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STUDY REGARDING THE FAVOURABLE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE SWINE PRODUCTION

STUDIU ASUPRA FACTORILOR FAVORABILI CARE INFLUENŢEAZĂ CREŞTEREA SUINELOR

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Abstract: *The productive and economical characteristics made swine to produce a high quantity of good quality meat, obtained in a relatively short period of time, that insurance space usage and investments and utility spends absorption, superior using the feed and having high economical efficiency. Also, it is very important to mention that pigs value very well the concentrated feed, some quantity of gruel and green feed. Also, swine can efficiency use different reminder from food and domestic industry; transforming them, in an economically way, in meat and fat.*

Key words: *growing, swine, favourable factors, influence*

INTRODUCTION

Because of the biology characteristics, swine specie was one of the high meat producer, insuring over 30% of the world meat consumption. In some countries pork consumption represents over 70% of the meat consumption.

As a result of the population live level increase, increase also the consumption of origin animal products and first of all meat consumption. So, in Europe, 70-80 years a go, while the consumption of bread per person decrease almost four times, meat consumption increase almost twice, one of the importance meats consumed was the pork.

Pork has a superior energetically value to other animal species because of the chemical composition.

Water can be found in a smaller proportion in the pork and those determinate preservation possibilities to be applied for longer period of time. Beside that, from pork can be obtained many products as: semi products, sausages, salami, smoked products, can food and others; with high tasty qualities that can be preserved easy comparing to other products obtained from other species meat. Pork meat, beside being very easy to preserve is tender and tasteful, being preferred by the consumer.

Need to mention also the fact that pigs can be slaughtered at any age, which gives flexibility for being commercialised. The increase of the consumption and request for pork represents an important factor that does stimulate the increase of the herds and swine production.

Swine farms produce high quantity of manure with chemical structure similar to the manure of other animal species. This manure can be used, with very good results, to fertilize crops or to produce bio gas.

Swine production is an activity with continuously flow, not have a seasonal characteristic. This characteristic give possibility to permanent work force in swine farm, also gives the possibility to specialize employees for different activities in the farm [2,4].

Swine can be raised in any geographical area of our country, next to the people house, in small personal farms or in big industrial complexes.

Pig production activity can determinate high material incomes, because of the biologically particularity of this specie (multiply fast, achieving the sexual maturity early, superior values for feed etc.) [3]. Also, pigs are the animals that apply very well for breeding in industrial-intensive system, in big modern farms. In consequence, in those units can be obtained a high work productivity, work process being mechanised and automatic.

In figure 1 is presented, in schematic way, the role of pig production sector in agricultural economy.

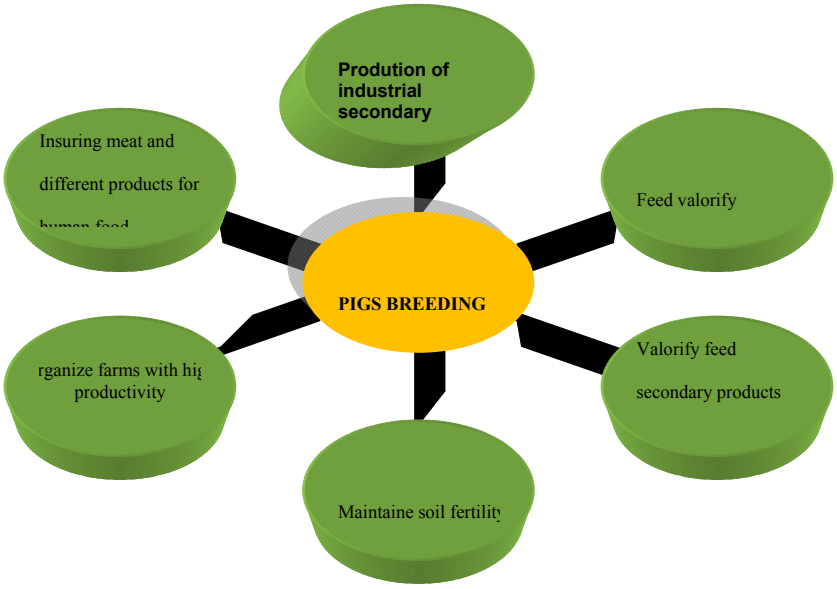


Figure 1. Advantages of breeding swine

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Through this scientifically paper we propose to analyze the favourable factors that can influence pigs breeding and the quantity and quality of the meat produce in high economically conditions, with the goal to optimize the technological flows from commercial farms that produce and raise this specie in intensive system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The important part that swine occupied in Romanian agriculture is because of some factors and favourable economical conditions, as:

- Pigs convert the feed in meat (2.5 – 2.9 kg/kg gain) more economical than other animal species that produce red meat (cattle and sheep). They are superannuated from this point of view only by dairy cattle and broilers.
- Sows have high prolificacy, farrowing usually 2.3 times per year, around 10.5 to 14 pigs born alive/sow farrowed.

- Slaughtering efficiency for swine is higher than other species: 75-87% comparing to only 50-60% for cattle and 45-55% for sheep. Beside that, the proportion of comestible meat in pigs carcasses is higher because of the small proportion of bones.
- Because of the higher proportion of fat and smaller proportion of water, pork is nourishing than cattle and sheep meat. In the same time is more tasteful and tender and has superior energetically value comparing to the one produced by cattle or sheep: pork gives about 2700 kcal/kg; cattle gives about 1600 kcal/kg and sheep gives about 1400 kcal/kg (see figure 2). The meat produced by a pigs with about 100 kg live weight provides same energetically level than the meat produced by a calf that has about 280 kg; also can be preserved easy and has good quality for different types of semi products.

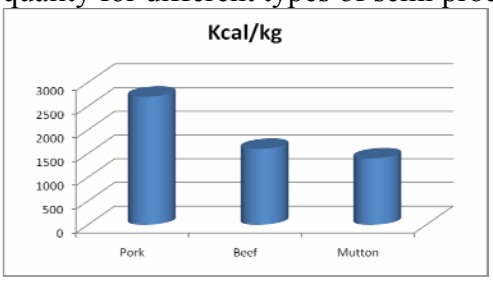


Figure 2. Energetic value of different types of meat

- Pigs can be slaughtered at any age, allowing in this way o high flexibility to commercialize according to market requests and area traditions.
- Pigs convert, in a very economically way, the semi products and waste products, as the parts that remain in the garden after harvesting; semi products from milk and meat industry etc. Those animals can adapt to a large types of climate conditions.
- Swine breeding can be organised both, in a diversification agricultural production or extensive system; but also in specialised-intensive agriculture, applying very well for intensive-industrial system.
- From all the species of domestically animals, swine are the best for intensive-industrial breeding system, that makes this specie to receive an aspect of high technical class, with high productivity,

rhythmically and economically (see figure 3); pigs are a specie with future in Romanian and international economy production.

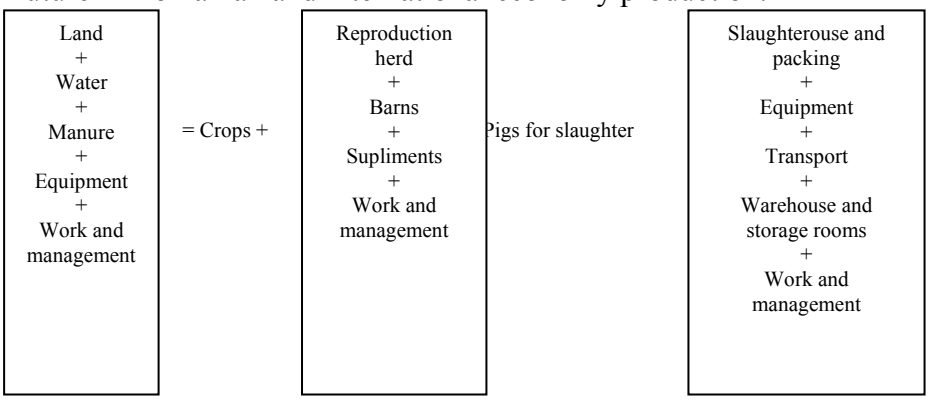


Figure 3. Scheme of pork production

- Investment pay back can be made fast and the benefits can be high because a gilt can be inseminated at 7 to 8 months of age and 115 to 120 kg live weight; and the hogs can be sell at 6 to 7 months of age at 90 to 105 kg.
- Pork price variability is usually smaller than other meat. Hogs can be sold at 95 to 140 kg, according to market request (fresh meat, sausages etc), without any price penalty.

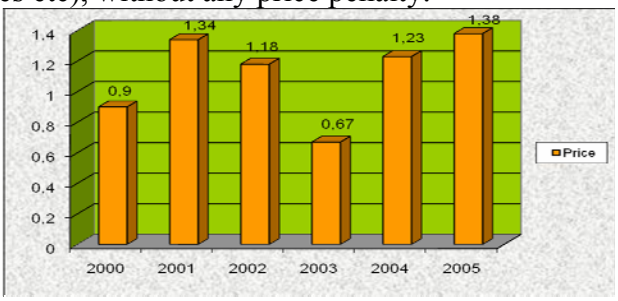


Figure 4. Evolution of mean sale price in commercial pigs in Romania – small producers (Euro/kg)

High increase of commercial pigs price during 2001 (figure 4) was because of the feed cost increase [1]. From the chart above we can observe that the average sell price for commercial pigs coming from small producers increase by 0.15 Euro/kg in 2005 comparing to the year 2004.

CONCLUSIONS

Swine breeding has a series of economically and social advantages comparing to other animal species, as: good capacity to adapt to environmental conditions because they don't have high request for feed or climate; value good a large type of feed, from crops to green mase, kitchen and food industry wasted products; swine achieve puberty at young age; prolificacy is net superior to other species; gestation length is 114-115 days; feed conversion is very economically; slaughtering efficiency is between 72% and 78%; main swine production has a high energetically value comparing to the meat produced by other species as a result of the chemical composition and the fat substances contained; pork fat has a high energetically value representing an important source to balance human and animal alimentation; the wasted products that are obtained after slaughtering the pigs are used also in peoples alimentation, in different industries and with pharmaceutically purpose; the manure can be used to fertilize the crops, to produce bio gas and also for other purposes; the diversification and the modernisation of the swine exploitation systems allow achieve high production, in a consistent and rhythmically way; investment back pay is made fast by the high production and profit.

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