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The influence of swine feeding level and linseed oil supplement to the feed on the selected parameters of mineral management of the organism

S u m m a r y

In the experiment carried out on 48 fatteners the influence of feeding level and addition of linseed oil on the degree of mineralization of the organism as well as on bones' density was investigated. After completing the 1st fattening stage (23-60 kg), in the animals fed restrictively in that period, comparing to the ones fed *semi ad libitum*, there was found a higher activity of alkaline phosphatase ($P<0.05$) and calcium concentration in blood serum, lower calcium concentration in *m. longissimus thoracis* and a higher level of ash, calcium and phosphorus in bones as well as their density. In the 2ⁿ fattening stage (60-102 kg), all the animals were fed *semi ad libitum* with feeds, containing 0% or 4% participation of linseed oil. Any influence of feeding level on organism's mineral management parameters (except for ash concentration in bones) was not shown. The quantity of phosphorus in *m. longissimus thoracis* depended neither on feeding level nor on the type of the feeds employed. The supplement of linseed oil to the feeds caused a decrease of calcium concentration in *m. longissimus thoracis* ($P<0.05$) and an increase of ash ($P<0.001$), calcium and phosphorus contents in bones as well as of their density.