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which is bred under special conditions and climate, is not carried out with the here-of the the model of the model of the there is no investigation carried out From the above mentioned it can be seen that crossing of the Macedonian bisha is bred under special conditions and climate, is not carried out with the out of the montafon, and we have to say that there is no investigation carried out only meat functions. That made us work on the necessary comp of the montafon, and we have to say that there is no investigation cannot compa-talive meat quality from such crossbreeds. That made us work on the necessary compa-of the investigations are have already had similar investigations The montafon, and we have to say that more is work on the necessary of the investigations, especially, because we have already had similar investigations, we have already had similar investigations and husha (Dzinleski, Smilevski, 3). In this paper meat gual of the young beef cattle of the pure-bred busha (Dzinleski, Smilevski, 3). In this paper late going beef cattle of the pure-bred busha to the yield and some meat qual We are young beef cattle of the pure-bred busha (Dzinleski, Smilevski, 3). In this pur-halfve going to show only the results corresponding to the yield and some meat qualilative properties.

Particularly with the hereford, it is possible to obtain bigger weight at different ages.<math>Particularly with the hereford, it is possible to obtain bigger weight at different ages. $a_{b_{r}|a_{k}ov}^{licularly}$ with the hereford, it is possible to obtain bigger weight at different and $a_{b_{r}|a_{k}ov}^{licularly}$ (1) gives report for the crossing between the milk cows and the hereford and $a_{b_{r}}^{licularly}$ and $a_{b_{r}}^{licularly}$ Restovcev and Cherkashenko (10) for the crossing balls, and Djakov (2), Popov(8), Rostovcev and Cherkashenko (10) for the crossing between the red steppe cattle and the hereford.

Primitive or milk races. Rostovcev (9) says that the average meat increase in the case the of crossbreed in the case in the case in the case to 60 %. Mitrovic et al. (6), concer-Crossbreed with combined and fattened races give higher meat quantity than the of crossbreeds is usually 18-20 %, and sometimes to 60 %. Mitrovic et al.(6), concer-and the crossbreeds is usually 18-20 %, and sometimes to 60 %. Mitrovic et al.(6), concer-^{crossbreeds} is usually 18-20 %, and sometimes to 60 %. Mitrovic et al. (0), ^{and} 28,8% in the subsha x hereford, increased the meat yield for 44,5% in the male ^{br} is usually 18-20 %, and sometimes to 60 %. Mitrovic et al. (0), ^{and} 28,8% in the subsha x hereford, increased the meat yield for 44,5% in the male N the crossbreeds busha x hereford, increased the meat yield for 44,5% in the sight N the above in the fremale ones. Milutinovic and Spahiju (5) found out dressing weight the above of 15 months,46.26%. the above mentioned crossbreeds, both sexes, at the age of 15 months, 46.26 %.

crossbreeding in the areas where it exists. Mitrovic et al., (6) worked on busha crossbreeds hereford, and female 57,42 %. * hereford, and got dressing weight in the case of male 60,23 % and female 57,42 %. In an earlier paper Mitrovic et al. (7) found out dressing weight (warm sides) 55,9% in the male crossing weight (marm sides) 55,9% in the male crossing weight (marm sides) 55,9% in the male crossing weight (warm sides) 55,9% in the warm sides) 55,9% in the warm sides crossing weight (warm sides) 55,9% in the male crossbreeds and 57 and 55,9 % in female ones.

^{autohton} type of cattle is still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the SR Maceaonic. And the still the most numerous bred race in the still the sti If we begin solving the problem of cattle improving by correcting the busha cattle into a pure blood race, it would take a long time and it would cost much. Following the up-to-date durace, it would take a long time and it would cost much. Following the ¹⁰ a pure blood race, it would take a long time and it would cost much. For sum of the only way ^{Contesponding} take dynamic development and transformation of our cattle-breeding, the only way ^{the sponding} take to contesponding take the sum of the conresponding to the needs of the SRM is to undertake busha cross-breeding with some cul-^{unsponding} to the needs of the SRM is to undertake busha cross-breeding with a construction of the busha cattle, and on the other hand it would produce melioration of the busha cattle, and on the other hand other hand , a part of the first generation could be used for, getting higher meat quantities, by inter by inter part of the first generation could be used for, getting higher meat quantities, which by intervention in breeding and feeding, would be used for, getting higher mean quali-blive properties at the first generation could be used for, getting higher mean qualiblive properties than the meat of the pure-bred busha.

The busha cattle is still the most numerous bred race in the SR Macedonia. This

B.Dzinleski, S.Smilevski, R.Ilkovski

1 18' OF MACEDONIAN BUSHA CATTLE ON YIELD AND MEAT QUALITY

INFLUENCE OF FATTENING OF YOUNG CROSSBREEDS A 33 Table 5. Shrinkage During Thermal Treatment

Methods of Thermal Treatment	Bulgarian Buffalo	Murrah Buffalo	Crosses M Murr. x Bul	
I. Dry Heating:	a sheetaa a	in the second	45	
1.In.weight /g/	115.72	117.10	125.4	
2.Fin.weight /g/	68.27	65.36	74.07	
Weight loss /g/	47.45	51.74	51.11	
Weight loss /%/	41.01	42.02	40.74	
II.Heating in Fat: 1.In.weight /g/	42.73	48.91	45.22	
2.Final weight/g/	26.35	30.54	29.05	
Weight loss /g/	16.38	18.37	16.17	
Weight loss /%/	38.34	37.74	35.12	
III.Boiling in Water: 1.In.Weight /g/	44.87	50.63	51.05	
2.Final weight/g/	31.21	35.87	37.80	
Weight loss /g/	13.68	14.74	- 13.17	
Weight loss /%/	30.82	29.22	25.7	

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Table 6. Palatability Characteristics of Meat

	Bulga buff	rian alo	Muri	Cros Murr.	
		в	A	В	A
1. Tenderness	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8
2. Juiciness	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
3. Flavour	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.3
4. Texture	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7
5. Gen.acceptability	2.1	2;0	1.5	1.9	1.8

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we are young beef cattle of the pure-bred busha (Dzinleski, Smilevski, 3). In this parallelive going to show only the results corresponding to the yield and some meat quali-propertie ative properties. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE the Crossing of 27 cows of the type of the Macedonian busha with the nerectore montafon bulls is carried out in two cycluses, on the College estate near Skopje Crossing of 27 cows of the type of the Macedonian busha with the hereford and

which is bred under special conditions and climate, is not carried out with the here-of and the model special conditions and climate is no investigation carried out From the above mentioned it can be seen that crossing of the Macedonian bisha of the meat and the necessary comp of the montafon, and we have to say that there is no investigation carried compa-tative meat quality from such crossbreeds. That made us work on the necessary compa-of the investigations are bave already had similar investigations The meat quality from such crossbreeds. That made us work on the necessary of the young terms, especially, because we have already had similar investigations we young terms, especially, because the husba (Dzinleski, Smilevski, 3). In this paper of the young beef cattle of the pure-bred busha (Dzinleski, Smilevski, 3). In this paper but going beef cattle of the pure-bred busha (Dzinleski, Smilevski, 3). In this paper

Particularly with the hereford, it is possible to obtain bigger weight at different ages. $g_{\rm bridgkov}$ (1) at the hereford, it is possible to obtain bigger weight at different ages. aberdin-angus bulls, and Djakov (2), Popov(8), Rostovcev and Cherkashenko (10) for the crossing between the milk cows and the hereford. the crossing between the red steppe cattle and the hereford.

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into a pure blood race, it would take a long time and it would cost much. Following the up-to-date durace, it would take a long time and it would cost much. Following the If we begin solving the problem of cattle improving by correcting the busha cattle Pure bland busha in the problem of cattle improving by correcting the busha in up-to-date dynamic development and transformation of our cattle-breeding, the only way conresponding to the needs of the SRM is to undertake busha cross-breeding with some cul-^{thesponding} to the needs of the SRM is to undertake busha cross-breeaing with other hand it would produce melioration of the busha cattle, and on the busha cattle, and busha cattle, and busha cattle, and busha cattle, and busha busha cattle, and busha busha cattle, and busha busha cattle, and busha b other hand, a part of the first generation could be used for, getting higher meat quantities, which by inter part of the first generation could be used for, getting higher meat quantities, which by intervention in breeding and feeding, would be characterised by far better qualihalive properties than the meat of the pure-bred busha.

^{autohton} type of cattle is still the most numerous bred race in the SR Macedonic. ^{bype} of cattle is characterized by very little live weight and low yield qualities. The busha cattle is still the most numerous bred race in the SR Macedonia. This

B.Dzinleski, S.Smilevski, R.Ilkovski

INFLUENCE OF FATTENING OF YOUNG CROSSBREEDS OF MACEDONIAN BUSHA CATTLE ON YIELD AND MEAT QUALITY

A 33

(the SRM). The 36 crossbreeds were obtained in total but the result will be shown for 8 male and 10 female and 10 female 8 male and 10 female crossbreeds busha x hereford and 7 male and 8 female busha x montafon (3 heads are not yet killed).

Rescults of feeding the cattle, the energy and protein value of the used mix ture, we published in a special paper (Dzinleski et al., 1970).

The gain of animals is observed immedeately after the calving, every day till of 8 days, then in a paried of 15 the age of 8 days, then in a period of 15 days and once in a month till the end of fattening which lasted for 510 days fattening, which lasted for 540 days.

After the slaughter, all organs and parts of the body are measured, and as for the sides - warm and cool. The left side (after 24 hours) is cut along the rout scheme, and then the following parts have been measured: fillet, high rib, back, round shoulder, blade pot roast, neck broast fillet shoulder, blade pot roast, neck, breast, flank and kidney-pelvic fat tissue. Dissection of the high rib (9,10 and 11) has been arrived of the high rib (9,10 and 11) has been carried out and then the parts have been tissue. Disserver and the start have been tissue. red: m. longissimus dorsi, m. trapesius and latissimus dorsi (the muscle and fat tissue) the other muscle and fat and have the the other muscle and fat and bone tissue.

The following physical and chemical investigations have been carried on the MLD: pH (after 24 and 48 hours) using Taschen-pH-Meter, type 54. Weilheim i. OB Germany; the water binding capacity using the hydraulic press, from the company "Jochan Steil Maschinenbau" Hannover, following the method of Grau-Hamm; the cross-section area of the MLD (between 8/9 ribs) was determined by planimeter, of 100 ribs) was determined by planimeter, of 100 ribs) during 24 hours; protein following micro-Kjeldahl; the fat (ether extract - Soxhlet) and the ash following the standard method of heating on 650 °C. The panel includes 10 persons. The samples were served warm and estimated in 80 -Yean, Germany; the moisture following the standard method of drying on 105 10 persons. The samples were served warm and estimated in scale ranged from 15 10 -5, with descriptive terms, as follows: tenderness, very tender to very tough; interpreter tough; inte very juicy to very dry; flavour, like extremely to dislike extremely. The meat losses during one hour thermal treatment on 250 °C were established, too.

The results are variation-statistically worked out and testing of the differences ed out for the more significant algorithm. is carried out for the more significant elements of our research work (Snedocor G.).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The weight of the crossbreeds immedeately by birth, after 12 months and at the weight end of fattening, is shown in the table 1. The mean value of the absolute birth weight of the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the analysis of the absolute birth weight and the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger the crossb of the crossbreeds (Table 1) is bigger than the one of the pure-bred busha. Shmaleel and Raco (11) established the man birth with the former birth with th and Raco (11) established the mean birth weight of the busha calves of 15 kg, and in our case it is bigger, from 29,5% to 35.8%. The difference in the mean $\frac{bul}{is} \sin^{2} \frac{b^{1/2}}{is}$ birth weight between the two kinds of crossbreeds is slight. The variance analysis birth that the sex and the group do not have any statistical data the variance analysis brock that the sex and the group do not have any statistical significance because the Fivelue are /.05, i.e. 0.01.

The final weight of the crossbreeds in relation to the pure-bred busha $(D_{24,B}^{zinleki})^{0}$ ilevski,3) is bigger at the male for 37.9.40 by and Smilevski, 3) is bigger at the male for 37.9-40.1%, and at the female for $\frac{(D_z)^{(D_z)}}{36.2}$ %. The total increase is better at the second 36.2 %. The total increase is better at the crossbreeds of the montafon than at for of the hereford, However, by the variance analysis we established that the sex, of the total increase on the basis of the the total increase, on the basis of the obtained F-value, shows statistic significance P .001, while the group has no influence of the statistic significance of the statistic signific

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Weight losses of the cattle, during the rest before the slauter (18-24 hours) are in the known limit. known limites. The absolute mean values are a little bigger at the crossbreeds with the montaneous in the absolute mean values are a little bigger at the crossbreeds with $\frac{1}{10}$ montafon than at those with the hereford. By the variance analysis and the ob-^{toined} F-values for the sex (2.81) and the group (0.52) we concluded that they are for the sex (2.81) and the group (0.52) we concluded that they are far from the limit which is of some significance, and that they have no influence on the basis on the height of the losses in live-stock.

the obtained dressing weight is satisfactory in our experiment. It is better dress with the hereford than at those with the montafon. The females have The obtained dressing weight is satisfactory in our experiment. It is better at better dressing weight than the male ones. In the relation to the young busha cattle during the in weight than the male ones. In the relation weight is bigger during the intensive fattening (Dzinleski et al., 3), the dressing weight is bigger the male fattening (Dzinleski et al., 3), the dressing weight is bigger at the male for 3.2-4.1 % and at the female crossbreeds for 2.5-3.6 %. Mulitovic et al. (5) at a 3.2-4.1 % and at the female crossbreeds for 2.5-3.6 %. et al. (5) obtained low dressing weight of 46.26 % (warm sides), and Mitrovic et al. (7) got high $(\eta')_{got high dressing weight of 46.26 \% (warm sides), and the female crossbreed of the standard for the female ones and 57.42 \% at the female crossbreed of the standard for the standard for$ crossbreeds of busha with the hereford. The authors (7) have obtained better dressing weight at the

weight at the male, and we at the female animals.

significant differences. The mean absolute values of the kidney pelvic fat tissue are bited his bereford than at those with the mean absolute values of the kidney pelvic fat tissue are The weight of the left side, between the groups and sexes, does not show any ant dire a litel bigger at the female crossbreeds with the hereford than at those with the montafon. The mean absolute value of the most important parts of the side (round, shoulder) is much bigger at the male than at the female, which is quite understandable. It is a pity we cannot the male than at the female, which is quite understandable. It is a piny we cannot compare these data with those of other authors because they have not such dia such dia. h_{ad} such dissection of the side in order to investigate the busha crossbreeds (busha \times hereford)

dissection is shown in the table 2. The meat yield at the male crossbreed is for 23.2 by 25.3% and the table 2. The meat yield at the male crossbreed is for 23.2 by 25.3% and the pure-bred The physical composition of the carcass, on the basis of the high rib, after the to 25.3% and at the female ones for 20.6 to 24.0 %, bigger than at the pure-bred busha (Table 2). $bu_{sha}^{c_3,3\%}$ and at the female ones for 20.6 to 24.0 %, bigger than at the proves busha (Table 2). In our experiment, the yield is a bit bigger than the one given by the the proves (0). In our experiment, the yield is a bit bigger than the one given by the transformer (0). $R_{ostovcev}^{ost}$ (Table 2). In our experiment, the yield is a bit bigger than the one given by Mitrovic et al. (6). We found out that the mean victor and less than the one given by Mitrovic et al. (6). We found out that is mean victor and less than the one given by Mitrovic et al. (6). the meat yield is high and that crossing of the Macedonian busha with the hereford by that sense. in that yield is high and that crossing of the Macedonian busha with the bigger at the guite justified. The mean absolute values for the muscle tissue are then at those with the herefors, but as bigger at the crossbreeds with the montafon than at those with the herefors, but as for the muscle tissue, the fat the crossbreeds with the montafon than at those with the heretors, but at the fat tissue composition it is opposite. By the variance analysis of the muscle tissue, it is confirmed to the second time of time of time of time of time of the second time of is confirmed that the sex is significant at P .001, while in the group, justified diffetence can be noticed only at the female ones because the obtained F-value shows some is significance only at the female ones because the obtained F-value shows that the sex and significance at P $h_{p}^{\text{officance at p}}$. 05. The variance analysis for the fat tissue shows that he level of p of p on the basis of the F-value, show some statistic justification on the level of the basis of the F-value, show some statistic justification on the sex and the basis of the F-value, show some statistic justification on the level of signature of the factor of the .05. The variance analysis for the fat tissue shows that the sex and group, on the basis of the abtained F-values, which are far from the limits of sig-.001. As for bone by the variance analysis it is confirmed that the sex and the hificance, have no influence.

The physical and chemical results of the MLD investigations are snown limits, The value for the chamical compositition of the MLD is in the known pure. The value for the chamical compositition of the Cossbreeds (4-6%) than at the The physical and chemical results of the MLD investigations are shoan in Table 3. inits. The moisture percentage is a little bigger at the crossbreeds (4-6%) than at the bigger at the crossbreeds with the Pure-bred busha. The fat tissue content is slightly bigger at the crossbreeds (4-0%) with the preford then the fat tissue content is slightly bigger at the crossbreeds which is quite the protein it is opposite, which is quite the sex hereford busha. The fat tissue content is slightly bigger at the crosspreeds which is quite understandable with the montafon, but as for the protein it is opposite, which is quite and than with the montafon, but as for the moistire it is found out that the sex Understandable. By the variance analysis for the moistire it is found out that the sex significant of the sex sign and the group, on the basis of the F-values (0.01-and 0.22), which are far from the ¹gnificant limit on the basis of the F-values (0.01-and 0.22), which are far from the MLD, too, slignificant limits, have no influence. This refers to the fat content in the MLD, too,

where for the sex and the group the F-values are 0,38 i.e. 0,38.

The mean values of the cross-section area of the MLD in our investigations appoints of the cultural races for mean. The area is 2 to MLD in our investigations appoints area of the mean values of the cultural races for mean. those of the cultural races for meat. The area in cm² is slightly bigger at the crossbreed in analysis the montation than with the hereford, at both the male and female. By the variance and from the transfer from the transfer that the transfer transfer the transfer transferfor the area of MLD we found out that the sex is very important, because the obtained $(16,43^{+++})$ shows statistic justification at P_{in} of P_{in} $(16,43^{+1+1})$ shows statistic justification at P .001. The group influence is of no significant

As for pH, it can be said that by the variance analysis we have found outthat the formation of the said that be able to b and the group have no influence because the obtained F-values (1,00 i.e. 0,10) are far for the limits of significance.

It is interesting to remark that the water binding capacity is great abd that it is be crossbreeds with the hereford than with the ter at the crossbreeds with the hereford than with the montafon. The variance analysis has shown that the sex has no influence on this shown that the sex has no influence on this meat property. On the other hand, the groups a some influence because the obtained E-values because the obtained both the male and female. That makes us think that, eventually, the genetic factors might be some influence on this property.

The mean values of the losses during the thermal treatment are in the known have as in the reference books. The variance analysis has shown that the sex and the group hills influence on these losses, because the obtained F-values are far from the limits of signification (0.06, i.e. 2, 18).

	Mean Pane	Scores for Beef		Table
	Busha x	Hereford	Busha x	Montafon
	Male n=8	Female n=10	Male n=7	Female m
Tenderness	+ 3,2	+ 4,2	+ 2,1	+2,0
Juiciness	+ 3,2	+ 4,3	+ 2,1	+2,8
Flavor	+ 3,8	+ 4,6	+ 2,3	+ 3,0

the meat are confirmed at the meat of the crossbreeds with the hereford than at the meat of the crossbreeds with the montation. Better curling and the hereford than at the meat of the crossbreeds with the montation. the crossbreeds with the montation. Better quality meat is confirmed at the females than at the meat of the crossbreeds is much be the females that by the females that the females that by the females that the females that by the females that be the females that by the females that be the females that be the females the females the females that be the females that be the females that be the female the females the females that be the female the females the female the males. The meat quality of the crossbreeds is much better than that of the pure-bred ball. (DZ inelski, 3). We suppose that the reasons for the (DZ inelski, 3). We suppose that the reasons for that are some genetic and paragenetic for the properties of the propert which influence the structure and the composition of the meat, the relation between the provent of the paragenetic for the provent of the meat, the relation between the provent of the meat of the relation between the provent of the provent of the meat of the provent of the pr ponents and so on. If we want to improve only the meat quality, then we should have p

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TOTAL GAIN, DRESSING WEIGHT AND CARCASS LEFT SIDE CUTS WEIGHT

	Buša × Hereford				Buša × Montafon				
	Male n=8		Female n=10		Male n=7		Fem	ale n=8	
	x	S	x	S	x	S		c	
Weight of the 1 st Day (kg)	23,40	2,98	21,50	1,90	23,14	2,88	21,35	1,52	
Weight - 12 Months (kg)	248,20	22,24	217,50	30,77	261,29	29,89	215,50	26,99	
Final Weight (kg)	361,13	20,11	296,90	39,21	368,00	45,78	291,33	34,10	
Weight Losses in Live Stock (%)	4,33	0,71	5,36	2,08	6,03	1,28	5,81	2,21	
Dressing Weight - Cooled Meat (%)	58,51	1,83	59,82	0,70	57,61	1,54	58,74	2,14	
Fillet (kg)	2,08	0,27	1,59	0,18	2,11	0,30	1,71	0,24	
High Rib (kg)	2,24	0,26	1,94	0,30	2,59	0,67	1,94	0.27	
Roast Beef (kg)	5,36	0,45	4,90	0,94	6,66	0,66	4.48	1.00	
Round (kg)	31,59	3,82	24,11	3,53	31,81	2.98	25 14	2 20	
Shoulder (kg)	15,91	0,89	11,63	1.59	16 54	1 51	12 24	2,30	
Blade Pot Roast (kg)	8.75	0.93	5.93	1.08	0 14	1,51	12,20	0,8/	
Neck (ka)	10 72	1 44	4.50	1,00	7,10	1,4/	5,78	0,92	
	10,75	1,44	0,39	1,31	10,47	2,16	6,38	0,85	
Breast (kg)	11,28	1,04	9,06	1,61	11,71	1,38	8,69	1,06	
Flank (kg)	11,03	1,64	10,08	2,01	10,73	1,04	9,28	1,38	
Kidney - Pelvic Fat Tissue (kg)	2,0	0,45	3,66	0,94	2,13	0,44	2,96	1,07	

Table 1

-318-

PHYSICAL COMPOSITION OF HIGH RIB

	Busă × Hereford				Butsa × Montafon					
Parts of High Rib	Male	n=8	Female	Female n=10		n=7	Female n=8			
	x	S	x	S	x	S	x	S		
1. Longissimus Dorsi (kg)	0,779	0,11	0,643	0,07	1,016	0,15	0,678	0,13		
1. Trap.and M. Latiss. Dorsi-Lean(kg)	0,103	0,03	0,068	0,03	0,112	0,04	0,071	0,03		
1. Trap.and M. Latiss. Dorsi-Fat(kg)	0,124	0,05	0,178	0,05	0,107	0,04	0,123	9′,03		
Other Lean (kg)	0,568	0,07	0,409	0.04	0,612	0,07	0,409	0,05		
Other Fat (kg)	0,203	0.03	0,330	0,10	0,250	0,04	0,225	0,05		
one (kg)	0,298	0,03	0,216	0,03	0,336	0,04	0,251	0,03		
otal Weight of High Rib (kg)	2,124	0,24	1,900	0,24	2,524	0,23	1,950	0,41		
otal Separable Lean (kg)	1,449	0,18	1,120	0,12	1,747	0,19	1,170	0,14		
Total Separable Fat (kg)	0,326	0,09	0,508	0,12	0,357	0,02	0,346	0,09		
Lean (%)	68,27	4,71	59,02	2,53	69,13	3, 61	63,97	3,49		
Fat (%)	15,30	3,66	25,56	4,27	14,20	2,53	18,84	3,72		
Bone (%)	13,98	1,28	11,50	2,06	13,29	0,76	13,93	2,86		

-319-

Table 2

	Busa x Hereford				Buša × Montafon				
	Male n=8		Female n=10		, Mo	le n=7	Female n=8		
	x	S	x	S	x	S	x	S	
Moisture (%)	76,75	1,65	75,80	3,29	75,32	2,43	76,22	2,55	
Ether Extract Content (%)	1,90	0,53	1,84	0,66	1,84	0,51	1,66	0,50	
Protein (%)	17,98	0,61	17,66	0,66	18,34	0,50	18,37	0,95	
Ash (%)	1,03	0,19	1,03	0,12	1,06	0,50	0,98	0,17	
Cross-Section Area (cm ²)	51,76	5,83	41,43	4,90	54,93	9,70	43,64	7,72	
pH (After 24 h)	5,88	0,39	5,67	0,21	5,70	0,16	5,76	0,16	
pH (After 48h)	5,78	0,49	5,45	0,27	5,61	0,13	5,61	0,28	
W.B. Capacity (%)	47,31	5,09	42,62	9,46	41,49	5,18	37,25	5,15	
Losses During Thermal Treatment (%)	44,47	6,60	42,63	5,40	39,58	9,18	40,34	6,03	

MEAN OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS DATA OF M. LONGISSIMUS DORSI

-320-

Table 3