

ŐZÁLLOMÁNYOK SZAPORODÁSI JELLEMZŐINEK ÉRTÉKELÉSE

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ABSTRACT – Evaluation of certain reproductive characteristics of roe deer stocks

The fertility of the Hungarian roe deer populations was considered to be apparently high: namely out of 366 does only 2 ones had no corpus luteum (CL). The average annual pregnancy ratio (9.4 %) had been simultaneously varied within and among the hunting-fields. Consequently had not been estimated significant difference between the fields. During the past three decades of time the pregnancy ratio of roe deer population – in agreement with the foregoing research results – had not characteristically varied (92.5-95.8 %), however the average embryo number (E) slightly decreased (1.97-1.82). The frequency of the embryo number per does had changed according to the underlisted figure: the ratio of does carrying one embryo decreased from 20.83 % to 10.48 %; the number of does pregnant with two embryos increased from 52.76 % to 75.24 %; mothers with three embryos decreased from 16.66 % to 5.71 % in average.

The rate of fertility and pregnancy during the experimental period was characterized by improving fertility, but significantly decreased average embryo number.

The variation of the CL- and E-number/s was more characteristic at both the 1 year old and above eight year old groups than at the middle-aged (2-7 years) animals. The reproductive potential had been decreased not only by aging at the roe deer population of the involved hunting-fields but due to certain environmental and physiological factors as well. Considering our experiences had been endeavoured to adopt the procedure of selecting the obviously old, degraded does having no fawns.

In case of most ungulates including the roe deer and female fawns and their adults have to reach a certain threshold of body-mass (BM) for developing the first rut and getting successfully pregnant (GAILLARD ET AL., 1992). Among the surely pregnant does the lowest limit of the BM was approximately 19.3 kg. The author's experimental estimations are in accordance with the above cited BM-limit facilitating the successful rut. However it should have to amplified also with the influence of the general body condition which expressed by the Kidney Fat Index (KFI) as influential factor. It was noteworthy to mention that certain female fawn which expressed the signs of rutting exhibited approximately 13.5 kg BM and it had noticeable high KFI = 2.03 value. Generally the conditions of the female fawn having in diameter: 1-2 mm ovarial follicles and subsequent rutting were twice as much (0.68) as those having no follicles (0.32). In Hódmezővásárhely (Hungary) – vicinity located hunting-fields had been found statistically significant or non-significant correlation between doe's BM and the ovarial CL ($r = 0.279$; $P < 0.01$) and between the BM and the embryo-number (E) at the underlisted hunting-fields: Hódmezővásárhely ($r = 0.358$; $P < 0.05$); Nagyszénás ($r = 0.321$; $P = 0.145$ NS); Ruzsa ($r = 0.310$; $P = 0.197$ NS).

Considering the experiences should be concluded that those does having higher BM-value and KFI-value were frequently characterized by twin-pregnancy.

Kulcsszavak: őz, termékenység, sárgatest, magzat, kor, vesezsír-index, testsúly

Keywords: roe deer, fertility, corpus luteum, foetus, age, kidney fat index, body weight