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2. , ., 2012.

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". Science & Tehnologies, ISSN:1314-4111,
vol. II, 5, 55-58.

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3. , ., 2012.

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Science & Tehnologies, ISSN:1314-4111, vol. II, 5, 51-54.

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2003-2008 .

" 2003 . .64 " "

4. **Markov, N.**, 2012, Natural and artificial grassing of the popular plantation on the territory of the island of Belene and Vardim, regarding cattle needs. *Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans*, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.15, 6, 1223-1232.

SUMMARY

The maintenance of the soil surface in poplar plantations is the key element in the technology of their cultivation. A huge number of publications on the subject of growing different crops in orchards and vineyards are pointed out in literature. In most of the publications, the researches are based on reducing the use of herbicides and preservation of the soil flora and fauna. Natural and artificial grassing is applied early 1970s in viticulture and horticulture.

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 5. „, 2013.

The main purpose of the experiment is to investigate the possibilities for growing oats, rye and forage rape in the spacing of poplar, also – using natural grasses and legumes for the needs of cattle.

The analysis of natural resources and economic conditions on the islands of Persin and Vardim affirms creating plantations of poplars in the scheme 4 x 4. Soils are usually alluvial, containing uncertain morphology. The average depth of underground water is 4 m – 5m, as in drought period and it goes to 6m.

The experiment is derived by a hybrid Px eur.cv.I – 214 – female poplars with rapid growth in the longer growing season.

The following cultures have been analyzed:

- Rye culture – sort Ducati
- Oats culture – sort Danube-1
- Cole culture – sort Viscera
- Natural grass overgrowth
- the nutritional value of the feed
- Economic results

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.16, 6, 1450-1458.

SUMMARY

Milk productivity in four farms

1432

in Pleven region has been examined. Milk productivity; chemical composition of 1432 lactations, dry matter, UBC, live weight and energy content of the milk were also examined. Formulas for biological effectiveness and coefficient of biological value of milk are calculated as well.

6. ,, , 2013.

Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.16, 6, 1499-1510.

SUMMARY

Exterior are made linear measurements in three farms in Ruse district, Veliko Tarnovo district and Pleven region entering the North and North-West Northern Bulgaria. Were examined 10 animals from farms to private farmers Karamanovo village, Ruse district, private farmers Alekovo village, Veliko Turnovo district and the prison farm town of Belene, Pleven region.

Animals in BCHSHG III of lactation have optimal growth (134.94 cm) deep enough body (193.98 cm), length of the sacrum (137.03 cm) and hair body length (159.97 cm).

By increasing blood Holstein breed has undergone changes in the exterior characterizing milk type animals suitable for growing under current technology.

m),
m),

III
(134.94
(193.98
(137.03 m)
(159.97 m).

7. ., 2013.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.16, 6, 1459-1467.

SUMMARY

The potential growth and the development of male calves from Salers breed and cross- breeding F₁ Bulgariam black-motley livestock Salers are being looked. The medial daily gain, the consumption of forage per a kilo are established, the growth ability in salerskata breed and its crosses with Bulgarian black-motley livestock are compared and analyzed. The factes of the influence of genotype on carcass yield and quality of the carcass are given

F₁ x .
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„ “ (27)

I.

(1)

8. Markov N., Bojanska T., 2018. Study of Behavioral Reactions of Female Calves in Pasture Growing. Global Journal of Science Frontier Research: D Agriculture & Veterinary, ISSN: 0975-5896, DOI:10.17406/GJSFR, vol. 18, issue1, version 1.0.

Google Scholar™ Impact Factor of GJSFR for 2018 = 2,44, (TR algorithm, Google citations data, 2017), The AF of GJSFR=6,73 (2016)

[https://globaljournals.org/GJSFR_Volume18/EJournal_GJSFR_\(C\)_Vol_18_Issue_1.pdf](https://globaljournals.org/GJSFR_Volume18/EJournal_GJSFR_(C)_Vol_18_Issue_1.pdf)

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in the late spring and early summer of 2017, in a foothill area of the Balkan Mountains, at an altitude of 386 m. We observed the ethological reactions of female calves of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' and 'Montbeliarde' breeds in the conditions of an artificial pasture. Two technological groups of animals were observed (six female calves intended for breeding), at the same age (180 days) and live weight of calves (107 kg on average for 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' and 129 kg of 'Montbeliarde' breeds) by the method of analogs. Female calves of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' used 17.7% (436 min) of their time within twenty-four hours for grazing and animals of 'Montbeliarde' – 18.6% (453.24 min). For a 24-hour period, the animals of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' spent in a standing (187.5 min) and lying (523.3 min) position by 8.1 and 32.0 min more time in comparison with 'Montbeliarde' breed.

The terrain, abiotic factors, and the available grassland had an impact on the quality and quantity of grazing, hence the ethological reactions of the calves.

II.

(19)

9. ., 2013.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.16, 6, 1469-1476.

SUMMARY

Deals with fertility and cultivation of cows from the Bulgarian Black spotted cow farm and farms in the Pleven region. There have been productive longevity and lifetime milk yield of cows with a record yield population.

10. ., 2013.

F1

SUMMARY

It is Examined the dynamics of the live weight of calves from Bulgarian black-pattern cattle reared in individual cages after weaning, then free pens calves of the same breed reared in cow and calf cross Bulgarian Black-pattern Livestock x HER kept with their mothers until eight months of age group under sheds. Fed capacities of 12 and 16 months old Bulgarian Black-pattern Livestock and its F₁ crosses with Hereford breed. We record the heterosis effect in industrial crossing.

The rearing calves under black-pattern cull cow allows to obtain large animals with well-developed forms of meat compared to those grown on dairy farming technologies.

16 .
F₁
11. , ., 2013.

SUMMARY

Under the conditions of North Central Region - Pleven district in two farms of Pleven and Belene prisons was conducted complex research on the comparative evaluation of ethological parameters of female calves of Bulgarian white and black cattle its' crosses with Hereford breed during both spring and

summer seasons. Theoretical and practical essence of the research was to establish the possibility of increasing the productivity of calves of different genotypes taking into account the behavioral characteristics. A difference in the behavioral responses of purebred animals and its' crosses with Hereford breed was established.

12. ., 2014.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.17, 5,1061-1069.

SUMMARY

The article is the directions and the curvetions of the lines and the shape of the wrinkles of the nose mirror of animals belong to Montbeliard bred. An evaluation the dermatoglyphic consistence has been done – thin or thick structure, symmetry – symmetricalness and asymmetricalness. The colour of the nose mirror has been investigated – main colour, shade, dark spots and depigmentation. The combinations of the different elements make the dermatoglif of the nose mirror of the Monbeliard breed.

Among the pappilous formations of the nose mirror of the animals of the researched breed the most popular are the wrinkles with the shape of arcs, short poloses and polygons. Asymmetrical and symmetrical animals are seen. The thik structure prevails the thin one.

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The elements of the construction of the dermatoglyph of the Montbeliard breed can be used in identification and making passports of the animals and also are markers of a symptom of the breed and the herd, connecting the improving of different genetic selection criterias.

13. ., 2014.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol., 17, 4, 781-792.

SUMMARY

This article is about the dermatoglyphic of the nose mirror of the cows from the Bulgarian Black Pied Cattle on four farms in the North Central Region and its connection with the milk production. A characteristic and a classification of the dermatoglyphic types of the nose mirror with the BBPC is made. Morphometric parameters dermal wrinkles, lines, ovals, ellipses and also the colour of the nose mirror of the BBPC. Increasing the blood of the Holstein Friesian Cattle breed the frequency of meeting dermatoglyphic papilla decreases. The derivation of the type of dermatoglyphic of the nose mirror in the generation opens the opportunities to accept this symptom as a marker for identification and original belonging in the selection work of in cattle breeding.

4.81 – 5.03%
9.16 – 10.57%.

14. ., 2015.

. Journal of Mountain
Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.18, 4, 639-648.

15. ., 2015.

. Journal of Mountain
Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.18, 5, 793-801.

35

5,3

69

8

3,7
 , 22 . 9 , 3,2 , 8 5,9
 28,8 ²,
 3,9 ², 13,5 %, 11,7 ²,
 40,6%.

16. ., 2016.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.19, 6, 75-86.

SUMMARY

Experiment was conducted to determine the meat yield for four months in two groups of 10 cull cows from Bulgarian Black-and-White cattle owned by DG "Resorts of the sentence" in two farms of Prisons Belene Pleven all the region of Pleven. It was found that under intensive fattening of cull cows from Bulgarian Black-and-White cattle a high growth rate is stated (average daily gain of 983 g per 917 g, and the first of the second group) cull cows during the first two months. By increasing live weight during fattening clinical yield improved to 52.85% in 627 kg of live weight in group I of cull cows and 55.4% at 653 kg live weight in Group II of cull cows in the fourth month. The rhythm of behavioral display of cows from different groups is not the same despite the same conditions of feeding and breeding.

17. ., 2016.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.19, 6, 50-61.

SUMMARY

Studies were conducted on 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' breed in the herd of the experimental base in RIMSA, in the town of Troyan, and private farmers from the region of the town of Devin in 2014. 57 animals were studied – 35 cows, 5 heifers, 16 calves and 1 bull. Animals are mainly bound, as a two-hour walk is provided per a day. Milking in the experimental base of RIMSA in Troyan is performed in a milking room INTER PULS – a small milking room 1 x 7, and the rest of the animals are milked by a mobile milking unit. The examination of the photograph of fragments of the surface of the papillary layer of the nasolabial plate showed that its size is a constant and its continuous

increase could be observed in the growth and development of each individual. The type of dermatoglyph of the 51 nasolabial plate in 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' is transmitted to the offspring, therefore it is possible to use it as a marker in the selection. The highest milk production in average lactations was noticed in dermatoglyphic pattern "Class"–34.61%, followed by "Crown" pattern – 29.65% and "Combo" pattern – 26.65%, and the lowest was for "Grain" pattern –10.21%.

18. ., ., .,2017.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans,
ISSN:1311-0489, vol.20, 5, 72-79.

SUMMARY

A comparative assessment was conducted on milk production and chemical composition of milk from four farms with 'Bulgarian Black and White Cattle' in the region of Pleven. An analysis was made of the impact of insemination age on productivity in the first and second lactation of heifers and cows. The increase of the period between two calvings reduces the efficiency and profitability of using of cows. The fertility of animals is reduced with the increase of quantitative and qualitative parameters of milk production. Population of studied dairy cattle shows good acclimatization abilities and extensive plasticity of the examined indicators.

19. ., 2017.
. , ISSN 1311-9206, 4, 38-46.

ABSTRACT

The situation and prospects for the development of meat-bearing cattle in Ukraine are discussed. The survey was conducted over the period 2012-2015. Facilities were farms, business organizations, cooperatives and state institutions involved in meat-breeding cattle in the Republic of Ukraine.

There are historical, natural-climatic, fodder and economic prerequisites for the development of meat-bearing cattle breeding in the Republic of Ukraine. An existing gene pool of local breeds (Ukrainian, Volyn, Poles and Southern meats) and imported breeds (Aberdin Angus, Simeanal, Sharole and Limosin) are observed. The technology and organization of meat-based cattle breeding in the conditions of intensive agriculture in all nature-climatic zones and administrative regions is mainly worked out, analyzed and utilized.

20. ., ., ., ., 2017.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.20, 5, 62-71.

SUMMARY

A study was conducted on lactating meat cows of the following breeds: Aberdeen-Angus, crossbreeds F1 Aberdeen-Angus x Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus x 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' with calves at 3-4 months, breed on artificial pasture, in the region of Troyan. The pasture is located at 386 meters altitude on flat terrain with traditional grassland. The following behavioural reactions were studied: grazing and rest, moving and watering of cows, and suckling, grazing and rest of calves. The reported meteorological indicators were typical for late fall. It has been found that the cows were grazing from 4.59 to 5.12 hours average for twenty-four-hour period during the experiment, and calves were suckling and had rest 5-7 times during the day, 2-3 times at night.

21. ., 2017.

. Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol. 20, 6, 54-58.

SUMMARY

Milk production is studied and analyzed of Monbeliarde and Simmental Cattle that are being raised in the Experimental Base of the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, in the town of Troyan. Milk production and chemical composition, dry matter, non-fat solid (NFS) and the energy value of milk were studied. Dry matter percentage is constant generalizing indication determining the concentration of cow's milk. Live weight of animals was determined. Biological efficiency and coefficient of biological full-cream milk were calculated by formulas.

24. „... , ... - ,
2018. ... Journal of
Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol. 21, 2, 17-24.

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Blender
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25. .. , . , 2018.
... Journal
of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans, ISSN:1311-0489, vol.21,2, 9-16

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26. .. , 2018.
... Eastern Academic Journal, ISSN
2367-7384, 2 ,

ABSTRACT

The following main trends of meat cattle development in the Republic of Belarus have been viewed. Meat cattle in Belarus is based on absorbable crossing of the inactive part of the dairy cattle population of Black-and-White and Simmental cattle with bulls of specialized meat-breeds as Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Limousine and Sharole.

A pure-breeding of populations of listed breeds within reasonable limits that are mostly imported has been observed. The most natural and implemented pastures are used. The fattening of animals is performed with coarse and succulent fodder and optimal amounts of concentrated feed. Three hundred and seventy organizations and 263 agricultural farms are involved in beef-cattle in Belarus.

Nineteen attested tribal enterprises provide the basis for growing of four specialized meat-breeds Aberdeen Angus - 39%, Limousine - 34%, Hereford - 23%, and Sharole - 4%. General herd of meat cattle is 109000, including 52000 meat cows.

27. Markov N., Stoiceva S., Markova M., 2018. Characteristics elements of Dermatoglyph of shepherd Dog of Bordor collie and Alabai (Central Asia shepherd Dog). Journal of Boulcan ecology, ISSN 1311-0527, vol.21,1, 67-72.

SUMMARY

Phenetic and typological analyses have been conducted on various morphological signs of the dermatoglyph of Border Collie and Central Asia Shepherd Dog (Alabai) dog breeds. Hereditary condition was found in the skin phenotypic complex of the nasolabial plate in both breeds. The study allows the identification and passportization of studied individuals and to comprise a catalogue of dermatoglyphic data.

28. .. . , . , 2018.

, ISSN:0547-7441,

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(38%) (7%) .

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29. „ , a , 2013.
88. - , ISSN 1313-6909, 6, 83-

30. . 2013. - , ISSN 1313-
6909, 6, 27-31.

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, ISSN 1313-6909, 6, 72-77.

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33. ., 2015. / /
 0179, .3, 38-41. - , ISSN 1311-

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34. „, 2015.

, ISSN 1311-0179, 1-2, 46-47.

SUMMARY

Research was carried out into scientific experiment with two groups of male calves: I group - Bulgarian Black and-White calves - 5 animals and 2nd group - crosses between Aberdeen Angus cattle and Bulgarian Black and-White calves - 5 animals. The experiment was conducted at the prison in dairy farm town of Belene. In order to conduct the experiment the calves in groups were evenly matched in age to the principle of analogues. Animals from both groups were kept in two-group box. The feeding was conducted with ad libitum made based on alfalfa hay, corn silage, ground wheat straw and the concentrate mixture. The resulting cross of Bulgarian Black and-White calves and Aberdeen Angus outperform their peers - 9 months to 28.8 kg or 12.2%, 12 months to 48.1 kg or 15% to 50.3 kg or 12.7%. The using of an industrial crossing Aberdeen - Angus Beef breed as paternal, which is characteristic for its infertility allows to avoid complications at birth, and also to obtain F1 crosses with high growth capacity and meat items.

IV. (1)

35. „, „, „, 2017. :

„ „, 223-227.

ABSTRACT

V.

(3)

1. ., 2014. . , ISBN: 978-619-162-486-7, 1-105, .
2. ., 2014. . , ISBN: 978-619-162-398-3, 1-121, .
3. ., 2014. . ; , ISBN: 978-619-485-0, 1-67, .

(1) ,

15.06.2018 .

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