

الاستهلال

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(اقرا باسم ربك الذي خلق)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة العلق الاية (1)

Dedication

This work was dedicated to:

The soul of my father (mercy and forgiveness upon him), my dear mother, my beloved wife and my kids Amani and Amira.

Acknowledgement

For most, I thank Allah the almighty for his willingness to reach at this stage without his assistance nothing would be happened. I would like express my deepest gratitude to my Supervisors Prof. Dr Mohammed Tag Eldin Ibrahim. I would like express my deepest appreciation to my friends (Mohsin and Mohammed), they advice and valuable comment on every step of my work, they were with me for all my study period. I would like thanks to ranchers.

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Abstract

This study was carried out in Khartoum and Gazira states in Sudan during September 2015. Sixty four of goats, were random selected and weighed to investigate the effect of shearing (sheared=29 and un-sheared=35), exercise (for crossbred sheared group only, exercised=6 and unexercised=9) and breed (Nubian=28, Saanen=12 and Nubian×Saanen=24) on physiological parameters of goats. Rectal temperature (RT), respiratory rate (RR), pulse rate (PR) and helminthes parasites in feces samples were measured. The obtained results were analyzed using independent samples T. test and one way ANOVA and chi-square. The results showed that shearing has no effects ($P>0.05$) on physiological parameters, but shorn goats were lower in all physiological parameters compared with unshorn goats. Moreover, physiological parameters of crossbred sheared goats were not affected ($P>0.05$) by exercise, however exercised group had higher physiological parameters value than unexercised group. The results evident that breed had significant effect in RT and PR. Saanen showed the highest values in both measurements. The results of the association of drenching anti-helminthes parasites and the infestation by helminthes for the three breeds revealed that no significant association was observed in the three breeds.

ملخص الدراسة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في ولايتي الخرطوم والجزيرة في السودان في شهر سبتمبر 2015. تم إختيار أربع وستون رأس من الماعز عشوائياً لمعرفة أثر جز الشعر (مجزوزة=29 وغير مجزوزة=35), الرعي في المرعي (للهمجين فقط, 6=في المرعي و9=في الحظائر) و السلالة (28=نوبية, 12=سعانيين و 24=هجين) علي بعض القياسات الفسيولوجية تم قياس حرارة الجسم, معدل التنفس, معدل النبض و الديدان الداخلية في عينات البراز. وتم تحليل البيانات المتحصل عليها باستخدام إختبارات للعينات المستقلة, تحليل التباين وإختبار مربع كاي. أظهرت النتائج أن جز الشعر لا يؤثر ($P>0.05$) علي القياسات الفسيولوجية, لكن الماعز المجزوزة أقل في كل القياسات الفسيولوجية من الماعز غير المجزوزة. كما أوضحت النتائج أن الماعز الهمجين المجزوزة لم تتأثر بالرعي في المرعي ($P>0.05$) لكن الماعز في المرعي أعلي في كل القياسات الفسيولوجية من الماعز في الحظائر. أظهرت النتائج أن السلالة لها أثر معنوي علي حرارة الجسم و معدل النبض وأظهرت السعانيين أعلي القيم في هذين القياسين. بينت نتائج العلاقة بين التجريع ضد الديدان و الإصابة بها في السلالات الثلاث عدم وجود فروق معنوية.