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ABSTRACTS

TI: EFFECT OF SPRAY DRIED PORCINE BLOOD BY-PRODUCTS AND BONE PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE IN DIETS ON LAYING HENS PERFORMANCE AND CYSTATINE, LYSOZYME AND ANTYTRYPSIN ACTIVITY IN EGG

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LA: English

AB: The laying hens were fed diets containing 2 or 4% spray dried porcine blood plasma (SDBP), blood cells (SDBC) or bone protein hydrolysate (BPH) within 22–29 weeks of life (56 days) and 3 or 7% of these components in a period of 30–37 weeks (56 days). The laying rate, egg weight, feed intake and conversion, basic egg quality parameters, its sensory properties and cystatin, lysozyme as well as antitrypsin activity in egg white, were assayed. The used diets have not clearly improved the production parameters and egg quality. In young hens the lower egg weight ($P<0.01$), share of yolk in eggs were stated only in treatments fed diets containing BPH and SDBC. In older hens reduced laying rate ($P<0.01$) and worse feed conversion ($P<0.01$) but better egg shell quality were found in group fed BPH in comparison to control or birds from treatments in which blood by-products were used. Application of dried blood cells or blood plasma meal improved the sensory parameters of eggs. Significantly higher activity of analysed bio-substances in egg was stated in eggs from hens fed SDBC and BPH ($P<0.01$).

DE: blood plasma and cells, bone protein, hens, performance, egg quality, cystatine, lysozyme, antitrypsin activity

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXVI, 590: 9–28.

TI: THE ANALYSIS OF THE "JAR-PEK" PRODUCERS GROUP ACTIVITIES

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LA: Polish

AB: Producer groups are active as entrepreneurs and the condition of their actions is the achievement of certain revenue from the sale of products or groups of products produced on-farm states. The aim of this study was to analyze the functioning of Jarociński Association of Pig Producers "JAR-PEK" based in Golina, including the presentation profile of the affiliated farmers and their farms and the analysis of benefits for pig producers after joining the group. The research tool was a personal questionnaire sent to 30 farmers in the Jarocin district affiliated group of agricultural producers' "JAR-PEK" and the statement of sales

association. In this work are taken into account legal and economic aspects of horizontal integration and the impact on the quality and quantity of the products.

DE: producer groups, flock, benefits of membership, farmer profile, producer group profile
SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXVI, 590: 29–42.

TI: ANALYSIS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOMATIC CELLS IN MILK FROM UDDER INFLAMMATION AND THE PRODUCTIVE-PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN DAIRY COWS

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AB: Current state of the knowledge concerning relation of SCC in milk with inflammatory status of mammary gland and production-physiological indices in dairy cows was discussed in the paper. The occurrence of mastitis and SCC increase in milk is correlated with a decrease in lactose, lactalbumins and fat content in milk. Casein content decreases, and concentration of serum proteins, albumins, immunoglobulins and lactoferrin is subject to an increase. The reference values of SCC in cows' milk are different, mostly from 200 to 400 thousands/ml. An improvement in mammary gland health status and milk quality is watched for in a prevention against infection, elimination of infectious factor and sick cows culling. In order to decrease the pressure of environmental bacteria on cow's udder it is recommend to eliminate infection sources, to lead the control of an amount and kind of pathogens, to apply an environment and cow's hygiene. SCC may be limited up to < 200 thousands/ml, and CFU up to <20,000/ml via stimulation of cows immunity (vaccination, feeding) and an application of suitable veterinary practices. The number of primiparous cows with high SCC > 200 thousands/ml and cows with mastitis should be <10%, and not more than 30% of the herd size, respectively.

DE: cows, mastitis, milk, SCC, chemical composition

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXVI, 590: 43–50.

TI: CHARACTERISTICS OF CONFORMATION PARAMETERS OF POLISH KONIK HORSES FROM PRESERVATION BREEDING CENTRES VERSUS METRIC TRAITS OF THIS BREED USED IN HIPPOThERAPY

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AB: The objective of the paper presented was characterization of exterior parameters of Polish Konik horses from five leading breeding centres in Poland, as well as confrontation of own results with the argumentation of various scholars in the range of metric traits of this breed used in hippotherapy. The study included 172 stable bred horses (46 male and 126 female specimens) aged 36 months and older. On each of them measurements of 40 metric traits were taken. The conducted statistical analyses revealed highly significant and significant differences in the mean values of numerous metric traits, with a prevalence of males.

Furthermore, conformation of the analyzed Polish Konik horses population demonstrated no deviation from the horses of this breed used for hippotherapy.

DE: Polish Konik horses, biometric traits, hippotherapy

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXVI, 590: 51–62.

TI: AN ATTEMPT TO ESTIMATE PREDISPOSITIONS OF POLISH KONIK BREED TO SPORT PERFORMANCE ON THE BASIS OF SELECTED BIOMETRIC PARAMETERS

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AB: This research objective was an attempt to assess predispositions of the studied Polish Konik horse population to sport performance based on biometric parameters. Implemented was a formula for achievement coefficient (k) by Pilarski et al. (1993). The study included 172 Polish Konik horses (26 stallions, 126 mares and 20 geldings) aged 36 months and older. For statistical analyses groups were formed of stallions with geldings and of female specimens. According to the adopted scale for evaluation of the achievement coefficient (k), the investigated animals presented satisfactory predispositions ($0,500 < k < 0,999$), good predispositions ($1,000 < k < 1,999$), and even very good predispositions ($2,000 < k$) for sport performance, especially the pedigree breeding from Popielno. The major goal of Polish Konik breeding should remain preserving them as a genetic reserve in their most primal, Tarpan-like type for future breeding undertakings.

DE: Polish Konik horses, biometric parameters, achievement coefficient (k)

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXVI, 590: 63–74.