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GENETICS AND BREEDING

PRESERVATION OF GENETIC BIO-DIVERSITY IN CATTLE

POP ADRIEANA, C.I. DRAGANESCU, COLCERI DAN, POP AUGUSTIN

The evolution of the living world is a continuous process of extinction of certain populations and extending and diversifying of other populations. Each extinct population represents a particular biologic entity, a unique genetic assembly, that, Management of the Farm Animal Genetic Resources practically, can not be recreated. For this reason and because one can not base on the mutations hazard, the useful genes captured by natural and artificial selection in certain populations must be considered a strategic resource for the future of the improvement of farm animals populations. Consequently, without any reserve, there are permanently needed systematic measures for preserving the genetic material of the domestic and wild populations that are in danger of extinction, based on preserving strategies, which impose to reduce to a minimum the implied costs.

PHENOTYPIC VARIABILITY OF CARCASS SIDE TRAITS OF PIGS FATTENED TO HIGHER BODY MASS

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Investigation of the effect of genotype, sire and sex on phenotypic variability of carcass side traits was carried out on 211 fatteners originating from three sire breeds (Swedish Landrace - SL, Large white - VJ and Duroc - D). Progeny – fatteners were pure breed (SL, VJ and D), two breed crosses (SLxVJ and VJ x SL) and three breed crosses (SL x VJ x D). Pigs were fattened until final body mass of more than 100 kg.

Obtained data was processed using the method of Least Squares (Harvey, 1990).

Average mass of warm carcass sides was 94.69 kg. Sire breed influenced ($P < 0.01$) the variation of age at the end of fattening (UKT), average daily gain of warm carcass sides (DPP), total mass and share of retail pork cut, ratio of leg+shoulder+loin (MFO and UFO). Significant differences between male and female castrated heads were established, except in traits UKT and DPP. There were also differences between boars, so sires of SL breed influenced variation of only two, and sires of VJ breed on five and sires of D breed on nine investigated traits in progeny.

Difference in UPV between the best and the worst boar of breeds SL, VJ and D was: 14.16, 14.88 and 11.75 index points.

GENETIC MARKERS BY BLOOD GROUP WITHIN TWO CATTLE POPULATIONS OF ROMANIAN SPOTTED AND BROWN BREEDS

IȘFAN NICOLETA, SONEA C., COLCERI D., GEORGESCU S.E., DRĂGOTOIU TOMIȚA

The study of erythrocytic antigenic configuration is mainly used for establishing the animal identity, genetic evolution and paternity control. Also, the knowledge of erythrocytic specificity allows preventing

economical loss by early diagnosing some diseases or abnormalities genetically determined (hemolytic disease, free-martinism, etc)

As a matter of characters that are determined by major genes, with discontinuous expression, the blood group factors may be used as genetic markers.

The report proposed to establish the blood phenogroups for the individuals within the studied populations and to characterize genetically the two cattle populations, based on the blood typing information.

CORRELATION OF AGGREGATE PaTfAm WITH SEVERAL PERFORMANCES OF PRODUCTION AT A SAMPLE OF PIG POPULATION FROM THE SYNTHETIC LINE IȘFAN NICOLETA, DRĂGOTOIU TOMIȚA, ȘONEA C., GEORGESCU S.E.

Knowing the importance of genetic polymorphism of biochemical structures we considered a study of the genetic characterization of a sample in a pig population, based on the information offered by the genetic polymorphism at pre-albumins and transferine loci and the analysis of the serum.

Another objective of the study was to study whether the protein fractions, observed in the electrophoresis field, at the loci of the three types of proteins, influence certain traits of economic importance in the amelioration program at pigs. The analyzed traits within the study were: the weight at the end of the testing period, the thickness of the fat layer, the daily weight gain and the age at the weight of 100 kg.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PREDICTION BREEDING VALUE PROCEDURES IN DAIRY CATTLE

HORIA GROSU

The aim of the paper is to give an overview of the genetic evaluation methods in dairy cattle. Genetic evaluation procedures has evolved greatly over the years; from the simple dam-daughter comparison to animal model, from single trait to multiple trait analysis, and from lactational to test-day model, to improve accuracy of evaluations. Because BLUP has desirable statistical properties it has become the standard procedure for genetic evaluation over the world.

THE PERFORMANCES OF THE HYBRIDS RESULTED FROM DIALELE CROSSINGS BETWEEN THE LINES SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL COMBINATIVE ABILITY

GEORGETA DINIȚĂ

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The inbred lines are formed with the aim of being used in crossings to obtain F_1 hybrids. It is necessary yet to establish which lines are more suitable for crossing, knowing that the phenotypic effect of the crossings is different and the performance of F_1 hybrids depends on the adequate choice of the parents and also on the genetic divergence between them. The analysis of the performances obtained by 30 hybrid combinations realized between the inbred lines and the Tester race allowed the selection of 4 inbred lines, constituting a superior biologic material in the obtaining of commercial hybrids.

MORPHOMETRIC STUDY ON MAIN QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERS IN SOME MULBERRY VARIETIES

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A detailed study on main quantitative characters in five mulberry varieties has been made. Stability, modification variability and analysis of variance of these characters have been determined and evaluation of characters has been made with a view to showing the role of each one of them in selection. From the results of our investigation it may be concluded that some of quantitative characters in mulberry have a low changeability, another have moderate and yet another have high changeability. The following characters, viz. numbers of branches per tree, number of growing and non-growing shoots per branch and leaf yield per branch and per tree are characterized with high changeability. Vratza 1 and Uhvi varieties are the most perspective as initial material for development of new high productive mulberry forms, because they significantly exceeded the rest of varieties at almost all productive quantitative characters.

NUTRITION, ECOLOGY

EFFECTS OF USE OF VITAPROTEIN 50 AS A FISH MEAL SUBSTITUTE IN NUTRITION OF GROWING-FATTENING PIGS

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The possibility for use of plant protein feed Vitaprotein 50 as fish meal substitute in nutrition of growing-fattening pigs was investigated. Obtained results showed that there was no significant difference in gain of pigs. Pigs fed diets based on Vitaprotein 50 consumed by 0,85% less feed than pigs fed mixtures containing fish meal. Fish meal in mixture caused slightly better feed conversion, in average by 0,84% compared to animals fed mixtures containing investigated Vitaprotein 50. Obtained results of the coefficient of apparent digestibility of nutritive substances indicated that pigs fed mixtures containing Vitaprotein 50 demonstrated tendency of the similar utilization of all investigated parameters. In spite of almost similar realized feed conversion, cost of gain of growing -fattening pigs fed mixture containing Vitaprotein 50 was higher by 7,41% compared to cost of gain in case of pigs fed diets based on fish meal.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOME COMBINA TE FODDERS WITH AND WITHOUT FISH MEAL BY THE BROILERS ARBOR ACRES HYBRID

DANIELA ALEXANDRESCU, IOAN STOICA

The present res earches in broiler industr y has b een intensif ied in direction to obta ined broiler chickens with a superior quality of carcass express through a big weight of v alue comercial cut-ups, like proportion with a small set-down of a bdominal fat what r epresent a slaughter y loss. Near by the genetics parameters, food represent the parameter which influence the growth pe rformances and also the broilers quality of carcass. In the last years, near by local hybrids who are a big percentage, others imported hybrids from famouse c ompanies in the world: Arbor Acres, Shaver, Lohmann, Cobb which nutrition requirements don't are enough studied in our country had in view climate conditions, microclimate and raw m aterials parameters used in fooders fabrication.

From among the animal proteic materials the most important is fish meal and meat meal. The fish meal through amino acids contain and high bio logic value of protein is the most valuable animal meal. Using fish meal in broilers food guide a very efficient decrease of $\Omega 6 / \Omega 3$ ratio of fowl.

Part of customers prefer animal products obtained through using a small quantity of animal meals, which are suspect to s ynthesis some bad components damaged for health, or c ould contain ed germs who guide to fall ill animals and humans, too.

REPRODUCTION, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY

STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF THE SMALL BRIDGE (*PONS*) IN BIRDS – COMPARATIVE ACCOUNTS IN FISH, BIRDS AND MAMMALIANS

LAURA DANIELA URDEȘ, CARMEN NICOLAE, CRÎNGANU IULIANA

Phylogenetic, the small bridge makes it's appe arance amongst metenceph alon's components in Birds, lacking in Fish.

In avian s metencephalon, the small bridge is considered an integrant p art of cerebral trunk . But unlike mammals, it is not very well represented.

In *Gallus domesticus*, the small bridge (*pons*) is a transversal st rip, placed at the rostral lim it of *medulla oblongata*. A number of nervous nuclei have been emp hasized in *pons*, in which there are also the root of abducens and motor roots of trigeminal n erve. On the v entral side of *pons*, we remarked some small blood vessels, which derive from the arachnoidian space.

RESEARCHES ABOUT BUFFALO'S NURSING DURATION

MARIA UNGUREANU, MARIA CORDUNEANU,
NATALIA ARTAN, M. HANCU

Romania is one of the countries from Europe which has an important tr adition in buffalo es' breeding. The res earches was made on a lives tock of 409 buf faloes' heads, from SCPCB Ser caia, Brasov district.

The primiparae buffaloes realised a nursing duration of 220 days, this parameter being with a reduce variability (under 40%). The multiparae buffaloes realised a different nursing duration (205-245 days), this aspect being pointed out by the variability coefficient of each of the nursing (8-18%). The buffaloes of the Fagaras area have a relatively reduced and variable nursing duration: 216-256 days.

The length of nursing duration is correlated positively and very significantly with the milk production ($0,721 \pm 0,20$), so, the increase of nursing duration for the buffaloes in Romania is necessary, both by optimising ameliorating factors and of those exploitation. The buffaloes, in the present situation of our country, represent a real economic and social potential, by them, the turning of good account of the Romanian traditions, implicitly eco-tourism, biodiversity and everything connected with the ecologic aspects of animal breeding, are possible.

VOLATILE OIL BASED ALTERNATIVE METHODE FOR FIGHTING VAROOSIS

B. PONCEA-ANDRONESCU, G. PREFAC,
P.R. TĂPĂLOAGĂ, ANGELA STOICA

Due to the explosive spreading of *Varroa destructor* (sin. *Varroa jacobsoni* Oudemans, 1904), 90% of the bee keeping countries are confronted to serious difficulties determined by varoosis.

The aim of this study is to test the acaricid action of various volatile oils based on timol and camphor. The efficacy of the treatment depends on: the layon procedures, dosage, temperatura, season and the presence or absence of young bees.

The results obtained (efficacy between 50% - 90%) made us believe that we can rely on treatment based on volatile oil for fighting varoosis.

ULTRASOUND IMAGING SYSTEM – AN EXAMINATION METHOD OF GENITAL TRACTUS IN COWS

POȘAN PAULA

The purpose of this study was to observe the genital tract in cows, using a modern method of investigation: ultrasound imaging system. There were examined 23 Montbelliard cows in different moments of the reproductive period, in order to establish their physiological stage. There were investigated cows with anoestrus after calving. The transrectal ultrasound examination revealed the existence of ovarian cysts and there was prescribed hormonal treatment. There were examined cows after artificial insemination and there was established the 2 month gestation diagnosis and also there were made investigations over genital tractus in cows at 24 hours and 8 days after parturition, in order to determine if the post partum period take place normally.

TECHNOLOGIES OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MARKETING

RESEARCH ON THE PRODUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A LOCAL GOAT STOCK

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Research carried out on a population of goats from the Arges area have demonstrated a high productive attitude during about 206 days of average lactation period for a 360 l production, so that in the peak of lactation curve they have a production average of 3,6 l/head, this demonstrating the fact that we deal with a population which has a medium production up to the breed average. The prolificity is also high reaching 155%, at the maximum limit of the breed potential. The female youth has a medium weight of about 9 months, respectively about 72% out of the adult weight, phenomenon which emphasizes a good precocity being able to be reproductive, taking into account a conformation and a body development which may allow the introduction at an early age.

COMPARATIVE STUDY REGARDING THE PRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS OF THE YOUTH QUAILS IN TWO POPULATIONS

ELENA POPESCU-MICLOȘANU, LUCIAN IONIȚĂ,
I. CUSTURĂ, MINODORA TUDORACHE

To compare the productive parameters of two Japanese quail populations, the meat quail Faraon and the eggs-meat quail of Balotești, it was made at Ferma Nova SRL an experiment on 404 quail chicks, raised on floor the first 2 weeks of life and in cages batteries the following 4 weeks. The body weight, the food consumption and the mortality were recorded. The Faraon quail has the average body weight of 244.94 g at 42 days and the Balotești quail of 205.3 g. The body weight gain, the feed consumption and the feed utilization are superior to the Balotești quail, who has better viability. The curve of the body gain indicates that the reduction of the protein level of the feed at 2 weeks of age was made too soon.

STUDY ABOUT OPTIMIZING DIMENSIONS OF A BROILER GREAT PARENT'S FARM

I. CUSTURĂ, I. VAN, MINODORA TUDORACHE,
ELENA POPESCU - MICLOȘANU, A. MARMANDIU

The problem of replacement flock's size is critical, because replacement chicks are imported as biological input from final selection phases (parents, hybrids) instead of producing day old chicks inside the country. In this situation, imports should go on, but they should be performed mostly from the great-parents category, first of all because costs for poultry industry are much smaller compared to parents imports and secondly to avoid introduction of some diseases with the massive parents import, whose biosecurity control is difficult. For this reason and taking the need for parents into account, this paper aims to optimize the size of great parent's farm, according to some quotas of parents market. Researches in this paper were performed at

Selbro Tărtășești and the Romanian Poultry Producers Association. Production costs and their structure and commodity output were calculated based on the estimation of the all-in-all-out cycles and results were used to calculate incomes and their structure to find market share which offers the best profit.

Gross profit estimated offered by technological flows varies according to participation share in each year between -383.2 thousands lei in 2006 at the share of 25% and 4759.03 thousands lei in 2025 at the share of 45%.

Poultry industry in Romania should be well prepared for joining the European Union. Poultry industry in Romania should also weigh up its position, it should establish its priorities and it should design a strategy to obtain the highest possible influence during events as other worldwide and European poultry producers should do.

RESEARCH ABOUT PRODUCING PERFORMANCES OF MEET HYBRIDS OF CHICKEN GROWN IN LARGE CAPTIVITY

MINODORA TUDORACHE, I. VAN, I. CUSTURĂ,
DANIELA CUSTURĂ, CRISTINA NEGRE

This experimental had the interest to make a comparative analyses of the producing performances at two meet hybrids of chicken (A and B), in conditions of industrial growing from our country. This hybrids, who are included in experiment, owns in this moment an important part on the poultry breeding market from our country. Performances of the hybrids were analysed in hot season and in cold season, in conditions over industrial growing and exploitation in large captivity. It was pursuance chickens from 12 shelters, who benefit over the same conditions of food and microclimate. In the end of this experiment were recording similar performances, the differences between averages from two hybrids were statistic insecure. The results were better both in the hot season, as long as cold season at the hybrid B who have at the slaughter at 42 days, a average by 1945,25 g life weight, with a specific consumption by 1,90 fodder combine/kg spore and a cumulate mortality of 3,99%.

MILK QUOTA SYSTEM IN ROMANIA

BĂCILĂ VASILE, NEAȚĂ GHEORGHE, ȘONEA CRISTINEL,
ELISEI LUCIAN, TOPALĂ LAVINA AMALIA

NATIONAL MILK QUOTA represents the milk and dairy products quantity **which may be traded** by milk producers in Romania, during the milk quota year (12 months period which begins on 1st of April and it ends on 31st of March of the following year). At their request, all milk producers may obtain an individual reference quantity for deliveries and/or direct sales, called **MILK INDIVIDUAL QUOTA**. A producer, depending upon one's production beneficiaries may request the granting of quota for deliveries and/or of quota for direct sales

- quota for deliveries includes any milk delivery, except any other dairy product delivery made by a producer to a buyer, no matter if the transport is assured by the producer, buyer or the society which treats or processes these products or by a third person.. *In case of deliveries, producers must prove the trade of the milk quantity delivered in the reference year.*

- the quota for **direct sale** comprises any milk sale or transfer from the producer directly to the consumer, as well as any sale or transfer of other dairy products performed by a producer.

THE INFLUENCE OF HYGIENE CONDITIONS APPLIED ÎN PRODUCING MILK, UPON THE INCIDENCE OF MAMMAS INFECTIONS AND UPON MILK QUALITY PARAMETERS

MALOS GABRIELA, MALOS I.G., CARAGEA NELA, COLCERI D.

Producing a superior quality raw material as milk nowadays, when one follows Romania's adhesion to European Union, represents the main objective in the plants of milking cows exploitation.

This objective became real by a whole series of measures which target:

- the sanitar-technical quality control of milk producing process(NCS).
- tests for making obvious the mammas infections and the prevention measures and its control.
- effecting analysis concerning milk quqlity from chemical and microbiological point of view (NTG).

TECHNOLOGIES OF THE AGRO FOOD PRODUCTS PROCESSING

THE HACCP STUDY FOR PRESERVED MEAT MANUFACTURING

IANIȚCHI DANIELA, MALOȘ GABRIELA, MALOȘ I.G.

In order to be good for consumption, aliments must be adequate from the innocuousness point of view, respectively to be free of substances which may be found naturally or which arrived inside of them accidentally and which can damage the consumers' health.

Alimentary security and the aliments safety can be assured by HACCP system, which is a systematic method of establishment, estimation and check of the risks associated to the alimentary products.

The work emphasizes the risks linked to the raw materials, auxiliary materials, finished products, operations for the technological process, as well as the check measures and monitoring procedures which must be applied when manufacturing preserved meats.

BALANCE OF MATERIALS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THREE ASSORTMENTS OF TUNA MEAT PRESERVES

NICOLAE CARMEN, URDEȘ LAURA, NICULAE IOANA, CRÎNGANU IULIANA, DANA IANIȚCHI

In order to diversify the scale of products obtained into a fish processing unit, it has been suggested that 540 kg per day of tuna fish to be processed for getting three assortments of tuna meat preserves. It has been assigned, also, the balance of materials needful for every range of preserve.

Because of its attributes, the tuna meat presented a real interest for humans since XIXth century, when it has been registered significant captures in different parts of the world. The world-wide output of tuna meat increased constantly, from less of 0,5 millions of tons, at the beginning of '50s, to a peak output of 4,1 millions of tons in 2002.

We also have been intended to assign which range of these three products has the best efficiency in tuna meat processing.

FOOD QUALITY PRODUCTS – “SINE QUA NON” CONDITIONS IN THE AGRO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT, IN TERMS OF EU ADHERING

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Romania, as country next integrated in the European Union, must be respecting the food security at all the levels, inclusively at agro-tourism level. Rural tourism development must take in to account the demand linked to the population alimentation which involves first of all the food security and the ecological products with the present technical certification. Only, this way, Romania will reach its aim of producing a great part from the gross internal product.

COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CHESES WITH ADDED AROMATIC PLANTS

CRISTIANA DIACONESCU, CAMELIA PAPUC, NELA CARAGEA

Recent advanced studies in the field of cheese fabrication technology include, among other, the usage of aromatic plants and spices as a mean of improving the organoleptic properties and a mean of decreasing the lipidic peroxidation phenomenon.

For this purpose, two types of cheese, “Marion Cow Cheese With Dill” produced by S.C. Marion Invest Trade 94 SRL and “Classical Fresh Cow Cheese – Milli type” were comparatively studied from a chemical point of view (pH, acidity, humidity, ash) and a biochemical point of view (raw fat, total proteins, total lipids and total cholesterol).

The obtained values show a high content of humidity and a low content of raw fat concentration, total lipids, total proteins in the classic cow cheese Milli type, which enables us to state that this type of cheese is inferior to the Marion cheese.

THE EVOLUTION OF MILK AND GOAT CHEESE PRODUCTION IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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The milk and goat cheese are mainly produced in the Balkan countries and in the southern EU countries (France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece) according with the goats stocks and the consume tradition. In Western and Northern Europe, consumers gave priority to the safety of the cheese, while in Eastern and Southern Europe to different factors (tradition, technology, etc.) which give a specific flavour to cheese. At present, most of goat cheeses are produced on farms according to traditional cheesemaking techniques, and some of them are produced on dairy firms because the industrial processors are interested in their promotion in concordance with the consumers' increasing demand. Most of goat cheeses types are made only from raw goat milk but, in conformity with the tradition of each country, some of them are made from a mixture of cow and goat milk, or sheep and goat milk. Generally, in the past ten years the production of milk and goat cheese in Europe increased, and the demand for these products is also expected to rise in the future.

EFFECT ON BREED AND DIFFERENT WEIGHT AT SLAUGHTERING ON BREEDING, CARCASS AND MEAT QUALITY PERFORMANCES IN SWINE

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Breeding, carcass and meat quality performances in swine could be influenced by different genetic (breed, major genes) or non-genetic (weight and age at slaughtering) factors.

In the present paper it was followed the study of breed and different weight at slaughtering effect (100-105 kg and 125-135 kg) on breeding performances, carcass quality and meat in swine, having in study 376 pigs from: Large White, Landrace, LS-345 Periș, Duroc and Hampshire.

The obtained results emphasized the fact that the quality indices of carcass are influenced by breed and also the weight at slaughtering the pigs in LS -345 Periș recording the highest values of muscular tissue percentage, in both studied categories.

The meat quality indices are influenced especially by breed, the meat come from Hampshire breed having a wrong quality from the technological point of view.

WILF LIFE MANAGEMENT, FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE

STUDIES REGARDING THE REPRODUCTION OF WILD FOXES IN CAPTIVITY

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This research aim is to study some of the most important indicators for reproduction performances in fox: the gestation period, birth rate value and the number of offsprings. The researches were made during two years, on Silver Fox (48 females and 16 males) and Blue Fox (49 females and 16 males). The indicator "average gestation period" in the case of Silver Foxes was 2 days shorter compared to that of the Blue Foxes.

The average gestation period is between 52,46 days and 54,21 days in Silver Fox, whilst in Blue Fox is between 55,06 days and 55,50 days. At the Silver Fox the birth took place in march, april and may (with a peak in april, 76.9%). At the Blue Fox they the birth took place in april, may and june (with a peak in april, 64.2%). Birth rate index (or fertility index) had values between 33,33% at blue fox in the second year and 78.79% in silver fox in the first year. The number of offspring had the highest values in blue fox in the first year, with $2,67 \pm 0,50$ per inseminated female and $6,24 \pm 0,56$ per birth.