

(1)

76

57 .2005 2004

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(P>0.05)

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(18 12 9 6)

1.5

383.81

/ /113.67

13.23

/ /180

. / / . 4.99

. 3907

8

(5.65 6.86) (6.31 7.08)

25

. ) 135×2.46

2.46

102

. 332.1 =( 1

. 9631= 29× 332.1

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# Effect of Consecutive Weaning on Milk Production and Growth Rate of Lambs of Awassi Sheep

Bassem Al Laham<sup>(1)</sup>

## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Ber Al-Ajam village, on a private farm, with a group of Awassi sheep (76 ewes) in 2004-2005. A group of 57 lambs were selected out of single born lambs and divided into two groups according to sex. Each group was divided randomly into sub groups: control and experimental. At the beginning of the experiment, at three weeks age, there were no significant differences between the groups of lambs ( $p > 0.05$ ).

The animals were subjected to similar environmental and nutritional conditions and the adhered health programme was implemented. The early consecutive system was applied to three week-old lambs when they separated from their mothers in consecutive intervals of 6, 9, 12 and 18 hours for a period of 3 weeks. The experimental lambs were weaned completely at the age of 1.5 month while the control lambs were left with mothers to be weaned at two months.

The quantity of milk obtained by the experimental lambs (males and females) from their mothers during the gradual weaning period was 383.81 kg with an average of 13.23 kg. On the other side, a quantity of concentrated fodder (estimated at 113.67 grams per day) with 180 grams per day of good quality straw was offered to each lamb of the experiment. Comparing the quantities of fodder offered to the lambs with the quantities of milk gained, there was a saving of 3907 S.P. during the test period which equals to 4.99 S.P. to one head daily.

At the end of normal weaning (8 weeks), the weight gained by the experimental lambs (7.08-6.31 kg) was greater comparing to the control (6.86-5.65 kg) but not significantly. Also at the end of the fattening period (25 weeks), there were significant differences between the experimental fattened males and the control fattened males lambs for the same period. This shows verifiable proof of the growth and development of the rumen of the experimental male group which is in result of being fed by the condensed fodder and good straw in a period earlier than the control group. This resulted in higher weight gain and more benefits to the breeder. Whereas, the average difference of the live weight reached 2.46 kg so, the profit would be  $2.46 \times 135 = 3321$  S.P. for 1 kg of live weight for each head during a fattened period of 120 days and for the entire group  $3321 \times 29 = 9631$  S.P. as compared with the control.

Key words: Consecutive weaning, Lamb, Awassi sheep.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Associate Professor, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture- Damascus University.

.(1997 )

.(1982 ) .

(Louca, 1972)

70

.(Lawlor, *et al.*, 1974)

Hadjipanayiotou and Louca (1976)

35

70

35

120

(Economides and Antoniou, 1999)

42

24

8

12

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(1997 )

(FAO, 2003)

/ 35

.(Mavrogenis, *et al.*, 1980) (Fadel, i. 1988)

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860 820

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76  
5

69

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28

29

(1)

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14	15	15	13	
57				

( 3) 2005 )

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( 1.5

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2005/1/8  
15 9

2005/1/3  
6

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1

14.30

. 2005/1/14  
9

2005/1/9

:

2

9  
16

18

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2005/1/20	2005/1/15	:	<b>3</b>
9	12		
	19		21
2005/1/29	2005/1/21	:	<b>4</b>
7	18		
	11		1
	2005/1/30		
6			
	2005/1/29	2005/1/3	
		2005/2/12	
		2005/5/22	
		:	
%C.V	SE	SD	X
	T-tes	P	ANOVA
	(	)	
			2005/1/3
		:	
		:	<b>1</b>

/ 50  
/ 200

(2 )

(2)

( 27)

/	g	g	g			
28.9	838.1	661.9	1.500	6	8.70	1/3
31.8	922.2	627.8	1.550		8.99	1/4
40.3	1186.7	531.3	1.700		9.43	1/5
45.8	1328.2	421.8	1.750		9.57	1/6
52.2	1513.8	286.2	1.800		9.72	1/7
59.4	1.722.6	277.4	2000		4.72	1/8
69.28	2009.13	270.88	2.280	9	11.02	1/9
115	3335	235	3.570		11.08	1/10
120.5	3.494.5	265.5	3.760		11.89	1/11
119	3451	349	3.800		14.21	1/12
120.5	3494.5	355.5	3.850		13.11	1/13
119	3451	449	3900		14.36	1/14
100.8	2923.2	976.8	3900	12	14.12	1/15
109.9	3187.1	462.9	3650		14.30	1/16
112.5	3262.5	387.50	3650		14.15	1/17
126.8	3677.2	172.8	3850		14.21	1/18
135.4	3926.6	223.4	4150		14.85	1/19
140.59	4077.11	172.9	4250		15.95	1/20
156.9	4550.1	199.9	4750	18	16.12	1/21
189.6	5498.4	251.6	5.750		17.11	1/22
199.2	5776.8	773.2	6550		17.08	1/23
130.56	3786.24	2763.76	6550		16.97	1/24
192.4	5579.6	3270.4	8850		17.75	1/25
189.6	5498.4	3351.6	8850		19.78	1/26
194.5	5640.5	3209.5	8850		19.78	1/27
189.4	5492.6	3507.4	9000		19.72	1/28
203.52	5902.08	3.097.92	9000		20.01	1/29
3293.46					383.81	$\Sigma x$
122.0					14.21	$x$
55.45					3.62	SD
6.38					0.71	SE

: 2

45

(4 )

%10

15

/ 2

/ 200 ( )

%17

(3)

		%	
1.207	1.55	17	
5.796	7.25	63	
7.614	8.28	18	
-	-	2	+
14.617	17.08	100	

( )

(4)

	%	%	
1.87	6.76	58	
0.62	7.60	20	
0.56	2.82	20	
-	-	1	
-	-	1	
<b>3.05</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>%100</b>	

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( )

.(X)

(23/1/2005)

.(19/1/2005)



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.(Peart, 1982)

7.5 4.2

(5)

( / 110 ) 27	$\frac{.}{.} / 745$ $\%15$ $/ . 2.200 = . 20 \times 110$ $. 59.400 = 27 \times 2.200$ $. 1663 = 28 \times 59.400$	
27 29	$. 7676 = . 20 \times 383.81$	
	$3.066 = 27 \times / 113.57$ $. 33.730 = . 11 \times 3.066$ $( )$ $4.860 = 27 \times 180$ $. 38.880 = . 8 \times 4.860$ $. 72.6 = 38.880 + 33.730$ $. 2106 = 29 \times 72.6$	
/ . 4.99	$3769 = 2106 + 1663$ $. 3907 = 3769 - 7676$	

383.81

0.71±13.23

. 0.49

/ 0.745

14.21 (2)  
( )  
0.49

/ 745

(1987)

129.7 140.11

- 26.89

-0.896

28.03

29.72 - 26.1

/ 0.93

/ 0.86 - 0.99

(6)

	ME Meal/Kg	DE Meal/Kg	% TDN	%	%	
5.6	2.85	3.23	75	11.7	90.8	
11.2	2.39	2.78	65	14.1	89.9	
6.6	2.72	3.11	72.5	38	92.7	
25.2	2.87	2.65	55	9	80	
8.7	2.63	2.85	70	45-30	90	
34.4	1.61	2	45	3.7	92	

(1996 )

0.76 222 168.5

(Erokhin, 1973)

180 - 160

60

(1994)

80-70

50 - 40

(Eliya and Juna, 1970)

0.81

143

115.7

108,9 4

106,7 5  
(1966)

/ 0.433

2005/1/3

2005/1/29

25  
(7)

(P > 0.05) 3

(P < 0.05)

(7)

X ± SD		X ± SD		
0.36 ± 3.77 <sup>b</sup>	0.49 ± 4.30 <sup>a</sup>	0.48 ± 3.88 <sup>b</sup>	0.66 ± 4.18 <sup>ab</sup>	(15/12/2004 )
1.01 ± 9.19 <sup>a</sup>	1.08 ± 9.80 <sup>a</sup>	0.73 ± 9.10 <sup>a</sup>	1.18 ± 9.34 <sup>a</sup>	( ) 3
1.22 ± 13.86 <sup>bc</sup>	1.59 ± 14.97 <sup>ac</sup>	1.05 ± 13.99 <sup>bc</sup>	1.30 ± 15.12 <sup>a</sup>	( ) 6
1.33 ± 15.53 <sup>a</sup>	1.32 ± 16.38 <sup>a</sup>	1.41 ± 15.36 <sup>a</sup>	1.24 ± 16.20 <sup>a</sup>	( ) 8
-	1.53 ± 36.17 <sup>b</sup>	-	1.39 ± 31.7 <sup>a</sup>	( ) 25

(P > 0.05)

( ) 6

(P < 0.05)

)  
5.17) (4.89, 5.78)

(  
(4.67

Morage, *et al.*, (1970)

(1986)

Kassem, (1978)

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45

(1983)

87

Latifr, *et al.*, (1982)

18

28

(7)

(P < 0.01)

/ 152 / 194  
(Manso, *et al.*, 1998)  
30

.%22 16

EL- Shakhret, *et al.*, 1996)

(Mavrogenis, *et al.*, 1980  
(8)

(8)

( / )

$X \pm SD$		$X \pm SD$		
27.82±172.96 <sup>bc</sup>	28.54 ± 191.48 <sup>ac</sup>	22.95±181.11 <sup>bc</sup>	26.65±214.07 <sup>a</sup>	/ 27
20.61±150.95 <sup>ac</sup>	22.54±167.64 <sup>a</sup>	23.76±149.05 <sup>bc</sup>	28.21±163.33 <sup>a</sup>	/ 42
-	5.02±194.02 <sup>b</sup>	-	6.89±171.67 <sup>a</sup>	/ 102

(P < 0.05)

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(9)

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$X \pm SD$		$X \pm SD$		
0.62±4.67 <sup>bc</sup>	1.26±5.17 <sup>ac</sup>	0.76±4.89 <sup>bc</sup>	0.77± 5.78 <sup>a</sup>	( ) ( 27)
0.86 ± 6.34 <sup>ac</sup>	0.91 ± 6.58 <sup>ad</sup>	1.00 ± 6.26 <sup>bc</sup>	1.19 ± 6.86 <sup>ad</sup>	( ) ( 42)
-	0.51± 19.79 <sup>b</sup>	-	0.70 ± 17.51 <sup>a</sup>	( ) 102

( )

(10)

$X \pm SD$		$X \pm SD$		
1.01 ± 9.19 <sup>a</sup>	1.08 ± 9.80 <sup>a</sup>	0.73 ± 9.10 <sup>a</sup>	1.18 ± 9.34 <sup>a</sup>	( ) 2005/1/2
1.22 ± 13.86 <sup>bc</sup>	1.59 ± 14.97 <sup>ac</sup>	1.05 ± 13.99 <sup>bc</sup>	1.30 ± 15.12 <sup>a</sup>	( )
0.62 ± 4.67 <sup>bc</sup>	1.26 ± 5.17 <sup>ac</sup>	0.75 ± 4.89 <sup>bc</sup>	0.77 ± 5.78 <sup>a</sup>	( )
27.82±172.96	28.51±191.48	22.95±181.11	26.65±214.07	27 /
1.33±15.53 <sup>a</sup>	1.39±16.38 <sup>a</sup>	1.41±15.36 <sup>a</sup>	1.24±16.20 <sup>a</sup>	( ) 2005/2/12
0.86±6.34 <sup>ac</sup>	0.91±6.58 <sup>ad</sup>	1.00 ± 6.26 <sup>bc</sup>	1.19±6.86 <sup>ad</sup>	( )
20.61±150.95 <sup>ac</sup>	22.54±167.64 <sup>a</sup>	23.76±149.05 <sup>bc</sup>	28.21±163.33 <sup>a</sup>	42 /

/ 194.02

/ 171.67

(2002 Gibb and Treacher 1982)

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(5)

/ . 4.99

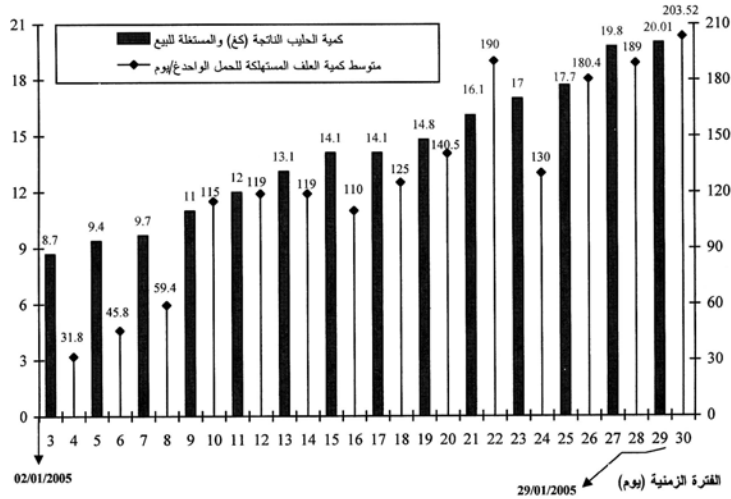
144.7

29

27

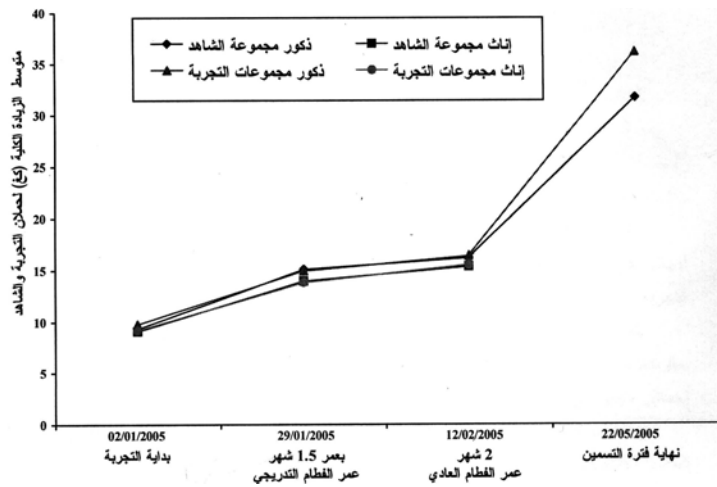
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