

Original Research Article

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Effect of Environmental Factors on Growth Performance of Murrah Buffalo Heifers

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ABSTRACT

Live body weight data from 288 Murrah buffalo female calves maintained at the Livestock Research Center, Karnal, Haryana, India, born in the period between 2000 and 2009 were used for this study. Data were analysed using least-squares procedures. The overall mean for birth weight of Murrah buffalo female calves was 32.32 ± 0.31 Kg. The mean body weight at 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 24th, 30th and 36th months of age pooled over season, periods and birth weight were 65.0 ± 0.51 , 108.78 ± 0.97 , 139.07 ± 1.43 , 174.82 ± 1.80 , 211.20 ± 2.20 , 255.21 ± 2.30 , 338.39 ± 2.56 , 405.75 ± 3.29 and 470.50 ± 3.87 kg, respectively. The overall mean values of body weight at sexual maturity and weight at first calving of Murrah buffaloes were 413.60 ± 3.68 Kg and 569.60 ± 5.13 Kg. Period of calving influenced the weight significantly almost all month of ages in this study. The calves born during the summer season were generally heavier and gained more body weight than those born in other seasons. Birth weight of calves influenced the body weight significantly at 3rd, 18th months of age only and also influences the weight at sexual maturity and weight at first calving. The phenotypic parameter estimates indicated that the more than 6th month of body weights can be used as a selection tool for improvement of growth traits considering its highly positive phenotypic correlations with succeeding growth traits.

Keywords

Murrah buffaloes,
Period, Season,
Body weight, Age

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Introduction

The present buffalo's population in India is 108.70 million, which is first position in the world. Buffalo, the premier dairy animal in India contributing approximately 56% of total

milk produced in the country (CIRB Annual report, 2004-15). Murrah is an important milk breed of buffalo and genetic improvement of growth of Murrah buffaloes is of great importance in the large ruminant industry in India. Growth rate is an important trait that

determines the age at which an animal will reach puberty and conceive and directly influences the age at first calving which ultimately determines the lifetime productivity of an animal (Lawrence and Fowler, 1997). It is expected that animals growing faster in terms of body weight may also initiate physiological functioning of reproduction and milk production earlier. Reports on growth performance of Murrah buffaloes were few (Basu and Rao, 1979; Patnaik, 1988; Yadav *et al.*, 2001; Kumaravel *et al.*, 2004) and little is known about the environmental factors that can interfere with body weight at different ages in Murrah buffaloes. The present study aimed to evaluate influence of environmental factors on body weight at different ages of Murrah buffaloes. The above study will help to formulate suitable evaluation procedures especially in organised farms for improving economic traits of this breed.

Materials and Methods

The records of 288 female Murrah calves born at Livestock Research Center, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana) during 2000-2009 were collected and utilized for this study. Animals were reared under intensive housing system of management. Regular weighing was done at birth to every months of age. The data were analysed to examine the effects of period, season and birth weight on body weight at different ages. The entire periods was grouped into three periods comprising first period (P1) from 2000-2003, second period (P2) from 2004-2006 and third period (P3) from 2007-2009. Each year divided into four seasons viz. winter (December to march), summer (April to June), rainy (July to august) and autumn (September to November). The birth weight was classified into G1 (less than 25 Kg), G2 (25-30 Kg), G3 (31-35 Kg) and G4 (more than 35Kg). The data were subjected to least-squares analysis of variance using LSMLMW

PC-2 VERSION software package (Harvey, 1990). The means in different treatments were tested for statistical significance using Duncan's multiple range tests. The Pearson's coefficient of correlation technique was used for analysis of phenotypic correlations. The data were analysed using a mixed model least-squares analysis for fitting constants, including all main effects with interactions. All the experimental procedures were duly approved by Institute Animal Ethical Committee of National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal.

The model was:

$$Y_{ijkm} = \mu + P_i + S_j + B_k + e_{ijkm}.$$

Where,

Y_{ijkm} = observed body weight at different ages,

μ = population mean,

P_i = effect of i^{th} period ($i=1$ to 3),

S_j = effect of j^{th} season ($j=1$ to 4),

B_k = effect of k^{th} group of birth weight ($k=1$ to 4),

e_{ijkm} = random errors.

Results and Discussion

Growth performance

The overall least squares mean estimates (\pm S.E) for birth weight of Murrah buffalo female calves was 32.32 ± 0.31 Kg. This is very close to the values reported by (Basu and Rao, 1979) and (Thiruvankadan *et al.*, 2010) for Murrah female calves. The birth weight observed in the present study was higher than those reported by (Veerapandian *et al.*, 1996) (Yadav *et al.*, 2001) and (Kumaravel *et al.*, 2004) on the same breed. However, the present estimate was lower than the value reported by (Neeta Sharma, 2012) for Murrah female calves.

The least-squares mean estimates (\pm S.E) of weight at 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 24th, 30th and 36th months of age were 65.0 ± 0.51 , 108.78 ± 0.97 , 139.07 ± 1.43 , 174.82 ± 1.80 , 211.20 ± 2.20 , 255.21 ± 2.30 , 338.39 ± 2.56 , 405.75 ± 3.29 and 470.50 ± 3.87 kg, respectively (Table 1 and 2) and the mean growth rate from birth to 12th months, birth to 24th months and birth to 36th months of age were 456.22 ± 5.50 , 479.81 ± 4.22 and 409.31 ± 3.66 g/day respectively. The body weight observed at different ages were comparable to the values already reported by (Basu and Rao 1979) and (Patnaik 1988) on the same breed. The body weight up to 6th months of ages reported by (Thiruvankadan *et al.*, 2009) and (Kumar *et al.*, 2007) were also comparable to the present estimates, however they reported lower weights at 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th and 24th months of age. The higher value observed in the present study compared to reports from south India might be due to genotype and environmental factors interaction. The climatic condition in southern coastal region is hot, semi-arid and humid in nature; whereas the climatic conditions of murrah buffalo in its breeding tract are generally hot, semi-arid and dry in nature. The climatic conditions of Haryana (breeding tract of murrah buffalo) are perhaps the reason for the higher body weight of Murrah breed in this region. However, this needs further detailed investigation.

Body weight at sexual maturity and first calving

The overall least squares mean estimates (\pm S.E) for body weight at sexual maturity was 413.60 ± 3.68 Kg (Table 2). It is higher than those reported by (Saini *et al.*, 1998) and (Basu *et al.*, 1984) for Murrah buffalo. However, the present estimate was lower than the values reported by Rathi *et al.*, (1971) for Murrah buffaloes. The overall least squares mean estimates (\pm S.E) for body weight at first calving was 569.60 ± 14.96 Kg (Table 2). It is

higher than reported values by (Saini *et al.*, 1998) and (Basu *et al.*, 1984) for murrah buffalo. However, the present estimate was lower than the values reported by (Rathi *et al.*, 1973) for murrah buffaloes. The variation in the estimates of the present study and some other earlier studies may be due to differences in the size of data set, the state of nutrition and other managerial conditions. The animals maintained at high state of nutrition mature and conceive earlier than those raised at low state of nutrition (Shah 1991). The estimates of genetic correlation between birth weight and weight at different ages were medium to high and positive and it is in accordance with the previous reports on Murrah buffaloes (Salces *et al.*, 2006).

Influence of environmental factors on growth performance of Murrah buffalo heifers

Period of birth

The period of birth had significant to highly significant ($P < 0.01$) effect at all the ages of body weight (Table 1 and 2) under this study and this might be due to variation in management practices and availability of good quality fodder over the periods and difference in period involved in the study. It is in accordance with the report of (Yadav *et al.*, 2001) and (Thiruvankadan *et al.*, 2009). But the same time period did not have any significant ($P > 0.05$) effect on birth weight of Murrah buffalo calves. On the contrary, Thiruvankadan *et al.*, (2010) and (Yadav *et al.*, 2001) observed that the period of birth had significant to highly significant effect on birth weight. However, calves born during the period 2006-2009 had higher birth weight (33.30 ± 0.57 Kg) compared to those born during the period of 2000-2003 (31.74 ± 0.47 Kg). This might be due to variation in management practices and availability of quality fodder over the periods.

The period of birth had no significant ($P>0.05$) effect on body weight at sexual maturity and body weight at first calving in Murrah heifers (Table 2). Present findings are in agreement with those of (Basu *et al.*, 1984) and (Singh and Dhillon 1975), who also observed non significant effect of periods on body weight at sexual maturity and age at first calving in Murrah heifers. Higher body weight at sexual maturity (419.14 ± 6.11 Kg) was observed for the heifers were born during the period of 2006-2009, while the lower body weight at sexual maturity (406.97 ± 5.10 Kg) was observed for the heifers born during the period of 2000-2002. It could be due to improvement in the feeding management of the buffalo heifers over the years. Body weight at puberty such as ovarian cyclic activity were affected by different farm conditions especially by feeding levels that improved growth and sexual maturity Borghese *et al.*, (1994).

Season of birth

The effects of season of had significant ($P<0.05$) on birth to 12th month of ages under study (Table 1 and 2). Seasonal changes in the availability of fodder may affect the body weight by altering growth rate after rumen development of calves. However, calves born during summer season had the higher (32.57 ± 0.59 Kg) birth weight compared to those born during rainy season (31.01 ± 0.75 Kg). The calves born during summer season subsequently weaned by in winter season got good nutrition leads to more body weight upto 12th months of age. The findings of present study regarding heavier weights of the calves born during summer season than calves born during other seasons were in agreement with the findings of (Basu and Rao, 1979) and (Kumaravel *et al.*, 2004). However, on the contrary season of birth had no significant on body weight at different ages reported by (Yadav *et al.*, 2001) and (Thiruvankadan *et al.* 2009).

The effect of season of birth was found to be non significant ($P>0.05$) on body weight at sexual maturity and body weight at first calving (Table 2). Present findings are in agreement with those of (Basu *et al.*, 1984) and (Singh and Dhillon 1975), who observed no significant effect of season of birth on body weight at sexual maturity and body weight at first calving in Murrah buffaloes.

Birth weight

The birth weight had highly significant ($P<0.01$) effect on 3rd and 18th months of body weight only in Murrah calves (Table 1 and 2). The calves born with birth weight more than 35 Kg had maximum (70.66 ± 0.87 Kg) body weight at three month of age. While, calves born with birth weight less than 25 Kg had minimum (58.69 ± 1.48 Kg) body weight at three month of age. Results showed that the calves heavier at birth were also heavier at three months of age. It might be the higher birth weight influencing only three month age after that only based on management and environment and also calves well adapted to the new environment.

The effect of birth weight on body weight at sexual maturity and weight at first calving was statistically found to be significant ($P<0.01$) in Murrah buffaloes (Table 1 and 2). There is no report available on the effect of birth weight on age at first calving in murrah buffaloes. On the other hand, Wakchaure and Meena (2010) observed a non-significant effect of birth weight on the weight at first calving and (Dhangar and Patel, 1992) also observed non-significant effect of birth weight on weight at first calving (AFC) in crossbred heifers. The calves born with birth weight more than 35 Kg had highest (596.48 ± 8.77 Kg) weight at first calving. Calves born with birth weight less than 25 Kg had the lowest body weight at first calving (544.94 ± 8.77 Kg).

Table.1 Least square M.E±S.E for body weight (Kg) of Murrah buffaloes

n=288	3 rd months	6 th months	9 th months	12 th months	15 th months	18 th months
Seasons	*		**		**	
Winter (69)	62.59±0.88 ^a	106.80±1.68	133.66±2.48 ^a	165.55±3.13 ^a	213.55±3.68 ^a	257.79±3.99
Summer (44)	66.33±1.09 ^b	109.95±2.02	136.89±3.08 ^b	182.33±3.88 ^b	211.44±4.56 ^a	258.24±4.95
Rainy (77)	66.21±0.80 ^b	108.42±1.53	146.13 ±2.26 ^c	179.85±2.85 ^c	217.54±3.35 ^b	252.37 ±3.64
Autumn (98)	65.24±0.76 ^b	109.94±1.44	139.59±2.13 ^d	171.55±2.67 ^d	203.71±3.16 ^c	252.42±3.43
Period	*		**		**	
P1 (93)	63.72±0.71 ^a	106.93±1.34	133.66±2.48 ^a	165.55±3.13 ^a	213.55±3.68 ^{ab}	259.26 ±3.19 ^a
P2 (116)	64.85±0.76 ^a	108.66±1.46	136.89±3.08 ^a	182.33±3.88 ^b	211.44±4.56 ^{ab}	267.03±3.46 ^b
P3 (79)	66.70±0.84 ^b	110.73±1.61	146.13 ±2.26 ^b	179.85±2.85 ^b	217.54±3.35 ^b	239.33±3.82 ^c
Birth weight	**				*	
1 (22)	58.69±1.48 ^a	105.45±2.83	137.56±4.17	175.62±5.25	204.25±6.18	247.73±6.71 ^a
2 (95)	63.49±0.71 ^b	107.66±1.35	136.22±2.00	172.84±2.52	208.69±2.96	250.44±3.22 ^a
3 (108)	67.52±0.67 ^c	110.55±1.28	139.54±1.89	173.58±2.37	217.56±2.80	263.03±3.04 ^b
4 (63)	70.66±0.87 ^d	111.46±1.65	142.97±2.44	177.22±3.08	215.75±3.62	259.62±3.93 ^b
Overall mean	65.09±0.51	108.78±0.97	139.07±1.43	174.82±1.80	211.20±2.12	255.21±2.30

**P<0.01,*P<0.05. (Means with different superscript within columns for each group differ significantly)

Table.2 Least square M.E±S.E for body weight (Kg) of Murrah buffaloes

n=288	24 th months	30 th months	36 th months	Weight at sexual maturity	Weight at first calving
Seasons					
Winter (69)	334.94±4.44	409.32±5.71	461.17±6.71	415.02±6.38	573.89±8.90
Summer (44)	339.68±5.51	409.65±7.08	469.88±8.32	409.18±7.92	565.61±11.04
Rainy (77)	342.06±4.04	398.55±5.21	479.80 ±6.12	412.77±5.82	574.61±8.12
Autumn (98)	336.87±3.81	405.48±4.91	471.14±5.77	417.42±5.48	564.26±7.65
Period		**	**	**	
P1 (93)	349.81±3.55 ^a	422.66±4.57 ^a	491.37 ±5.36 ^a	406.97±5.10	575.92±7.12
P2 (116)	352.60±3.84 ^b	423.38±4.95 ^a	482.50±5.81 ^a	414.68±5.53	567.90±7.71
P3 (79)	342.77±4.25 ^a	391.19±5.47 ^b	467.62±6.42 ^b	419.14±6.11	564.26±8.52
Birth weight				**	**
1 (22)	330.54±7.45	407.59±5.60	462.91±7.28	396.09±10.73 ^a	544.94±14.96 ^a
2 (95)	333.86±3.56	399.01±4.60	465.10±5.41	402.48±5.14 ^a	560.95±7.18 ^a
3 (108)	343.81±3.37	404.55±4.35	472.46±5.11	419.05±4.86 ^b	576.00±6.77 ^{ba}
4 (63)	345.37±4.37	411.87±5.62	481.52±6.61	436.77±6.28 ^c	596.48±8.77 ^b
Overall mean	338.39±2.56	405.75±3.29	470.50±3.87	413.60±3.68	569.60±5.13

**P<0.01,*P<0.05. (Means with different superscript within columns for each group differ significantly)

The variation in the estimates of the present study may be due to differences in the size of data set, the state of nutrition and other management conditions.

The study concluded that the environmental factors such as season and period of birth might be considered when performing an evaluation of Murrah calves based on growth traits. Therefore, the effects of environmental variables must be taken into consideration in the dairy animal for selection and evaluation purpose. The phenotypic parameter estimates indicated that the more than 6th month of body weights can be used as a selection tool for improvement of growth traits considering its highly positive phenotypic correlations with succeeding growth traits. A positive response should be expected in selection for increased birth weight would also result in genetic improvement in the subsequent ages.

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Disclosure statement

All authors declare that they have no relationship with people or organizations that could prejudice or bias the content of this paper.

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