



Zeszyty Naukowe
Uniwersytetu Przyrodniczego we Wrocławiu
BIOLOGIA I HODOWLA ZWIERZĄT LXXVII, 609, 2015
BIOLOGY AND ANIMAL BREEDING LXXVII, 609, 2015



ISSN 1897–208X

ISSN 1897–8223

ABSTRACTS

TI: COMPUTER PROGRAM “PIGGY”

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LA: Polish

AB: This article presents a computer program „Piggy” designed for pig farmers. The idea behind its creation was to provide a tool for breeders to the creation of basic breeding documents, associated with sows reproduction, including editing a document which is significant and prepared in 21 day old piglets. The present program is licensed „Freeware” and it is possible to download it from the internet web page of the Faculty of Biology and Animal Breeding of University of Life Sciences of Wrocław.

DE: pigs, procreation, computer program

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVII, 609: 9–16.

TI: STRUCTURE AND LOCAL POPULATION DYNAMICS OF BLACK CHERRY
PRUNUS SEROTINA Ehrh. DURING ONE DECADE RESEARCH

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LA: Polish

AB: Black cherry (*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.) introduced to the pine forests of Europe spreads uncontrollably and may cause danger to native forest phytocoenoses. The aim of the presented study was to determine the structure of a selected population of black cherry over the last 10 years of research. The study was conducted in 2003, 2008 and 2013 in Wołów Forest Division on 20 permanent research plots set in the pine forest with a high proportion of *P. serotina*. In order to determine the structure of the population, each black cherry was counted and divided into three groups development: seedlings and saplings (height <30 cm), young trees (30–150 cm) and grown up trees (>150 cm). Moreover, in the last year of the study there was made an analysis of the height distribution of *P. serotina* in the overstorey of the studied pine forest. It has been shown that with the higher density of *Prunus serotina* and increased competition between individuals, change the relative proportions of development groups in the structure of the population. An important feature affecting the persistent development of the population of *P. serotina* was the constant presence of the bank’s youngest plants, although the size of the development group underwent the biggest changes. The highest stability in time showed a group of individuals with a height of between 30–150 cm. Moreover, the gradually increasing number of adults in the analyzed population of *P. serotina*, creates an additional layer of dense low trees under pine canopy.

DE: alien plant invasions, black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, population dynamics, forest development

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVII, 609: 17–24.

TI: PROTECTED MAMMALS (EXCEPT FOR BATS) IN THE VICINITY OF KAMIENIEC ZĄBKOWICKI

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AB: From 2009–2014 an inventory of the teriofauna (except for bats) was established and 38 species (1) of domestic teriofauna (of which three species are known from literature) were also identified in the commune of Kamieniec Ząbkowicki (2). In the case of small mammals (Micromammalia) two research methods were used: live capture traps (metal cons and wooden box traps) and an analysis of pellet materials. Data on large mammals was obtained by conducting an analysis of animal tracks, traces of life activity, controlling nesting boxes for birds and by using direct observations of animals in the field.

For the first time the localities of the following protected species were found: a water shrew *Neomys fodiens*, a pygmy shrew *Sorex minutus*, a lesser white-toothed shrew *Crocidura suaveolens*, a water vole/Montane water *Arvicola amphibius/Arvicola scherman*, a harvest mouse *Micromys minutus* and a weasel *Mustela nivalis*. The research has also provided trace evidences of others protected species: Erinaceomorpha (*Erinaceus europaeus*), Soricomorpha (*Neomys fodiens*, *sorex araneus*, *sorex minutus*, *crocidura suaveolens*, *Talpa europaea*), Rodentia (*Sciurus vulgaris*, *Muscardinus avellanarius*, *Glis gli* = *Myoxus gliss*, *Castor fiber*, *Arvicola amphibius*, *Apodemus sylvaticus*, *Micromys minutus*) and Carnivora (*Lutra lutra*, *Mustela erminea*, *Mustela nivalis*). However, there have been no traces of an European hamster. There is noticeable increase in the number of beaver on the land.

DE: teriofauna, small mammals, *Sudety Foothills*

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVII, 609: 25–34.

TI: POLYMORPHISM OF CSN_1N_1 IN POSITION 663 1 1 IN NATIONAL MEAT AND WOOL-MEAT SHEEP BREEDS

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LA: Polish

AB: The study was conducted in 2009–2013 in wool-meat sheep flocks: Polish Merino (11 flocks); Old type of Polish Merino (14 flocks); Corriedale (2 flocks); Żelaznieńska Sheep (3 flocks) and meat sheep flocks: Berrichone du cher (1 flock); Suffolk (2 flocks) and Charolaise (2 flocks). Animals were at age from 2 to 11 years. The total number of sheep was 1732 (1359 ♀; 373♂). All animals were subjected to the identification of the α -S casein gene – CSN_1S_1 use method of SNP. Based on the studies it was found much higher frequency of the T allele and TT genotype in all breeds of sheep in comparison to the C allele and genotype CC. In both sexes of breeds: Old type of Polish Merino, Suffolk and Charolaise and in rams of Polish Merino and Corriedale CC genotype did not occur. It was concluded that the studies proved that the process of domestication may have a significant impact on the quantity and distribution of alleles and genotypes in the alpha-S casein gene in position 663 in meat and wool-meat sheep, which resulted a high frequency of T allele and TT genotype.

DE: sheep, CSN_1N_1 , distribution of alleles and genotypes

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVII, 609: 35–42.