

\* \*\* \*

3.0-2.5 2001 2001

.(Washing of spermatozoa)

$\pm 69.09$  % 0.69  $\pm$  6.52 1.00  $\pm$  82.22 0.95  $\pm$  82.31  
 % 1.99  $\pm$  19.97 1.24  $\pm$  68.03 1.19  
 2.08  $\pm$  14.00 1.32  $\pm$  22.91 0.95  $\pm$  44.50  
 4 2 0 %

:

.1

(1997 Ahmed)

(Progeny testing)

.(2000 Leboeuf)

\*

\*\*

Barker (1950) Polge Smith 2006/5/24 2005/5/10

(1957)

(Ritar, 1993)

:

1. Tris (Hydroxy methyl amino ethene), 375 mM.
2. Citric acid, 124 mM.
3. Glucose, 41.625 mM.
4. Glycerol, 7%.
5. Egg Yolk, 10%.

Ritar)

(1990

)

(

:

(2000

Leboeuf)

Egg Yolk (EYCE)

Phospholipase

Coagulating Enzymes

Lysophospholipase

Phospholipase C A

Phospholipids

Lysolecithine

(1993 Dunner 1993 1992 Ritar)

.1

)

10 :1 (Washing Solution)

1983 Salamon Ritar) (Washing of spermatozoa

. °30

.(1990 Ritar

(Cold .2

15 Heraeus-CHRIST centrifuge)

2500 – 2000 ) g 1000 – 600

( /

. °30

2 1

.3

.2

.4

(Tris solution)

1000

2001

(%10)

(Artificial Vagina)

Freezing

:

processes

(1933) Walton

(1951) Beardon Swanson

(1943) Salisbury

6		-1.00	°5	
	. (1993 1992 Ritar)			1.30
	.3	°5م		.
		(%14)		
		°30		
			500	
(Statistical Analysis System 2001 ,SAS)			%7	.
(1955) Duncan		3.0 - 1.5		.
		°5		
)			.(Equilibration period)	
			0.25	.
	(		100	.
:		(Liquid Nitrogen		.
	$Y_{ij} = \mu + S_i + e_{ij}$	(Thermometer)		Tank)
	:	°75-		
	$= Y_{ij}$	(Racks)		
	$= \mu$	5	4	
(A, B,	$= i$	$i = S_i$		
	.C, D, E, F, G)	,		
	$= e_{ij}$			
	:		:	
	$Y_{ij} = \mu + T_i + e_{ij}$	(Individual Motility)		.1
	:			
	$= Y_{ij}$	(Viability of		.2
	$= \mu$	6 4 2 0	sperm after thawing)	
)	$= T_i$			
	.(	°37		
		0.2		
	$= e_{ij}$	°37		%2.9

					...
(P>0.05)				:	
					$Y_{ijk} = \mu + S_i + T_j + e_{ijk}$
(P<0.05)				:	
	(1 )	A	(G)		$= Y_{ij}$
					$= \mu$
			(A,	$= i$	$= S_i$
(1 )					.B, C, D, E, G, F)
$\pm 6.66$ ( )			$= j$		$= T_j$
.% 0.69 $\pm 6.52$			0.04		$4 \ 2 \ 0$
					$= e_{ijk}$
			.2		
				:	
(2 )					$Y_{ij} = \mu + N_i + e_{ij}$
			(P>0.05)		:
					$= Y_{ij}$
					$= \mu$
$\pm 69.09$ (2 )			$= i$		$= N_i$
% 1.99 $\pm 19.97$ 1.24 $\pm 68.03$ 1.19				6 5 4 3 2 1 24)	
					.(
					$= e_{ij}$
(P<0.05)					
.(3 )					
(%17-9)					
.(%20-7)		(%18-10)			.3
D E B G					
		C A			.1
.(4 )					
			.3		(P<0.05)
				A	
(5)		.% 0.95 $\pm 44.50$		.(1 )	G
	(P>0.05)				
				%1.00 $\pm 82.22$ 0.95 $\pm 82.31$	
				(P<0.05)	

(P>0.05)

(P> 0.05)

.% 2.08 ±14.00 (5 )

6

.(1994 Saacke)

. %10

C

(P<0.01)

.(5 )

(1 )

.4

(G)

.(6 ) (P>0.05)

( 3.5-2.5)

(P<0.05)

C A

%.20

(%0.95 ± 82.31)

.4

Marciano-

(1992)

Roca

.(%0.52 ± 86.81)

Grandina

- ) 1998

0.04 ± 0.97

(

/ 10<sup>9</sup> ×2.34

/ 10<sup>9</sup>×2.61

Roca

( - )

×3.49

0.01 ±1.05

(1992)

/ 10<sup>9</sup>×3.36

/ 10<sup>9</sup>

(%10 5 4 1.5)

)

( °4 °30

(Washing of Spermatozoa)

(Lecithin)  
(%8.6)

“Cephalin”  
(Saacke, 1993)

% 14 17 16  
Martin Jones)  
(1997 Roca 1973

phospholipase A  
Lysophospholipase phospholipase C  
(1995 Watson)  
(Tris diluent)  
Tris  
(Lysolecithine )  
Ritar)  
(1987 Maxwell Evans 1982 Salamon Ritar)  
(1993

buffering  
9.0–7.0  
capacity  
(2000 Leboeuf)  
(1982) Salamon Ritar  
Tris  
( %1.5)  
(Steinbach, 1963; 7.0–6.0  
Chemineau and Cagnie, 1991; Pintado and Perez,  
.1992)

1990 Ritar)  
(1995 Pellicer  
(5 )

(1981

.(Ritar, 1993)

(1993

Upreti)

(%10)

( °4)

5

4

(%7)

°75 –

(1990)

Ritar

.(1981 Ott Memon)

(1993) Dunner

6-0

%34.3-39.0

5

10

(%50)

.(%44.50)

(2000 1998

Leboeuf)

(5 )

.(%0.95±44.50)

(6 )

16

4

( 6 )

3

(1991) Salamon Ritar (1975) Corteel

( )

Corteel)

. ( ± ) : (1)								
(%)	(H+)	(× 10 <sup>9</sup> )	(× 10 <sup>9</sup> )	(%)	(%)	( )		
7.30± 1.94	6.53±0.06	a 3.47 ±0.35	2.86 ±0.18	a 88.33±1.86	a 87.22± 1.88	a 1.12 ± 0.10	9	A
9.10± 4.89	6.72±0.19	ab 2.55±1.14	2.94±0.48	b 78.75±5.15	ab 80.00± 5.40	ab 1.00± 0.12	4	B
4.41± 0.91	6.70±0.16	ab 1.76±0.26	2.50±0.19	ab 85.00±1.66	ab 84.44± 2.27	ab 1.07± 0.09	9	C
6.27± 2.14	6.65±0.11	ab 2.17±0.46	2.90±0.16	ab 85.00±1.88	ab 85.00± 2.50	ab 0.92± 0.10	8	D
4.36± 1.02	6.72±0.14	ab 2.64±0.49	2.04±0.34	b 77.50±2.14	b 75.83± 1.53	ab 1.12± 0.15	6	E
7.50± 1.46	6.70±0.15	ab 2.37±0.47	0.45 2.85	b 78.57±2.82	b 77.85± 2.64	ab 0.88± 0.15	7	F
7.86± 1.85	6.76±0.21	b 1.35±0.27	1.98±0.39	b 78.33±1.86	ab 80.00± 1.88	b 0.72± 0.10	9	G
6.52± 0.69	6.66±0.04	2.34±0.18	2.61±0.12	82.31±0.95	82.22± 1.00	0.97± 0.04	52	

.(P&lt;0.05)

. ( ± ) : (2)				
(%)	(%)	(%)		
3.91 ± 14.62	3.05 ± 72.85	2.64 ± 72.85	8	A
18.50 ± 27.50	10.00 ± 60.00	12.50 ± 62.50	2	B
2.40 ± 14.85	2.36 ± 68.57	1.70 ± 69.28	7	C
4.99 ± 21.50	0.00 ± 70.00	1.25 ± 71.25	4	D
6.53 ± 20.25	5.00 ± 65.00	2.88 ± 65.00	4	E
7.16 ± 22.80	0.00 ± 60.00	1.66 ± 61.66	3	F
4.68 ± 28.00	2.10 ± 68.33	1.53 ± 70.83	6	G
1.99 ± 19.97	1.24 ± 68.03	1.19 ± 69.09	<b>32</b>	

.(P&gt;0.05)

( ± )			(3):
(%)			
16	(32)b 69.09±1.11	(52)a 82.22±1.00	(%)
17	(32)b 68.03±1.24	(52) a 82.31±0.95	(%)
14	(36)b 80.02±1.99	(48) a 93.41±0.69	(%)

(P&lt;0.01)

( ± )				(%)	(4):
(%)	(%)	(%)			
4.32 ± 9.77	17.86±2.86	2.64 ± 17.14	8		A
7.51 ± 15.32	3.75 ± 13.75	2.89 ± 15.00	2		B
2.27± 9.66	2.64 ± 17.14	2.10 ± 16.43	7		C
7.02 ± 16.37	1.44 ± 17.50	3.54 ± 15.00	4		D
9.35 ± 15.80	4.41 ± 11.67	2.89 ± 10.00	4		E
5.43 ± 13.68	2.92 ± 19.00	3.39 ± 17.00	5		F
8.17 ± 21.32	3.54 ± 15.00	3.00 ± 12.00	6		G

(P&gt;0.05)

( ± )

:(5)

(4)		(0)	
a 5.00±0.00 (1)	a 24.50±2.94 (7)	a 43.75±2.12 (12)	A
a 10.00±0.00 (1)	a 19.28±2.02 (7)	a 42.72±3.83 (11)	B
a 12.50±2.50 (2)	a 19.37±2.57 (8)	a 46.66±1.54 (12)	C
a 10.00±5.00 (2)	a 23.33±4.21 (6)	a 47.08±2.49 (12)	D
a 15.00±0.00 (1)	a 23.00±4.35 (5)	a 44.45±2.47 (11)	E
a 22.50±2.50 (2)	a 30.00±3.53 (5)	a 42.72±3.59 (11)	F
a 25.00±0.00 (1)	a 27.50±7.50 (4)	a 46.00±2.33 (10)	G
B 14.00±2.08 (10)	B 22.91±1.32 (45)	A 44.50±0.95 (89)	

.(P&gt;0.05)

.(P&lt;0.01)

± ) : (6)

.		(
(%)		
a	9	24
54.44±2.42		
a	12	
57.50±1.89		
a	8	
54.37±3.46		
b	9	3
45.00±1.85		
b	8	4
45.62±1.75		
b	8	5
43.75±2.26		
b	9	6
43.33±1.66		

.(P<0.05)

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## Deep Freezing of the Shami Bucks' Semen

*Abdul-Karim A. Hobt<sup>\*</sup>, Monther K. Asofi<sup>\*\*</sup> and Amira H. Hamra<sup>\*</sup>*

### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Agragof goat breeding station, IPA Agriculture Research Center over a period of six months from June 2001 to November 2001. Seven Shami bucks aged 2.5-3.0 years were used in this experiment, in order to evaluate the semen of these bucks and try to freeze it.

Results revealed that there were individual differences between bucks in the semen physical properties such as volume, individual motility, mass wave activity and concentration of sperm in the ejaculate. The overall means of the mass wave activity, individual motility and the dead sperm after semen collection were ( $82.30 \pm 0.95$ ,  $82.22 \pm 1.00$  and  $6.52 \pm 0.09$  %, respectively). After the washing of spermatozoa, the mass activity and individual sperm motility decreased while the percentage of the dead sperm increased; the overall means were ( $69.09 \pm 1.19$ ,  $68.03 \pm 1.24$  and  $19.97 \pm 1.99$  %, respectively). After thawing, the viability of sperms was continuously inactive for 4 hrs. at maximum, and the overall means of the individual activity of sperms after thawing were ( $44.50 \pm 0.95$ ,  $22.91 \pm 1.32$  ,  $14.03 \pm 2.08$  % at 0 ,2 and 4 hrs., respectively).

In conclusion, although the viability of sperms after thawing was not in a satisfied degree but the freezability of bucks semen achieved was successful in our study, and it needs more attention from researchers to improve it.

**KEYWORDS:** Semen, Shami bucks, freezing, Washing of spermatozoa.

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Animal Resources, College of Agriculture, University of Baghdad, Abu-Ghraib, Baghdad.

<sup>\*\*</sup> IPA Agriculture Research Center, Baghdad, Iraq, P.O. BOX 39094.

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