

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT CATTLE GENOTYPES ON GENETIC PARAMETERS EVALUATION IN FATTENING TRAITS

B. Miscević¹, M. Vukosav¹, J. Boskovic¹, J. Simic¹, A. Ivanc¹, I. Stokovic²

¹ Faculty for Biofarming, Megatrend University, 25000 Sombor,
Venac Radomira Putnika 1, Serbia bramis@eunet.yu

² Veterinary Faculty, University of Zagreb, Heinzelova 55, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

Email: bramis@eunet.yu

Total economical efficiency and contribution of the genetic improvement in the production of beef was investigated. The research work included contribution of some more important fattening traits to the general productivity. Special attention was given to the optimal use of available genotypes of young bulls. The research included data related to carcasses of bulls – crossbreeds F1 generation of Domestic spotted and Charolais (48) Domestic spotted and Limousine (51) young bulls and control group of Domestic spotted (56) bulls. The animals included in the research were tied during the experimental period. Ration for all groups was based on bulk food. The results of the investigation of the effect of genotype on major fattening traits and carcass quality indicate a significant deviation from the general average in favor of the crossbreeds compared to the control group. Young bulls of Domestic spotted breed deposited more fat tissue compared to crossbreeds of fattening breed in half sides. According to the increased values of heritability in relation to MLD area and carcass weight clearly show that genetic variance for this trait exists. The observed trends in evaluation of genetic correlation of investigated traits reflected through high marks of the heritability coefficient indicate that the selection based on carcass weight, surface of the MLD, meat, fat and bone content can be a reliable indicator for the improvement of the yield and quality of meat from young cross-breed bulls comparing with Domestic spotted bulls.

Keywords: young bulls, meat, crossing, genetic parameters, fattening.