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ABSTRACTS

TI: EFFECT OF ENERGY SUPPLEMENT PROPYLENE GLYCOL IN SOWS PERINATAL PERIOD AND LACTATION DIETS ON PIGLETS REARING RESULTS

AU: Boruta O., Jasek S.

AD: Institute of Animal Breeding, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

LA: Polish

AB: The aim of this study was to assess the effect of energy supplement propylene glycol, added to sows diets, on piglets rearing.

At present in animal production sensible feeding of swine is difficult without the various kinds of feed additives. The lack of these supplements in high productive animals feeding can create the barrier for full utilization of their reproducing and fattening performance.

In this study energy supplement propylene glycol was used in sows' perinatal period and lactation diets and influence on piglets rearing was studied. During the experiment data like: number of piglets on 1, 14, 21 and 28th day of life, body weight, daily body gains and piglets wastage were collected. The experiment was performed with three groups of sows – one (I) was fed without propylene glycol and two (II and III) were fed on diets with propylene glycol (100 g/daily/sow) during preinatal period and lactation. The best results were obtained in birth weight of piglets of group III ($P \leq 0.05$). On the 14th day of piglets life the highest body weight had piglets from group I. In relation to group II and III the significant differences were observed. On 21st day of lactation propylene glycol – treated sows had heavier piglets than sows from group I. Piglets of sows from group III grew the fastest ($P \leq 0.05$).

The results of this experiment suggest that it is justified to add propylene glycol during preinatal period and lactation.

DE: sows, preinatal period, lactation, propylene glycol, piglets

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 7–16.

TI: A NEW LARVAL NEOTHROMBIID, *GIFTITROMBIUM SKALAENSIS* GEN. N., SP. N. (*ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: NEOTHROMBIIDAE*) FROM GREECE

AU: Haitlinger R.

AD: Department of Zoology and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

LA: English

AB: *Giftitrombium skalaensis* gen. n., sp. n. is described on the basis of larval instar from Greece. The new genus differs from other genera in the family *Neothrombiidae* by the following: scutellum with 12–14 setae (excluding *Dasitrombium*), sensillae S placed between scutalae AL and PL (excluding *Acritrombium* and *Paputrombidium*), one seta on coxa II (excluding *Nanotrombium*) and two claws on all tarsi.

DE: *Acari, Neothrombiidae, Giftitrombium skalaensis*, new genus, new species, Greece

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 17–22.

TI: ARTHROPODS (*SIPHONAPTERA, ANOPLURA, ACARI*) OF SMALL MAMMALS OF KARKONOSZE MTS. (SUDETES)

AU: Haitlinger R.

AD: Department of Zoology and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

LA: English

AB: 2476 arthropods belonging to at least 67 species were obtained from 12 species of small mammals: 1947 Acari at least of 50 species, 382 Anoplura of 5 species and 147 Siphonaptera of 12 species. *Hoplopleura affinis*, *Polyplax hannswrangeli*, *P. serrata*, *Laelaps pavlovskyi*, *Myonyssus ingricus*, *Echinonyssus sunci*, *Steatonyssus spinosus*, *Vulgarogamasus remberti*, *Ixodes ricinus*, *Afrolistrophorus apodemi*, *Glycyphagus ornatus*, *Radfordia lemnina* and *Pygmephorus stammeri* are recorded for the first time from Karkonosze Mts. (or Polish part of Karkonosze Mts.). The richest arthropod fauna (34 species) was found on *Clethrionomys glareolus* and on *Microtus agrestis* (31 species). Most number of arthropods were stated in *M. agrestis* (1054) and *C. glareolus* (533). The most numerous species of arthropods were *Listrophorus brevipes* (347), *Hoplopleura acanthopus* (303), *Neotrombicula inopinata* (243), *Hirsutiella zachvatkini* (202), *Laelaps hilaris* (191), *Orycterxenus soricis* (180) and *L. agilis* (124).

- DE: *Siphonaptera, Anoplura, Acari*, small mammals, Karkonosze, faunistic
 SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 23–43.
- TI: NEW RECORDS OF MITES (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: ERYTHRAEIDAE, JOHNSTONIANIDAE, MICROTROMBIDIIDAE, TANAUPODIDAE, TROMBIDIIDAE) FROM AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, ITALY AND SAN MARINO
 AU: Haitlinger R.
 AD: Department of Zoology and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
 LA: English
 AB: *Hauptmannia wratislaviensis*, *H. stanislavae*, *H. kazimierae*, *Abrolophus pseudolongicollis pseudolongicollis*, *Leptus (L.) mariae*, *Erythraeus (E.) gertrudae*, *Balaustium nikae*, *Trombidium holosericeum*, *Valgothrombium natani* and *Lassenia xymenae* are new to the fauna of Austria; *Grandjeanella multisetosa* is new to the fauna of Hungary; *H. wratislaviensis*, *H. kazimierae*, *Abrolophus mirabelae*, *Leptus (L.) beroni*, *L. (L.) slivovi*, *Erythraeus (E.) malwinae*, *Charletonia krendowskyi*, *B. nikae*, *Podothrombium tymoni* and *V. natani* are new to the fauna of Italy; *G. multisetosa*, *L. (L.) ignotus*, *B. nikae* and *Paratrombium megalochirum* are new to the fauna of San Marino. Measurements for *L. xymenae* are given.
 DE: *Acari, Erythraeidae, Johnstonianidae, Microtrombidiidae, Tanaupodidae, Trombidiidae*, Austria, Hungary, Italy, San Marino
 SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 45–54.
- TI: NEW RECORDS OF MITES (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: ERYTHRAEIDAE) FROM AFRICA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES
 AU: Haitlinger R.
 AD: Department of Zoology and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
 LA: English
 AB: Descriptions of *Charletonia milenae* sp. n. from Republic of South Africa and Swaziland, *C. rajmundi* sp. n., *C. ewelinae* sp. n. both from Republic of South Africa and *C. adellae* sp. n. from Madagascar are described. First record of *C. brunni* from Tanzania and new localities for *C. justynae* in Madagascar and *C. areolata* in Kenya and Tanzania are given. New measurements and figures for *C. justynae* are given.
 DE: *Acari, Erythraeidae, Charletonia*, new species, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania
 SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 55–69.
- TI: THREE NEW SPECIES OF LARVAL CHARLETONIA OUDEMANS, 1910 (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: ERYTHRAEIDAE) AND THE NEW RECORDS OF CHARLETONIA LANKENSIS SOUTHCOTT, 1988, C. SHIROYAMA YAITA, KATO & TORIYAMA, 1961 and C. VOLZI (OUDEMANS, 1910) FROM ASIA
 AU: Haitlinger R.
 AD: Department of Zoology and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
 LA: English
 AB: *Charletonia villingensis* sp. n. from Maldives, *C. kovalamensis* sp. n. from India and *C. ramoni* sp. n. from Sri Lanka are described and illustrated. *C. lankensis* Southcott is reported for the first time from India, *C. volzi* (Oudemans) is reported for the first time from Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia and India and *C. shiroyama* Yaita, Kato & Toriyama is reported for the first time from Laos and Thailand. New localities for *C. lankensis* in Sri Lanka are given. *C. jolantae* Haitlinger and *C. sureshi* Ramaraju & Mohanasundaram are synonymized with *C. volzi* and *C. keralicus* Ramaraju & Mohanasundaram is synonymized with *C. lankensis*.
 DE: *Acari, Charletonia*, new species, new records, India, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam
 SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 71–84.
- TI: MARKETING IN FISHING ECONOMY ON EXAMPLE PRODUCTION OF CARP
 AU: Knecht D.
 AD: Institute of Animal Breeding, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
 LA: Polish
 AB: In work one showed market of fresh-water fishes on the ground carp, and influence of marketing-mix on enlargement of demand in fishery, in years 2004–2006.
 DE: production of carp, marketing strategy
 SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 85–92.
- TI: BREEDING BIRDS OF STARE MIASTO IN WROCŁAW
 AU: Kopij G.
 AD: Department of Zoology and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

LA: Polish
AB: Studies were carried out in April–July 2005 in Stare Miasto of Wrocław (680 ha), SW Poland. A simplified version of the mapping method has been employed to assess densities of most breeding bird species. The total of 44 breeding species has been recorded. The group of eudominants included *Columba livia*, *Passer domesticus* and *Apus apus*. They comprised together c. 58 % of the avian community. *Sturnus vulgaris* was the only dominant species, and the remaining 40 species comprised together one third of all breeding pairs. The most common species in this group included: *Parus caeruleus*, *Delichon urbica*, *Passer montanus*, *Parus major*, *Streptopelia decaocto*, *Phoenicurus ochruros*, *Columba palumbus*, *Corvus monedula*, *Pica pica* and *Corvus cornix*. However, a few decades ago *Corvus cornix*, *Pica pica*, *Streptopelia decaocto*, *Riparia riparia*, *Turdus pilaris* and *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* were not breeding there
DE: breeding bird communities, censuses, urban ornithology, Wrocław
SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 93–105

TI: REPRODUCTIVE UTILISATION OF HUCUL MARES FROM ODRZECHOWA

AU: Pasicka E., Geringer de Oedenberg H., Kamińska K., Neuberg K., Czupidło A.
AD: Institute of Animal Breeding, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
LA: Polish

AB: The study was performed on 80 Hucul mares from Experimental Farm Odrzechowa in Rymanów which were used in reproduction in 1987–2004. Reproduction parameters and indices were calculated: percentage of pregnant mares, pregnancy indices, birth indices, foals indices, abortion indices, resorption indices, stillbirth indices, also interpregnant period and interdelivery period and pregnancy period. Indices of pregnancy of Hucul mares was the nearest to index of pregnancy of Polish Primitive Horses. Hucul horses have very good reproduction indices in comparison to other Polish races.

DE: Hucul mares, reproduction indices

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 107–117.

TI: THE CHARACTERISTIC OF PRODUCTION INDEX IN PIG PRODUCTION USING SPF METHOD FARM I/S ROSNAES

AU: .Szulc K.¹, Knecht D.², Buczyński J.T.¹, Skrzypczak E.¹, Banaszak M.¹

AD: ¹ Department of Pig Breeding and Production, The August Cieszkowski Agricultural University of Poznań
² Institute of Animal Breeding, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

LA: Polish

AB: This works aim is to introduce the principles of managing as well as the results of pig production using Specific Pathogen Free method. It has its basis on the example of a Danish herd affiliated to the SPF organization–Selskabet. The research was conducted on an I/S Rosnaes farm which is a blue–SPF. The research was carried out from 27.05.2004. to 15.11.2006. – giving the total of 903 days. On the basis of the results taken from 182 sows, breeding performance was characterised. Slaughter performance and fattening performance were introduced as a result of data obtained from 4341 fatteners. The results has shown unambiguously that pig production managed with this method, in Danish conditions, is justified from the economical point of view.

DE: swine, production of pigs, Specific Pathogen Free, fattening, slaughter and reproduction value

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 119–28.

TI: TANNIS IN ANIMAL DIETS

AU: Zaleska A., Szyszkowska A.

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Polish

LA: Polyphenols traditionally have been considered as anti-nutrients by animal nutritionists.

AB: Tannins are polyphenolic substances with various molecular weights (500–3000 Da), have many phenolic groups and exhibit significant chemical heterogeneity. Based on its chemical character, tannins are divided into two major types, condensed (CT) and hydrolysable (HT). Condensed tannins are catechins derivatives linked through acid-labile carbon-carbon bonds. Hydrolyzable tannins, are composed of gallic acid or ellagic acid. Tannins are water soluble and occurrence in many animal foods.

Their hydroxyl groups lead to the formation of complexes primarily with proteins and to a lesser extent with metal ions, amino acids and polysaccharides Tannins are found in grains, legumes and herbs. The HT occur mainly in browse and tree leaves. For ruminants tannins in forage have both negative and positive effects on nutritive value. Tannins in high concentrations reduce feed intake, growth rate, feed efficiency, digestibility of protein and carbohydrates, and animal performance. Tannins in low to moderate concentrations prevent bloat and increase the flow of non-ammonia nitrogen and essential amino acids from the rumen.

DE: tannins, rumen, nutritive value

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., 2007, LV, Nr 559, 129–137.

