



ABSTRACTS

TI: ANALYSIS OF GROWTH PARAMETERS IN LIMOUSIN CALVES IN HERD KEPT IN THE PURITY OF THE BREED

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LA: Polish

AB: The study was conducted in beef cattle of Limousin kept in the purity of the breed in West Pomerania province. Material for the study consisted of 68 heifers and 69 bulls born in 2011–2012. The data taken into consideration were summarized in tables, means and standard deviation were given and significant differences were indicated. The significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) was shown between birth weight of heifers born in 2011 and 2012 (respectively 35,1 and 37,1 kg). Moreover between both groups of bulls significant differences ($P \leq 0.01$) was found in weaning weight. In 2011 bulls reached body weight 259,7 kg at the end of the growing phase and in 2012 it was 275,8 kg. Both heifers and bulls were characterized by high daily gains amounting to more than 1000 g per day. Between examined groups of bulls significant differences ($P \leq 0.01$) in daily gains were observed. Furthermore calving course were analysed and it was found that in 2011 87% of calving were independent and only in 13% of calving man helped. By contrast in 2012 independent calving were only 33%, easy with man help 59% and 8% of calving were difficult. The results may indicate a continuously progressive improvement in beef cattle breeding in Poland.

DE: calves, Limousin, course of cows' parturition, growth parameters

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVIII, 610: 9–14.

TI: ANCIENT WOODLAND INDICATOR PLANT SPECIES IN THE FLORA OF MIDFIELD FOREST ISLANDS ON THE RURAL AREAS IN SOUTH-WESTERN POLAND

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AB: In the paper the plant species composition of 23 midfield isolated forest island (of area up to 15 ha) situated in south-western part of Poland (regions of Lower Silesia and southern part of Great Poland) was analysed in relation to a presence of the ancient woodland plant species indicators to answer the question of their continuity with the forest habitats. In total 56 species listed by Dzwonko and Loster (2001) as species plant indicators of the ancient woodlands in Poland were recorded. Most of them occurred in small number of the objects studied. The ancient woodlands indicators were present in every forest island but their number was clear differentiated, from 2 to 25, and in majority of the islands (16) do not exceed 10. It suggests strong deformation of their habitats. There is no statistically important relations between area and shape of the islands and the number of ancient

woodlands indicators recorded in them. But it was stated that the higher is incidence of forest species the bigger is number of ancient woodlands' indicators, independently from the area of the island.

DE: midfield woodlots, flora of the Lower Silesia

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVIII, 610: 15–34.

TI: ARTHROPODS (ACARI, ANOPLURA, SIPHONAPTERA) OF SMALL MAMMALS OF THE WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE PROVINCE

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LA: English

AB: 1674 arthropods belonging to 94 species were obtained from 517 small mammals belonging to 16 species. 1431 Acari at least of 78 species, 69 Anoplura of 4 species and 174 Siphonaptera of 11 species. 13 other species were noted in literature. 11 species are recorded for the first time from Warmińsko-Mazurskie province. Most species of arthropods were collected on *Myodes glareolus* (528), *Microtus oeconomus* (480) and *Talpa europaea* (205). The most numerous arthropods were *Neotrombicula vulgaris*, *Labidophorus talpae*, *N. autumnalis*, *Laelaps hilaris* and *Ixodes ricinus*.

DE: Acari, Anoplura, Siphonaptera, mammals, Warmińsko-Mazurskie province, faunistic

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVIII, 610: 35–60.

TI: RISK FACTORS FOR PREVALENCE OF HOOF DISORDERS IN HIGH-YIELDING DAIRY COWS

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AB: The aim of this study was to determine the individual risk factors for hoof diseases occurrence in Polish Holstein-Friesian cows of Black-White variety (N = 140) that were managed in a tiestall system and in the same herd. Hoof diseases were found in 60.7% of the investigated cows. Most prevalent was heel horn erosion (41.4%), followed by sole ulcers (23.6%), white line disease (11.4%), interdigital phlegmon (3.6%), laminitis (3.6%) and interdigital hyperplasia (2.9%). Factors increasing significantly the risk of occurrence of all the diseases analyzed were: later days in milk (> 120), older age (multiparous), and lower share of original Holstein-Friesian gene pool (< 97%). However no association with milk yield in concurrent 305-day lactation was found. All significant risk factors had similar pattern of association with particular diseases. The observed high frequency of hoof diseases and their common background prove that a considerable reduction of the prevalence of these diseases is possible.

DE: dairy cows, hoof diseases, individual risk factors

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVIII, 610: 61–72.

TI: INVASION OF THE SOSNOWSKY HOGWEED (*HERACLEUM SOSNOWSKYI* MANDEN.) IN SIECHNICE COMMUNE (SOUTH-WESTERN POLAND) AND PROSPECTS OF ITS ERADICATION

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- AB: *Heracleum sosnowskyi* was introduced into Europe from south-west Asia in the 19th century as a forage plant. At present, it is widespread in many countries and belongs to the most invasive plants in the world. The main goal of the research was determination of the invasion of Sosnowsky hogweed in Siechnice commune (South-western Poland) and the methods of its future eradication. In the investigated area 51 clumps of *Heracleum sosnowskyi* were found, which occupied from 8,0 m² to even 800 m² of area. Among types of habitats most often occupied by Sosnowsky hogweed waterfronts were dominant. Its clumps were also confirmed close to the roads, paths and railway track. The observations of Sosnowsky hogweed development, have suggested that in Siechnice area are favorable conditions for its growth and future spreading. The presence of *Heracleum sosnowskyi* in Siechnice threatens the environment as well as human and animal health. Moreover, the closeness of watercourses, encourages its expansion to neighboring areas and increases the scale of its invasion. Because of that facts, the eradication of this dangerous alien weed in Siechnice is necessary. The elimination of well-established populacion of *Heracleum sosnowskyi* is difficult, and can take several seasons. It should include not only various mechanical, chemical treatments, but also the regular monitoring of its future expansion. It is worth to involve the local community to the battle against *Heracleum sosnowskyi*.
- DE: biological invasions, *Heracleum sosnowskyi* Manden., invasive plants eradication
- SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXVIII, 610: 73–86.