
**EGÉSZSÉGES ÉS LÁBVÉGBETEG JUHOK CSÜLÖKSZARUJÁNAK
CA-, P-, ZN- ÉS CU-TARTALMA****SZÓRÁDI TIBOR**

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ABSTRACT - The Ca-, P-, Zn- and Cu-contents of the foot horn of healthy sheep and of those with foot disease

The Ca-content (1152 mg/kg) of the foot-horn of the healthy Merino group on the level of $P < 0,1 \%$ is greater than that of the sheep infected with foot rot (587 mg/kg). The horn of the ill sheep contained more P than of the healthy sheep. Consequently the Ca:P ratio (3.19; 2.01) of the horn wall and the horn bottom on the level of $P < 1 \%$ is larger than that of the group infected with foot rot (2.35; 0.65). From these results we can draw a conclusion that in the case of the sheep infected with foot-rot the Ca content of the horn is decreasing.

According to SZOVÁTAY (2002) the reason for this can be that blood supply in the foot is less since it is used less because of the pain, therefore less Ca can be built in the horn. This is why the Ca:P ratio is getting and the hardness decreases as well.

On $P < 1 \%$ level I found negative linear correlation between the amount of Zn and Cu ($r = -0.77$), while at the healthy Awassi group at a $P < 5 \%$ level it is ($r = -0.86$). These coincide with the statement of ELINDER and PISCATOR (1977, according to which Zn and Cu are antagonistic.

Keywords: foot horn, healthy, foot diseases, content