

Prevalence Of Foetal Wastage Of Camel (*Camelus Dromadarius*) Slaughtered (Jan-Sep, 2018) At Kano Main Abattoir, Kano State, Nigeria

Daiyabu B.I

Nasir M.

Aisha B.M.

Madobi I.S.

Abdullahi R.

Ahmed I.A.

Abubakar M.M.

Umar A.M.

Audu Bako College of Agriculture Danbatta Kano, Kano State, Nigeria

Abstract: *The research was carried out to determine the prevalence of foetal wastage in camel slaughtered at Kano Main Abattoir. The research is carried out for a period of nine months (Jan-Sept., 2018). The abattoir was visited daily from 6-9 a.m for the period of the study. Total number of camel slaughtered and number of males, females and foetal wastage was recorded. Out of the nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty one camel slaughtered, six thousand five hundred and sixty four (6564) were males and thirteen thousand one hundred and (13117) were females. There was total of three hundred and sixty eight fetal wastage. Foetal wastage was highest in June (91), and is also high in July, August and September (69, 96 and 41 respectively). Results obtained was tabulated in the table below as monthly data of slaughtered camel and foetal wastage. the results is expressed statistically as percentage.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Camels and Ilamoids belong to the family camelidae that originated in North America. It is believed (Zeuner, 1963) that the genus camelus, to which both the modern species of camel belong, evolved in the Pleistocene period. The earliest camels were probably closely related to the modern two-humped or bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) that today is found in the cold deserts and semi-arid areas from the Caspian Sea across central Asia to Manchuria.

The modern one-humped camel or dromedary (*C. dromedarius*) possibly evolved from bactrian camel as it possesses a posterior anterior hump that is present in the embryo as well as the adult animal (Nawito *et al.*, 1967). It is

likely that this evolution took place in one of the hotter and more arid areas of western Asia, possibly central or southern Arabia. No feral or wild species are known to exist today, although there is evidence that there was wild dromedary in western Asia and parts of Africa (Zeuner, 1963). The present distribution of dromedaries is in the warmer desert areas; from India in the east to Mauritania and Mali in the west of Africa. The centre of domestication of dromedary may have been southern or central Arabia (Wilson, 1984). It is introduced into Europe by the Arabs; in Spain by A.D 1019 and to Sicily in A.D 1058. With the colonization of Americas, Southern Africa and Africa by Europeans, camel were introduced into these regions (Wilson, 1984). The slaughter of pregnant animal is a major cause of economic loss that could place

camel on the list of endangered species (Bello *et al* 2008.) since there is increase in the slaughter of camel for meat (Bello *et al.*, 2007). Bello *et al.*, (2008) reported that there was one hundred and thirty seven (137) waste fetuses in five (5) months of his study (March-April 2007) at Sokoto municipal abattoir, Abubakar *et al.*, (2010) discovered two thousand three hundred and eighty two (2382) waste fetuses of sixty nine thousand six hundred and three female camel slaughtered in ten years at Maiduguri Abattoir. And Odeh (2015) discovered sixty six (66) waste fetuses of goats slaughtered in seventy (70) days of his study while Bello (2018) discovered sixty four (64) fetal wastage of camel slaughtered at Katsina Central Abattoir. While Auwal (2017) reported seventeen (17) fetal wastage of camel slaughtered in three months (Jan-March) of his study.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study was conducted at Kano Main Abattoir that is located at Kano Municipal. Camel, Cattle, Sheep and Goats are the animal slaughtered at the abattoir. The study was carried out from January to December of 2018. The study is carried out on daily basis from six (6) am to nine (9) am (as the slaughter stopped). Total number of camels slaughtered and number of females and males is recorded on daily basis. Pregnant camels were identified for the study and the number of fetal wastage was recorded daily. Monthly total number of camel slaughtered, number of males and females and the number fetal wastage was expressed as percentage (%).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty one camel were slaughtered in the period of the study (2018), out of which thirteen thousand one hundred and seven (13117) were females and the remaining six thousand five hundred and sixty four (6564) were males. The fetal wastage was three hundred and sixty eight. Two thousand three hundred and seven (2307) camels were slaughtered in January of 2018, out of which seven hundred and sixty nine (33.33%) were males and one thousand five hundred and thirty eight (66.66%) were females, there was nineteen (19) foetal wastage (0.62%). One thousand nine hundred and ninety eight (1998) camels were slaughtered in February and out of which six hundred and sixty six were males (33.33%) and one thousand three hundred and thirty two (66.66%) were females (1332), and the fetal wastage (0.75%) was fifteen (15). Total number of camels slaughtered in March, April, May, June, July, August and September were two thousand one hundred and sixty nine (2169), two thousand six hundred and eighty (2680), two thousand three hundred and one (2301), two thousand five hundred and fifty eight (2558), two thousand two hundred and forty (2240), one thousand nine hundred and forty six (1946) and one thousand four hundred and eighty two (1482) respectively. The number of males and females slaughtered in March, April, May, June, July, August and September were seven hundred and twenty three (723) and one thousand four hundred and forty six (1446), eight hundred and ninety four (894) and one thousand

seven hundred and eighty six (1786) and seven hundred and sixty seven (767) and one thousand five hundred and thirty four (1534), eight hundred and fifty three (853) and one thousand seven hundred one five (1705), seven hundred and forty seven (747), one thousand four hundred and ninety three (1493), six hundred and forty nine (649), one thousand two hundred and ninety seven (1297), four hundred and ninety six (496) and nine hundred and eighty six (986) respectively. The fetal wastage discovered in March, April, May, June, July, August and September were nineteen (1.31%), twenty six (1.5%), twelve (0.7%), seventy one (4.1%), sixty nine (4.6%), ninety six (7.4%) and forty on (4%)e respectively. The result shows that the daily number of camel slaughtered at the abattoir is large and the number of female camel (cow) slaughtered are more than male camel. Monthly fetal wastage of camel is high, it is highest in August (96) and is high in June (71), July (69) and September (41). This may occur as a result of scarcity of animal feed to grazing animals during rainy season (as animals are confined during rainy season, therefore animals are sold because of cause of feed.

MONTH	NUMBER OF CAMEL SLAUGHTERED		MALES
	FEMALES	FETAL WASTAGE %	
JANUARY 1538 (66.67)	19	1.2	769 (33.33)
FEBRUARY (66.66)	15	1.12	666 (33.33) 1332
MARCH 1446 (66.66)	19	1.3	723 (33.33)
APRIL 1746(66.64)	26	1.4	894 (33.35)
MAY 1534(66.66)	12	0.7	767 (33.33)
JUNE 1705(66.65)	71	4.1	853(33.34)
JULY 1493(66.66)	69	4.6	747 (33.34)
AUGUST 1297(66.64)	96	7.4	649(33.35)
SEPTEMBER 986(66.65)	41	4.1	496(33.47)
TOTAL 13117	368	25.92	6564

Table 1: Shows the monthly number of camel slaughtered (Jan-Sept), the number of males and females camel slaughtered and monthly fetal wastage

REFERENCES

- [1] Abubakar U.B., Mohammed F.U., Shehu A. and Mustapha R.A., (2010). Foetal wastage in camel slaughtered at Maiduguri Abattoir, Borno State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Tropical Medicine*: 5(86-88).
- [2] Auwal. A., Yakubu J.M., Madobi I.S., Ahmed I.A. and Saleh A. (2017). Prevalence of Foetal wastage in camel (*Camelus Dromedarius*) Slaughtered at Kano Central Abattoir, Kano State, Nigeria. *Proceedings of the Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association, Kano, 2017*.
- [3] Bello M.B., Garba H.S. and Sanfada M.L. (2008). Foetal wastage in camel slaughtered at Sokoto Municipal Abattoir. *Sokoto Journal of Veterinary Sciences*: 7(1).
- [4] Nawito, .M.F., Shalash, M.R., Hoppe, R. and Rakha, A.M. (1967). *Reproduction in the Female Camel*. Bulletin Animal Science Research Institute (Cairo) No. 2
- [5] Odeh S., Dawudah P.M. and Oyedupe E. O. and Obande G.E. (2015).

- [6] Sabo B. (2018). Foetal wastage in camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) slaughtered at Katsina central abattoir, Katsina State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology*: 4(11).
- [7] Wilson, R.T. (1998). *The Camel*. Longman: London, pp. 35-105.
- [8] Zeuner, F.E. (1963). *A History of Domesticated Animals*. Hutchinson: London

IJIRAS