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Using of Pine Nut Shell in Feeding of Lactating Cows

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SUMMARY

The aim of the research was to study the influence of adding different dosages of pine nut shell on milk productivity and blood parameters of lactating cows. The experience has been held on cows of “Breeding Farm Taezhny” Ltd in Sukhobuzimsky area of Krasnoyarsk region. According to analogue concept three groups of cows were formed for pursuing the experiment. Each group consisted of 5 Black-and-White cows. The duration of the experiment was 100 days. The control group received the main diet, the 1st testing group in addition to the main diet received crushed pine nut shell at a dosage of 25 g/head/day, the 2nd testing group received crushed pine nut shell at a dosage of 50 g/head/day. Milk productivity and biochemical parameters of blood were examined. The most effective dosage of pine nut shell added to the diet was 50 g/head/day. It is provided to

2018 .
" " , -
3 5 -
100 .
g/ / ,
- 50 g/ / .
o - - 50 g / / . a

100 4.5%,
 13.4%,
 2.0%,
 18.5%,
 6.8%,
 11.3% 0.4
 μm,
 20.3%, 23.9%,
 5.7%.

increase milk yield for the period of 100 days of lactation by 4.5 %, the mass fraction of fat in milk – by 13.4 %, the mass fraction of protein in milk – by 2 %, the amount of milk fat – by 18.5 %, the amount of milk protein – by 6.8 %, the number and size of milk fat globules – by 11.3% and 33.9 %, the amount of calcium in the blood – by 20.3 %, magnesium – by 23.9 %, to increase the profitability of milk production by 5.7 %.

Key words: livestock, cows, diet, feeding, pine nut shell, milk productivity

INTRODUCTION

The formation of a solid food base, capable of providing animals with biologically complete feed, is the basis for the accelerated development of animal husbandry (Trofimov et al., 2012).

During various years scientists conducted surveys in using of non-traditional animal feed based on forest resources in animal feeding. It is determined that it helps in solving economical problems as well as ecological ones. (Ernst et al., 1979; Konobeev, 1980; Repah and Levin, 1988; Savin, 2006; Konovalenko, 2011; Kuzmina, 2015; Prytkov and Kistina, 2016).

One of the original plant objects based on which is possible to receive valuable feed additives and premixes for animals is a pine – Siberian cedar (lat. *Pinus sibirica*), its non-wood raw material is pine nuts.

At the places of industrial nuts processing is accumulated significant amount of shells, which is 51-59 % by weight of the nut itself (Pavlov and Radnaeva, 2012) and it is an excellent secondary raw material with low cost (Savelieva et al., 2003). The main parts of the shell of pine nuts are carbohydrates, mainly fiber (Efremov et al., 1998), also mineral substances and it is defined as a

(Ernst et al., 1979; Konobeev, 1980; Repah and Levin, 1988; Savin, 2006; Konovalenko, 2011; Kuzmina, 2015; Prytkov and Kistina, 2016).

(. *Pinus sibirica*).

51-59% (Pavlov and Radnaeva, 2012)

(Savelieva et al., 2003).

(Efremov et al., 1998),

(Baldinov, 2011).

source of carbohydrate-mineral complex and various organic substances. Tannins (tannids), contained in the shell of pine nuts, can change the colloidal state of proteins, have astringent, antimicrobial, antiphlogistic effect (Baldinov, 2011).

The aim of the research was to study the influence of adding different dosages of pine nut shell on milk productivity and blood parameters of lactating cows and to determine of the optimal dosage.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment has been held on lactating Black-and-White cows in "Breeding Farm Tazhny" Ltd, Sukhobuzimsky area of Krasnoyarsk region.

During 100 days the cows were being given the shell of pine nuts of Siberian pine growing on the territory of Krasnoyarsk region. The shell was crushed on a crusher to a particle size of no more than 4 mm. According to the characteristics, the crushed shell had a rich brown colour and a strong smell of pine nuts.

To conduct the experiment due to analogue concept (such as: breed, age, live weight, level of milk yield) there were formed three groups of cows of the second calving (the control group, the 1st testing and 2nd testing) of 5 cows in each one.

According to the scheme of research, the control group received the main diet, the 1st testing group in addition to the main diet received crushed pine nut shell at a dosage of 25 g/head/day, the 2nd testing group – crushed pine nut shell at a dosage of 50 g/head/day.

The main diet of cows consisted of haylage of perennial grasses, straw, grain mixture (wheat, barley, oats), sunflower and expeller, molasses, chalk, salt.

() .
 1 .
 "Lactoscan FARM Eco"
 () ,
 " -6",
 10 x 20 .
 "Chem Well 2910 C" () .
 ,
 "Analysis Package for
 biometric processing of zootechnical
 data".

Experimental cows were tethered and kept in typical four-row barns. Milking was in individual stalls in the milk pipeline 2 times a day (morning and evening). The shell was fed in dry form in a mixture with concentrates 1 time a day before morning milking.

During the experiment milk productivity was being tested with the control milking every ten days, as well as biochemical analysis of the blood.

The mass fractions of fat and protein in milk were determined on the milk analyzer "Lactoscan FARM Eco" (Bulgaria), the number and size of fat globules – with the help of microscope "Mikmed-6", counting chamber Goryaev and eyepiece 10x20 with micrometer scale. Biochemical blood analysis of cows was performed on biochemical and enzyme immunoassay blood "Chem Well 2910 C" (USA).

The digital material obtained in the experiment was processed by the method of variation statistics in the computer program "Analysis Package for biometric processing of zootechnical data".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(1)
 , 100
 2815.72 kg. -
 1-
 4.5 4.4 %;
 20.0 14.0%;
 13.4 (<0.05)
 9.2%;
 2.0 2.7%;
 18.5 14.0%;
 6.8
 7.3%.

Analysis of milk efficiency of cows during the experiment (Table 1) showed that cows of the 2nd testing group of milk yield for 100 days of lactation was 2815.72 kg and was higher than in the control and 1st testing groups, respectively, by 4.5 and 4.4 %, the amount of milk base fat – by 20.0 and 14.0 %, the mass fraction of fat in milk – by 13.4 (P<0.05) and 9.2 %, the mass fraction of protein in milk – by 2.0 and 2.7 %, the amount of milk fat – by 18.5 and 14.0 %, the amount of milk protein – by 6.8 and 7.3 %.

1.

(M±m, n=5)

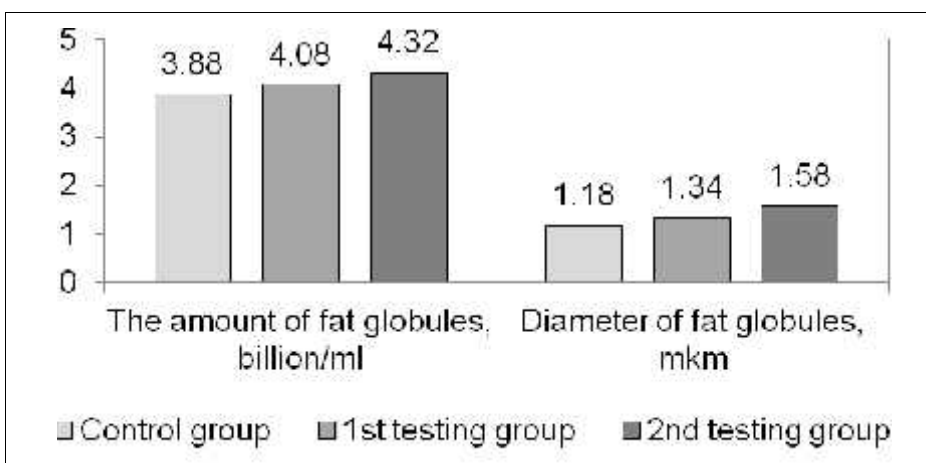
Table 1. Milk productivity of cows for the period of experiment (M±m, n=5)

/ Indicator	/ Group		
	Control	1 1st testing	2 2nd testing
100-day lactation milk yield, kg	2694.68±160.27	2697.98±111.14	2815.72±125.53
Amount of milk, kg/d	26.95±1.60	26.98±1.10	28.16±1.26
Mass fraction of milk fat, %	3.89±0.06	4.04±0.19	4.41±0.22*
Mass fraction of protein, %	3.01±0.06	2.99±0.03	3.07±0.05
Amount of milk fat, kg	104.63	108.81	124.07
Amount of milk protein, kg	81.10	80.79	86.65
Amount of milk in basic fat content (recalculated for 3,4 %), kg	3077.39	3200.38	3649.16

* <0,05

(4.32 billion/ml) (1.58 μm)
 11.3% 33.9%, 6% 17.9%.

The important technological properties of milk are the size and number of fat globules. The largest number (4.32 billion/ml) and diameter (1.58 μm) of fat globules were found in the milk of cows of the 2nd testing group (Figure 1) in comparison with the analogues of the control group by 11.3 % and 33.9 %, the 1st experimental group – by 6 % and 17.9 %, respectively.



. 1.

Fig. 1. Amount and size of fat milk globules

,
 ,
 (2)
 ,
 1- 2-
 0.3-1.8%,
 20.3-45.4%,
 ()
 23.9%.

- The rate of metabolic processes characterizing the productive qualities of animals is determined by biochemical parameters and blood composition. Analyzing the results of biochemical tests of experimental cows (Table 2), was noted that blood parameters were within the physiological norm, but the glucose level in the 1st and 2nd testing groups increased comparing to the control group 0.3-1.8 %, calcium – 20.3-45.4 %, magnesium (in the 2nd testing group) – 23.9%.

2. (M±m, n=5)
Table 2. Biochemical blood parameters of cows (M±m, n=5)

/ Indicator	/ Group		
	control	1st testing	2nd testing
/ Glucose, mmol/L	3.37±0.19	3.43±0.22	3.38±0.31
/ Calcium, mmol/L	2.27±0.78	3.30±0.73	2.73±0.54
/ Phosphorus, mmol/L	3.14±0.33	2.49±0.48	2.80±0.32
/ Magnezium, mmol/L	1.34±0,24	1.16±0.06	1.66±0.16
/ Triglyserids, mmol/L	0.34±0.31	0.27±0.01	0.14±0.05

,
 g/ / (2-
) -
 1 kg
 4.1% %
 5.7%.

- The calculation of the economic efficiency of the research has shown that feeding cows with pine nut shell in the amount of 50 g/head/day (2nd testing group) is the most effective and allows to reduce the cost of 1 kg of milk by 4.1 % and increase the level of profitability of milk production by 5.7 %.

CONCLUSIONS

,
 50 g/ /
 4.5%,
 18,5%,
 6.8%,
 11.3% 33.9%,
 5.7%.

- Thus, the research shows that feeding cows with crushed shell of pine nut at a dosage 50 g/head/day contributed to an increase in milk yield by 4.5 %, milk fat – by 18.5 %, milk protein – by 6.8 %, the number and size of fat globules of milk – by 11.3 % and 33.9 %, as well as improved the chemical composition of blood and increased the profitability of milk production by 5.7 %.

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Reproductive Monitoring and Seasonal Cyclic Changes in Organic Beef Cattle

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SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to examine and specify the reproductive system activity in beef cattle managed in organic systems. The examined animals were Limousine (n=14), Hereford (n=13) and Aberdeen Angus (n=8) breeds.

The reproductive system was been examined by ultrasound using the established protocol. The uterus, uterine horns and ovaries were examined for contents, pregnancy, cyclic activity respectively. The pregnancy was confirmed by presence of embryo proper, placenta, placentomes or endometrial erosion site in absence of infection signs.

The results show different response in reproductive system activity during seasonal changes, varying with the breeds. Herefords and Limousines show weaker and later resumption in

(n=13) (n=14),
(n=8).

reproductive activity – in late spring-early summer season. When Aberdeen Angus cows show well established reproductive activity throughout the year with better follicle development grazing period.

Key words: beef cattle, organic farming, seasonal changes, reproductive system

INTRODUCTION

The beef farming is a branch of increasing significance during last years. In Bulgaria a lot of new farms are established each year in order to utilize the grazing potential of the wild pastures and empty arable land.

At the same time, the effectiveness of the production requires economically proofed farm management in order to maximize the profit.

The reproductive performance in the beef herd is supreme according to the profitability of the farm. At the same time the basement of this performance the successful nutrition and pasture management are situated.

The study follows the relationship between these two highly important characteristics of the beef farm.

The aim of this study was to examine and specify the reproductive system activity in beef cattle managed in organic systems.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We carried out the examination during period April-October 2016 related to examination of pasture nutrition value – in the region where animals graze.

The technique in use was ultrasound machine EASI SCAN with remote monitor.

2016 .

EASI SCAN

MHz,	7,5-8,5	-	The frequency was between 7.5-8.5 MHz with automatized modulation. The size of the examined objects was taken using the 'smart grid' incorporated module with square size of 5 mm.
- Smart grid, 5 mm.			
mm		5	For the objects requiring better accuracy we used manual measurement with cursor fix at minimal and maximal diameter of the objects, with accuracy of 0.1 mm. The foetal age was defined directly based on CRL index specified by Ginther et al. (2003).
0,1 mm.			
		CRL	
	Ginter et al., (2003).		
			The animals were from three beef breeds: Hereford n=13, Limousine n=14 and Aberdeen Angus n=8.
n= 14	:	n=13, n= 8.	
35			With 35 animals assigned in the groups we performed the following examinations for reproductive performance: Ultrasound examination of the reproductive system – ovarian function, uterus, pregnancy.
		:	
	-		
			The first examination was carried out in April 2016 in the farm facility before transfer to 'Boyadzhievoto' pasture complex.
	2016 –	,	
	”	“.	
2016 .			The second examination was carried out in August 2016 in the management conditions of 'Boyadzhievoto' pasture complex.
	”	“.	
17%		6	
		-	First examination. In 6 examined animals (17%) we found out presence of corpus luteum (CL) without signs of persistency (Figure 1).
	(1).	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



. 1. (corpus luteum cavorum)

Fig. 1. Corpus luteum with cavity (corpus luteum cavorum) in a cycling Limousine cow.

8
22,8%
(2, 3, 4).

- In 8 of the examined animals (22.8%) we specified follicles of various development stage (Figures 2, 3, 4).



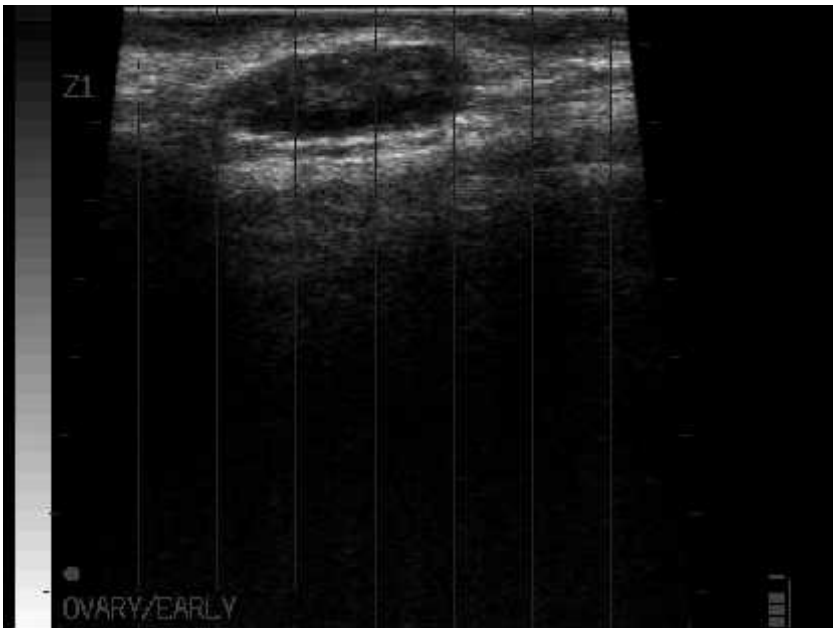
. 2.

Fig. 2. Ovary with dominant follicle in a Aberdeen Angus cow



. 3.

Fig. 3. Ovary with multiple small follicles without presence of dominant follicle in a Limousine cow



. 4.

Fig. 4. Ovary with multiple small follicles in a Hereford cow

23,3 mm
6,8 mm,
12-18 mm (Hyttel et al., 2012; Hopper, 2015; Noakes et al., 2019).

The average size of the registered CLs was 23.3 mm based on a direct measurement on the US machine screen, and the average size of the follicles was 6.8 mm, which significantly less than the normal ovulatory size of 12-18 mm (Hyttel et al., 2012; Hopper, 2015; Noakes et al., 2019).

(1)
e,

With those data obtained, we accept that the animals with registered CLs of the pointed size (Figure 1) have been recorded in cycling animals as the presence of normal CL is a proof for successful ovulation. Different to them in animals with registered follicles in various stage of development and with the noted size – we can't accept that the ovaries are normally cycling.

52,3%
Markov (2013).

The registered average size is just 52.3 % from the normally ovulating follicle in cattle, which implies disturbances in gametogenesis and oestral cycle.

(2016)
- 42%
- 75%

The reproductive performance is a main characteristic for the cattle farm. This is also noted in the examination of Markov (2013).

In this examination in 2016 spring season Herefords and Limousines presented worst in reproductive function – barely 42 % were registered as cycling in both breeds. The best reproductive performance is for Aberdeen Angus breed – 75 % cycling animals, although the known seasonal cycling for this breed.

2016 .

In the second examination for the same animals – in August 2016 the same indicators were been noted for the reproductive examination. After four months period of grazing in the extensive pasture system, we can say the reproductive condition improved significantly.

In all three breeds – a higher

32
 15,3%
 Markov (2016).
 23%
 (5, 6) 6
 10 100%

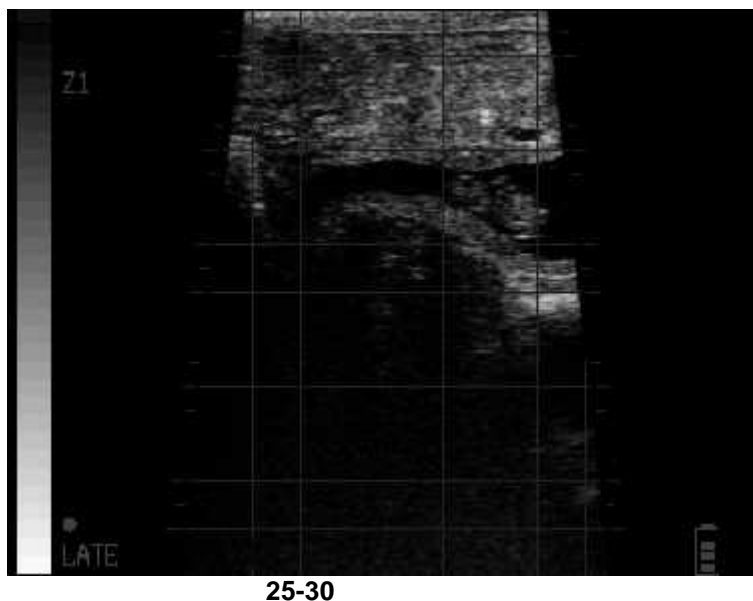
ovarian activity was recorded in 32 animals or 91 %.

Two or 15.3 % of the Herefords were not cycling, but those are animals over 8 years of age.

The age and live weight are significant for the meat productivity. This conclusion is confirmed also by Markov (2016).

We have to point out that in Aberdeen Angus breed – 3 animals or 23% were registered as pregnant (Figures 5, 6) 6 or more weeks.

In this breed also, the rest 10 animals or 100% of pregnancy negative were cycling in pasture conditions.



5. ()
Fig. 5. Early pregnancy 25-30 days in Aberdeen Angus cow (longitudinal section)



Fig. 6. The same pregnancy from Fig. 1, but transversal section

CONCLUSIONS

The winter season coincides with malnutrition – both quantitative and qualitative in extensive systems. This affects negatively the reproductive function in early spring – although the abundant pastures.

The breed itself has significant effect on in farm management of beef animals.

Although the high temperatures and progressive loss of grass on the pastures in the summer, the reproductive performance is improved in all examined breeds.

The breeds with higher body mass (Limousines, Herefords) require annual supplementation of fodder – especially in winter during in farm management.

The Aberdeen Angus Breed is the best adapted in the examined conditions.

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Technological Solutions for Increasing the Content of Biologically Active Fatty Acids in Buffalo Milk and Derived Products

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SUMMARY

The production of environmentally friendly and healthy buffalo milk and dairy products has been a lasting trend in recent years, due to consumers' increasingly demanding consumption of quality and safe food.

- The possibility of improving the fat content and the fatty acid profile of buffalo milk in order to increase its biological sufficiency is directly related to the standard nutrition of the animals living in ecologically clean areas of Bulgaria.
- The possibility of positively influencing the content of these acids in buffalo milk and their dairy products through the nutritional factor (herbage with a diverse botanical composition) would contribute to an increase in nutritional value, sensory characteristics and is in line with the European Union's requirements to conserve the beneficial and health effects

, CLA

of functional foods and is associated with obtaining animal products of high biological value and improved functional qualities.

- Polyunsaturated fatty acids, CLA and its precursors have in addition to nutritional and some health-related effects on humans, prevention of cardiovascular diseases, anti-inflammatory, diabetic, antiallergic, anticancerogenic, reducing body lipids, immune system strengthening and others.

In this sense, buffalo milk and dairy products are a good opportunity for in-depth scientific research.

- The development of schemes and opportunities to optimize buffalo diet to increase the biological value of milk and dairy products is related to the study on the transfer of biologically active and anticancerogenic substances in raw milk and dairy products according to the technological mode of production as well as the introduction of additives for obtaining a healthy dairy product with an improved fatty acid composition.

Key words: nutritional resource, supplementation, buffalo milk and dairy products, biologically active fatty acids

INTRODUCTION

- The characteristics of buffalo milk and dairy products depend on a significant number of factors. They are related both to the chemical, biochemical and microbiological indicators of raw milk, as well as to the dairy products (yoghurt, curd and cheese) technologies used. Other undoubtedly important factors besides those mentioned are genetic, physiological and nutritional.

(Mihailova and Odjakova, 2006)

Breed differences (Mihailova and Odjakova, 2006) strongly influence the milk yield and the duration of lactation in

(Bauman and Griinari, 2003; Cabiddu et al., 2005),

12%
70%
« 1800-2500 L 305 »
5%
90%
(Iqbal et al., 2012).

(Walsh and Thomson, 1998). Auld et al. (1998)

ruminants. With increasing intensity mentioned factors are at attention, as well as researchers (Bauman and Griinari, 2003; Cabiddu et al., 2005), both on and on consumers especially those related to animal and human nutrition.

The buffalo milk is second only to cow's milk in the world and is about 12% of world milk production. The largest buffalo milk producer in the world is India - 70% of the total buffalo milk. Pakistan, India and China are the leading countries in the world by buffalo rearing.

Indo-Pakistan also reared milk buffaloes, and Pakistan is famous for the Nilli-Ravi breed, also known as "Black Gold", with an average milk yield of 1800-2500 L for 305 days of lactation, followed by the water buffalo, which gives about 5% of world production milk. Worldwide, Pakistan and India produce 90% of buffalo milk, and the remaining amount comes from Italy and China (Iqbal et al., 2012).

Seasonal changes in the composition of milk

Seasonal fluctuations in milk production properties can be reduced but not eliminated by changing the calving time.

Auld et al. (1998) investigates the impact of the season on the milk composition of lactating cows and found in its studies that protein, fat, casein and whey protein increase in the end of lactation, but the degree of increase of these ingredients also depends on the period of the year and that unsynchronized calving during the year will lead to a synchronization of the quantity and quality of milk due to a decrease in the seasonal factor, hence milk and dairy yields will be more regular and better throughout the year.

Heck et al. (2009),			
(2)			
(Castillo et al., 2013).			
(C18:2 cis9,12)			
CLA ()			
. Odjakova et al., 2014,			
C18:2 g/100g	11,87	19,18	
42,78	56,47 g/100g		
23,96	21,44 g/100g		
	18,10	20,69 g/100g	
57,66	57,77 g/100g		
C18:1cis9	16,31	18,97 g/100g	
42,17	47,65 g/100g		

Heck et al. (2009), in their Dutch milk studies, found significant seasonal variations in the concentrations of the major constituents and in the fatty acid composition, while the lactose had a relatively constant concentration.

The largest (up to 2 times) seasonal changes in fatty acid composition were found in trans fatty acids, including conjugated linoleic acid.

Rearing in pasture grass condition in a diet rich in plant extracts improves the quality of milk and meat and responds perfectly to the concept of functional food in the human diet (Castillo et al., 2013).

The fatty acid profile of pasture grass used to feed the animals in free pasture rearing are changes in the progression of vegetation and the major groups of fatty acids undergo substantial changes.

Of particular interest is the dynamics of changes in linoleic (C18:2 cis9,12) and alpha-linolenic acid, which are a substrate for CLA synthesis (anticancerogenic activity) in the rumen of ruminants.

Odjakova et al., 2014, found that the C18:2 concentrations increased from 11.87 to 19.18 g/100g fat on the May-July period and for alpha-linolenic acid from 42.78 to 56.47 g/100g fat.

The use of fodder in cow's husbandry leads to a decrease in saturated fatty acids from 23.96 to 21.44 g/100 g fat, an increase in monounsaturated fatty acids from 18.10 to 20.69 g/100 g fat, and the preservation of the polyunsaturated fatty acids 57.66 and 57.77 g/100g fat due to an increase in C18: 1cis9 content from 16.31 to 18.97 g/100g fat and linoleic acid from 42.17 to 47.65 g/100g fat and decrease of the alpha linolenic concentration from 15.30 to 10.01 g/100g of fat (Ivanova et al., 2012).

g/100g 15,30 10,01
(Ivanova et al., 2012).

Milk and dairy products are an integral part of the human diet and occupy a special place in the nutritional balance, along with other animal and plant foods, as it contains all necessary for the human organism nutrients in an optimal proportion.

The production of quality buffalo milk and dairy products with increased content of useful trans fatty acids, as well as biologically active substances and anticancerogenic substances depends primarily on the composition of the pasture grass, the biodiversity and the vegetation stage of the individual plant species, the breeding differences, the rainfall and the climatic particularities of the area.

CLA, -3, -6,
(Tripathi, 2014).

Enriching the ruminants with nutritional resources rich of linoleic and alpha linolenic acid in the pasture grass condition leads to an increase the quality of fat fraction in milk especially of biologically active fatty acids – omega-3, omega-6, CLA, trans and cis fatty acids and decreases the amount of saturated fatty acids.

Influence of the supplementation on the milk composition

Khatti et al., 2017
(3
)

Khatti et al., 2017, investigates the effect of the supplementation of lactating cows with vitamin E, selenium and increase in energy consumption in cows before and after calving (3 weeks before and 3 weeks after birth) as they are subjected to a negative energy balance, impaired immunity and oxidative stress, which ultimately leads to deterioration in postnatal productivity.

(Sordillo and Raphael,

The animal undergoes major physiological, nutritional, metabolic, endocrine and immunological changes to move from non-lactation to lactation (Sordillo and Raphael, 2013). During the

<p>2013).</p>	<p>- dry period, predominantly in the growth of the fetus and post-production of milk, the total energy consumption of the animal is increased (Bhimte et al., 2018).</p>
<p>(Bhimte et al., 2018). Schäfers et al., 2018 CLA</p>	<p>- Schäfers et al., 2018 applied a supplement of vitamin E and CLA in second and third lactation cows to reduce oxidative stress and reduced immunity during the dry period, and found that there were no significant changes in their health status, and that older cows are more susceptible to inflammatory processes.</p>
<p>Liu et al., 2008,</p>	<p>- Liu et al., 2008, examines the effect of vitamin E and selenium separately and in combination as a feed additive in cows, and found that the amount of milk fat and CLA in milk in the vitamin E supplementation group and in the combination of selenium and vitamin E increase compared to the control group.</p>
<p>CLA</p>	<p>- Saturated fatty acids decrease in milk and unsaturated increase, as a result of selenium supplementation.</p> <p>- High fat diets in cows with selenium supplementation improves antioxidant status of blood and fatty acid composition of milk fat, while the vitamin E supplementation relieves milk fat depression, from which the synergistic effect of concomitant use of vitamin E and selenium on the quality of milk fat and productivity of cows on a high fat diet.</p>
<p>. Dias de Andrade et al., 2016,</p>	<p>- Dias de Andrade et al., 2016, established that the supplementation of different selenium doses into the buffalo diet resulted in a reduction in the number of somatic cells in the milk, with no selenium residues in milk and cheese being reported.</p>
<p>Thul et al., 2017,</p>	<p>- Thul et al., 2017, examined the influence of mustard oil during the dry period in Mura breed buffaloes and found an increase in the milk fat content of the treated group relative to the control and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minor changes in protein, SNF and lactose between the two groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of mustard oil during the transition period in buffalo diet contributes to improving the quality of milk and increasing the weight of newborns.
<p>7 "Khurak" (Verma et al., 2009).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The supplementation of lactating buffaloes for 7 days with the preparation "Khurak" – a mineral vitamin complex with a probiotic leads to an increase in the yield of milk, milk fat, serum protein, calcium and iron (Verma et al., 2009).
	<p>Curcumin is the main yellow bioactive component of turmeric and has a wide range of biological activities. It includes its antiinflammatory, antioxidant, anticancerogenic, antimutagenic, anti-coagulant, antidiabetic, antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal, antiviral, antifibrotic, hypotensive and hypocholesterolemic action.</p>
	<p>The anticancer action of curcumin is mainly due to the induction of apoptosis.</p>
	<p>It's antiinflammatory, anticancer and antioxidant role can be clinically used to control rheumatism, carcinogenesis and pathogenesis associated with oxidative stress. Clinically, curcumin has been used to reduce postoperative inflammation.</p>
	<p>Safety assessment studies have shown that turmeric and curcumin are well tolerated at a very high dose without toxic effects and therefore have potential for application in modern medicine to treat various animal and human diseases (Dhillon et al., 2008; Dattarao, 2015; Xun et al., 2015).</p>
<p>(Dhillon et al., 2008; Dattarao, 2015; Xun et al., 2015). (Foda et al., 2007). Mukherjee et al., 2014,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The incorporation of curcumin into buffalo yoghurt of different concentrations leads to a change in its chemical, rheological and sensory properties (Foda et al., 2007). Mukherjee et al., 2014, investigate the effect of a combination of

			<p>vitamin E, selenium and curcumin on buffalo animals with mastitis, as a result of which they prove that curcumin possesses antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties and develops alternative therapy that farmers use to prevent mastitis in buffaloes.</p>
Tasripin et al., 2010,			<p>Tasripin et al., 2010, use different types of substances to reduce somatic cells and increase milk yield in lactating cows, one of which is curcumin.</p>
			<p>Milk and dairy products - functional foods, a source of biologically active components</p>
			<p>Characteristics of buffalo milk make it valuable for processing into dairy products. The buffalo milk is suitable for the production of dried mixtures for ice cream, dairy products, casein and caseinates (Prasad et al., 2018).</p>
al., 2018).	(Prasad et		
5,4%),	(6,6 8,8%)	(3,6-	<p>The buffalo milk is superior to cow's milk in fat content (6.6 to 8.8%) and protein (3.6-5.4%), which determines the high total solids and nutritional value (Hamad and Baiomy 2010, Simões et al., 2013, O'Brien and Guineeq 2016, Khedkar et al., 2016). The buffalo milk has a very high fat content, which is twice as high as that of cow's milk.</p>
	(Hamad and Baiomy 2010, Simões et al., 2013, O'Brien and Guineeq 2016, Khedkar et al., 2016).		
	2: 1.		<p>The fat to protein ratio in buffalo milk is about 2: 1. The high calcium content of casein facilitates the production of cheese (FAO-milk composition). The production of 1 kg of cheese is associated with the utilization of 5 l of buffalo milk, compared to 6,8 l of cow's milk per kilogram cheese, for the production of 1 kg butter is needed a 10 l of buffalo milk compared to 14 l of cows' milk. The buffalo milk is a suitable raw material for the production of mozzarella and cheddar cheese compared to cow's milk (Iqbal et al., 2012).</p>
composition).	(FAO-milk	1 kg	
5 l			
	- 6,8 l	1 kg	
		1 kg	
	10 l		
	14 l		
(Iqbal et al., 2012).			
Attar and Aminifar (2015)			<p>Attar and Aminifar (2015) in the research of the physicochemical</p>

6.57 6.84
0,05% 0,20%.

- composition of buffalo and cow's milk did not detect significant differences in pH and acidity of buffalo milk and cow's milk. The pH of buffalo milk could range from 6.57 to 6.84 and was not influenced by a month, yet another lactation or calving season but correlated with the content of SNF and lactose in milk. The titratable acid in buffalo milk, which is due to the presence of lactic acid, citric acid and phosphoric acid is ranges from 0.05% to 0.20%.

1.

Attar and Aminifar, 2015

Table 1. Physicochemical composition according to Attar and Aminifar, 2015

Parameters	Buffalo milk	Cow milk
pH	6.73 ± 0.12a	6.50 ± 0.20a
/ Titratable Acidity (%, W/W)	1.70 ± 0.10a	2.00 ± 0.10a
/Fat (%, V/V)	8.20 ± 0.10a	3.50 ± 0.26b
/ Protein (%, W/W)	4.73 ± 0.01a	3.25 ± 0.01b
/ Total solids (%, W/W)	15.92 ± 0.09a	12.50 ± 0.29b
/ Density (g/cm ³)	1.034 ± 0.001a	1.032 ± 0.001a

a b

(p<0.05).

The indications a and b show statistical reliability (p<0.05).

Kashwa (2016)

6.76% 7.38%.

4,31%,

4,26% 5,75%.

33.8% 7.8%.

4.24% 5.15%

5.08%.

4,40%

5,16%

0.18%,

0.19%.

14,6%,

0.14%

Kashwa (2016) establishes a total fat content in buffalo milk varies between 6.76% and 7.38%. The protein content in the bulk tank milk is 4.31% on average, and the individual samples of buffalo milk vary between 4.26% and 5.75%. Protein and casein decreased during the sampling period by 33.8% and 7.8%, respectively.

Lactose varies between 4.24% and 5.15% for individual samples, while in bulk tank milk is 5.08%. Lactose increased throughout the study period by 14.6%, reaching an average of 4.40% at the start of lactation and then increasing to 5.16% at the end. Somatic cells in buffalo milk during the study period are high at the beginning of the period and decrease at the end. The reference milk citric acid is 0.18% on average, and for buffalo milk individual samples ranged between 0.14% and 0.19%. The total solids in bulk milk are 16.64%, and for

16.64%,
16.62% 17.61% (2).

individual samples of buffalo milk varies between 16.62% and 17.61% (Table 2).

2.

Kashwa, 2016

Table 2. Physicochemical indices of individual and bulk tank buffalo milk according to Kashwa, 2016

Buffalo	Fat (%)	Protein (%)	Casein (%)	Lactose (%)	Citric acid (%)	Somatic cells	Total solid (%)
Bulk tank milk	6.61±1.07	4.31±0.30	3.74±0.14	5.08±0.20	0.18±0.01	101.6±218.57	16.64±1.0
70	6.82±1.44	5.75±0.36	4.48±0.22	4.24±0.24	0.15±0.02	106.42±84.94	17.45±1.23
80	6.86±0.54	4.26±0.50	3.73±0.32	5.15±0.26	0.19±0.03	12.5±4.84	16.80±0.63
14	6.76±0.26	4.68±0.44	3.68±0.11	4.79±0.24	0.19±0.02	440±602.48	16.92±0.49
69	6.77±0.49	4.26±0.38	3.69±0.22	5.01±0.19	0.19±0.01	44.4±9.01	16.62±0.65
74	7.25±0.26	4.89±0.33	4.17±0.13	4.94±0.29	0.14±0.01	71.8±29.10	17.61±0.29
76	7.38±0.52	4.47±0.38	3.90±0.21	4.93±0.24	0.16±0.01	106.66±140.78	17.24±0.62
* Summary*	6.97±0.43	4.72±0.06	4.44±0.07	4.84±0.03	0.17±0.006	130.29±229.99	17.11±0.31

* average of individual samples of buffalo milk

" "

Parodi (1999) Ip et al. (1994)

cis-9, trans-11 18:2 (), 75%

trans-10 cis-12 18:2, 1%

Danków et al., 2015

The term "functional foods" is often used for a general description of the beneficial effects of the accepted food, besides their traditional nutritional value. Parodi (1999) and Ip et al. (1994) report on the role of dairy products and, in particular, the CLA for cancer prevention.

The presence of conjugated linoleic acids, in particular the cis-9, trans-11 isomer of 18: 2 (CLA), accounting for about 75% of all geometric and positional isomers of linoleic acid in milk lipids, is a functional component with proven beneficial health effects.

The other well studied is trans-10 cis-12 isomer of 18: 2, presented with only 1% in milks conjugated linoleic acid, resulting to reduction of body weight and obesity regulation.

The content of biologically active ingredients in dairy products depends on their presence in raw milk and the technological production process. Dankow et al., 2015, examines the effect

Camelina sativa

MUFA

21

18:2 -

3

77.3%

21.54%

1.1%

0.8%

0.3%

0.37. Månsson, 2008,

70%

11%

25%

2.3%

2.3

2.7%.

Gantner et al., 2015

(SFA)

(MUFA)

18: 2 -18: 3

(3).

of *Camelina sativa* in sheep diet, which resulting in milk fat is enriched with monounsaturated fatty acids, including trans MUFA and polyunsaturated fatty acids in raw milk and in yogurt produced even after 21 days of refrigerated storage.

The percentage of conjugated dienes from C18: 2 - acid increased more than 3 times. The increased proportion of biologically active components in the milk does not cause any changes in the acidity, consistency, color, taste and aroma of the yogurt produced.

Milk fat from buffalo milk contains 77.3% SFA, 21.54% MUFA and 1.1% PUFA, omega-6 concentration is 0.8%, omega-3 is 0.3% and omega-6 and omega-3 ratio is 0.37. Månsson, 2008, found nearly 70% saturated fatty acids in Swedish milk, of which about 11% are short fatty acids, approximately 25% of fatty acids in the milk are monounsaturated, 2.3% are polyunsaturated, ratio of omega-6/omega-3 around 2.3 and trans fatty acid content about 2.7%.

Gantner et al., 2015 based on a literature review, found that saturated fatty acids (SFA) and monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) were lower in non-ruminant milk compared to ruminant milk. The amount of C-18: 2 and C-18: 3 are significantly higher in non-ruminant milk than in the case of ruminant milk (Table 3).

3.

Gantner et al., 2015

(Doreau and Martin-Rosset, 2002; Jensen et al, 1990; Malacarne et al., 2002; Park et al., 2007; Gastaldi et al., 2010; Uniacke-Lowe, 2011)

Table 3. Fatty acid profile of different types - variation interval (minimum and maximum) according to Gantner et al., 2015 (Doreau and Martin-Rosset, 2002; Jensen et al, 1990; Malacarne et al., 2002; Gastaldi et al., 2010; Uniacke-Lowe, 2011)

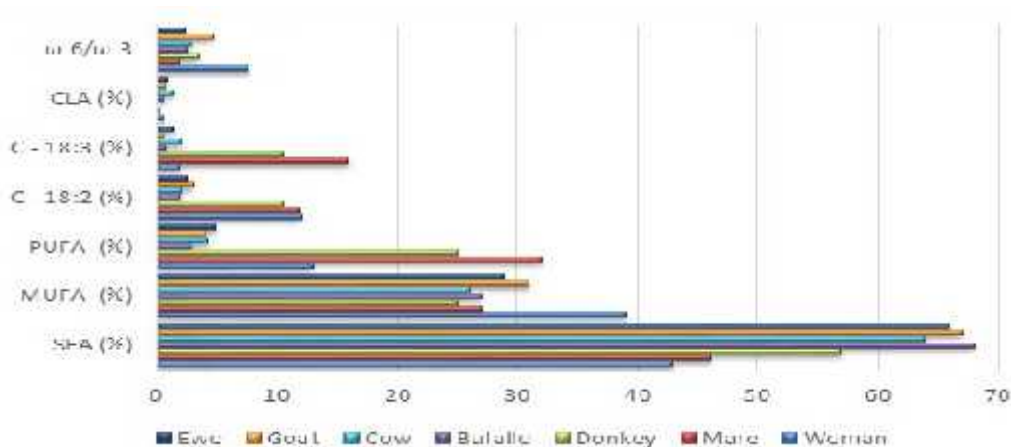
/Milk	SFA (%)	MUFA (%)	PUFA (%)	C - 18:2 (%)	C - 18:3 (%)	CLA (%)
/Women	36-45	33-45	8-19	6.0-17.7	0.6-3.4	0.2-1.1
/Mare	37-55	18-36	13-51	3.6-20.3	2.2-31.2	0.02-0.1
/Donkey	46-68	15-35	14-30	6-15.2	4-16.3	trace
/Buffalo	62-74	24-29	2.3-3.9	2.0	0.2-1.4	0.4-1
/Cow	55-73	22-30	2.4-6.3	1.2-3.0	0.3-1.8	0.2-2.4
/Goat	59-74	22-36	2.6-5.6	1.9-4.3	0.3-1.2	0.3-1.2
/Ewe	57-75	23-39	2.5-7.3	1.6-3.6	0.5-2.3	0.6-1.1

Gantner et al., 2015

Gantner et al., 2015, in its studies on the composition of milk and fatty acids of various animal species, found that milk fat, regardless of the species, contains mainly saturated fatty acids (SFA) and lower amounts of unsaturated fatty acids (Figure 1).

(SFA)

1).



1.

Gantner et al., 2015

(Doreau and Martin-Rosset, 2002; Jensen et al, 1990; Malacarne et al., 2002; Park et al., 2007; Gastaldi et al., 2010; Uniacke-Lowe, 2011)

Fig. 1. Fatty acid profile of different animal species - mean values reported in the literature according to Gantner et al., 2015 (Doreau and Martin-Rosset, 2002; Jensen et al, 1990; Malacarne et al., 2002; Gastaldi et al., 2010; Uniacke-Lowe, 2011)

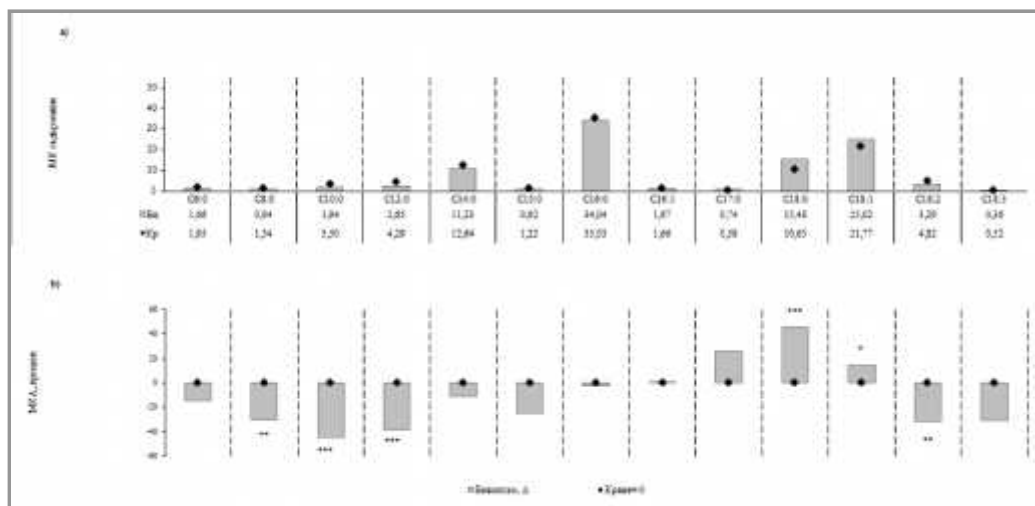
The composition of fatty acids in milk is a function of the species, breed and stage of lactation, environment and

()
(MUFA),
Penchev et al., 2016
«
» (2.)
C16:0, C18:1 C14:0.
C17:0, C18:0 C18:1,
15 %
(P 0.05).

diet. Generally speaking, non-ruminant milk fat (mare and donkey) contains a lower percentage of saturated fatty acids (SFA) and monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) than ruminant milk.

The percentage of unsaturated fatty acids in the milk of mares, donkeys and women is identical and is higher content relative to the milk of ruminants. This high degree of unsaturation is the result of their diet.

Studies carried out by Penchev et al., 2016 on conventional feeding of buffaloes, the Bulgarian Murra's breed and the Black-Chariot cows (Figure 2) show that for both species the highest percentage is C16: 0, followed of C18: 1 and C14: 0. Higher levels of C17: 0, C18: 0 and C18: 1 have been found in buffaloes, although only 15% and with low credibility (P 0.05). Monounsaturated FA (MUFA) is higher in buffalo milk than cow's milk at the expense of polyunsaturated fatty acids.

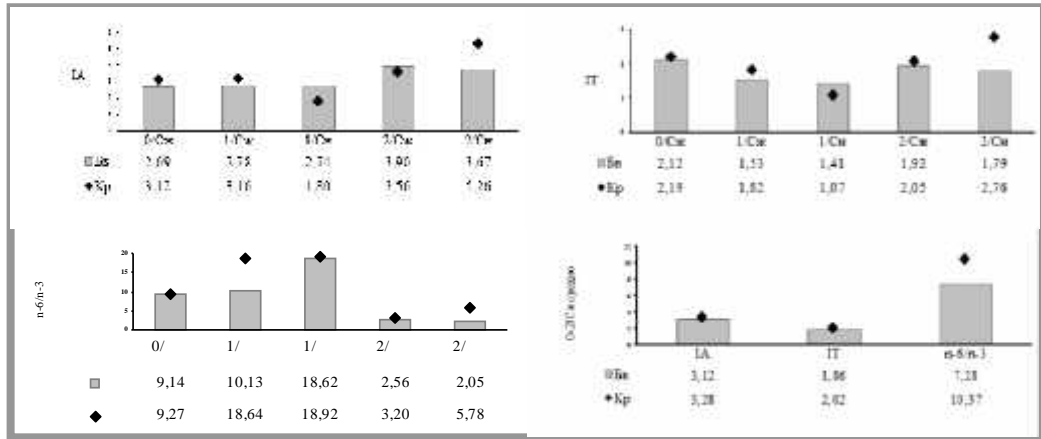


Penchev et al., 2016: a) () ; b) ()
; F-test : *** -

P 0.001, ** - P 0.01, and * - P 0.05
Fig. 2. MK in buffalo (Bc) compared to cow's milk (Kp) milk, according to Penchev et al., 2016: a) absolute values; b) relative differences (FA_Bc - FA_Kp) / FA_Kp of cow taken for basic (zero) values; F- test of type effect: *** - P 0.001, ** - P 0.01, and * - P 0.05

() 3), (IA) 15% (IT) n-6/n-3.

The buffalo milk has better health benefits to cow (Figure 3), namely a 15% lower atherogenic index (IA) in buffalo milk compared to cow's milk, and relatively equal values for thrombogenic index (IT) and the n-6 / n ratio -3.



3. IA, IT n-6/n-3 () (), (/) 0 (0/), 1 (1/), 2 (2/); Penchev et al., 2016

Fig. 3. IA, IT and n-6 / n-3 in buffaloes () and cows () fed by silage (/ Cg) or hay (/ H, and KD0 (0 /), KD1(1 /) and KD 2 (2 /); and mean values for control groups (silage) according to Penchev et al., 2016

The increasing demands of nutritionists on the maintenance of food and taste qualities and the safety of milk and dairy products according to a European Union directive call for the development of new technological solutions for their obtaining, processing and storage.

In recent years, consumer interest has grown up in the nutritional and health performance of food products and their impact on human health. The beneficial effect of biologically active components, which are contained in milk and its products on health is well documented (Myers, 2007).

(Myers, 2007).

The content of biologically active components in raw milk, especially fatty acids, depends on the species, nutrition

<p>(Leiber et al., 2010)</p>	<p>and lactation. Recently, the interest of the scientific community has focused on studies on the properties of functional foods. An important role in the research on the biological functions of certain fatty acids (Leiber et al., 2010) occupies the physiological effect of CLA on the animals and human, as well as their role in suppressing atherosclerosis and some anti-inflammatory properties.</p>
<p>Chen et al, 2014,</p>	<p>Chen et al, 2014, proves that protein and fat levels have seasonal trends, while minerals and many physical properties have significant differences that are not seasonally related.</p> <p>The time for coagulation, ethanol stability and foaming ability have been seasonally varied, and many significant interrelations have been found in physicochemical properties.</p>
<p>(Ramadan et al., 2011).</p>	<p>Unconventional oilseeds cultures are of great importance because they have specific chemical properties and can be used as food additives. Scientific experience has shown that application of pumpkin seed oil to rats improves their lipid profile and liver function i. e. may be used in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia (Ramadan et al., 2011).</p>
<p>(Tsaknis et al., 1997; Vibhute et al., 2013).</p>	<p>Because of the high content of unsaturated fatty acids, pumpkin seed oil is used in dietary nutrition (Tsaknis et al., 1997; Vibhute et al., 2013).</p>
<p>-3</p>	<p>The interest of consumers in healthy nutritional supplements rich in omega-3 fatty acids has led to the study of traditional food products and their enrichment by natural means or by their addition with oils or microalgae (Rognlien, 2010; Mohamed et al., 2013)</p>
<p>(Rognlien, 2010; Mohamed et al., 2013).</p> <p>(C-18: 1c9), g-</p>	<p>Enrichment of goat's milk with apricot kernels leads to an increase in oleic acid (C-18: 1c9), g-linolenic acid</p>

and a decrease in saturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids, CLA and omega-3 fatty acids. Avocado's addition increase MUFA, PUFA, omega-3 fatty acids, alpha-linolenic acid and oleic acid and decrease a g-linolenic acid, SFA and maintain the CLA content and the omega-6/omega-3 fatty acids ratio (Ivanova, 2016).

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4. (g/100g) Ivanova, 2016

Table 4. Groups of fatty acids (g/100g fat) in goat's milk, yoghurt and yoghurt with additives apricot and avocado according to Ivanova, 2016

FA	vokado	Apricot	Milk	Yogurt	Yogurt-5%A	Yogurt-10%A	Yogurt-15%A	Yogurt-5%A
C-16:0	16,78	22,33	27,14	27,46	12,33	15,87	18,09	27,32
C-18:0	1,37	3,07	20,79	20,48	15,59	19,84	24,10	20,58
C-18:1c9	37,88	46,58	16,57	16,92	12,31	7,55	42,83	18,50
C-18:2c9,12	26,28	0,48	0,08	0,06	0,09	0,05	0,00	0,08
gC-18:3n6	3,01	21,18	1,67	1,70	1,37	0,15	2,38	1,66
aC-18:3n3	0,02	0,04	0,71	0,71	0,07	0,14	0,02	0,72
SFA	21,92	43,18	79,58	79,52	33,96	44,92	47,89	78,44
MUFA	43,87	49,56	20,06	20,30	51,81	26,26	46,78	22,11
PUFA	30,59	23,53	3,24	3,22	2,01	1,61	3,40	3,45
n-3	0,17	0,41	0,91	0,91	0,32	0,24	0,12	1,05
n-6	30,37	23,05	2,08	2,07	1,64	0,45	3,43	2,13
n-6/ n-3	174,36	55,86	2,29	2,28	5,12	1,89	29,50	2,03
CLA	0,03	0,02	0,31	0,33	0,03	0,17	0,00	0,32
CLA	0,07	0,11	0,34	0,33	0,11	0,93	0,02	0,34
C-18:1Trans	2,94	1,89	1,97	1,90	1,62	1,44	1,96	2,07
C-18:1Cis-	38,02	46,67	17,17	17,52	12,52	7,75	43,12	19,13
BFA	3,80	0,34	1,44	1,46	3,89	20,60	2,37	1,47

CONCLUSIONS

The production of environmentally friendly and healthy buffalo milk and dairy products has been a lasting trend in recent years, due to consumers increasingly demanding consumption of quality and safe food.

Milk and dairy products are a major part of functional foods, which satisfy the human needs of food components: high quality proteins (essential amino acids), energy (lipids rich in CLA, -3 and -6 fatty acids), a wide variety of minerals (Ca, P, Mg, Fe, Zn, Se, I) and vitamins (Vit B6, B12, D, thiamine, riboflavin).

(Ca, P, Mg, Fe, Zn, Se, I) (Vit B₆, B₁₂, D, CLA, -3 -6).

- The enrichment of milk and dairy products (yoghurt, curd, cheese) with biologically active components – omega 3, oleic acid of vegetable origin, vitamins and fibers is of interest to the science of Bulgaria and the creation of products with high health and preventive effect and would contribute for the healthy nutrition of the Bulgarian people.

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Effect of Different Sources of Specific Variance on Live Weight and Daily Gain of Ile-de-France Sheep in Bulgaria

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SUMMARY

1115 Subject of the study were 1115
purebred sheep from the Ile-de-France
- breed. The animals were born during the
2008-2016 period and were raised under
similar technological conditions and
- nutrition in three farms in the northern part
of Bulgaria. The live weight of 1115 ewes
was studied from birth to 2 years of age.

This information was derived from the
Genealogy Book kept by the Breeders of
the Ile de France Breeders Association in
Bulgaria (AILFB). Analysis of variance
- was conducted on the basis of multi-factor
- linear models per each age.

The differences between the levels of the
studied factors were established on the
basis of the degree of probability by
Student (Hayter, 1984). It was established
that the farm was a significant source of
specific variance for the live weight trait of
Ile-de-France sheep in all studied ages

2008-2016

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2

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Student (Hayter, 1984).

<0.01),
 (<0.001, <0.05).
 ,
 (<0.001).
 4.457 kg, 30
 15.164 kg, 70 – 23.736 kg, 9
 – 54.761 kg 24
 70.939 kg.
 0.357 kg,
 0.215 kg
 70 0.155 kg 70
 9
 :
 , , , ,
 , , , ,

(<0.001, <0.01), and year of birth has a significant effect on the trait up until weaning (< 0.001, < 0.05).

- Farm and year of birth have a significant effect on the average daily gain by periods, excluding the year of the last report period (<0.001). Average live weight at birth was 4.457 kg, at 30 days – 15.164 kg, at 70 days – 23.736 kg, at 9 months – 54.761 kg and at 24 months – 70.939 kg. Average daily gain of Ile-de-France sheep during the first month after birth was 0.357 kg, after which it gradually decreased to 0.215 kg at 70 days, and to 0.155 kg during the period from 70 days to 9 months of age.

Key words: Ile-de-France sheep, live weight, average daily gain, farm, year of birth

INTRODUCTION

The meat breed Ile-de-France was created and recognized in France in 1920, and first imported in Bulgaria in 1968.

1920 ,
 1968 .
 .
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 6543
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 , 100-120
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 .
 30

- The main purpose was to establish the acclimatization and productive specifications of the breed and the possibilities for crossbreeding with our local breeds. For more than 50 years, the breed has been successfully adapted and bred in extended reproduction in Bulgaria as a part of the specialized meat industry.

Currently in Bulgaria, 6543 purebred animals are raised according to data from the Ile de France Breeders Association in Bulgaria. The Ile de France breed is characterized with intensive growth in early age, up until 100-120 days of age.

The meat is marbled, with excellent flavor and without the characteristic odor of some of the local breeds. The good growth abilities, meat qualities and feed consumption are in optimal combination at slaughter level of 30 to 40 kg., i.e. the breed has the ability to produce heavy

40 kg, . .

lamb.

(Dimitrov, 1978 a, b; 1991; Dimitrov et al., 1987, 2011; Ivanona et al., 2017; Laleva, 1996; Metodiev et al., 2008, 2010; Raycheva et al., 2005, 2010).

(Dimitrov, 1988; Laleva et al., 2006; Marinova, 1976; Slavov, 2007).

Bulgarian authors (Dimitrov, 1978 a, b, 1991; Dimitrov et al., 1987, 2011; Ivanova et al., 2017; Laleva, 1996; Metodiev et al., 2008, 2010; Raycheva et al., 2005, 2010) have shown interest in studying the peculiarities, productivity and state of the population of the meat breed Ile de France in Bulgaria. Some authors studied the possibilities for crossbreeding with local breeds and the improvement of meat qualities, in accordance with the economic effect (Dimitrov 1988; Laleva et al. 2006; Marinova, 1976; Slavov, 2007).

Despite the increased interest in the Ile de France breed, in recent years specialized literature lacks detailed information about the variance of the main productive traits and factors, which influence their levels.

Similar analyses are necessary for the development of the purebred population raised in Bulgaria as well as for the crossbreeds with local breeds for improving meat quality.

These circumstances determine the necessity for current studies, aiming at periodical updating of the parameters of main control traits in the Selection Program for breeding Ile de France in Bulgaria (AILFB).

The aim of the study was to establish the effect of different sources of specific variance on the live weight and daily gain of the Ile de France breed in Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

1115

Subject of the study were 1115 purebred sheep from the Ile-de-France breed. The animals were born during the period 2008-2016 and were raised under similar technological conditions and nutrition in three farms in the northern part of Bulgaria. The live weight of 1115 ewes was studied from birth to 2 years of age.

2008-2016

1115

2
: 70
30 , 2
9
0.1 kg.
(Harvey, 1990)

For this purpose were studied: live weight at birth, at 30 days, at 70 days, at 9 months and at 2 years of age. Live weight was measured to the nearest 0.1kg. Calculated was the average daily gain, realized in the studied periods.

- The information was obtained from the
- Genealogy Book kept by the Breeders of
- the Ile de France Breeders Association in
- Bulgaria. Data were obtained using
- standard methods and instructions,
- provided in the Instruction Codex for
- Control of Productive Traits and Complex
- Evaluation, which is part of a selection
- program for breed development in
- Bulgaria. Analysis of variance was
- conducted on the basis of multi-factor
- linear model (Harvey, 1990) for every
- studied age. It is presented in the
- following:

$$Y_{ijklm} = \mu + A_{ijklmno} + B_{pqhij} + e_{ijklm}$$

μ -
 $A_{ijklmno}$ -
() - 9 (2008 -
2016)
 B_{pqhij} -
() - 3 (1 - 3)
 e_{ijklm} - (residual
effects), $N(O, e^2)$

where:

μ - total average for all ages
 $A_{ijklmno}$ - Effect of "year of birth" factor (fixed) - 9 levels (2009-2016)
 B_{pqhij} - Effect of "farm" factor (fixed) - 3 levels (1 - 3)
 e_{ijklm} - residual effects $N(O, e^2)$

Student (Hayter, 1984):

The differences between the levels of the factors studied were established on the basis of the degree of probability measured by Student (Hayter, 1984):

$$(y_i - y_j) / S (1/n_i + 1/n_j) / 2$$

: $(y_i - y_j) -$
, $S -$
, n_i $n_j -$
()

where: $(y_i - y_j)$ is the differences between average values of levels from the studied factor; S - squared deviation; n_i and n_j - the number of observations (individuals) for corresponding levels.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Being a source of specific variance
- in the current study, the year of birth has a significant influence on the phenotypic

30 70
 (<0.05, <0.001)
 1).
 (<0.001, <0.01),
 F -
 5.648 9
 321.748 70
 21.36% 5.91%
 0.165 0.629

manifestation of the live weight trait at 30 and at 70 days (<0.05, <0.001) (Table 1).

The "farm" factor influenced all studied ages (<0.001, <0.01), and values for the F criteria were between 5.648 for 9 months and 321.748 for 70 days.

The coefficients of variation in the studied trait were from 21.36% at birth do 5.91%, followed by a downward trend with age.

The determination coefficients of the used model were between 0.165 and 0.629 at different ages.

1.

Table 1. Analysis of variance of the trait live weight

Sources of variance	df	F	P	R	CV%
1 / 1 day					
/ Year of birth	8	1.171	n. s.	0.165	21.36
/ Farm	2	10.904	***		
30 / 30 days					
/ Year of birth	8	1.809	*	0.327	8.41
/ Farm	2	56.996	***		
70 / 70 days					
/ Year of birth	8	8.950	***	0.629	8.26
/ Farm	2	321.742	***		
9 / 9 months					
/ Year of birth	8	0.441	n. s.	0.217	5.91
/ Farm	2	5.648	**		
2 / 2 years					
/ Year of birth	8	1.159	n. s.	0.416	6.16
/ Farm	2	77.184	***		

*** – P< 0,001; ** – P< 0,01; * – P< 0,05

9 2
 (<0.001) (2).
 F - 546.881

In the analysis of the variance it was found that both factors have a very credible effect on the realized growth for the periods with the exception of the year of birth from 9 months to 2 years old (P<0.001) (Table 2).

The F - criteria values reached 546,881 for the influence of the "farm" factor on the gain in the second period. Gain variations mark significant contrasts. It was comparatively low during the first

30 70
- 21.24%.

30-40-
0.080 kg 0.400 kg.
70
- 30-
Dimitrov (1978)
- 155 396 g.
0.347
0.725,

and third period and increased significantly from 30 to 70 days and the last period. The highest coefficient was after the first month – 21.24%. This was probably due to the substantial change in the milk yield of Ile de France ewes after 30-40 day of lactation and in their perseverance, and individual gain fluctuated between 0.080 kg and 0.400kg. This characteristic feature of the breed allows the sheep to express their individual genetic potential in terms of growth intensity during this period of 30-70 days. High individual abnormalities in the gain to weaning were obtained by Dimitrov (1978) – from 155 to 396 g.

The determination coefficients of the used model range from 0.347 to 0.725, indicating that a significant part of the variance was due to the variability sources included in the model.

2.

Table 2. Analysis of variance of the trait average daily gain

Sources of variance	df	F	P	R	CV%
1 - 30 / 1 day - 30 days					
/ Year of birth	8	3.573	***	0.418	12.14
/ Farm	2	100.539	***		
30 - 70 / 30 days - 70 days					
/ Year of birth	8	14.310	***	0.725	21.24
/ Farm	2	546.881	***		
70 - 9 / 70 days - 9 months					
/ Year of birth	8	4.605	***	0.534	9.55
/ Farm	2	198.809	***		
9 - 2 / 9 months - 2 years					
/ Year of birth	8	1.109	n. s.	0.347	20.52
/ Farm	2	47.569	***		

*** – P< 0,001; ** – P< 0,01; * – P< 0,05

3 - The results in Table 3 show that animals born in 2012 had better weight development and positive LS scores of all studied ages.

LS-
2012
2011 2014,
30
2015,
9 - The same applies for the 2011 and 2014 births, with the exception of the 30-day estimates and for 2015 sheep, with the exception of the 9-month estimates. Their

LS- 2015, -
 LS = -0.940, -
 (<0.001, <0.01). -
 , 2009 -
 - 2 (LS =1.639),
 2008 -
 2.462 kg, -
 (1978) Dimitrov, -
 , -
 . -
 40 (Dimitrov, -
 1978). Dimitrov et al., (1982) -
 1 3 -
 (<0.01, <0.001), -
 - 2.023 kg -
 1(<0.01, <0.001). -
 2 -
 . -
 1 -
 2 -
 (<0.001) (3). 2.257 kg

peers at other levels of the factor were presented with divergent deviations from the mean for different ages. At weaning with the highest positive LS estimates were animals born in 2015, and the ones born during the following year were with the lowest and negative LSC= -0.940 (<0.001, <0.01).

Sheep born in 2009 showed the highest superiority by live weight trait at 2 years (LS=1.639), and those born in 2008 at the same age showed a negative deviation of 2.462 kg compared to their peers from the other groups. The differences were not statistically proven. Dimitrov (1978) did not establish credible differences in the live weight of breeding lambs, obtained from imported sheep and purebred animals, raised in Bulgaria.

A significant specific effect of year of birth to weaning was proven by the same author, which is consistent and confirmed with our study 40 years later (Dimitrov, 1978). Dimitrov et al. (1982) studied the general productive traits of sheep in a herd in Stara Zagora and established credible influence on the year, regarding the live weight at birth and weaning.

A negative deviation from the average at birth and weaning was established in sheep from Farms 1 and 3 (<0.01, <0.001). Animals were able to exhibit their individual genetic potential regarding growth intensity after the maternal effect was eliminated. They displayed advantage over their parallels – with 2.023 kg for Farm 1 (<0.01, <0.001). An opposing trend was observed in sheep from Farm 2. Positive estimates were established at day 1 and at weaning but in the following stage live weight was delayed. The animals were lagging behind their peers with 2.257 kg (<0.001) at 2 years (Table 3).

3. LS- (LSC)

Table 3. LS-estimates (LSC) of the effect of the year of birth and the farm on the live weight at different age

Age	1 / 1 day			30 / 30 days			70 / 70 days			9 / 9 months			2 / 2 years		
	n	LSC	SE	n	LSC	SE	n	LSC	SE	n	LSC	SE	n	LSC	SE
/ Year of birth															
2008	2	-0.755	0.615	2	0.332	0.798	2	0.023	0.258	2	-0.212	0.350	2	-2.462	0.739
2009	20	0.225	0.214	20	-0.233	0.277	20	0.048	0.437	20	-0.317	0.469	20	1.639	0.956
2010	99	0.097	0.122	99	-0.123 A	0.158	99	-0.079 IA	0.249	99	-0.142 a	0.267	99	0.224	0.543
2011	104	0.017	0.119	104	-0.211 I	0.155	104	0.227 B	0.245	104	0.277 a	0.263	104	0.157	0.534
2012	89	0.167	0.124	89	0.114	0.161	89	0.099 a	0.254	89	0.056	0.273	89	0.709	0.554
2013	118	0.044	0.116	118	-0.065	0.151	118	0.170 C	0.238	118	0.048	0.255	118	-0.357	0.519
2014	159	0.120	0.109	159	-0.090 B	0.142	159	0.137 D	0.223	159	0.200	0.239	159	0.396 a	0.486
2015	181	0.137	0.111	181	0.055	0.144	181	0.314 IE	0.227	181	-0.007	0.243	173	0.171 I	0.504
2016	343	-0.051	0.100	343	0.220	0.130	343	-0.940	0.205	343	0.099	0.220	173	-0.478 al	0.509
AIB ABaCDE															
/ Farm															
1	284	-0.102 a	0.052	284	0.304 C	0.067	284	-1.209 F	0.106	284	0.102	0.114	249	2.023 Aa	0.259
2	583	0.186 al	0.040	583	-0.551CD	0.052	583	2.056 FG	0.082	583	-0.293 b	0.087	484	-2.257 AB	0.194
3	248	-0.083 I	0.053	248	0.247 D	0.069	248	-0.847 G	0.109	248	0.191 b	0.117	204	0.234 aB	0.271
μ	1115	4.457 ± 0.086		1115	15.164 ± 0.111		1115	23.736 ± 0.176		1115	54.761 ± 0.189		937	70.939 ± 0.384	

μ – LS- / overall LS mean;

– : A Z – P< 0.001; a k – P< 0.01; I z – P< 0.05

Significance of differences within columns – when symbols identical: A to Z – P< 0.001; a to k – P< 0.01; I to z – P< 0.05

4.457 kg, 30 – 15.164 kg, 70
 – 23.736 kg, 9 – 54.761
 kg 24 – 70.939 kg. Dimitrov
 (1978) -
 1 -
 , -
 . Raycheva et al., (2005) -
 - (4.370 kg), 30 -
 (11.826 kg) 70 (20.750 kg).
 Laleva et al. (2006) 3.570 kg,
 Raycheva et al. (2005). Dimitrov
 et al. (1982) Ivanova et al. (2017) -
 -
 , -
 -
 () 2018 .
 , -
 9 77.20% -
 2 -
 , -
 2013 2008, 2012 -
 , -
 2013 2008,
 (4). 2012 -
 2014 -
 (<0.01, <0.001).

Average live weight at birth of Ile de France sheep is 4.457 kg, at 30 days – 15.164 kg, at 70 days – 23.736 kg, at 9 months – 54.761 kg and at 24 months – 70.939 kg. Dimitrov (1978) established lower values of the same trait at birth and at 1 month for lambs from imported ewes but results for those from ewes raised in Bulgaria, the results were similar to ours.

Raycheva et al. (2005) also published lower data for live weight – at birth (4.370 kg), at 30 days (11.826 kg) and at 70 days (20.750 kg). Laleva et al. (2006) published data for the average birth weight – 3.570 kg and at all other ages data was close to that of Raycheva et al. (2005). Dimitrov et al. (1982) and Ivanova et al. (2017) reported higher mean birth weights but values of subsequent ages were lower.

Our results were similar in values to those reported in the report of the Ile de France Breeders Association in Bulgaria (AILFB) for 2018 for the entire population grown in Bulgaria. The fact that the sheep in our 9-month study reached 77.20% of the weight of the 2-year-old animals confirmed the high speed of the breed, which was successful in breeding in Bulgaria.

Animals born in 2008, 2012 and 2013 were characterized by primarily negative deviation regarding gain from average for the studied excerpt. Exceptions were the first studied period for 2008, the second for 2013 and the last for 2012 (Table 4).

Those born in 2014 demonstrated advantages regarding gain over their parallels after the first month (P<0.01, P<0.001). The remaining groups had diverse deviations from the average for each age.

4. LS- (LSC)

Table 4. LS-estimates (LSC) of the effect of the year of birth and the farm on the trait average daily gain at terms

Term	1 -30 /1 day-30 days			30 -70 /30 days-70 days			70 -9 /70 days-9 months			9 -2 /9 months-2 years		
	n	LSC	SE	n	LSC	SE	n	LSC	SE	n	LSC	SE
/ Year of birth												
2008	2	0.036	0.027	2	-0.008	0.030	2	-0.001	0.009	2	-0.005	0.007
2009	20	-0.015	0.009	20	0.007 I	0.011	20	-0.002	0.003	20	0.004	0.002
2010	99	-0.007 A	0.005	99	0.001 m	0.006	99	-0.001 A	0.002	99	0.001 I	0.001
2011	104	-0.008 I	0.005	104	0.012 mA	0.006	104	0.001	0.002	104	-0.001	0.001
2012	89	-0.002	0.005	89	-0.001	0.006	89	-0.001 I	0.002	89	0.002	0.001
2013	118	-0.004	0.005	118	0.006 B	0.006	118	-0.001 a	0.002	118	-0.001	0.001
2014	159	-0.007 B	0.005	159	0.006 C	0.005	159	0.001 bB	0.002	159	0.001 m	0.001
2015	181	-0.003	0.005	181	0.007 D	0.006	181	-0.002 b	0.002	173	0.001	0.001
2016	343	0.009 AIB	0.004	343	-0.029 IABCD	0.005	343	0.005 AlaB	0.002	173	-0.001 Im	0.001
/ Farm												
1	284	0.014 C	0.002	284	-0.038 E	0.003	284	0.007 C	0.001	249	0.004 Aa	0.001
2	583	-0.025 CD	0.002	583	0.065 EF	0.002	583	-0.012 CD	0.001	484	-0.004 Ab	0.001
3	248	0.011 D	0.002	248	-0.027 F	0.003	248	0.005 D	0.001	204	0.000 ab	0.001
μ	1115	0.357 ± 0.004		1115	0.215 ± 0.004		1115	0.155 ± 0.001		937	0.036 ± 0.001	

μ – LS- / overall LS mean;

– : A Z – P< 0.001; a k – P< 0.01; I z – P< 0.05

Significance of differences within columns – when symbols identical: A to Z – P< 0.001; a to k – P< 0.01; I to z – P< 0.05

1 3
 (<0.01, <0.001).
 2
 (< 0.01, < 0.001).
 0.357 kg,
 0.215 kg
 70 0.155 kg
 70 9
 . Dimitrov (1978)
 (0.279 kg)
 (0.251 kg)
 et al. (1987)
 30 (0.266
 kg)
 0.313 kg. Raycheva et al. (2005)
 30-70 (0.226 kg). Dimitrov (1988)
 366-407 g
 90
 30
 . Ivanova et
 al. (2017)

Sheep from Farm 1 and 3 showed a higher than average gain for the studied period except at weaning (P<0.01, P<0.001). The opposite trend was reported in Farm 2, with the increase being mostly below the average level for the studied sample (P<0.01, P<0.001).

Average daily gain of Ile de France lambs during the first month after birth was 0.357 kg. Until 70 days it slowly decreased to 0.215 kg and in the period 70 days – 9 months it dropped to 0.155 kg. These results confirmed the breeds' potential for intense gain and early insemination. Dimitrov (1978) reported a lower increase of up to 1 month (0.279 kg) and a slightly higher (0.251 kg) in the second period.

Dimitrov et al. (1987) also found lower values of the trait up to 30 days (0.266 kg) for the imported animals, but in the second period they observed a more intense growth with an average daily gain of 0.313 kg. Raicheva et al. (2005) set close to our average gain rate over the period of 30-70 days (0.226 kg). Dimitrov (1988) published data on an exceptional intensity of 366-407 g daily gain in individual fattening from 30 to 90 days of male Ile de France, which shows the breed's abilities in this aspect.

Ivanova et al. (2017) did not establish pronounced linear differentiation regarding the weight development and gain of Ile de France lambs grown in Bulgaria. The analysis shows that by adapting to our conditions the breed retained its potential for high growth intensity at an early age and reached a high average live weight at reproductive age.



CONCLUSIONS

The farm is a reliable source of specific variance in live weight of the Ile de France sheep at all studied ages, and the year of birth has a highly significant effect on the traits until weaning.

Farm and year of birth have a highly significant effect on the realized gain by periods with the exception of year for the period 9 months – 2 years.

Average live weight at birth was 4.457 kg, at 30 days – 15.164 kg, at 70 days – 23.736 kg, at 9 months – 54.761 kg and at 2 years – 70.939 kg.

Average daily gain of Ile de France sheep during the first month after birth was 0.357 kg. Until 70 days it slowly decreased to 0.215 kg and in the period 70 days – 9 months was 0.155 kg.

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Dermatoglyphic Characteristics of Nasolabial Plate of Tetevenska and Kotlenska Aboriginal Sheep Breed

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SUMMARY

This paper presents morphological characteristics of the nasolabial plate of Tetevenska and Kotlenska aboriginal sheep breeds with the help of methodology and approaches of interdisciplinary field of dermatoglyphics. Some anatomical, morphological and photographic methods were used. 40 animals were studied. The dermatoglyphic pattern of the nasolabial plate was determined. A phenetic analysis was conducted on the furrows, folds, shafts and granules. There were three types of dermatoglyphs in both breeds - groove, cross and grainy. The colour of the nasolabial plate was observed as an additional phene. The direction of the furrows and the amount of phenoxcomplexes studied had no relation to the age of the studied sheep.

Key words: sheep, nasolabial plate, dermatological type, furrows, folds, colour

INTRODUCTION

The nasolabial plate of sheep depicts a number of physiological processes, and therefore the study and analysis of its colour image is a field of certain interest. It is also a modified section of the skin that is formed during the embryonic period. Its surface is most often filled with furrows, granules, shafts, and folds that model fragments encoding each individual and in fact remains unchanged throughout the post-embryonic period.

Many authors have investigated the type of dermatoglyph of the nasolabial plate and its relation to the identification, mapping and selection in ruminants: Sokolov (1959) and Sirotina et al. (2012) in elks, Singh and Patel (2006) in buffaloes, Trofimenko (1991), Arzhankova (2002), Lozovaya and Arzhankova (2010), Sirotina and Baranov (2009; 2011), Sirotina (2012) in cattle, Malofeev and Lipovik (2011) in sheep and lambs, Lipovik et al. (2010) in Caspian red deer and lambs, Hlomova (2008) and Markov et al. (2018) in official and shepherd dogs.

The dermatoglyphic pattern of the nasolabial plate in sheep is strictly individual with characteristic skin complexes. All studied individuals are markedly identical – Individual (Malofeev and Lipovik, 2011).

Lipovik et al. (2010) found three dermatoglyphic patterns in the study of the nasolabial plate of Altay sheep in the Ural Mountains – 'Groove', 'Grain' and 'Cross'. The dermatological type of 'Groove' was found in 52% of sheep.

In Bulgaria Markov (2014; 2015; 2016; 2018) conducted comparative studies on various dermatoglyphic patterns of 'Bulgarian Black and White', 'Montbeliarde' and 'Bulgarian Rhodope' cattle breeds, searching for a connection between their milk productivity, as he gave a methodology to obtain three dimensional (3D) picture of the nasolabial plate in cattle.

Sokolov (1958)
Sirotina et al. (2012), Singh and Patel (2006), Trofimenko (1991), Arzhankova (2002), Lozovaya and Arzhankova (2010), Sirotina and Baranov (2009; 2011), Sirotina (2012), Malofeev and Lipovik (2011), Lipovik et al. (2010), Hlomova (2008) and Markov et al. (2018)

(Malofeev and Lipovik, 2011).
Lipovik et al. (2010)

– 52%.
Markov (2014; 2015; 2016; 2018)

(3D)

Markova (2016; 2017)

2018

3 4

40

Canon-IXT-18

25-45 cm

Microsoft Excel,

Paint, Microsoft Word.

Trofimenko

(1991),

: S= mm².

Markova (2016; 2017) made a dermatoglyphic characteristic of the nasolabial plate of 'Pleven Blackhead Sheep', 'Koprivshenska' and 'Srednostaroplaninska' sheep breeds, as she determined the percentage of the individual dermatoglyphic patters in the breeds mentioned.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the colour of the nasolabial plate and its nuances, the texture, type, structure, surface and sizes of dermatoglyph of the nasolabial plate of 'Tetevenska' and 'Kotlenska' sheep breeds that had finished their growth.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We studied 40 sheep at 3 and 4 years of age, which had finished their growth stage, from the two aboriginal breeds in 2018. The sheep are owned by farmers from the municipalities of Teteven and Kotel. The age of the animals was determined according to the tribal books kept at the Association for Breeding of Tsigai and Local Sheep Breeds and the changes in the dental formula during the age development.

The photos of dermatoglyph of the nasolabial plate were taken with Canon-IXT-18 digital camera at a distance of 25-45 cm from the object (nasolabial plate), after which the collected database was processed by a computer using Microsoft Excel, Paint and Microsoft Word. The resulting information was stored on magnetic storage device.

To examine the surface of the nasolabial plate were used dactyloscopic, blue ink and a smear roller. The imprint was taken on a sheet of paper, after that the different parts were cut and glued until a rectangle was constructed. The surface of nasolabial plate was calculated by the formula: $S = A \times B$ in mm²

The dermatoglyphs were visually investigated according to Trofimenko's methodology (1991), based on the

Anatomica Veterinaria.

Statistica-2000
a.

– Nomina

distribution of skin folds, shafts, granules and furrows on the surface of the nasolabial plate by the deductive method of image analysis. The colour of the nasolabial plate and its nuances, skin furrows, the shape and position of the folds, shafts and grains were studied. Some morphological, morphometric, and photographic methods were applied.

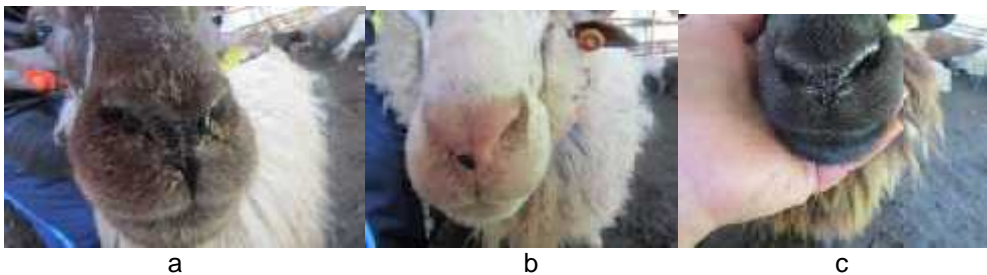
All the terms are in accordance with the International Committee on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature – Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria.

Data were processed by variation statistics method with Statistica-2000 software program and presented in table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The skin surface colour of the nasolabial plate of 'Tetevenska' sheep shows different colouring combinations - black with various nuances, from light black to anthracite, shimmering black - 45%, grey - 35%, cream-coloured, white, grey-brown, grey-pink-white, grey-brown - 20%. There were also some depigmented areas on the surface of the nasolabial plate in 11.7% of the studied sheep. There was a halo around the nasolabial plate of black, white, grey and brown covering hairs in all animals.

45%, - 35%,
20%.
11,7%



1.
Fig. 1. Types of dermatoglyph in 'Tetevenska sheep'

a - 'Grain'; b - 'Groove'; c - 'Cross'

47,5 %
 1).
 7,5 mm.
 0,03-0,05 mm.
 5,5
 40
 1b).
 5-6-7
 4-5

The nasolabial plate is elongated, pike-shaped, like an irregular triangle. It is symmetrical. Elongated, slit-shaped and oval nostrils were observed. The epidermal layer of the skin of the nasolabial plate had a folded surface. The folds were medium-sized, roll-shaped with skin ridges.

According to the visual evaluation were classified three types of dermatoglyphs:

'Grain' dermatoglyphic pattern – there are no separating furrows. The surface of the skin relief of the nasolabial plate is homogeneous. The structure is consistent. It was found in 47.5 % of the studied sheep (Figure 1a).

'Groove' dermatoglyphic pattern – the nasolabial plate is divided in two parts by a deep central groove, with sizes from 6 to 8 mm. Grooves come out of the central groove, as they form folds with a depth of 0.03-0.05 mm. The shape of grooves is different – straight, curved, wavy, arc-like. The skin folds are shaped like irregular polygons at the dorsal part of the nasolabial plate. In the central part its shape is oval, as in the ventral part their shape is elliptical. The structure of the dermatoglyphic pattern in the central part is loose and in the peripheral part is dense. It was found in 40 % of the studied sheep (Figure 1b).

'Cross' dermatoglyphic pattern – the nasolabial plate is divided in two parts by the central groove and in other two parts by a deep groove that starts from the right and ends up to the left nostril. The grooves are usually straight, wavy or arc-like. The shape of the skin folds at the dorsal part is 5-6-7 wall polygons, in the central part is 4-5 wall polygons, and in the ventral part they are oval-like fragments. The structure of dermatoglyphic pattern is loose. It was

12,5 %
(1c).
40,24 mm².
115,39
()
- 2,9 mm.

found in 12.5 % of the studied sheep (Figure 1c.)

The investigated area of the nasolabial plate in 'Tetevenska' breed was 40.24 mm². There were 115.39 skin folds. The highest length of the skin folds (rolls) was found in the ventral part of the nasolabial plate – 2.9 mm.

1.

(M±m)

Table 1. Morphometric indicators of the nasolabial plate in 'Tetevenska' and 'Kotlenska'sheep breed (M±m)

Breed and age of sheep	Surface of the nasolabial plate, mm ²	The amount of skin folds (rolls) number	/Length of grooves,mm		
			Dorsal plate, mm	Central part, mm	Ventral part, mm
3-4 Tetevenska 3-4 years old	40.24±0.31	115.39±0.48	2.3±0.12	2.6±0.12	2.9±0.14
3-4 Kotlenska 3-4 years old	41.28±0.41	118.34±0.33	2.4±0.14	2.7±0.12	3.1±0.13

P<0.05

17,5 %
2,5%
9,75%

-80%,

Black anthracite colour is characteristic for the nasolabial plate of a great part of 'Kotlenska' breed - 80%, it was grey and light-grey in 17.5% of them, and 2.5% of sheep had pink, brown and white on their nasolabial plate. There were also some depigmented areas on the surface of the nasolabial plate in 9.75 % of the studied sheep. The nasolabial plate is separated from the muzzle by a ring of lighter white, grey or brown covering hairs.

The nasolabial plate is pike-liked, heart-shaped, looking like a triangle. The shape of the nostrils is different: pear-shaped, oval, slit-like. The visual classification of 'Kotlenska' sheep showed three types of dermatoglyphic patterns:



Fig. 2. Types of dermatoglyph in 'Kotlenska' sheep

a - 'Grain'; b - 'Groove'; c - 'Cross'

25 %	–	'Grain' dermatoglyphic pattern – there are no separating grooves. The surface of the nasolabialplate is homogeneous. The structure is consistent. It was found in 25 % of the studied sheep.
8mm.	6-	'Groove' dermatoglyphic pattern – the nasolabial plate is divided in two parts by a central groove, which at some areas is 6 to 8 mm deep. The central groove is connected with grooves with various shapes. It is limited by skin fragments from 0.5 to 1mm deep. Grooves are arc-like, straight or curved. The shape of the skin folds is on irregular 5-7 wall polygons at the dorsal part. In the central part, the folds acquire oval, whereas in the ventral part they are an ellipse or almost spherical. The structure of the dermatoglyphic pattern in the central part is loose and in the peripheral part is dense. It was found in 52,5 % of the studied sheep.
1mm.	0,5	
()	5-7	
52,5%	–	'Cross' dermatoglyphic pattern – the nasolabial plate is divided in two parts by the central groove and in other two parts by a deep groove that starts from the right and ends up to the left nostril. There are wavy and straight grooves in the detached parts.
()	4-6	The shape of the skin folds (rolls) at the dorsal part is 4-6 wall polygons, whereas at the ventral part they are oval-like or spherical. The structure of

22,5%

41,28

mm².

()

118,34

3,1 mm.

Malofeev and Lipovik (2011), Lipovik (2013) Markova (2016; 2017)

- dermatoglyphic pattern is loose. It was found in 52.5 % of the studied sheep.

The surface of nasolabial plate in 'Kotlenska'sheep was 41.28 mm². There were 118.34 skin folds (rolls), which constructed the phene complexes. The highest length of the skin folds was found in the ventral part of the nasolabial plate - 3.1 mm.

- Our results correspond to and are similar in value to the results obtained by Malofeev and Lipovik (2011), Lipovik (2013) and Markova (2016; 2017) in the study of dermatoglyphic types of Altay sheep breed, 'Black-headed Pleven' 'Srednostaroplaninska' and 'Koprivshenska'.

CONCLUSIONS

— „ „ „ „

„ „

-

e

„ — 47,5

%, „ —

40 %, -

„ — 12,5 %.

„ — 52,5%,

„ — 25 %, -

„ — 22,5%.

Three types of dermatoglyphic patterns were observed in both aboriginal sheep breeds – 'Grain', 'Groove' and 'Cross'. Some breed and morphometric differences were found in the distribution of dermatoglyphic types and the values characterizing the surface of the nasolabial plate and the length of the furrows. The percentage share of dermatoglyphic patterns in 'tetevenska' sheep breed showed the highest values for 'Grain' pattern – 47.5%, followed by 'Groove' – with 40%, and 'Cross' pattern with the lowest percentage share of 12.5%. For 'Kotlenska' sheep breed the distribution is 'Groove' pattern with 52.5%, followed by 'Grain' – 25%, and 'Cross' pattern again had the lowest percentage share – 22.5%. 'Kotlenska'sheep breed had higher values for the surface of the nasolabial plate and the length of the grooves forming the fragments.

The direction of the grooves and the amount of skin fragments are hereditary transmitted and have no relation to the post-embryonic development of the sheep.

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