

## EVALUATION OF CARCASSES DATE IN PIGS, GROWED IN A AND B LARGE SWINE FARMS

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**Summary.** The aim of this study was to evaluate the date of carcasses of pigs grown in A and B large farms in Lithuania. The carcasses weight, fat thickness measured in  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  points, a diameter of loin in  $Fat_2$  point were compared in carcasses of pigs grown in 2 different farms. Meatness (lean meat content) of pig carcasses was detected using FOM S 70 device. In addition the influence of feed rations on pigs carcasses meatness was evaluated. The results of this study showed, that average weigh of carcasses of pigs grown in A farm, was 1.04 times ( $P < 0.05$ ) smaller, fat measured in  $F_1$  point 1.14 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), and in  $F_2$  point – 1.02 times ( $p > 0.05$ ) were thinner compared to B farm pigs. The average of carcasses lean meat content was 1.018 ( $p < 0.05$ ) times higher in pigs, grown in A farm than in carcasses of pigs obtained from B farm. In pigs carcasses obtained from A farm, the highest classes (S, E, U) of lean meat content, were detected in 97% cases, although in B farm – 83% of cases respectively. In farm A kept pig crossbreds of English White Large, Lorraine Landrasses, Pietrain breeds were leaner than grown in B farm crossbreds obtained from crossing Lithuanian White, Danish Duroc, Danish Jorkshyre, Danish Landrasses breeds.

It was detected that in A farm feed rations for fattening pigs, 0,38 MJ dietary energy or 1,11%, 2,4% green protein, 7,22% fat, 0,01% triptophan, and 0,5% of Na were higher than in rations used in B farm respectively.

**Key words:** swine carcass, meatness, meatness class, SEUROP system.