

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

## EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PERFORMANCE OF BULLS GIROLING MOLDS IN THE LIBIDO TEST

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The libido test consists of placing the bull together with some females and observing the service rate performed by the bull, considering all its movements, assigning points to the attitudes of the bulls against the females and classifying them as: excellent, very good, good and questionable. The objective was to evaluate the individual and group performance of crossbred Girolando bulls in the libido test. The experiment was carried out at the UEG School Farm in the São Luis de Montes Belos Campus in July and August of 2017. Six crossbred Girolando bulls, aged between 16 and 24 months, were kept under the same management and feeding conditions. The evaluations of the bulls were performed on alternate days in the morning, where the sexual behavior of the bulls was evaluated according to the methodology of FONSECA et al. (1992). The evaluation of the libido test of each bull lasted 30 minutes, divided into three parts of 10 minutes each and the six bulls were evaluated on the same day. In the individual evaluation, the bull was placed in the corral along with a female in estrus and all its movements were observed and recorded on the record in the interval of time (0 - 10 min, 11 - 20 min and 21 - 30 min.); already in the group evaluation, the six bulls were placed together in the corral with six cows in estrus. The experimental design was the DIC, the data were analyzed statistically by SISVAR<sup>®</sup>, through analysis of variance  $p < 0.05$  by the Tukey test. In the individual evaluations, in the interval of 0 - 10 min the bull A presented the best performance and then the bull D; in the range of 11 - 20 min. the one that obtained better performance was the bull B and later the bull D; and in the range of 21 - 30 min. the best performance was of the bull D, followed by the bull F. The best performance of the bulls was observed in the first interval between 0 - 10 minutes of evaluation, in that interval all six bulls evaluated expressed more interest by the females and made more attempts of mounts. In the individual evaluation of the bulls a better and greater expression of the bull D was verified, followed by the bull A; already in the group evaluation it was observed a highlight of the bull A. It is concluded that in general there was not a bull that demonstrated better performance in the libido test.

**Keywords:** cattle, reproduction, sexual behavior

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