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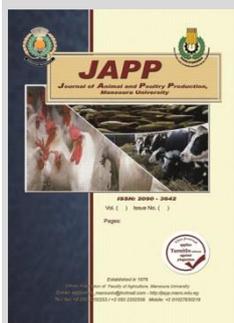
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Direct and Correlated Responses from Selection for Lately Sexual Maturity in Japanese Quail

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ABSTRACT

A total of 788 chicks aged 6 weeks were taken from the third generation of the base population. The birds were randomly assigned to one of two mating groups: one that was selected for recent age at sexual maturity (LASM), and the other that was kept as a randomly bred control line (RBC) The findings can be summed up as follows: The selected line (LASM) actual means of recently sexual maturity grew considerably (P0.01) from 50.24 days at generation zero to 63.23 days at the fourth generation of selection. The actual selection differential in the LASM line, where the average was 3.68 and 2.26 g /generation, agreed well with the expected. The actual responses to selection in the (LASM) line were consistent, averaging 1.48g per generation. After the fourth generation of selection, the realized heritability of LASM was calculated as 0.57, 0.53, 0.35, and 0.30 for the first, second, third, and fourth generations of selection, respectively. When selection for LASM, the following were responses for the researched traits: Growth traits: After four generations of selection, BW0, BW2, BW4, and BW6 rose considerably(P0.05) from 8.95, 36.58, 92.84, and 160.47g in the first generation to 9.47, 38.55, 95.90, and 172.42g.in the first generation b- Egg production trait: After four generations of selection, egg weight (EW) rose significantly (P0.05) from 10.32g in the first generation to 11.62g. After four generations of selection, body weight at sexual maturity (BWSM) increased insignificantly from 136.32 g in the first generation to 145.02 g.

Keywords: selection, lately sexual maturity, direct response, correlated response, Japanese quail.

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of egg production selection trials is to improve production performance by increasing the number of birds reproduced from each hen (Bahie El-Deen *et al.* 1998).

The comparatively poor reproductive performance of birds selected for faster development rate is a frequent concern in all avian species studied. This poor performance is typically manifested as a reduction in overall egg production as well as an increase in the reproduction of eggs that are unsuited for certain environments, such as soft-shelled membrane and double-yolked eggs (Nestor and Bacon, 1982 and Strong *et al.*, 1978).

Selection experiments provide a framework for studying complicated trait inheritance and allow for the testing of theoretical predictions by comparing observations to expectations.

Short-term experiments can be used to estimate genetic variances and covariance, verify their consistency from various sources of information, and assess the magnitude of initial rates of response to selection, depending on the time scale (Varkoohi and Kaviani, 2014).From generation zero to generation four of selection, the current study aimed to quantify direct responses to selection for early sexual maturity and to connect those responses with specific productive and reproductive qualities. In addition, the genetic and phenotypic relationships between early sexual maturity and each of the attributes of growth, egg production, reproduction, and carcass are being investigated. The poultry sector is particularly interested in

growth, and the Japanese quail could be valuable in body weight research. Because growth is age-dependent, genetic control of body weight is expected to change with age. Because the physiological and chronological ages of quail and hens are not the same, Different breeding strategies, like as selection, inbreeding, and bridization, can be used to optimize egg production and reproductive features.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From May 2017 to September 2018, data for this study were collected on a flock of Japanese quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*) kept by the Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

Breeding plan and management:

A total of 788 birds (380 males and 408 females) were selected at random from the flock to serve as the study's parents at the age of six weeks.

In the basic population, the mating pattern was one male to two females, preventing full and half-sib matings. The birds were randomly assigned to one of three mating groups: the first was selected for late age at sexual maturity (LASM), the second was kept as a randomly bred control line, and the third was kept as a random bred control line (RBC).

Family selection was done within the chosen line, however lower sexual maturity families (one male and two females) were chosen based on their divergence from the line mean.

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Feed and water were freely available. According to N R C (1994), the minerals and vitamins were adequately given to meet the requirements (1994).

For the first week after hatching, the temperature was 37.5°C, then dropped 2-3°C weekly to 26-28°C in the fourth week of life till the end of the brooding period.

The breeding stocks were not subjected to any immunization or beak cutting operations.

Statistical analysis:

Harvey's least-squares and maximum likelihood computer programme (Harvey, 1987, model type 5) was used to evaluate data on age at sexual maturity, with each line, generation, and sex as fixed effects and sire and dam within sire as random variables.

It was decided to use the following model:

$$Y_{ijmkl} = \mu + G_i + L_j + S_{xm} + S_k + D_{lk} + e_{ijmkl}$$

Where:

Y_{ijmkl} = the observation of $ijmkl$ th bird.

μ = the overall mean, common element to all observations.

G_i = the fixed effect of i th generation.

L_j = the fixed effect of the j th line.

S_{xm} = the fixed effect of m th sex.

S_k = the random effect of k th sire.

D_{lk} = the random effect of l th dam nested within a random effect of k th sire.

e_{ijmkl} = the random error term.

Henderson Method 3 (Henderson, 1953) was utilized to estimate the genetic variance components for the different traits studied

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1-Direct response:

In this paper, we describe the real methods of LASM for four generations of selection in the selected and control lines (Table, 1).Sexual maturity in the selected line (LASM) has recently grown, from 50.24 days at zero generation to 63.23 days in the fourth generation of selection. With a duration of 57.33 days on average. This outcome was in line with expectations.

Table 1. Actual means, standard deviations (S.D) and coefficients of variation (C.V %) for lately age at sexual maturity (d) in the selected and control lines among generations of selection.

Line Gen	LASM Mean ± S.D	C.V %	RBC Mean ± S.D	C.V %
0	50.24±19.04	48.10	50.24±19.04	37.90
1	53.78±25.87	38.46	53.62±18.02	33.61
2	58.90±18.61	38.36	57.25±20.84	36.40
3	60.50±23.21	37.90	53.14±17.26	32.48
4	63.23±24.32	31.60	50.84±20.14	39.61
Average	57.33±20.51	38.88	53.02±20.82	36.00

Sakunthala Devi et al.,(2011); Punya et al.,(2012); Mahmoud et al., (2013) and Abu- Mosallam (2014) estimated (55.15 to 59.62) first generation to after three generations, El-Fiky et al.,(2000a) estimated 54.2 for Brown strain and 58.6 for White strain, and El-Fiky et al.,(2000b) estimated 54.2 for Brown strain and Aboul- Hassan et al.,(2001a) estimated 53.2 for the Brown strain and 50.6 for the White strain, Abdel- Mounsef (2005) estimated (52.12, 58.31, and 54.71) among three mating systems, Aboul-Hassan et al.,(2016) estimated (54.01to 60.80) after four generations, and El-Fiky et al.,(2016) estimated (54.18 to 59.82).However, in contrast to Anthony et al., (1996). The control line, on the other hand, fluctuated arbitrarily from

generation to generation, however there was a fluctuation from 50.24day at the zero generation to 50.84day at the fourth generation. With a daily average of 53.02 hours.

Selection differential:

For the LASM line, the expected and actual selection differentials, as well as the ratio between the actual and expected selection differentials (Actual/Expected), are provided in (Table, 2).From generation zero through generation four, however, had no significant differences were detected between the actual and expected selection differentials. This indicates that the LASM distribution closely resembles the features of a normal distribution, a Natural selection may have a favorable effect on EASM selection, as the ratio of actual to expected selection differentials (Table 2) was greater than unity. Flowing for somewhat accurate prediction. Aboul-Hassan (2001b) and El-Fiky (2005) noted the similar pattern when selecting Japanese quail for high BW6, as did Abu-Mosallam (2014) when selecting Japanese quail for increased feed and water consumption during three generations of selection. Furthermore, for six generations, Marks and Lepore (1968) chose two lines of Japanese quail for body weight at 4 weeks of age.

Table 2. Actual and expected selection differentials (d) and the ratio of actual to expected selection differentials for LASM.

Generation	Actual	Expected	Actual / Expected
0	3.22±0.11	3.03±0.20	1.06
1	3.68±0.15	3.18±0.28	1.16
2	3.90±0.19	3.32±0.20	1.17
3	3.71±0.15	3.46±0.19	1.07
4	3.88±0.19	3.31±0.15	1.17
Average	3.68±0.85	3.26±0.20	1.13

2. Selection response:

In this table, the actual and cumulative selection responses are shown (Table 3).During the four generations of selection, the real response to selection in the line (LASM) declined from generation to generation.

Following the first generation of selection, the estimated response to selection was 1.82 days, then rapidly decreased as selection progressed to 1.62, 1.38, and 1.10 days after the second, third, and fourth generations of selection among the LASM line. With a 1.48-second average.

Table 3. Actual and cumulative selection responses (d) for lately age at sexual maturity.

Generation	Actual	Cumulative
0-1	1.82±0.45	1.82
1-2	1.62±0.34	3.44
2-3	1.38±0.40	4.82
3-4	1.10±0.67	5.92
Average	1.48±0.42	----

This regularity of the selection response has been found in a number of published selection experiments. After four generations of selection, the cumulative response to selection in the LASM line was 5.92d.

Heritability estimates for lately age at sexual maturity:

Components of variance:

The LASM line has heritability estimates for recently age at sexual maturity determined from components of variation, i.e. sire (paternal half-sibs), dam within sire (maternal half-sibs), and sire plus dam (full-sibs) (Table 4). The dam component, on the other hand, is likely

to be bigger in magnitude due to dominance deviations and maternal effects. Among the four generations of selection, heritabilities computed from the sire component (h^2S) varied from 0.11 to 0.19, whereas those computed from the dam components (h^2D) are often greater than those computed from the sire components, ranging from 0.26 to 0.33. This could be due to the substantial dam variance components obtained, as well as non-genetic influences such as dominance and maternal, which often cause h^2D estimates to be much bigger than h^2S estimates. Heritabilities calculated from full-sib components (h^2S+D) were moderate to high in magnitude (0.23 - 0.26). Debes (2004), Meky (2007), Abou Khadiga, *et al.* (2016), and Kaye, Joshua, *et al.* (2016) all noted the same tendency (2016). With a few exceptions, estimations of heritability based on female progeny weights were often greater than those based on male progeny weights. The estimated dam heritability estimates (h^2D) are significantly bigger than the estimated sire heritability estimates, according to the unweighted mean of heritability estimates for male or female progeny weights (h^2S).

Table 4. Heritability estimates computed from sire, dam, sire plus dam components of variance and realized heritability for lately age at sexual maturity.

Heritability Generation	Sires $h^2S \pm S.E$	Dams: Sires $h^2D:S \pm S.E$	Full-sibs $h^2S:D \pm S.E$	Realized $h^2 \pm S.E$
1	0.19±0.83	0.26±0.53	0.23±0.14	0.57±0.96
2	0.13±0.78	0.33±0.72	0.23±0.26	0.53±0.57
3	0.11±0.29	0.30±0.69	0.26±0.50	0.35±0.90
4	0.16±0.47	0.29±0.73	0.23±0.23	0.30±0.64

Realized heritability:

The realized heritability was derived from the LASM line and shown every generation as the ratio between response to selection and selection difference (R/S) (Table, 4). The realized heritability estimates for recent age at sexual maturity dropped from 0.57 in the first generation to 0.30 in the fourth. However, he computed Realized heritability differently than Kaye, Joshua, *et al.*, (2016). (0.23). The current estimates were consistent with those reported by

Table 5. Actual means and standard deviations (S.D) for growth traits studied in both sexes for lines and generations of selection when selection was applied for LASM.

Line Gen / Trait	LASM				RBC			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
BW0	8.95±0.64	9.57±0.65	9.75±0.42	9.47±0.65	8.85±0.89	8.64±0.77	8.59±0.85	8.57±0.65
BW2	36.58±4.20	38.05±4.28	43.01±5.32	38.55±4.28	36.25±4.74	35.20±4.22	36.66±4.82	37.35±4.28
BW4	92.84±14.50	95.87±15.47	95.45±17.65	95.90±15.47	90.52±12.55	94.22±14.54	93.58±16.47	95.80±15.47
BW6	160.47±16.51	168.02±17.11	172.42±16.35	168.92±17.11	155.78±17.24	152.54±16.10	154.05±11.8.2	159.02±17.11
ADG 0-2	2.32±0.44	2.72±0.42	2.79±0.54	2.62±0.42	2.34±0.42	2.22±0.54	3.2±0.67	2.72±0.42
ADG 2-4	5.20±0.66	5.48±0.62	5.60±0.62	5.66±0.69	5.16±0.40	4.95±0.61	5.11±0.44	5.48±0.62
ADG 4-6	1.42±0.33	1.60±0.55	1.71±0.61	1.69±0.58	1.45±0.39	1.49±0.45	1.42±0.62	1.60±0.55
ADG 0-6	3.42±0.57	3.74±0.92	3.88±0.92	3.64±0.90	3.54±0.41	3.40±0.35	3.55±0.41	3.74±0.92

The regression coefficients of the growth variables evaluated (weights and gains) on generation number have been used to determine correlated responses in the line chosen for LASM (table 5).

Body weights grew by 0.22, 0.18, 0.10, and 0.12 g each generation of selection, respectively, at 0, 2, 4, and 6 weeks of age (P0.05).

Egg production and reproductive traits:

After four generations of selection, egg weight (EW) grew considerably (P0.05) from 10.32g in the first generation to 11.62g, whereas BWSM increased

Abu-Mosallam (2014), who calculated higher estimates of realized heritability for HFC4-6 when selection was applied, ranging from 0.70 to 0.77, which were higher than those reported by Aboul-Hassan (1997) and El-Fiky (2005), who reported a range of estimates (0.12-0.21) for realized heritability of BW6.

Correlated responses for lately age at sexual maturity:

Other qualities were harmed as a result of LASM selection. Weights and/or weight gains recorded at various ages and growth phases, as well as egg production, reproductive qualities, and carcass traits, may all be altered.

Tables from show the actual means of the relevant qualities associated with LASM selection (5 to 10).

Growth traits:

After four generations of selection, the body weights of the LASM line (BW0, BW2, BW4, and BW6) grew considerably (P0.05) from 8.95, 36.58, 92.84, and 160.47g in the first generation to 9.47, 38.55, 95.90, and 172.42g (Table, 41).

Hassan (2000), Debes (2004), El-Fiky *et al.*, (2000), and Abdel-Tawab (2006) noticed the same trend when selecting Japanese quail for increased EW, and Abu-Mosallam (2014) noticed the same trend when selecting Japanese quail for increased feed consumption among the first three generations of selection.

Aboul-Hassan *et al.*, 2016; El-Fiky *et al.*, 2016. (2016). When it came to Japanese quail water and feed intake, they chose carefully. Body weight rose considerably (P0.05) by 0.15, 0.10, and 0.14 g each generation for the RBC line and insignificantly by 0.10 for the BW6 line at hatch, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks of age. However, after four generations of selection, body weight gain features in the LASM line (ADG0-2, ADG4-6, and ADG0-6) increased insignificantly (P0.05) from 2.32, 1.42, and 3.42 g/day in the first generation to 2.62, 1.69, and 3.64 g/day in the fourth. However, after four generations of selection, body weight gain at (ADG2-4) rose significantly (P0.05) from 5.20g/day in the first generation to 5.66g/day.

insignificantly (P0.05) from 136.32 g in the first generation to 145.02 g. (Table, 6). TEW10 was considerably raised (P0.05) from 470.25g in the first generation to 464.54 g after four generations of selection, while TEN₁₀ was insignificantly lowered (P0.05) from 54.25 egg un the first generation to 53.54g after four generations of selection. However, DEM fell from 9.40 g/day in the first generation to 9.30 g/day after four generations of selection (P0.05) (Table, 6).

However, reproductive traits showed a significant decrease (P0.05) in FR percent from 82.58 percent in the

first generation to 80.00 percent after four generations of selection, while HA percent decreased insignificantly (P0.05) from 70.52 percent in the first generation to 68.11 percent after four generations of selection (Table, 6), After four generations of selection, EEM percent grew significantly (P0.05) from 5.64 percent in the first generation to 6.79 percent. After four generations of selection, the LEM and TEM percents declined dramatically (P0.05) from 16.35 and 21.99 percent in the first generation to 16.69 and 23.48 percent. Farrag *et al.*, (2008) discovered that fertility percentages in G0, G1, and G2 were 69.92, 64.71, 72.61; 59.87, 61.72, 73.21 percent and 60.58, 64.82, 75.90 percent, respectively. According to Samaha *et al.*, (2010), fertility percentages in the base, first, second, and third generation were 94.11, 96.79, 94.05, and 95.34, respectively. Okenyi *et al.*, (2013), reported that fertility percents were 76.29 percent for Go, 70.06 percent for G1, and 65.98 percent for G2 of selection. Furthermore, Abu-Mosallam (2014) found that egg weight (EW) increased significantly (P0.05) from 10.32 g in the first generation to 10.96 g after three generations of selection, and ASM increased significantly (P0.05) from 55.15 day in the first generation to 59.62 day after three generations of selection when he selected Japanese quail for increased feed consumption.

After three generations of selection, TEN10, TEW10, and DEM were reduced significantly (P0.05) from

54.25 eggs, 470.25 grams, and 9.40 grams per day in the first generation to 50.48 eggs, 458.25 grams, and 9.10 grams per day in the third generation. He also mentioned that reproductive traits such as FR percent and HA percent were reduced significantly (P0.05) from 82.58 and 70.52 percent in the first generation to 78.69 and 66.21 percent after three generations of selection, while EEM percent, LEM percent, and TEM percent were increased significantly (P0.05) from 5.64, 16.35, and 21.99 percent in the first generation to 6.95, 17.02, and 23.17 percent after three generations of selection. According to El-Fiky *et al.* (2016), total embryonic percent for HFC4-6 increased significantly (P0.05) from 6.61, 15.39, and 22.00 percent in the first generation to 8.25, 16.82, and 25.07 percent after four generations of selection. Meanwhile, Aboul-Hassan *et al.*, (2016) found that early, late, and total embryonic mortality rates for HWC4-6 were reduced considerably (P0.05) from 8.25, 15.80, and 24.05 percent in the fourth generation to 6.63, 14.37, and 21.00 percent after four generations of selection. Faruque, Shakila, *et al.* (2016) calculated the mortality of four quail varieties: Japanese, White, Brown, and Black at 8.43, 10.71, 6.32, and 17.62, respectively. On the other hand, the control line's comparable values for egg production and reproductive attributes evaluated ranged from generation to generation with no discernible trend (Table, 6).

Table 6. Actual means and standard deviations for egg production and reproductive traits Studied in females for lines and generations of selection when selection was applied for LASM.

Line Gen/Trait	LASM				RBC			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
EW	10.32±8.95	10.62±9.52	10.96±10.02	11.62±9.52	10.25±10.62	10.35±10.48	10.10±11.25	10.62±9.52
BWSM	136.32±18.95	143.02±28.05	146.35±22.16	145.02±28.05	138.72±19.65	137.72±18.00	139.12±16.95	143.92±28.09
TEN ₁₀	54.25±7.25	52.54±6.35	50.48±7.10	53.54±6.35	55.65±5.69	57.02±5.12	56.54±5.62	52.74±6.38
TEW ₁₀	470.25±14.25	462.54±16.50	458.25±15.65	464.54±16.50	472.54±15.69	474.18±15.03	482.64±14.15	462.54±16.50
DEM	9.40±6.21	9.20.25±6.24	9.10±6.58	9.30±6.24	9.37±4.78	9.77±5.66	9.70±5.02	9.20.25±6.24
FR%	82.58	80.65	78.69	80.00	84.25	85.01	84.96	80.65
HA%	68.49	68.11	66.21	70.52	75.95	76.02	75.78	68.49
EEM%	5.64	6.65	6.95	6.79	5.72	6.14	5.45	6.65
LEM%	16.69	16.99	17.02	16.35	15.89	15.60	15.43	16.94
TEM%	23.48	23.64	23.97	21.99	21.61	21.74	20.88	23.59

Carcass traits:

Meat, bone, giblets, and dressing percent attributes in the LASM line grew considerably (P0.05) from 44.33, 7.57, 13.24, and 60.04 percent in the first generation to

45.41, 8.06, 13.95, and 61.94 percent after four generations of selection in the LASM line (Table, 7). The equivalent values for the control line among carcass qualities studied, on the other hand, were not significant (Table, 7).

Table 7. Actual means and standard deviations for carcass traits studied in both sexes for lines and generations of selection when selection was applied for LASM.

Gen Trait	LASM				RBC			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Meat%	44.33	46.44	46.95	45.41	45.57	45.98	46.18	45.144
Giblets%	13.24	13.84	13.95	13.04	14.61	14.08	14.34	13.44
Bone%	7.57	7.76	8.06	7.66	7.24	7.57	7.02	7.70
Dressing%	60.04	61.51	61.94	61.44	61.05	60.58	59.39	61.42

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الاستجابة المباشرة والمرتبطة خلال الانتخاب للنضج الجنسي المتأخر في السمان الياباني

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أجريت هذه الدراسة في مزرعة السمان البحثية التابعة لقسم الإنتاج الحيواني - كلية الزراعة - جامعة الأزهر بمدينة نصر - القاهرة في الفترة من مايو ٢٠١٧ إلى سبتمبر ٢٠١٨ حيث تم الانتخاب لصفة النضج الجنسي المبكر في السمان الياباني لمدة أربع أجيال وقد قسمت الطيور عشوائياً إلى مجموعتين تزاوجيتين: المجموعة الأولى للانتخاب للنضج الجنسي المتأخر (LSM). المجموعة الثانية لتكوين خط غير منتخب معاصر ومقارن للخط المنتخب (RCB). تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى قياس الاستجابة المباشرة للانتخاب للنضج الجنسي المتأخر وكذلك الاستجابة المرتبطة مع بعض الصفات الإنتاجية والتناسلية. وقد أوضحت الدراسة النتائج الآتية: ١- ازداد عمر النضج الجنسي في الخط المنتخب للنضج الجنسي المتأخر من ٥٠,٢٤ يوم إلى ٦٣,٢٣ يوم وذلك بعد أربعة أجيال من الانتخاب. ٢- ازدادت قيم الفارق الانتخابي الفعلي عن المتوقع في الخط المنتخب لمعدل الانتخاب للنضج الجنسي المتأخر حيث كان متوسط هذه القيم ٣,٦٨ و ٣,٢٦ يوم لكل جيل. ٣- كانت الاستجابة الواقعية لفعل الانتخاب منتظمة في الخط المنتخب لصفة الانتخاب للنضج الجنسي المتأخر حيث كان متوسط قيم الاستجابة الواقعية ١,٤٨ يوم في الجيل كما كانت الاستجابة المترجمة لفعل الانتخاب بعد أربعة أجيال من الانتخاب لهذه الصفة ٥,٩٢ يوم. ٤- تم قياس المكافئ الوراثي لهذه الصفة وكان المكافئ الوراثي المحقق وكانت القيم المقدرة خلال الأجيال الأربعة هي ٥,٥٧ و ٥,٥٣ و ٣٥ و ٥,٣٠. ٥- بالنسبة للاستجابة المرتبطة مع الصفات الأخرى عند الانتخاب للنضج الجنسي المتأخر لوحظ الآتي: أ- بالنسبة لصفات النمو: ازداد وزن الجسم عند الفقس و ٢ و ٤ و ٦ أسبوع من العمر معنوياً من ٨,٩٥ و ٣٦,٥٨ و ٩٢,٨٤ و ١٦٠,٤٧ جم في الجيل الأول إلى ٩,٤٧ و ٣٨,٥٥ و ٩٥,٩٠ و ١٦٨,٩٢ جم في الجيل الرابع كما ازداد معدل النمو اليومي في فترات النمو المختلفة من صفر-٢ و ٤-٦ و ٦-٤ أسابيع من العمر معنوياً من ٢,٣٢ و ٥,٢٠ و ١,٤٢ و ٣,٤٢ جم/يوم في الجيل الأول إلى ٢,٦٢ و ٥,٦٦ و ١,٦٩ و ٣,٦٤ جم/يوم في الجيل الرابع. ب- بالنسبة لصفات إنتاج البيض والصفات التناسلية: حدثت زيادة في وزن البيضة من ١٠,٣٢ جم في الجيل الأول إلى ١١,٦٢ جم في الجيل الرابع. بينما ازداد وزن الجسم عند النضج الجنسي ١٣٦,٣٢ جم في الجيل الأول إلى ١٤٥,٠٢ جم في الجيل الرابع بينما قل العدد الكلي للبيض الناتج خلال الـ ١٠ أسابيع الأولى من الإنتاج زيادة غير معنوية من ٥٤,٢٥ بيضة في الجيل الأول إلى ٥٣,٥٤ بيضة في الجيل الرابع. كما زادت النسبة المئوية لكل من الخصوبة والفقس معنوياً من ٨٢,٥٨ و ٦٨,٤٩% في الجيل الأول إلى ٨٠,٠٠ و ٧٠,٥٢% في الجيل الرابع. ج- بالنسبة لصفات الذبيحة: ازدادت النسبة المئوية لكل من اللحم والأجزاء المأكولة من الذبيحة والتصافي معنوياً من ٤٤,٣٣ و ١٣,٢٤ و ٦٠,٠٤% في الجيل الأول إلى ٤٥,٤١ و ١٣,٠٤ و ٦١,٤٤% في الجيل الرابع.