

Genetic Persistency on Milk Production in Iraqi Local and Shami Goats in Semi-Intensive Rearing System

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Abstract

Statistical analysis was used on 650 milk production records of Iraqi local and shami goat at the sheep and goat research station, State board for Agricultural Research, the analysis was containing (150 Iraqi goats) and (250 shami goats) on period of 2009 - 2011. The aim of this investigation to estimate of genetic persistency on milk production from the difference between genetic estimation to produce 120 days from genetic estimation to produce first 60 days of milk season in local & Shami goats after studying the effect of fixed factors and estimation heritability to produce 60 and 120 milk day. The overall mean of milk production at the first 60 days and 120 days of milk season was 57.20 and 111.82 kg respectively. The Results showed that all of studied fixed factors (breed, dam age at kidding, kidding season and kind of kidding) were significant effect on milk production in 60 and 120 days. The heritability of milk production at 60 and 120 days was 0.31 and 0.26 respectively. There were a large variation in genetic values estimation of bucks used in this research at 60 and 120 days. On the other hand the maximum estimation of genetic persistency was 10.77 kg , while the minimum was 7.63 kg and depending of those estimations will affair on increasing genetic gain and economic income in the flock. Key words: Genetic evaluation, Heritability, Genetic and phenotypic correlation.