

Data 15.09.2016.....

Podpis autora pracy

Bogdan Honopka

Summary

Characteristics of the national cattle population of Limousine breed in terms of growth traits, exterior and reproduction

The scientific objective of the study was to analyze trends for certain traits, ie. growth, exterior and reproduction of population cattle Limousine in Poland in the years 2002-2012. These features are the basis for assessing value in use of beef cattle. The aim of utilitarian work was to characterize the state of the national cattle Limousine breed and vindication for conducting current breeding work or make the necessary changes. The results of the research can be used in practice when modifying or developing new breeding program for cattle limousine. The material for analysis data were obtained from the information systems of the Polish Association of Beef Cattle Breeders and Producers and the Institute of Animal Production - leading performance evaluation bulls meat breeds (PABCBP 2016). Both databases were selected information regarding cattle limousine for the period 2001-2012. Traits characteristic growth, conformation and reproductive characteristics were analysed. In a small female population breeding beef cattle in Poland, which had in 2014. 24363 cows, definitely dominated race race limousine, whose share was 75.8%. Analysis of the results of the evaluation of usefulness in relation to their compliance with the goal of breeding and racial standards adopted by PABCBP exhibits maintaining high standards of breeding domestic cattle population analyzed race. Due to the sparse, a pure-bred female population is difficult to talk about their own national breeding program. Therefore, maintaining high standards of race it should be realized through the implementation of principles of assessment of the utility of force in the country of origin, ie. In France. Obtained in the present study growth rates of calves, ie. : the weight at birth ♀- 32,6-34,7; ♂- 32,5-37,6; mass at 210 days of age ♀- 235-242; ♂- 254-275; increases daily to 210 days of age ♀- 959-988; ♂-1038-1138 do not differ from those presented by national authors, but are slightly lower than those served in the French sources. Despite the declining trend in increments of body weight for bulls the age of 210 and 420 days, the overall results for the growth of calves should be considered good in the current market. In the breeding herds of cattle in Europe, the basic technique of reproduction is insemination allows for almost unlimited use of the world's best genetic resources. In Poland, the current situation and questionable profitability, where the majority of farm animals are sold at the material slaughter in reproduction is dominated by natural

mating. Funding insemination of cows and heifers for breeding increase much interest in using semen world's best bulls, which would result in rapid improvement of the breeding value of our population. Limousine calves were characterized by high increases during rearing: 959-988 g and 1038-1138 g respectively heifer calves and bulls depending on the evaluation. These increases make it a short (about 1 month) supplementary fattening bulls previously eliminated from the cultures can be sold at an attractive price with a body weight of approx. 300 kg. Daily gain of heifer calves ensure that after weaning with proper nutrition they obtain the required for mating weight at the age of approx. 18 months. Average values of individual measurements on the growth performance of cows, ie .: chest circumference, height in the cross and the height at the withers prove that the modern breed of Limousine cows, the cows are massive, high and long, and guided selection in the direction of increasing the caliber gives results. Obtained in the present study the average age of first calving (28.6 months), seems to be optimal. In connection with increasing the caliber of cows limousine and systematic lengthening of adolescence first mating heifers in the breeding flocks should start at the age of approx. 1.5 years. The average length of intervals is presented in the study (423 days) is correct in the light of a number of negative phenomena associated with the traditional length of the period between pregnancies and between deliveries (approx. 365 days). Analyzing the results obtained and assuming the most favorable period of cows calving aptitude is the period from November to April, it should be noted that in the Polish herds of Limousine delivered in recent years in the relevant period, 52.8% of cows. It follows from this that almost half of the calves born at other times of the year only to a small extent can fully benefit from the pasture.

Keywords: beef cattle, Limousine, beef recording