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Opportunities to Overcome the Boar Taint in Pork from Uncastrated Male Pigs by Nutrition Methods

Sonya Ivanova^{1*}, Todor Stoyanchev²

¹Agricultural Academy, Agricultural Institute, 9700 Shumen, Bulgaria

²Trakia University, Faculty of Veterinary medicine, 6015 Stara Zagora, Bulgaria

*E-mail: ivanovapeneva@gmail.com

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SUMMARY

Surgical castration is considered undesirable due to the procedure is with pain and suffering of the 4-5 days old piglets and condemnation the principles of animal welfare. Alternative systems provide opportunities for the use of production from non-castrated male, immuno-castrated or protective bar taint effects through additives and changes in feed composition. The quality of the meat is particularly dependent on alternative systems and the most undesirable effect is reported by the consumers as appearance of a unpleasant boar taint at the concentration of 1.0 µg/g for androstenone and 0.250 µg/g for skatole. Consumers withdraw from meat from immunocastrates is due to suspected additional animal injection with non natural drugs, and from non-castrated male meat due to the fact that it is more lean, firm and with a higher percent of

0.250 µg/g
1.0 µg/g

(*Rosa Damascena*).

boar taint. Feed supplementation with substances that improve liver function or hind gut microorganisms in the large intestine, have a positive effect and reduce the odor of boar in meat and fat. Feed supplementation with natural components is well appreciated by the consumers and presence of inulin, beet pulp and dried distilled rose (*Rosa Damascena*) petals have the potential effect as boar taint restriction additives.

Key words: entire male pigs, boar taint, nutrition, rosa damascene

INTRODUCTION

The smell of boar and its elimination is one of the current problems in fattening entire male pigs. Raising publicity regarding the quality and safety of food and animal welfare has led to fundamental changes related to the progressive application on the ban on surgical castration of piglets without anesthesia.

The European Parliament has decided after 2018 that this practice should be stopped and replaced by more humane methods, such as productive systems with non-castrated male pigs (entire male) or immuno-castrated. Bulgaria, as well as all EU countries, face the global challenge of finding and putting into practice an alternative to surgical castration in primary pork production.

The main research and innovation in the EU are for the systems with entire males and immunocastrated with an Improvac® licensed product. At the moment, in Bulgaria there is no information on an alternative method to replace castration, there is no research done, there is a deep gap of information regarding the modern technology for production without castration and related economic indicators from pig fattening up to 100-110 kg life body weight. The ban of castration is expected to increase the cost of final meat

100-110 kg.

production, although no research and economic analysis on the problem has been done so far.

A significant disadvantage of uncastrated pigs is the smell of meat from the deposited in the meat and adipose tissue products of indole, skatol and androstenone. The Bulgarian national standards (BDS) for the processing of pork to national meat products require that the meat have to be from castrated male pigs fattened to the age of slaughter and whenever they reach 90-110 kg live body weight. During puberty and in mixed box fattening (without separation of pigs by sex), uncastrated male animals accumulate the substances androstenone and skatol in fat and muscle, whereby the carcass possess the unpleasant smell of boar (andek-Potokar et al., 2017), which goes into the meat food chain and greatly decreases the quality of our traditional meat products (lukanka, sudzuk, sausages, steaks). This odor manifests itself in a different percentage of male animals and depends on many factors, but mainly on the slaughter age in days and the body weight achieved at the slaughter age (Bonneau, 1998; Zamaratskaia and Squires, 2009). In all cases, the meat of such animals is unacceptable for meat processing and undesirable by the producers of raw meat cuts and raw meat products. With the weight gain over 110-130 kg body weight, the odor intensifies and the manifestation rate increases. According to data from different countries, the percentage of unacceptable carcasses at the slaughterhouses is between 1 and 6% of slaughtered EM (von Borell et al., 2009; Bonneau et al., 2017).

Non-castrated, immuno-castrated and castrated male pigs show differences in fat content, fatty acid ratio (saturated and unsaturated fatty acids), carcass yield rate, water holding capacity, pH, color index and other meat quality indicators

(Pauly et al., 2009; Penchev et al., 2018).

2016 2018

COST ACTION 15215 "Innovative approaches in pork production with entire males"

(Pauly et al., 2009; Penchev et al., 2018).

The main efforts of researchers in Europe and the world are focused on finding solutions for the pig industry and in 2016 and 2018 the European Community is funding research and setting up a scientific network to wide spread the achieved results.

The COST ACTION 15215 Project "Innovative Approaches in Pork Production with Whole Males" aims to overcome the negative effect of changing the way pigs are fattened in order to increase their comfort, to overcome the lack of information when detecting the boar taint in meat, in the utilization of such meat and in favoring the consumers to the welfare models and types of pork meat (castrated systems, non-castrated systems, immuno-castrated systems).

The purpose of this research is to explore the possibilities of overcoming the boar taint by applying innovative systems as alternatives to surgical castration in male pigs.

Meat quality and unwanted boar taint

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Surgical castration in male piglets is applied within the first 7 days after birth (usually day 4) and eliminates unwanted aggressive behavior, sexual behavior and boar taint in the raising pigs. After surgical castration, it is assumed that the fattening of male animals is calmer and even more without aggression.

9%,
14%,
20%,
(Babol and Squires 1995; Bonneau and Squires, 2004).

More recent data show that the productive systems with uncastrated males leads to an improved growth rate up to 9% and higher lean meat content of carcasses for up to 20%, compared with castrates (Babol and Squires 1995; Bonneau and Squires, 2004). Reduced fat content is about 5% and increased muscle content is found in the carcasses.

5%

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 ,
 . Huber et al. (2018)
 ,
 .
 17,2% , 17,0% , 66,3%
 87,4%.
 15,9% , 23,9% , 60,6%
 , 88,6% ,
 17,4%, 19,4%, 64,0%
 88,3%.
 ,
 - ,
 .
 (Gispert et al.,
 2010).
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 24
 ,
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- These processes are due to normal development and circulation of testosterone in the body metabolism and through testosterone it increases muscle growth and decreases intramuscular lipid deposition.

- Meat has a higher percentage of protein and therefore consumers find it more firm and with disadvantages such as lack of desired marbling and tenderness. Huber et al. (2018) investigate the effect of early surgical castration, immuno castration and rearing of uncastrated animals on meat quality, and found out that in non-castrated males, meat had 17.2% protein, 17.0% fat, 66.3% water content, and total carcass protein was 87.4%.

In the other categories, the authors showed that 15.9% protein, 23.9% fat, 60.6% water, 88.6% total carcass protein were in castrated and in immuno-castrated male 15.4%, 19.4%, 64.0%.and 88.3%, respectively. In entire males at the end of fattening due to puberty, they become aggressive, which often leads to the occurrence of injuries, bruises and skin abrasions.

Such damages reduce the quality of meat and have been reported by other researchers (Gispert et al., 2010). The overall quality assessment system for pork meat takes into account water holding capacity (WHC), changes in pH in the first hour after slaughter and 24 hours after chilling, marbling, tenderness and processes of rigor mortis and ripening.

- Castration or lack of castration does not affect these primary meat indicators, but consumers expect the meat to be free from the boar smell. The different age groups of consumers have different perceptions and tolerance for the concentration of the boar taint in the meat especially in the carcasses from pigs with body weight from 90 to 120 kg.

	90	120 kg.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With increasing the slaughter age and slaughter weight, the accumulation of the substances indole, skatol and androstenone in the fat also increases, and separately the amount of fat in the meat increases. Increased amount of androstenone is more significant correlated with increased slaughter weight than with increased slaughter age.
		90-100 kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Therefore, in the non-castrated male pig production strategies, the principle of slaughtering pigs at a lower weight of about 90-100 kg body weight and 23-26 weeks of age is more acceptable, thus limiting the unacceptable odor of boar.
	23-26		
		1.0 µg/g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First, the commonly used thresholds for boar taint is of 1.0 µg/g for androstenone and 0.250 µg/g for skatol. Skatol also accumulates after prolonged contact of animals with uncleaned faeces and urine.
	0.250 µg/g		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding non-castrated males, the regular and daily cleansing of faeces and urine is part of the measures to delay the accumulation of skatol to slaughter weight.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immunocastration as an alternative to castration, is used with drugs that inhibit testicular development and lead to lower testosterone levels, which eliminates unwanted sexual maturation.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvac® is administered twice to each male animal, with the first application being 77 days and the last one 146 days. It is a prerequisite that the second vaccination have to be 4-6 weeks before slaughter.
77		146	
	4-6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immuno castration has its drawbacks both on the farm and on the pork market levels among consumers. On the farm, the disadvantage is the application to all the male animals and their mandatory fixing or isolation so that the drug can be properly injected, which is also a stress factor in the system.

(Font-i-Furnols et al., 2012).

The problems may appear either because of poor administration of the vaccine and non-response to the vaccination in some pigs or due to some health problems (Font-i-Furnols et al., 2012).

Also, there are some more disadvantages of immunocastration such as the cost of treatment, possible rejection of consumption due to the presence of hormones in such meat and the possible risk of self-injection of the vaccine during the implementation of the treatment.

Nutrition and metabolic processes affecting scatol and androstenone

Pig nutrition studies on ration composition are one of the most widely used experiments in the world in search of solutions for better growth and prevention of unwanted side effects from supplements. With the ability to eliminate the boar taint, it is recognized that the amount of the amino acid tryptophan in rations does not affect the amount of skatol in the meat.

Jensen, 1977).

(Jensen and

The reason is that tryptophan is rapidly absorbed in the small intestine and almost does not reach the large intestine and colon, where the skatole is mainly formed (Jensen and Jensen, 1977). The accumulation of skatol in meat and fattened pigs is not gender related, but values from 0 to 0.8 mg/kg in male non-castrated and 0 to 0.3 mg/kg in female and castrated male pigs are reported.

0 0,8 mg/kg
0 0,3
mg/kg

A change in the composition of the ration can lead to a change in the microbiome of the large intestine and indirectly affect those microorganisms that increase the metabolism of tryptophan to skatol.

But by the same change, it is not possible to affect the synthesis of androstenone and to reduce its amount. Studies show that high-energy diets produce more androstenone in adipose tissue (Claus et

(Claus et al., 2003; Øverland et al., 1995).

al., 2003; Øverland et al., 1995).

One possible solution to the problem in the justification lies in the method of nutrition of this category of animals (non-castrated male pigs).

In order to properly manipulate the diet, it is necessary to study the mechanism of formation of the specific compounds that cause the unpleasant odor. It is mainly caused by two main compounds - androstenone and skatol.

Androstenone is a built-in pheromone that is synthesized and metabolized in the liver and testes. Skatol is produced by bacteria in the large intestine by metabolizing the amino acid tryptophan.

450
et al., 2016).

(Urbanová

Both substances are metabolized by cytochrome P450 in the liver and unmetabolized residues accumulate in adipose tissue (Urbanová et al., 2016). Skatol is the main component by which the amount can be reduced by nutritional methods at NMP by affecting the microbial population in the gastrointestinal tract.

Jensen and Jensen (1977).

A way to affect it is to prevent the microbial fermentation of the protein described by Jensen and Jensen (1977). Such studies describe a mechanism for the more rapid passage of intestinal contents through the end parts of the digestive tract, which is achieved by increasing the percentage of indigestible pectin and lignin by the addition of plant fiber. Accelerated passage results in less absorption of skatol already synthesized by bacteria.

At the same time, the fibers also bind more water and accordingly dilute the amount of skatol in the intestine contents, while reducing its absorption.

When more carbohydrates are present in the large intestine, bacteria are stimulated

<p>fatty acids - SCFA), pH</p>	<p>(short-chain and that release more short-chain fatty acids (SCFA), which lowers the pH of the intestinal environment and reduces the amount of proteolytic bacteria responsible for the skatol (Jensen and Jensen, 1998).</p>
<p>and Jensen, 1977).</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>-</p>
	<p>-</p>
	<p>- There is evidence in the scientific literature of the use of various nutritional supplements and substances in order to reduce or completely avoid the boar taint. The effect of feeding rations with an increased content of potato or chicory starch and an increase in the content of readily degradable carbohydrates of sugar beet, inulin and others are investigated.</p>
	<p>-</p>
	<p>- The sugar beet pulp obtained after refining the sugar has been successfully applied in order to increase the fiber and carbohydrate content of the pig ration. Successful reduction is achieved by the addition of 10 to 20% sugar beet pulp (Whittington et al. 2004; Wood et al. 1993). The addition of chicory and potato starch is considered effective because of the presence of poorly digested carbohydrates that reduce skatol levels (Claus et al. 2003; Zamaratskaia et al. 2005; Andersson et al. 2005; Chen et al. , 2007; Pauly at al., 2008, 2010).</p>
<p>10 20% (Whittington et al. 2004; Wood et al. 1993).</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>-</p>
	<p>-</p>
<p>(Claus et al., 2003; Zamaratskaia et al., 2005; Andersson et al., 2005; Chen et al., 2007; Pauly at al., 2008, 2010).</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>-</p>
<p>(Aluwé et al., 2009, 2013; Maribo et al., 2010; Kjos et al., 2010; Rasmussen et al., 2012; Heyrman et al., 2018).</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>-</p>
<p>(Zammerini et al., 2012; Byrne et al., 2008; Hansen et al., 2008). Maribo et al. (2015)</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>-</p>
<p>(</p>	<p>- Inulin can be added in pure extracted form in feed or used directly with chicory root (whole or dried) (Zammerini et al., 2012; Byrne et al., 2008; Hansen et al., 2008).</p> <p>- Maribo et al. (2015) indicate that chicory root can be given to pigs only three to four days before slaughter (instead of two weeks), which significantly reduces the cost of practicing this practice to reduce the smell of boar.</p>
<p>),</p>	<p>-</p>

et al. (2016), Zamar tskaia

1%, 2% 3%

CYP3A

(2) 9.65 13.75%, 0.5%

(5) 0.25%

(Øverland et al., 2008) (Russell et al., 1998; Salmon end Edwards, 2015), (Rasmussen et al., 2012;

According to Zamaratskaia et al. (2016), the effect of the addition of tannins can be direct in the intestine and indirect, by altering the overall liver metabolism may reduce the level of odor of boar. The experiments were carried out with the addition of 1%, 2% and 3%, etc. insoluble tannins in the feed and measurement of the effect by the expression of hepatic and intestinal CYP3A.

The data from the feed component research are in regards to that the addition of antioxidant substances, flavonoids and modulators of liver metabolism or microorganisms in the large intestine, has a positive effect and reduces the odor of meat and fatty tissue.

Among the most important are the changes in rations by: (1) reducing the crude protein content from 15.0 to 13.3%; (2) increasing the level of fermentable non-starch polysaccharides from 9.65 to 13.75% by adding 10% sugar beet pulp and 3% chicory pulp (inulin) to the diet; (3) adding 0.5% sepiolite (a clay mineral) to the diet; (4) adding synthetic tryptophan to the diet to reduce the level of indigestible tryptophan; and (5) adding 0.25% benzoic acid to the diet.

The use of natural plant extracts or plant components, such as dried distilled rose (*Rosa Damascena*) petals, potato starch, chicory or beet pulp, are preferred according to the preferences of consumers for agro-ecological breeding of meat animals.

However, a number of additives that have been laboratory tested have not been used by any business operator or pork producer. The use of additives has only been reported in the literature using: organic acids (Øverland et al., 2008) or fructooligosaccharides (Russell et al., 1998; Salmon end Edwards, 2015), tannic extract (Rasmussen et al., 2012; Zaramatskaia et al. 2016); activated

Zamaratskaia et al. 2016);
(Maribo et al., 2017),
al., 2008)

(Hansen et

(*Rosa Damascena*),

75

Balev et al. (2015)

et al. (2019)

0,255 0,545 g

127% 115%

kg/ / 0.828 kg/ /).

carbon (Maribo et al., 2017), lupins
(Hansen et al., 2008) and others.

- Secondary plant metabolites and
flavonoids have had a successful effect
on the liver enzyme system in reducing
the formation of skatol as well as
androstenone. The flavonoid-rich waste
mass is the residue of distilled rosa (*Rosa
Damascena*), which is obtained after the
production of rose oil and rose water.

- Adding it to animal feed to reduce odor
and produce meat with better sensory and
technological properties, as well as its use
in the meat industry, would be an
innovation both in Bulgaria and globally.

- In Bulgaria, approximately 75 tones of
utilized blossom matrix is left every year
after distillation, which has no subsequent
use in feed or other value-added
products.

- In a study, conducted by Balev et al.
(2015) in broiler chickens, fed with dried
distilled rose petals, it was found that the
supplement did not increase feed intake,
but the experimental group had the
highest feed conversion, although it had
no positive effect on growth performance
compared to the control group.

- In another experiment carried by Ivanova
et al., (2019), feeding rations with
supplement of 0.255 and 0.545 g of dried
distilled rose (*Rosa Damascena*) petals
showed an increase of evarage daily gain
by 127% and 115%, respectively, in
comparison to the control group
(respectively 0.911 kg/pig/day and 0.828
kg/pig/day).

CONCLUSIONS

- Alternative methods of surgical
castration of male pigs give unsatisfactory
market results and raise doubts about the
quality of the meat to the stakeholders of
the consumers or meat processors.

90-100 kg.

0.250 µg/g
1.0 µg/g

-
- The meat of the castrated animals has the desired indicators of marbling and tenderness, while in the non-castrated it is drier and with a smell of boar, and in the immuno-castrated there are changes in quality associated with slaughter weight at 90-100 kg. Consumers experience severe reactions to meat with an undesirable odor of boar in the values of 1.0 µg/g for androstenone and 0.250 µg/g for s atol.

- Feed with the additional supplementation of antioxidant substances, flavonoids and modulators of liver metabolism or hind gut microorganisms in the large intestine, has a positive effect and reduces the odor of boar in meat and fat. Biologically active substances are commercially available for use and include chicory, inulin, sugar beet pulp, dried distilled rose (*Rosa Damascena*) petals.

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Dynamics in Manure Composition from Cattle, Sheep, Buffaloes and Pigs in the Processing of Biohumus

Sonya Ivanova^{1,2*}, Tanya Nikolova²

¹Agricultural Academy, 1373 Sofia, Bulgaria

²Agricultural Institute, 9700 Shumen, Bulgaria

*E-mail: ivanovapeneva@gmail.com

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SUMMARY

A study was conducted about the changes in the chemical composition of compost from cattle, sheep, buffaloes and pigs after its processing in organic manure with red californian worms. The indicators measured were: moisture, dry matter content, total nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, manganese and pH. The composition of the compost varied widely depending on the type of animals, the type and composition of the food and the method of breeding and cleaning.

The dry matter content in the four types of bio fertilizer varied from 49.7 to 60.5%, total nitrogen from 1.38 to 2.25%, phosphorus from 1.12 to 3.73%, calcium from 1.82 to 3.01%, potassium from 1.82 to 0.022%, magnesium from 0.016 to 0.032%, manganese from 0.001 to 0.032% and pH from 7.4 to 7.8. The highest nitrogen content of 2.25% was found in the cattle manure, followed by

49,7 60,5%, 1,38
2,25%, 1,12 3,73%,
1,82 3,01% 1,82
3,01%, 0,016 0,022%,
0,001 0,032% 7,4
7,8. -
2,25%
, 1,87% ,

1.60%
1.38%

($P < 0.001$).

(Aleksiev et al., 1983; Kunev, 1988; Todorov et al., 1995; Tronchuk, 2001; Dourmand et al., 1999).

(Ivanova, 2003). Kirov et al. (2010)

Ivanov (2009),

1.87% in sheep manure, next was pig manure with 1.60% and the lowest content of 1.38% was found in buffalo manure. The phosphorus and calcium content was highest in the sheep organic manure, followed by pig, cattle and the lowest content was found in buffalo organic manure ($P < 0.001$). The smallest changes in the content of nutrients trough the processing from compost to biohumus were found in sheep manure, and the biggest – in buffalo manure. From the point of view of bio manure users, the application of sheep manure as the most nutrient-rich (primarily phosphorus- and calcium-containing and second-nitrogen contenting) is the most effective as it saves time and money in its application.

Key words: compost, organic manure, Red California worm, nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, potassium, magnesium, manganese

INTRODUCTION

Many differences exist in the quantity and content of the manure from different types of farm animals. The size of the farm, the number, type, category of the animals as well as the composition of feed, are the main factors that effect the content of the manure (Aleksiev et al., 1983; Kunev, 1988; Todorov et al., 1995; Tronchuk, 2001; Dourmand et al., 1999).

A certain effect on the dry matter (DM) content of the manure has the quantity of water, depending on the way of cleaning (Ivanova, 2003). Kirov et al. (2010) have found that the richer the nutrient intake, even in ruminants, the higher their content in the resulting compost.

According to Ivanov (2009), pigs manure has more permanent content than those of ruminants, as both the quantity and the chemical composition of the manure depend not so much on the nutrition and age of the animals but mainly on the processing and storage technology. In

Manolov (2003)

7% 35% 20%

(1992)

4-6%

10-14%
(Kirchmann and Witter, 1989).
(Katsarov et al., 2003;
Szostak and Bekier-Jarowska, 2003)

(*Lumbricus terrestris*).

(). Kirov et al. (2010)
Barry (2005),

case of improper storage and use, livestock wastes are potential pollutants of the soil and the environment.

In this connection, Manolov (2003) is firmly convinced that with degraded culture in livestock farming and in particular improper storage and composting, losses of soluble nutrients can reach up to 20% of the nitrogen, 7% of phosphorus and 35% of potassium.

The manure is, besides being a waste, also a resource, but must be stored and managed properly. There are different methods and technologies that allow the manure mass to become compost and bio manure.

Sweeten (1992) states that under proper management, the fermentation system can significantly reduce the amount of nitrogen in the manure, but for phosphorus and potassium this is more difficult to achieve. Nitrogen losses from washing decrease to 4-6% in heaps of manure coated with polyethylene foil compared to 10-14% losses in outdoor storage (Kirchmann and Witter, 1989). Other authors (Katsarov et al., 2003; Szostak and Bekier-Jarowska, 2003) found that with good storage and processing, the manure wastes can be useful for fertilizing farmlands.

The circumstances outlined above show that the problem involves storage and to great extent, the processing of the manure. One of the options for storing and increasing nutrients in the manure, is the use of California worms (*Lumbricus terrestris*). As a result of the feeding of Red California worms with organic compost until its complete conversion into faeces, an organic material (bio manure) is obtained.

According to Kirov et al. (2010) and Barry (2005), in the process of manufacturing of the manure mass from Red California

worms into organic manure, the digestible chemical elements increase and its quality depends on the starting organic material.

The nutrient content of organic manure varies widely and this directly affects its quality. As a final product, the compost during and after the manufacturing process, is not completely stable, and therefore there is no uniform compost standard. Compared to it, the bio manure is more stable, but the environment has an impact due to its high hygroscopicity, resulting in a change in its weight. In practice, it is accepted that the quality and useful value of the bio manure (biohumus) should be determined at 45% humidity. At this humidity, the bio manure is the most stable, best retains the rest of the water, but also takes the least amount of moisture from the air.

The aim of this study was to determine the dynamics in manure chemical content from cattle, sheep, buffaloes, and pigs after the process of bio manure manufacturing by Red California worms.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A fresh manure mass of cattle, sheep, buffaloes and pigs from farms of Agricultural institute - Shumen was collected, and accumulated in piles of 100 cm high on a concrete site, using the same technology in an uncompacted way of composting. Fresh cattle manure was obtained by feeding the cows with the following diet: corn silage, lucerne hay, sugar beet, and concentrated feed.

Fresh sheep manure was taken from a sheep farm while feeding a diet containing: lucerne hay, corn silage, straw and barley and corn grain. The buffaloes were fed a diet containing: green lucerne, barley straw and concentrated feed, and pigs - a concentrated feed.

During the fermentation, it was intended

to minimize the losses of nutrients from evaporation and washing, as follows: during the hot days the manure was moistened with water, and during the rains was covered with polyethylene foil. Stacked manure was not stirred to reduce nitrogen losses from evaporation. The fermentation lasted for seven months.

During the composting, parameters related to the normal process, such as humidity, temperature and pH, were monitored. Changes that occur in organic matter during the composting process are decomposition (fermentation) and ripening, changes in temperature and changes in microbial population activity.

As a result of the activity of the Red Californian worms, organic biomass is transformed into fresh and ripe compost. The ready raw bio humus was removed from the worm beds at about 65-70% humidity for drying to 45-50% humidity, which allowed for its next processing - refining. From each compost and bio manure were taken average samples with an weight of 1,4-1,8 kg.

The physico-chemical analysis of the compost and the bio manure was carried out in the laboratory of Trakia University - Stara Zagora by standard and validated methods for determination of dry weight and content of chemical elements in the manure. Variation statistics methods were applied for processing of the obtained data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data for the chemical analysis of compost of cattle, sheep, buffalo and pigs are shown on Table 1. The percentage of moisture in compost varies widely, with the lowest value being the compost of sheep (53%) and the highest value - the pigs compost (67%). For all samples tested, the percentage moisture found was normal for compost, but logically the

1.

Table 1. Chemical analysis of different types of compost

Traits	Cattle (1), ±Sx	Sheep (2), ±Sx	Buffalo (3), ±Sx	Pig (4), ±Sx	Significance ()
Moisture, %	55,17±0,99	53,00±1,30	60,00±3,55	67,00±3,58	1-3** 1-4*** 2-4*** 3-4**
Total nitrogen, %	1,60±0,16	1,43±0,04	0,81±0,26	1,12±0,23	3-1*** 3-2*
Calcium, g/kg DM	38,83±2,26	54,38±0,42	19,75±1,71	43,00±4,90	2-1*** 3-1*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-1*** 4-2***
Phosphorus, g/kg DM	27,03±0,80	63,12±0,46	10,12±1,32	49,70±4,46	1-2*** 1-4*** 3-1*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-2***
Potassium, g/kg DM	11,75±0,42	4,89±0,08	10,15±2,18	7,90±1,36	2-1*** 2-3*** 2-4*** 4-1*** 4-3***
Magnesium, g/kg DM	0,205±0,01	0,390±0,01	0,111±0,003	0,291±0,01	1-2*** 1-4** 3-1*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-1***
Manganese, g/kg DM	365,5±8,25	502,21±4,66	0,387±0,011	448,3±19,41	1-2*** 1-4*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-1***
	6,9±0,13	7,2±0,13	6,9±0,22	7,0±0,14	-

Notice: * - $P < 0,05$; ** - $P < 0,01$; *** - $P < 0,001$

percentage was highest for compost from pigs where the raw material itself had the highest water content. Nitrogen as a structural element (a basic building block of proteins, amino acids, amides, nucleic acids, phosphatides, glycosides, etc.) plays a major role in the processes of growth and breeding of organisms. The cattle compost has the highest total nitrogen content (1.60%), and the lowest percentage of total nitrogen is the buffalo compost (0.81%). The difference is highly ($P < 0.001$). The difference in total nitrogen content between buffalo compost compared to sheep compost is also ($P < 0,001$).

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(43,00g/kg),
 19,75g/kg
 ($P<0,001$).
 4,89g/kg
 ($P<0,001$).
 6,9
 7,2
 (2).

statistically significant ($P<0.01$).

Sheep compost has the highest calcium content (54.38 g/kg DM), followed by pig compost (43.00g/kg DM), and cattle compost (38.83g/kg DM). With the lowest calcium content of 19.75g/kg DM is the buffalo compost ($P<0.001$).

Higher calcium content in compost samples from sheep, pigs and cattle is directly dependent on the calcium-rich diet the animals have received compared to the buffalo diet. In terms of phosphorus content, the compost of sheep is the richest, followed by pig, beef, and with the lowest percentage is the buffalo compost ($P<001$). The potassium content is greatest in cattle compost – 11.75g/kg DM and lowest in sheep compost – 4.89g/kg DM. Concerning trace elements magnesium and manganese, the buffalo compost has the lowest values, and the highest values are found in the sheep compost, with statistically significant differences ($P<0.001$).

The pH values ranged from 6.9 to 7.2 in the different types of compost and varied in a small range, from a very slightly acidic through neutral to slightly alkaline character. These results show that the composition of the compost varies widely depending on the type of animals, the type and composition of the food, and the way of breeding and cleaning.

Different trends in the changes of the macro- and microelements (Table 2) during the process of the transformation of half-decayed manure from the Red California worms into their faeces, are observed. The data show that the processing of the various types of organic manure from the worms increases the dry matter and, thus, the digestible forms of plant nutrients in the final product – the bio manure.

2.

Table 2. Chemical analysis of different types of biomanure

Traits	Cattle (1), ±Sx	Sheep (2), ±Sx	Buffalo (3), ±Sx	Pig (4), ±Sx	Significance ()
Moisture, %	43,60±2,04	50,30±2,63	39,50±1,29	50,20±2,40	1-3** 1-4*** 2-3*** 3-4**
Total nitrogen, %	2,25±0,13	1,87±0,05	1,38±0,06	1,60±0,24	3-1*** 3-2*
Calcium, g/kg DM	50,76±2,02	60,50±3,02	30,00±3,56	57,70±6,89	2-1*** 3-1*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-1*** 4-2***
Phosphorus, g/kg DM	31,20±1,88	75,00±3,15	18,50±1,29	70,30±7,39	1-2*** 1-4*** 3-1*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-2***
Potassium, g/kg DM	18,20±1,62	5,30±0,18	17,30±5,23	12,33±2,73	2-1*** 2-3*** 2-4*** 4-1*** 4-3***
Magnesium, g/kg DM	0,281±0,01	0,449±0,002	0,318±0,070	0,450±0,060	1-2*** 1-4** 3-1*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-1***
Manganese, g/kg DM	426,7±1,92	648,5±22,44	0,253±0,07	646,7±16,33	1-2*** 1-4*** 3-2*** 3-4*** 4-1***
	7,4±0,14	7,6±0,12	7,8±0,08	7,7±0,14	-

Notice: * - <0,05; ** - <0,01; *** - <0,001

— .
,
39,5% 50,3%. -
(11,57%), -
(20,5%),
(16,2%) -

This makes it a valuable natural source of minerals and mineral salts when applied as a fertilizer, in comparison to artificially produced and commonly used mineral fertilizers in large quantities in modern agricultural production.

- The moisture content of the bio manure is lower than this of compost, ranging from 39.5% to 50.3%. The highest percentage reduction in humidity of manure was found in buffalo manure (20,5%), followed by pig (16,2%) and cattle (11,57%), and the least decrease was observed in sheep manure, only 2.7%.

2,7%
2,25%
130,8%
140,6%
142,9%
170,4%
(3).

The highest total nitrogen content of 2.25% is found in the cattle biomanure, followed by the sheep, and the pig and the lowest content is found in the buffalo biomanure. The values found follow the same order as the different types of compost. Here, there is a steady increase in the nitrogen content of the biofuel compared to compost, which is 130.8% in sheep manure, followed by an increase of 140.6% in cattle manure, 142.9% in pig manure and 170.4 % in buffalo manure (Table 3).

3.

*

Table 3. Changes in the chemical composition of different types of fertilizer in the processing of compost in a biomanure

Manure type	Cattle			Sheep			Buffalo			Pig		
	Compost	Biomanure	%	Compost	Biomanure	%	Compost	Bioman.	%	Compost	Bioman.	%
Moisture, %	55.17	43.60	-	53.00	50.30	-	60.00	39.50	-	67.00	50.20	-
Total nitrogen, %	1.60	2.25	140.6	1.43	1.87	130.8	0.81	1.38	170,4	1.12	1.60	142,9
Calcium, g/kg DM	38.83	50.76	130.7	54.38	60.50	111.3	19.75	30.00	155.7	43.00	57.70	134.2
Phosphorus, g/kg DM	27.03	31.20	115.4	63.12	75.00	118.8	10.12	18.50	182.8	49.70	70.30	141.4
Potassium, g/kg DM	11.75	18.20	154.9	4.89	5.30	108.4	10.15	17.30	140.4	7.90	12.33	156.1
Magnesium, g/kg DM	0.205	0.281	137.1	0.390	0.449	115.1	0.111	0.318	286.5	0.291	0.450	154.6
Manganese, g/kg DM	365.5	426.7	116.7	502.21	648.50	129.1	0.387	0.253	-34,63	448.3	646.7	144.3
	6.9	7.4	6,76	7.2	7.6	5.26	6.9	7.8	11,54	7.0	7.7	9.09

*Notice:% - percentage increase in biomanure relative to compost

($P < 0,001$),

182,8%, Ca P

(155,7%)

The phosphorus and calcium content is highest in the sheep biomanure, followed by pig and cattle. The lowest values were found in the buffalo biomanure ($P < 0.001$). The values follow the same order as found in the different types of compost. The trend of increasing the content of macroelements also coincides with the trend of increasing the nitrogen content in the biomanure – highest in buffalo (155.7% and 182.8% for Ca and P resp.) and lowest in sheep manure 111.3% and 118.8% for Ca and

1,38%
1,5% 2,5%,
2,0 2,6%,
(1,12%)
(1,76%),
(3,73%)
(3,5%).
(4,0-6,0%),
1,82%

values of the mineral content of the biomanure composition as a percentage of the dry matter content of cattle, sheep, buffalo and pig compared to the individual indicators. Buffalo manure has a lower total nitrogen content of 1.38% with reference values of 1.5% to 2.5%, and the values of the other three biomanures are within the reference limits.

The reference values of phosphorus are within 2.0 to 2.6%, and the values in buffalo (1.12%) and cattle manure (1.76%) are lower, while these of sheep manure (3.73%) and pig manure (3.50%) are over the reference values. Concerning the calcium content all the four biomanure are lower than the reference ones (4.0-6.0%), with the lowest content of 1.82% in the buffalo manure.

4.

Table 4. Nutrient content in cattle, sheep, buffalo and pig biomanure against reference values

Biomanure	Dry matter %	Total nitrogen %	Phosphorus %	Potassium %	Magnesium %	Manganes %	
Cattle	56.40	2.25	1.76	2.86	0.016	0.024	7.4
Sheep	49.70	1.87	3.73	3.01	0.022	0.032	7.6
Buffalo	60.50	1.38	1.12	1.82	0.019	0.001	7.8
Pig	49.80	1.60	3.50	2.87	0.022	0.032	7.7
Reference values	40-55	1.5-2.5	2.0-2.6	4.0-6.0	0.5-1.6	0.3-0.5	7-8

With regard to magnesium and manganese, the four manures are lower than the reference values, and the buffalo biomanure is again the poorest. The established results show that the buffalo biomanure content of the chemical elements (nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium and manganese) as a percentage of the dry matter is the poorest in comparison to the other three biomanures due to the specific feed of the buffaloes.

CONCLUSIONS

The composition of the compost varies widely depending on the type of

animals, the type and composition of the food, and the way of breeding and cleaning.

The smallest changes in the composition of the nutrients in the processing of compost to a biomanure are found in sheep manure, and the largest are found in the buffalo manure.

From the point of view of bio manure users, the application of sheep manure as the most nutrient-rich (primarily phosphorus- and calcium-containing and second - nitrogen contenting) is the most effective as it saves time and money in its application.

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Milk Production of Cows with Different Containing Methods in Depending on the First Breeding Age

Lyubov Efimova*, Tatyana Zaznobina, Olga Ivanova

Krasnoyarsk Research Institute of Animal Husbandry – Separate Division of FRC KSC SB
RAS, Mira Ave., 66, 660049 Krasnoyarsk, Russian Federation

*E-mail: krasnptig75@yandex.ru

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SUMMARY

The aim of the research was determining the effect of the first breeding age of Red-Motley heifers on their subsequent milk production at different containing methods during lactation. This research has been conducted in JSC "Solgon" the Krasnoyarsk region.

583
(TH),
(FHSB)
(FHB).
80,
- 258,
- 245.
(15,
)
305

The database consisted of 583 cows with the finished first lactation compiled according to primary breeding records materials. In the farm, cows are containing using three methods: tie-stall housing (TH), free-stall housing on deep straw bedding (FHSB) and free-stall housing in box (FHB). The total number of cows by the first method was 80, second – 258, third – 245. Cows were divided into three groups depending on the first breeding age (15, >15 to 18 and >18 months) for each containing method. The following indicators were studied: 305-day first lactation yield, live weight by first

breeding and lactation, cow profitability.

The influence of the first breeding age on the subsequent milk production of cows contained in different methods is not confirmed – the difference between the groups was not statistically significant. In live weight at the first lactation age the cows, having age >18 months at the time of first breeding, contained by TH and FHB methods, have had an advantage over peers from other groups (+6.8 ... 26.8 kg; P<0.05 ... 0.001).

The highest profitability the containing of cows, calculated taking into the cost account their cultivation, was observed by cows with first breeding age 15 months, that contained by TH method; difference versus cows, having the first breeding age >18 months, was 4.77% (P>0.05).

Key words: first breeding age, milk production, containing method, cows profitability, Red-Motley

INTRODUCTION

The technology of containing and milking operation of cows alongside with feeding and selection and breeding work is significantly influencing the level of milk production and quality of milk.

The content system must fully meet the physiological needs of animals; contribute to obtaining high productivity and the greatest economic effect.

The choice of a containing system depends on the specific conditions of the farm, including on state of the feed base, the breed and productive qualities of cattle, its adaptability to the conditions of industrial technology (Kovalevskaya et al., 2013).

Other, no less important factors, affecting the future milk production of cows, is the age of the first breeding and

breeding and lactation, cow profitability.

The influence of the first breeding age on the subsequent milk production of cows contained in different methods is not confirmed – the difference between the groups was not statistically significant. In live weight at the first lactation age the cows, having age >18 months at the time of first breeding, contained by TH and FHB methods, have had an advantage over peers from other groups (+6.8 ... 26.8 kg; P<0.05 ... 0.001).

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Other, no less important factors, affecting the future milk production of cows, is the age of the first breeding and

(Kovaleva et al., 2014; Bondarchuk, 2016).

Belozertseva (2011) Kovalev et al. (2014), 15-16 , Vilver (2015) Martynov et al., (2017) – 17-18 ; (Sawa et al., 2018), 13-17 (Krpálková et al., 2017), 15.5 (Mohd et al., 2013) 20-21 (Derkenbayev and Aydakeeva, 2016).

- the intensity of their growth in the period from birth to the first insemination.

- The maximum realization of the genetic potential of milk production may be ensured the creation of rational feeding and containing conditions for growth and development of heifers (Kovaleva et al., 2014; Bondarchuk, 2016).

- There are different opinions about the optimal age of the heifers first breeding: Belozertseva (2011) and Kovalev et al. (2014) consider the heifers need to be inseminated in 15-16 months age, Vilver (2015) and Martynov et al. (2017) – in 17-18 months age for cows of the Black-and-White; for cows of Holstein – 13-17 months (Sawa et al., 2018), 15.5 months (Krpálková et al., 2017), 17 months (Mohd et al., 2013) and 20-21 months (Derkenbayev and Aydakeeva, 2016).

- In the scientific literature little information is about the optimal age of first breeding of Red-Motley cows and there is no information about the effect of the first insemination age on the level of milk production of cows contained with different methods.

The aim of the research was determining the effect of the first breeding age of Red-Motley heifers on their subsequent milk production at different containing methods during lactation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Scientific research has been carried out on the basis of JSC "Solgon" (Uzhursky district, Krasnoyarsk region) on Red-Motley cows at the age of first lactation contained in the farm in three different methods: tie-stall housing (TH), free-stall housing on deep straw bedding (FHSB) and free-stall housing in box (FHB).

- The animals were divided into groups

(FHSB)
(FHB).

depending on their first breeding age. Cows with the first breeding age 15 months were included in the first group, cows with age >15 to 18 months – in the second group, cows with age >18 months – in the third group.

Indicators of 305-day first lactation yield were established according to the breeding records using the Selex program (Russia). The milk production indicators were studied: milk yield, fat content, protein content, milk fat and protein. Milkability coefficient was determined by formula:

$$MC = \frac{LY}{LW} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

where
 – milkability coefficient, kg;
 LY – 305-day first lactation yield, kg;
 LW – live weight on the first lactation, kg.

Cow profitability was determined by formula (Anistenok, 2014):

$$P = \frac{SP \times MY - (CP \times MY + CG \times BWG)}{CP \times MY + CG \times BWG} \times 100, \quad (2)$$

where
 – cow profitability, %;
 SP – selling price of 1 kg of milk, rub.;
 CP – cost per production 1 kg of milk, rub.;
 CG – cost of 1 kg gain, rub.;
 MY – 305-day milk yield, kg;
 BWG – body weight gain in the period from birth to the first calving, kg.

The processing of the obtained data was carried out on the basis of generally accepted statistical methods on a personal computer using Microsoft Excel. The significance level of indicators difference between the groups was determined by Student's t-test.

P>0,95.

The difference was recognized as reliable, starting with a value of P>0.95.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The indicators of milk production and live weight of 583 Red-Motley cows were analyzed depending on its age at the first breeding. Animals with age >15 to 18 months at the first insemination had the largest share (44.6%) in the herd, animals with age >18 months had the smallest share (20.9%), the rest animals (34.5%) were at age 15 months (Table 1).

583
15 18
(44,6%)
(20,9%),
(34,5%)
15
1.

Table 1. Milk production and live weight of herd cows in depending on the first breeding age

/Indicator	/First breeding age, months		
	15	>15 to 18	>18
/ No. cows	201	260	122
Live weight on the first breeding, kg	381.7±1.41	388.5±1.48 ^{(1)***}	403.7±3.24 ^{(1.2)***}
/ Milk yield, kg	6688.7±88.37	6600.8 ±73.21	6552.8±120.5
Fat content of milk, %	4.06±0.010 ^{(3)***}	4.05±0.005 ^{(3)*}	4.03±0.007
Protein content of milk, %	3.08±0.002 ^{(2)***}	3.09±0.002	3.08±0.002 ^{(2)***}
/ Milk fat, kg	271.3±3.55	267.5±2.99	264.1±4.87
/ Milk protein, kg	206.3±2.72	203.8±2.26	201.8±3.69
Live weight on the first lactation, kg	497.5±1.58 ^{(2)*}	503.1±1.49 ^{(3)*}	512.4±3.58 ^{(1)***}
/ Ratio of milk yield to live weight, kg	1348±18.29 ^{(3)*}	1313±14.49	1282±23.05

^{(1)*} - 1
^{(2)***} - 2
at P<0.001, here and further.

<0.05 / the difference with group 1 is significant at P<0.05;
<0.001, / the difference with group 2 is significant

18
(<0.05-0.001),
> 15 18
P<0.001).

In the analyzing process of the milk productivity indicators was established the superiority of animals inseminated for the first time at the age >18 months in terms of milk fat content by 0.02-0.03% (P<0.05-0.001), as well as animals with the age >15 to 18 months – in terms of milk protein content (+0.01%; P<0.001).

305 -
 -
 Sakaguchi (2005), Koronets
 (2006) Cooke et al. (2013),
 ,
 .
 -
 (2):
 ,
 15 ,
 - 779.9 kg
 > 18 .
 (1.86).
 (FHSB -
 FHB) (3 4).
 2. ,

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups in terms of the 305-day first lactation yield. Our researches data are consistent with the results by Sakaguchi, [(2005)], Koronets (2006)] and Cooke et al., (2013), who concluded there is no significant connection between first breeding age and milk yield in the first lactation. As a result of the distribution of cows by age of the first breeding and containing method during lactation was established (Table 2): at tie-stall content cows, inseminated for the first time at the age 15 months, the milk yield was higher by 779.9 kg compared to animals inseminated age >18 months.

However, this difference had only a tendency to reliability (the reliability criterion was 1.86). The difference between groups in the other methods (FHSB and FHB) at this indicator was insignificant (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 2. Milk production and live weight of cows, containing with tie-stall

/Indicator	/ First breeding age, months		
	15	>15 to 18	>18
/ No. cows	16	41	23
/ Live weight on the first breeding, kg	373.6±6.58	378.6±4.88	404.6±9.20 ^{(1,2)*}
/ Milk yield, kg	6580.4±345.3	6210.3 ±199.0	5800.5±236.9
Fat content of milk, %	4.06±0.017	4.05±0.013	4.04±0.013
Protein content of milk, %	3.08±0.006	3.09±0.004 ^{(3)**}	3.07±0.005
/ Milk fat, kg	266.3±13.33	251.1±7.93	234.1±9.33
, kg / Milk protein, kg	202.5±10.51	191.6±6.04	177.8±7.17
Live weight on the first lactation, kg	486.8±2.61	503.3±3.10 ^{(1)***}	513.6±7.08 ^{(1)***}
/ Ratio of milk yield to live weight, kg	1356±76.54 ^{(3)*}	1233±38.00	1133±46.68

3.

Table 3. Milk production and live weight of cows, containing with free-stall on deep straw bedding

/Indicator	/ First breeding age, months		
	15	>15 to 18	>18
/ No. cows	67	121	70
/ Live weight on the first breeding, kg	380.7±2.56 ^{(2)*}	388.2±1.82 ^{(3)**}	402.8±4.25 ^{(1)***}
/ Milk yield, kg	6646.0±148.4	6761.6±103.5	6850.2±148.8
Fat content of milk, %	4.05±0.010 ^{(3)*}	4.04±0.008	4.02±0.011
Protein content of milk, %	3.09±0.004 ^{(3)*}	3.09±0.003 ^{(3)*}	3.08±0.003
/ Milk fat, kg	268.8±5.95	273.4±4.23	275.6±6.06
/ Milk protein, kg	205.7±4.62	209.0±3.22	211.2±4.55
Live weight on the first lactation, kg	501.1±3.27	502.6±2.31	513.0±5.35
/ Ratio of milk yield to live weight, kg	1329±29.68	1347±20.71	1339±28.61

4.

Table 4. Milk production and live weight of cows, containing with free-stall in box

/Indicator	/ First breeding age, months		
	15	>15 to 18	>18
/ No. cows	118	98	29
Live weight on the first breeding, kg	383.4±1.70	393.0±2.40 ^{(1)**}	405.2±6.41 ^{(1)**}
/ Milk yield, kg	6727.6±117.1	6565.6±117.3	6431.8±278.1
Fat content of milk, %	4.07±0.006	4.07±0.008	4.05±0.013
Protein content of milk, %	3.08±0.003	3.08±0.002	3.08±0.005
/ Milk fat, kg	273.5±4.73	267.0±4.83	260.2±11.28
/ Milk protein, kg	207.2±3.60	202.4±3.61	198.0±8.47
Live weight on the first lactation, kg	496.9±1.89	503.7±2.41 ^{(1)*}	510.0±5.76 ^{(1)*}
, kg / Ratio of milk yield to live weight, kg	1357±24.37	1305±23.25	1261±51.47

- | Significant differences between groups were observed content by fat and protein of milk, live weight on the first breeding and first lactation with all methods of content. Thus, cows inseminated for the first time at the age

> 15 18 ,
 > 18 ,
 P<0,01) (+ 0.02%;
 -
 -
 15 ,
 -
 0.03 (<0.05) ... 0.02%
 0.01% (<0.05),
 -
 > 18
 15.0 > 15 18 26.0 31.0
 kg (<0.05)
 14.6 22.1 kg (P<0.01 -
 0.001)
 -
 > 15 18
 > 18 ,
 9.6 21.8 kg (P<0.01).
 -
 > 15 18 > 18
 < 15 16.6 26.8 kg (P<0.01-
 0.001) 6.7
 13.1 kg (P<0,05)
 -
 -
 15.0
 ; 1356 kg, 223 kg
 (<0.05)
 > 18 .
 -
 -

>15 to 18 months, had an advantage over animals inseminated at the age >18 months by milk protein content (+0.02%; P<0.01) at tie-stall content during lactation.

The best indicators of the qualitative composition of milk were observed in cows with the age of the first breeding 15 months when free-stall containing on deep straw bedding. It had higher fat content by 0.03 (P<0.05) ... 0.02% and protein content of milk by 0.01% (P<0.05) compared animals of other groups.

Biggest live weight at the first breeding and first lactation was in animals with first breeding age >18 months. The cows exceeded animals with first breeding age 15.0 and >15 to 18 months in live weight at the first breeding by 26.0 and 31.0 kg (P<0.05) at tie-stall housing, by 14.6 and 22.1 kg (P<0.01-0.001) – at free-stall housing on deep straw bedding.

The animals contained free-stall housing in box with first breeding age >15 to 18 and >18 months exceeded animals with first breeding age 15.0 by 9.6 and 21.8 kg (P<0.01).

Cows of first lactation, having first breeding age >15 to 18 and >18 months, in live weight exceeded animals with age <15 months by 16.6 and 26.8 kg (P<0.01-0.001) at tie-stall housing, by 6.7 and 13.1 kg (P<0.05) – at free-stall housing in box.

The highest milkability coefficient at tie-stall housing during lactation was obtained in the group of animals with the first breeding 15.0 months; it was 1356 kg, that was higher by 223 kg (P<0.05) compared to animals that were inseminated for the first time at the age >18 months. The difference between groups in the other methods at this indicator was not significant.

18)

(4.77%; P<0,01)

15)

(>

(1).

When calculating the cow profitability taking into account not only the cost of milk production but also the cost of growing heifers during the pre-insemination period, a significant superiority (4.77%; P<0.01) of first group animals (first breeding age 15 months) compared to the second group (age >18 months) was established only at tie-stall content. In other methods, the difference between groups was statistically insignificant (Figure 1).

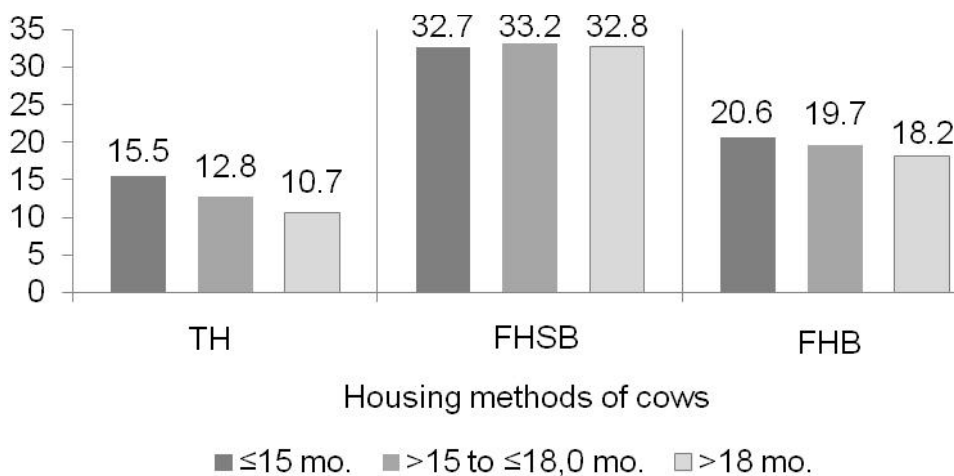


Fig. 1. Cow profitability, %

CONCLUSIONS

19

(+6.8 ... 26.8 kg; P > 0.05 ... 0.001).

15.2 ... 22.0 kg (<0.05 ... 0.01).

> 18

The effect of the first breeding age on the subsequent milk production of cows contained in different containing methods was insignificant. In live weight at the first breeding of heifers, inseminated at age >18 months, exceeded peers from other groups by 15.2 ... 22.0 kg (P<0.05 ... 0.01). In live weight at the first lactation age the cows, having age >18 months at the time of first breeding, contained by TH and FHB methods, have had an advantage over peers from other groups (+6.8 ... 26.8 kg; P<0.05 ... 0.001). The highest profitability the containing of cows, calculated taking into the cost account

15
;
4.77% (P> 0.05).

- their cultivation, was observed by cows with first breeding age 15 months, that contained by TH method; difference versus cows, having the first breeding age >18 months, was 4.77% (P<0.05). With other ways of maintaining a statistically significant difference between groups not found.

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2 " " , ,
3 , ,
4 " " , ,

The Changes Presented in Industry as a Result of the Development of Unable Microorganisms

Leonita Salihu^{1*}, Lorika Salihu², Valdet Gjinovci³, Dilaver Salihu⁴

¹Master student at University of Mitrovica "Isa Boletini", Faculty of Food Technology, Mitrovica, Kosovo

²UBT - Higher Education Institution, Prishtina, Kosovo

³Veterinary and Food Agency, Prishtina, Kosovo

⁴University of Mitrovica "Isa Boletini", Faculty of Food Technology, Mitrovica, Kosovo

*E-mail: leonita_salihu@outlook.com

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SUMMARY

This paper aims at hygienic evaluation in the dairy processing industry. The research part of this paper was carried out in the "Kabi" dairy in Gjilan during the three month period, July, August, September 2018 (Bizana, 2012; Fatlum, 2011). During the research, with filtration we have determined the number of colonies of microorganisms during milk intake, and during the technological process of white cheese production we have evaluated the working hygiene (Renata et al., 2014). The number of bacterial colonies is a gauge that is used to determine the total number of bacteria per mL of milk (Keskinova and Ivanov, 2007; Biokom, 2008). The increase in the

Biokom, 2008).

(Renata, 2010; Irma, 1989).

2
2.4 10⁶ cfu/mL³,
5.7 10⁵ cfu/mL³.

3.9x10⁴ cfu/mL³ (Keskinova and Ivanov, 2007, Murova and Denkov, 2010; Bizena, 2012).

(Renata, 2010; Renata et al., 2014).

Listeria Monocytogenes *Escherichia coli*

(Keskinova and Ivanov, 2007; Murova and Denkov, 2010; Bizena, 2012).

(Renata, 2010).

(

number of colonies is usually caused by contamination of milk with dust particles during milking, hygiene of apparatus used for milking, or during poor milk storage (Renata, 2010; Irma, 1989). From the results obtained in Table 1, we see that after milk filtration the number of microorganisms present in milk decreases. Whereas in sample 2 which shows that unfiltered milk has a high presence of microorganisms with a value of 2.4x10⁶ cfu/mL³ and after filtration we see that the value of microorganisms present decreases to 5.7x10⁵ cfu/mL³. While analyzing sample 4 shows that the value of the microorganisms in this sample is, and if filtering this milk, we again see a reduction in microorganisms, where the value of the microorganisms present in the milk after filtering is 3.9x10⁴ cfu/mL³ (Keskinova and Ivanov, 2007, Murova and Denkov, 2010; Bizena, 2012).

Key words: bacterial colon, milk filtration

INTRODUCTION

The economic development and globalization of the world market, changes in nutrition, high consumption of industrialized products, increased consumption outside the home have changed the epidemiological profile of foodborne illnesses, exposing consumers to other risks (Renata, 2010; Renata et al., 2014). The causative agents of these risks are bacterial pathogens such as *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Escherichia coli* as well as a large number of bacteria found in foods but also at high risk are yeasts and molds (Keskinova and Ivanov, 2007; Murova and Denkov, 2010; Bizena, 2012). Food safety has traditionally been assessed through microbiological testing of food samples that have been randomly selected (Renata, 2010).

Product safety may be affected by the reduction of the number of pathogenic microorganisms, toxic components (such as microbial toxins, environmental

),
,
,
(Renata et al., 2014; EU,
2005).

- pollutants or pesticide residues), foreign objects, etc.
-
- Therefore, during product development, the development of potential risks should be analyzed for its timely avoidance (Renata et al., 2014; EU, 2005).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

: 4
, 4
, 8
" "
4-6 °C.
"
(Renata, 2010; Murov
and Denkov, 2010).

- The methodology of the work is
- based on the assessment of hygiene in
- the dairy industry during the processing of
- milk for cheese production. Where
- hygienic assessment includes
- microbiological analysis of samples taken
- by filtration during July, August and
- September, where 4 samples were pre-
- filtered, 4 samples after filtration a total of
- 8 samples, during the reception of milk in
- the dairy "Kabi" in Gjilan.
-
- The samples were packed in polyethylene
- bags and transported by hand freezer, at
- a temperature of 4-6 °C. Microbiological
- analyzes of equipment, personnel and
- end product hygiene were conducted at
- the microbiological laboratory of the
- Faculty of Food Technology at the
- University of Mitrovica "Isa Boletini". The
- reason for the analysis is to identify
- undesirable microorganisms (Renata,
- 2010; Murov and Denkov, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

;
• ;
• ;
• ;
• ;
(Renata
and Ariola, 2014; EU, 2005).

- In order to produce good quality
- milk, a good filtration must be performed
- following the rules:
- • Milk should not be filtered under
- pressure;
- • The filter should not be too dense;
- • If special apparatus is used for
- filtration it must first be subjected to
- continuous conservation and disinfection;
- • Avoid foam formation during
- filtering (Renata and Ariola, 2014; EU,
- 2005)

Another important use of filters is the hydration of whey as well as the reduction of the number of microorganisms present in milk after filtration. (Renata, 2010; Irma, 1989; Biokom, 2008).

2. In cases where filtration is not done properly and good hygienic practices are not consistently applied during the production process, changes in milk are observed. (Biokom, 2008; Renata 2010; Renata et al., 2014.)

3. Changes such as avoidance in taste, color, smell, consistency are due to the presence of microorganisms that break down proteins, fats, carbohydrates (Irma, 1989).

4. Some defects that are caused if filtration is not done properly are: Milk with mechanical impurity, when milk contains dust particles, soil, manure, hairs, etc. (Renata et al., 2014). These impurities also affect the bacterial load by reducing its quality. Odor and bad taste - milk ingredients absorb the smell of the surrounding environment very quickly, so this defect is a result of milking and staying in a stable environment (Bizena, 2005; Fatlum, 2011).

(Renata, 2010; Irma, 1989; Biokom, 2008).

(Biokom, 2008; Renata 2010; Renata et al., 2014.)

(Irma, 1989).

(Renata et al., 2014).

(Bizena, 2005; Fatlum, 2011).

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Bulgarian Red Cattle – Creation, Status, Specific Characteristics and Challenges

Nikolay Markov

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria
-mail: ncm64@mail.bg

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SUMMARY

1951 . 631 12

Bulgarian Red cattle is a national breed that was created, selected and zoned in the middle of the 20th century. It was recognized as a breed by a decree No 631 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria from June 12th, 1951. The purpose of the present study is to analyze the creation, consolidation, exterior and constitution and related selection, the available genepool and the trend of distribution of Bulgarian Red Cattle. Angler, Red Steppe, Dutch Friesian cattle, Simmental and Danish Red cattle participated in the creation of the breed, through a complex reproductive crossing, but Angler cattle had the greatest influence in shaping, consolidating and adapting of the Bulgarian Red Cattle. The breed was created on our Bulgarian land, but without the participation of Bulgarian local cattle breeds. The local natural and climatic conditions also influenced its creation.

Key words: red cattle, trends, breeds, consolidation, exterior, constitution

Darjonov (2004)

1.

(Darwin, 1868).

(Zdravkov and Alexiev, 1966; Madjarov, 1980).

: Nachovich

Bulgarian Red cattle is a representative of the milk cattle breeds. It has undergone the metamorphoses of time and the paradigms of scientists and selectors and has managed to survive thanks to the efforts, patience and love of several farmers and selectors-enthusiasts in Bulgaria.

According to Darjonov (2004), the topic of succession and preservation of values during the years of changes in Bulgaria is very broad and will also affect the field-protection forest, irrigation systems, animal breed groups and crossbreeds, and the structures created to support them. According to the author, special attention should be paid to the conservation of animal breeds that were created during the past years.

1. Creation, origin and zoning

We do not always have in mind the entire depth of our ignorance about the conditions of existence of animals (Darwin, 1868).

This postulate has not lost its significance, and is especially valid in the case when we are unable to explain the changes that occur in the organism of the domestic animal that has come under new, unusual conditions for its existence.

It is not uncommon for the same adaptation phenomena to be interpreted differently by different specialists. Priority in such cases belongs to biological interpretation (Zdravkov and Alexiev, 1966; Madjarov, 1980).

The official state import of cattle in Bulgaria from different European breeds begins at the end of the last century. Due to the long, five centuries of Turkish slavery, the cattle breeding in Bulgaria was then significantly behind the other developed European countries. Many Bulgarian scientists sought the right approaches to the development of cattle breeding at that time: Nachovich (1892)

(1892)

Petrov (1909)

Georgiev (1921)

Hlebarov (1924)

445 kg, 3000 l (Ganchev, 1923).

(Ganchev, 1923; Gruev et al., 1967).

- gave a brief overview of agriculture in Bulgaria and in Europe, also affecting the breeding process in cattle. Petrov (1909) asked logically the following question: What type of cattle meets the Bulgarian economic and social needs? Which race can it be created through? A little later, Georgiev (1921) summarized the results of the breeding of purebred, Brown Mountain cattle imported to Bulgaria, scattered in small groups on state farms. Hlebarov (1924), in his work The Simmental cattle in Bulgaria, describes the development and productivity of imported Simmental animals from Hungary and Russia housed on the farm "Obraztsov Chiflik" near Rousse.

The creation of the cattle herd in the Agricultural School in Sadovo, which marked the beginning of the new breed for Bulgaria at that time, occurred in the distant 1885. Several red cows were initially purchased with state money from the market in Plovdiv. One of them, called Tota, with a live weight of 445 kg, and a milk yield of 3000 l, laid in the pedigree of all cows in the herd (Ganchev, 1923).

When this herd was created, red cows were distributed in almost every major city in Bulgaria under the name "Crimean Cows". It is considered that the "Crimean cows" arrived in Bulgaria after the Crimean War, together with the Crimean Tatars and Circassians, and we must assume that they are typically expressed representatives of Red Steppe Cattle (Ganchev, 1923; Gruev et al., 1967).

Later in the herd in Sadovo were brought Dutch Friesian Black and White cattle from the farmstead of Knyaz Alexander Batenberg in Gorna Banya, of which a bull called Doctor and the cows Vladaya and Angelina were more important. A red-and-white bull called Galab (Dove in English) was brought from the same, which was a son of a cow called Vladaya. The father was unknown,

but probably it was a Simmental bull. The original composition of the herd was quite varied: Red Steppe, Dutch Friesian cattle, and a slight involvement of crossbreeds between Red Steppe with Simmental cattle.

In 1905 work began on the formation of Red Sadovo Cattle through breed selection mainly related to Angler cattle. Then, in 1905, a bull called Milly and four Angler cows were imported.

The same bull operated in the herd until 1919 and left a large generation. In 1910, a bull called Som, which worked in the herd until 1914, was imported from Angeln, Germany. In 1912, two new Angler bulls and ten Angler cows were reintroduced into this herd. One of the bulls called Ricardo operated in the herd until 1922 (Ganchev, 1923). Murgash, Omer and Slavcho bulls, a result of selection and acclimatization in Bulgaria also worked in the herd. For a well-known period, the import of Angler bulls stopped and it resumed in 1939, with the import of bulls called Kom and Klass from Germany (Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Zahariev and Kostov, 1985; Karabaliev et al., 1994).

Until 09.09.1944 most cattle in Bulgaria were representatives of local low productive breeds, also used as working animals. After this date, to improve the Bulgarian productive cattle breeding, the attention of the specialists was directed to Bulgarian Red Cattle and the combined breeds - Brown and Simmental Cattle, animals purchased from abroad. At that time, other European countries, such as German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR, were also interested in the red breeds (Zahariev et al., 1988).

Therefore, the origin of Red Sadovo cattle is mainly related to Angler cattle, which left the largest traces on it, as Red

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(Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Gruev et al., 1967; Balabanov, 1972; Alexiev et al., 1974 1984; Zahariev and Kostov, 1985; Karabaliev et al., 1994; Panaytova et al., 1997).

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(Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Gruev et al., 1967; Panayotova et al., 1997; Yordanov et al., 2017).

631
12 1951

(
) 1981

146

- steppe cattle served as the initial basis of the herd, while Dutch Friesian and Simmental cattle had limited participation.

- The breed was created on Bulgarian land, but without the participation of our local breeds. It was strongly influenced by the Bulgarian local natural and climatic conditions (Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Gruev et al., 1967; Balabanov, 1972; Alexiev et al., 1974, 1984; Zahariev and Kostov, 1985; Karabaliev et al., 1994; Panaytova et al., 1997).

- Later, for the consolidation of certain characteristics of the breed, representatives of Red Danish cattle and Red and Brown Latvian dairy cattle were used by reproductive crossing (Andersen, 1963; Maars, 1963; Alexiev et al., 1974; Karabaliev et al., 1994; Panayotova et al., 1997).

- Red Sadovo cattle bear the dry shapes of Angler and Red Steppe cattle, the stout growth of Simmental cattle and the high milk yield of Dutch Friesian cattle. It was achieved with the help of applied close kinship breeding and guided with deep understanding, systematic choice and selection by Prof. Zhelyo Ganchev (Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Gruev et al., 1967; Panayotova et al., 1997; Yordanov et al., 2017).

- By Decree No. 631 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria of June 12, 1951, Red Sadovo cattle breed was recognized as a Bulgarian breed. The breeding region of the breed encompasses the plain part of the Plovdiv and Pazardzhik regions and northeastern Bulgaria. Later, only the districts of Plovdiv and Pazardzhik remained (the rest was crossed with black and holstein-Friesian cattle). In 1981, by decree of the Council of Ministers No. 146, the Bulgarian Red Cattle breed was recognized, covering the population of all red cattle, and having two types: lighter,

: - ,
-
(Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Gruev et al., 1967; Panayotova et al., 1997; Yordanov et al., 2017).

1949 .
1%
1957
1,4 %, 1961
11,8%, 1972
23,4 %
1977
17,6% , 1980
13,6 %, 1982
9,6 %, 1989
2,7%, 2019
-0,001%
(Gruev et al., 1967, Palagachev et al., 1980; Spasov et al., 1988; Zakhariiev et al., 1988; Panayotova et al., 1997; Yordanov et al., 2017).

2. : ,
, ,
-
.
.
.
(Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Gruev et al., 1967; Balabanov, 1972)

128-130 cm,
520-530 kg,
800-900 kg.

more milky for southern Bulgaria and heavier for northeastern Bulgaria (Gruev et al., 1967, Alexiev et al., 1974, Karabaliev et al., 1994, Yordanov et al., 2017).

The distribution area of Red Sadovo cattle is not large. For a long time, it was only bred on the farm of the School of Agriculture in the town of Sadovo. From there it entered the yards of the farmers mainly in the municipality of Sadovo and spread spontaneously around the big city centers - Plovdiv and Pazardzhik.

At the census in 1949, the high-fat cattle breed occupied only 1% of the cattle bred in Bulgaria. In 1957 it increased slightly from 1.4%, in 1961 it increased to 11.8%, in 1972 it reached 23.4% of the cattle bred in Bulgaria. Then in 1977 it dropped to 17.6%. In 1980 it continued to decline to 13.6%, in 1982 it fell to 9.6%, in 1989 it reached the critical 2.7%.

At the present moment in 2019, a small group of animals has become isolated - 0.001% (Gruev et al., 1967, Palagachev et al., 1980; Spasov et al., 1988; Zakhariiev et al., 1988; Panayotova et al., 1997; Yordanov et al., 2017).

2. Specific description: colour, size, exterior features, temperament

Bulgarian Red cattle is covered with uniformly coloured brown tones with lighter or darker shades in the individuals' hairs. The nasolabial plate, eyes, anus and vulva are dark coloured.

The bulls are more intense in colour. The horns are light with dark peaks. The udder is bright red (Gerov and Krastanov, 1961; Gruev et al., 1967; Balabanov, 1972).

The height at the withers of cows is on average 128-130 cm, the live weight of cows is 520-530 kg, and of bulls 800-900 kg. Female calves at birth weigh on

6 160-170 kg, 12 270-290 kg, 18 360-370 kg (Zahariev and Kostov, 1985; Karabaliev et al., 1994; Panayotova et al., 1997).

12-15
450-475 kg,

(Ivanov et al., 1970, 1971, 1976; Balabanov, 1972; Panayotova et al., 1997).

(Gruev et al., 1967; Panayotova et al., 1997; Yordanov et al., 2017).

(Gruev et al., 1967; Zahariev and Kostov, 1985).

(Ganchev, 1923; Balabanov, 1972).

average 32-34 kg, at 6 months 160-170 kg, at 12 months 270-290 kg, and at 18 months 360-370 kg (Zahariev and Kostov, 1985; Karabaliev et al., 1994; Panayotova et al., 1997).

Bulls subjected to intensive fattening at 12-15 months reach a live weight of 450-475 kg, depositing a lot of fat in the pelvis and internal organs (Ivanov et al., 1970, 1971, 1976; Balabanov, 1972; Panayotova et al., 1997).

This cattle breed is a typical dairy type with their characteristic body shapes and proportions. The head is narrow, long, dry, well modeled, with skin folds on the forehead and around the eyes. The ears are big, the horns are small. Neck is medium length and narrow. The neck is small. The withers are sharp, lean in muscle, and slightly exceeding the dorsal line. The back and the loins are long, medium wide. The dorsal line is straight or slightly indented. The chest is medium-deep, flat with obliquely ribs with broad intercostals. The abdomen is large but not pendulous. The rump is well developed, long and flat. The tail is long, thin, ending with long wrists of black hair. The legs are normally attached, with tender bones, well-formed joints and sturdy hooves. The skin is soft, supple and elastic. It forms numerous tender folds around the neck. Muscles are poorly developed. The body is dry, angular, with an empty thigh, and with a clear skeleton outline (Gruev et al., 1967; Panayotova et al., 1997; Yordanov et al., 2017).

The general impression of the animals is that they are average-sized with clearly defined milky characteristics. The body is angular, dry, the bone system gentle and healthy (Gruev et al., 1967; Zahariev and Kostov, 1985).

The temperament of the animals of the breed is lively, choleric. Cows are gentle and loving. They attach themselves to their owners (Ganchev, 1923; Balabanov, 1972).

3.

3.1.

: 1885 . - 1246 kg,
1900 . - 2458 kg, 1910 . - 2854,6 kg,
1920 . - 2754 kg, 1930 . - 4235 kg, 1940 . -
3513 kg, 1952 . - 2285 kg, 1960 . - 2811
kg, 1972 . - 4078 kg, 1977 . - 3927 kg,
1987 . - 3800 kg, 1995 . - 3870 kg, 2017 . -
4500 kg.

Palagachev et al. (1980)

4500 kg 4238
21,1%
4500 kg

5000 kg -
110

VI 11 160 kg
3,41% 380 kg

(Gruev et al., 1967; Kumanov et al., 1968;
Balabanov, 1972).

Makaveev (1966)

214

: $r_p=0,66$
 $r_p=0,56$
 $r_p=0,22$

Zahariev and Sinivirski (1966)

3. Productivity and economic qualities

3.1. Milk yield

The milk yield of the controlled cows of the Bulgarian Red Cattle has increased gradually over the years, with minimal fluctuation so far. By years it is as follows: 1885 - 1246 kg, 1900 - 2458 kg, 1910 - 2854,6 kg, 1920 - 2754 kg, 1930. - 4235 kg, 1940 - 3513 kg, 1952 - 2285 kg, 1960 - 2811 kg, 1972. - 4078 kg, 1977 - 3927 kg, 1987 - 3800 kg, 1995 - 3870 kg, 2017 - 4500 kg.

According to Palagachev et al. (1980) in milk productivity among the breeds created in our country, Bulgarian Red cattle ranked first then. The number of cows in the breeding area of this breed with a milk yield of more than 4500 kg amounted to 4238 or 21.1% of the total number of control animals. Whole herds in Ruse and Plovdiv districts showed over 4500 kg of milk yield, and individual herds were over 5000 kg - herd in Glavinitsa village, Pazardzhik district, Yagodovo village, Plovdiv district, Cherven village, Rousse district etc. The record-holder was a cow called Pearl No. 110 cow from the herd in Slivovo Pole village, Rousse district, which at VI lactation gave 11 160 kg of milk, with 3.41% fat and 380 kg of milk butter.

Low fat content is cited as a serious disadvantage of the breed (Gruev et al., 1967; Kumanov et al., 1968; Balabanov, 1972).

Makaveev (1966) found phenotypic correlations with some udder measurements in a study of 214 cows from Bulgarian Red Cattle. The coefficients were: $r_p=0.66$ for the horizontal udder circumference, $r_p=0.56$ for the udder width and $r_p=0.22$ for its length. These data indicate that cows with large and higher udder capacity should be preferred for selection.

Zahariev and Sinivirski (1966) examine the average milk yield of the

21,8%,
28,5%,
50,3%.

3.2.

500 530 kg,
kg.
34 kg (Karabaliev et al., 1994; Yordanov et al., 2017).

11,75
12,46
16,6 (Gruev et al., 1967).

(Gruev et al.,
1967, Balabanov, 1972).
Ivanov et al. (1970)

360-400 kg,
330 kg. Balabanov (1972)

430 kg,
222,3 kg,
55,92%,
3,38%,
430 kg,
230,7 kg
53,63%
3,37%.

15 m.
longissimus dorsi 7

() 3,532 3,931
(Balabanov, 1972).

individual quarters and halves of udder in Bulgarian Red cattle, as the share of front left quarter being 21.8%, front right - 21.9%, rear left 28.5%, rear right one is 27.85%, while the front half is 43.7% and rear half is 50.3%.

3.2. Meat yield

The average live weight of adult cows varies from 500 to 530 kg, and it is 800-900 kg for bulls. Calves are born with a live weight of 32-34 kg (Karabaliev et al., 1994; Yordanov et al., 2017). At two years of age, heifers increased their weight at birth by an average of 11.75 times, and steers 12.46 times. In comparison, Hereford increased its weight 16.6 times (Gruev et al., 1967).

The meat of Bulgarian Red cattle is generally not very good. This is mainly due to its poorly developed muscles and fat accumulation, mainly in the abdomen and pelvis (Gruev et al., 1967, Balabanov, 1972).

Ivanov et al. (1970) found that the optimal live weight before slaughtering of calves of BRC, according to gender is: for males it is 360-400 kg, and for females - 330 kg. Balabanov (1972) assumes that live weight at slaughter may be higher in both male and female specimens. When attempting to fatten up male calves up to 430 kg, he attains a carcass weight of 222.3 kg, slaughter yield of 55.92%, internal fat of 3.38%, while for female calves also fattened up to 430 kg, he also achieves 230.7 kg carcass weight, slaughter yield 53.63% and internal fat 3.37%.

Organoleptic evaluation made by 15 specialists per m. longissimus dorsi on 7 calves from Bulgarian Red Cattle by tenderness, structure, juiciness, smell and taste with questionnaires showed average values (score) from 3.532 to 3.931 (Balabanov, 1972).

Pinkas and Marinova (1985)
 (R=16,9%) pH 24 6,04
 (R=12,68),
 (P<0,05)
 pH 45 (6,18).
 18,90 %, 5,0%,
 3,50%, 6,53%,
 1kg/mm² 44,00,
 1,21, kg/mm²
 1972). 2min (Balabanov,

Pinkas and Marinova (1985) consider that while in Bulgarian Brown Cattle the meat colour intensity (R=16.9%) at pH24 6.04 is lower, in Bulgarian Red cattle it is much darker (R=12.68) than in Bulgarian Brown cattle (P<0.05) at practically the same pH 45 (6.18). From these data, it can be suggested that PTS syndrome is more common in animals from Bulgarian Red Cattle.

The chemical and physico-chemical analysis of box calves from Bulgarian Red cattle showed the following values: moisture 18.90%, ash 5.0%, two-chromium tetraoxide 3.50%, fat 6.53%, extension at 1kg/mm² 44.00, the rolling resistance of the face layer kg / mm² is 1.21, the tensile strength is 2 min (Balabanov, 1972).

CONCLUSIONS

Bulgarian Red cattle as the most productive domestic breed, being well adapted to Bulgarian breeding conditions, will be improved in the dairy industry based on the results of extensive cross-breeding experience with the worldwide FAO red cattle breeds. Studies with different combinations of three-breed crosses will be conducted to create a usable type of cattle (Palagachev et al., 1980).

Under selection control in Bulgaria, there are currently 11 cows and 2 bulls, and a sufficient number of frozen semen doses are stored at the Executive Agency for Selection and Reproduction in Animal Breeding gene bank (Yordanov et al., 2017).

(Palagachev et al., 1980).
 11 2
 (Yordanov
 et al., 2017).

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Characteristics of Milk Yield, Milk Composition and Fertility of Sheep for Combined Use in the Mountain Regions of Bulgaria

Tanya Ivanova^{1*}, Svetoslava Stoycheva²

¹*Institute of Animal Science, 2231 Kostinbrod, Bulgaria*

²*Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria*

*E-mail: t_st_ivanova@abv.bg

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SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to characterize the milk yield, milk content and fertility of sheep for combined use of Staroplaninski Tsigai and Karakachanska breeds in the mountain regions of the Balkan Mountain. It was conducted with 64 sheep mothers of Staroplaninski Tsigai breed and 63 sheep from Karakachanska breed of the first, second and third lactation that were raised in the Experimental Base of RIMSA - Troyan.

The standard 120-day milk yield was determined individually by the amount of milk of each milk control, controlled by the AC method of ICAR. Fertility was found as a ratio of the number of live lambs to the number of mother sheep included in the study.

The percentage of fat, protein, lactose, dry matter (DM) and dry fat-free residue

2016, Microsoft.

Data Analysis, Excel

(50,5 l	46,4 l)
(105%	100%)

Popova and Plugin, (2003)

4-	48,2,	75,9	94,4 l
----	-------	------	--------

Genkovski, (2003) Gerchev, (2006)

(,),

(DFR) was measured at each individual sample control for each animal.

The primary information was processed by variational statistics with the statistical package Data Analysis, Excel 2016, Microsoft. When characterizing sheep of Staroplaninski Tsigai and Karakachanska breeds, it was found that the values of milk yield (50.5 l and 46.4 l, respectively) and fertility (105% and 100% respectively) correspond to the selective limits of the respective breed. The composition of milk was within the requirements for sheep milk.

Key words: milk yield, fertility, combined type of sheep, Tsigai, Karakachanska sheep

INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, sheep breeds with combined productivity are raised in Bulgaria. Tsigai breeding flock, at the Experimental Base of RIMSA-Troyan, played a role for the transformation of sheep-breeding in the mountainous regions. The spread of the genealogical lines created by elite rams within it during the breed formation process has formed a relatively homogeneous, closely related population.

It is accepted that Tsigai breed is not very milky, but the variation of this trait is very wide.

Popova and Plugin, (2003) study the dynamics of milk productivity of Tsigai sheep mothers by identifying groups of 48.2, 75.9, and 94.4 l of milk for a 4-month lactation. The high variability of milk parameters, such as yield and chemical composition, allows for a high efficiency in the mass selection of mother sheep on these grounds.

Genkovski, (2003) and Gerchev, (2006) conducted comparative studies on the quantity and quality of production of Tsigai sheep (milk, sheep cheese and meat), as well as the factors that

<p>(Mihaylova et al., 2004; Gerchev et al., 2005; Mihaylova et al., 2005).</p>	<p>influenced them. The milk yield, composition and characteristics of milk, as well as the content of amino and fatty acids, micro and macro elements were investigated (Mihaylova et al., 2004; Gerchev et al., 2005; Mihaylova et al., 2005).</p>
<p>Svinolupov, (1971)</p>	<p>A limited number of studies on the biological fertility potential of Tsigai sheep are reported in the literature.</p>
<p>4.5-105.4% () -</p>	<p>Svinolupov, (1971) found the highest fertility rate in sheep at 4.5 years of age (third lamb) - 105.4%. However, average fertility rates for all ages are very close and range from 98.9% to 99.2%. Severin, (1979) reported 129.2% for Azov Tsigai.</p>
<p>98.9% - 99.2%. Severin, (1979) - 129.2%.</p>	
<p>Minev et al. (1972) 115-120%, (1988) 100%, - 28%.</p>	<p>In Bulgaria, Minev et al. (1972) reported a fertility rate of 115-120% for Tsigai sheep. Tankov, (1988) found biological fertility above 100%, with variation varying widely over the years - 28%.</p>
	<p>Indigenous sheep breeding provides extensive use of natural resources and helps maintain balance in nature.</p>
<p>(Fegeros et al., 1995; Kafedjiev et al., 1998).</p>	<p>The composition of sheep's milk varies widely and depends on the breed, ration, lactation period, season, geographical region, etc. (Fegeros et al., 1995; Kafedjiev et al., 1998).</p>
<p>(Staykova et al., 2015). Aleksieva, (1979)</p>	<p>Karakachanska sheep breed is not very milky and this is characteristic of similar mountain animals (Staykova et al., 2015).</p>
	<p>Aleksieva, (1979) examined the main productive indices of Karakachanska sheep, the fattening and meat qualities of lambs of the same breed raised at the Institute of Animal Science, Kostinbrod.</p>
<p>Petrova et al. (1998)</p>	<p>Studies on milk yield and the chemical composition of milk were performed by Petrova et al. (1998). They establish the average daily milk yield of Karakachanska sheep bred in IAS, Kostinbrod. While Mihailova et al. (2006), and Mihailova et al. (2008) study the milk</p>
<p>Mihailova et al. (2006), Mihailova et al. (2008)</p>	

(Staykova et al., 2015).

- yield of the same breed, changes in the fatty acid composition of milk, the biological value of protein and the dynamics of the mineral composition values.

The breed has relatively low fertility potential, but that characteristics can be positively influenced by feeding and growing conditions (Staykova et al., 2015).

The purpose of this study was to characterize the milk yield, milk composition and fertility of sheep for combined use of Staroplaninski Tsigai and Karakachanska breeds in the mountain regions of the Balkan Mountain.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted with 64 mother sheep of Staroplaninski Tsigai breed and 63 mother sheep of Karakachanska breed of first, second and third lactation. The animals were bred at the Experimental Base of RIMSA - Troyan. They were fed according to the standards with free access to water.

- The standard 120-day milk yield was determined individually by the amount of milk of each milk control group, controlled by the AC method of ICAR.

- Milk for the control day was calculated by multiplying the amount of milk received at the individual control in the morning by the herd coefficient established for the control day by the amount of morning and evening milk to the morning milk by twice milking.

- Sheep milk for a standard 120-day milking period was calculated as the sum of milk from the individual control periods of each sheep. The control period averaged 30 ± 3 days.

- Fertility was found to be the ratio of the number of live lambs to the number of sheep included in the study.

64

63 -

120-

ICAR.

120-

30 ± 3

ilcoscan - FT120 (FOSS Electronic).

Data Analysis, Excel 2016, Microsoft.

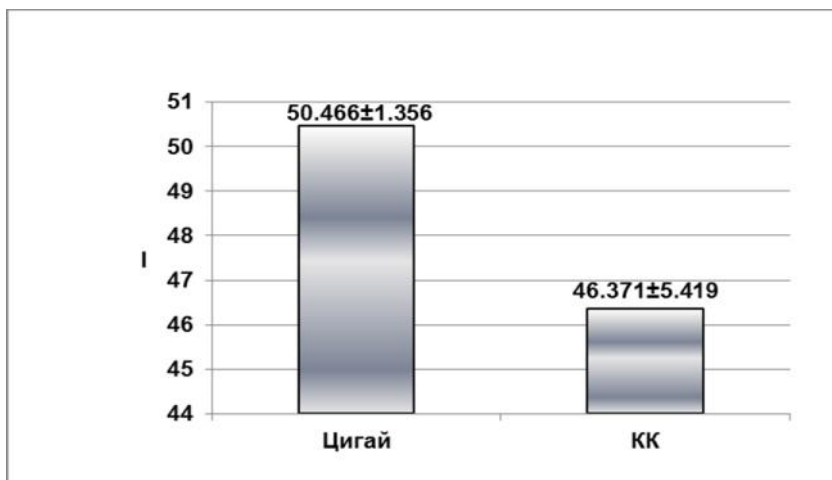
1
50,5 l,
46,4 l.
(2017).

- The percentage of fat, protein, lactose, dry matter and dry non-fat residue was measured at each individual sample control for each animal with ilcoscan - FT120 (FOSS Electronic).

- The primary information was processed using the methods of variational statistics with the statistical package Data Analysis, Excel 2016, Microsoft.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Figure 1 shows the milk yield of the studied breeds. The average milk yield of sheep of Staroplaninski Tsigai is 50.5 l and for Karakachanska sheep is 46.4 l. According to this indicator, the animals of both breeds are within the milk yield specified in the Catalogue of breeds of farm animals in the Republic of Bulgaria (2017).



. 1.
Fig. 1. Milk yield

1999, Tsochev et al., 41,131 l.
(2003) 55,970 l, Boykovski
(2003) Staykova (2005) 37,640 l.

- The milk yield amount for Karakachanska sheep is close to that established by Tsochev et al., 1999, which is 41.131 l. It varies for different authors as for Genkovski (2003) it is 55.970 l, while for Boykovski (2003) and Staykova (2005) is 37.640 l.

(2013)
2,5 . 41,22 l

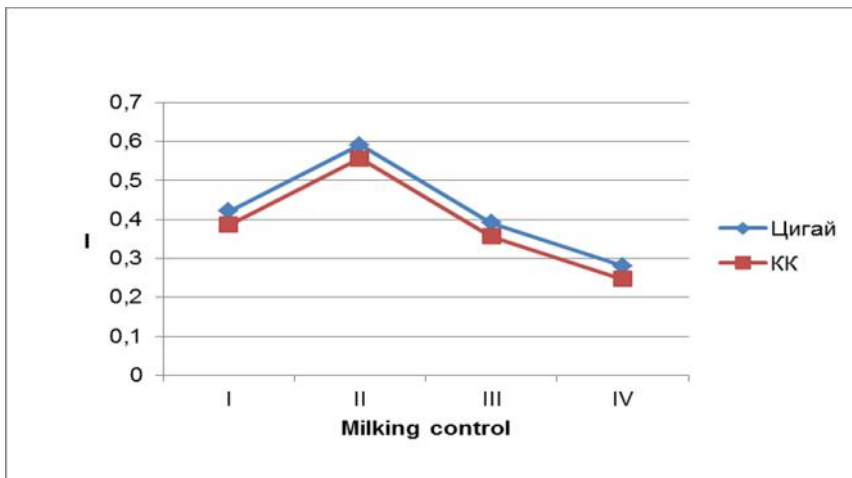
Gerchev et al.
3,5 . 49,31 l

Gerchev et al. (2013) reported milk yield of 41.22 l for Tsigai for sheep at the age of 2.5 year and 49.31 l for sheep at the age of 3.5, which is lower than what we found.

Milk lactation curves for the control day for both breeds studied (Staroplaninski Tsigai and Karakachanska) are presented in Figure 2. Uncharacteristic shape of the lactation curves is observed.

(- 0.421 l 0.386 l -)
(. 0.591 l 0.556 l)

The lower milk yield of the first (for Tsigai - 0.421 l and 0.386 l - for Karakachanska) compared to the second (resp. 0.591 l and 0.556 l) milking control can be explained by the insufficient time since the beginning of milking, which is why the animals are not yet unleashed their full potential. Then, by the end of the milking period, the milk yield decreased, following the usual patterns of lactation.



2.
Fig. 2. Lactation curves

1

Table 1 shows the average values for milk composition of both sheep breeds. It is evident that the values of dry matter, lactose, DFR and protein are almost the same in both breeds. Logically, the percentage of fat is higher in Karakachanska sheep. The average values for milk physicochemical

composition meet the requirements for sheep milk content.

1.

Table 1. Average values of milk physicochemical composition

/Indicators	/Tsigai, n=64	/Karakachanska, n=63
	x±SE	x±SE
/Fats, %	5.61±0.076	6.24±0.069
/Protein, %	5.72±0.075	5.80±0.060
/Lactose, %	4.30±0.031	4.31±0.026
/DM, %	17.10±0.116	17.82±0.102
/DFR, %	11.49±0.093	11.59±0.060

(Staykova et al., 2015).

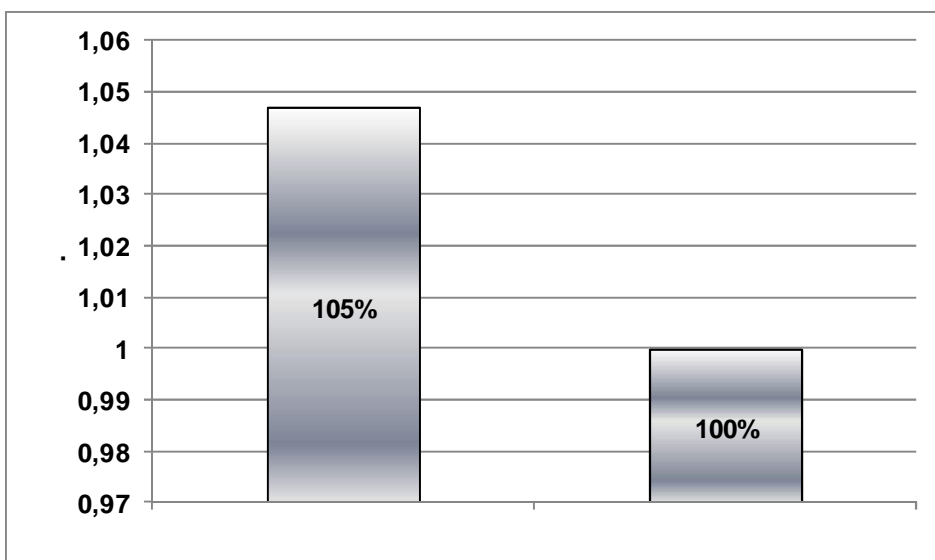
(3)

(

, 2017).

Nutrition and the lactation period are essential for milk quality (Staykova et al., 2015).

Fertility of Staroplaninski Tsigai and Karakachanska breed was determined (Figure 3) and these values correspond to those indicated in the breed characteristics (Catalogue of breeds of farm animals in the Republic of Bulgaria, 2017).



. 3.

Fig. 3. Fertility

Svinolupov (1971),
98.9% 129.2%.

(Staykova et al., 2015). Genkovski (2002) 104-107%, Aleksieva (1989) 98-105%,

- According to data obtained, such as Svinolupov (1971), fertility in Tsigai ranges from 98.9% to 129.2% in Azov Tsigai.

- Karakachanska sheep breed has relatively low fertility potential, but that characteristics can be positively affected by the feeding and breeding conditions (Staykova et al., 2015). Genkovski (2002) reports 104-107% and Aleksieva (1989) 98-105%, which is very similar to our data.

CONCLUSIONS

(50.5 l
46.4 l)
105% 100%)

- When characterizing sheep of Staroplaninski Tsigai and Karakachanska breeds, it was found that the values of milk yield (50.5 l and 46.4 l, respectively) and fertility (105% and 100% respectively) correspond to the selective limits of the respective breed.

5.61±0.076 %, 5.72±0.075%,
4.30±0.031%, 17.10±0.116%
11.49±0.093%.

6.24±0.069%, 5.80±0.060%,
4.31±0.026%, 17.82±0.102%
11.59±0.060%.

- The following data were found for milk composition of Staroplaninski Tsigai: fat 5.61±0.076%, protein 5.72±0.075%, lactose 4.30±0.031%, DM 17.10±0.116% and DFR 11.49±0.093%.

- milk composition data of Karakachanska sheep: fat 6.24±0.069%, protein 5.80±0.060%, lactose 4.31±0.026%, DM 17.82±0.102% and DFR 11.59±0.060%.

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