

Reproductive performance of Boars originated from long-lived and high fertile mothers

S u m m a r y

The results presented in the study originated from breeding farm of 240 sows. During 1993-1995 years, 65 boars were used for mating, resulting in the birth of 8 boars from the 6-8 successive litters (Group III). Among the remaining boars, 8-10 animals were randomly chosen from 1-2 and 3-5 succeeding litters (groups I and II). From the group of selected 26 boars, 14 were born by the highly fertile mothers and were marked as the group *A* (fertility above 10,1 piglets per litter at the age of 21 days), while 12 boars originating from lower fertile mothers, created the group *a* (sows' fertility below 10.0 piglets at the age of 21 days). The boars born in 6-8 litters (group III) had the highest daily weight gains. As compared to the boars of group II, the difference was significant. The highly fertile *A* mothers influenced significantly ($P \leq 0.01$) their daily gains (682 g versus 581 g for boars of *a* mothers). Apart from that, these boars tended to have the thinner back fat (13.3 versus 13.9 mm, respectively). The sows mated with *A* boars had the higher fertility ($P \leq 0.01$) than sows mated with boars originating from the mothers of the group *a*. The influence of boars from the groups I, II. and III on the reproductive performance of sows was low. However, the litters and piglets at 21 days of age, originating from the boars of the group IIIA (high fertile and long-lived boars' mothers), were the most uniform.