

Impact of Improving Management System on Sudanese Camel Milk Production

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ABSTRACT

Twenty four lactating she-Camels were selected, from the Sudanese Arabi (*Kabbabish*) breed. The mentioned lactating she-camel were acquired and divided into two equal groups 12 she-camels each. Group (G1) was managed in a semi intensive system; supplementation consisted of concentrates and roughages and *Ad libitum* watering was practiced and healthy programme was followed. The other group (G2) was served as a control group and was managed traditionally within the site of the experimental work. The collection of milk samples was started at 10 days postpartum and continued for 12 successive months during weekly interval period. Hand milking was applied and Milking was practiced twice a day, approximately 12-hours interval; for suckling control *Sorar* technique was used. Daily milk yield was estimated using different volume of graded cylinders. The data were subjected to statistical analysis programme using SIGMA- STAT. Soft ware computer Package described by Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

The results indicated that the averages daily milk yield for both farming system were 8.24 ± 1.72 lit/day and 3.65 ± 0.74 lit/day for semi-intensive and traditional system, respectively. The difference, both for daily and monthly milk yield, was highly significant ($P < 0.001$). This difference was linked to the farming system adopted for camel husbandry. The average daily milk yield obtained from the camels under semi-

intensive system increased 2.26 times greater than camels managed under traditional system. The maximum average daily milk yield was attained in the (3rd) third month post-partum in both systems, which were 10.62 ± 0.98 lit/day and 4.28 ± 0.49 lit/day in semi-intensive and traditional system, respectively. There was a sharp decreasing of daily yield in traditional system after reach the peak, in contrast to that in semi-intensive system which has a good persistency or stable for long time after reach the peak. The results indicated that the trend of daily milk yield seemed to increase significantly ($P < 0.05$) from the early days post-partum till reach the peak in third month and then declined gradually through the lactation period. The minimum average daily yield was 6.2 ± 0.64 and 2.81 ± 0.28 lit/day in semi-intensive and traditional system, respectively.

The study concluded that the farming system and improving management have significantly impact on the daily, monthly and total camel milk.

Keywords: Camel, Management, Traditional, Semi-intensive System, Milk, Production, Kordofan, Sudan.