

ments of nine main traits were studied. The results indicated that the heritabilities of different traits were different and that of the same trait were also different in different crosses. In the crosses having a same female parent but different male parents or having a same male parent but different female parents, the affection of different male parents or female parents on the phenotypes of one of the traits in their progenies were different. When a parent was crossed with others, the affection of it on the phenotypes of various traits in its progenies were different in different crosses, two. The relative genetic advancements of different traits were different and that of the same trait were also different in different crosses. It is better to use the relative genetic advancements as a selection index on the hybrid progenies than use the heritabilities only, because in this way not only the difference of the heritabilities among the traits is involved, but also the quantity of the segregative types of the traits.

· 简 报 ·

中国美利奴羊吉林系

由吉林省农科院畜牧研究所主持,与前郭县查干花种畜场、吉林农大和白城地区畜牧所共同协作攻关,历经十载,于1983年育成中国美利奴羊吉林系。

中国美利奴羊吉林系,是以澳洲美利奴羊为父本,以波尔华斯羊为母本,采取级进杂交二代、选理想型公母羊横交固定、自群选育和加强牧养管理等科学措施而育成体型好、净毛量高、毛质优良、遗传性能稳定、杂交改良低产羊效果显著的新品种细毛羊。这一新品种羊的育成,填补了我国细毛羊的空白,结束了我国没有接近世界水平的高产优质细毛羊的历史。

中国美利奴羊吉林系适应性强,在坚持常年放牧,枯草期补喂适量的干草、青贮、块根和精饲料条件下,羊群的主要生产性能好。剪毛后体重:成公羊70公斤左右,成母羊40公斤左右,大群公母羊个体平均剪毛量7公斤以上,有些个体剪毛超过17公斤,毛长9.5厘米以上,毛细度60—64支纱,净毛率50%宰后净肉率35%左右,近似国内的肉肉兼用细毛羊。多项生产性能和试纺验证,已接近或达到澳洲美利奴羊水平。

到1984年,全省已建立绵羊改良站230余处,用中国美利奴羊吉林系改良毛质差、低产羊160余万只,效果很好。在保持改良后代羊体重不降,毛长提高1厘米左右,净毛率提高3—5%每只羊提高净毛量0.2—0.3公斤,还显著改善了被毛油污由黄变白和毛的弯曲,使出售价提高一等,毛质更利于毛纺需要。

中国美利奴羊吉林系除前郭县查干花种畜场繁育外,已扩大到前郭、镇赉、大安、乾安、洮安、通榆等14个县,并将这些县建成我省高产优质细毛羊生产基地。该基地已拥有全省细毛羊总数的90%。中国美利奴羊吉林系经过扩大繁育和用其杂交改良低产劣质羊后,我省将会出现高产优质细毛羊养殖业大发展的好势头。

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