

CHANGES OF GENEALOGICAL STRUCTURE AND BREEDING EFFICIENCY OF BACON-TYPE LITHUANIAN WHITE PIGS BREED AND ANALYSIS OF THEIR PRODUCTIVITY

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Summary. The study was carried out in 2002 at Lithuanian breeding centres at the bacon-type Lithuanian White (LW-B1) pigs and at the State Pig Breeding Station. On October 1, 2002, LW-B1 type structure consisted of 14 boar lines ($n = 56$) and 12 sow families ($n = 438$). It was indicated that boars of endangered old lines (Jampo, Nase, Gnisas, Neras, Grenas, Jakobas, Spurgas and Vestas) have 75.0–87.3% and the sows of separate families – 75.0–93.4% of blood of Yorkshire breed. Further using boars of the new Swedish Yorkshire lines (Anelundas, Marichilas, Odenas, Bjerbo, Knutas, Mozlas or others), a part of Lithuanian Whites breed blood will be practically extruded from pigs of this type. In future LW-B1 type will be yorkshired herd of Lithuanian White pigs, created by absorptive crossbreeding. The average litter size of LW-B1 type sows was 10.3 piglets and milk yield – 59,4 kg. Comparing with purebred Lithuanian Whites ($n = 286$), pigs of the mentioned type ($n = 245$) were distinguished by not only better carcass traits, but also by better fattening performance.

In the combinations of commercial crossbreeding the most expedient is to use pigs of LW-B1 type as a maternal breed. In the nearest future it would be necessary to make approbation of this type.

Keywords: LW-B1, lines, families, breeding efficiency, reproductive, fattening and carcass traits.