



ABSTRACTS

TI: INFLUENCE OF FEEDING WITH THE PUMPKIN ON PIGLETS WITH SYMPTOMS OF A CACHEXIA SYNDROME

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LA: Polish

AB: The sows, which are giving a large number of piglets born with unequal body weight and having a low milk yield may appear in the production of piglets. In these situations, it is possible to meet with the emergence of cachexia syndrome, which took place on the small farm. In the fight against cachexia the piglets were feeding using blended pumpkin from 7th to 56th day of their life. The study was conducted on 6 litters, 3 of them constituted the control group (without symptoms of the cachexia syndrome), and 3 group were with cachexia symptoms in piglets. Piglets feeding with the blended pumpkin improved their vitality, which was proved by a lack of dead of their rearing up to 42nd day of the lactation. Body weights and body weight gains in piglets from litters of control group decidedly exceeded the sucklings from the experimental group. The differences were significant statistically.

DE: maizepiglets, cachexia syndrome, pumpkin

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXI, 600: 9-18.

TI: SOWS GENOTYPE INFLUENCE ON REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE

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AB: The aim of the study was to demonstrate the purposefulness of sows foundation stock change on PL breed and an application of Duroc breed boar's semen in commodity crossing in the examined piggery. The study was conducted on 30 sows from the foundation stock, among which 12 were the sows of an unspecified genotype, and 18 constituted Polish Landrace breed. After piglets weaning and during pregnancy, the sows were maintained in groups, 4 heads in each, while during birth and lactation in single pens. Higher number of piglets at birth and at 21st day of life was obtained in the conditions of the examined farm from PL sows, compared to those of unknown genotype. The differences in these features were confirmed statistically at $P \leq 0.05$. Statistically significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) higher growth rate was observed in the progeny of unknown genotype sows compared to the sucklings from PL sows. Due to low actual fertility and severe losses in piglets rearing, it was recommended to remove immediately the sows of an unknown genotype from the foundation stock.

DE: PL sows, Duroc boars, commodity crossing, sows reproductive performance

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXI, 600: 19–28.

TI: HUCUL HORSES HERD BEHAVIOR ON PASTURE

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AB: The aim of this study was to characterize the behavioral rituals of 68 Hucul horses during pasturing in the mountain. The herd was observed thirty days in July and August, daily from 9 am to 6 pm. Time of following activities was described: walking, grazing, standing, other (trot, gallop, lying, playing, grooming, physiological needs). The time of day and weather conditions were taken into account. Grazing took the most of time (51.72%), then the standing (33.07%), walking (9.2%) and the least – other activities (6.01%). The most of horses (average – 54) pastured in the morning. At midday, 39 horses were standing and 19 were grazing. In the afternoon, horses were walking or grazing. The hierarchy in the herd was stabilized. There was no aggressive behavior in horses, depends on the time of day and weather conditions. Observations herd of Hucul horses indicate a strong dependence of behavioral rituals on time of day and less dependence on the weather conditions. This can be used in the organization of the maintenance of these horses.

DE: Hucul horses, pasture, behavior

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXI, 600: 29–36.

TI: THE EFFECT OF GENOTYPE AND RESISTANCE CLASS OF THE PRION PROTEIN *PrP* GENE ON REPRODUCTIVE TRAITS OF POLISH HEATH SHEEP AND ŻELAŻNIEŃSKA SHEEP FLOCK

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AB: The study was conducted in Experimental Farm in Żelazna on Polish Heath Sheep ewes (n = 237) and Żelaźnieńska Sheep ewes (n = 140). The sheeps were between the ages of 2–9. All animals were subjected to the identification of the PrP prion protein gene. Genotype and the class of genetic resistance to scrapie was specified. The occurrence of scrapie genotypes was lower in Żelaźnieńska Sheep (5 genotypes) compared to Polish Heath Sheep (6 genotypes). In the case of class resistance was found three classes for each breed There were no significant effect of variation sources on reproductive traits (exception the impact of breeding seasons on number of lambs $p \leq 0.01$) The obtained results indicate the possibility to conduct the breeding work in order to increase the frequency of genetic resistant to scrapie with no impact on the reproductive traits of both breeds.

DE: sheep, *PrP*, reproduction traits

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXI, 600: 37–48..

TI: POLYMORPHISM OF THE PRION PROTEIN *PrP* IN YOUNG EWES AND RAMS OF ŻELAZNA SHEEP BREED

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AB: The study was conducted in Experimental Farm in Żelazna on 145 ewes and 150 rams of Żelaźnieńska Sheep born in 2009–2011. All animals were subjected to the identification of the *PrP* prion protein gene. The higher genetic diversity of alleles and genotypes of scrapie

in rams (4 genotypes and 3 alleles) than in ewes (4 genotypes and 3 alleles) was found. Polymorphism of the prion protein *PrP* decrease during breeding work (reduction in the number of genotypes in the ewes to 3 genotypes and 2 alleles in the last year of the study). The year of study was insignificant effect on the frequency of alleles and genotypes of scrapie. In the first year of study VRQ allele was eliminated from the flock (rams group). The frequency of ARR/ARR genotype and ARR allele in both sexes increased significantly. The obtained results for ewes and rams indicates to conduct breeding work towards increasing resistant scrapie genetic. That indicates the validity of the development of breeding program for Żelaźnieńska Sheep breed.

DE: sheep, *PrP*, distribution of alleles and genotypes

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXI,600: 47–56.