

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

LONGEVITY OF THE SPERMATOZOIDES OF DORPER SHEEP CLASSIFIED AS TO YOUR RESIDUAL FEED INTAKE

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The Residual Feed Intake (RFI) is a relation between observed consumption, estimated consumption and weight gain for the animal category. The RFI present moderate herdability. It is important that in addition to higher feed efficiency, these animals show a quality semen. Among the evaluation methods, the Thermo-Resistance Test (TTR) evaluates the total and progressive motility of the spermatozoa incubated at 37°C in different phases of time. In this sense, the influence of RFI on the motility of Dorper ovine spermatozoa was studied. Six Dorper sheep, averaging 3 years old, were selected from a population of 64 animals, according to a food diet, being a group of low efficiency (RFI positive) and a high efficiency group (negative RFI). Sown harvest takes place 3 times a week, with a minimum interval of 48h between collections, being 7 collections per animal, totaling 42 ejaculates. The TTR consisted in the packing of 1.0 mL of the diluted solution sample in 1.5 mL plastic tubes in a water bath at 37°C for 120 minutes. They were followed by Total and Progressive Motility, using the CASA computer system, and the readings were performed at times 0, 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes of incubation. A completely randomized design with 21 replicates was used. We used the MIXED of the SAS statistical program and the Kruskal-Wallis test. The total motility of ejaculates of negative RFI animals were higher ($P < 0.05$) in all evaluation times, with a mean of 94.78% and 83.26% for negative and positive RFI. On progressive motility, negative RFI animals were superior ($P < 0.05$) at all evaluation times, with a mean of 83.89% and 67.07% for negative and positive decorative RFI. Thus, it was concluded that the negative RFI has a greater potential for fertilization according to the fact that it has experienced this study.

Keywords: Motility, RFI, TTR

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