

**THE PROGRESS OF ARAB HORSE BREEDING IN OUR
COUNTRY****J. Dušek, J. Navrátil**

Arab horse breeding during the past decades world-wide is characterised by dynamic progress. A particular importance acquires breeding of Arab horses of Shagya breed which originated from former Austria-Hungarian strain Shagya and in the year 1978 was by WAHO (World Arabian Horse Organisation) recognised as an independent breed. In Czech Republic its breeding has been developed on the basis of 72 internationally recognised horses, belonging to 13 families. Breeders arrange every year national shows of breeding horses, this year (last week) already the fifth show took place.

Along with extension of breeding, problems usual during creation of new breeding bases may appear, because Arab horse breeding did not formerly have great tradition in our country and was the subject of interest of a smaller group of breeders. Due to the fact that the basement of the present developing breeding in Czech Republic are the horses of Topolčianky provenance, it is reasonable to elucidate some knowledge about this horse breeding in their maternal stud. Some time ago already we were solving there several problems and we paid regard to the characterisation of type and body construction of the breeding herd of mares, to evaluation of growth dynamics, estimation of genetic parameters of body measurements and live weight and evaluation of genetic contribution of individual stallions to body measurements of their offspring. Further to this study we concentrated our efforts to the testation of efficiency of Arabian horses, as they should be a genetic source of strong (solid) constitution and it is therefore necessary to evaluate within the frame of these intentions the intensity of probation tests and their effectivity to accentuate more their endurance. Similar investigations have been gradually developing even in CR, where the Shagya - Arabs are bred by 35 breeders with the number of 112 mares.

Further we are going to concentrate ourselves on the standard of body conformation of mares which results from analysis of body measurements and live weight of Arab mares of Topolčianky breeding. These measurements are taken in the mares at their introduction into breeding. In the course of long lasting improvement of Arab horses in this stud there was significantly proved

Rad je priopćen na "48th Annual Meeting of the EAAP", Vienna, 1997.

J. Dušek, Czech University of Agriculture Prague, Czech Republic; J. Navrátil, Pure Bred Shagya Arab Society International - CZ

an enlargement of the body frame in individual periods of time, into them the entire period of their breeding in Topolčianky stud had been divided.

The individual decile zones have been marked and thus they enable a simple calculation of body symmetry of all individuals. This evaluation system was already published (Živočišná výroba, 1981) and we do not want to deal with it again. Using such methodical process is very practical complement of visual evaluation of exterior mainly when judging the deviations from standard value. Similarly the system of decile zones may be applied for the efficiency disciplines as well as for other characteristics.

Other section requiring attention is the control of growth and development of foals during ontogenesis. From the measurements observed we present 2 only which may be followed by any breeder. In all the measurements followed in this breeding we estimated even their heredity coefficients. For the traits presented - height and live weight - they reach the h^2 value = 0.59 and 0.28 resp. These values are in good agreement with the results of other breeding.

Methods presented in the previous text are the complements of practical evaluation, in the present time in particular during creation of maternal basis of breeding, when the practical breeding erudition is the principle precondition and is irreplaceable.

NAPREDAK U UZGOJU ARAPSKIH KONJA U NAŠOJ ZEMLJI

Uzgoj arapskih konja zadnjih desetljeća širom svijeta obilježava dinamičan napredak. Osobitu važnost postiže uzgoj arapskih konja pasmine Shagya, podrijetlom od bivšeg Austro-Ugarskog soja Shagya kojeg je 1978. godine WAHO (Svjetska organizacija arapskog konja) priznaje kao samostalnu pasminu. U Češkoj Republici njegov se uzgoj razvio na temelju 72 međunarodno priznata konja koji su pripadali 13 obitelji. Svake godine uzgajачi organiziraju nacionalne priredbe rasplodnih konja, a ove godine (prošlog tjedna) održana je već peta.

Usporedo s proširenjem uzgoja mogu se pojaviti problemi uobičajeni u stvaranju novih uzgojnih osnova, jer uzgoj arapskog konja nije imao velike tradicije u našoj zemlji i bio je predmet zanimanja maloj skupini uzgajачa. Zbog činjenice da su osnova današnjeg razvoja uzgoja u Češkoj Republici konji podrijetla Topolčianky potrebno je reći nešto o uzgoju tog konja u svojoj majčinskoj ergeli. Nedavno smo rješavali nekoliko problema i obraćali pozornost na obilježavanje ovog tipa i tjelesnoj građi rasplodnog stada kobila, ocjenjivanju dinamike rasta, procjeni genetskih parametara tjelesnih mjera i žive vage te ocjenjivanju genetskog doprinosa pojedinih pastuha tjelesnim mjerama njihovih potomaka. Osim toga u radu smo se usredotočili na testiranje djelotvornosti arapskih konja, jer bi oni morali biti genetski izvor čvrste građe,

pa je zato potrebno u tim okvirima ocijeniti intenzitet pokusnih testova i njihovu djelotvornost kako bi se istakla njihova izdržljivost. Slična su se istraživanja postepeno razvila i u CR-i gdje arapske konje Shagya uzgaja 35 uzgajača s brojem od 112 kobila.

Nadalje, koncentrirat ćemo se na standard tjelesne građe kobila što proizlazi iz analize tjelesnih mjera i žive vage arapskih kobila pasmine Topolčianky. Ove se mjere uzimaju pri uvođenju kobila u uzgoj. Tijekom dugotrajnog rada na poboljšanju arapskih konja u ovoj ergeli dokazano je značajno povećanje tjelesnog okvira u pojedinim vremenskim razdobljima, čemu se posvećuje čitavo vrijeme uzgoja u ergeli Topolčianky.

Označene su pojedine decile (povoljne) zone koje omogućavaju jednostavno izračunavanje tjelesne simetrije svih jedinki. Ovaj način ocjenjivanja već je objavljen (Živočišná výroba, 1981.), pa se ne želimo time opet baviti. Primjena takvog metodskog procesa vrlo je praktičan dodatak vizualnom ocjenjivanju vanjštine, uglavnom kod prosuđivanja odstupanja od standardne vrijednosti. Isto tako sistem decile (povoljnih) zona može se primijeniti za ocjenjivanje djelotvornosti kao i za druge značajke.

Drugo područje koje zahtijeva pozornost je kontrola rasta i razvoja ždrebadi za vrijeme ontogeneze. Od promatranih mjera prikazujemo samo 2 koje može pratiti svaki uzgajač. U mjerama koje smo pratili u ovom uzgoju procijenili smo i njihove koeficijente nasljednosti. Za prikazane značajke – visina i živa vaga – dostižu h^2 vrijednost = 0,59 odnosno 0,28. Ove se vrijednosti slažu s rezultatima iz drugih uzgoja.

Postupci izneseni u ranijem tekstu dodaci su praktičnom ocjenjivanju, osobito danas u stvaranju majčinske osnove uzgoja, kad je praktično znanje u uzgoju glavni i nenadoknativ preduvjet.

Primljeno: 20. 6. 1998.