Ewe reproduction affected by crossbreeding Corriedale and Dohne Merino

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Introduction

- Given the changes observed in wool and sheep-meat world markets in the last decades, Dohne Merino (DM) breed has grown in Uruguay, particularly used in crossbreeding schemes with the most popular breed (Corriedale; C).
- The focus of the study was to evaluate the effect of the crossbreeding between DM and C on ewe fertility, prolificacy and lambing percentage.





Materials and methods

- We evaluated 530 records from 384 animals of three genotypes: 100%C (100C), 50%DM×50%C (50DM), and 75%DM×25%C (75DM) during three years. Ewes from each genotype were assigned randomly to 16 DM sires, and managed together grazing native grasslands.
- Fertility (pregnant/inseminated ewes), prolificacy (number of lambs/pregnant ewes), and lambing percentage (number of lambs/inseminated ewes) were evaluated and analysed using mixed models with repeated measures in a randomized block design. Year, genotype, and ewe age group were treated as fixed effects, while the animal as random effect, and bodyweight was included as a covariate.

Effect of Genotype on reproductive traits (mean±s.e.).

	Genotype			
Trait	100C	50DM	75DM	Р
Fertility	0,86±0,03	0,87±0,03	0,83±0,03	ns
Prolificacy	1,13±0,03 b	1,26±0,04 a	1,13±0,03 b	0,01
Lambing percentage	0,94±0,04 b	1,07±0,05 a	0,91±,04 b	0,03
Fertility (BW)	0,88±0,03	0,87±0,03	0,83±0,03	ns
Prolificacy (BW)	1,16±0,03 ab	1,25±0,03 a	1,12±0,03 b	0,02
Lambing percentage (BW)	0,98±0,04	1,05±0,05	0,91±0,04	ns

^{ab} Means within rows with differing letter are significantly different (P < 0.05). (BW), bodyweight as a covariate.



Conclusions

- 1. Prolificacy and lambing percentage of Corriedale can be improved in the first cross by using Dohne Merino.
 - 2. This effect is partially related with the bodyweight differences between genotypes and will be not kept by increasing the percentage of Dohne Merino within this crossbreed.

