AVERAGE DAILY GAIN, DURING THE YOUTH PERIOD, TO THE PIGS KEPT IN PENS WITH A CAPACITY OF 10 AND 25 ANIMALS

CERCETĂRI PRIVIND SPORUL MEDIU ZILNIC, ÎN PERIOADA DE TINERET, LA PORCI ÎNTREȚINUȚI ÎN BOXE CU CAPACITATEA DE 10 SI 25 DE ANIMALE

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Abstract: *Feeding weaned young was performed pursue the large increases in muscle and bons development, whereas skeletal growth is intense this time I paid particular attention to ensuring the necessary vitamins and minerals to prevent rickets which may occur in these commercial hybrids with high growth rate.*

Key words: ***average daily gain, youth, swine, pens, commercial hybrids***

INTRODUCTION

Growing pig has a decisive role in ensuring the meat of the world population. Although there are peoples who do not eat pork, over 80% of world population consume and appreciate its qualities both as fresh and prepared shape [1,5]. For our country, the importance of increasing this species is very special, pigs providing over 50% of population meat consumption and some availability for export [2,4,5]. Average annual growth of pork consumption from 35 kg as is currently to 75-80 kg as is done in Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, requires annual killing of a number of 21 million pigs.

Swine specie has a special biological and economic value: precocity and high prolificacy, good adaptability to environmental conditions, disease resistance, recovered well concentrated fodder, the succulent and green, cheap and various residues from food and home, making these products economically in meat and fat.

Great importance of feeding in pig farming, such other domestic animals, results from the fact that, unlike climate factors, selection methods, etc. increasing methods, food provides a much broader field of action in the desired direction, limited only by the capacity utilization measure of feed body pig [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To achieve an effective feeding plan, we centralized data feeding systems used in breeding and fattening pigs in different farm systems. We started studies on growth and fattening performance to the next commercial hybrids: A = F1 (Landrace x Large White) x Duroc = F2 (commercial hybrid) and B = F1 (Landrace x Large White) x Large White = F2(commercial hybrid).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Great importance of feeding in pig farming, such as other domestic animals, results from the fact that, unlike climate factors, selection methods, etc. increase., food provides a much broader field of action in the desired direction, limited only by the capacity utilization measure of feed body pig.

So far we centralized some of the information obtained during youth, commercial hybrids F1 (Landrace x Large White) x Duroc = F2 (A commercial hybrid) and F1 (Landrace x Large White) x Large White = F2 (commercial hybrid B), kept in boxes with a capacity of 10 and 25 heads.

Biological material was represented by 200 pigs, for each of the two previously appointed commercial hybrids. Maintenance period of the animals in the youth sector was around one a half months. The experiment has been conducted during the summer. Animals were weighed both to population and depopulation.

Table 1. Average daily gain, during the youth period, to the pigs kept in pens with a capacity of 10 and 25 animals, to A commercial hybrid

Type of pen	Placement average weight (kg)	Average weight transfer to ramming (kg)	Average daily gain (kg)	Specific consumption (kg)
Pens with a row of feeders and a capacity of 10 animals	7,6	26,5±1,32	0,350±0,12	1,74±0,05
Pens with a row of feeders and a capacity of 25 animals	7,6	26,8±0,85	0,355±0,09	1,71±0,02

Notice that in the A commercial hybrid highest average daily is recorded to animals kept in pens with two rows of feeders with a capacity of 25 animals per box.

Table 2. Average daily gain, during the youth period, to the pigs kept in pens with a capacity of 10 and 25 animals, to A commercial hybrid

Type of pen	Placement average weight (kg)	Average weight transfer to ramming (kg)	Average daily gain (kg)	Specific consumption (kg)
Pens with a row of feeders and a capacity of 10 animals	7,2	25,8±0,82	0,332±0,42	1,76±0,07
Pens with a row of feeders and a capacity of 25 animals	7,2	26,0±0,76	0,336±0,19	1,76±0,09

CONCLUSIONS

Higher average weight on placement in pens have the A commercial hybrids namely 7.6 kg compared with commercial B swine hybrids had an average weight of 7.2 kg speaker placement.

If we compare the two commercial hybrids in terms of average daily gain we see that if we maintain animals in pens with a row of feeders and a capacity of 10 animals we get the highest value for A commercial hybrid (increase being of 0.350 kg) while in animals kept in pens with two rows of

feeders and capacity of 25 animals daily maximum was 0.355 kg, the value recorded for A commercial hybrid.

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