

THE RISK OF LOSS LOCAL DOMESTIC PIGS ROCKS AND CATTLE

S.L. Voytenko, doctor of agricultural sciences, professor ¹

L. V. Vishnevsky, candidate of agricultural sciences ²

¹ Poltava State Agrarian Academy, ² Institutes of Animal Breeding and Genetics

The material inspection herds of local breeds of pigs and cattle breeding farms in Ukraine. The data regarding the performance of animals and their affiliation to genealogical groups. Depending on the number of base sires and mares identifiable risk species. To preserve local breeds of domestic pigs and cattle suggested a number of measures which include the promotion of the importance of maintaining biodiversity and conservation of populations, the production of unique products, the compensation cost of their maintenance.

The local breed pigs, cattle inventory, the problem of preservation.

Formulation of the problem. The problem of preserving farm animal species, especially those that were created by the absorption of local populations, due to the intensification of the livestock industry is particularly acute. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On livestock breeding", "On State Support of Agriculture in Ukraine", ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity developed a methodology, strategy and numerous applications, the problem of dilution of local breeds in Ukraine remains unsolved and largely apart from academics, very few people are interested in it. Undoubtedly, livestock production, provided that the majority of tribal resources are privately owned, is aimed at use patterns that provide the highest return. From a theoretical and practical point of view, this is correct - breed farm animals is a means of production that creates or improves it to obtain high performance and if it does not meet the manufacturer's products, its changing others. Actually, this situation occurred with the overwhelming majority of local breeds of domestic cattle breeds, pigs, sheep, hens ceased to meet the requirements of products. Analysis of livestock breeding convincing evidence that Ukraine is in the process of milk production is mainly used Ryaba Ukrainian black, red and Ryaba Ukrainian and Ukrainian Red dairy cattle breeds, beef - Aberdeen-Angus, of Woodland Volyn and meat breeds of cattle cattle, pork - great white, Landrace and Ukrainian meat breed pigs, sheep production - tsyhaysku, Ukrainian and hirskokarpatsku Prekos, eggs and meat chickens - crosses of foreign selection. According to categorize breeds of farm animals to the degree of threat to the existence, in the first category, which brings together national, local breeds that are at risk or are on the verge of extinction, get our rocks: Ukrainian Whitehead, Brown Carpathian, Lebedynska, a red steppe and Polish red cattle milk productivity directly, gray Ukrainian - meat direction performance Mirgorodska, Ukrainian steppe

white and Ukrainian steppe pockmarked - part pig and other animals and birds. Certainly, the problem of preserving the gene pool of agricultural populations is not new, but it is unresolved to this day. Therefore, in order to constantly monitoring the situation with local not always conducted numerous species inventory stud, and the results of which are shown below.

Analysis of recent research and publications. One of the factors that lead to a narrowing of agricultural animal species, should be considered as an ongoing process of creation of new animal breeds and plant varieties, as the agricultural sector is based on the use of few of them. According to FAO, only in the first years of the XXI century disappeared more than 60 animal species despite the fact that the creation of new not carried out as rapidly. Found that every extinct plants takes with him to the 5 species of invertebrates that are closely associated with this plant, and species extinction is generally very difficult to assess because of their role in the population [1,2]. It is sad to say but the main factor that reduces biodiversity, human impact is anthropological.

Analysis of 6 species and 877 species from 36 European countries showed that 452 breeds are in critical condition [2]. Its contribution to the process of narrowing the biodiversity of animals quite substantial permanently disappeared German-Bessarabian, Nogai and streletska breeds; silverfish, pigs Transdnestrrian, Krolevets, Podolsk Ukrainian rock groups and local populations of European korotkovuhoyi pigs; black-and-white breed Podolsky, and Ukrainian Hutsul bilospynna population of cattle; chuntuk sheep, merino and mazayevskyy Reshetylivskyyh and two breeds of goats - mohair and Crimean Askanian [3,4].

Therefore, in order not to destroy many more breeds that we have left a legacy of previous generations of scientists and producers, should not control the situation in many rocks, create collections herd gene pool and other categories of farms and find money to compensate those breeding animals in these populations, just as do the European countries.

Purpose - analysis of the actual state of not many local breeds of pigs and cattle based on forwarding the survey that was conducted in the current, 2014, presenting his own vision problems and prospects for its solution.

Material and Methods. State of rocks was determined by the number of farms where animals are bred local breeds, the multitude of underlying stock, the availability of lines and families in the rock productivity of animals. Analysis of species inventories held by such entities livestock breeding, as GP PH "Askaniya Nova" and GP PH "Markeev" Kherson region, GP PH «Dekabristov» Poltava region and «Podolsky host» 'Khmelnitsky region.

Results. Myrhorod pig, which currently applies to local domestic breeds that are in critical condition, was established methods reproductive crossbreeding South of Russian korotkovuhyyh and bechsteini pigs from Poltava berkshyrskoyu, Medium

and Large White breeds and approved by British in 1940 as a rock greasy trend productivity. Later the breed was improved in the direction of increasing meat traits by "prylitnya blood" temvorskoyi breed Large Black breed, Landrace, Hampshire, p'yeten and Belarusian black and white rocks. At this stage Mirgorodskoy breed pigs raised in two breeding farms in Volyn and Poltava regions. Inventory of plant breeding herd GP PH «Dekabristov» Poltava region showed that there were 175 main herd sows and 21 main boar that belonged to 11 families and 7 genealogical genealogy lines. According to a summary report on the appraisal of pigs in 2013 farrow sows the herd was 10.1 heads per litter, weight nest at weaning at 45 days - 116kg age achievement repair bucks live weight of 100 kg - 216 days repair -224dni pigs. However, the intensity of the main sows in the herd at thoroughbred breeding is quite low - less than once a year. Of the 598 sows that were paired and artificially seeded in 2013, only 107 sows with boars Mirgorodskoy paired species, and others - used in crosses with boars of different genotypes. Breeding pigs Mirgorodskoy breed on the farm unprofitable - in 2013 the cost of production of pigs, including obtaining pigs, their rearing, growing and fattening heifer replacement totaled 14.21 USD. 1 kg at realizable value 13.0 USD. 1 kg of live weight. Lack of implementation of breeding production and pork production losses from animals Mirgorodskoy rocks leads to the further reduction of purebred animals in the herd and their use in crosses.

Ukrainian steppe white breed that was created by a simple hybridization of local native mares southern Ukraine with boars of Large White English breed and further close inbreeding and tested in 1934 as the first Ukrainian breed at this stage relates to local not many rocks. The status of the subjects of breeding in pig who bred this breed have three of Kherson region, but pure breeding is carried out in only one breeding farm-DPDH "Askaniya Nova" Kherson region. In detained 6 main herd boars and 13 repair boars who belonged to the genealogical lines 6 and 64 core and 30 check sows and 27 pigs repair belonging to 9 families genealogy. Although this breed pigs are not bad enough productivity: farrow females in the herd in 2013 was 10.4 heads per litter, piglet survival to weaning at 60 days of age - 86.5%, weight nest at weaning at 60 days - 146.0 kg, age achievement repair bucks live weight of 100 kg - 209 days, and repair -217dniv pigs, the breed is not widely used either in pure breeding or when crossed and mostly sold after weaning than as breeding products. Economic indicators of pig breeds in the research sector in recent years indicate unprofitable industry and lack of government support for the preservation of the gene pool of these species.

Ukrainian steppe pockmarked breed is based on a black-spotted pigs more any how mutant forms of Ukrainian Steppe White breed, and then use a related breeding and crossbreeding with berkshyrskoyu breed, Landrace and Duroc. Tested in 1961, but did not come into wide use, and since the late 80s of last century, the breed began to significantly reduce multiplicity. During the inventory of the breed in 2014, in

collaboration with colleagues from the Institute of Animal steppe regions "Askaniya Nova", it was found that the breed is critical, given the number of animals representing it. Boars of the breeds concerned to 6 lines, counting only one ground and one repair boars in lines. Main sows counted 19 goats and Heifer - 40 pigs that belonged to 9 families genealogy. Tribal bucks Ukrainian steppe motley breed live weight of 100 kg during the growing reach for 209-210 days, and pigs, respectively, for 216-213 days. But it is in recent years to implement tribal young leave, considering breeding this breed unprofitable. Boars and uterus in a herd with no more than one farrowing per year. The resulting offspring realize at a young age, leaving virtually no animals for the expanded reproduction of the herd.

Bald Ukrainian dairy breed of cattle, which was established in the late 18th - early 19th century by crossing local cattle with hryunenhenskym spawn Dutch cattle and characterized by high pay-feed milk and adapted to breeding in the area of woodlands Ukraine, currently bred only one sector Khmelnytsky region - of "Podolsky host" counting only 300 cows that belong to lines Ozona 477, Ryezvoho 33, Martha Sarhuna 171 and 157. Analysis of the general multitude of animal species in farms of different categories, including households, confirming the critical state breed. Officially registered with the State Enterprise Agency for Animal Identification and Registration number of cows of white Ukrainian rock in the total amount of dairy cows trend productivity is only 0.17%, and on farms even less - 0.09%. On average, the herd by 2013 per cow for 305 days of lactation received 4707 kg of milk with 3.79% fat. In the context of lactations milk yield ranged from 4521 kg for first lactation to 4812 kg for the third and higher. From the best cows in second or sixth lactation milk obtained -7591kh 6181, indicating a high genetic potential of the breed. Reproductive ability of cows is as follows: age of first calving 28-29 days, live weight during this period 438- 452kh, service period - an average of 90 days dry period 51-70 days. Cows of this breed are characterized by ease of calving. Survival of calves 94-96%. Selection is made on increasing milk production by selection of the best daughters of sires, breeding bulls and heifers, derived from cows with high breeding value index. For further reproduction of the herd can be used sperm bulls of white Ukrainian rock that is stored in the National Bank IRHT gene pool. The breed has a tendency to reduction in the number due to the low productivity of animals and the lack of compensation for its maintenance.

Ukrainian Grey breed of cattle, which were created using traditional breeding at different periods of its existence, related to dairy - meat and working directly performance. For animals of this breed is characterized by adaptability to tropical conditions in southern Ukraine, endurance, high fertility and milk fat content. In recent years the breed belongs to the meat direction performance. On the inventory breed in 2014 it was found that the gray Ukrainian breed bred in two breeding herds Kherson and Dnepropetrovsk regions while the total number of cows within 400

heads. Assessment of species in GP PH "Markeev" Kherson region showed a fairly high level of performance animals. Yes, milking cows with first calving is 185kg, and the third and higher -211 kg. The live weight of cows in the average herd varies from 417kg in two-year age to 540 kg in five years and older and bulls, respectively, and 750kg 795kg. All animals in the herd belonging to two lines Shamrina HU- 41 Petushka 191U. Of all the breeds of beef cattle directly Performance fraction of gray rocks in the Ukrainian farms of different categories is 15.5%, and on farms - only 2.34%. In the rock tends to a significant reduction in the multitude of animals that is caused by lack of demand for the breeding and production of state grants to preserve the gene pool of the population.

Conclusions and recommendations for further research. Summing up the state of not many populations, namely Mirgorodskoy, Ukrainian steppe white and Ukrainian steppe spotted pig breeds, breed of white Ukrainian dairy cattle productivity directly and gray Ukrainian meat breed performance directly according to the inventory conducted the current, 2014, should indicate the general tendency to displace them from the market of animal products. Despite the scientists identified genes that are associated with the corresponding features of the performance or non-existent in other species, and the availability of special biological characteristics, species of no commercial interest. Although from these animals can produce special kinds of products based on these to create a collection flocks, sanctuaries and more. Given the losses of breeding animals with lower performance is quite reasonable opinion producers of inappropriate conservation without government support. Moreover, the state assumed responsibility for the Conservation of Biodiversity of farm animals and should respect it. In addition, the listed sector, regardless of "Podolsky owner" are subject to NAAS scientific institutions that need to find opportunities to compensate for not breeding highly productive animals. At the same time it should be noted that research institutions have a low impact on the selection process and management of genetic resources not advocate the importance of maintaining biodiversity and conservation of local populations.

As a definite conclusion as scientists, we should point out the need to preserve biodiversity through the presence in the aforementioned breeds of farm animals. But we can not ignore the opinion of producers and economic justification of the cost of production data from animal species, indicating that these genotypes have no future without reimbursement for their content.

