

ASPECTS REGARDING REPRODUCTION INDICES OF VIENNESE BLUE DOE BRED IN FAMILIAL TYPE FARMS

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Abstract

Biological characteristics of rabbit recommend this species to be increased and operating different systems. Race Blue Vienna was imported in recent years in Romania, especially by private breeders to be increased for meat and fur farms in specific circumstances. Research has covered a number of indices of breeding female and correlations between them. The study was conducted on 45 females who followed: during pregnancy, number of rabbits birth, number of rabbits weaned, breast-feeding losses and their causes. The data were statistically processed and interpreted. Recorded data and observations allowed the conclusion that the issue of race Blue Vienna adapted conditions for growth and established correlations between breeding evidence showed that during pregnancy and parturition number of the negative influence prolificacy. Pearson correlations between prolificacy during pregnancy and have positive and significant r value being 0.636.

Key words: Blue Vienna, rabbits, breeding, pregnancy, prolificacy

INTRODUCTION

Following ongoing concerns for the improvement and modernization of food is increasingly requires the use of dietary products. The overall effort to help increase food resources among herbivores and rabbits pets, because they present very useful features current conditions and expected for a long time.

Organoleptic and nutritional qualities of meat, high prolificacy, growth speed, efficient processing of vegetable protein in animal protein, rabbits as animal calls of the future [1].

Race Blue Vienna increase for meat and fur, in countries where tradition has cuniciculture. In Romania were recently imported, in order to be increased in small family farms.

The purpose of the research was to evaluate the reproductive performance of the race, the conditions offered by Romanian farmers, knowing that rabbits react immediately to changing conditions of environmental factors.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research has been conducted on a total of 45 individuals of sex females over the age of 7 months in Vienna Blue breed, which

were pursued during the breeding performance of 30 months. Were obtained 3 parturitions per year and the average age of females at first mating was over 8 months.

The data obtained were statistically processed using SPSS software version 16, developed by Associate professor V. Maciuc of Iasi, Faculty of Animal Husbandry.

Breeding performance of doe targeted: during pregnancy, prolificacy, number of chicks dead birth, number of chicks weaned, pointing and any accidents at birth (cannibalism, agalactia, etc.). Were calculated and correlations between characters pursued.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During pregnancy was recorded by serial number of parturition, and the data obtained are shown in table 1.

The data table presented shows that the average gestation period is 30.48 days with limits between 29 and 34 days. Normal physiological limits of this nature are between 29-35 days [2], indicating that this character was not recorded differences. It may be noted that with increasing number of parturitions increasing trend is evident and the length of gestation as a result of physiological effort [3] of females studied.

Table 1
 During pregnancy in doe order the number of parturition

Serial number of parturition	Numbers of females (<i>heads</i>)	During pregnancy (<i>days</i>)	Limits (<i>days</i>)
I	5	32,5	31-34
II	7	31,1	29-32
III	19	31,6	30-33
IV	21	31,6	30-33
V	9	31,8	31-32
VI	4	32,0	32
VII	4	32,0	32
VIII	1	33,0	33
IX	5	32,0	32
Average	8.33	30,48±0,10	29-34

Prolificacy recorded and the number dead and weaned of young rabbits is presented in table 2.

 Table 2
 The reproduction performances of doe studied

Specification	$\bar{X} \pm s_{\bar{X}}$	S	V%	Minim	Maxim
Prolificity	8,27±0,328	2,620	31,70	1	14
Birth dead rabbit	2,60±0,872	1,949	7,50	1	6
Rabbit dead by weaning	2,59±0,316	1,701	6,58	1	7
Number of rabbit wening	7,12±0,324	2,512	3,53	1	13
Accidents at birth (cannibalism, etc. agalactia etc.)	5,00±1,291	2,582	5,16	2	8

Most prolificity was registered at birth the 5th of 8.9 chicks. The bigger the number of dropped more prolific parturitions increasing the number of accidents (agalactia) in doe studied. Average was 8.27 rabbits prolificities fits in performance race with a slight upward trend.

Pointed out that race has the potential of genetically prolificity taking into account the large number of chicken deaths birth (2.6 rabbits).

This trend can be explained race in reaction to the new conditions of growth [1], a mechanism to control the species.

Number of weaned pups was 7.12 showing that the chicken had doe milk, breast-feeding is taking place normally.

In females at first birth were recorded and more accidents involving the use of chicks immediately after birth, which is explained by inadequate supervision of females or of mistakes made during this period.

Pearson correlations were calculated between the characters studied, and the results are presented in table 3.

 Table 3
 Correlations of reproductive characters of doe studied

Specification	The value of „r”	The signifiace of correlation
During pregnancy x prolificity	+0,636	**
During pregnancy x number of birth dead rabbit	-0,206	n.s.
During gestation x number of rabbits weaned	+0,529	**
Prolificity x serial number of parturition	-0,294	*
Prolificity x number of rabbits weaned	+0,849	**

Correlations were studied different values and meanings. Correlation coefficient has a value of 0.636 between prolificity during pregnancy and during pregnancy and 0.529 between the number of rabbits weaned. This could be explained by the fact that genes determining characters above have pleiotrop effect.

Were determined and low negative correlations between duration of pregnancy and number of chicken deaths, the value of $r = -0.206$ and between prolificity and serial number of parturition, the correlation is negative and has a value of -0.294 . in this case the effect of genes that influence the character study group had antagonistic effect.

Research has shown that race Viennese Blue can be increased and family farms, requiring special attention from the farmers during lactation because the losses in the offspring immediately after birth are quite high, about 9.3%.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Breeding performance of Blue race Viennese made in Romania were close to those of standard race proving that race is likely to increase with better results and-n terms of family farms.

2. Race Blue proved Viennese good capacity to adapt to the environment, which is reinforced by the performance achieved.

3. Correlations were determined with different meaning and value, is consistent with data from literature.

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