

EFFECT OF PARTIAL CASTRATION ON GROWTH AND CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIVE LAMBS

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SUMMARY

The effect of partial castration by Baiburtcjan's method in comparison with conventional castration by Burdizzo's method on growth rate and carcass quality in lambs was studied.

The rate of growth and carcass quality of the partial castrates exceeded those of the conventional castrates.

INTRODUCTION

Baiburtcjan (1961) introduced a method of partial castration in farm animals by which the spermatogenic function is inhibited and the hormonal function is retained. This method of castration claimed to result in increased and improved meat production as reported by (Abisev 1961; Kasparov, 1961; Cresswell et al., 1964 a & b) in sheep and by (Koseh 1962; Wawrzynczak, 1965; Semprini, 1965; Robertson et al., 1967) in cattle.

In Egypt, the farmers in the rural section are used to castrating their lambs shortly after birth by tearing away the spermatic cord. While the percutaneous method using Burdizzo's forceps is considered the sole method which is extemporarily used by the veterinarians for castration of rams and bulls.

Therefore it is of great importance and interest to study the economic and surgical effectiveness of partial castration in comparison with the conventionally used method of castration in one of the native breeds of sheep. This comparative study was designed to investigate rate of growth as well as carcass characteristics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Nine male Ossimi fat tailed lambs purchased from a privately owned flock at 2 to 3 months of age. These animals were left for one month in a suitable stall for acclimatization and clinical examination. All animals were dosed with

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