EFFECTS OF GENDER ON CARCASS MEASUREMENTS FROM DIFFERENT PIG GENOTYPES

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Summary. The objective of this study was to estimate the effects of the gender on carcass measurements from different pig genotypes. The data on measured carcass traits of Lithuanian indigenous pigs and their hybrids from two different genotypes (25 % and 50 % wild boar) were used in this study. The carcass length and bacon length of the gilts were higher than those of the castrates, however only the difference of bacon length in 50 % wild boar genotype was statistically significant (P<0.05). Backfat thickness of the gilts was higher than that of the castrates in all genotypes. The highest difference of backfat thickness (3.75 – 9.46 mm) between gilts and castrates was found in 50 % wild boar genotype but incorporation of 25 % wild boar into Lithuanian indigenous pigs did not affect the difference increase. Loin area was also higher in the gilts from all genotypes than in the castrates but statistically significant (P<0.05) difference was found in 25 % wild boar hybrids. Backfat thickness and fat area were lower and loin area was higher in the entire male hybrids in comparison with the castrates and gilts. Thickness of the ventral part of belly in Lithuanian indigenous gilts was lower but in 50 % wild boar hybrids was higher than in the castrates. Also thickness of the ventral part of belly in the entire male hybrids was 1.37 – 3.11 mm lower (P<0.05) than in the gilts. The portion of shoulder in the carcasses of Lithuanian indigenous gilts was 1 % lower and the portion of ham was 1.3 % higher than those of the castrates. The portion of shoulder in the carcasses of the gilts from 25 % and 50 % wild boar genotypes was, respectively, 0.93 % and 0.35 % lower than in the carcasses of the castrates. However, 0.67 % higher portion of ham was in the carcasses of the gilts from 25 % wild boar genotype. The highest portion (38.2 – 38.6 %) of shoulder in the carcasses was recorded for the entire male hybrids.

Key words: swine, wild boar hybrids, carcass, backfat thickness.