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ABSTRACTS

TI: THE EFFECT OF BROILER CHICKENS NUTRITION OF DIETS CONTAINED HIGH RAPESEED CAKES SUPPLEMENTED WITH ENZYMATIC PREPARATIONS ON PERFORMANCE AND POSTSLAUGHTER VALUE

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AB: The aim of the study was the estimation of mixtures containing high level of the rapeseed cakes supplemented by various enzyme preparations. The influence of these mixtures on performance and slaughter of broiler chickens. The growth experiment was carried out on 96 broiler chickens Ross 308 divided into 4 groups, each of 24 birds, fed as follows: control group (K) mixtures of wheat-soybean non supplemented with enzymes preparations. Experimental groups a mixture containing 15% (starter) and 20% (grower) rape cake from seeds of Kaszub cv. supplemented enzyme preparation containing phytase (MRZP), or additionally containing a xylanase enzyme preparation (MRZP-I) or preparation containing carbohydrases (MRZP-II). At the 42nd day of life 6 chickens from each group (3♀ and 3♂) were scarified and slaughter analysis was carried out. In the breast and leg muscles the content of basic nutrients analyzed.

The highest weight at 42 days of age the chickens received from the group K a while the smallest one group MRZP who received mixtures contain rapeseed cake supplemented with an enzyme preparation Ronozyme P. The most profitable feed consumption throughout the period of rearing and in its various stages were found in Group K. Indeed worst used the feed broiler chickens from a group MRZP (rapeseed cake supplemented with phytase).

The introduction of phytase or xylanase preparation containing hemicellulase pectin degrading and had no significant impact on the performance of slaughter chickens. We found a significant differences between the groups in the share of abdominal fat and skin with subcutaneous fat. The chemical composition of chicken pectoral muscle was similar, but significant differences related to total protein content in muscles of legs. Significant variations also concerned the results of sensory evaluation of both of the breast and thighs muscles.

DE: broiler chickens, nutrition, enzyme preparations
SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXX, 616: 9–22.

TI: ANALYSIS OF GROWTH AND PSYCHOPHYSICAL BEHAVIOR OF SIBERIAN HUSKY DOGS OVER THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF LIFE

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AB: Development of Siberian Husky pups obtained from three litters (registered with the Polish Kennel Club) was compared. Bitches aged 2.5 and 3 years had been mated to the same five-year-old sire. Pregnancies developed normally without any complications. Pups from litters I

and II were born without difficulties, although the third litter was delivered by cesarean section. Each of the analyzed litters consisted of 6 pups (3 females and 3 males). The observations included daily measurements of body weight, which was next used to calculate the mean body weight and daily gains attained over the first 14 days of life. We also observed elements of psychophysical development of the pups, which involved initiation of suckling reflex and 24-hour motor activity. Body weight at birth among groups averaged 460 g. The lowest body weight was found in litter III, 395 g, and the highest in litter I. After fourteen days, the puppies of litter II attained the highest body weight of all groups, over 1600 g. Detailed litter analysis revealed that the mean initial body weight of males was higher compared to females in three groups. Body weight gains in males averaged 75 g/day and in females 67 g/day. The analysis of psychophysical activity revealed differences between the behavior of males and females as well as between litters. Suckling reflex occurred soonest in pups of group II (about 1.5 hours after birth) and in group III (within 3 hours). The pups fed about 12 times a day in the first week of life, and about 10 times a day in the second week. Ear canals began to clear at about the same time as the eyes opened, i.e. at about 12 days of age. The results reveal slight differences in growth between sexes within the first 14 days of life. We have found that the way the pups were delivered had an effect on the body weight and psychophysical development of the studied population.

DE: puppy, litter, growth, growing

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXX, 616: 23–30.

TI: THE EDIBLE DORMOUSE (*GLIS GLIS*)IN THE SOWIE MTS (CENTRAL SUDETES)

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AB: In September 2015 I was looking for localities of the edible dormouse in the Sowie Mountains. The aim of the study was to update information on the occurrence of these rare rodents in this part of the Sudetes. Fild studies, included controls of birds' nesting boxes and interviews with foresters and local people confirmed, that in the Sowie Mts the occurrence of the edible dormouse is very irregular. The largest number of edible dormice localities were situated along the road Jugów–Pieszyce. In western part of the massif the species appeared sporadically while in southern part the edible dormouse was more common. It is alarming that many localities inventoried 10 years ago do not exist today. It is possible that the main reason of this situation is too intensive deforestation. Trees are not only food base for this species but they are also very important for their moving. Therefore, for the effective protection of the edible dormouse in Poland, the permanent cooperation of zoologists with foresters seems necessary.

DE: edible dormouse, *Glis glis*, the Sowie Mts

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXIX, 616: 31–36.

TI: LEVEL OF INFECTION ENDOPARASITES OF SOWS

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LA: Polish

AB: The aim of study was to determine species composition and level infection with endoparasites in sows from 92 to 107 days of pregnancy, and in lactating sows in 10 and 20 days of lactation. The research was conducted based on the 384 samples of chosen technological groups. The level of endoprasites infection was estimated with the use of basic parasitology coefficients: prevalence of infection and mean number of eggs per sample.

DE: endoparasites, lactating and pregnant sows, prevalence
SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXX, 616: 47–48.

TI: FATTY ACIDS AND BUTYRATE AS A FACTORS INCREASING PERFORMANCE AND HEALTHINESS OF PIGS

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AB: The aim of the study was an assessment of supplementation with polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) or sodium butyrate (the source of PUFA addition was FatMix and the source of sodium butyrate addition was andBut). Sows during lactation and their offspring were used to investigate the effects of PUFA or sodium butyrate on the production results of sows and on the growth performance of their offspring, numbers of born piglets and number of weaners and the concentration of biochemical parameters determined in the blood serum of pigs.

The animals were allocated to three dietary treatments in a randomized complete block design. The dietary treatments were: 1. basal diet (standard feed used at farm), 2. basal diet + FatMix, 3. basal diet + andBut. Diets for sows and pigs were formulated according to requirements of NRC (2012) and Polish Standards of Pigs Nutrition (2014). The sows were supplemented with the experimental diet (type LK diet) from the 80th day of gestation. During suckling period – from the 10th day of life, the piglets had free access to solid diet (Prestarter). After weaning (on 28th day of life) piglets were moved to nursery unit and kept in grouped pens for weaners. They were fed the same diet up to the 45th day of life. And then, from 46th to 75th day of life animals received Starter diet. The results showed that supplementation with FatMix and also andBut improved ($p<0.05$) feed intake of LK diet. Moreover, the lower weight loss during lactation was recorded in experimental groups ($p<0.05$). Higher feed intake resulted in higher milk yield during lactation and in higher body weight of their offspring in weaning day (in 28th day of life) ($p<0.05$).

The results indicated that FatMix and also andBut are effective in enhancing the growth of weanling pigs (in 45th and 75th day of life). Moreover, the significant lowest level of urea in blood was recorded in experimental groups (supplemented with FatMix or andBut) compared to the control group ($p<0.05$).

DE: polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), sodium butyrate, piglets, sows, nutrition
SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXX, 616: 49–62.