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ABSTRACTS

TI: VARIABILITY IN CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MILK OF SOWS DEPENDING ON BREED, TEAT, AND THE SIDE OF MAMMARY GLAND, AND RESULTS OF PIGLETS REARING

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LA: Polish

AB: Piglets rearing is conditioned by zootechnical-health factors, and lactation yield of sows, i.e. amount and composition of milk produced by sows.

The aim of the present study was to determine the composition of milk of sows of Polish Large White (PLW) and Polish Landrace (PL) breeds and F₁ crossbreeds (PLW x PL) collected in 10th day of lactation from different teats, and also an attempt to establish relationships between milk composition and results of piglets rearing. The experiment was conducted on three groups of primiparous sows: I – Polish Large White (10 heads), II – Polish Landrace (10 heads), III – F₁ crossbreeds (PLW x PL) (10 heads). Fat content in milk of crossbreed sows (10.37% on average) was highly significantly higher ($p \leq 0.01$) comparing to milk of sows of PLW and PL breeds (9.11 and 9.92% on average, respectively). Protein concentration in milk of PL breed sows (5.15% on average) was highly significantly higher than in the case of PLW and F₁ sows (4.85% in both cases on average). Milk collected from the three different teats did not differ in statistically significant manner. Milk obtained from both sides of mammary gland did not demonstrate any statistically significant differences after its analysis. Statistically significant correlations between the content of analysed milk components were observed.

DE: sows, mammary gland, milk composition, piglets rearing

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol.. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 9–19.

TI: ERYTHRAEOIDEA (*ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: PARASITENGONA*) OF FINLAND – STATE OF KNOWLEDGE AND NEW DATA

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LA: English

AB: The mites of Erythraeoidea of Finland were studied. All of the scarce and unconfirmed data on the occurrence of Erythraeoidea mites in Finland were assembled and supplemented with present research data. In Finland, Erythraeoidea are represented by 22 species: 21 species belong to Erythraeidae family, and one species to Smarididae. The presence of 10 species previously indicated in literature was confirmed. Furthermore, the study revealed the occurrence of 10 species new to the fauna of Finland. For four species, active postlarval stages that have not been described in the literature previously, were discovered.

DE: mites, *Acari*, *Parasitengona*, *Erythraeidae*, *Smarididae*, Finland

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 21–28.

TI: *CUCURBITA MAXIMA* AMBAR AS UNCONVENTIONAL FEEDSTUFF IN PIGLETS' FEEDING

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LA: English

AB: Except conventional fodders in pigs feeding, the unconventional ones may play an important role. They include pumpkin that some varieties may be applied in pigs' production. Taking into consideration a short lactation period, and resulting earlier feeding of piglets, the research aimed at demonstration of an influence of giving a mixed pumpkin of Ambar variety (experimental group) and all-mash feed mixture prestarter type (control group) to suckling piglets in a period from 7th to 28th day of life on their growth, immunity and production profitability were carried out.

Experiment was conducted on industrial farm on 40 litters', chosen from a technological group counting 47 litters', where 20 ones were e control group and next 20 experimental one. In the 7th day of life blood for analyses was collected from randomly chosen and marked with ear clips 24 piglets (12 from each group) in order to determine immunity of suckling piglets in a moment of a start of an experiment. Blood from a neck artery was collected from the same piglets on the 28th day of life to assess their immunity on a basis of protein fractions in blood serum (moment of and of an experiment). The level of crude protein, albumin and α , β , γ fraction of globulins were determined in blood serum. Feed intake by litters' was controlled during an experiment. Not only quantity of utilized feed mixtures but their price value as well were subject to analyses. Obtained results were worked out statistically.

Obtained results are not only interesting, but encourage to further research in this field. Piglets having a choice between all-mash prestarter feed mixture and mixed pumpkin used to choose a pumpkin first, and the amount of consumed pumpkin recalculated for a litter or a piglet clearly exceeded an amount of prestarter mixture despite it smelled with vanilla. Mean body mass of piglets weaned from both groups in 4th week of life were slightly different. Piglets from control group were a bit heavier. Only 3,88% of piglets in experimental group did during an experiment, while it was 10,58% in control one. In an experimental group any such drastic decrease in albumin level in blood serum of piglets during weaning was observed as it took place in a control group comparing to a concentration of this protein fraction at the moment of a start of an experiment. In order to obtain well profitability of piglets production, the feeding of piglets in lactation period should be based on mixed pumpkin of Ambar variety.

DE: piglets, feeding, curcurbita, immunity

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 29–38.

TI: A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF MITES (*ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: ERYTHRAEIDAE*) FROM MACEDONIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE

AU: Ryszard Haitlinger

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LA: English

AB: *Nagoricanella* n. gen. and two new species of mites: *Nagoricanella egoni* n. sp. from Macedonia and *N. arabellae* n. sp. from the Republic of Cape Verde are described and illustrated.

DE: *Acari, Erythraeidae, Nagoricanella*, new genus, new species, Macedonia, Republic of Cape Verde

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVII, 572, 39–48.

TI: NEW RECORDS OF MITES (*ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: ERYTHRAEIDAE, EUTROMBIDIIDAE, MICROTROMBIDIIDAE, PODOTHROMBIDIIDAE, TROMBIDIIDAE*) FROM BULGARIA, MACEDONIA AND ROMANIA

AU: Ryszard Haitlinger

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LA: English

AB: *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) smolyaniensis* sp. n. from Bulgaria is described. *Hauptmannia kazimierae* Haitlinger, *H. wratislaviensis* Haitlinger, *Erythraeus (Zaracarus) budapestensis* Fain & Ripka, *Charletonia cardinalis* (Pallas), *Balaustium nikae* Haitlinger, *Allothrombium polikarpi* Haitlinger, *Paratrombium nmegalochirum* (Berlese), *Podothrombium tymoni* Haitlinger, *P. kordulae* Haitlinger and *Valgothrombium tarnavense* Feider are new for Bulgaria; *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) jowitae* Haitlinger, *C. krendowskyi* (Feider), *Leptus (Leptus) mariae* Haitlinger, *L. (L.) ignotus* (Oudemans) and *Allothrombium fuliginosum* (Hermann) are new for Macedonia and *Abrolophus quisquiliaris kiejestuti* Haitlinger, *A. norvegicus* (Thor), *H. kazimierae*, *H. wratislaviensis*, *Grandjeanella multisetosa* Zhang & Goldarazena, *E. (E.) jowitae*, *E. (E.) monikae* Haitlinger, *L. (L.) mariae*, *B. nikae*, *Trombidium latum* C. L. Koch and *Eutrombidium trigonum* (Hermann) are new for Romania.

DE: *Acari, Erythraeidae, Eutrombidiidae, Microtrombidiidae, Podothrombidiidae, Trombididae*, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Romania, new species, new records

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 49–60.

TI: NEW SPECIES OF MITES (*ACARI: ASTIGMATA: HETEROCOPTIDAE*) FROM INDO-AUSTRALIAN REGION

AU: Ryszard Haitlinger

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LA: English

AB: *Heterocoptes floresiensis* sp. n. from Flores, Indonesia, *H. rupertii* sp. n. from Sumatra, Indonesia and *H. rukaensis* sp. n. from Papua New Guinea are described. *H. tarsi* is new for the fauna of Indonesia. The female of *H. tarsii* is described and new hosts and measurements for specimens from Indonesia are given.

DE: *Acari, Heterocoptidae, Heterocoptes*, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, new species

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 61–72.

TI: SPECIES COMPOSITION OF PARASITENGONA TERRESTRIA (*ACARI: TROMBIDIFORMES*) IN SELECTED HABITATS OF ŻMIGRODZKA VALLEY

AU: Aleksandra Kłosińska¹, Magdalena Felska¹, Joanna Łaydanowicz¹, Joanna Małol^{1,2}

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AB: Mites of terrestrial Parasitengona group (Acari: Actinotrichida: Prostigmata), inhabiting two types of habitats: patches of meadow vegetation and woodland copses, were considered in the analysis. The material was collected with pitfall traps or directly, during two vegetation seasons. Out of 147 species representing the Polish fauna of Parasitengona terrestria, seven – representatives of Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae and Podothrombiidae – were recorded from the study area. The effectiveness of collecting with pitfall traps was confirmed in relation to Erythraeidae and Podothrombiidae.

DE: mites, *Erythraeidae*, *Trombidiidae*, *Podothrombiidae*, meadow, woodland copses, biocenotic indices

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 73–83.

TI: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON RESULTS OF AFTER SLAUGHTER EVALUATION AND FATTENING FEATURES OF CROSSBREEDS PIG

AU: Damian Knecht¹, Karolina Szulc², Anna Jankowska¹

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LA: Polish

AB: The object of his study was to determine slaughter value and fattening characteristics of pig crossbreeds in relation to gender.

Obtained results suggest that investigated population reached higher meatiness level than found in general country population. Values of certain slaughter and fattening traits differ depending on gender, however only some of stated differences were statistically important. Performed research confirmed that sow carcasses had lower fat deposition and higher meatiness. During fattening sows gain lower daily grains than hogs.

DE: pig breeding, fattening performance, slaughter performance, crossbreeding, gender

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 85–90.

TI: AGRICULTURE AS FUNDAMENTAL SUBSYSTEM OF AGROBUSINESS

AU: Damian Knecht¹, Anna Jankowska¹, Marcin Popiołek²

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AB: Agriculture is becoming more specialized and requires a business activity. Today's non-agricultural operators have entered into sphere of food production, purchase and keep large farms. Subsystem of agrobusiness is creating great opportunities for development, as the renewable agricultural resources can be used to produce variable products, not only food.

DE: agriculture, agrobusiness

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 91–103.

TI: BREEDING BIRDS OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN IN WROCLAW

AU: Grzegorz Kopij, Monika Zendwalewicz

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LA: Polish

AB: Breeding bird community of the Botanic Garden of Wrocław (7.48 ha) has been quantified in the year 2007 by means of the mapping method. The Botanic Garden is located in the city centre and was founded in 1811. A total of 27 species has been recorded. Eudominants (41.4% of all breeding birds) were represented by *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Passer montanus* and *Columba palumbus*. The group of dominants (together 28.4%) was formed by *Passer domesticus*, *Parus major*, *Parus caeruleus* and *Turdus merula*. In three seasons: 1857, 1957 and 2007, a total of 84 bird species were recorded, about half of them were breeding (14 spp. regularly breeding and 27 spp. not regularly breeding). Around 1857, 30 breeding and 40 non-breeding species, in 1957: 30/26 spp., and in 2007: 27/14 spp. were recorded. It looks, therefore, as if the species diversity has been in decline over the past 150 years. However, the number of breeding species (27–30 spp.) have not changed significantly over this period. In all three seasons compared, the following species were breeding: *Parus major*, *Carduelis chloris*, *Columba palumbus*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *Phoenicurus ochruros*, *Turdus merula*, *Sitta europaea*, *Parus caeruleus*, *Muscicapa striata*, *Sylvia curruca*, *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Passer domesticus* and *Hippolais icterina*.

DE: breeding bird communities, censuses, urban ornithology, Wrocław

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 105–119.

TI: QUANTITATIVE STUDIES ON BIRDS BREEDING IN SUBURBS OF LADYBRAND, EASTERN FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA

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LA: English

AB: In September 1998, the line transect method was employed to assess densities and dominance of birds breeding in Ladybrand, a town situated in the eastern Free State province, South Africa. A total of 34 bird species were recorded as breeding resident. Three *Streptopelia* doves, *Columba guinea*, *Passer domesticus* and *Ploceus velatus* constituted a group of dominants. Relatively common were also *Onychognathus morio*, *Spreo bicolor*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Ploceus capensis* and *Urocolius indicus*. However, *Cossypha caffra*, *Turdus olivaceus*, *Zosterops palidus*, *Telophorus zeylonus*, *Columba livia* f. *domestica*, *Passer melanurus*, *Passer griseus* and canaries were found to be relatively uncommon.

DE: bird communities, grasslands, urban ornithology

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 121–127.

TI: EFFECTS OF PERFORMANCE OF POLISH HOLSTEIN-FRESIAN AND POLISH RED-
-WHITE BREED COWS MAINTAINED IN THE SAME TECHNOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

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LA: Polish

AB: Research covered 150 cows from 2 loose barns in Sudeten Submountain. Cows belonged to 2 performance types, i.e. milk one – Polish Holstein-Friesian breed of red-white variety (RW), and meat-milk – Polish Red-White breed (ZR) were maintained in the same environmental conditions. It was observed that milk and protein yield (in I and II 305-days lactation), yield of FCM milk and economic EJR value (in I lactation) obtained by cows of ZR breed were significantly lower as compared to cows of RW breed. Efficiency of genotype of RW breed cows, with feeding similar like in the case of cows of ZR breed, will not assure a predominance in life yield of milk, fat and protein, and in obtaining a profitable indices of reproduction and functional features. Cows of ZR breed are younger at first calving, have a bit shorter calving intervals, significantly lower culling factor, and a mean number of calvings and the period of their performance are significantly longer than in cows of RW breed. Husbandry of ZR breed cows turned out to be useful in difficult climatic-soil conditions of Sudeten Submountain, thus is worth a recommendation. On the area of southern Poland, in breeding environment predisposed to an extensive production, transformation of a considerable percentage of dairy cattle population into combined milk-meat performance type is justified.

DE: cows, milk yield, fertility, maintenance system, functional features, EJR economic index

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 129–137.

TI: ENDOPARASITES OF ROE DEER (*CAPREOLUS CAPREOLUS* L.) FROM HENRYKÓW FOREST INSPECTORATE (LOWER SILESIA) BASED ON FAECAL ANALYSIS

AU: Marcin Popiołek^{1,2}, Hubert Jarnecki¹, Tomasz Łuczyński¹, Katarzyna Macała¹, Ewelina Jagła³

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LA: Polish

AB: The prevalence of endoparasites of roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus* L.) was investigated in Henryków Forest Inspectorate (Lower Silesia, SW Poland) between November 2006 and September 2007. Faecal samples were examined for the presence of helminth ova, larvae and protozoan oocysts using standard flotation and sedimentation techniques. Of the 131 samples, 10,7% were infected with *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*, 19,1% with *Strongyloides papillosus*, 5,3% with *Toxocara* spp., 9,2% with *Trichuris* spp., 2,3% with *Nematodirus* spp., 6,1% and 43,5% with nematodes of family Trichostrongylidae and Protostrongylidae respectively, and 20,6% with coccidia (*Eimeria* spp.). Infection with helminths was associated with seasonal examinations ($\chi^2 = 8,84$; $d = 3$; $p = 0,031$). The prevalence of infection was highest in spring (82,8%) and the lowest in summer (51,6%).

DE: roe deer, *Capreolus capreolus*, parasites, faecal analysis

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 139–149.

TI: PRELIMINARY STUDY ON AN APPLICATION OF NANOSILVER SOLUTION
IN A PREVENTION OF CHALKBROOD OF HONEY BEES

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LA: Polish

AB: The aim of the work was a determination if water nanosilver solution may be applied in a prevention of chalkbrood of honey bee colonies.

The study was conducted on bee colonies where clinical symptoms of chalkbrood were stated. In 5 bee colonies the solution of nanosilver in a spray form of a concentration of 30 ppm in 5 colonies – 50 ppm was used, and 3 colonies were control ones, without a treatment. Nanosilver solution was applied in a form of spray on honeycombs with bees and a brood and on internal walls of hives. The treatment was conducted 5 times, in 5-days intervals. One day after spraying and on a day of the subsequent spraying (before the treatment) the inspection was done, and mummies of petrified larvae present in honeycombs were counted.

After nanosilver solution application of a concentration of 30 ppm, any distinct differences in a number of bee larvae mummies found in honeycombs were observed. More differentiated results were obtained in groups where a solution of a concentration of 50 ppm was used. After five days from the last spraying with nanosilver no even one mummy was found in a one bee colony, and in two others 3–5 mummies on one side of a honeycomb were noted. In turn, in the two remaining colonies the negligible changes in a number of petrified larvae were demonstrated – 7–9 petrified larvae.

The result of nanosilver solution application was a distinct increase in Ag concentration in organisms of worker bees and in honey – in bees from a concentration of $<0.07 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ d.m. to $4.28\text{--}5.62 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ d.m., and in honey from $<0.03 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ d.m. to $0.38\text{--}1.57 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ d.m. Any negative influence of a high level of silver on an organism of a bee was observed.

DE: nanosilver, honeybee, *Ascosphaera apis*, chalkbrood of honey bee

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 151–157.

TI: INBREEDING IN THE MODERN POPULATION OF SILESIA HORSES

AU: Ewa Walkowicz

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LA: Polish

AB: This paper analyzes the pedigrees of Silesian horses, born between 1976 and 1998 in order to determine the frequency of common ancestors and the extent of inbreeding in the population, against the origin of the horses, pedigree, their age and gender. The following parameters were calculated for individual horses: the number of inbreeding paths, partial and total inbreeding coefficients. It was shown that the half of the examined population (54%) came from parents related through at least one common ancestor, at the mean value of total inbreeding coefficient at 1.26% (range from 0% to 18.3%). The mean number of inbreeding paths was 1.69 per each horse, (range from 0% to 11%). It was also observed that in the modern population of Silesian horses, lines are not fixed through systematic inbreeding. Numerous cases of common ancestors on the sides of father and mother were connected with the effect of the breeding background (inbreeding of the founding breeds).

DE: horses, Silesian breed, breeding, inbreeding, kinship

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 159–170.

- TI: ANTIOXIDATIVE ACTIVITY OF BAICALIN AND EXTRACT FROM SCULLCAP AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANE
- AU: Aleksandra Włoch¹, Dorota Bonarska-Kujawa¹, Janusz Sarapuk¹, Jan Oszmiański², Halina Kleszczyńska¹
- AD: ¹Department of Physics and Biophysics, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
²Department of Fruit, Vegetables and Grain Technology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
- LA: Polish
- AB: The paper contains the results of studies on antioxidative efficiencies of baicalin and extract from root of scullcap (*Scutellaria baicalensis*). The results obtained show that both compounds exhibit very good antioxidative activity and can be used as efficient free radical scavengers in therapeutics. Also possible mechanism of the shape transitions of erythrocyte induced by both compounds is discussed.
- DE: baicalin, scullcap, biological activity
- SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 171–178.
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- TI: *ANGUSTICAECUM HOLOPTERUM* (RUDOLPHI, 1819) (NEMATODA, ASCARIDOIDEA): POTENTIAL ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES IN POLISH NEMATOFUNA
- AU: Grzegorz Zaleśny¹, Marcin Popiołek^{2,3}, Hubert Jarnecki², Tomasz Łuczyński²
- AD: ¹Department of Parasitology, Institute of Genetics and Microbiology, University of Wrocław
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- LA: English
- AB: In present study we examined one individual of red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) which was obtained from Poznań Zoological Garden, the turtle died for unknown reasons. During a standard parasitological dissection one female ascariid nematode was found in the small intestine. The nematode was determined as *Angusticaecum holopterus* (Rudolphi, 1819) Baylis, 1920. Our finding is the second report of this parasite from *T. s. elegans* in Poland. Although both reports concerning turtles obtained from husbandry, our studies indicate potential risk of transmission of this nematode to native fauna.
- DE: *Angusticaecum holopterus*, *Trachemys scripta elegans*, invasive species, Nematoda, Poland
- SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LVIII, 572, 179–183.