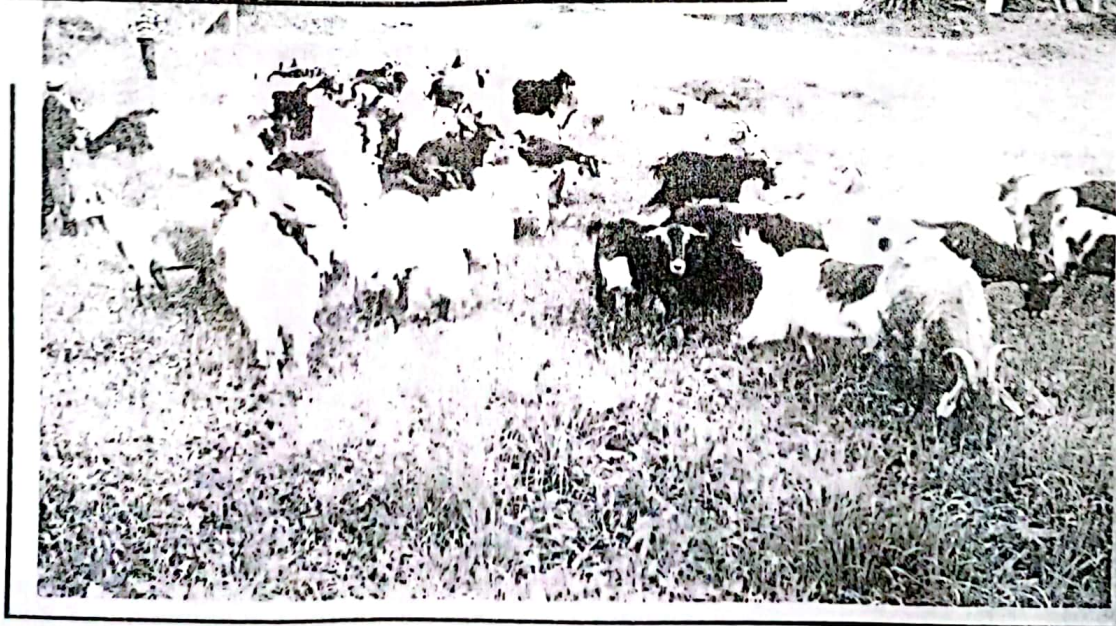
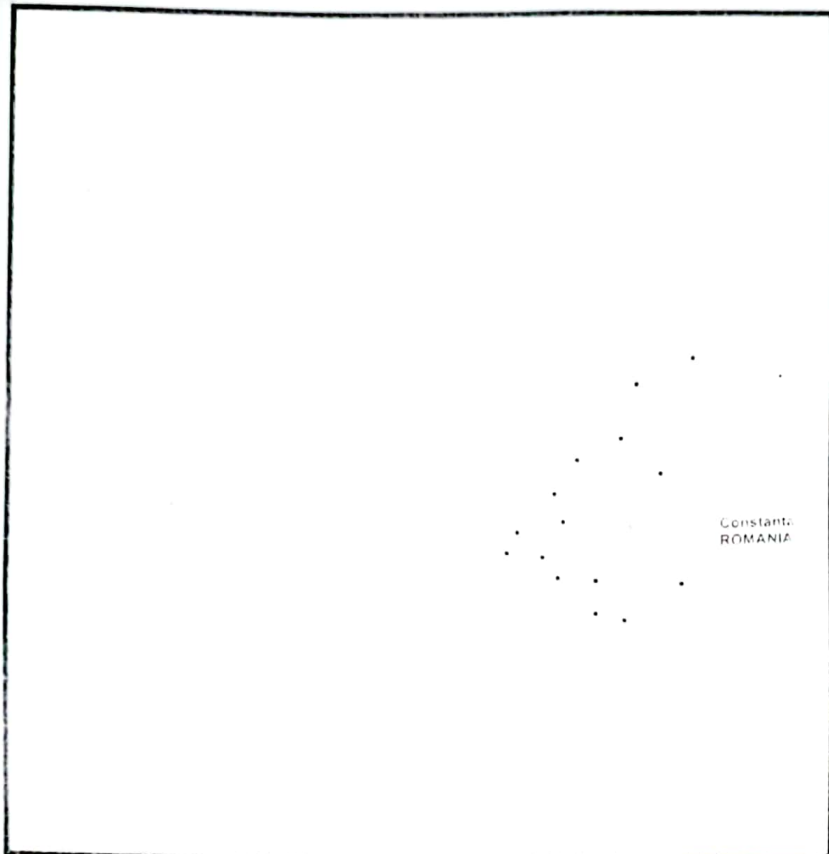


BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

“GOAT FARMING IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: PRESENT AND FUTURE”



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followed by Maltese (1.121%), Red Syrian (1.051%) and Cashmere (0.995%) breed. Results obtained from this study indicated that there are potentially differences in fatty acid composition of milk from different breeds of goat consuming the same diet. Milk from Girentana breed exhibited a better fatty acid profile than other breeds.

SESSION V

[S.V -3]

The effect of dietary conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) on complementary system activity in goat kids from partum to 60 days of life

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Fifteen newborn Majorera goat kids were allotted into two groups. Five animals became the control group (C), and were fed with maternal colostrum fed for two days and then with milk replacer (23% protein, 23% fat) fed twice a day until 60 days. Ten animals were placed in the CLA group (CLA), being fed with maternal colostrum fed for two days and then with milk replacer + 2% dry matter CLA-60 (60% content of CLA isomers) fed twice a day until 60 days. Blood was extracted at 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 days of life and complementary activity was performed by a classical haemolytic assay. A General linear model with repeated measures was devised and statistical differences were shown between animals in C and those in CLA (2.2, 0.9, 3.6, 4.9, 15.8, 17.3 and 22.1 percent activity differences between C and CLA group at 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 days of life respectively). Complementary activity assay was performed again with classical pathway inactivation, and the results were similar. In conclusion, it appears that the addition of CLA-60 to milk replace in first 60 days of life induced an alternative complementary pathway.

SESSION V

[S.V -4]

Evaluation of three different premilking teat preparations on Majorera goats

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The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of three different pre-milking teat preparations on milk bacteriology (LogCFU/ml), milk iodine content and on the thickness of teat skin. Three experiments were devised, comparing pre-dipping with a negative control using a experimental split udder design. Over three weeks, experiment 1 evaluated the efficacy of a pre-milking water wash, while experiment 2 evaluated a pre-milking iodine solution dip, and experiment 3, a pre-milking water wash with an iodine solution dip. 10 Majorera goats were used in each experiment. No statistical differences were observed for CFU, iodine milk content or teat skin thickness. In the three experiments, Log CFU/ml ranged from 2.0 to 4.6, milk iodine content from 0.035 mg/ml to 1.035 mg/ml and teat skin thickness from 0.37 cm to 0.48 cm. In conclusion, pre-milking preparation is not necessary in goat machine milking.