parameters of cisternal milk composition were found. In the alveolar milk, breed by frequency interactions were not found in the milk yield (P= 0.793) and milk composition. In sum, the milking frequency did not affect the percentage of cisternal and alveolar milk in Canary breed goats. Furthermore, the milking frequency has not negative effects on composition of cisternal and alveolar milk.

Productive Status of Marwari Goat in Arid Zone of India

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Abstract / Resumo:

Not available.

Preliminary results of growth and carcass quality of goat kids fed whole cow's milk and an exogenous source of DHA.

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Abstract / Resumo:

30 Majorera males and females newborn goat kids were randomly assigned to three groups according to different diets and sexes: goat milk (GM), whole cow's milk (WCM) and whole cow's milk plus Docohexanoic Acid (DHA-gold©, DHA) (WCM9). All animals were fed ad libitum during the experiment. Goat milk was taken from the bulk tank every day during the experiment and the dehydrated cow whole milk was rehydrated and used to feed WCM and WCM9 groups. For whole cow's milk diets, the dry matter was 16% w/w, being 9g the concentration used of DHA-gold©. Twice a week, animals were weighted and the group intakes measured in each fed. When goat kids reached 8 kg of body weight (BW), they were slaughtered following EU regulation. In order to study the carcass quality, pH and color (parameters "a" and "b") were measured at 0 and 24 hours by insertion into the longissimus muscle (at the 12/13th rib) after slaughter as well as the conformation of the animals at 24h, when the carcasses were split down and frozen at -20° C for subsequent analysis. Growing periods were grouped from birth to 6 kg BW and from 6 kg to BW at slaughter, and the average daily gain (ADG) was calculated. During the first period, ADG were 134, 149 and 124 g/d for GM, WCM and WCM9, respectively, while in the second period the ADG were of 143, 176 and 133 g/d for GM, WCM and WCM9, respectively. Within the first period statistical differences were found between diets and sex. However no significant differences were found when sex effect was considered in the second period. Preliminary results show that there were not statistical differences in pH neither at 0 hours nor at 24 hours. Statistical differences in colour parameter "a" were found between treatments at 0 hours. However 24 hours later, differences in the color parameter "a" did not reach significance and the color parameter "b" differed significantly between sexes within the same and different treatments. No statistical differences were found in the carcass conformations neither the joints of the half carcass in connection with to the treatments. In conclusion, feeding goat kids with WCM is a good option to

consider, cheaper and with good results in growth. More analysis in carcass and meat quality should be done to determine if the DHA addition improves the quality of the final product.

Preliminary effects of microseaweed addition in the diet on goat immune status.

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Abstract / Resumo:
10 Majorera dairy goats were randomly assigned into two experimental groups according to the diet. Control group (CG) received corn, soy 66, dehydrated Lucerne, and dehydrated beetroot, wheat straw and a vitamin–mineral corrector according to the guidelines of L'Institute National de la Recherche Agronomique. The microseaweed group (MG) was fed with the same diet than CG plus 5 g/day of Chlorella pyrenoidosa. This procedure was used from 15 days before the expected parturition date to 40 days after partum. A blood sample of each goat was obtained immediately before the first treatment and onwards, 1 week after, at partum, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 days of lactation. After centrifuged, blood plasma was storage at -80°C until analysis was performed. Milk samples were obtained at partum, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 days of lactation and frozen at -80°C until analysis. IgG concentration and the Chitotriosidase activity (ChT) were measured in blood and milk samples by using a commercial ELISA goat kit and fluorimetric assay. No significant differences for blood plasma IgG concentration and ChT activity were observed between groups during the experiment. Blood plasma IgG concentration peaked at day 20 in both groups (17.4 and 17.0 mg/mL, CG and MG respectively) but showed a slightly increase earlier (5 d postpartum) in MG than in CG (10 d). Blood plasma ChT activity ranged from 4896.1 to 5673.5 nmol/mL/hour in CG and from 4362.6 and 5456.4 nmol/mL/hour in MS group. At day 40 after microseaweed inclusion ChT activity was significantly higher than before treatment. A time effect on colostrum IgG concentration was observed in both groups; the highest values were observed at partum (39.3 and 30.1 mg /mL in CG and MG respectively) decreasing along the time. Milk ChT activity peaked at partum in both groups (9253.2 and 10392.0 nmol/mL/hour for CG and MG respectively). These preliminary results suggest that the addition of 5 g of Chlorella pyrenoidosa to the diet could have an effect on the goat immune status; however the concentration of microseaweed added should be revised.

Self-suckling activity in goats: a behavioral approach

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Abstract / Resumo:
Self-suckling is a poor studied behavior in goats. With the exception of few studies including a case report of it occurrence in a feral goat, the description and consequences of this behavior remain unclear. The aim of this study was to measure the frequency of self-suckling in dairy goats and their