

LITHUANIAN NATIVE AND BLACK AND WHITE CATTLE CRANIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Summary. Seven individuals of Lithuanian light-grey cattle, eight individuals of Lithuanian white-backed cattle and twenty individuals of Lithuanian black and white cattle were examined craniologically. There were made 47 measures from each skull. The biggest differences were found in length and breadth measures of bulls' skulls. Statistically reliable differences between Lithuanian light-grey and Lithuanian white-backed bulls skulls measures, were measures connected with the biggest skull length ($44,95 \pm 1,42$ cm and $49,32 \pm 0,29$ cm; $p < 0,05$) and the distance between infraorbitale and prosthion ($13,87 \pm 0,27$ cm and $15,98 \pm 0,11$ cm; $p < 0,05$). Statistically reliable differences between Lithuanian white-backed and Lithuanian black and white bulls skulls measures, were measures connected with least occipital breadth ($16,23 \pm 1,3$ cm and $14,61 \pm 0,97$ cm; $p < 0,05$) and least frontal breadth ($19,5 \pm 1,08$ cm and $18,38 \pm 0,57$ cm; $p < 0,05$). Median frontal length of Lithuanian black and white cows was bigger than median frontal length of Lithuanian white-backed cows ($22,63 \pm 0,94$ cm and $21,45 \pm 0,35$ cm; $p < 0,05$). Lithuanian white-backed cows had bigger diameter of the horn core base ($15,0 \pm 0,41$ cm and $12,6 \pm 1,41$ cm; $p < 0,05$).

Keywords: Lithuanian light-grey cattle, Lithuanian white-backed cattle, Lithuanian black and white cattle, craniologically estimation.