

## The use of the genetic potential of Polish Landrace boars for improvement of fattening and slaughter value

### S u m m a r y

The analysis covered evaluation data for 6414 Polish Landrace boars, which were performance tested between October 2004 and March 2005, and for 134 boars selected from the population, which were kept in nucleus breeding over the next years. The selection differential obtained by leaving 134 selected boars in breeding was compared to the differential that would be achieved by leaving the best animals in terms of breeding value for the selection index of fathers of the next generation. It was shown that the individuals selected from the group of 6414 boars were characterized by average breeding value exceeding the average breeding value for the population. However, the analysis of breeding value for individual boars chosen for fathers showed that individuals with negative evaluation results were also left in breeding. We have found that it is possible to obtain selection differential that is 317% higher for daily gains, 396% higher for carcass meat content, and 258% higher for selection index, as compared to the selection differential obtained in the examined active population of Polish Landrace boars during the analysed period. For this to be achieved, the boars characterized by the highest breeding values should be left in nucleus breeding.