

IMPROVEMENT OF BROWN CARPATHIAN CATTLE BREED BY THE METHOD OF "SINGLE CROSSING" OF LEBEDYN BREED

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The Lebedyn breed of the combined direction of productivity was used for improvement of economically useful signs, especially milk productivity of cows of Brown Carpathian breed. Both breeds belong to the dual-purpose direction of productivity, they are adapted to the natural and climatic zones of breeding and "belong" to a related group of brown breeds.

The largest related group of the Brown Carpathian breed are the descendants of the bull Rупора 6507, to which the "single crossing" of the Lebedyn breed of the dual-purpose direction of productivity was carried out. In addition, the following servicing bulls of the Lebedyn breed were used to improve the economically useful characteristics of the Brown Carpathian breed: Tuman 779 Shafran 2012, Henii 958, Kokos 923 (related group of Elbrus 1871) Zhdanyi 035, Limonad 2188, (line of Narzan 937) Landysh 2012 (related group of Rolik 113) Minus 1353 (line of Fordzon-Mylyi 290). The Lebedyn breed has played an important role in strengthening the productive characteristics of Brown Carpathian breed and expanding its genealogical structure.

Keywords: Brown Carpathian breed, Lebedyn breed, bull-sires, related group, line, single crossing

УДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ БУРОЇ КАРПАТСЬКОЇ ПОРОДИ ВЕЛИКОЇ РОГАТОЇ ХУДОБИ МЕТОДОМ "ПРИЛИТТЯ КРОВІ" ЛЕБЕДИНСЬКОЇ ПОРОДИ

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Для удосконалення господарськи корисних ознак, особливо молочної продуктивності корів бурої карпатської породи великої рогатої худоби, використовувалась лебединська порода комбінованого напрямку. Обидві породи належать до молочно-м'ясного напрямку продуктивності, пристосовані до природо-кліматичних зон розведення і "входять" до спорідненої групи бурих порід.

Найбільшою спорідненою групою бурої карпатської породи, до якої "прилили кров" лебединської породи комбінованого напрямку продуктивності є потомки бугая Рупора 6507. Поза тим, для удосконалення господарськи корисних ознак бурої карпатської породи великої рогатої худоби використовувались наступні бугай-плідники лебединської породи: Туман 779, Шафран 2012, Геній 958, Кокос 923 (споріднена група Ельбруса 1871); Жданий 035, Лімонад 2188 (лінія Нарзана 937); Ландиш 2012 (споріднена група Роліка 113); Мінус 1353 (Лінія Фордзона-Милого 290). Крім підсилення продуктивних ознак бурої карпатської худоби, лебединська порода відіграла важливу роль у розширенні її генеалогічної структури.

Ключові слова: бура карпатська порода, лебединська порода, бугай-плідник, споріднена група, лінія, прилиття крові

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ БУРОЙ КАРПАТСКОЙ ПОРОДЫ КРУПНОГО РОГАТОГО СКОТА МЕТОДОМ "ПРИЛИТИЯ КРОВИ" ЛЕБЕДИНСКОЙ ПОРОДЫ

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Для усовершенствования хозяйственно полезных признаков, особенно молочной продуктивности коров бурой карпатской породы крупного рогатого скота, использовалась лебединская порода комбинированного направления. Обе породы относятся к молочно-мясному направлению продуктивности, приспособленные к природно-климатическим зонам разведения и "входят" в родственную группу бурых пород.

Наибольшей родственной группой бурой карпатской породы, к которой "прилили кровь" лебединской породы комбинированного направления производительности являются потомки быка Рупора 6507. Помимо того, для совершенствования хозяйственно полезных признаков бурой карпатской породы крупного рогатого скота использовались следующие быки-производители лебединской породы: Туман 779, Шафран 2012 Геній 958, Кокос 923 (родственная группа Эльбруса 1871); Жданий 035, Лимонад 2188 (линия Нарзана 937) Ландыш 2012 (родственная группа Ролика 113) Минус 1353 (Линия Фордзона-Милого 290). Кроме усиления продуктивных признаков бурого карпатского скота, лебединская порода сыграла важную роль в расширении ее генеалогической структуры.

Ключевые слова: бурая карпатская порода, лебединская порода, бык-производитель, родственная группа, линия, прилитие крови

Introduction. According to MA Kravchenko, "Single crossing is only a small temporary deviation from pure breeding in order to borrow from another breed some qualities that are absent from this breed, provided that the type and characteristics of this breed are preserved" [1].

Along with pure breeding in dairy cattle breeding is widely used "single crossing" or "simple crossing". In addition, among the main tasks of the use of "single crossing" is the creation of new local lines and types in the breed, as well as the expansion of combinatorial variability in the breed for efficient selection [2, 3].

In domestic practice, the method of "single crossing" was used to improve the productive qualities of Ukrainian Whiteheaded with Estonian Black-and-White, Red Steppe with Angler, Lebedyn with Jersey and Brown Carpathian breed with Lebedyn [4–7].

The Lebedyn breed of the combined direction of productivity was used for improvement of economically useful signs, especially milk productivity of cows of Brown Carpathian breed. Both breeds belong to the dual-purpose direction of productivity, they are adapted to the natural and climatic zones of breeding and "belong" to a related group of brown breeds [8–10].

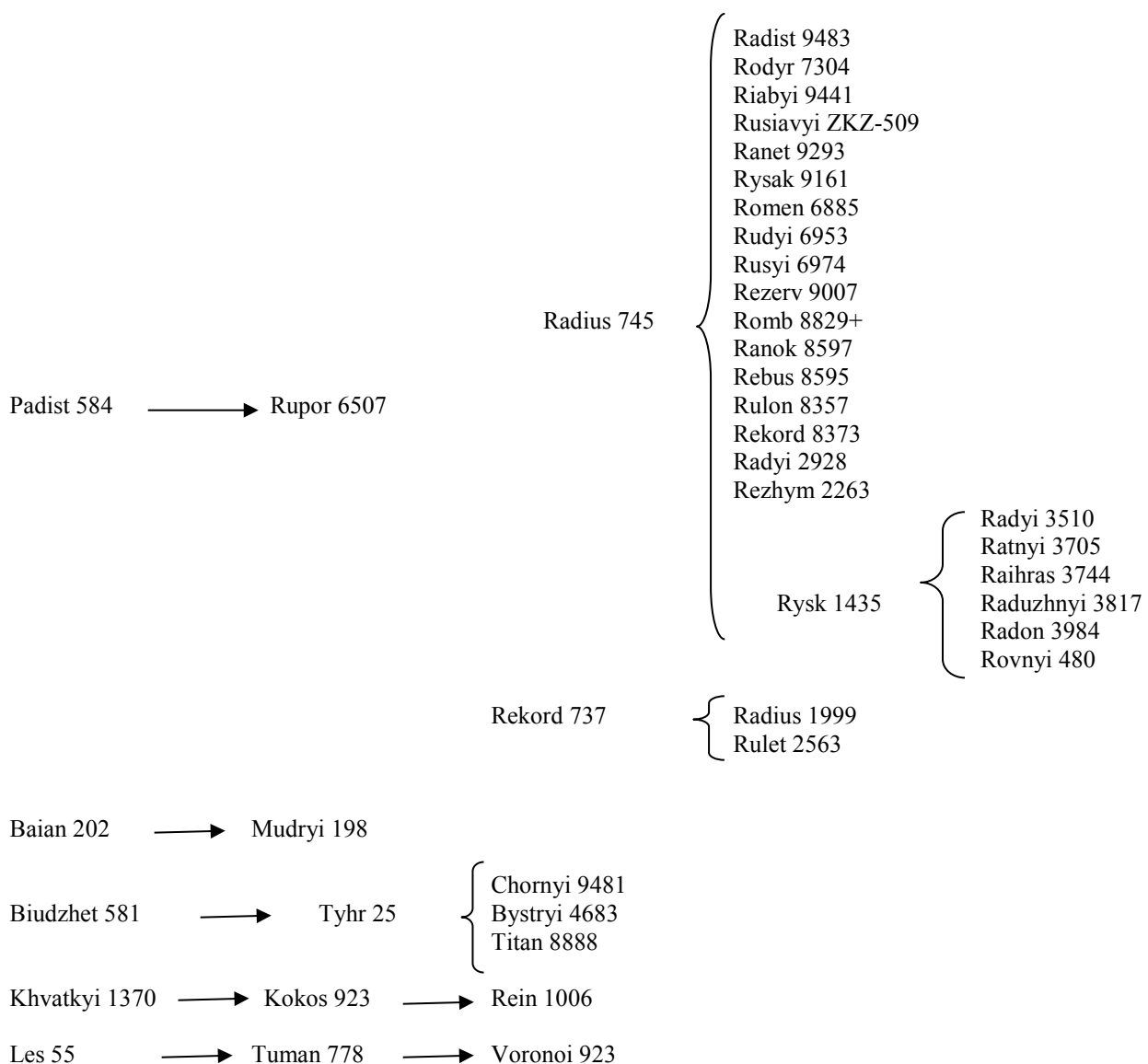
The aim of the study is to characterize purebred bulls of Lebedyn breed, as well as not a purebred with Brown Carpathian breed by origin, live weight and exterior. The aim was also to analyze the evaluation of bulls by posterity by the method of "daughters-peers", and to determine the genealogical affiliation to related groups.

Materials and methods of research. The material for the research was the State books of breeding animals of Brown Carpathian breed of cattle of eight volumes: 1948, 1968, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1983, 1987, 1992. For the characteristic servicing bulls were used information on the origin, live weight, measurements of bulls, milk productivity of mothers cows and belonging to lines and related groups. Catalogs of servicing bulls of dairy breeds, evaluated by the quality of the posterity for 1985, 1987–1990 were used for the results of evaluation of bulls of lines and groups. Reduction of breeds in the article is indicated – BC (Brown Carpathian breed), BS (Brown Swiss), LE (Lebedyn), J (Jersey).

The results of research. The largest related group of the Brown Carpathian breed are the descendants of the bull Rupor 6507, to which the "single crossing" of the Lebedyn breed of the dual-purpose direction of productivity was carried out. Rupor 6507 is not a purebred bull – 3/4LE1/4J with a score of B2. Origin of a bull: mother – cow Dumka 1904 HLM-44 from which for VI lactation was received 4677 kg with a fat content of 5.11%; father – bull Radist 584 SUL-1126. The branch of the related group Rupor 6507 passed through two bulls of Radius 745 and Record 737 (picture 1).

The bull Radius 745 (1/2BC3/8LE1/8J) was born in 1972 in a breeding farm at the Zakarpattia Regional Agricultural Research Station of the Berehiv District of the Zakarpattia Region. It was born from a highly productive cow of the Suvora 3747 ZKZ-1699 (3-302-7591-4.13-314) line Fitzko 33. Its color was brown, weight 760 kg at the age of 2 years 11 months at a height at the withers of 140 cm, chest depth 212 cm and a pastern girth of 24 cm. From 20 daughters for the first lactation 2876 kg of milk with a fat content of 3.73% and 107 kg of milk fat were obtained. Estimation for the difference of DP +865 kg for milk yield, +0.06% for fat content and +34 kg for the amount of milk fat. From Radius 745, 24 descendants (18 sons and 6 grandchildren) are recorded in the State books, of which six sons were evaluated by the method of "daughter-peer". The bulls Ranok 8597 with genotype 3/4BC1/16J3/16LE (DS: -61 kg, -0.02%, -3 kg) and Reserv 9007 with genotype 1/2BC1/4BS1/16J3/16LE (DS: -160 kg, -0.03%, -6 kg). We should pay attention to the following bulls, which had a positive trend in the evaluation of the comparison of "daughter-peers":

- Radyi 3817 - 16D-1-2566-3.67-94; DP: +52, +0,01, +14;
- Romb 8829 (1/2BC1/4BS1/16J3/16LE) - 15D-1-2902-3.50-102; DP: +185, -0.02, +6;
- Rebus 8595 (5/8BC1/8BS1/16J3/16LE) - 16D-1-2771-3.54-98; DP: +198, +0.02, +8.



Picture 1. Schemes of using bulls of Lebedyn breed in the genealogical structure of Brown Carpathian breed

The place of the evaluation was the farms "Vynohradar" Irshavsky, "Progress", "Kommunar"

Vynohradiv districts of Zakarpattia region. A total of 194.7 thousand doses of semen were accumulated from the five sons of Radius 745.

Thus, in our opinion, the son of Radius 745 bull Risk 1435 with genotype 3/4BC3/16LE1/ 16J deserves attention, who was born in 1975 on the farm. Lenin, Mukachevo district, Zakarpattia region. Cow Chasha 4200 ZKZ-2206 is the mother of a bull Risk 1435, from which 6139 kg of milk with a fat content of 3.90% was obtained during the second lactation. Risk 1435 at 18 months weighed 417 kg, height at withers 137 cm. It was received the quality of the posterity – 17D–I L.–2795–3.71–104, with a difference of DP: +259 kg, +0.02%, +10 kg. Six of his sons were recorded in the State books of breeding animals, three of which were rated by the quality of the posterity:

– Raduzhnyi 3817 (5/8BC1/4BS3/32LE1/32J) – 15D–1–3221–3.62–116; DP: +385, +0.01, +14. The place of evaluation is "XXII Party Congress" Mukachevo district of Zakarpattia region, produced 17.7 thousand doses of sperm.

– Radyi 3510 – 15D–1–2616–3.73–98; DP: -160, +0.08, -4.

– Radon 3510 (7/8BC3/32LE1/32J) – 15D–1–2737–3.62–99; DP: -29, +0.02, -1. The place of evaluation is the Way to Communism in the Berehiv district of the Zakarpattia region, 40.4 thousand doses of semen were produced, of which 600 doses were used.

In addition, to improve the economically useful characteristics of the Brown Carpathian breed of cattle were used the following servicing bulls of Lebedyn breed:

RELATED GROUP OF ELBRUS 1871 SUL-160. TUMAN 779, SHAFRAN 2012, HENII 958, were born in 1955–1956 in the breeding farm "Mykhailivka" of Sumy region. They are the descendants of the bull Les 55 SUL-185 (5 years – 1070 kg). The stirps of the group is found in the third line of ancestors. Live weight and milk productivity of mothers is respectively: 4 years 9 months. – 990 kg, 3 years 10 months. – 900 kg, 3 p – 804 kg; 3–264–4851–3.9 (Tundra 285 SUL-890), 3–300–5787–3.8 (Shala 259 SUL-888), 4–300–6480–3.9 (Gorda 48 SUL-875).

KOKOS 923, it belonged to the Chupakhiv beet factory of the Okhtyrka district of the Sumy region. Live weight 1059 kg at the age of 4 years 8 months. The mother of the bull Kokos 923 was the cow Kanareika 03 SUL-621, which during the second lactation gave 5845 kg of milk with a fat content of 3.85%. The parent side is also saturated with highly productive animals: Khvoia 1370 SUL-629 (MB) – 6–300–6025–4.02; Khrystia 116 DPK-182 – 2–300–5223–3.86.

The bulls of the related group Elbrus 1871 belonged to the Station of Artificial Insemination of Agricultural Animals of the Zakarpattia Regional Agricultural Research Station and the Mukachevo Regional State Station of Breeding and Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals.

LINE NARZANA 937 SHB-126. ZHDANY 035 was born in 1955 in the Sumy region. At 4 years and 5 months, he weighed 1000 kg with 85 points for the exterior. He comes from the bull Aron 068 SUL-139 (6 years 9 months 997 kg), whose father is the stirps of the line in the Lebedyn breed.

LIMONAD 2188 comes from the bull Almaz 54 SUL-339 (2 years 4 months – 710 kg). Narzan 937 is a great-grandfather and is in the third line of ancestors. Its live weight at 2 years 10 months is 600 kg. It belonged to the Station of Artificial Insemination of Agricultural Animals of the Mountain-Carpathian Agricultural Research Station.

RELATED GROUP ROLIK 113 SUL-11. LANDISH 2012 weighed 650 kg. at 2 years 9 months. It comes from the cow Lyubka 342 (5–300–4310–3.85) and the bull Lux 471 SUL-258 (3 years 850 kg). Rolik 113 is placed in the third row of ancestors.

LINE OF FORDZONA-MYLOHO 290. MINUS 1353 was born in 1957 in Sumy region. Its live weight at 2 years 10 months is 790 kg. From his mother Mirna 911 for the first lactation was obtained 3215 kg of milk with a fat content of 3.82%. His father's bull is Mylyi 290 successors to Fordzon. Minus 1353 belonged to the Uzhhorod State Station for Artificial Insemination of Agricultural Animals.

Conclusions. A Both breeds belong to a related group of brown breeds. Since the method in breeding work is short-lived, purebred bulls of known lines and related groups of Elbrus 1871, Narzan 937, Rolik 113 and Fordsona-Miloho 290 were used, as well as local bulls recorded in the State

herd books. The Lebedyn breed has played an important role in strengthening the productive characteristics of Brown Carpathian breed and expanding its genealogical structure (related group of Rupp 6507).

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