

PGF 2

1* , 2 , 3
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2 - - - - -
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Synchronization of estrus by short-term progestagen treatments and synthetic analogue of PGF 2 at nulliparous ewes from Synthetic Population Bulgarian Milk

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SUMMARY

PGF 2
09-10/2016.
(
)
1 (7) 2 (6).
PGF2 -
0,5 ml AlfabedyI® (. . . alfaprostolum).
400 UI PMSG. 48 -
(Draminski Ltd).
350

The aim of the present study was to induce synchronized estrus by short-term progestagen treatments and synthetic analogue of PGF 2 at nulliparous ewes from Synthetic population Bulgarian milk. The experiment was carried out with 24 ewes, divided in 2 groups (each group – n=12) according to duration of stay of progestagen sponges - Group 1 (7 days) and Group 2 (6 days), as at the time of the placement of the sponge 0,5 ml AlfabedyI® was put i.m. At the time of the removal of the sponge, 400 UI PMSG was put i.m. At 48h after sponge removal ewes were tested for presence of heat with an estrous detector (Draminski Ltd).

All ewes that had electrical resistance 350 units were considered to be in estrus.

50-
45-
Mindray DP-50 Vet
5 MHz
83,33%
1.
58,33%
100%
1 60%
2.
133,33%
2.
- 128,57%
1

Ewes in heat were inseminated artificially with non-diluted semen with dose 0,3-0,4 ml at 50h after sponge removal. 45 days after artificial insemination days an ultrasound observation with transabdominal approach was done to detect pregnancy. It was used Mindray DP-50 Vet device and probe with frequency 5 MHz. The final results for fertility and fecundity were evaluated after lambing. The synchronized effect was 83,33% for Group 2 and 58,33% for Group 1. Fertility evaluated by ultrasound and lambing was the same – 100% for Group 1 and 60% for Group 2. The fecundity for both groups was the same – 128,57% for Group 1 and 133,33% for Group 2.

Key words: ewes, estrus, synchronization, progestagens

INTRODUCTION

In world and our sheep breeding practice, the methods of estrus synchronization (ES) can be classified as natural (non-hormonal) and pharmacological (hormonal). In Europe, the most common hormonal method for ES of small ruminants are with intravaginal sponges, impregnated with progestagen (flurogestone acetate FGA or medroxyprogesterone acetate MGA) (Danko, 2003; Menchaca and Rubianes, 2004; Abecia et al., 2011). The traditional treatments with intravaginal sponges impregnated with progestagen consists of insertion of them over periods of 9 to 19 days and used in conjunction with PMSG, injected at the time of sponge removal or 48 hours prior to sponge removal (Wildeus, 2000).
According to the new concepts of follicular growth (the wave model, and that each follicular wave appears every 5-7 days), a working group of scientists (Menchaca and Rubianes, 2004) developed various alternative, short-term progestagen treatments in sheep and

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According to the new concepts of follicular growth (the wave model, and that each follicular wave appears every 5-7 days), a working group of scientists (Menchaca and Rubianes, 2004) developed various alternative, short-term progestagen treatments in sheep and

5-7

(Menchaca and Rubianes, 2004).

(Ungerfeld and Rubianes, 1999), (Vi oles et al, 2001; Ustuner et al., 2007; Karaca et al., 2009; Metodiev and Raicheva, 2011).

(Metodiev and Raicheva, 2014)

(6

(18

(90% 66,67%), (22,22% 33,33).

(6 7) PGF 2 .

(21

09-10/2016.

(1400 m . .)

goats, consisting of the induction of a 5-7 day progesterone background. In order to obtain good results in estrus induction after short treatment during the estrus season, it is necessary to provide regression of the corpus luteum. If luteolysis is induced at the beginning of short treatments, all females will maintain similar and adequate serum levels of exogenous progesterone during treatment (Menchaca and Rubianes, 2004).

Short progestagen treatments followed by the injection of PMSG are effective both during the anestrus season (Ungerfeld and Rubianes, 1999) and during the estrus season (Vi oles et al, 2001; Ustuner et al., 2007; Karaca et al., 2009; Metodiev and Raicheva, 2011).

In our previous study (Metodiev and Raicheva, 2014), we induced synchronized estrus by short-term progestagen treatments (6 day treatments with or without synthetic prostaglandin treatment at sponge placement) at the start of the breeding campaign (July) with nulliparous ewes (18-month) from Synthetic population Bulgarian milk (SPBM), as the applied synchronization schemes had a good synchronizing effect (90% and 66,67%), but low fertility (22,22% and 33,33).

The aim of the present study was to induce synchronized estrus by short-term progestagen treatments (6 vs. 7 days) and synthetic analogue of PGF 2 at nulliparous ewes from Synthetic population Bulgarian milk (SPBM).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out with 24 nulliparous ewes (21 months old), with average BCS (body condition score) = 3,25, during months 09-10/2016. The sheep are raised in a high mountain pasture (1400 m above sea level) and two days before the insertion of the sponges

(. . 541 m).

200

(12),

1 -

FGA (Synchropart®, CEVA SANTE ANIMAL) 7 (30mg)

PGF2 - Alfabedyl CEVA ANIMAL HEALTH (. . . alfaprostolum).

PMSG, CEVA SANTE ANIMAL), 400 UI (Synchropart®)

2 -

1,

6

48-

(Draminski Ltd).

350

(

50-

- 0,3-0,4 ml,

4

2

1-1,2ml.

45-

Mindray DP-50 Vet 5 MHz

(Metodiev, 2013).

they were transported in the Experimental base of the Institute (541 m above sea level). Until that moment, the animals were only grazed. At the time of their removal, besides grazing, about 0,200 kg of ground wheat was fed per head per day. Two experimental groups (12 animals each) were formed, according to duration of stay of progestagen sponges.

Group 1 - The duration of treatment with sponges continued 7 days (30mg FGA (Synchropart®, CEVA SANTE ANIMAL). At the time of the placement of the sponge, 0,5 ml Alfabedyl® was put i.m. (CEVA ANIMAL HEALTH, alfaprostolum). At the time of the removal of the sponge, 400 UI PMSG (Synchropart® PMSG, CEVA SANTE ANIMAL), was put i.m.

Group 2 - The same treatment and procedure as Group 1, but the the duration of treatment with sponges continued 6 days.

At the 48th hour after the sponge removal, the ewes were examined for estrus by estrus detector (Draminski Ltd). All ewes that had electrical resistance 350 units were considered to be in estrus (according to users' manual and our field observations). At the 50th hour after the sponge removal, the ewes in a heat were artificially inseminated, once with undiluted sperm at doses of 0.3-0.4 ml, according to a pre-prepared event plan. Four rams were used and from a ram was collected 2 consecutive ejaculates, as their mean volumes were 1-1.2ml.

On the 45th day after artificial insemination, an ultrasound examination was performed to prove the presence or absence of pregnancy with a Mindray DP-50 Vet ultrasound system with a 5 MHz microconvex transducer via transabdominal access. The animals were considered pregnant, if fetus (es) and placenta were visualized, according to the age of gestation, established in our previous study (Metodiev, 2013).

Final results on fertility and fecundity were

1

2

:

- 48 - / 100.
- () - / 100.
- () - / 100.
- - / 100.

2 - 1 -

83,33% , 58,33% (1).

250 (1) , 238,5 (2)

1.

calculated after the end of the lambing.

One sheep of Group 1 aborted in the last third of the pregnancy with 2 fetuses.

The following parameters were studied:

- Effect of estrus synchronization (EES) – ewes in estrus on 48 h after sponge removal – ewes in a heat/ all ewes x 100.
- Pregnancy rate (according ultrasound screening) – pregnant ewes/ inseminated ewes x 100.
- Fertility (after lambing) – lambed ewes/ inseminated ewes x 100.
- Fecundity - the number of born lambs (included all born lambs – live, dead and aborted) / lambed ewes x 100.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The scheme of estrus synchronization applied to Group 2 had a better effect than that applied to Group 1 - 83.33% vs. 58.33% (Table 1). In both groups, mean vaginal electrical resistance of ewes with estrus was similar to - 250 (Group 1) versus 238.5 (Group 2) units.

Table 1. Number of ewes, that came in estrus, effect of synchronization and vaginal electrical resistance of ewes from the two experimental groups

Group	Number of ewes, that came in estrus	/ Effect of synchronization %	() , Vaginal electrical resistance UNIT (mean)
1 / Group 1	7	58,33	250
2 / Group 2	10	83,33	238,5

2

(Ungerfeld and Rubianes, 1999; Viñoles et al. 2001; Ustuner et al., 2007; Karaca et al., 2009; Maslev et al., 2010; Martemucci and D'Alessandro, 2011; Metodiev and Raicheva, 2011).

80-100%

The obtained results for Group 2 about EES were similar to the results reported by other authors (Ungerfeld and Rubianes, 1999; Viñoles et al. 2001; Ustuner et al. 2007; Karaca et al., 2009; Maslev et al., 2010; Martemucci and D'Alessandro, 2011; Metodiev and Raicheva, 2011). The authors report that the EES is from 80-100% to 144 hours

144
 and Raicheva, 2014)
 90,0%
 1
 (Metodiev and Raicheva, 2011)
 (4-6)
 6
 48-
 48
 1 – 100% 60,0 2
 (2).
 (Metodiev and Raicheva,
 2014).
 – 3,25,
 (Metodiev and Raicheva, 2014)
 2,6.
 (Todorov et al.,
 1994)
 Menchaca and Rubianes,
 (2004),
 – Ungerfeld and Rubianes

after removal of the sponges. In our previous study (Metodiev and Raicheva, 2014), the EES was 90.0% using the same scheme as for Group 2. Why the EES for Group 1 was lower than we expected, we could only speculate. Most likely, it is due to the individual response of each animal. All animals involved in the experiment were equalized by age and BCS, raised in the same conditions. In our previous study (Metodiev and Raicheva, 2011) with multiparous ewes (4-6 year old) from the Ile de France breed, we induced synchronous estrus with 6 day progestagen treatment, we observed that in some sheep estrus occurred 48 hours after removing the tampons. It is also possible that some sheep that do not manifest estrus in the present study have come to estrus after 48 hours.

Fertility was higher for Group 1 - 100% vs. 60.0 for Group 2 (Table 2). The pregnancy rate recorded with the ultrasound coincided with the fertility, obtained by lambing. The fertility in the current study was higher than that obtained in our previous study with SPBM nulliparous ewes (Metodiev and Raicheva, 2014). These higher values were probably due to the better BCS of the animals in this experiment – 3.25, whereas in the previous experiment (Metodiev and Raicheva, 2014) BCS was 2.6. It is well known that sheep that are in good body condition (Todorov et al., 1994) are easier to fertilize and they give twins in a higher percentage than the weak sheep. High fertility in both groups was in conformity with the suggestion of Menchaca and Rubianes (2004) that high short-term progestagen treatments may better control follicular dynamics and improve fertility in small ruminants than long-term programs. Our fertility results were in correspondence with the results obtained by other authors – Ungerfeld and Rubianes (1999) – 66.7%, Viñoles et al. (2001) – 87.0%; Karaca et al. (2009) –

(1999) – 66,7%, Viñoles et al. (2001) – 87,0%, Karaca et al. (2009) – 71,6%, Martemucci and D'Alessandro (2011) – 80%,
 Ustuner et al. (2009) – 20%, Maslev et al. (2010) – 28,6%,

71.6%, Martemucci and D'Alessandro (2011) – 80%, as all these results were obtained after natural mating and multiparous ewes, not fixed-time artificial insemination and nulliparous ewes. Lower fertility rates are obtained by Ustuner et al. (2009) – 20% with artificial insemination, Maslev et al. (2010) – 28.6%, with natural insemination.

2. ()

Table 2. Pregnancy rate, fertility and fecundity of ewes from the two experimental groups

Group	Pregnancy rate, according ultrasound screening, %	Fertility, according lambing %	Fecundity %
1 / Group 1	100	100	128,57
2 / Group 2	60,0	60,0	133,33

– 128,57% 1 133,33%
 2 (2).
 – 128,57% (Metodiev, 2013), 123,0% (Ivanova, 2013).

The values of fecundity were similar – 128.57% for Group 1 and 133.33% for Group 2 (Table 2). The results obtained were in correspondence with the results for the fecundity of nulliparous ewes of the same breed and herd – 128.57% (Metodiev, 2013) and 123.0% (Ivanova, 2013).

CONCLUSIONS

6
 (83,33%
 7
 58,33%.
 (100% 60%),
 – 128,57% 1
 133,33% 2.
 6
 7
 48

The induction of estrus synchronization was better with the 6-day progestagen treatment protocol (83.33% synchronicity) than 7 days treatment protocol 58.33%. The fertility (reported by ultrasound and lambing) was better in ewes in the 7-day treatment group (100% vs. 60%), and the fecundity for both groups was similar – 128.57% for Group 1 and 133, 33% for Group 2. Based on the results obtained, we give preference to the 6-days progestagen treatment vs. 7 days, due to the higher percent of ewes in estrus on the 48-th hour after sponge removal.

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Dynamics of growth of skin and hair cover during adaptation to free breeding in boxes of Montbéliarde and Simmental cows

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SUMMARY

The paper presents data on dynamics and growth of skin and hair cover for dairy cows of Montbéliarde and Simmental breeds in free breeding conditions in boxes at the farm of the Experimental Base of RIMSA in the region of Troyan. There are measurements of skin in the neck area, at the tip of the elbow joint and at the midpoint of the last rib are determined. The ratio of different fiber categories and their weight were determined. Measurements of skin thickness were performed by a skin-fold calliper by seasons (winter, summer, autumn). The weight of hairs in 1 cm² and the percentage of different fibers was found.

Key words: cows, skin and hair cover, adaptation, free breeding

INTRODUCTION

The term adaptation (*adaptacio* in Latin - adjusting, adaptation) is of general

(Madzharov, 1980)

(Aruzamyan 1957; Dragnev, 1969; Balabanov, 1975; Blench, 1999; Kosilov and Jaymysheva, 2009; Tsirendorjiev and Lumbunov, 2013).

(2006)

10113 mcm, (10,01mm).

Pozdyakova et al. (2015)

(Kirovski et al., 2008).

(, 2010).

scientific significance. Originally emerging in biology, it is now involved in all spheres of life and is linked to changes that people and animals have to adapt to (Madzharov, 1980).

One of the peculiarities in the construction of skin and hairs in cattle is its thermoregulation and its ability and connection with the adaptation to the external environment at different temperature gradients. Many researchers have indicated seasonal, interbreeding and age differences in the skin thickness and the structure of hair fibers (Aruzamyan 1957; Dragnev, 1969; Balabanov, 1975; Blench, 1999; Kosilov and Jaymysheva, 2009; Tsirendorjiev and Lumbunov, 2013).

According to Zimin (2006), in all animals that he has tested, such as cattle, pigs, elk, saiga antelope and wild pigs, exhibit individual features in the skin and hair structure. The cattle have a relatively large skin thickness of 10113 mcm (10.01mm). Epidermis in them is significantly thin. The hairs are relatively thick and flat at the edges.

Pozdyakova et al. (2015) believe that the long impact of low temperament on the animal's body leads to changes in skin thickness, the quantitative composition of hair cover and thermoregulation. This improves the skin barrier function, changes the tone of blood vessels and increases the deposition of subcutaneous fat, increasing the body's thermal protection.

Dairy cattle breeds show good adaptive abilities to different climatic areas (Kirovski et al., 2008). Morphological methods allow us to assess the breed resistance of cattle to the elements of different seasons and their associated acclimatization capabilities (Cherekaev, 2010). The genetic condition between the deposition of subcutaneous fat and the increase in the thickness of the

- animal hair cover is a response to low
- temperatures which contribute for
- adaptation to the constantly changing
- external environmental conditions.

- The aim of present study is to
- investigate the dynamics of growth of hair
- cover and the subcutaneous fat
- accumulation in Montbeliarde and
- Simmental dairy cows and their
- adaptation to free breeding in boxes at the
- foothill regions of Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

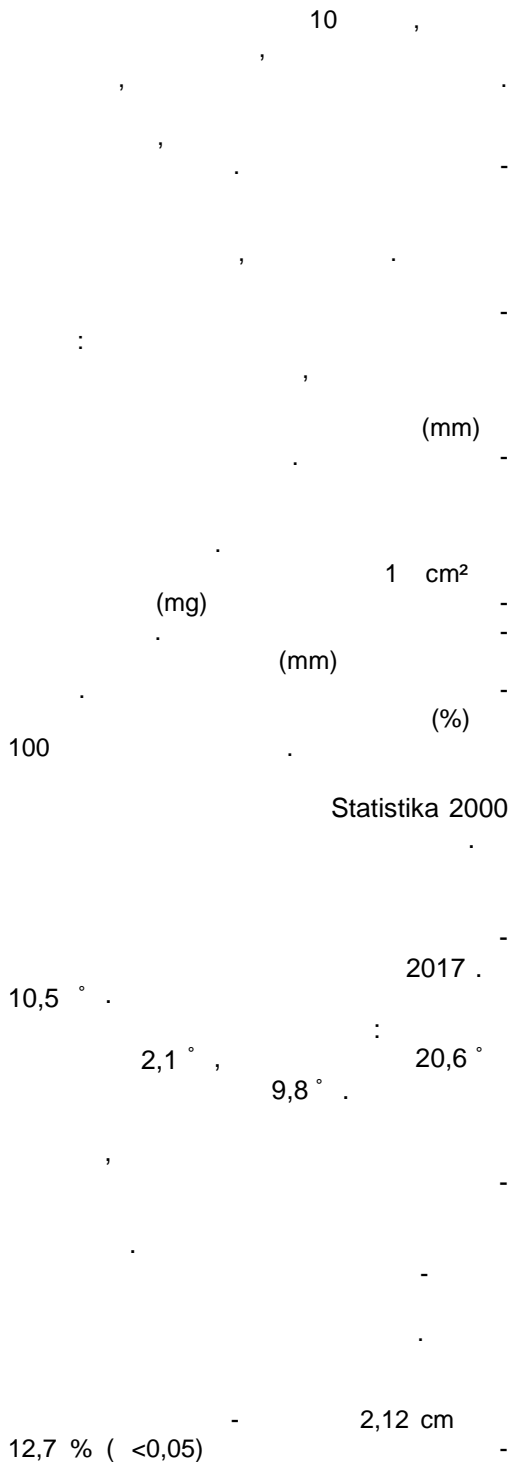
- As a material, we used pure-bred
- animals from Montbeliarde and Simmental
- breeds, first generation, born in Bulgaria
- and bred in a pure state. The experiment
- is conducted after almost ten years of
- import of both breeds in RIMSA in the
- town of Troyan in 2017. The circumstances
- of relative passivity for about ten years in
- the conditions of Troyan region of the
- organisms of both breeds justifies that the
- acute phase of acclimatization has
- passed and that in a relatively calm state
- we have the opportunity to determine their
- reaction in our environmental conditions.
- The object of our research is cows of
- Montbeliarde and Simmental breed, which
- are raised freely in a farm of the
- Experimental Base of RIMSA in Troyan.

- The natural-climatic factors are of
- major importance with every modern
- technology. Troyan is a town located in
- the center of the Republic of Bulgaria at
- 400 m above sea level, with the average
- annual air temperature of 11.4 ° ,
- measured over a 10 year period. The
- climate is moderate continental,
- mountainous. Winter is long and is
- characterized by heavy snowfalls and low
- temperatures. The snow cover stays for
- 40-60 days. The coldest month is
- February with average temperatures of -3
- ° . Winter period is also characterized by
- strong northwest winds.

- To study the adaptation processes
- in the animal organism of Montbeliarde

2017 .

400 m
11,4 ° , 10
40-60
-3 ° .



and Simmental breeds, two groups of 10 cows have been formed on the basis of analogues, all of them after a second lactation, taking into account the breed, age and weight. The first group is with Montbeliarde breed and the second group is with Simmental breed. The skin thickness and degree of development of hair cover in both groups were studied during winter, summer and autumn seasons.

The following tests were carried out to measure the skin thickness at the neck, at the tip of the hock and in the middle of the last rib in millimeters (mm) using skin-fold calliper.

Samples of hair cover were cut from the middle of the last rib during each season of the survey. We determined the hair cover weight in 1 cm² in milligrams (mg) with the aid of an analytical balance. We determined the length of hairs in millimeters (mm) with the help of a ruler. The structure of different hair categories are calculated in percent (%) per 100 examined hairs.

Data were biometrically processed with Statistics 2000 and presented in tables and charts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The average annual temperature measured in the area of RIMSA in 2017 is 10.5 °. The measured temperatures for seasons for the same year are: for February, 2.1 °, for July, 20.6 ° and for October, 9.8 °.

Data analysis shows that the skin thickness in different topographic regions shows differences both in breeds and in seasons.

Cows of Simmental breed show higher values for skin thickness during all three seasons. During the winter period, the skin of the topography in the middle of the last rib is thicker by 2.12 cm or 12.7% (P<0.05) compared to Montbeliarde cows. During the summer, this difference is 1cm

1cm 8,8 %,
0,9cm 7,7%.

or 8.8% and in the autumn it is 0.9cm or 7.7%. Analogous tendency is observed in the other studied topographic areas of the animals' bodies.

Zimin (2006) Pozdyakova et al. (2013). The results of Zimin (2006) and Pozdyakova et al. (2013) are similar to ours.

1. mm, (x ± S)
Table 1. Skin thickness by seasons in mm, (x ± Sx)

/ Indicator	/ Montbeliarde		/ Simmental	
	(I / I st group) n=10	(II / II nd group) n=10	(I / I st group) n=10	(II / II nd group) n=10
() / Winter (February)				
/ On the neck	10,21±1,02	10,81±0,44	9,1±0,35	10,20±0,39
At the tip of the elbow joint	14,52±0,96	16,64±2,0		
In the middle of the last rib				
() / Summer (July)				
/ On the neck	8,1±0,58	9,05±0,94	7,2±0,36	8,2±0,47
At the tip of the elbow joint	10,3±0,69	11,3±0,82		
In the middle of the last rib				
() / Autumn (October)				
/ On the neck	9,1±0,69	9,2±0,94	8,8±0,90	9,3±1,15
At the tip of the elbow joint	10,8±1,12	11,7±1,29		
In the middle of the last rib				

P<0,05

ú.

The hair cover is an element of the skin and is in close connection with the construction and its functions. Its main role in the adaptation to low temperatures, snow and rain is the regulation of heat exchange of cows and an enduring protective function of the body.

Animals are adapted to the low temperature conditions during the winter period and there are changes in the structure of hair cover (Table 2).

(2).

2. ,
($\bar{x} \pm S_x$)

Table 2. Length, weight and percentage of hair cover ($\bar{x} \pm S_x$)

Hair cover type	/ Breed	
	(I / Montbeliarde / I st group) n=10	(II / Simmental / II nd group) n=10
() / Winter (February)		
mm . . .	25,4±0,21	31,4±0,18
Length in mm for awn fibers		
/ Transition fibers	18,3±0,23	22,8±0,18
/ Fluff fibers	9,1±0,07	10,0±0,08
1 m ² , mg / Hair cover weight for 1 cm ² , mg	27,44±2,95	30,39±2,42
Percentage share of different fibers (%)	100	100
/ Awn fibers	19,1	20,4
/ Transition fibers	15,6	12,2
/ Fluff fibers	65,3	67,4
() / Summer (July)		
cm . . .	19,2±1,34	20,3 ±1,89
Length in mm for awn fibers		
/ Transition	12,56±2,19	12,7±1,29
/ Fluff	7,6±1,15	8,7±1,5
1 cm ² , mg / Hair cover weight for 1 cm ² , mg	8,2±0,04	9,52±0,92
(%)	100	100
Percentage share of different fibers (%)		
/ Awn fibers	41,3	41,0
/ Transition	42,4	43,3
/ Fluff	16,3	15,7
() / Autumn (October)		
. . . /	23,51±0,66	25,4±2,38
Length in mm for awn fibers		
/ Transition	14,51±0,39	15,5±2,36
/ Fluff	10,19±1,70	11,2±1,07
1cm ² , mg / Hair cover weight for 1 cm ² , mg	16,96±0,40	18,92±1,01
(%) / Percentage share of different fibers (%)	100	100
/ Awn fibers	30,2	29,8
/ Transition	17,1	18,4
/ Fluff	52,7	51,8

P<0.05

- | By comparing the quantitative indicators of hair cover length in the cows

- under study, Montbeliarde breed is superior than Montbeliarde during the winter period. For awn fibers, it is 6 cm or 19.1%, for the transition fibers it is 4.5 cm, or 19.7% and for the fluff fibers is 0.9 cm, or 9%. Superiority is also seen in the weight of hair cover for 1 cm² with 2.95 mg, or 9.7%. The percent content of fibers by fractions in the winter shows at most 65.3-67.4% of fluff fibers, followed by awn fibers 19.1-20.4%, and transitions fibers with the smallest percentage of 12.2-15.6%.

During the summer period there was a decrease in the hair cover length for both breeds. The fiber length is greater of fibers in Simmental, for awn fibers is 1.1 cm or 5.4% longer, for transition fibers is 0.14 cm or 1.1% and for fluff fibers is 1.1 cm or 12.6%. The predominance in weight of hair cover in 1 cm² decreases to 1.32 mg or 13.9% again in favour of Simmental breed. The percentage ratio of fibers by fraction shows a decrease in fluff fibers of 15.7-16.3% and an increase in the transition fibers of 42.4-43.3% and of the awn fibers 41, - 41.3%.

The autumn period is characterized by an increase in the hair cover length in both cattle breeds. The hair cover length is greater for Simmental breed, for the awn fibers with 1.89 cm or 7.4%, for the transition fibers with 1.01 cm or 6.5% and for the fluff fibers by 1.01 cm or 9%. Greater is also the hair cover weight in 1 cm² with 1.66 mg or 8.8%. The percentage of fibers showed an increase in fluff fibers of 51.8-52.7% and a decrease in transition fibers of 17.1-18.4% and awn fibers with 29.8-30.2%.

Our data are similar and correspond to data of Kosilov et al. (2009) and Pozdykova et al. (2013),

- under study, Montbeliarde breed is superior than Montbeliarde during the winter period. For awn fibers, it is 6 cm or 19.1%, for the transition fibers it is 4.5 cm, or 19.7% and for the fluff fibers is 0.9 cm, or 9%. Superiority is also seen in the weight of hair cover for 1 cm² with 2.95 mg, or 9.7%. The percent content of fibers by fractions in the winter shows at most 65.3-67.4% of fluff fibers, followed by awn fibers 19.1-20.4%, and transitions fibers with the smallest percentage of 12.2-15.6%.

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Our data are similar and correspond to data of Kosilov et al. (2009) and Pozdykova et al. (2013),

CONCLUSIONS

Breed and seasonal differences in skin thickness, hair length and density of hair cover were found. Simmental breed is superior to all tested indicators of Montbeliarde breeds.

The cows of both groups (breeds) tested showed a well-developed hair cover that is characteristic for red and white breeds. Upon the winter, the animals of both groups (breeds) increase the number of fluff hairs.

The results of the study of skin thickness and hair cover indicate normal adaptation plasticity during the winter, summer and autumn periods.

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Program packages with 3-dimensional modeling in morphology and dermatoglyphics of nasolabial plate of cattle

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SUMMARY

Computer graphics is a part of the computer science that studies the methods of digital synthesis and processing of visual content.

Three-dimensional modeling represents a new opportunity for visualization of different morphological structures of the nasolabial plate. Blender software can be used to implement 3D visualization, passportation of particularly valuable animals, dermatoglyphics and phenetic analysis in cattle breeding.

Key words: 3D graphics, program packages, nasolabial plate, dermatoglyphics, phenetic analysis

INTRODUCTION

Computer graphics is a part of the computer science that studies the

Banev et al. (1986)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - methods of digital synthesis and processing of visual content. <p>Banev et al. (1986) assume that microcomputer methods proved to be particularly adaptive to the management of production and biological processes in animal husbandry, which are highly informative. The diversity and complexity of biocycling processes give rise to various problems, increasing in complexity in the conditions of flocks.</p>
Rusev et al. (1986)	<p>Rusev et al. (1986) offer a method and facility for judging and analyzing the udder by photographing.</p>
Klikov and Frolova (2011)	<p>According to Klikov and Frolova (2011), modern computer systems have powerful and easy-to-use tools for working with graphical images. The three-dimensional graphics (3D, 3 dimensions) section of the computer graphics is a collection of tools and instruments, programs and apparatuses, which are designed to produce a collection of images of volumetric objects.</p>
(3D, 3 dimensions),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
(Sverbil and Zaharov, 2008)	<p>Currently the world and the EU are actively working on the introduction of three-dimensional graphics in biology, medicine and dental medicine, aesthetic surgery, image diagnostics and stock-breeding, including anatomy, micro and macro morphology and dermatoglyphics in stock-breeding (Sverbil and Zaharov, 2008).</p>
Penzov (2002)	<p>Penzov (2002) points out that the analyzing computer graphics processes finished images by converting them into numerical data comprehensible by the computer configuration.</p>
Pavlova (2016)	<p>Pavlova (2016) believes that based on research and the proven need for the use of computer graphics products, it is appropriate to use Google Scetch Up product.</p>
Google Scetch Up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed software is also suitable because it is a free alternative to the leaders in 3D graphics and has the main

3D- advantages - ease and speed in creating 3D objects.

3D-computer graphics for the assessment of the nasolabial plate in cattle breeding deals with the synthesis of real-world images from their computer-based models. Image processing treats the reverse process - scene analysis or reconstruction of three-dimensional patterns from their images.

There are a large number of program packages to accomplish the above stages in building three-dimensional models - Photoshop, Corel Photo-Paint, Ulead PhotoImpact, Corel Draw, GNU GPL-Blender, Fractal Design Painter, Google SketchUp

2500-3000 : Despite their diversity, they can be divided into two large groups: commercially-provided packages and free software. Most commercial products have a value of 500 to 2500-3000 BGN. There are also some free products.

3D The aim of the present study is to construct and analyze 3D graphics of models of nasolabial plate of Bulgarian Black and White cattle and Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle breeds to be used for the needs of dermatoglyphic and phenetic studies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

To get a three-dimensional image of the object, three basic steps of the algorithm are required: modeling, rendering, and output of the resulting image on a display or printer.

Modeling involves creating three-dimensional mathematical models of a picture and objects within it. At the beginning, the object's geometry is being worked out - building with the help of different model techniques. The geometric figure matches materials (information

(,) , , . , (: , , . () , (,) . , , GNU GPL – Blender (3).

about the visual properties of the models) and settings of the direction, power, spectrum illumination. Next, virtual chambers are modeled, which determine the choice of points and the angle of projection, impact forces (adjustments to the dynamic changes of objects taken as the basis of the animation) and additional effects: haloes of the nasolabial plate, shades of the hair cover around nasolabial plate and others.

A final stage of the three-dimensional modeling process is rendering. We see a sequence of frames coming out of the device to display graphical information (display, printer). Rendering is a process of generating images from a model.

In our study, we use the software distributed under GNU GPL – Blender license (3).

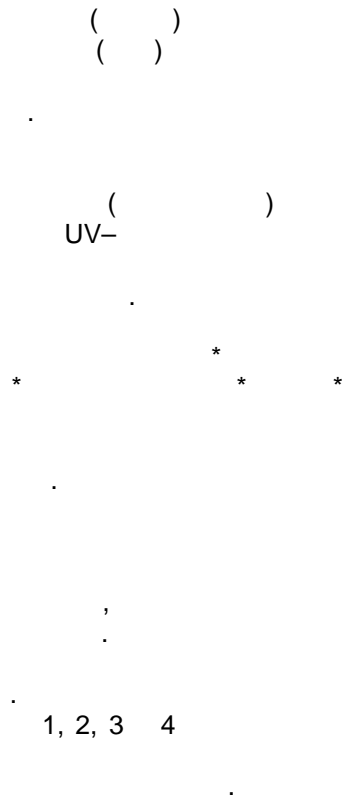
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Blender
Blender

Blender has a package of three-dimensional computer graphics that includes modeling, rendering, and animation tools. He does not give up on the functional capabilities of his paid analogues. The package has developed tools for sculptural modeling and for working with curved surfaces, as well as with metasphere.

The program features universal mounted rendering mechanisms, animation tools, physical search engine and particle systems. It is located in almost all parts of the planet and has a huge array of materials related to various fields of science.

In our study we will demonstrate the possibilities of Blender to show the main stages of modeling of nasolabial plate of both native breeds of Bulgarian



- Black and White cattle (BBWC) and Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle (BRC) for the needs of dermatoglyphic and phenological research.

- In the first stage, based on the geometry, a standard network (basic object) graphic editor was used and the specified camera characteristics of the modular object.

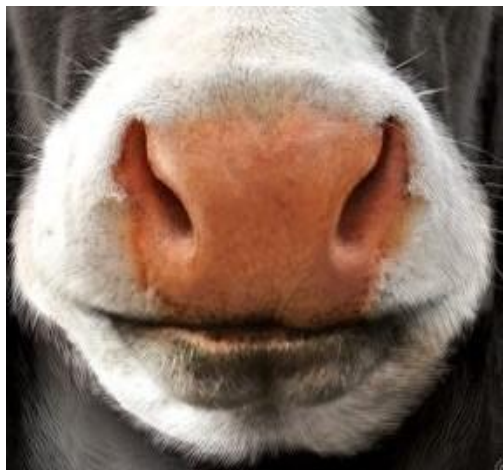
- Continuing the algorithm, we switch to *Proportional Drop* tool with a modifier *Sphere* in editing frame mode and setting the required shape.

- In a second step for obtaining the frame of the structure, the smoothing procedure was changed and a texture covering the framework of the structure was set. At this stage the parameters of the light source are set.

- Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 are obtained as a result of rendering of objects after the material has been applied.



1.
Fig. 1 Nasolabial plate of a cow of BBWC



2.
Fig. 2 Nasolabial plate of a cow of BBWC



3.
Fig. 3 Nasolabial plate of a cow of BRC



4.
Fig. 4 Nasolabial plate of a cow of BRC

(bitmap)

- In this case, we comment on bitmaps obtained using a digital camera.
- The principle of creating such images in nasolabial plate in cattle breeding goes through the insertion of an original into the computer being processed by the aforementioned graphic editors.

The original is inserted into the computer using a digital camera and is usually a photo. In essence, these are raster images consisting of square pixels of different colour.

(pixel)

- All points are arranged in a grid of the image with a rectangular shape (raster).

(raster).

- Each pixel contains colour tone, size, and location data. Density of dots is called resolution and is measured in dots per inch.

dpi (dots per inch).

- Screen resolution is usually 72 dpi.

72

dpi.

- The printed image on 72 dpi paper does not have the perfect quality but has its merits.

72

dpi

- This allows the various fragments of the papillary layer of nasolabial plate to be viewed from many angles.

- Images are not scalable and

Blender Up.
 Pavlova (2016)
 Google Scetch Up.
 Klikov and Frolova (2011)

cannot be zoomed. The pixelization process occurs when magnified. Pixelation is an effect that shows the grainy image structure.

Relative to our three-dimensional modeling parameters, Klikov and Frolova (2011) show the application of Blender and Pavlova (2016) in application of product programs for Google Scetch Up software.

CONCLUSIONS

Modern computer systems have powerful and easy-to-use tools for working with graphical images. For cattle breeders it is advisable to know the development of 3D techniques.

Three-dimensional modeling represents a new opportunity for visualization of different morphological structures of the nasolabial plate in cattles. The evaluation of nasolabial plate fragments of the cattle by three-dimensional augmented systems enables a complete and accurate analysis of the various combinations to be made and the dermatophyte of the animal to be determined. Blender software can be used to implement 3D visualization, passportization of particularly valuable animals, dermatoglyphics and phenetic analysis in cattle breeding.

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Assessment of the impact of certain characteristics of goats on their behaviour during milking in a milking parlour

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SUMMARY

The study is devoted to the behaviour of goats during their arrangement for milking in a milking parlour with linear milking installation. The object of study is a group of 50 dairy goats of Bulgarian White Dairy (BWD) breed and its crossbreeds with Anglo-Nubian and Toggenburg breeds. An assessment of the joint influence of the factors "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level for Control Milking", and "Animal Breed" was made on the parameter of Y "Fixing order of animals on the milking platform" during their arrangement for milking. It was found that the "Lactation order" factor had most strongly influence.

In case of participation in the experimental group of goats from 1st to 5th lactation the animals of the second lactation occupied the highest position. And then with the increase of the order of lactation the number of the occupied place also

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 Y
 - $\bar{Y}_{min}=25,22$; $\bar{Y}_{max}=26,63$,
 -
 Y
 .
 (, ,
 “Side-by-side”),
 41,26 %
 ” “ ”
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increased. The second level of influence has the factor of "Milk Production Level for Control Milking". The increase in productivity leads to a more prominent position. In case of change of the productivity in the range of 0.5 ÷ 1.8 l, the goats with a productivity of 1.6 l take the first place. Of all the 4 factors studied, the factor of "Animal breed" had the lowest degree of influence on the order of goats, as the first place took goats of BWD.

In this case, the results for the parameter Y vary in a relatively narrow variation interval – $\bar{Y}_{min}=25.22$; $qY_{max}=26.63$, which confirms the lowest influence of this factor on the order of fixation.

To determine the cumulative effect of the investigated factors on the Y parameter, a regression study was performed. The results show that for the conditions of the experiment (milking in a milking parlour with a single-row 24-placed linear milking installation, side-by-side type), the position in the arrangement of goats for milking depends in 41.26% on the change in the factors "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk production level" and "Breed of animals".

Key words: goats, milking installation, fixing order for milking, horned, lactation order, milk productivity, breed

INTRODUCTION

Studies on the behaviour of ruminants during their milking are a valuable source of basic information for studying their physiological and behavioural needs, ensuring welfare in their cultivation and improving their overall wellbeing. This allows a more complete realization of their genetic potential and increasing the efficiency of the production process (Wasilewski, 1999).

In the literature, research results are mainly reported on the behaviour of cows for milk (Hopster et al., 1998;

(Wasilewski, 1999).

(Hopster et al., 1998; Stefanowska et al., 1999; Donagh and McCarthy, 2012).

(Polikarpus et al., 2014)
(Gräser-Hermann and Sambahaus, 2001; Villagra et al., 2007).

Lindberg (2001),

Margetinova et al. (2003)

Barroso et al. (2000)

Fournier and Festa-Bianchet (1995)
Cote (2000)

Cote (2000)

Fournier and Festa-Bianchet (1995)

(Stoycheva and Sabkov, 2018)

Stefanowska et al., 1999; Donagh and McCarthy, 2012). There is also data from studies on buffalos (Polikarpus et al., 2014) and sheep (Gräser-Hermann and Sambahaus, 2001; Villagra et al., 2007).

This problem is least well studied in goat milking. Some studies have reported the existence of a strict hierarchical system in the flock, influenced by factors such as age, hornness, live weight, etc.

According to Lindberg (2001), the availability of sufficient space is of utmost importance in establishing the hierarchy in the herd.

Margetinova et al. (2003) support this claim by pointing out that the social order manifests itself significantly with the reduction of space in the course of waiting for milking.

Barroso et al. (2000) prove that there is a significant link between the social rank and the goat milkiness. The highest milk yield is found in goats with average rank, not those with highest rank.

Fournier and Festa-Bianchet (1995) and Cote (2000) investigate the behaviour and hierarchical order of wild goats. According to Cote (2000), age is a factor that best determines the hierarchical rank of animals in the group, while Fournier and Festa-Bianchet (1995) find that the length of the horns and the live weight of the goats are the determining factor for the dominant rank in the herd. In their view, age is a weaker factor for domination.

The analysis of the research on the problem shows that, in general, these studies are devoted to the influence of separate factors on the behaviour and hierarchy in the herd. Our a priori studies (Stoycheva and Sabkov, 2018) point to the expediency of jointly assessing the influence of the studied factors, taking into account the effect of their interaction on the behaviour of the animals.

The purpose of this study is to assess the degree of joint influence of factors, such as "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level"

and "Breed" on the arrangement of the goats for milking on the milking platform.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted between April and September during controlling goats. It covers 50 goats at the age from 1 to 6 years with a live weight of 50÷70 kg of Bulgarian White Dairy (BWD) breed and its crossbreeds with Anglo-Nubian (BWD x AN) and Toggenburg breed (BWD x T).

The study was conducted in a milking parlour, where is mounted a 24-placed single-row linear milking installation for goats of "side-by-side" type. The fixing system of the milking plant has been developed on the principle of arranged fixation, which ensures that the order of fixation of the animals from the milking group corresponds to the order of their entry onto the milking platform.

The observations of the order of entry and fixation of the animals on the milking platform were made during three control milkings. The applied milking technology provides feeding of goats with concentrated fodder during the milking process. Animals enter voluntarily in the milking parlour, as 300 g of concentrated feed is put per animal in the feedbox. Two observers recorded the order of entry of goats. All goats are identified by their ear label. In accordance with the order of introduction onto the milking platform, the animals are marked with the numbers from 1 to 50, as the first goat being 1 and the last 50. The milk yield control measuring was carried out according to the Milk Control Instruction of the Association for breeding of Milk Goat Breeds in Bulgaria.

The object of present study is the influence of the following factors: "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level for Control Milking" and

"Animal breed" on the order of their fixation on the milking platform.

For the purposes of this experiment, the indicators "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level for Control Milking" and "Animal breed" are considered as factors of the experimental study, while "Order of animals' fixation on the milking platform" as a parameter of the experiment. (author's note: for the sake of brevity below instead of "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level for Control Milking", "Animal breed" and "Order of Fixation of Animals on the Milking Platform" are used the shorter forms, such as "Horns", "Lactation", "Productivity", "Breed" and "Fixing order").

When planning the experimental study, the indicators such as "Horns" (A), "Lactation" (B), "Productivity" (C) and "Breed" (D) are considered as qualitative factors of the experiment. The aim is to assess their influence over the qualitative parameter "Fixing order" (Y). A four-factor analysis of variance (ANOVA) is conducted to assess that influence (Bozhanov and Vuchkov, 1983; Mitkov and Minkov, 1993).

The factor of "Horns" (A) varies on two levels:

- level $A_1=0$ – absence of horns (hornless animals);
- level $A_2=1$ – presence of horns (horned animals),

and the factor "Lactation" (B) – on five levels:

- level B_1 – Ist lactation;
- level B_2 – IInd lactation;
- level B_3 – IIIrd lactation;
- level B_4 – IVth lactation;
- level B_5 – Vth lactation.

In the course of the study, the individual productivity of the goats is recorded, which ranges from 0.5 to 1.8 l (with an increment of 0.1 l); i.e. the factor of "Productivity"(C) could get the following 14 values:

(Bozhanov and Vuchkov, 1983; Mitkov and Minkov, 1993).

" (A)

:

- $A_1=0$ –
- () ;
- $A_2=1$ –
- () ,

" (B) –

:

- B_1 – I- ;
- B_2 – II-p ;
- B_3 – III- ;
- B_4 – IV- ;
- B_5 – V- .

0,5÷1,8 l (0,1 l);

" (C)

:

14

"Animal breed" on the order of their fixation on the milking platform.

For the purposes of this experiment, the indicators "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level for Control Milking" and "Animal breed" are considered as factors of the experimental study, while "Order of animals' fixation on the milking platform" as a parameter of the experiment. (author's note: for the sake of brevity below instead of "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level for Control Milking", "Animal breed" and "Order of Fixation of Animals on the Milking Platform" are used the shorter forms, such as "Horns", "Lactation", "Productivity", "Breed" and "Fixing order").

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- level B_3 – IIIrd lactation;
- level B_4 – IVth lactation;
- level B_5 – Vth lactation.

In the course of the study, the individual productivity of the goats is recorded, which ranges from 0.5 to 1.8 l (with an increment of 0.1 l); i.e. the factor of "Productivity"(C) could get the following 14 values:

- C_1 – 0,5 l;
- C_2 – 0,6 l;
- C_3 – 0,7 l;
-
-
- C_{14} – 1,8 l.
- " " (D)
- :
- D_1 – ;
- D_2 – ;
- D_3 – .

- level C_1 – productivity 0.5 l;
- level C_2 – productivity 0.6 l;
- level C_3 – productivity 0.7 l;
-
-
- level C_{14} – productivity 1.8 l.

The factor "Breed" (D) in the experimental study varies on three levels:

- level D_1 – BWD;
- level D_2 – BWD x AN;
- level D_3 – BWD x T.

The order of arrival of the animals on the milking platform and their fixation for milking is recorded by assigning each animal in the experimental group to a number corresponding to its sequence of entry and fixation on the milking platform. In this way with "1" is designated the first goat from the group that is fixed (i.e. the first taken place on the platform), and with "50" – the last fixed goat in the group. Therefore, the experiment parameter $Y \in 1:50$.

$Y \in 1:50$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the results of the four-factor analysis of variance experiment, while Table 2 shows the analysis of variance of the results.

The values of Fisher criteria are obtained at a level of significance $\alpha=0,05$ and degrees of freedom: $k_1=1$ (for factor A), $k_2=4$ (for factor B), $k_3=13$ (for factor C) and $k_4=2$ (for factor D).

1 4-
2 -
=0,05
: $k_1=1$ (A), $k_2=4$ (B), $k_3=13$ (C), $k_4=2$ (D).

1.
order" (Y)

"Fixing

Table 1. Point estimates of the numerical characteristics of the parameter "Order of fixation" (Y)

Levels of the experimental factors	/ Point estimates				
	a				
	Average arithmetic value, qY	Standard deviation value, SD	Coeff. of variation, %	Min. value, Y_{min}	Max. value, Y_{max}
1. / Levels of factor A:					
- A_1 - / absence of horns	28,44	23.05	81.04	1	50
- A_2 / horned	23,45	16.40	69.92	1	50
2. B / Levels of factor B:					
- B_1 - I st / I st lactation	27,41	19.57	71.37	4	49
- B_2 - II nd / II nd lactation	17,02	17.61	103.42	1	50
- B_3 - III rd / III rd lactation	21,02	14.45	68.75	4	48
- B_4 - IV th / IV th lactation	32,19	14.81	46.01	12	50
- B_5 - V th / V th lactation	32,27	15.80	49.24	1	50
3. C / Levels of factor C:					
- C_1 - /productivity 0,5 l	37,00	-	-	37	37
- C_2 - /productivity 0,6 l	30,59	13.28	43.43	1	50
- C_3 - /productivity 0,7 l	34,65	14.78	42.65	4	49
- C_4 - /productivity 0,8 l	31,96	14.73	46.10	5	49
- C_5 - /productivity 0,9 l	30,94	13.63	44.05	3	50
- C_6 - /productivity 1,0 l	23,79	13.67	57.47	1	48
- C_7 - /productivity 1,1 l	19,99	14.98	74.91	3	42
- C_8 - /productivity 1,2 l	26,74	13.71	51.28	2	49
- C_9 - /productivity 1,3 l	22,43	13.07	58.25	2	48
- C_{10} - /productivity 1,4 l	30,08	13.56	45.06	5	47
- C_{11} - /productivity 1,5 l	18,39	12.62	68.63	4	31
- C_{12} - /productivity 1,6 l	16,28	12.75	78.31	1	22
- C_{13} - /productivity 1,7 l	17,50	13.16	75.24	4	30
- C_{14} - /productivity 1,8 l	17,00	-	-	17	17
4. D / Levels of factor D:					
- D_1 - / BWD	25,22	21.24	84.23	1	47
- D_2 - / BWD x AN	26,63	16.46	61.81	1	50
- D_3 - / BWD x T	25,98	16.57	63.76	1	50

2.

Table 2. ANOVA analysis of the experimental results

Source of dispersion	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Assessment of variances	K F-ratio / Fishers's values	P-value
/ Factor Between groups	$SS_A=5169,90$	13	$S_A^2=397,69$	$F_A=3,62$	0,0594
/ Factor B Between groups	$SS_B=556,71$	1	$S_B^2=556,71$	$F_B=6,40$	0,0001
/ Factor C Between groups	$SS_C=3940,44$	4	$S_C^2=985,11$	$F_C=2,59$	0,0033
/ Factor D Between groups	$SS_D=46,49$	2	$S_D^2=23,24$	$F_D=0,15$	0,8599
Random and unrecorded factors within groups	$SS_R=19844,80$	129	$S_R^2=153,84$		
Total impact	$SS=31237,50$	149			

3 -

Y -

B -

C -

D -

1 -

Y,

$\gamma=95\%$.

1, A („ ”)

Y (“ ”).

(qY=23,45 A₂=1

qY=28,44 A₁=0).

1,b B („ ”)

Y. -

II-p -

(B₂ – qY=17,02),

qY , . . -

- .

V- – qY=32,27

B₅.

C „ ” (.

1,c), -

Y. -

-

1,6 l (qY=16,28),

0,5 l (qY=42,74).

1,d -

Y -

The results in Table 3 show that the experiment factors affect Y parameter ("Fixing order"). The most pronounced is the influence of factor B "Lactation" (F_B=6.40, P-value_B=0.0001), followed by factor C "Productivity" (F_C=2.59; P-value_C=0.0033). Factor D "Breed" has the slightest influence (F_D=0.15; P-value_D=0.8599).

Figure 1 graphically presents estimates of mean and interval variables of parameter Y, as a function of the factors of the experiment. The results are obtained with confidence probability $\gamma=95\%$.

Figure 1,a reflects the influence of Factor A ("Horns") on Y parameter ("Fixing order"). It is obvious that the presence of horns is a factor for taking a further position in the fixing of goats for milking (respectively $\bar{Y}=23.45$ at level A₂=1 and $\bar{Y}=28.44$ at level A₁=0).

Figure 1,b presents the influence of factor B ("Lactation") on Y parameter. The first place is taken by goats of IInd lactation (at a level B₂ – $\bar{Y}=17.02$), after that the values of \bar{Y} increases, i.e. with the increase of order of lactation, the animals take places at the back. The last place in the group is occupied by animals of Vth lactation – $\bar{Y}=32.27$ at level B₅.

Concerning the impact of "Productivity" factor C (see Figure 1,c), the increase in productivity level leads to a decrease in the values of Y parameter. This means that goats with a higher level of production occupy a higher position in the group at fixation for milking. In the experimental group, animals with a productivity of 1.6 l ($\bar{Y}=16.28$) take the first place, while these with 0.5 l ($\bar{Y}=42.74$) take the last place.

Figure 1,d reflects the change in parameter Y in a function of factor D

$\bar{Y} = 25,22 \div 26,63$.
 (qY=25,22), (qY=26,63).
 Y
 " (B), " (C), " (D) " (Y)
 A, B, C D
 Y ("")
 o :

"Breed". In the course of the survey, the goats of BWD ($\bar{Y}=25.22$) take the first place, and the last place is for the crossbreeds of BWD x AN ($\bar{Y}=26.63$). The specific fact here is that the results obtained for parameter Y vary in a relatively narrow variation interval – $\bar{Y}=25.22 \div 26.63$. This fact confirms what has been said above for the least pronounced influence of factor D on the order of fixation.

To clarify the dependence between random variables: "Horns" (A), "Lactation" (B), "Productivity"(C), "Breed" (D) and "Fixing order" (Y) a method of regression analysis is used. An estimate of the degree of influence of factors A, B, C and D on Y parameter ("Fixing order") is sought.

In the implicit form the function is presented with the dependence:

$$Y = f(A;B;C;D) \tag{1}$$

II- :

To reveal this dependence, a second degree polynomial is used:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + b_{1,2}x_1x_2 + b_{1,3}x_1x_3 + b_{1,4}x_1x_4 + b_{2,3}x_2x_3 + b_{2,4}x_2x_4 + b_{3,4}x_3x_4 + b_{1,1}x_1^2 + b_{2,2}x_2^2 + b_{3,3}x_3^2 + b_{4,4}x_4^2 \tag{2}$$

3

Table 3 presents the estimates of the significant coefficients of the model.

3. Estimation of the regression coefficients of the function $Y = f(A, B, C, D)$

/ Coefficient	/ stimate	Student's test	P-value
b_0	57,52	8,53	0,0000
b_2	-37,69	-6,61	0,0000
b_4	12,76	3,16	0,0019
$b_{1,2}$	- 4,14	- 3,79	0,0002
$b_{2,3}$	7,48	3,41	0,0009
$b_{2,4}$	3,56	2,91	0,0042
$b_{3,4}$	-16,89	-6,02	0,0000
$b_{2,2}$	4,74	5,65	0,0000

R-squared = 41.26 percent

(2),

After replacing the estimates of the coefficients in equation (2), the regression model has the following form:

$$Y = 57,52 - 37,69.B + 12,76.D - 4,14.A.B + 7,48.B.C + 3,56.B.D - 16,89.C.D + 4,74.B^2 \quad (3)$$

(4)

P_{-value}
 $(P_{-value}=0,0000 \lll =0,05)$,
 (3)

By analyzing the variance (Table 4) is made an assessment of the model. Since the value of probability P_{-value} is less than the level of significance ($P_{-value}=0.0000 \lll =0.05$), this means that the model (3) is adequate and describes properly the experimental data.

4.

Table 4. Analysis of variances

Source of dispersion	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Assessment of the variances of analysis	K F-ratio / Fishers's values	P-value
/ Model	12 887.9	7	1 841.13	14.25	0.0000
/ Residuals	18 349.6	142	129.22		
/ Total	31237.5	149			

R-squared = 41.26 percent

$squared=0,4126$

41,26 %
 Y

The obtained value for the determinant coefficient $R_{-squared}=0.4126$ means that for the conditions of the experimental study 41.26% of the change of Y parameter is due to the change in the factors studied.

It is clear from the analysis that the factor of "Lactation order" has the greatest influence on the arrangement of fixation for milking. The animals of the second lactation occupied the foremost position in the milking order. Then, with increasing the order of lactation, the number of the occupied place in the ranking of goats for milking increases. From the behavioural point of view, the order of lactation combines in itself (in a hidden form) the age of the animals and their degree of adaptability to the milking process and the milking parlour conditions. Goats entering for the first time for milking are the most inexperienced and the process of adaptation to the milking plant is just beginning. Goats of second lactation have

Margetínová et al. (2001; 2003) and Gorecki and Wojtowski (2004)

(Berry and McCarthy, 2012), (Gräser-Hermann and Sambras, 2001) (Margetinova et al. 2003)

41,26 %

already gained sufficient experience, and in most cases their status in the hierarchy of the herd is already stable. The studies of Margetínová et al. (2001; 2003) and Gorecki and Wojtowski (2004) coincide with what we have established.

The second level of influence has the factor of "Milk Production Levels for Control Milking". The increase in animal productivity is a factor that determines the forefront position in the order for milking. Many studies in various breeds of cows (Berry and McCarthy, 2012), sheep (Gräser-Hermann and Sambras, 2001) and goats (Margetinova et al., 2003) confirm what we have established.

The Bulgarian White Dairy goat is a goat for milk and has shown the highest milking rate in the controlling process, as the animals of this breed entered the milk parlour first. In our opinion the factor of "Milk Production Levels for Control Milking" and the factor of "Animal breed" are strongly correlated, and for this reason "Animal breed" factor has the least influence on the order of animal fixation because it is influenced by the factor "Milk productivity level for control milking". Always the milky goat breeds will take the more forward places.

The presence of horns in goats is a factor in taking a forefront position on the milking platform. The position in the social rank of the flock is predominant here. Horned goats are almost always of higher rank. When goats fight for supremacy, position or access to food, the horned ones are more aggressive and usually dominate.

As a result of this study, it was found that the occupied position of goats in their order for fixation on the milking platform depended on 41.26% of the variation in the factors "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level", and "Breed of animals".

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the conducted experimental study allow to make the following summaries:

✓ An experimental study was carried out with a group of 50 goats of Bulgarian White Dairy (BWD) breed and crossbreeds of BWD with Anglo-Nubian and Toggenburg breeds. The analysis of variance experiment carried out shows that in the goats of the tested breeds the factors "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk Production Level for Control Milking" and "Animal Breed" have an impact on the order of fixation on the milking platform during milking by a single-row linear milking installation, "Side-by-Side" type.

✓ Of all the studied factors, "Order of Lactation" has the greatest influence on the order of fixation of goats on the milking platform. (This factor combines both the age of the animals and their degree of adaptability to the milking parlour conditions and the process of "Milking"). When studying an experimental group of goats from Ist to Vth lactation the first place in the milking order was occupied by the animals of the second lactation. Then, with increasing order of lactation, the number of the occupied place in the ranking of goats for milking increases.

✓ The second level of influence has the factor of "Milk Production Level for Control Milking". The increase in animal productivity is a factor that determines the forefront position in the order for milking. For experimental conditions, when changing "Milk Production Level for Control Milking" in the range of 0.5 to 1.8 l, the goats with a productivity of 1.6 l took the first place.

✓ The results of the experimental study confirm that the presence of horns in goats is a factor for taking a forefront position when placing the animals on the milking platform.

✓ 4
 -
 " "
 Y
 : $\bar{Y}_{min}=25,22$; $\bar{Y}_{max}=26,63$.
 D
 ✓
 (24-
 "Side-by-side"),
 41,26 %
 " " " "
 " "

✓ Of all the 4 factors studied, "Breed of animals" factor has the slightest influence on the order of fixation of goats on the platform. The first place is for goats of BWD breed. The specificity here is that the results obtained for Y parameter vary in a relatively narrow variation interval: $\bar{Y}_{min}=25,22$; $\bar{Y}_{max}=26,63$. This fact confirms the lowest influence of factor D on the fixation order.

✓ The results show that for the conditions of the experiment (milking in a milking parlour with a single-row 24-placed linear milking installation, side-by-side type), the position in the arrangement of goats for milking depends in 41.26% on the change of the factors "Horn Presence", "Lactation Order", "Milk production level" and "Breed of animals".

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