

The influence of daily gains of Polish Large White and Polish Landrace gilts on their meatness and fatness

S u m m a r y

Investigations included 7719 Polish Large White (PLW) and 17 752 Polish Landrace (PL) gilts. Together 25 471 pigs produced between 2000-2004 in Warmińsko-Mazurski province were used. The aim of the study was to examine relationship between meatness and fatness of gilts and their daily weight gains. The following traits were estimated: body weight daily gains adjusted to the age of 180 days, backfat thickness and carcass meat content. The results of judging live animals produced in breeding stocks of Warmińsko-Mazurski province indicated that gilts of both breeds made up valuable breeding material. Gilts were divided into 4 groups depending on their daily weight gains: I - to 550, II - 551-600, III - 601-650 and IV - over 650 g. It was found, that PL gilts indicated significantly ($P<0.01$) higher daily weight gains (adjusted to 180 days of age), lower fatness and greater meatness than PLW gilts. The highest meatness was found in gilts of both breeds with daily gains exceeding 650 g. The lowest backfat thickness was observed in gilts with the highest as well as with the lowest daily weight gains. The results suggest that irrespective of breed, selection of gilts for the high daily weight gains leads to the increase of their meatness without increasing their fatness.