

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

PRODUCTIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE EVALUATION OF GOATS IN THE SEMIARID

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The main reason for the high exploitation of semen dairy goat is the explained by the high adaptability of these small ruminants to semiarid climatic conditions, and several types of management by the breeders. For this reason, the objective of this research was to evaluate the productive performances: total milk production (TMP), daily milk production (PMDL), partial milk production (PMP), duration of lactation (DL) and reproductive: exposed goats, pregnant goats, calving goats, fertility, prolificacy, gestation period, body coverage, calving, delivery and delivery weight of goat genotypes in the semiarid region. The experiment was carried out at the Experimental Station Pendency, belonging to EMEPA-PB, located in the city of Soledade in the Paraíba State. We analyzed productive and reproductive data of 56 Anglo Nubian goats and Alpine crossbreds. In the analyzes, the genotype and the calving season were considered as sources of variation. The averages for PTL, PMDL, PPL and DL were 265.9 liters, 1.5 liters, 104.7 liters and 179.2 days, respectively. In relation to the reproductive data: exposed goats, pregnant goats, calving goats, fertility, prolificacy, gestation period, body weight, coverage, birth weight, weaning and delivery weight, we obtained averages of 24.6%, 21.8% 18.8%, 88.2%, 1.63%, 148.3 days, 2.5 and 2.0, 36.9 kg and 45.2 kg, respectively. The sources of variation, when significant, were submitted to the mean test, through Tukey. For all statistical analyzes, the significance level of 5% of probability was admitted. The genotype and the calving season influenced ($P < 0.05$) milk production, but for this lactation duration, this behavior was not observed. Parturition stations did not influence ($P > 0.05$) milk production and duration of lactation. The correlation between total and partial production was positive and significant ($P < 0.05$), indicating that it is not necessary to expect to complete lactation to estimate the total production of the animal. Parturition stations and genotypes affected reproductive efficiency. Both productive and reproductive performance were considered satisfactory for a goat milk production system for the semiarid region.

Keywords: dairy goat, performance, livestock production

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