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EFFECT OF FEEDING MULTIPLICITY OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY FATTENING YOUNG PIGS

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Results of studies on the indicators of productivity and economic efficiency of fattening young pigs feeding at different multiplicity are submitted. Found that feeding wet food, six, eight and twelve times a day compared to two times increases the productivity and efficiency of pigs pork production.

Feeding young, performance, multiplicity of feeding, economic efficiency.

At the present stage of development of pig production at a high level of automation of technological processes of feeding human labor costs are minimized. For many thousands complexes provide repeated feeding can be performed by one operator. So goes the forefront intensification of production by disclosing genetic potential of animals. Multiplicity of feeding pigs on a straight depends on mechanization and automation pig. That is why the study of multiplicity of feeding liquid feeds Forage mixture feeding young pigs modern genotypes are important and are of great scientific and economic value.

Material and methods research. The study was conducted under conditions of LLC "Yaros-Agro" Horodok region Khmelnitsky region in 2013. The material for the particular experiment served as a German pig breeding, which were imported from Germany in the economy. The purpose of economic science experiment was to optimize economic efficiency indicators fattening young pigs at different multiplicity distribution Forage mixture moist. For this investigation selected 150 piglets 2 months of age, of which the principle of analogues formed five groups of 30 goals in each.

In egalitarian period of the experiment, which lasted two weeks, all experimental animals treated with rare full-Forage mixture twice a day, while the fixed period of 14 weeks, young research groups received feed under four, six, eight and twelve times a day. Feeding the animals meet all established standards, feed

distributed via mounted on a complex line of process equipment for liquid feed German company Weda.

Results and discussion. Established that the removal of the feeding of 175-day-aged young control group had a live weight of 110.8 kg, while the advantage peers 2nd experimental group on this indicator was no significant (0.1%). However, pigs 3-rd group for body weight control dominated by 2.6%, while the advantage analogues 4 and 5th groups amounted to 5.1 ($p < 0.01$) and 9.9% ($p < 0.001$). It is proved that for the whole period of the main experiment pigs 3-, 4- and 5-th experimental groups had higher average daily gain over analog control group respectively 3.1; 6.5 ($p<0.01$) and 13.0% ($p<0.001$).

Proved, on average, during the main experiment cost of feed per 1 kg of live weight gain in pigs receiving feed four, six, eight and twelve times a day were, respectively, 3.1; 5.2; 8.2 and 13.0% lower compared to counterparts who are fed by two shot distribution of food.

As a result of lower cost of feed per 1 kg of live weight cost of 1 kg increase in body weight in animals produced pork 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-th group compared with the control was smaller counterparts under 0.2; 2.1; 4.3 and 8.2%, which in turn increased the net profit from the sale of animals in accordance with 1.3; 13.5; 28.2 and 54.0%.

All these parameters affected the level of profitability of pork production, which is the implementation pigs 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-th experimental groups compared with the control increased respectively by 0.26; 2.44; 5.14 and 9.77%.

Conclusions

1. Significant difference between the performance and efficiency of pork production in the feeding of young pigs receiving liquid Full-feed two or four times a day was not found.

2. In young pigs that receives liquid Full-feed six, eight and twelve times a day compared to two shot feeding live weight at removal of the feeding of 175-day age increased by 2.6-9.9%, average daily – 3.1-13,0% and reduced feed costs per 1 kg

increase in body weight in 5.2-13.0%. This in turn leads to increased profitability of pork production in 2.4-9.8%.

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