

## Productive Performance of Kamori Goat Flock under Semi-intensive Management

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**Abstract:** The study was conducted on randomly selected 30 Kamori goats for five kiddings from the flock of livestock experimental station Khudaabad. Males of Kamori goats were heavier as compared to females. The mean birth weight of male and female kid recorded was  $3.12 \pm 0.36$  kg and  $2.83 \pm 0.40$  kg respectively, whereas, mean weaning weight of male kid was  $15.81 \pm 0.65$  kg and female kid was  $14.15 \pm 0.66$  kg. The birth weight and weaning weight both were higher in 5th kidding, where animal had maximum body size and weight. The same trend for adult weight was exhibited i.e males being heavier ( $70.16 \pm 8.149$  kg) than females ( $47.80 \pm 4.452$  kg). The average milk yield attained by Kamori goat was  $1.98 \pm 0.47$  litres per day, milk production was higher in 5th lactation.

**Key words:** Productive, Performance, Kamori Goat

### Introduction

Goats in Pakistan are mostly raised for meat and hair production, even though some breeds are fairly good milk producers. None of the breeds seems to have been specifically developed as a dairy or meat type, thus, goats serve as multipurpose animal, and at a very low level of performance Isani, and Bakhat Baider Khan, (1994). There is need for the indigenous goat breeds in their conversion and management. Reproductive rate and survival can increase meat production without increasing the number of breedable females. Aacharia, (1988). Kamori is a multipurpose and large sized distinctive goat breed of Sindh. On account of its meat and milk producing quality, it is maintained and reared in rural areas, but on unscientific ways. Therefore, it has become imperative to design a study to investigate the various productive traits of economic importance of Kamori goat maintained under semi-intensive management system.

### Materials and Methods

Data on productive traits of 30 Kamori goats in five kiddings were collected from Kamori Goat Farm Khudabad, Distt. Dadu, Sindh, Pakistan. The flock was managed under semi-intensive management system, and was allowed to graze on the open area. During winter, animals were kept indoor, the sheds were scientifically designed having adequate facilities for space, sunlight, ventilation and sanitation etc. The animals in the flock were vaccinated regularly against caprine contagious pleuropneumonia, enterotoxaemia, anthrax diseases and dewormed twice in the year. The flock grazed in the farm field and on return were stall fed. The sexes grazed separately. The flock used green fodders (Jantar, Maize and Barseem) available according to season and concentrates like cotton seed cake, wheat bran and common salt was placed for licking in the mangers. The bucks were allowed to the flock for breeding after returning from grazing. The kids were

weaned after 3 to 4 months.

### Results and Discussion

The increasing trend in birth weight was observed from first to 5th kidding. The birth weight of male Kamori kid was  $3.12 \pm 0.36$  Kg whereas, female was  $2.83 \pm 0.40$  Kg (Table 1). There are several reports showing that increasing trend of birth weight is due to age and size of goat Parsad *et al.* (1971), parent weight, litter size and nutritional status of dam (Morand-Fehr and Saurant 1981), management, feeding, breed and sex of the kid. Ruvuna *et al.*, (1988). The weaning weight of male Kamori kid was  $15.81 \pm 0.65$  kg whereas, female Kamori kid was  $14.15 \pm 0.66$  Kg. The findings are supported by Akusu and Egbunike, (1990) who reported that males being heavier than females, further Andrade *et al.* (1991) observed that males are better performer in comparison to females.

The adult weight of male and female Kamori goat was recorded as  $70.16 \pm 8.149$  Kg and  $47.80 \pm 4.452$  Kg respectively (Table 2). Isani and Baloch (1996) also reported 72 Kg and 48 Kg adult weight in male and female respectively.

Milk yield in Kamori goat showed increasing trend from first to 5th lactation. The mean per day milk yield ( $2.33 \pm 0.20$  liters) was exhibited in 5th lactation followed by 4th and 3rd lactation ( $2.21 \pm 0.24$  and  $2.11 \pm 0.25$  liters) respectively (Table 3). That is probably due to the age, size of goat, nutrition, breed and management. The peak milk yield in lactations between 4th and 8th years of age has also been reported by Alderson and Pollak (1980).

### Suggestions

It is necessary to concentrate on improving productivity and production efficiency of Kamori goat through intensive selection and by exploring the productive potentials. Superior males and females must be identified on the basis of their six months body weight,

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**Table 1: Birth and weaning weight (kg) of Kamori goat flock under semi-intensive management**

Kiddings	No. of observations	Birth weight (kg)				Weaning weight (kg)			
		Male	SE	Female	SE	Male	SE	Female	SE
First	10	2.56	0.29	2.20	0.34	14.79	0.38	12.80	0.43
Second	10	2.99	0.37	2.65	0.25	15.52	0.61	12.98	0.63
Third	10	3.29	0.45	2.94	0.24	15.92	0.52	14.73	0.52
Fourth	10	3.25	0.39	3.14	0.29	16.29	0.84	15.08	0.93
Fifth	10	3.51	0.48	3.16	0.24	16.53	0.93	15.15	1.01
Mean	10	3.12		2.83		15.81		14.15	
SE			0.36		0.40		0.65		0.66

**Table 2: Adult weight and age at first kidding of Kamori goat flock under semi-intensive management**

Sex	No. of observations	Adult weight (Kg)			
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean	SE
Male	30	84	54	70.16	8.149
Female	30	55	38	47.80	4.452

**Table-3: Milk yield of Kamori goat flock under semi-intensive management**

Lactations/ Kiddings	No. of observations	Milk yield litres <sup>day</sup>	SE
1 <sup>st</sup>	30	1.47	0.27
2 <sup>nd</sup>	30	1.79	0.23
3 <sup>rd</sup>	30	2.11	0.25
4 <sup>th</sup>	30	2.21	0.24
5 <sup>th</sup>	30	2.33	0.20
Mean		1.98	
SE			0.47

litter size, number of kidding per year, milk yield of dam and survivability status.

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