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ABSTRACTS

TI: SECULAR TRENDS IN HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND BMI OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARMIA & MAZURY IN 2000-2006 DEPENDING ON THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND TYPE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

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AB: The aim of this study is to assess the level of physical development of height and body weight and BmI of the first year female students at the University of Warmia and mazury in Olsztyn, and to evaluate the strength and direction of secular changes in the period from 2000 to 2006. The analysis of BmI was carried out taking into account the stratified trends, i.e. depending on the place of residence and the location and type of secondary education. Studies were performed every 2 years during 2000–2006. The studies included 1925 female students.

Presented ranges of variability and percentiles of BmI allow to conclude that the examined students are rather slim. Regression analysis not showed linear trends in any of the analyzed traits, and that there was no statistically significant differences between the means of BmI in the subsequent years of research, in any of the analyzed social categories. No secular trends (including stratified trends) illustrating the stability of living conditions in the considered period.

DE: 2 secular trends, stratified trends, socio-economical status (SES), height and body weight, BmI, female students

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXIV, 586: 9–18.

TI: PROTECTED AMINO ACIDS AND VARIOUS PROTEIN SOURSES IN HIGH YIELDING DAIRY COWS FEEDING

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AB: In presented review paper current rules of protein nutrition standardisation for dairy cows are presented with explanation of the term protein truly digestible in the small intestine (French PDI, German nXP and American metabolic protein). The role of both rumen degraded (RDP) and undegraded protein – "by-pass" protein (RUP) is discussed. There are presented available experimental data concerning the possibility of estimation methods to meet dairy cows requirement on indispensable amino acids on the base of amino acids

content in tissues internal secretions (mainly in blood serum) as well as in duodenal content (so called amino acids flows). In the following part of the presented paper the aim and rules of increasing RUP pool as well as controlling of its quality by introducing to the ration protected proteins and protected amino acids – lysine and methionine.

DE: dairy cows, protein, protected protein, protected aminoacids

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXIV, 586: 19–35.

TI: FATTENING AND SLAUGHTER VALUE OF FATTENERS FED WITH TWO KINDS OF COMPLETE MIXTURES

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AB: The experimental population in Żerniki Farm of IZ consisted of 72 weaner piglets, crossbreeds between breeds PLW and PL, which were chosen by random and divided into 2 groups of equal number of 36 heads, in each group, with a division into gilts and hogs. Fattening began at 25 kg body weight and stopped having achieved 100 kg body weight.

Basic nutrient of complete mixtures for both feeding groups was wheat, triticale and barley. The main carrier of protein in control feed were soybean extracted meal. The source of protein in complete mixture of nutritive fodder in experimental group was pea meal, potato protein and fish meal which replaced the share of soybean extracted meal in control group.

The aim of conducted studies was defining the impact of using in porker nutrition two kinds of complete mixtures on the growth rate of the animals during fattening, on chosen slaughter and backfat characteristics.

Fatteners from the experimental group were characterized by slightly higher daily gains (of 3,2%) compared with the control group, however, were not statistically confirmed. Slaughter yield of fatteners from the control group was slightly higher compared to the experimental group. The carcass leanness of fatteners from the experimental group was lesser compared with control group ($P \leq 0,05$).

DE: fatteners, pea and soybean, fattening and slaughter value

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXIV, 586: 37–50.

TI: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION OF MEAT QUALITY OF ZLOTNICKA SPOTTED PIG

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AB: The aim of this study was to evaluation the meat quality of Zlotnicka Spotted pig. The specimens for investigation were 20 carcasses of Zlotnicka Spotted porkers.

The analysis of pH in the longissimus dorsi muscles revealed typical values of meat without qualitative deviations. The results of evaluation of physiochemical characteristics point to very good quality of meat. The meat of Zlotnicka Spotted pigs was characterised by the desirable and equal colour in the section of the longissimus dorsi muscle. However, similarly to many native breeds, it was characterised by lesser lightness than in breeds with high meat content.

Also, the results of evaluation of sensory quality determinants, i.e. flavour, juiciness, tenderness and palatability, which were higher than 4 points on average (1–5 scale), confirmed perfect quality of the meat.

To sum up, it is possible to say that the raw meat of Złotnicka Spotted pigs is characterised by good quality and because of its considerable intramuscular fat content it has high culinary and processing value, especially for production of ripening products and production of canned.

DE: pigs, native breeds, meat quality

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXIV, 586: 51–60.

TI: THE SPECIFICITY OF ZOOTECHNICAL DATA FROM DISCIPLINE OF BREEDING AND UTILISATION OF HORSES

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AB: The aim of the study was the characteristics of biological data, taking into account ways of their collection, sources reliability and interpretation rules, on the example of breeding base of Silesian horses. Specificity of the species which are horses requires an application of tools able to interpretation of sometimes very complicated relations and influences, thus it is significant that the information processes were characterized by possibly high reliability.

Zootechnical data were divided due to way of collection (direct sources, breeding documentation, subjective assessments), or stability and objectivity (measurable features, estimated results, subjective assessments). Reliability of the data and possibility of their verification appeared to be a serious analytical problem. Also incomplete data or their lack is a significant problem.

Dispersion of breeding events in time and space limits the creation of suitably numerous, uniform groups, and thus – maintenance of results reliability on statistically significant level.

DE: horses breeding, databases, data mining

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXIV, 586: 61–69.