tissue, 1.87% canalicular tissue, 55.52% connective tissue, 0.71% vascular tissue). No significant differences were found as regards the milking frequency. The obtained values joined to other parameters relative to the milking will allow to determine results related to the productivity of these breeds. New studies in a next future will allow to confirm the results obtained in a major number of animals.

Evolution of the breeding program of the Murciano-Granadina dairy goat breed

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Abstract / Resumen:

Alter ten years of work in the breeding program of the Murciano-Granadina goat breed developed by CAPRIGRAN Breeders Association, it is time to make a survey of its evolution. In 2000 we count with a database of more than 50000 lactations of 14526 goats distributed in more than 80 farms. It was theoretically a very good base to work, but after a deep auditory we detect a lot of defects in the database, mainly distributed in three main subjects: genealogy, connectivity, quality of the records. At this moment we had to take a hard decision what was the discarding of all the historical database with inter-herd breeding purposes (they were used in intra-hard calculation of dam selection index) and start from zero, developing a routine for the genealogical control by mean of microsatellite markers; improving the collection and management of the recording information and advancing in the use of the artificial insemination in the herds genetic connection. A previous step was the establishment of a