



Reproduction Performance of Kashmir Merino Sheep at an Organized Farm of Kashmir

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ABSTRACT

Background: Kashmir Merino sheep breed is being developed by croosing native sheep breeds like poonchi, bakerwal and gadi with exotic sheep breeds like Australian Merino Rams. Currently Kashmir Merino sheep breed is being maintained at the 8 Government sheep breeding farms of Kashmir Valley.

Methods: The data pertaining to Kashmir Merino sheep ranging over 18 years (2001 to 2010 and 2012 to 2019) was analysed using descriptive stastics to estimate lambing and twining percentage, incidence of abortion, dystocia and still births. Data was obtained from lambing records of Kashmir Merino sheep, maintained at Sheep Breeding Farm Kralpathri.

Result: In present investigation, overall percentage of lambing and twining was 82.49% and 0.33%, respectively and incidence of rate of abortions, still births and dystocia of 1.29%, 1.20% and 0.91%, respectively were observed in Kashmir Merino sheep. It was observed that with increase incidence of still births, dystocia and abortions, there is decrease in lambing percentage whereas incidence of twining percentage increases lambing percentage significantly. The lambing percentage can be increase by improving management and Fec-B intrograssion in Kashmir Merino sheep.

Key words: Abortion, Dystocia, Kashmir merino, Lambing, Reproduction, Still birth, Twinning.

INTRODUCTION

Reproduction in sheep is the most critical factor for production and success operation at the sheep farm. Reproductive performance is evaluated on the basis of lamb crop born for the given lambing season. Reproductive performance vary between farm, breed, production system, and geographic area. Crossbreeding programme was approved to improve the production potential of native sheep breeds (Rather *et al.*, 2021). Kashmir Merino sheep is crossbred sheep developed by crossing many exotic and native sheep breeds for good quality wool production. The genetic groups used for development of Kashmir Merino sheep include Poonchi, Bakerwal and Gadi. Lambing percentage is an important factor which determines overall reproductive performance of an animal along with age at first lambing and inter-lambing interval. The lambing percentage determines overall profitability of sheep enterprises. However, it is strongly influenced by environmental factors including different reproductive disorders whereas genetic intervention have very little role as the trait has very low heritability and associated genetic variance. Still births and abortions drastically decrease overall lambing percentage whereas twining percentage improves it. The present study was therefore designed to study lambing percentage and twining percentage, incidence of abortion and still births at an organized farm of Kashmir over the years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data pertaining to Kashmir Merino sheep breed maintained at Sheep Breeding Farm Kralpathri were utilized to estimate lambing and twining percentage, incidence of abortion, dystocia and still births. The data were obtained from lambing records maintained at the farm. The farm is located at 33°53' latitude N and 74°37' longitude E. The farms adopts semi intensive and semi migratory method of management. The sheep are stall-fed during winter and only 8 to 9 hours of grazing were provided during summer. The sheep are migrated to high land pastures for 80 to 90 days from mid June to mid September. The feed and fodder are provided @ 0.5 kg and 1.5 kg per animal per day, respectively during stall feeding. Ewes were mated during early autumn after screening for Brucellosis. The ewes were divided into groups based on body weight and wool yield traits, each group consisting of about 100 ewes. Paint was applied on the brisket region of selected rams and put into the pens with allotted group of ewes during night. Topping was recorded in the morning and evening. The lambing percentage, twining percentage, incidence of abortion, dystocia and still births were computed using descriptive statistics (Snedecor and Cochran 1994). Lambing percentage was calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Lambing percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of lambs born alive}}{\text{Number of ewes exposed to ram during topping}} \times 100$$

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The overall percentage of lambing and twinning was 82.49% and 0.33%, respectively and incidence of abortions, still births and dystocia of 1.29%, 1.20% and 0.91%, respectively were observed in Kashmir Merino sheep in present investigation (Table 1). The results with respect to twinning percentage were in consonance with the results of Madras red sheep (Raman *et al.*, 2003), Ganjam sheep (Mishra *et al.*, 2004) and Coimbatore sheep (Kandasamy *et al.*, 2006), who reported twinning percentage of 1.06%, 0.5% and 1.10%, respectively. However, it was reported that the overall percentage of lambing and twinning was 93.56% and 1.87% in migratory sheep and 91.50% and 1.52% in non-migratory sheep in Tamil Nadu (Singaravadivelan *et al.*, 2014). Rather M.A. *et al.*, 2021 reported number of lambs born per ewe (NLBE), number of lambs weaned per ewe (NLWE), litter size (LS) and sex ratio (SR) as 3.56 ± 0.11 , 3.20 ± 0.10 , 48.32 ± 0.04 and 1.06 ± 0.01 , respectively in Kashmir Merino sheep. In native Bengal \times Garole sheep the litter size of 1.9 was reported (Banerjee 2008) and in Garole \times Deccani sheep the same was reported as 1.6 (Nimbkar *et al.*, 2002). In Native sheep 48% single and 52% twins and triplets, respectively were reported (Rahman and Huq, 1976). The

average litter size of 1.7 with 40% single, 53% twins, 5% triplets and 1.7% quadruplets were stated in Garole sheep (Sharma *et al.*, 1999). However, the average lambing frequency of 1.6-1.9 (Bose *et al.*, 1999) and litter of 2 and at subsequent lambing 2.3 was reported in Garole sheep (Pan *et al.*, 2004) (Singh, 1996).

In Changthangi sheep, the lambing percentage reported was between 60-70% and incidence of twinning less than 1% (Ganai *et al.*, 2011). The averages twinning percentage of 5.2% and 3.55% in Mengali Sheep was observed at two different research stations (Tariq *et al.*, 2011). In Kashmir Merino sheep and Fec-B introgressed Kashmir Merino sheep, the reported litter size was 1.08 ± 0.03 and 1.40 ± 0.04 , respectively (Rather *et al.*, 2019). In another study of Kashmir Merino sheep, overall lambing percentage was 91.48% with 1-4% twinning (Want *et al.*, 2020). Absence of twinning in Mecheri sheep breed of southern zone of Tamil Nadu was reported (Jagatheesan, 2001). However, the recorded litter size of 1.7 in Garole sheep, with percentage of single, twin, triplet and quadruplet birth of 42%, 43%, 15% and 0.2%, respectively (Bose *et al.*, 1999). Similarly, the reported litter size of 1.9 was observed in native Bengal Garole sheep (Banerjee 2008).

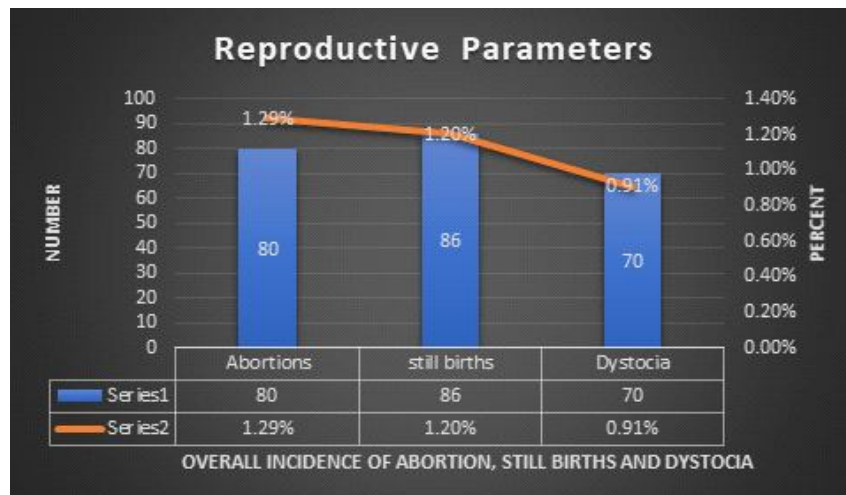


Table 1: Reproductive performance of Kashmir Merino sheep.

Year	No. of ewes available for tupping	Abortions	Still births	Single births	Twins births	Dystocia	Male lambs		Female lambs	Sex ratio (male/female)		Overall lambs born	Lambing %	Twining (%)	Incidence of abortions (%)	Incidence of still births (%)	Incidence of dystocia (%)
							born	lamb		Male (%)	Female (%)						
2001-02	276	1	6	250	2	0	126	128	49.61	50.39	254	92.03	0.72	0.36	2.17	0	0
2002-03	240	0	0	232	0	0	110	122	47.41	52.59	232	96.67	0	0	0	0	0
2003-04	313	0	0	234	0	0	116	118	49.57	50.43	234	74.76	0	0	0	0	0
2004-05	477	0	7	292	3	0	195	203	48.99	51.01	398	83.44	0.63	0	1.47	0	0
2005-06	299	0	0	292	0	0	137	155	46.92	53.08	292	97.66	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	213	0	0	174	0	0	87	87	50.00	50.00	174	81.69	0	0	0	0	0
2007-08	433	0	0	337	0	0	163	174	48.37	51.63	337	77.83	0	0	0	0	0
2008-09	442	1	0	340	2	2	163	181	47.38	52.62	344	77.83	0.45	0.23	0	0	0.45
2009-10	416	3	12	310	3	15	153	163	48.42	51.58	316	75.96	0.72	0.72	2.88	3.61	3.61
2010-11	480	3	7	373	2	5	189	186	50.40	49.60	375	78.13	0.42	0.63	1.46	1.04	1.04
2012-13	430	3	6	365	0	45	186	179	50.96	49.04	365	84.88	0	0.7	1.4	10.47	10.47
2013-14	454	10	20	310	0	0	158	152	50.97	49.03	310	68.28	0	2.2	4.41	0	0
2014-15	456	4	6	399	8	0	188	227	45.30	54.70	415	91.01	1.75	0.88	1.32	0	0
2015-16	294	30	5	198	0	0	104	94	52.53	47.47	198	67.35	0	10.2	1.7	0	0
2016-17	392	8	7	340	0	0	168	172	49.41	50.59	340	86.73	0	2.04	1.79	0	0
2017-18	301	5	3	264	1	0	135	131	50.75	49.25	266	88.37	0.33	1.66	1	0	0
2018-19	334	9	4	248	0	1	123	125	49.60	50.40	248	74.25	0	2.69	1.2	0.3	0.3
2019-20	332	3	3	289	3	2	153	139	52.40	47.60	292	87.95	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
Overall	6582	80	86	5247	24	70	2654	2736	49.24	50.76	5390	82.49	0.33	1.29	1.2	0.91	0.91

The lambing percentage presented the inconsistent trend over the years. This can be attributed to difference in management and nutrition provided to the ewes during pregnancy and estrous cycle in different years. The highest and lowest lambing % was observed in 2005-06 and 2015-16, respectively. The lowest lambing percentage in 2015-16 can be attributed to highest incidence of abortions (10.2%) and still birth (1.7%). Similarly, highest lambing percentage in 2005-06 followed by 2002-03 may be attributed to the fact that no incidence of still births, dystocia and abortions was observed in these years. The number of live lambs born per lambing season is an important trait to boost sheep production and to increase total weight weaned per dam than the growth rate/lamb. The lambing percentage in Kashmir Merino sheep can be improved by genetic innervation like Fec-B introgression and improving management and hygiene at farms. The genetic selection for improving lambing percentage will have little impact as it is a fitness trait having low heritability and genetic variation. Further, non-availability of real time and reliable data to understand genetic variability pertaining to lambing percentage in Kashmir Merino sheep makes it an uphill task. The overall sex ratio (SR) of 49.24 and 50.76 male and female, respectively was observed in the present study. As the sex is determined at the union of gamete and it is irrelevant that any factor actually affects the sex of the lamb. Kumar *et al.* (2021) reported SR of 50.43 ± 0.28 in Malpura and 51.05 ± 0.32 in Avikalin sheep. Kumar *et al.* (2021) also reported non-significant effect of birth type, parity and period of birth on SR. The variation among periods may be caused sampling variances in lambs born to a particular sex. Lowest SR was observed in first period 1997-2000 and highest SR was observed in third period (2004-2006) 55.49 ± 0.06 .

CONCLUSION

Overall lambing percentage of 82.49% in Kashmir Merino sheep was observed in the present study. The trait is significantly influenced by management and nutrition. High incidence of still birth and abortions decrease lambing percentage significantly. Hence improving management at farm will increase lambing percentage and overall production.

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