CERCETĂRI PRIVIND EFICIENŢA DIFERITELOR PROTOCOALE DE INDUCERE A POLIOVULAŢIEI, LA VACI DIN RASA MONTBELIARDE
RESEARCHES REGARDING THE EFFICIENCY OF DIFFERENT PROTOCOLS OF INDUCING THE POLIOVULATION IN MONTBELIARDE COWS

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SUMMARY

In this study we revealed the results obtained after we applied 2 protocols of inducing the poliovulation, in 10 Montbeliarde cows from 2 farms in the South of Romania.

In the first protocol we used PMSG as folliculostimulant hormone, and in the second one, FSH. Because of the complexity of the protocols, we also used other hormones (progesterone, estrogens, $PgF_2\alpha$ and Gn-RH).

In the first lot of 6 cows, where we used the first protocol, we obtained the following results:

- ✓ The average interval between the start of the protocol and the estrus was 9,75 days;
- ✓ The average interval between the end of protocol and the estrus was 36,33 hours;
- ✓ The average number of corpus luteum obtained after poliovulatory treatment was 5,83 in the left ovary and 5,33 in the right ovary.
- ✓ In both ovaries we found multiple ovarian cysts as a result of the lack of ovulation in a large number of follicles.

In the second lot of 4 cows, where we used the second protocol, we obtained the following results:

- ✓ The average interval between the start of the protocol and the estrus was 9,125 days;
- ✓ The average interval between the end of protocol and the estrus was 37 hours;
- ✓ The average number of corpus luteum obtained after poliovulatory treatment was 7 in the left ovary and 8 in the right ovary.

We found only one ovarian cyst in only one cow in the lot.

STUDY REGARDING THE GENDER INFLUENCE OF THE OFFSPRING AT PARTURITION, OF BULLS AND FARM, ON MILK QUANTITY PER NORMAL LACTATION OF COWS AT FIRST LACTATION

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SUMMARY

The goal of this paper is to highlight the environmental factors' importance that influences the accomplished performance of the primiparae as a response in the increase of the anticipation precision of the amelioration value. Knowing as many factors as possible has a real importance in the increase of the anticipation precision of the amelioration value in dairy cows.

The material that has been studied is represented in the data from the register card of the 144 females of Romanian Baltata with black breed (daughters of two native bulls from two distinct farms).

It was used the biometric model of the following type: $y_{ijkl} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + T_k + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + (\alpha T)_{ik} + (\beta T)_{jk} + (\alpha\beta T)_{ijk} + e_{ijkl}$

The statistical processing has been achieved according to the tabular processing system in Q PRO medium.

As a result of the statistic processing of the experimental data it was observed a dependence of the milk quantity of primiparae toward the gender of the offspring at first parturition, meaning that the primiparae with female offspring had an average of the milk quantity per normal lactation higher than those who gave birth to male offspring. This is more important if we take into consideration the fact that there is a correlation between the gender of the offspring at birth and the gestation length.