

EFFICIENCY OF IMPROVEMENT OF LITHUANIAN WHITE PIGS BREED BY USING ENGLISH LARGE WHITES

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Summary. 120 pigs of old type Lithuanian White breed and 494 pigs of improved Lithuanian White with different part of English Large White blood were evaluated by the methodology of control fattening and slaughtering. Boars of English Large White breed had significant influence on the some fattening traits and especially meatiness of improved genotypes. Metabolizable energy per kg gain (feed conversion) of improved Lithuanian Whites with $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ part of English Large White immigration was, respectively, on 4.29, 3.88 and 6.23 MJ lower, and leanness – on 4.0%, 4.3% and 4.1 % higher compared to old type Lithuanian White pigs ($P < 0.001$). From all groups the lowest feed consumption were of progeny with $\frac{5}{8}$ part of English Large White blood ($P < 0.01-0.001$). Backfat thickness, loin lean area, ham weight and lean meat percentage of improved progeny with $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ part of English Large White blood were not significantly different. According to investigation data, higher than 75% infusion of blood of English Large Whites is inexpedient. Improved gilts and boars of Lithuanian White breed, having 50–75% of English Large White immigration, will be raised *inter se*. Received offsprings of $\frac{5}{8}$ genotype by their leanness (56.0 %) were intermediate between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ genotypes. At the end of 2010, the highest percentage in the genealogical structure of improved Lithuanian Whites consisted boars belonging to the lines of Imperatorius 1 and Jauris 1 and sows belonging to the families of Drašuolė and Dobilė.

Keywords: pig breeds, genotype, growth rate, carcass, genealogical structure.