

EFFECT OF THE CASTRATION ON THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR STALLION

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Introduction

At the present time, the castration is carried out in the equine ones in cases of traumatism, criptorquidia, aggressive temperament and sport yield (because in the training they suffer traumas in the testicles, that which affects its acting). The organs responsible for the behavior potentially aggressive and the physique are the testicles (Pugh, et al., 1994; Baird, et al., 1996).

The objective of this work was to value the sexual behavior of the study before and after the castration, through the valuation of the libido and the spermatic quality.

Material and methods

The experiment was carried out with six equines of Aztec race, with a 2 year-old age $\frac{1}{2}$, 15 days before beginning the evaluation and the libido and spermatic quality was made a clinical exam. The used technique was the castration method in foot with boarding with a single court. The samples of semen were valued before and after the castration. The libido was valued in presence of the female.

Results and discussion

In the table 1, the total averages of the seminal evaluation are shown, in accordance with Bearden and Fuquay, 1995; Gary, 1996 and Taylor, 1997, the volume of semen for ml is usually of 60 - 70 ml. As for the number of sperms for ml were obtained of 306 - 810x10⁶, showing a concentration bigger than sperms for ml in comparison to Jasko, 1992; Bearden and Fuquay, 1995, with a number of sperms for ml of approximately 150x10⁶. Inside the total concentration of sperms had ejaculated was of 13.600 - 28.266x10⁶, that which, comparing it with the results, it is indicated that are inside that settled down by Bearden and Fuquay, 1995. The percentage of motility was of 65 - 80% and comparing it with the results that Jasko, 1992

and Gary, 1996 point out, it is inside the established parameters. The pH values were in a range of 7.4 - 7.6, there was not difference when it was compared with the data reported by Sepúlveda, 1999; finally all the samples of semen were of normal, milky color.

Table 1. Total averages of seminal evaluation.

No. ECO.	Vol. (ml)	[] / total (X 10⁶)	[] / ml (X 10⁶)	Motilidad %	pH	Color
B1	53	19.533	413	76	7.4	Lechoso
B05	56	28.266	506	65	7.6	Lechoso
B7	36	18.969	556	80	7.4	Lechoso
B10	53	13.600	310	73	7.5	Lechoso
B13	46	13.966	306	73	7.4	Lechoso
B15	33	26.250	810	70	7.6	Lechoso

Table 2. Valuation of the sexual behavior after the castration.

No. ECO.	Vol. (ml)	[] / total (X 10⁶)	[] / ml (X 10⁶)	Motilidad %	pH	Color
B1	53	19.533	413	76	7.4	Lechoso
B05	56	28.266	506	65	7.6	Lechoso
B7	36	18.969	556	80	7.4	Lechoso
B10	53	13.600	310	73	7.5	Lechoso
B13	46	13.966	306	73	7.4	Lechoso
B15	33	26.250	810	70	7.6	Lechoso

In the table 2, the averages of the valuation of sexual behavior are shown after the castration. It is observed that indeed the castration diminishes the sexual behavior considerably (libido), appreciating a bigger sexual behavior in the sense of the pleasure and qualified olfaction as regulating. Inside the visual and tactile evaluation the qualification was bad and where sexual behavior was not presented it was in the auditory valuation and it

mounts; that which indicates that the animals castrated before or in puberty, without having experience of it mounts, diminishes their sexual activity considerably. Also, the experienced studs, will be able to continue copulating up to 1 year 4 months $\frac{1}{2}$ after the castration, as it points out it Wierzbowski, 1966 and McDonald, 1991.

The numbers represent the given qualification that they go of 0 - 10.

One can say that the valuation of the castration in this species is of supreme importance to counteract the factors that determine the inadequate behavior by means of, the valuation of the sexual behavior and production of seminal material.

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