(Patterson , 1994)   (Yagot and Lin , 1990)   ‑

(Chestnut and   . **2014/3/1**   **2013/12/15**

140

. **0.97 ± 30.74**

:

( )

1000

(Bellokossy, 2000)   **90**   .   **2000**

(p≤ 0.05)

2000

(p≤ 0.05)

Williams and Monson , 2001)

(McCreery, 2003 Laycock, 2001   **(p≥ 0.05)**

.

.(Rona , 2004)

(Abdulla, 2004)

%95 −60

1986)

(1990

_____

‑ ‑ ‑ ‑

(2008)

.

.

%16 10.4

Metabolizable energy

(%53

%33 %12 %1

(%1 %2.5

–

90 2013/12/15 2014/3/15

12

( )

1000 2000

Statistical Analysis System :

(SAS 2001) :

Complete Randomized Design (CRD)

Yij = µ + Ti + eij : (Gausmeter)

- :

Yij = j i.

µ =

Ti = i = (1 2 3)

- :

.

1 = .

(30.74 ± 0.97)

‐ (   ) ‐

1000   = 2

.

1.85± 32.79   2000   = 3

(p≤ 0.05)   .

= e ij

δe²

(1   )   29.13   37.40

(Duncan,   1955)

(p≤0.05)

"   "   .

.(Skeldon, 1990)   :

:   1.95 ± 44.55

± 22.76

1.62 ± 21.23   1.32

(p≤ 0.05)   (p≤ 0.05)

(1   )   (1   )

19.23   25.98 (   )   ± 49.15

.   2.97 ± 43.85   2.68 ± 39.49   2.99

% 4.15 ‐ 4.03   (Thyrotrophic Stimulated Hormone)

% 1.82

%6.72   Thyroxin

% 4.15   % 4.03   %1.8

,1984   Oba and Kimura, 1980)

(Santwani ,   2000 Cherryl

(Yagot and Lin, 1990)

.

%	( )	( )	( )	( )		
6.72	1.62 ±21.23	1.32 ±22.76	1.85 ±32.79	1.95 ± 44.55	12	
1.82	1.97 ±18.88 a	1.61 ±19.23 b	3.29±29.13 b	2.68 ±39.49 b	4	/ ( )
4.03	2.27 ±23.04 a	ab 1.31 ±24.01	3.47 ±30.68 ab	2.97 ±43.85 ab	4	/ (1000)
4.15	2.32 ±24.90 a	1.95 ±25.98 a	3.78 ±37.40 a	2.99 ± 49.15 a	4	/ (2000)

* . ($p \leq 0.05$)

* = ───── – ───── $\times 100$

$\pm$ 55.88 % 1.71 ± 57.95

%1.64

.

.(2)

Mc Creery William and Monson , 2001)

Tkachinko , 2005 Rona , 2004 Nikken , 2004 , 2003

(2009 ;

.

Laycock, Bellokossy, 2000)

.(2009 Rona , 2004 McCreery, 2003 2001

:

% 1.40 ± 49.52 % 1.37 ± 50.80

(2)

%(2.04 ± 50.52 1.96 ± 52.69)

.

(%)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12	1.37 ± 50.80	1.40 ±49.52	1.71 ±57.95	1.64 ±55.88
4	2.04 ±49.05	2.18 ±48.25	2.22 ±55.23	2.17 ±53.45
4	2.08 ±50.21	2.23 ±49.53	2.36 ±58.53	2.30 ±56.62
4	1.96 ±52.69	2.04 ±50.52	2.15 ±59.67	2.08 ±57.23
–	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S

N.S *

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

. ( )

E

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ABSTRACT

Effect of Drink Magnetic Water on Some Quantity Characteristics of Awassi Lambs Carcasses

Marwan Hatem Abdullah AL-Obaidy

The study aimed to investigate of the effect of magnetic water on characteristics the live weight , empty body weight, hot and chilled carcasses weights and dressing percentage of Awassi Lambs. These experiments were executed at livestock field, department of animal resources, college of agriculture, university of Kirkuk during the period from 15 / 12 / 2013 to 15 /3 / 2014. Twelve of the weaned Lambs at age of 140 days and average body weight of (30.74 ± 0.97) kg. Lambs were randomly divided in to three groups: the first group offered received normal water and used as a control group, the second and third groups were offered magnetic water with 1000 and 2000 gauss intensities, respectively. the experiment continued for 90 days. Results showed to the drink magnetic water had related significant effect ($p<0.05$) on studied characters, The effect was of treatment with the level of water strongly magnetized 2000 Gauss with significantly superiority ($p<0.05$), the live weight, empty body weight, hot and chilled carcass weights and dressing percentage, Calculated in different ways and also the proportion of loss of moisture, but the differences were not significant ($p\geq 0.05$), than those of other treatments. It be concluded that using magnetic water led to improve of some quantity characteristics of Awassi Lamb carcasses.