

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

PERFORMANCE AND QUALITATIVE CARCASS TRAITS OF FEEDLOT FINISHED KIDS GOATS

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The genotype used in feedlot is one of the key factors that can influence the performance and carcass traits of goats. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the performance and carcass traits of feedlot finished kids goats. Eighty female undefined goats breed (UGB) were mated with purebred Boer Bucks (40 does) and Savana (40 does) for the production of kids goats evaluated in this study. Sixteen kids goats were used, being 8 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Boer + $\frac{1}{2}$ UGB) and 8 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Savanna + $\frac{1}{2}$ UGB), which were housed in four collective stalls with capacity for four kids goats per genotype with free access to the feeders and drinking fountains. The mean age and live weight of the kids at the beginning of the trials were 75 days and 14.7 kg. The experimental period was preceded by 14 days for adaptation. The slaughter criterion occurred when the animals reached approximately 25 kg of live weight, which occurred at 69 days. A single diet containing 15.0% of crude protein and 2.50 Mcal/kg DM, according to NRC (2007), was used for daily average weight gain of 150 g/day being supplied twice a day at 7 and 15 hours. No effect ($P>0.05$) of the genotype on slaughter weight, dry matter intakes, total weight gain, average daily weight gain, initial and final body score were observed. There was a significant effect ($P<0.05$) of the genotype on feed conversion, in which the ($\frac{1}{2}$ Savana + $\frac{1}{2}$ UGB) kids goats obtained a better average when compared to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ Boer + $\frac{1}{2}$ UGB) kids. Goats presented average daily weight gain of 146.70 g/day, being close to that pre-established at the beginning of feedlot. The initial and final body scores were similar ($P>0.05$), suggesting that crossbred kids goats from specialized breeds, such as Boer and Savana, had similar performance in conformation and carcass finishing, considering that the body score has a high and significant correlation with the respective qualitative carcass traits. It is noteworthy that, this fact was verified in the present research. There was no effect ($P>0.05$) of the genotype on conformation and carcass finishing, texture and color of *longissimus dorsi* muscle. The effect ($P<0.05$) of the genotype on renal pelvic fat and marbling was observed. The use of Boer and Savana breed on crossbreeding UGB goats type provides crossbred kids with similar performance and qualitative carcass traits.

Keywords: carcass finishing, feed conversion, genotype, marbling, weight gain

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