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EVALUATION OF FATTENING AND MEAT QUALITY OF PIGS OF LARGE WHITE BREED OF FOREIGN SELECTION IN TERMS OF USE OF THE LEFT INDEX AND THE TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY OF CONTENTS

Pigs of large white breed in Ukraine occupy a dominant position in relation to other species, and improvement of fattening and meat qualities is carried out using foreign animal breeding. However, data on the effectiveness of using pigs of large white breed of Hungary in Ukraine and their combinations with different animal's specialized breeds and types in the available literature is not detected. Based on these premises should be considered as relevant research aimed at the study of fattening and meat quality of pigs of new genotypes of the Ukrainian selection and foreign origin in conditions of the Central region of Ukraine.

The objective was to assess young pigs of large white breed of Ukrainian selection and animals of the same genotype imported from Hungary on fattening and meat qualities.

The experimental part of the work performed in the LLC "Agro-Elite" Nikopol, LLC AF "Revival" Novomoskovsk districts of Dnepropetrovsk region.

The study sows and boars of large white breed of Ukrainian selection (new inter-type UGW - 3, factory type "Golubovska") I control group, sows and boars-producers of similar genotype Hungarian breeding GW (Rd) - II experimental group.

Fattening and meat quality of young pigs in the experimental groups was evaluated according to the requirements of the "methodology of evaluation of boars and sows on the quality of offspring in terms of breeding plants and breeding reproducers".

Index vagally qualities of young pigs in the experimental groups was calculated by the method of M. D. Berezovskiy (2005):

$$I = \frac{A^2}{B \times C},$$

where: A - the gross growth during the fattening period; - the number of days on feed; - payment of feed in the feed unit.

The Levi index was determined at the age of 3 months by the formula (C. S. Smirnov, 2004):

$$IL = \frac{100 \times \sqrt[3]{mass\ \ body, (g)}}{length\ \ trunk, (sm)}$$

Conditions of feeding and housing were identical for animals of all groups. Feeding type - concentrate using premixes of domestic and foreign production. The obtained results have been processed by the method of variation statistics K. Merkureva and others (1991).

It is established that the young pigs selected for control of feeding in 2-months of age on body weight corresponded to the "elite" class, and family structure belonged to a wired lines of factory type “Golubovska” - Dollar, Slavutych (And control group) and line 889, 856, Bally, Igor Hungarian breeding pigs of large white breed (II experimental group).

During the cultivation period up to 3 months of age, the average daily increase in body weight in the control group was 367,7±4,72, II pilot 493,4±9,75 g; the difference is 125,7 g and is statistically significant (td=10,83; P>0,999).

Animals of II experimental group was characterized by large body weight and body length at the age of 3 months and therefore had higher index scores Levi. Compared with their peers in the control group, the difference was 0,9 units or 2,01% of (td=0,97; P<0,95). The difference on this signs but is not statistically significant.

It is established that animals II experimental group was characterized by a greater average daily gain in live weight during the period of control fattening – 79,4 g (td=6,24; P>0,999), lower cost of feed per kg of gain – 0,39 fodder units (td=7,09; P>0,999). Age reach a live weight of 100 kg and the index fattening qualities in the control and second experimental groups of equal 192,3 and 184,4 days and 9,56 and 12,14 points; the difference between groups according to characteristics equal to 7,9 days (td=to 3,89; P>0,999) and of 2,58 (td=8,45; P>0,999) points respectively.

Control of slaughter found that animals of large white breed Hungarian breeding had big performance killer output by 4,7 % (td=7,78; P>0,999), the length of the chilled carcass – 2,8 cm (td =3,12; P>0,95) is the square muscle of the eye" – 4,9 cm2 (td=3,85; P>0,99), the weight of the rear third of the chilled-carcasses – 1,2 kg (td=4,34; P>0,99), and was characterized by a smaller thickness of fat at the level of 6 - 7 thoracic vertebrae – 6,1 mm (td =9,44; P>0,999). The coefficient of variation of the characteristics of carcass and meat quality of young pigs ranged from 2,6 to 12,5 %.