

## Selection for improving long part-record egg production in Dokki-4 chickens.

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### ABSTRACT

Three generations of a selection experiment were performed on 4043 chicks of three lines of Dokki-4 chickens which established for selection for high egg number (SLEN<sub>52</sub>), heavier egg weight (SLEW<sub>52</sub>) until 52 weeks of age and random bred control (CL) line. Results of the present study were summarized as follows: Generation and line significantly affected two selection criteria (EN<sub>52</sub> and EW<sub>52</sub>) and studied productive traits (egg mass of the first ten eggs: EM<sub>10</sub>, egg number: EN<sub>12</sub>, egg weight: EW<sub>12</sub>, egg mass: EM<sub>12</sub> during first 12 weeks of lay and clutch size during first 52 weeks of age: CS<sub>52</sub>). The estimates of  $h^2$  for EM<sub>10</sub>, EN<sub>12</sub>, EM<sub>12</sub> and CS<sub>52</sub> were moderate. EN<sub>52</sub> has high positively genetic correlations (rg's) with EN<sub>12</sub>, EM<sub>12</sub> and CS<sub>52</sub>. Negative rg's and phenotypic correlations (rp's) were found between EW<sub>52</sub> and each of EN<sub>12</sub>, EM<sub>12</sub> and CS<sub>52</sub> ranging from low to moderate. However, EW<sub>52</sub> had positively moderate to high rg's and rp's with both EM<sub>10</sub> and EW<sub>12</sub>. The realized heritability (Rh<sup>2</sup>) for EN<sub>52</sub> was higher in magnitude than its direct  $h^2$  ( $0.43 > 0.25$ ) however, the Rh<sup>2</sup> for EW<sub>52</sub> was lower than its corresponding direct  $h^2$  ( $0.13 < 0.23$ ). The realized and expected selection responses were +15.47 and +9.11 eggs over two generations of selection for improving EN<sub>52</sub> in SLEN<sub>52</sub> line and the realized and expected selection response for increasing EW<sub>52</sub> were +0.53 and +0.92g over two generations of selection in SLEW<sub>52</sub> line. Selection for increasing EN<sub>52</sub> and EW<sub>52</sub> improved each of EM, CS<sub>52</sub>, fertility and hatchability%. The realized genetic gains either as direct or correlated responses in most studied productive traits tend to be highly improved in the SLEN<sub>52</sub> than that obtained for the SLEW<sub>52</sub> line. Therefore, selection program should continue to improve both EN<sub>52</sub> and EW<sub>52</sub> across more generations.

**key words:** Selection , long part-record, egg production , Dokki-4 and chickens.