肉用山羊雜交試驗之母羊繁殖性狀、仔羊生長 及屠體性狀調查⁽¹⁾

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摘 要

本試驗調查努比亞山羊與臺灣黑山羊雜交之後裔母羊(以下稱吉安山羊,JA),以自交(JA×JA)、級進(JA×努比亞山羊 NU)與三品種雜交(JA×波爾山羊 BO)等 3 種配種模式,對母羊繁殖性狀、仔羊生長性狀及仔羊肥育後屠體性狀之影響。結果顯示,母羊產仔率以自交組及三品種雜交組為最佳(200%),惟三品種雜交組難產率最高(17%)。三品種雜交組之雙胎率及雙胎以上之比例,分別為 88%與 94%,顯示三品種雜交組之母羊其繁殖性狀優於其他二種配種模式者。後裔羊群之十二月齡體重及體型,以三品種雜交組顯著優於自交組(P<0.05)。後裔閹公羊在肥育時,三品種雜交組之平均日增重可達 0.19 kg,亦顯著優於其他二組 (P<0.05),而完成肥育閹公羊之屠宰率、精肉率、背最長肌之水分、蛋白質、脂肪及灰分百分比等,在三組間並無顯著差異。背最長肌之 L^* 、 a^* 及 b^* 值,以三品種雜交組高於其他二組 (P<0.05),顯示三品種雜交組之樣肉顏色較其他兩組樣肉為紅且明亮。三組閹公羊背最長肌樣肉之飽和脂肪酸、單元不飽和脂肪酸及多元不飽和脂肪酸含量百分比,組間無差異存在。三組樣肉之飽和脂肪酸以棕櫚酸含量最高 (20.80 ~ 22.50%),不飽和脂肪酸以油酸所佔比例最高 (49.75 ~ 53.30%)。圍腎脂肪之飽和脂肪酸以自交組含量最高 (66.18%),而其不飽和脂肪酸以三品種組含量最高 (34.35%),並有組間差異 (P<0.05)。圍腎脂肪之飽和脂肪酸,以硬脂酸比例最高 (32.00 ~ 34.42%),而不飽和脂肪酸以油酸所佔比例最高 (29.10 ~ 32.25%)。

關鍵詞:肉羊、雜交、三品種。

緒 言

為了提升畜群生產品質及效能,使用優良品種進行雜交選育為改進方法之一(黃等,1993)。第二次世界大戰後,因應市場需求及經濟利益考量,大型生長快速的肉羊品種,如比特拉羊(Beetal)、波爾山羊(Boer)及努比亞山羊(Nubian goat, NU),或是乳羊品種如撒能(Saanen)及阿爾拜因(Alpine)等,皆被使用於與小體型的山羊進行配種,以改善羊隻體型。此外,並藉由收集小體型山羊及其後裔的繁殖、生長及屠體品質等相關資料,建構該雜交羊群育種價估值(Estimated Breeding Value, EBV),以加快品種改良速度(Shrestha and Fahmy, 2007)。

努比亞山羊由英國所培育,對溫、熱帶環境適應性頗強,為乳、肉兼用品種 (Alemu and Merkel, 2008)。公、母羊平均體重約分別為 50 ~ 70 及 40 ~ 60 kg,體型高大、產乳量適中且有多產特性 (Brown et al., 1998; Wilson, 1991)。黃等 (1993) 比較努比亞山羊與本地黑山羊之性能,發現努比亞山羊生長速率、屠宰率及屠體脂肪率均顯著較本地黑山羊為高,惟在瘦肉率方面卻較黑山羊為低;而母羊之產犢率 (210.7%) 亦較本地黑山羊高 (161.3%),並於民國 70 年代即被引進國內以改善臺灣黑山羊之體型 (施等,1996)。波爾山羊為南非所培育之肉羊品種,具有生長快速、耐粗飼、母性佳之優點,且其羊肉富含具健康飲食概念之不飽和脂肪酸 (Pratiwi et al., 2006)。波爾山羊體型大,公、母羊平均體重約為 120 ~ 140 及 70 ~ 90 kg,產仔率亦約在 164 ~ 189% 之間 (Wilson, 1991; Malan, 2000),亦常被用來改良地區性矮小且增重緩慢的山羊品種,以育成新品種 (蘇等,2010; Sheridan et al., 2003; Urge et al., 2004);惟波爾山羊亦有屠體肌肉纖維較粗、肌肉顏色較白、且肌間脂肪含量高、羊肉不耐長時間燉煮等缺點。

因此本試驗將努比亞山羊與臺灣黑山羊雜交之後裔母羊(以下稱吉安山羊,JA),其含 50% 努比亞山羊與 50% 臺灣黑山羊之血源,並分別採取自交(JA×JA)、級進(JA×NU)與三品種雜交(JA×BO)育種之策略,使其子代分別

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含有努比亞級進與波爾雜交等兩者之血源,並針對 3 種配種策略所生產的後裔羊群之生長性狀、屠體性狀及肌肉組成分等項目進行調查,探討以雜交方式進行肉羊生產及提升肉羊生產效率之可行性,並將成果提供業界參考。

試驗材料與方法

I. 分群配種

本試驗是以行政院農業委員會畜產試驗所花蓮種畜繁殖場所繁殖的吉安山羊為調查對象,試驗計畫書亦獲得本場實驗動物小組委員審查通過。首先將本場吉安山羊母羊群逢機分為3群,於每年九月山羊配種季節開始時分別將吉安山羊種公羊、努比亞種公羊及波爾種公羊放入吉安山羊母群中,以自然配種方式配種二個月,羊群給予精料、乾草及充足的清水,並放牧於星草(Star grass)之牧地上。在母羊分娩時,記錄母羊耳號與出生仔羊的性別、耳號,並收集出生24小時內之仔羊體重、體長、體高及胸圍等基礎數值,以待分娩季節結束後,分析各組母羊群之繁殖性狀。

II. 生長性狀調查

自交(JA×JA)、級進雜交(JA×NU)及三品種雜交(JA×BO)試驗之後裔公、母羊於三月齡離乳後分群分欄飼養。羊群飼養於高床上,採取半放牧式的方式,放牧於星草牧區內,每日定時提供精料,下雨停止放牧時,即適時提供盤固乾草供其任飼,同時亦提供礦鹽及飲水任食。在不同成長階段(出生、三月齡、六月齡、十二月齡),進行試驗羊群體重及體高(自鬐甲骨至地面之垂直距離)、體長(自肩前點至坐骨端之水平長度)、胸圍(肩胛骨後方脥處,繞體驅一周的長度)等之測量,以了解不同試驗組間,羊群之生長性狀比較。

III. 屠體性狀調查

閹公羊於十月齡時,開始進行肥育,改為圈飼飼養至十三月齡。試驗期間給予 80% 精料及盤固乾草任飼。試驗開始後逐月秤量體重,並記錄其採食量,肥育完成後,由三群試驗羊群中各選擇 6 頭十三月齡之閹公羊進行屠體性狀調查。在合格屠宰場進行屠宰與去毛,記錄各項屠體性狀,包含屠宰率(去頭,尾,四肢,內臟後屠體重/活體重×100%)、精肉率(帶皮肉重/活體重×100%)、脂肪率(內臟脂肪重/活體重×100%)及反芻胃重(第一胃~第四胃不含內容物重量)等,並進行羊隻屠體背最長肌 (M. longissimus dorsi) 之物理性狀、化學成分分析 (AOAC, 1987)。以手提式色差計 (Tri-Stimulus Colorimeter; JC-801, Color Techno System Corporation, Tokyo) 測定其色澤,以 CIE L^* , a^* , b^* 值代表肌肉之色度, L^* 值代表亮度, a^* 值代表紅色度, b^* 值代表黃色度,以了解三組後裔羊群屠體性狀間之差異。

IV. 統計方法

試驗所得資料以統計分析系統 (Statistical Analysis System, 2002) 套裝軟體進行統計分析,使用一般線性模式程序 (General Linear Model Procedure, GLM) 進行變方分析,以最小平方均值 (Least Squares Mean, LSM) 測定法,比較各處理組間之差異顯著性。

結果與討論

I. 母山羊繁殖性狀評估

吉安母山羊依不同品種公羊配種方式,分為自交、級進及三品種等 3 組,表 1 顯示各組母羊之繁殖性狀,其中產仔率以自交組及三品種雜交組為最佳 (200%)。3 組試驗母羊之窩仔數為 2 隻者以三品種雜交組最高 (22%),窩仔數為 2 隻與 3 隻之總百分比亦以三品種雜交組 (94%) 為最高。前人報告顯示努比亞及波爾山羊均屬多產性佳的山羊 (黃等,1993;溫等,1996;Greyling, 2000; Malan, 2000),然本試驗結果顯示,努比亞級進組之產仔率並未因雜交優勢而提高,而其他研究亦有相似之結果 (溫等,1996;Bett et al., 2011)。但級進及三品種雜交組母羊群於分娩時,其難產率皆較吉安山羊分別提高 13% ~ 17%,推測其原因係吉安母羊之體型均較努比亞種公羊或波爾種公羊為小,以致胎兒體型變大而導致難產率升高。

II. 生長性能調查

試驗結果顯示,出生體重及體型以三品種雜交組與級進組優於自交組山羊,惟各組試驗仔羊在三月齡之離乳體重及六月齡體重並無顯著差異。仔母羊在十二月齡之體重,以三品種雜交組顯著優於其他二組 (P < 0.05),級進組及三品種雜交組之體長、鬐甲高之量測值均顯著大於自交組 (P < 0.05)。仔公羊於十月齡時,進行圈飼肥

育,而公羊在十二月齡之體重及體型性狀,亦以三品種雜交山羊表現最佳(表2)。體型測定值與體重測定值呈正相關(黃等,1993),因此在體重及體型皆以三品種雜交組表現最好。Zhang (2009)之研究亦指出,波爾山羊出生窩仔數 (litter size at birth) 與出生窩重 (litter weight at birth) 較大多數羊種為佳,加上大型羊種如安哥拉山羊、波爾山羊及撤能山羊之體重遺傳評估值較高 (Shrestha and Fahmy, 2007),顯示利用體型大之山羊進行品種改良,可提高後裔羊隻之體重及體型表現。各組試驗羊隻在離乳至十二月齡之平均日增重,如圖 1 所示,自交組 (JA × JA)、級進組 (JA × NU) 及三品種雜交組 (JA × BO) 之公、母羊日增重分別為 0.08、0.09、0.10 kg 及 0.07、0.08、0.09 kg。

III. 公羊肥育試驗及屠體性狀調查

由三群試驗羊群中選擇十月齡之閹公羊進行肥育,以圈飼飼養至十三月齡。所飼餵之飼料及乾草之營養成分,如表 3 所示,而試驗期間之飼料及乾草採食量如表 4。由試驗結果顯示,以三品種雜交組之每日平均總採食量為最多,而級進組之精粗料比為最高 (72:28)。肥育羊群以三品種雜交組之平均日增重 0.19 kg (表 5),顯著優於其他二組 (P < 0.05)。試驗結束後,每組選 6 頭閹公羊進行屠體試驗,而屠體之一般組成分析,如表 6 所示。試驗結果顯示,三試驗組屠宰率及精肉率均無組間差異存在;而級進組屠體之總脂肪率顯著高於其他二組 (P < 0.05),且其反芻胃 (不含內容物)重量顯著較低 (P < 0.05)。Ameha et al. (2007) 指出,利用圈飼方式肥育羊隻或限制其活動空間與時間,可增加整體羊群之脂肪含量,但不同山羊品種之差異,仍會顯著影響其脂肪含量多寡。

表 1. 不同配種組合之母羊繁殖性狀

Table 1. The reproductive performances of dams from different mating methods

Itama	$JA^* \ \land \ \times JA \ ?$	$NU^{**} \uparrow \times JA \uparrow$	BO***
Items	(Inbreed)	(Up grade)	(Three-breed cross)
Heads	26	16	16
Kidding rate, %	200	188	200
Dystocia, %	0	13	17
Single, %	19	25	6
Twins, %	62	63	88
Triplets, %	19	13	6

^{*}JA: the offspring of Nubian buck crossed with Taiwan Native dams.

表 2. 試驗羊群之體重、體長、鬐甲高及胸圍之測量值

Table 2. The body weight, body length, body height and chest girth of the test goats

Items	Body v	weight	Body	length	Body	height	Chest	girth
Age	(k	g)	(cı	m)	(cı	n)	(cı	m)
Birth	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F
$JA \ \ \ \times JA \ \ \ $	$2.38 \pm 0.30^{\circ}$	2.22 ± 0.33 ^b	28.00 ± 1.32 ^b	26.79 ± 1.25 ^b	31.17 ± 1.24 ^b	30.00 ± 1.36 ^b	31.21 ± 1.47 ^b	30.50 ± 1.34 ^b
NU $^{\circ}$ × JA $^{\circ}$	2.85 ± 0.49^{b}	2.78 ± 0.31^{a}	29.65 ± 3.26^{a}	29.33 ± 2.19^{a}	34.76 ± 2.68^a	34.08 ± 1.56^{a}	33.00 ± 2.52^{a}	32.50 ± 1.88^a
BO $\Diamond \times JA \stackrel{\circ}{+}$	3.41 ± 0.51^{a}	3.15 ± 0.61^{a}	31.00 ± 1.96^{a}	31.25 ± 2.14^a	34.33 ± 2.50^{a}	34.62 ± 2.40^a	34.60 ± 2.20^{a}	33.77 ± 2.45^a
3 months								
$JA \ \ \ \times JA \ \ \ $	12.94 ± 2.02	11.42 ± 1.86	52.77 ± 3.35	51.40 ± 3.10	52.54 ± 4.01	51.10 ± 4.18	56.54 ± 4.18	55.20 ± 1.87
NU $\Diamond \times JA ?$	13.61 ± 2.75	12.54 ± 2.35	54.92 ± 4.23	53.30 ± 2.91	55.00 ± 4.67	53.80 ± 2.57	56.31 ± 4.48	55.70 ± 2.98
BO \times JA	14.09 ± 3.61	13.56 ± 4.01	55.25 ± 6.18	51.85 ± 4.62	55.25 ± 5.89	53.38 ± 5.08	57.92 ± 6.68	56.15 ± 6.73
6 months								
$JA \ \ \ \times JA \ \ \ $	19.09 ± 2.70	18.47 ± 2.17	57.92 ± 2.56	57.57 ± 3.34	57.77 ± 2.65	57.21 ± 3.62	61.08 ± 3.35	59.50 ± 2.41
NU $\Diamond \times JA \stackrel{\circ}{+}$	20.63 ± 5.50	19.02 ± 4.05	57.55 ± 4.87	55.91 ± 3.99	57.18 ± 4.71	55.00 ± 3.85	61.18 ± 6.79	59.73 ± 4.43
BO $\Diamond \times JA \stackrel{\circ}{+}$	21.31 ± 5.28	19.56 ± 4.93	59.60 ± 3.89	56.18 ± 4.56	59.80 ± 3.99	55.27 ± 4.71	64.00 ± 5.91	59.73 ± 6.05
12 months								
$JA \ \ \ \times JA \ \ \ $	28.90 ± 2.75^{b}	26.86 ± 2.82^{b}	61.33 ± 2.02^{b}	59.43 ± 1.70^{b}	61.40 ± 2.23^{b}	59.29 ± 2.16^{b}	71.40 ± 3.27^{b}	71.93 ± 3.25
NU $^{\circ}$ × JA $^{\circ}$	34.33 ± 5.58^{a}	29.25 ± 4.41^{b}	64.78 ± 3.99^a	61.42 ± 2.71^a	64.33 ± 3.57^{a}	61.58 ± 2.84^a	76.67 ± 5.07^{a}	71.92 ± 3.42
BO $\Diamond \times JA \stackrel{\circ}{+}$	37.08 ± 8.47^{a}	34.69 ± 6.71^{a}	64.83 ± 5.15^{a}	62.00 ± 3.44^a	63.83 ± 4.09^a	61.77 ± 2.80^a	78.83 ± 7.15^{a}	75.85 ± 6.52

 $^{^{}a,b,c}$ Means in the same column at the same age without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

^{**}NU: Nubian goat

^{***}BO: Boer goat

表 3. 試驗日糧成分表

Table 3. The analyzed value of the experimental concentrate and hay

Diet	Items	%
Concentrate		
	Corn	69.5
	Soybean meal	25.5
	Iodized salt	1.2
	Limestone, pulverized	2.2
	Vitamin premix	0.1
	Mineral premix	0.1
	Dicalcium phosphate	1.4
Analyzed value		
	Crude protein	16.32
	Crude fat	3.06
	Crude fiber	4.02
	Calcium	1.12
	Phosphorus	0.53
Hay		
	Crude protein	2.97
	Crude fat	1.5
	Crude fiber	27.54
	Calcium	0.41
	Phosphorus	0.15

表 4. 閹公羊之每日平均精料及乾草採食量

Table 4. The average daily concentrate and hay intake of the experimental wether

Items	$JA \diamondsuit \times JA \diamondsuit $ $(n = 15)$	$ NU \diamondsuit \times JA \Leftrightarrow (n=9) $	BO $\diamondsuit \times JA \Leftrightarrow$ (n = 12)
Concentrate, kg/head	0.67	0.77	0.84
Hay, kg/head	0.29	0.30	0.41
Concentrate/Hay, %	70:30	72:28	67:33

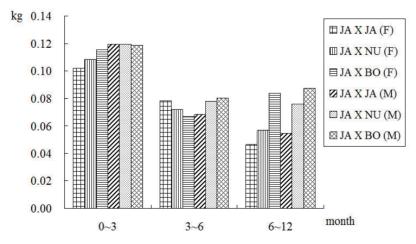


圖 1. 試驗羊群自出生至十二月齡之平均日增重。

Fig. 1. The average daily gain from birth to twelve months of age for the experimental goats.

 $JA \times JA$: inbreed $JA \times NU$: upgraded

 $JA \times BO$: three ways crossbred

表 5. 試驗閹公羊之體重及平均日增重

Table 5. The body weight and average daily gain of the wether

Items	$JA \diamondsuit \times JA \diamondsuit$	NU ↑ × JA ♀	BO ↑ × JA ♀
Number of animals	15	9	12
Started weight, kg	21.13 ± 1.92	24.50 ± 5.68	25.00 ± 6.34
Finished weight, kg	33.83 ± 3.05^{b}	37.44 ± 7.04^{ab}	42.00 ± 8.77^{a}
Average daily gain, kg	0.13 ± 0.02^{b}	0.15 ± 0.03^{b}	0.19 ± 0.04^{a}

^{a, b} Means in the same row without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

表 6. 試驗閹公羊屠體之一般性狀分析

Table 6. Chemical composition on the carcass traits of wether

Items	$JA \updownarrow \times JA ?$	NU ∜ xJA ♀	BO ↑ × JA ♀
Number of animals	6	6	6
Body weight, kg	32.00 ± 1.27^{b}	34.50 ± 4.59^{b}	39.83 ± 2.91^{a}
Carcass weight, kg	17.25 ± 0.82^{b}	18.88 ± 2.85^{ab}	20.93 ± 1.75^{a}
Dressing, %	53.93 ± 2.14	54.68 ± 2.45	52.53 ± 1.16
Lean meat weight, kg	12.96 ± 0.61^{b}	13.68 ± 2.28^{ab}	15.31 ± 1.31^{a}
Lean ¹ , %	40.52 ± 1.76	39.57 ± 2.46	38.42 ± 1.39
Fat ² , %	9.36 ± 0.91^{b}	15.97 ± 4.47^{a}	10.83 ± 0.59^{b}
Bone ³ , %	19.74 ± 1.98	18.44 ± 1.00	18.93 ± 0.56
Ruminant stomach ⁴ , kg	1.28 ± 0.13^{a}	1.09 ± 0.14^{b}	1.37 ± 0.13^{a}

 $^{^{}a, b}$ Means in the same row without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

背最長肌之一般組成分析及色澤分析結果,分列於表 7 及 8。背最長肌之水分、蛋白質及灰分百分比,三組間並無顯著差異。樣肉脂肪百分比於三組間雖無顯著差異,但以三品種雜交組含量較高。Jia et al. (2009) 指出,若以生長速率及精肉率為前提之配種方式,雜交山羊之肌肉脂肪率較純種山羊為低。但本試驗以生長速率較快之波爾山羊進行三品種雜交,其肌肉脂肪含量並未降低,是否因含 2 種以上血源之品種差異所致,未來可待再行探討。背最長肌 L*值,以三品種雜交組顯著高於其他二組,此與其肌肉含脂肪量最高有關。Nocito et al. (1973)、Troutt et al. (1992) 及 Lyon and Cason (1995) 之報告均顯示,肉中脂肪含量增加導致肌肉中肌紅蛋白含量減少,會反射大部分光源,使肉色之 L*值增加。

表 7. 閹公羊背最長肌之化學成分分析

Table 7. Chemical composition of M. longissimus dorsi from the wether

Items	$JA \diamondsuit \times JA \Leftrightarrow$	$NU \diamondsuit \times JA \diamondsuit$	BO ≎ ×JA ♀
Moisture, %	74.98 ± 0.70	74.65 ± 0.73	74.26 ± 1.28
Protein, %	22.22 ± 0.47	22.66 ± 0.46	22.50 ± 1.90
Fat, %	2.95 ± 0.74	2.67 ± 0.98	3.94 ± 1.26
Ash, %	1.07 ± 0.04	1.09 ± 0.02	1.09 ± 0.04

Values are expressed as means \pm SE, n = 6.

^{1:} Lean weight / Body weight.

²: Fat weight / Body weight.

³: Bone weight /Dressed weight.

⁴: Ruminant stomach includes rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum.

表 8. 試驗閹公羊背最長肌之 L^* , a^* , b^* 值測定

Table 8. Color determination of M. longissimus dorsi from the wether

Items	$JA \ \ \ \times JA \ \ \ $	NU ↑ × JA ♀	$BO \diamondsuit \times JA \diamondsuit$
L^* value	37.96 ± 2.81^{ab}	34.80 ± 1.90^{b}	38.57 ± 3.25 ^a
a^* value	14.96 ± 2.24^{b}	15.88 ± 0.96^{ab}	17.78 ± 1.09^{a}
b^* value	$5.14 \pm 1.45^{\text{b}}$	$5.22 \pm 0.47^{\text{b}}$	6.72 ± 0.79^{a}

Values are expressed as means \pm SE, n = 6.

背最長肌樣肉之飽和脂肪酸 (saturated fatty acids, SFA)、單元不飽和脂肪酸 (monounsaturated fatty acids, MUFA) 及多元不飽和脂肪酸 (polyunsaturated fatty acids, PUFA) 含量百分比,三組間無顯著差異,但均以不飽和脂肪酸含量最高 (52.13 \sim 55.75%) (表 9)。樣肉之飽和脂肪酸以棕櫚酸 (palmitic acid, C16:0) 含量最高 (20.80 \sim 22.50%),再次者為硬脂酸 (stearic acid, C18:0) 16.08 \sim 16.98%;不飽和脂肪酸以油酸 (oleic acid, C18:1) 所佔比例最高 (45.75 \sim 53.30%),亞麻油酸 (linoleic acid, C18:2) 次之 (2.60 \sim 2.82%);此結果與楊等 (2011) 之研究結果相似。多元不飽和脂肪酸 (PUFA) 可同時降低低密度脂蛋白膽固醇 (LDL) 及高密度脂蛋白膽固醇 (HDL) 含量,因此相對較飽和脂肪酸為健康。

此外,圍腎脂肪之脂肪酸組成分析,如表 10 所示,其中飽和脂肪酸介於 62.87 ~ 66.18%,並以自交組含量最高;而不飽和脂肪酸含量介於 30.90 ~ 34.35%,並以三品種組含量最高。飽和脂肪酸以硬脂酸比例最高 (32.00 ~ 34.42%),其次為棕櫚酸 25.13 ~ 26.27%;不飽和脂肪酸以油酸所佔比例最高 (29.10 ~ 32.25%),亞麻油酸次之 (2.33 ~ 2.53%)。Banskalieva et al. (2000) 在彙編探討 9 篇山羊屠體脂肪酸分析數據時發現,山羊之內臟脂肪以飽和脂肪酸較多,分析山羊腎臟周圍脂肪之脂肪酸以棕櫚酸及硬脂酸比例最多 (17 ~ 32%,18 ~ 32%),而本試驗亦有相似之結果。惟本試驗以自交組之飽和脂肪酸含量最高,而不飽和脂肪酸含量以三品種雜交組為最高 (P < 0.05),推測可能與三品種雜交組採食精料較其他兩組多有關 (馮等,2001; Diaz et al., 2002)。除品種因子之影響外 (Pratiwi et al., 2006),本試驗三品種雜交組之體型大,其營養、體重及生長速率等,對脂肪合成途徑、體腔脂肪堆積,以及脂肪酸種類與之比例分佈,是否造成差異,則有待進一步之試驗證實。

表 9. 閹公羊背最長肌之脂肪酸成分分析

Table 9. Fatty acids composition of M. longissimus dorsi of the wether

Items	$JA \diamondsuit \times JA \Leftrightarrow$	$NU \diamondsuit \times JA ?$	$BO \diamondsuit \times JA \stackrel{\circ}{+}$
C10: 0, %	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00
C12:0,%	0.08 ± 0.04	0.08 ± 0.04	0.07 ± 0.05
C14:0,%	2.32 ± 0.35^{a}	2.00 ± 0.23^{ab}	$1.83 \pm 0.23^{\rm b}$
C15: 0, %	0.57 ± 0.12^{a}	0.37 ± 0.08^{b}	$0.33 \pm 0.05^{\rm b}$
C16:0,%	22.50 ± 1.87	22.18 ± 0.95	20.80 ± 0.95
C16:1,%	2.23 ± 0.49	2.05 ± 0.26	2.35 ± 0.52
C17:0,%	1.65 ± 0.26^{a}	1.28 ± 0.21^{b}	1.18 ± 0.13^{b}
C18: 0, %	16.98 ± 2.52	16.20 ± 1.28	16.08 ± 1.99
C18:1,%	49.75 ± 4.11	51.40 ± 2.26	53.30 ± 2.37
C18: 2, %	2.72 ± 0.48	2.82 ± 0.16	2.60 ± 0.36
C18: 3, %	0.13 ± 0.05	0.10 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.04
C20: 0, %	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.04
C20: 1, %	0.15 ± 0.05	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00
C20: 2, %	0.15 ± 0.05	0.25 ± 0.08	0.22 ± 0.10
C20: 4, %	0.52 ± 0.17	0.90 ± 0.28	0.62 ± 0.34
Saturated fatty acids (SFA), %	44.30 ± 4.29	42.32 ± 2.21	40.48 ± 2.40
Monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), %	52.13 ± 4.45	53.58 ± 2.36	55.92 ± 2.86
Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), %	3.53 ± 0.67	4.18 ± 0.53	3.58 ± 0.77

Values are expressed as means \pm SE, n = 6.

^{a, b} Means in the same row without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

 L^* : lightness; a^* : redness; b^* : yellowness

^{a, b} Means in the same row without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

表 10. 試驗閹公羊圍腎脂肪之脂肪酸成分分析

Table 10. Fatty acids composition of perirenal fat of the wether

Items	$JA \ \Diamond \ \times JA \ \Diamond$	$NU \diamondsuit \times JA ?$	$BO \diamondsuit \times JA \stackrel{\circ}{+}$
C10: 0, %	0.20 ± 0.00	0.17 ± 0.05	0.18 ± 0.04
C12:0,%	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00
C14:0,%	3.02 ± 0.45	3.03 ± 0.18	2.93 ± 0.18
C14: 1, %	0	0	0.05 ± 0.06
C15: 0, %	0.60 ± 0.09	0.57 ± 0.05	0.52 ± 0.08
C16:0,%	25.52 ± 1.86	26.27 ± 0.41	25.13 ± 0.95
C16: 1, %	0.87 ± 0.08^{b}	0.90 ± 0.09^{b}	1.13 ± 0.14^{a}
C17: 0, %	2.15 ± 0.36	2.05 ± 0.11	1.88 ± 0.12
C18: 0, %	34.42 ± 1.72^{a}	32.90 ± 1.35^{ab}	32.00 ± 2.01^{b}
C18: 1, %,	$29.10 \pm 1.33^{\text{b}}$	30.33 ± 1.66^{ab}	32.25 ± 2.07^{a}
C18: 1, %,	0.83 ± 0.08	0.82 ± 0.04	0.82 ± 0.04
C18: 2, %	2.53 ± 0.31	2.37 ± 0.12	2.33 ± 0.40
C18: 3, %	0.12 ± 0.04	0.10 ± 0.00	0.13 ± 0.05
C20: 0, %	0.18 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.04	0.12 ± 0.04
C20: 1, %	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00
C20: 2, %	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00
C20: 4, %	0.13 ± 0.05	0.13 ± 0.05	0.15 ± 0.06
Saturated fatty acids, %	66.18 ± 1.42^{a}	65.27 ± 1.68^{ab}	62.87 ± 2.29^{b}
Monounsaturated fatty acids, %	$30.90 \pm 1.37^{\text{b}}$	32.15 ± 1.71^{ab}	34.35 ± 2.16^{a}
acids, %			
Polyunsaturated fatty	2.88 ± 0.38	2.70 ± 0.14	2.72 ± 0.47
acids, %			

^{a, b} Means in the same row without a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

結 論

本試驗旨在利用較大體型公羊,以改善吉安黑羊之體重及體型。試驗結果顯示三品種雜交山羊之出生及十二月齡體重及體型顯著優於自交組,綜合繁殖調查結果顯示,母羊產仔率以自交組及三品種雜交組為最佳 (200%),而試驗母羊之窩仔數為 2 隻者以三品種組最高 (22%),窩仔數為 2 隻與 3 隻之總百分比亦以三品種組 (94%)為最高。因此以波爾山羊來改善吉安黑羊體型是可行的方法,惟需注意其難產率達 17%,應避免分娩時母羊及仔羊之損失。不同雜交試驗組間之肥育試驗及屠體性狀等調查,多項指標性數值在三組間均無顯著差異。利用體型大的羊隻進行雜交,可有效改善吉安黑羊體型,未來可嘗試以反交方式或以飼料配方改善肉質。此外,本試驗亦證實三品種雜交山羊肉之不飽和脂肪酸及多元不飽和脂肪酸含量高,是值得推廣之健康肉品。

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The investigation of the reproductive performances, growth performances and carcass traits on the crossed breeding experiment of meat goat (1)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the reproductive performances of does and the growth performances of kids among the inbreeded (JA × JA), upgraded (JA × NU) and three ways (JA × BO) crossbred systems. The result showed that the kidding rate was the highest in the groups of inbreeded and three ways crossbred systems. However, the percentage of dystocia on the three ways crossbred group was the highest than the other two breeding systems. The body weight and body shape of kids at three ways crossbred group had the best performances among three groups (P < 0.05). Meanwhile, the average daily gain on the three ways crossbred group was significantly larger comparing with the other two groups. The percentage of dressing, lean of goat carcass, moisture, protein, fat and ash of *M. longissimus dorsi* were not significantly different among three groups. The *L*, *a*, *b* value of *M. longissimus dorsi* at three ways crossbred group had the highest values than those of the other two groups (P < 0.05). There were no significant difference on the percentages of saturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids of *M. longissimus dorsi* among those three groups. The percentage of palmitic acid (C16:0, 20.80-2.50%) and oleic acid (C18:1, 45.75-53.30%) were highest among fatty acids profiles of *M. longissimus dorsi*. However, the inbreeded group had the highest saturated fatty acids percentage (66.18%) and the three ways crossbred group had the highest monounsaturated fatty acids percentage (34.35%) on the perirenal fat inside the cavity of carcass (P < 0.05). The stearic acid and oleic acid. Those perirenal fet of goat contrained the highest percentage of steric acid and oleicacid highest percentage those perirenal fat of goat.

Key words: Meat goat, Crossed breeding, Three-ways cross.

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