

Relationship between fodder utilization and growth and slaughter value of pigs

S u m m a r y

The aim of paper was to define relationship between different fodder utilization and growth and slaughter value of pigs. The subject of research included 40 crossbred gilts derived from Belgian Landrace boars and from Polish Large White sows, i.e. BL x PLW. Animals during controlled fattening period were kept in standardized conditions and slaughtered on 185th day of life. Depending on fodder utilization pigs were divided into 2 groups (20 individuals in each), i.e. low fodder utilization on growth of 1 kg body weight (up to 3 kg) and high fodder utilization (above 3 kg). Particular dissection of primal cuts and evaluation of chosen indicators of meat quality were conducted according to methodology applied in Polish Pig Testing Stations. Significance of differences between the tested groups of pigs was estimated by t-Student test. Correlations coefficients between fodder utilization, i.e. low and high fodder utilization on growth of 1 kg body weight and total results composition of this groups and tested growth and slaughter traits were calculated. Differences in fodder utilization on growth 1 kg of body weight between groups of pigs of high and low fodder utilization amounted to 0.24 kg and were confirmed as statistically high significant. The tested pigs were characterized by low fodder utilization on growth 1 kg of body weight had significantly higher growth rate (by 45 g), higher body weight before slaughter (by 5.65 kg), higher cold right half-carcass weight (by 2.12 kg), higher meat weight: butt (by 0.26 kg), proper ham (by 0.56 kg), loin (by 0.39 kg), belly (0.25 kg) and ribs (by 0.07 kg) and total meat weight in primal cuts (by 1.82 kg) as compared to animals of worse fodder utilization.