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Effect of daily body gain, fatness and leanness of performance tested Polish Landrace gilts on their reproductive performance

S u m m a r y

The studies included 568 sows of Polish Landrace breed, coming from 14 reproduction herds, consisting of 27-70 sows, from the region of the Świętokrzyskie voivodeship. The results of judging live animals and reproductive performance were collected in documentation of the office of the Polish Union of Pig Breeders and Producers (affiliation in Kielce). The evaluation covered 2153 litters (farrowing from 1 to 8 litters). The experimental material was divided into groups, depending on daily gains adjusted (group I – lower than 550 g; group II – from 550 g to 650 g; group III – higher than 650 g); backfat thickness in point P2 (group I – lower than 10 mm; group II – from 10 to 13 mm and group III – higher than 13 mm) and leanness (group I – lower than 54%; group II – from 54% to 58% and group III – higher than 58%). Quickly growing gilts, with higher adjusted daily gains (more than 650 g/day) delivered and reared significantly more piglets in the first and successive litters ($P \leq 0.01$) than sows with lower growth rate. The increased leanness of gilts and their smaller fat deposition did not cause deterioration of reproductive performance.