



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EGG WEIGHT, HATCHING WEIGHT AND SUBSEQUENT BODY WEIGHT IN THE JAPANESE QUAIL

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ABSTRACT

An experiment to determine the relationship between egg weight, hatch weight and subsequent body weight of the Japanese quail was conducted. A total of 607 eggs collected over 6 days from an existing flock at the Animal Pavilion of the University of Ilorin were used for the experiment. Eggs were individually numbered, weighed and grouped into small (S) medium (M) and large (L) sized eggs based on the mean and standard deviation of the eggs. Mean egg weight were correlated and regressed with mean hatch weight and subsequent weight. Average egg weights were $10.23 \pm 0.84g$, $8.49 \pm 0.72g$ and $6.94 \pm 0.93g$ for the large, medium and small group respectively. The result showed relationship between egg weight and hatch weight were positive and highly significant ($P < 0.01$) with values of 0.973, 0.977 and 0.967 for small, medium and large groups respectively. Relationship between hatch weights and weekly body weights were also positive and significant ($P < 0.01$) for the medium and large groups only but decreased with age. Linear regression equation showed a significant coefficient of determination for weekly body weight using the values for small, medium and large egg weight values. The results of the study showed that egg weight can be reliably used for estimating body weight in Japanese quail and may be used as criteria for early selection of Japanese quail for body weight.

Key words: Egg weight, hatch weight and body weight.

INTRODUCTION

The influence of egg weight on weight of the hatched chicks and subsequent bodyweight has been reported and are well documented for guinea fowl (Ayorinde *et.al.*, 1994), local chicken (Sola-Ojo *et.al.* 2011), and broiler chicken (Abiola *et.al.* 2008) and in the Japanese quail (Ojo *et al.* 2012) in the sub-Saharan region. Egg weight has been reported to be critical on chick weight (Seker *et.al.* 2004; Khurshid *et al.* 2004) and on subsequent body weight of the birds (Petek *et al.*, 2003 and Aydin and Bilgehan, 2007).

The Japanese quail lay eggs with variable sizes just like its other poultry counterparts. This variation in weight has also led to the variation in weight of chicks hatched and influenced post-hatching chick weight (Farooq *et al.* 2001; Petek *et al.* 2003; Alkan *et al.* 2008 and Ojo *et al.* 2012).

Higher average body weight has been reported for larger eggs than in smaller eggs (Petek, 2003 and Ojo *et al.* 2012). In broiler chicks, Wilson, 1991 had also reported a high correlation between egg weight and post hatching chick weight which however decreases with increasing age of the birds, though the greater post hatching weight was said to be more associated with higher feed intake during the period than with greater egg weight. The economic importance of egg weight is thus apparent given its high correlation with subsequent body weight. The smaller-sized eggs produced by Japanese quails in Nigeria compared with those raised in Europe and Asia (Dudusola, 2010; Ojo *et al.* 2011) however calls for separate egg grading categories for quail breeder flock in Nigeria.



This study was therefore aimed at determining the relationship existing between egg weight, hatch weight and post hatch body weight of the Japanese quail reared under the Nigerian environmental conditions. It is envisaged that this can help in providing information that could assist genetic improvement schemes in the Japanese quail production in Nigeria where the average egg size obtained is quite lower than what is reported in other countries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at the Poultry unit of the Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ilorin. All experiments were implemented in accordance with Institutional guidelines on the care and use of animals for scientific studies, and in compliance with generally accepted rules of best practice worldwide.

Origin and management of experimental birds

A total of 607 Japanese quail eggs were collected over a period of seven days from a random-bred population that has been maintained already in the Department for three generations (Ojo *et al.* 2014). These birds were initially developed at the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) station, Vom (Jos, Nigeria) from fertile eggs obtained from the Republic of Benin in 1992. The collected eggs were numbered and weighed singly using an electronic scale with the sensitivity of 0.01g. The average weight and standard deviation of the eggs were determined and the eggs grouped into large (≥ 9.40 g) medium (7.6-9.4g) and small (≤ 7.6 g) weight group and incubated. The large group consist eggs having weight greater than one standard deviation above the average weight, while all eggs with weight lesser than one standard deviation below the average weight were tagged as small eggs. Eggs having weight that fall between the large and the small were tagged as medium eggs. Day-old birds were tagged on their wings and kept in brooding pen. Feed and water were supplied *ad libitum* throughout the six (6) weeks period of the experiment. Standard prophylactic procedures were also followed.

Data Collection

After incubation, the newly hatched chicks were tagged and weighed according to the group they belong.

Hatched chicks were reared in three separate electrically heated pens. Birds were fed diet containing 24% crude protein and 2700 Kcal Metabolizable energy as recommended by Musa *et al.* 2008.

Statistical Analysis

Correlation and simple linear regression analysis were used to determine the relationship between egg weight and chick body weight at different ages. Also the relationship between hatch weight and subsequent body weight was also determined. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS (SPSS, 2008). The following linear regression equation was used to predict body weight from various egg sizes..

$$Y = a + bx$$

Where Y = body weight or dependent variable, a = constant in the regression equation, b = regression coefficient and, x = various egg sizes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the correlation coefficient between egg weight group and weekly body weight is shown on table one. The correlation between egg weight and hatch weight were highly positive and significant ($P < 0.01$) with values of 0.97, 0.98 and 0.97 for the small, medium and high egg weight respectively. There was however a decline in the magnitude of correlations between egg weight and chick body weight with advancement in age of birds and by the 6th week of age, the correlation was too low to be significant in the small and the large egg weight group. This supports the findings of Wilson, 1991 who also reported a high and positive correlation between



egg weight and hatch weight with a decline in the magnitude of correlation as the animal advances in age.

Table two shows the result of correlations between hatch weight and subsequent body weight. High and positively significant ($P < 0.01$) correlations exist between the hatch weight and subsequent body weight till sixth week of age for the medium and large egg weight groups. However for the small egg weight group, the degree of relationship between day old weight and subsequent weight was significant up to the 4th weeks only.

Table three shows the linear regression equation between egg weight and post hatch body weight. Linear regression equation showed a significant coefficient of determination for weekly body weight using the values for small, medium and large egg weight values. The result shows that egg weight can be effectively used in predicting body weight up to adult age in the Japanese quail. This supports the findings of previous authors (Abiola *et al.*, 2008, Sola-Ojo *et al.*, 2011 and Ipinyomi *et al.*, 2009). The results of the authors however showed considerable variation in the actual time the association becomes too low to be significant. Ayorinde *et al.* 1994 and Sola-Ojo *et al.* 2011 had earlier reported the reliability of predicting bodyweight from egg size only up to 4th week in the guinea fowl and the Fulani ecotype chicken respectively.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The results of the study showed that egg weight can be reliably used for estimating body weight up to adult age (6weeks) in the Japanese quail and may be used as criteria for early selection of Japanese quail for body weight.

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Table 1: The Correlation Coefficient (r) between Egg Weight and weekly Body Weight of Japanese Quail

AGE (week)	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
0	0.97**	0.98**	0.97**
1	0.97**	0.91**	0.91**
2	0.29 NS	0.78**	0.71**
3	0.77**	0.61**	0.63**
4	0.66**	0.52**	0.53**
5	0.61**	0.43**	0.34*
6	0.43 NS	0.34**	0.25 NS

**significant level at ($p < 0.01$) *significant level at ($p < 0.05$); NS- Not Significant

Table 2: The Correlation Coefficient (r) between Hatch Weight and weekly Body Weight of Japanese Quails

AGE(week)	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
1	0.969**	0.951**	0.912**
2	0.325 NS	0.761**	0.732**



3	0.702**	0.644**	0.606**
4	0.585*	0.554**	0.458**
5	0.468 NS	0.400**	0.350*
6	0.272 NS	0.283**	0.296*

****significant level at ($P < 0.01$) *significant level at ($P < 0.05$)**

Table 3: Regression equation for Estimating Weekly body Weight (Y) from Egg Weight (X) of Japanese Quail

AGE (Weeks)	Y = a + bX	Coefficient of determination (R)
1	Y = -0.189 + 0.717X	0.977**
2	Y = 3.24 + 1.516X	0.513**
3	Y = 23.80 + 1.897X	0.06NS
4	Y = 49.50 + 2.112X	0.148**
5	Y = 66.85 + 3.46X	0.223**
6	Y = 93.84 + 3.563X	0.211**

****significant level at ($P < 0.05$), NS – Not significant**