



ABSTRACTS

- TI:** THE INFLUENCE OF SELECTED FACTORS ON FERTILITY OF SOWS AND THE LENGTH OF LACTATION AND REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE
- AU:** Nowak B., Kruszyński W., Pawlina E.
- AD:** Department of Genetics, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences
- LA:** Polish
- AB:** The aim of this study was to analyze the influence of the season of fertilization and farrowing, insemination method and maintenance system of lactating sows on sow reproductive performance indicators, such as the number of live born and weaned piglets per litter and lactation and reproductive cycle length. Material consisted 96 crossbred sows (mainly Polish Large White, Polish Landrace, Pietrain, Duroc, Hampshire), which gave birth 224 litters. The sows came from five individual smallscale farms located in the province of Wielkopolska. The average number of piglets born per litter piglet was 11.3, while the average number of piglets weaned per litter was 9.78. Reproductive cycle lasted an average of 163.1 days and the average length of lactation was 37.6 days. The relationship between a method of mating and the number of piglets born per litter (11.97 piglet after artificial insemination and 10.57 piglet after mating naturally, respectively); as well as the relation ($p < 0.05$) between the season of insemination, farrowing sows, the way of mating and the length of the reproductive cycle were found. According to the results there is no influence of farm conditions, season of insemination and farrowing, nor mating method on the number of piglets weaned per litter. Season had no effect on the fertility and lactation length. There was no correlation between the system of housing sows and any test variable.
- DE:** pigs, breeding, season, litter size, mating, maintenance system
- SO:** Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXXI, 618: 9–18.
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- TI:** AMINO ACIDS PROFILE OF PROTEIN AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF FODDER GALEGA (*GALEGA ORIENTALIS* LAM.) DEPENDING ON THE PHENOLOGICAL STAGE
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- AD:** Department of Animal Nutrition and Feed Science, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn
- LA:** Polish
- AB:** Dependences between phenological stage (budding, beginning of flowering, full flowering) of galega fodder composition and protein-energy value of plant were found. The content of CP in kg DM of fodder galega at budding (14.4% DM), beginning of flowering (17.9% DM) and full flowering (22.6% DM) was 272, 230 and 160 g; PDIN – 171, 144 and 101 g; PDIE – 117, 100 and 83 g respectively. The content of NDF and ADF in kg of DM ranged from 50.5 to 56.5% and from 29.4 to 38.0%, according to developmental stage. Energy value of 1 kg DM of green mass amounted 11.5 MJ; 9.6 MJ and 8.9 MJ EM. Concentration of UFL and UFV in 1 kg of DM was 0.98; 0.79, 0.73 and 0.93; 0.72 and 0.65 respectively. Amino acids composition of galega protein can be compare to red clover.
- DE:** *Galega orientalis* Lam., green forage, nutritional value, amino acids profile
- SO:** Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXXI, 618: 19–26.

TI: EVOLUTION AND PALEOECOLOGY OF FRESHWATER FISH FAUNA IN THE UPPER PALEOCENE – LOWER EOCENE OF EASTERN EUROPE

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AB: The aim of our work was to find out the features of taxonomic composition and paleoecology of freshwater Paleogene fish fauna from Boltyszka locality (Kirovograd region, Ukraine) from the collections of the National Museum of Natural History NAS of Ukraine (Kyiv). The fossil material represented by a multiple prints of complete freshwater fish skeletons that were obtained at the surface of sapropelite core samples from boreholes within the Boltyszka depression. The presence of at least four species (? *Amia* sp., *Thaumaturus avitus*, *Notogoneus gracilis*, *Boltyszka brevicauda*) was established; most of these species belongs to extinct genera. The majority of fish prints belong to *Boltyszka brevicauda* (Palaeoesocidae), while ? *Amia* (Amiidae) is represented only by isolated skull bones. Boltyszka fish assemblage existed in freshwater lake during the late Paleocene – early Eocene. Stratigraphic distribution of prints shows the gradual degradation of this ancient ichthyocomplex (reducing the number of individual species and reduction of taxonomic diversity). Boltyszka locality is one of the oldest Cenozoic freshwater fish communities, being quite similar in taxonomic composition to other Palaeocene (Menat) and Eocene (Messel, Eckfeld, Geiseltal, Kučlin, Paris Monmartre) ichthyocomplexes in Central and Western Europe.

DE: Boltyszka, ichthyofauna, Amiidae, Thaumaturidae, Gonorhynchidae, Palaeoesocidae, Paleogene, Eastern Europe

SO: Zesz. Nauk. UP Wroc., Biol. Hod. Zwierz., LXXXI, 618: 27–36.