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ABSTRACTS

- TI:** Wpływ dodatku mieszanki mineralnej na poziom mikroelementów w sierści krów mlecznych rasy polskiej holsztyńsko-fryzyjskiej
- AU:** Górski K.¹, Saba L.²
- AD:** ¹ Department of Animal Reproduction and Hygiene, Siedlce University 1 of Natural Sciences and Humanities,
² Department of Animal Hygiene and Environment, University of Life Sciences in Lublin
- LA:** Polish
- AB:** The two-year research was carried out at 4 dairy farms with prior recognition of mineral deficiency. The aim of the research was to examine the utility of the mineral mixture Bovifosfomag[®]. The mineral mixture was adjusted in dispensing to particular biogeochemical conditions of the studied area. The influence of the mixture on the mineral metabolism has been defined on the basis of changes in the contents of Fe, Cu and Zn in hair. The experimental mixture Bovifosfomag[®] worked out on the basis of previous research into the deficiency of macroelements, caused improvement in the mineral balance of cows at all examined farms. The addition of the mixture caused the increase of the amount of Fe, Cu and Zn in cows fur.
- DE:** dairy cows, mineral mixture, microelements, hair
- SO:** Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVI, 608: 9–18.
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- TI:** FREQUENCY OF FEEDING NESTLINGS BY HOUSE SPARROW *PASSER DOMESTICUS* (L.) AND TREE SPARROW *PASSER MONTANUS* (L.) AND FOOD COMPENSATION DEFICIENCY AFTER PERIODS OF STRESS
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² Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Zielona Góra
³ Department of Ecology, University of Technology and Life Sciences in Bydgoszcz
- LA:** Polish
- AB:** The frequency of bringing food for chicks was recorded in 24 breeding pairs of House Sparrows (totaling 102 hours of observation) and in 19 pairs of Tree Sparrows (totaling 91 hours of observation). The control group consisted of 9 pairs of House Sparrows that fed their 3–5 chicks and 9 pairs of Tree Sparrows, that fed their 4–6 chicks. In both species studied the rate of feeding of chicks by the parents was determined by the number and age of chicks present in the nest and the time of day. Both House Sparrows and Tree Sparrows showed a biphasic activity of feeding chicks. Based on the survey, it was found that the periodic lack of access to food for chicks following a specific stimulus response stressor (e.g. the presence of a predator) was not compensated by increased parental frequency of feeding the chicks after cessation of the stimulus response stressor. Knowing the impact of disturbance on the feeding behavior of adult birds would support the active protection of nests of House Sparrows and Tree Sparrows during the breeding season, and should require better planning by scientists during the investigation of these birds.

DE: House Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, nestling feeding rate, lack of food
SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVI, 608: 19–30.

TI: POLYMORPHISM OF *TYRP-1* GENE IN POSITION 215 IN SHEEP BREEDS FROM PODLASKIE VOIVODESHIP

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LA: Polish

AB: The studies were conducted on 428 Polish Lowland Sheep (401 ♀ i 27♂) of 3 variety: Żelaźnińska Sheep (2 flocks), Corriedale Sheep (2 flocks) and Polish Lowland Sheep of Podlasie (2 flocks). All animals were subjected to identification of brown color coat gene (*TYRPI*) in respect of evaluation of occurrence of C and T alleles. Summing up the studies, it was found two alleles of *TYRP-1* gene (C – 79,09%; T – 20,91%) and its three genotypes (CC – 62,38%; CT – 33,41%; TT – 4,21%) in all studies variety of Polish Lowland Sheep and there were no significant effect of sheep's variety and sex on frequency of occurrence of alleles and genotypes. The studies has indicated a strong resemblance of varieties of Polish Lowland Sheep in the frequency alleles and genotypes occurrence of the gene coding brown coat in position 215.

DE: sheep, tyRp-1, distribution of alleles and genotypes

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVI, 608: 31–36.

TI: THE SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS IN LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE-A (*LDHA*) AND FEATHER KERATIN (*F-KER*) GENES AND RACING PERFORMANCE OF DOMESTIC PIGEON

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LA: English

AB: The aim of this study was to investigate the g.2582481G>A SNP in the *LDHA* (lactate dehydrogenase isoform A) gene and the g.710T>G SNP in *F-KER* (pigeon feather keratin) gene in relation to racing performance of homing pigeon. The study included 313 young pigeons (144 hens and 169 cocks), participating in racing competitions. The data set used in this study consisted of 1118 race records from 4 races. The young pigeons with the *LDHA*^{AA} genotype achieved better results (ace points) in the competitions than *LDHA*^{AG} and *LDHA*^{GG} individuals (47.21 versus 26.91 and 27.75), but the differences observed were not significant ($p = 0.0735$).

DE: homing pigeon, *LDHA* polymorphism, racing performance

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVI, 608: 37–42.