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Title of short paper:

**Additional materials to the type of the Hungarian native Tsigai**

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Summary:

The traditionally multipurpose Tsigai breed (in Hungarian Berke) is registered within the sheep-group of mountain origin. In the course of its spread in the Carpathian-basin, the breed adapted well to the different geographical and climatic conditions.

Nowadays, the Tsigai population is divided into two main groups of animals by purpose: 1, the gene-reserve variant and the single-purpose milking variant, the latter officially registered as a new breed.

According to the body measurements and indices it can be said that the “old” variant (existed previously in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) was relatively wide in chest, narrow in rump (between trochanters), short-legged but having a quite long trunk. The “current gene-reserve” variant proportioned to the former one is taller, longer-legged, wider in rump, and has a better filled-in chest (greater heart girth), and seen from the side-view more stubby (square-built). Between the current gene-reserve and the “milking” variants further differences can be observed, this latest variant has the highest value in each body measurements, e.g. it has the widest rump and the longest ears. The self-sacrificing character of the milking variant on basis of their body indices appears undoubtedly.

Compared parameters to the breed's in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the body measurements had already increased by the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, simultaneously, with the change of body proportions. The breed has gone through a subsequent continuous alteration during the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Regarding the maintenance of the breed for genetic reserves, the question arises as to which body measurements values should be taken into consideration as standard. Either, the preservation of the current type is the proper task of the breeding strategy, or the correct registration of the change or the reversion to the former “old” type.