

## Effect of some zootechnical factors on the yield of slaughter byproducts in lambs fattened to medium weight standards (20-30 kg)

### S u m m a r y

The aim of the study was to determine differences in the weight and percentage of edible and inedible byproducts obtained during slaughter of lambs fattened to medium weight standards (20-30 kg) depending on the fattening method, breed and sex. A total of 36 rams fattened to 25-30 kg and 36 ewes fattened to 20-25 kg were examined. Lambs were fattened intensively with a complete diet given *ad libitum* or with semi-intensive diet containing bulky feeds (silage and hay). The animals used were Polish Merino lambs, Suffolk and crossbreds of rams x F<sub>1</sub> (Finnsheep x Merino) ewes and Suffolk x F<sub>1</sub> (Romanov x Merino). Intensively fattened lambs indicated the lower fasting losses and greater yields of digesta, kidney fat and bowels fat. The commercial crossing of Merino ewes with prolific breeds and Suffolk increased the yield of fat, digesta and testicles in rams. Despite their lower final body weight, ewes produced more fat than did rams, with differences in fasting loss and digestive tract slaughter byproducts that were out of proportion with differences in body weight. The natural variation in the uncontrolled conditions of the experiment's two replications resulted in significant differences in fasting losses and in the yield of some byproducts (fats, skin, digestive tract and urogenital tract).