HETEROSIS AND ADDITIVE GENETIC EFFECTS FOR BODY WEIGHT IN UPGRADING BURUNDI ANKOLE CATTLE WITH SAHIWAL

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SUMMARY

Data on 139 bull calves and 174 heifer calves, representing the Ankole and Sahiwal purebred cattle and their crosses, were used to evaluate the effect of grading up Ankole cattle of Burundi with Sahiwal cattle of Pakistan on live body weights of calves at birth, weaning, 1 year, 2 years and 3 years of age. Two statistical models were used for analyzing the data; the first included the main effects of genetic group, farm (i.e. station) and sex; and the second was used to estimate total heterosis and additive genetic effects for live body weights. The effect of genetic group and sex were highly significant for all weights considered, however, effect of farm (i.e. station) was only significant (P< 0.001) for both weaning weight and live body weight at 12 months of age. The additive genetic effect was relatively more important than the total heterosis effect for live weights of weaning, 24 and 36 months of age. The effect of total heterosis was significant for weights at birth, weaning and 24 months of age and not significant (P > 0.05) for weights at 12 and 36 months of age. The additive genetic effect was not significant (P > 0.05) for both birth weight and weight at 12 months of age in contrary with the other weights.

Keywords: Ankole and Sahiwal cattle, body weights, heterosis, additive genetic

INTRODUCTION

Although heterosis is often believed to be most pronounced for reproductive traits, it is also manifested in characters such as growth rate, carcass traits and feed consumption (Gregory et al., 1965 and 1966a,b; Preston and Willis, 1970; Sacker et al., 1971; Cundiff et al., 1974a,b; Long and Gregory, 1974 and 1975; Trail et al., 1982; Baik and Kim, 1986 and Fordyce et al., 1993). Systematic crossbreeding provides for use of heterosis and of differences among breeds to optimize average genetic merit of traits for adaptability to the various climatic and nutritive environments encountered in beef production (Dickerson, 1973; Gregory and Cundiff, 1980 and Koch et al., 1985). Heterosis achieved through continuous crossbreeding can also be used to increase live and carcass performance traits in cattle (Gregory and Cundiff, 1980; Cundiff and Gregory, 1999; Osorio and Segura, 2010; Lauren, 2014 and Williams et al., 2014). The factor that could be responsible for continued improvement when grading is practiced (one of the methods of crossbreeding), introducing the desirable additive genes with plus effects into a herd that originally lacked them (Lasley, 1978).

In Burundi, the Ankole cattle constitute the major part of cattle population. It is known by its low productivity. A program of up-grading for this breed with the imported Sahiwal cattle, native to the Punjab province of Pakistan, was established in 1978 by the Agriculture Sciences Institute of Burundi (i.e. Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi; ISABU) for improving milk and meat production in these upgrades. Generally, the Sahiwal is one of the best Bos indicus breeds with genetic potential for milk and beef, while exhibiting a complete adaptation to the tropics. The moderate purebred and crossbred performance of the Sahiwal breed has been reported in some tropical production systems and environments (Trail and Gregory, 1981). In an attempt to evaluate this trail of crossing Ankole-Sahiwal, two studies were carried out. The first study was concerned with the evaluation of milk production performance of the Ankole-Sahiwal crossbred cows (Anous et al., 2000). The second (i.e. the present study) deals with the genetic evaluation of live body weights of the crossbred calves through upgrading Ankole cattle of Burundi with Sahiwal cattle of Pakistan. Therefore, the aim of the current study is to estimate total heterosis and additive genetic effects for live body weights of calves of both sexes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Animals and management

A crossbreeding program started in 1978 at all Research Stations of Agriculture Sciences, Institute of Burundi (i.e. Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi; ISABU) by up-grading Ankole cows (ANK) of Burundi with the semen of the imported Sahiwal sires (S) up to 15/16 S. A total of 313 calves, including 139 bull calves and 174 heifer calves produced by artificial insemination mating (AI), were available for the present study. Data were collected during the period from 1991 to 1995. Calves were from two experimental
farms; RUKOKO (Farm I), situated in the natural region of the IMBO (north-west of the country), and MAHWA (Farm II), situated in the central plateau of the BUTUTSI region (centre of the country). The animals were grouped according to the proportion of Sahiwal breed (S) in six genetic groups: Pure Ankole (A), ½ Sahiwal, ¾ Sahiwal, 7/8 Sahiwal or 87.5% S, 15/16 Sahiwal or 93.75% S and Pure Sahiwal or 100% S. The latter genetic group was produced by AI of the progeny of imported pure Sahiwal cows with the semen of the imported S sires. Data in Table (1) summarize the distribution of animals by farm (i.e., station), genetic group and sex. At the research stations, the animals were grazed on natural pastures from November to mid June (during the rainy season), whereas during the dry season they were fed ad libidum, beside grass, on legume silage. Calving season starts in late January. At calving, each calf was individually weighed (i.e. birth weight, BW) and identified using ear tags. Calves suckled their dams until weaning at 7 months of age and weaning weight was recorded (WW). Weights at 12, 24, and 36 months of age were also recorded (12W, 24W and 36W, respectively).

**Statistical analysis**

Data of live body weights were analyzed using two different linear models. GLM procedure (SAS, 2001) was used to study the effect of sex, farm and genetic group on live body weights from birth to 36 months of age according to the following model:

\[ Y_{ijkl} = \mu + S_i + F_j + G_k + (SF)_{ij} + e_{ijkl} \]

**Model 1**

Where:

- \( Y_{ijkl} \) is the body weight of the \( i^{th} \) individual;
- \( \mu \) is the overall mean;
- \( S_i \) is the fixed effect of the \( i^{th} \) sex (\( i = 1, 2 \));
- \( F_j \) is fixed effect of the \( j^{th} \) farm (\( j = 1, 2 \));
- \( (SF)_{ij} \) is the interaction effect between sex and farm;
- \( G_k \) is the fixed effect of the \( k^{th} \) genetic group (\( k = 1, \ldots, 6 \));
- \( e_{ijkl} \) is the random residual error for the \( i^{th} \) individual.

**Table 1. Distribution of calves considered in the study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genetic group</th>
<th>Farm I</th>
<th>Farm II</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure Sahiwal (S)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure Ankole (A)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½S½A</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾S¼A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8S1/8A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/16S1/16A</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Number of records analyzed for each trait is listed in Table 2 with the overall means. Mean square for live body weights is given in Table (3). The effect of genetic group in a crossing experiment between Ankole (A) and Sahiwal (S) cattle on live body weights of their progeny is given in Table (4). Estimates of total heterosis and additive genetic effects for live body weights of calves are presented in Table (5).

**Overall means and variations:**

The overall mean body weights of calves from both sexes in the present study (Table 2) were 23.69, 89.36, 160.15, 259.30 and 350.42 kg at birth, weaning, 12, 24 and 36 months of age, respectively. This confirmed the results of the two breeds reported in the tropics by Trail...
and Gregory (1981). The variability of body weights expressed by the values of CV, especially for weaning weight (CV% = 29.73), showed the possibility of using crossbreeding to improve live body weight in this population of calves.

**Accountable variations:**

Mean squares from analysis of variance for live body weights of calves are shown in Table (3). These figures show that genetic group and sex of calf were highly significant sources of variation for body weights in all ages, while the effect of farm was only significant (P< 0.001) for weaning and 12 months body weights. The interaction between sex and farm was significant (P< 0.001) only for weights at weaning and 36 months of age. The significant differences among the genetic groups indicate considerable genetic diversity between the pure breeds and their crosses. There was general agreement between our results and the results reported previously in cattle by Preston and Willis (1970).

Ankole calves showed lighter weights than any of the other genetic groups at any age considered in the study (Table 4) with small differences among genetic groups in the case of birth weight. Sahiwal calves had the highest live body weights compared to the crossbred calves at the older ages (from 24 to 36 months of age). They also exceeded slightly the A calves (P>0.05) at the earlier ages of BW, WW and 12W by 0.7, 5.4 and 9.0 kg, respectively. This means that the crossbred genetic groups performed better than Ankole cattle at all ages.

Considering the crossbred genetic groups, ½S½A and ¾S¾A crossbred calves exceeded all the other crossbred calves in both birth and weaning weights by 6.29 and 29.18% for ½S½A and 7.59 and 26.48% for ¾S¾A. However, 87.5% S calves showed the highest weights at 12 and 24 months of age (4.38 and 8.71%, respectively above the mean performance of the two parental breeds), while the 93.75% S calves had the highest weight at 36 months of age (9.93% above the mean performance of the two parental breeds) compared to the other crossbred calves. On the other hand, the 50% S showed a decreasing live body weight at the older ages (from 12 to 36 months of age), which reflects a less adaptability compared to the other crossbreds. Data in Table (4) also showed that the percentage of improving in live body weight of crossbred calves by up-grading method attained its maximum at weaning age (ranged from 8.61% to 29.18%).

Generally, the increase of the percentage of Sahiwal breed blood in crosses was associated with a significant increase in body weights of the crossbred calves at 12, 24 and 36 months of age (Table 4). This may be explained by the smaller weights of both the Pure Sahiwal and the Pure Ankole calves at birth and also at weaning (23.4 and 22.7 kg for birth weight and 80.5 and 75.1 kg for weaning weight, respectively) compared to the corresponding weights of the crossbred calves. It may be also due to the very low milk yield of the pure Ankole cows compared to those of the pure Sahiwal ones (Anous et al., 2000) under the Burundi condition (593.4 kg vs. 2135.7 kg), which affects the growth of the crossbred calves from birth to weaning. Cundiff et al. (1974b) reported Angus x Hereford-cross females to be superior to Hereford x Angus-cross females in maternal ability as reflected by calf weaning weight. These results mean that the effect of heterosis for improving live body weights of calves in the Ankole-Sahiwal crosses is more important at the older ages compared to the younger ones; started at the age of 12 months and continued till the age of 36 months.

**Crossbreeding components**

The relative importance of the heterosis and additive genetic effects for live body weights of calves are shown in Table (5). The contribution of these effects within and across the five live body weights considered assumed to be different. The additive genetic effect (Sahiwal breed as deviation from Ankole breed) was relatively more important than the total heterosis effect for the crossbred between the two genetic groups (Ankole and Sahiwal cattle breeds).

| Table 2. Number of animals (N), overall means (kg), standard deviations (SD) and coefficients of variation (CV%) for live body weight traits of calves |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|----|----|
| Body weight                   | N     | Mean ±SE  | SD | CV%|
| Birth weight (BW)             | 313   | 23.69±0.19| 3.42| 14.44|
| Weaning weight (WW)           | 309   | 89.36±1.51| 26.57| 29.73|
| 12 month weight (12W)         | 309   | 160.15±1.72| 30.15| 18.83|
| 24 month weight (24W)         | 307   | 259.30±2.53| 44.36| 17.11|
| 36 month weight (36W)         | 297   | 350.42±2.73| 47.12| 13.45|
Sex and farm on live body weight of calves in the A (S) Additive genetic Total Heterosis C (12W) 24W 36W months of age approached zero. The heterosis level for live body weight of calves at 36 months of age was 23.4 ± 1.1 kg (P>0.05) for weights at 12 and 36 months of age (Table 4), and were not significant (P<0.05) for weights at birth (3.1 kg) and weaning (18.1 kg). The results from the current study show a positive total heterosis for both birth (3.1 kg) and weaning (18.1 kg) weights of calves and favored crossbred calves, however, the total heterosis was negative for weights at 12 (14.9 kg), 24 (31.3 kg) and 36 (1.6 kg) months of age and favored purebred calves (Table 5). The results from the present study also show an increase in heterosis level for live body weight of calves with increasing age up to weaning and a decrease in heterosis level up to the age of 24 months, however, heterosis level for live body weight of calves at 36 months of age approached zero. A possible explanation for the decrease in level of heterosis on live body weights at older ages is that heterosis effects may be greater when environmental conditions (climatic and nutritive environment) are less favorable. Gregory et al. (1966a,b) found a higher level of heterosis in heifers than in steers when the heifers were on a lower plane of nutrition than the steers. These results support the hypothesis that heterosis in cattle for traits related to growth and size is due to dominance effects of genes Gregory et al. (1991).

**Table 3. Mean squares of analysis of variance for the effect of genetic group, sex and farm on live body weights of calves**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>BW</th>
<th>WW</th>
<th>12W</th>
<th>24W</th>
<th>36W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genetic group</td>
<td>31.1*</td>
<td>8316***</td>
<td>3692***</td>
<td>26829***</td>
<td>45117***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>247**</td>
<td>15085***</td>
<td>17404***</td>
<td>30161***</td>
<td>34115***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>32543***</td>
<td>18071***</td>
<td>2581</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex x Farm</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4440***</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>22112***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4. Means of live body weights of calves in different genetic groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genetic group</th>
<th>Birth weight</th>
<th>Weaning weight</th>
<th>12 month weight</th>
<th>24 month weight</th>
<th>36 month weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pure Sahiwal (S)</td>
<td>23.4±0.51</td>
<td>80.5±3.42</td>
<td>164.4±4.40</td>
<td>279.5±6.01</td>
<td>383.8±5.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure Ankole (A)</td>
<td>22.7±0.52</td>
<td>75.1±3.59</td>
<td>155.4±4.60</td>
<td>225.7±6.41</td>
<td>287.9±6.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½S½A</td>
<td>24.5±0.49</td>
<td>100.5±3.31</td>
<td>152.2±4.24</td>
<td>228.5±5.8</td>
<td>323.2±5.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾S½A</td>
<td>24.8±0.44</td>
<td>98.4±2.99</td>
<td>162.5±3.83</td>
<td>268.7±5.24</td>
<td>351.9±4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8S1/8A</td>
<td>23.1±0.41</td>
<td>94.2±2.73</td>
<td>166.9±3.51</td>
<td>274.6±4.79</td>
<td>359.4BC±4.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/16S1/16A</td>
<td>23.7AB±0.43</td>
<td>84.5±2.88</td>
<td>156.9±3.70</td>
<td>266.0±5.06</td>
<td>369.2B±4.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1: Means in the same column with different superscripts are differ at P<0.001.

**Total heterosis:**

The effect of total heterosis was significant for weights at birth (P<0.01), at weaning (P<0.05) and at 24 months of age (P<0.05) and were not significant (P>0.05) for weights at 12 and 36 months of age (Table 5).

The results from the current study show a positive total heterosis for both birth (3.1 kg) and weaning (18.1 kg) weights of calves and favored crossbred calves, however, the total heterosis was negative for weights at 12 (14.9 kg), 24 (31.3 kg) and 36 (1.6 kg) months of age and favored purebred calves (Table 5). The results from the present study also show an increase in heterosis level for live body weight of calves with increasing age up to weaning and a decrease in heterosis level up to the age of 24 months, however, heterosis level for live body weight of calves at 36 months of age approached zero. A possible explanation for the decrease in level of heterosis on live body weights at older ages is that heterosis effects may be greater when environmental conditions (climatic and nutritive environment) are less favorable. Gregory et al. (1966a,b) found a higher level of heterosis in heifers than in steers when the heifers were on a lower plane of nutrition than the steers. These results support the hypothesis that heterosis in cattle for traits related to growth and size is due to dominance effects of genes Gregory et al. (1991).

**Additive genetic effect:**

Live body weights of animals showed higher values for the progeny in favor of Sahiwal breed for most of the traits analyzed (Table 5). The additive genetic effect was not significant (P>0.05) for both birth weight and body weight of animals at 12 months of age.

**Table 5. Total heterosis (kg) and additive genetic effects (kg) for live body weights of calves in an upgrading of Ankole cattle with Sahiwal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Birth weight</th>
<th>Weaning weight</th>
<th>12 month weight</th>
<th>24 month weight</th>
<th>36 month weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Heterosis</td>
<td>3.1±1.1**</td>
<td>18.1±7.2*</td>
<td>-14.9±9.3</td>
<td>-31.3±12.9*</td>
<td>-1.6±11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive genetic (S-A)</td>
<td>0.8±0.6</td>
<td>25.4±4.4**</td>
<td>19.9±3.4</td>
<td>58.9±7.9**</td>
<td>96.7±7.9**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A= Ankole cattle; S = Sahiwal cattle breed; (S-A) = Sahiwal breed as deviation from Ankole breed; *= P<0.05; **= P<0.01.

Generally, it could be concluded that the effect of crossing for improving live body weight of calves in the Ankole-Sahiwal crosses is more important at the older ages compared to the younger ones. The ranking of
crosses varied from one age to another according to their weight. This confirmed by the results of the additive genetic effect in the present study (i.e. the additive genetic effect was relatively more important than the total heterosis effect for live weights of weaning, 24 and 36 months of age). For the Burundian Ankole breeders, the suggested optimal cross could be the 7/8 Sahiwal.

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Tأثيرات قوة الهجيه والأثر الوراثي التجمعي على وزن الجسم عند تدريج ماشية الأكول البوروندية مع ماشية الساهيوا

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استخدمت بيانات 139 من العوائل الذكور و 154 من العوائل الإناث تمثل الأفراد النقيّة والخلطان لماشية الأكول والساهيوا وذلك تقييم تدريج ماشية الأكول البوروندية بعامة الساهيوا والباكستانية على الأوزان الولادة عند الميلاد والقطام عند عمر سنتان وثلاث سنوات. وقد استخدم نموذجان إحصائيان في تحليل البيانات الأول ينضمن تأثيرات الوراثة للكميات المجموعية الوراثية، المزرعة المولدة (المحظة)، الجنس، بينما استخدم الثاني في تقدير تأثيرات كل من قوة الهجيه الكلية والهر الوراثي التجمعي على أوزان الجسم الحية. وكان تأثير المجموعة الوراثية والجنس على الموميأ على كل الأوزان الواحدة وذلك عند مستوى 0.01، بينما كان تأثير المزرعة فقط معنويًا على كل من وزن القطام والوزن عند عمر 12 شهر. وقد كان تأثير الوراثي التجمعي نسباً أكبر أهمية من تأثير قوة الهجيه الكلية على الأوزان الحية عند الغنم عند عمر 24 و32 شهراً من. وكان تأثير قوة الهجيه الكلية بين سلالتين الأكول والساهيوا معنويًا على أوزان الميلاد، القطام، الوزن عند عمر 24 شهراً (عند مستوى 0.05) وكان غير معنويًا على الأوزان عند عمر 16 و32 شهراً. وكان تأثير الوراثي التجمعي غير مؤثر معنويًا (عند مستوى 0.05) على كل من وزن الميلاد والوزن عند عمر 12 شهر على عكس تأثيره على الأوزان الأخرى.