



Productive Behavior of Sheep of Hair in Grazing System in The Ecuadorian Amazon

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Abstract

Agriculture is a feasible option for inhabitants of the Ecuadorian Amazon Region. For it to be efficient, it is essential that input technologies and processes that generate social, environmental and economic-productive benefits are applied without harming the sustainability of the system. The objective of the work was to evaluate the biological efficiency of hair sheep in the Ecuadorian Amazon Region through productive and reproductive indicators. The animals used - Blackbelly hair sheep - belong to the flock at the Centre for Research, Postgraduate Studies and the Conservation of Amazonian Biodiversity (CIPCA). They were reared over four hectares under the same environmental, nutritional and management conditions. The CIPCA is located in the Arosemena Tola canton, Napo province, Ecuador, 44km along the road between Puyo and Tena (01° 14.325' S, 077° 53.134' W). The trial was conducted between January 2015 and February 2018. Twenty-two females from 24 to 32 months of age with an average weight and standard deviation of 34±4kg were used. Their diet was free grazing. They were divided into two groups: Group 1- forage plus a daily mineral supplementation from when their first offspring were weaned until the end of the trial and Group 2- forage only, without mineral supplementation. G1 delivered a total of 66 lambs both male and female, whereas G2 produced 45. The average weight at birth decreased in G1 in the third and fourth deliveries, showing significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) when compared to G2. Conversely, the average weight at weaning increased in G1 in the second, third and fourth deliveries showing significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) with G2. Group 1 showed an intermediate value of prolificacy (150%), while Group 2 was below the minimum required (102%). It is concluded that the group of hair sheep from the Ecuadorian Amazon Region supplemented with minerals were more biologically efficient than the group that were not given supplements.

Keywords: Hair sheep; Prolificacy; Biological efficiency; Grazing system

Introduction

Tropical areas make up a quarter of Ecuador's total area. The development of ovine farming has been slow in these areas, but there is a huge and diverse potential for implementing sheep meat production systems. Agriculture is a feasible option for inhabitants of the Ecuadorian Amazon Region. For it to be efficient, it is essential that input technologies and processes that generate social, environmental and economic-productive benefits are applied without harming the sustainability of the system. In this region,

sheep farming represents an economic resource of approximately 0.5% of total income. Obtaining multiparous litters - instead of uniparous - is one of the goals that the producer would count on in order to improve her/his economic-productive income with the same capital (the sheep). Litter size is an important component of productivity in herds, contributing much more to the production of kilos of lambs weaned per sheep than their individual growth rate Rojas-Rodríguez & Rodríguez-Rivero [1]. The factors that determine litter size are numerous:

- a. Genetic, such as breed and individual variation;
- b. Environmental, such as level of nutrition before and after service,
- c. Age,
- d. Number of previous deliveries, and
- e. Hormonal treatments Hulet, [2].

It is affected mainly by the ovulatory rate, the number of fertilized oocytes and embryonic survival Hanrahan & Quirke [3]. The Blackbelly breed has received great attention in recent years, as it is one of the few hair sheep breeds reared in the tropics that presents high prolificacy Hermosillo et al. [4]. However, to date, said prolific potential has not been properly evaluated or exploited. The objective of the present work was to evaluate the productive behavior of hair sheep in the grazing systems of the Ecuadorian Amazon.

Materials and Methods

The animals used - Blackbelly hair sheep - belong to the flock at the Centre for Research, Postgraduate Studies and the Conservation of Amazonian Biodiversity (CIPCA). They were reared over four hectares under the same environmental, nutritional and management conditions. The CIPCA is located in the Arosemena Tola canton, Napo province, Ecuador, 44km along the road between Puyo and Tena (coordinates: S 01° 14.325'; W 077° 53.134') and has 4ha of pastureland. The environment is tropical, with an average annual rainfall of 4000mm, an average relative humidity of 80% and temperatures that vary between 15 and 25°C. Its topography is characterized by slightly undulating reliefs without steep slopes, distributed over large natural plateaus. The altitude varies between 580 and 990 meters above sea level. Although the soils have a very heterogeneous composition, most originate in fluvial sediments from the Andean region of the country. The trial was conducted between January 2015 and February 2018. Twenty-two females, from 24 to 32 months of age, with an average weight and standard deviation of 34±4kg were used. Feeding was free grazing, with grasses mainly composed of *Brachiaria decumbens*, *Brachiaria brizantha* *Arachis pintoi*, *Desmodium ovalifolium* and *Stylosanthes guianensis*. At the beginning, the animals presented a normal clinical state in terms of digestive, respiratory and circulatory function, body temperature, eating and social behavior. The sheep remained in pasture from 7:00am to 4:00pm, then penned at night with water consumption at will. The sheep were divided into two groups: G1- forage plus supplementation (Pecutrin® mineral supplement plus vitamins A, D3 and E, Bayer HealthCare) daily from the weaning of their first offspring until the end of the trial and G2- forage only, without mineral supplementation.

The variables analyzed were:

- a) Body weight at birth, kg (BW)
- b) Weaning weight, kg (WW)
- c) Total weight at birth in kg: Σ of weights at birth (TWB)
- d) Total weight at weaning in kg: Σ of weights at weaning

(TWW)

- e) Average weight of the ewes in kg (WE)
- f) Total weight of ewes in kg (TWE)
- g) Kg of weaned lamb/kg of total ewe in% = $((\text{TWB}-\text{TWW})/\text{TWE}) * 100$
- h) Fertility performance index (lambs born/lambd ewes) * 100

JMP version 5.0 for Windows (JMP®, SAS Institute, 2003) was used for the statistical analysis. To estimate the levels of significance between single births and multiple births, the Chi-square test (χ^2) was used. The confidence level for all the analyses was 95% and the standard error $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results

In Figure 1 it is observed that in the first delivery, 11 offspring from each group were obtained. As the deliveries progressed, G1 surpassed G2, having a greater number of twin births. By the end of the fourth deliveries, G1 had a total of 66 offspring both male and female, whereas G2 had 45. Figure 1 In the first delivery, in G1 only single births were recorded, in G2 a twin birth occurred and there were no significant differences between groups. In the second delivery, in G1 there were three twin births and eight single births, while in G2, two twin births were observed, with significant differences ($P < 0.05$). In the third and fourth deliveries, in G1 twin births were observed in 9/11 and 8/11 mothers, whereas in G2, no twin births occurred in the third delivery and only one twin birth in the fourth and significant differences were found ($P < 0.001$). Table 1 shows that the average birth weight decreased in G1 in the third and fourth deliveries, showing significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) when compared to G2. Conversely, the average weight at weaning increased in G1 in the second, third and fourth lambing's, showing significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) with G2. Table 2 shows that G1 produced higher total weights at birth as the number of deliveries advances, unlike G2 in which the figure decreased. In the same way, G1 yielded higher total weights at weaning as number of deliveries went up, whereas in G2 it decreased. If the total kg of weaned lamb in all four deliveries is added together (subtracting the birth weights of each of the deliveries), G1 produces 736.3kg and G2 433.9kg, with a difference of 302.4kg for the same period. Table 3 shows that the G1 ewes are heavier, showing significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$), a fact that should be considered when comparing efficiency. Taking the weight of G2 as 100%, G1 weigh 20% more, which is of course transferred in the same way to the total kg of each group. It is also observed that both groups gain weight after delivery has taken place. Upon analyzing the kg of weaned lamb/kg of ewe, it is observed that in G1 the value increases as the deliveries progress, which is explained by the greater number of twin births. In contrast, in G2 the production efficiency is maintained (kg produced / kg of sheep reared). If kg of weaned lamb / kg of total sheep is expressed as a percentage, it is observed that for G1 we obtain 21.9%, 32%, 50.1% and 48.5% efficiency, and for G2 30.2 %, 29.5%, 26.7% and 27.4% efficiency per kilogram of sheep reared. According to Bravo et al. (2012), the following values are considered to evaluate prolificacy:

≤120 are low levels, values between 121 to 200 correspond to medium levels and values above ≥200 correspond to higher levels. Based on this classification, Group 1 showed an intermediate level

of prolificacy (150%), while Group 2 was below the minimum required (102%).

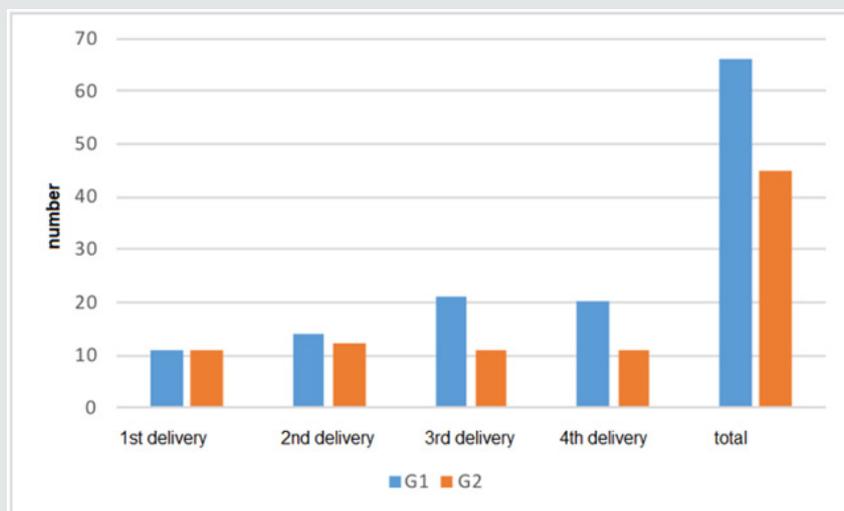


Figure N ° 1: Number of lambs born per group (G1 and G2) in each birth and lambs born total by group (G1 and G2).

Table N° 1: Live weight at birth and at weaning at each delivery of the groups analysed.

	First Delivery		Second Delivery		Third Delivery		Fourth Delivery	
	WB	WW	WB	WW	WB	WW	WB	WW
G1 (11)	2.9±0.2	11.7±1	2.4±0.2	13.2±0.4*	1.5±0.1*	13.3±0.2*	1.6±0.1 *	13.8±0.2*
G2 (10)	2.8±0.2	10.4±1	2.5±0.2	11.9±0.4	2.5±0.1	11.8±0.3	2.2±0.1	11.9±0.3

NB: WB (Average weights) and WW (standard error) are both in kg
 NB: * (p≤0.05)

Table 1 shows that the average birth weight decreased in G1 in the third and fourth deliveries, showing significant differences (p≤0.05) when compared to G2. Conversely, the average weight at weaning increased in G1 in the second, third and fourth lambing's, showing significant differences (p≤0.05) with G2.

Table N° 2: Total weight at birth and total weight at weaning at each delivery of the groups analysed.

	First Delivery		Second Delivery		Third Delivery		Fourth Delivery	
	TWB	TWW	TWB	TWW	TWB	TWW	TWB	TWW
G1 (11)	31.9	129	33	184.4	32.9	280.5	35	275.2
G2 (10)	30.7	144.5	30.4	142.7	28	130	24.7	130.5

NB: TWB (Total weight at birth) and TWW (total weight at weaning) are both in kg

Table 2 shows that G1 produced higher total weights at birth as the number of deliveries advances, unlike G2 in which the figure decreased. In the same way, G1 yielded higher total weights at weaning as number of deliveries went up, whereas in G2 it decreased. If the total kg of weaned lamb in all four deliveries is added together (subtracting the birth weights of each of the deliveries), G1 produces 736.3kg and G2 433.9kg, with a difference of 302.4kg for the same period.

Table N° 3: Individual weight and total weight in kg of the sheep in each delivery and for each group.

	First Delivery		Second Delivery		Third Delivery		Fourth Delivery	
	WE	TWE	WE	TWE	WE	TWE	WE	TWE
G1 (11)	41.1±0.9	451.8	42.9±0.9	472.3	44.9±1	494	44.9±0.9	495
G2 (10)	34.2±0.9*	376.4	37.9±1*	380	38.1±1*	382	38.5±1*	385

NB: expressed values (average weights ± standard error), WE (Individual weight) and TWE (total weight) are both in kg,
 NB: * (p≤0.05)

Table 3 shows that the G1 ewes are heavier, showing significant differences (p≤0.05), a fact that should be considered when comparing efficiency. Taking the weight of G2 as 100%, G1 weigh 20% more, which is of course transferred in the same way to the total kg of each group. It is also observed that both groups gain weight after delivery has taken place.

Discussion

Sheep production in tropical regions and especially in the Amazon region of Latin America has increased in recent years. These systems are characterized by low productivity and the majority use hair sheep breeds. From a comparative point of view with wool breeds, hair breeds are small, with a slow growth rate and poor muscular conformation, therefore wool and hair breeds have been crossed to improve growth rate López-Carlos et al. [5]. The Blackbelly breed in particular is of great importance in the production of meat in the Ecuadorian Amazon Region, since it has adapted to the extreme conditions without affecting native flora and fauna, although it is an introduced species that is not endemic in the Ecuadorian Amazon Region. However, beyond adaptation to the environment, animals need balanced and adequate levels of all nutrients for their health and for production at any physiological stage Barakat et al. [6]. Numerous authors have shown that one of the problems of grazing ruminants is that the grasses do not cover their protein, energy or mineral needs, which would affect the normal development of their metabolic processes McDowell [7], because their nutritional requirements depend exclusively on the composition of the forages Morales et al. [8]. The main micronutrient deficiency arises through inadequate dietary intake and during prenatal life from an inadequate transfer of placental nutrients.

These results coincide with what was found by Hulet [2] in relation to the importance of having an adequate level of nutrition before and after the service. Mineral supplementation in a systematic way would be reflected in a greater number of lambs at delivery (Figure 1), given that Group 1 outperformed Group 2 in the number of twin births over the study period (66 and 45 lambs, respectively by the end of the fourth delivery). In turn, Alonso Aguerrebere [9] concluded that the costs of production are calculated by considering the maintenance of the sheep throughout the different periods, thus any sheep that produces more than one lamb per delivery will reduce maintenance costs per lamb born. Consequently, animals of high prolificacy would allow for the obtaining of more lambs per ewe, reducing the maintenance

costs of the mother per unit of production and also obtaining the benefits of a wide genetic selection and more rapid expansion of the sheep business. In this study, the overall birth weight mean was 2.74 ± 0.74 kg, similar to that published by Bores et al. [10] for lambs of hair breeds, but lower than that which was observed in another study Puga et al. [11]. As the deliveries progressed, significant differences in birth weight were observed between G1 and G2 (Table 1). In turn, in the G1 a 60% decrease in the birth weight was observed in the offspring born in the third and fourth deliveries which were the product of the greater number of multiple births.

The mean weight at weaning was 11.37 ± 0.38 kg. This value was similar to findings by Bores et al. [10], who reported weights of 12.0 ± 0.4 ; 12.6 ± 0.4 and 13.8 ± 0.5 kg for F1 hair sheep Blackbelly x Pelibuey and their crosses with Dorset, Suffolk and Hampshire breeds, respectively. However, our mean was lower than that found by Bonilla et al. [13], who recorded weights of 14.3kg for lambs of the Dorper and Katahdin breed crossed with Pelibuey. Likewise, other researchers González et al. [14]; Estrada et al. [15]; Loya et al. [16]; Pérez et al. [12] also registered higher weights than those reported in this study. These results coincide in part with studies which showed the difference in sheep's weight at birth according to whether they were single or multiple births. Differences in birth weight when comparing simple and multiple births would be due not only to a restricted uterine capacity, but also to a limited source of essential nutrients for large numbers of developing fetuses Yazdi et al. [17]. On the other hand, there was no correlation between these results and those reported by Rajab et al. [18] who stated that the differences found in weight at weaning could be due to the greater weight of lambs born from single births than those from multiple births and the fact that sheep in multiple births competed for milk supplies. Regarding the average weight at weaning, from the second delivery there were significant differences between G1 and G2, which were maintained in the following births (Table 1). In G1 it was observed in the second, third and fourth deliveries that the offspring weighed 24% more than those corresponding to G2. In other words, despite having a lower weight at birth, the G1 lambs outweighed the G2 lambs.

Table N° 4: Values obtained from the ratio of kilograms gained at weaning to kg of sheep kept.

	First Delivery	Second Delivery	Third Delivery	Fourth Delivery
G1 (11)	0.215±0.01	0.321±0.02	0.501±0.01	0.485±0.02
G2 (10)	0.302±0.02	0.296±0.03	0.267±0.02	0.274±0.03

NB: expressed values (average weights ± standard error), Kg of weaned lamb / kg of total ewe in= ((TWB-TWW) / TWE). TWB (Total weight at birth), TWW (total weight at weaning), TWE (total weight) in kg

The lambs' nutritional requirements are relatively low at this stage; therefore, this difference can be explained by the supplementation received by G1. For many years it was considered that supplementation under grazing conditions was not profitable. However, although the effect of supplementation is low when evaluated at an individual level, if it is analyzed per unit area and total kg, it can be attractive, as evidenced in Table 2. In the same table it can be seen that the difference of kg of weaned sheep is higher in G1, which produces an average of 110% more weaned kg than in G2 between the second, third and fourth weaning stages.

A strategy of selecting ewes that directly affects the productivity and profitability of the farm is to consider the kilograms of weaned lamb per ewe. This variable involves the factors that most influence the profitability of the herd, since it considers the ewe's prolificacy, milk production, maternal instinct, lamb mortality and lambs' weight gain. It can also be measured annually (kg of weaned lamb per ewe per year). Table 4 shows that as prolificacy increases, G1 more than doubles in the efficiency of the kg gained per kg of reared ewe. Now if we take into account the difference of the ewe in each group, this efficiency is still higher, but it would decrease to 25%

higher. This shows the need to use aggregate indicators, since by itself the prolificacy would not be enough if it is not accompanied by a smaller sheep to reduce its maintenance in this efficiency.

Numerous studies have shown that various nutritional factors have an influence on reproductive processes. However, most of the research emphasises the final stages of gestation, due to the importance of detecting pre-eclampsia in the ewes and monitoring the lambs' survival and growth. Well-fed ewes do not always produce a greater number of lambs. The prolificacy was 150% for the G1 group and 102% for G2. These results are similar to those reported by other authors González Reyna [19]; Valencia & González [20], who found that Blackbelly sheep were significantly better ($P < 0.05$) with a prolificacy of 110% compared to other breeds which had 92%. In Cuba, prolificacy values ranging from 147 to 169% throughout the year have been found in the Pelibuey breed. The highest rates occurred in the months of June and July and the lowest in October and November (Peron et al., 1989). In Mexico, there are also studies that observed a decrease in reproductive activity (Valencia, 1985; Trejo et al. [21], which had an impact on prolificacy, with values of 107 to 142%. The highest rates were witnessed from September to December and lowest from January to April, which is considered to be the dry season [22].

Conclusion

It is concluded that it was possible to productively evaluate the productive behavior of hair sheep in the Ecuadorian Amazon. In addition, the Group of sheep supplemented with minerals has been more efficient than the Group not supplemented.

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