

Early growth, survival and litter size in Ethiopian Horro sheep

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Introduction

A breed characterisation study on Horro hair sheep (for description see Galal, 1983) has been underway at Bako Research Centre in Ethiopia since 1977. In this paper the results of analysis of early growth performance, survival and litter size are presented.

Material and Methods

The Bako Agricultural Research Centre is located about 250 km west of Addis Ababa (09° 6' N, 37° 09' E) at an altitude of 1650 m. Data were collected from a flock of Horro sheep from 1977 to 1998. The flock was established with 100 ewe lambs. Animals were managed semi-intensively where they grazed during daytime and were housed at night. They were given feed supplements during critical periods. A total of 4031 lamb and 2252 lambing records were used for the analysis of early growth traits (birth and weaning weight), survival and litter size. Important fixed effects to be included in a subsequent genetic analysis on birth and weaning weights were identified using the GLM procedure of SAS (1994). Effects included in the model were sex, type of birth/rearing, year of birth, and parity. Age at weaning was included as a covariate. A similar analysis was done on litter size by including year of lambing and parity effects along with ewe weight at mating as covariate. Survival to weaning was analysed using the CATMOD procedure of SAS (1994) and subclass proportions and estimates of standard errors were computed using the procedure of Rege & Sherington (1996) as implemented by Rege (1997). Effects included in the analysis were sex, year, type of birth, dam age and birth weight class (categorised arbitrarily to have balanced number of lambs among classes). Genetic analysis for birth and weaning weight was done by sire and animal models using AIREML (Gilmour *et al.* 1995).

Results and Discussion

Least square means of birth and weaning weight and predicted probability of survival are presented in Table 1. Weaning age was 92.5±0.13 days. Overall birth and weaning weight were 2.7 and 11.8 kg respectively. Sex and type of birth had a significant ($P < 0.05$) effect on birth and weaning weight. Type of birth and lamb birth weight had a significant ($P < 0.01$) effect on lamb survival.

Table 1 Least square means (\pm S.E.) of birth and weaning weight and predicted probabilities (\pm S.E) of pre-weaning survival.

Effect	Level	N	Birth weight (kg)	n	Weaning weight (kg)	Predicted probability of survival
Overall		3664	2.71±0.02	2752	11.81±0.09	80.5±1.11
Sex	Male	1872	2.77±0.02	1401	12.34 ±0.10	79.5±1.33
	Female	1792	2.63±0.02	1351	11.27 ±0.10	81.4±1.29
Litter	Single	1917	2.93±0.02	-	-	84.3±0.01
	Multiple	1847	2.46±0.02	-	-	76.0±1.67
Type of rearing	SS	-	-	1453	13.17± 0.08	-
	TT	-	-	1164	11.96± 0.23	-
	TS	-	-	135	10.28± 0.09	-
Birth weight class	1	-	-	-	-	66.4±1.95
	2	-	-	-	-	79.1±1.49
	3	-	-	-	-	83.9±1.44
	4	-	-	-	-	88.1±1.82

N= Number of records; SS= Single reared as single; TT= Twin reared as twin; TS= Twin reared as single
Birth weight class: 1= ≤ 2kg; 2= >2kg but ≤ 2.6; 3= >2.6 but ≤ 3.2kg; 4 = >3.2kg

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The heritability of birth and weaning weight was 0.25 (± 0.054) and 0.16 (± 0.049) under a sire model and 0.27 (± 0.034) and 0.26 (± 0.039) under an animal model, respectively. Genetic and phenotypic correlations between the two traits were 0.25 (± 0.021) and 0.45 (± 0.093), respectively. Least square means of litter size are shown in Table 2. Overall litter size was 1.34 and it increased with parity of ewes. Ewe weight at mating had a significant ($P < 0.05$) effect on litter size.

Table 2. Least square means (\pm S.E.) of litter size for year, parity and ewe weight at mating.

Effect	Level	N	Litter size
Overall		2213	1.34 \pm 0.01
Parity	1	606	1.26 \pm 0.02
	2	519	1.31 \pm 0.02
	3	424	1.38 \pm 0.02
	4	322	1.36 \pm 0.03
	≥ 5	342	1.44 \pm 0.03
Ewe weight (Cov.) ^a			0.025 \pm 0.01

^a = Regression of litter size on ewe weight at mating fitted as a covariate

Average pre-weaning daily gain was about 100 g per day, and this gives about 15 to 16 units of kleiber ratio. This value is lower than values reported for other sheep breeds (Greeff *et al.*, 1993; Van Wyk *et al.*, 1993), but the daily gain of about 100g is better than that reported for African fat tailed sheep (Wilson & Murayi, 1988) or for Djallonké sheep (Yapi-Gnaore *et al.*, 1997). In this study twins reared as twins were heavier than twins reared as singles. Consistent heritability estimates under both sire and animal models indicate that selection can be applied for birth weight to improve lamb survival and weaning weight. The pre-weaning survival is comparable to the figure of 80 % reported for Yankassa sheep by Osinowo (1993).

Conclusion

Survival in lambs improved with birth weight, and the effect of type of birth on survival could be partly due to low birth weight. The overall litter size in this study shows that there is reasonable twinning in the breed.

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