

EVALUATION OF ACCLIMATIZATION OF C AND D FEMALE LINE PIGS

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Summary. Acclimatization is the process of an organism adjusting to changes in climate, living and eating conditions, ability to breed, maintain high productivity and it depends on the breed of animal, type of nerve system, resistance to stresses, level of productivity and age.

An experiment was undertaken to evaluate the maturity time, carcass and reproductive traits of C and D female line pigs in the acclimatization process. The results showed that C and D female line pigs were resistant and highly adaptable to environment and other conditions. C line pigs maturity process increased on 8.3%, and D line on 14.9%. Acclimatization have no influence on carcass traits and muscularity of C and D line pigs. However, reproductive traits of sows in the acclimatization process were different. In C line primiparous local sows litter size, number of piglets at 21 days of age and number of weaned pigs reduced compared to imported sows. Reproductive traits of C line multiparous local sows significantly improved compared to imported sows. In D line primiparous and multiparous imported sows negatively reacted to a changed conditions. Furthermore, in F₁ generation imported sows litter size, number of piglets at 21 days of age and number of weaners reduced. In F₂ generation of D line local sows reproductive traits improved compared to imported sows.

Key words: acclimatization, female lines, fattening traits, carcass traits, reproductive traits.