

SHORT NOTE

REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE AND EGG QUALITY TRAITS OF CROSSBREEDING BETWEEN TWO STRAINS OF SNAILS

CARACTERÍSTICAS REPRODUCTIVAS Y CALIDAD DEL HUEVO DEL CRUZAMIENTO ENTRE DOS LÍNEAS DE CARACOLES

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ADDITIONAL KEYWORDS

Heliciculture. *Archachatina marginata saturalis*.

PALABRAS CLAVE ADICIONALES

Helicicultura. *Archachatina marginata saturalis*.

SUMMARY

Forty five snails (*Archachatina marginata saturalis*) of each strain (black and white skinned) were distributed into three groups on the basis of body weight: I: 40-44 g; II: 45-49 g and III: 50-54 g. Ten black skinned snails from each group were randomly selected and were individually mated with other ten white skinned snails from each group for twelve weeks. Crossing between the two types of snails is possible and its reproductive parameters are similar to those of pure lines. The body weight did not affect any of reproductive parameters evaluated.

RESUMEN

Se emplearon caracoles *Archachatina marginata saturalis* de dos líneas: piel negra y piel blanca. A partir de 45 caracoles de cada tipo distribuidos en tres grupos según su peso vivo: I: 40-44 g; II: 45-49 g y III: 50-54 g, fueron seleccionados aleatoriamente 10 caracoles de carne negra de cada grupo y fueron cruzados individualmente durante 12 semanas con otros 10 caracoles de carne blanca de cada grupo. El cruce entre ambos tipos de caracoles es posible y sus parámetros reproductivos son similares a los de líneas puras. El peso vivo no afectó a ninguno de los parámetros reproductivos evaluados.

INTRODUCTION

Animal protein has continued to diminish from year to year in the diet of average Nigerians. This can be attributed in part to

the economic down-turn and the poverty level of Nigerians which have made it almost impossible for the common man to buy products of conventional sources of animal protein.

ILCA (1993) reported that Nigerians only consumed 6.8 g of animal protein per person per day as against 8.3 g, 11.6 g, 12.7 g, 38.1 g and 70 g for Cameroon, Ghana, Niger, Somalia and North America respectively. There is need to promote the production of non-conventional meat sources to complement the conventional animals as sources of animal protein supply and therefore bridge the gap in animal protein intake deficit. Ebenebe (2000) advocated the integration into our farming system such non-conventional meat source as snail species which Nigeria is richly endowed with. Adesope (2000) also stated that snail is one of the micro-livestock that has recently attracted attention among agriculturists and farmers in Nigeria as an aftermath of alarm raised by Food and Agriculture Organization on animal protein deficiency among Nigerians.

According to Ejidike (2002), land snails gathered from the forest have traditionally been a major ingredient in the diet of West Africans living in the humid tropical zone. These land snails, especially African giant snail *Archachatina marginata*, had been

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classified on the basis of foot colour into black and white by Amusan and Omidiji (1998), Akinnusi (2004) and Omole *et al.* (2007). Snails are hermaphrodites, having high rate of productivity, although snails must fertilize each other simultaneously before they lay eggs (Amusan and Omidiji 1998, Payne and Wilson, 1999 and Akinnusi, 2004). Akinnusi (2004) further stated that snails are very choosy in their mating partners. Besides, Omole and Kehinde (2005) observed that snails are sometimes uninterested in mating with other snails of the same species. It is possible that the black skinned and white skinned strains may not mate because of the differences in their genetic composition. The non-mating of these strains had been widely speculated in many quarters, even among researchers (Amubode, 1994 and Akinnusi, 2004). There is no documented data or evidence to show whether or not these two strains can mate. Therefore the aim of this study was to assess the possibility of crossbreeding between the black skinned and white skinned *A. marginata*. Their reproductive performance and some egg quality parameters were also assessed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at the Botanical garden, University of Calabar, Calabar. The area provided a micro-environment similar to the natural habitat of snails as it is planted with trees (citrus, mango, almond, pawpaw, plantain and banana) and crops (cassava, yam, cocoyam and maize). These trees and crops provided shade that protected the hutches from direct sunlight and heavy rainfall.

Ninety breeder snails, forty-five each of the black skinned and white skinned strains with a weight range of 40-54 g purchased from Watt market of Calabar were used for the experiment. They were allowed acclimatization period of four weeks during which time they would have shed their eggs. The

average temperature, relative humidity and photoperiod during the experimental period (June to September, 2008) ranged from 25°C to 30°C, 50% to 70% and 12 to 18 h respectively.

Each strain was grouped on the basis of body weight range in 3 groups of 15 animals: 40-44 g, group I; 45-49 g group II and 50-54 g, group III. They were marked with green pen and managed individually in 15x15x30 cm hutches. Ten black skinned snails from each group were randomly selected and were individually crossbreeding with others ten white skinned snails from each group, leaving them together for one week and separating them for another one week.

The snails were fed pawpaw leaves supplemented with formulated diet. The feed and water were given *ad libitum* throughout the experimental period (twelve weeks). The diet was formulated to contain 23.04 % CP and 2995 kcal/kgME with the following ingredients; maize 57.60%, soyabean meal 38.40%, bone meal 3.0% and vit./min. premix 1.0 %.

Parameters evaluated during the study included clutch size, mean egg weight (g), length (mm) and width (mm), incubation period (days), percent hatchability of eggs and hatchlings weight. Data collected were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and means separated using least significant difference (LSD) as outlined by Steel and Torrie (1980).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of evaluated parameters are showed in **table I**. There was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) in clutch size among the three age groups of body weight. The mean clutch sizes obtained in this study were 6.50 ± 0.57 (group I), 6.00 ± 0.38 (group II) and 5.75 ± 0.60 (group III). These values are higher than the mean value of 5.23 reported by Ibom *et al.* (2008) for white skinned ectotype, but lower than the value of 7.8 reported by the same authors for black skinned ectotype. However, these results are lower than the values of 7, 8 and 8.5

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reported by Awesu (1980), Reid (1989) and Amubode (1994) respectively.

The mean incubation periods were respectively 27.00 ± 1.41 days, 25.86 ± 1.48 days and 26.86 ± 0.98 days for groups I, II and III, although were not statistically different ($p > 0.05$). Shorter incubation periods were observed when temperature was high, while low temperature increased incubation periods. The incubation periods obtained are higher than the values of 14-21 days and 23.0 days reported by Amubode (1994). These values however fall within the range of 24-37 days, 25-30 days and 25-32 days reported by Ogogo (1989), Amusan and Omidiji (1998) and Omole and Kehinde (2005).

The mean percent hatchability were 60.60 ± 8.26 (group I), 61.77 ± 8.34 (group II) and 60.01 ± 7.78 (group III), although there were no significant differences between the body weights groups. The results showed that the clutch with short incubation period (group II) could had a higher percent hatchability (61.77%). The percent hatchability values are close to the values of 66.9%, 68.4% and 70% reported by Awesu (1980), Ogogo (1989) and Akinnusi (2004), respectively.

Expectedly, the hatchlings weight increased from first to sixth week, although there were no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) among body weight groups. The results at first week are lower than those reported by

Amubode (1994) and Akinnusi (1998), and the results at sixth week are also lower than the findings of Akinnusi (1998). The non-significant differences may indicate that the hatchlings have similar genetic composition.

The mean egg weights were no significantly different among groups, and were 1.06 ± 0.03 g in group I, 1.05 ± 0.04 g in group II and 1.04 ± 0.04 g in group III. The mean egg weights recorded were lower than the 3.0 g and 1.80 g reported by Amubode (1994) and Ibom *et al.* (2008) for black skinned ectotype.

The mean egg lengths obtained were 12.37 ± 0.51 mm (group I), 12.35 ± 0.59 mm (group II) and 12.08 ± 0.46 mm (group III) and confirming that egg length does not change with body weight. These results are higher than the mean values of 1.61 mm and 1.43 mm reported by Ibom *et al.* (2008) for black skinned and white skinned ectotypes of snails respectively. However, are lower than the mean values of 16.0 mm and 19.7 mm reported by Awesu (1980) and Amubode (1994) respectively for black skinned snails.

The mean egg width obtained were 10.29 ± 0.17 mm, 10.30 ± 0.16 mm and 10.36 ± 0.15 mm for groups I, II and III respectively, although there was no significant difference. These results are lower than the mean value of 15.7 mm reported by Plummer (1975) and Amubode (1994), but higher than the 1.29 mm and 1.05 mm reported by Ibom *et al.*

Table I. Reproductive and egg quality parameters (mean \pm standard error) of the mating between black x white skinned snails (*Archachatina marginata*). (Parámetros reproductivos y de calidad del huevo (media \pm error estándar) del cruzamiento entre caracoles de carne blanca y negra (*Archachatina marginata*)).

Variable	Group I	Group II	Group III	p value
Clutch size	6.00 ± 0.38	5.75 ± 0.60	6.50 ± 0.57	>0.05
Incubation period (days)	27.00 ± 1.41	25.86 ± 1.48	26.86 ± 0.98	>0.05
Percent hatchability	60.60 ± 8.26	61.77 ± 8.34	60.01 ± 7.78	>0.05
Hatchling weight at first week (g)	1.03 ± 0.13	1.02 ± 0.23	1.01 ± 0.20	>0.05
Hatchling weight (g) (at 6 weeks)	2.74 ± 0.10	2.83 ± 0.15	2.83 ± 0.16	>0.05
Egg weight (g)	1.06 ± 0.03	1.05 ± 0.04	1.04 ± 0.04	>0.05
Egg length (mm)	12.37 ± 0.51	12.35 ± 0.59	12.08 ± 0.46	>0.05
Egg width (mm)	10.29 ± 0.17	10.30 ± 0.16	10.36 ± 0.15	>0.05

(2008) for black and white skinned snails respectively. This results confirms that egg width does not change with body weight.

CONCLUSIONS

This study provides evidence that the

crossbreeding between black skinned and white skinned snails is possible, and shows that the reproductive performance and egg quality parameters are not significantly different between snails body weight ranges.

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