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**Synchronization of estrus in indigenous Kilis goat**

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This study has been conducted in order to compare fertility of indigenous Kilis goat on which have been performed estrus synchronization during their breeding season by using different hormonal treatments. A total of 75 female Kilis goats (2 to 6 years) were divided randomly into three equal groups. Synchronized estrus was induced in indigenous Kilis Goats, breeding season, using a two dose PG<sub>2α</sub> treatment 13 days apart in Group 1. The females in Group 2 were treated with 30 mg florogeston asetat (FGA) for 18 days and injected with 100 IU eCG at sponge withdrawal in animals. 25 goats which were not treated with any hormones formed the group, Group 3. Goats was checked two days after the last treatments with the aid of aproned bucks. Goats were hand-mated within two days after the last treatments. The female: male ratio was 5:1 during mating. Pregnancy diagnosis were performed 40 days after mating using ultrasound. Estrus response was found 75%, 80% for Group 1 and Group 2 respectively. There was no significant difference in estrus response between Group 1 and Group 2. Prolificacy were 1.45, 1.55, 1.50 for Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively. Prolificacy was not significantly affected by different treatments.

**Male effect in Churra Galega Bragançana and Suffolk ewes under long-day artificial photoperiod**

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This study aimed to evaluate the male effect in Churra Galega Bragançana (CGB) and Suffolk (S) ewes under artificial long-day photoperiod (16L:8D). On March 21<sup>st</sup>, 34 CGB and 27 S ewes, 2-5 years old, were allocated in light control facilities. Two months later, ovarian activity was registered by progesterone concentrations in blood plasma twice weekly. Ovarian activity was controlled by vaginal sponges (FGA). Vasectomised aproned rams were used to induce ram effect and estrus detection. Ewes were observed for estrus twice daily. Ewes presenting ovarian activity were identified by endoscopy. Chi-square tests were performed to compare proportions and Student's t-tests to compare means of the ovulation rate. After 2 months in 16L:8D photoperiod, 81.5% of Suffolk and 64.7% of CGB ewes were in anestrus ( $P \leq 0.01$ ). Male effect was influenced by breed (S vs CGB) – Ovulation: 18.2% vs 63.6% ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) and Estrus: 50.0% vs 75.0% ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) –, except for ovulation rate ( $1.0 \pm 0.0$ ). Data suggests that male effect is more effective in CGB than in Suffolk ewes.