The Fattening and Slaughter Value of Polish Large White and Polish Landrace Gilts Slaughtered at a Body Weight of 100 kg

Wojciech KAPELAŃSKI, Hanna JANKOWIAK, Anna ZMUDZIŃSKA, Maria BOCIAN, Milena BIEGNIEWSKA, Aleksandra CEBULSKA, Jan DYBAŁA, Jolanta KAPELAŃSKA

University of Technology and Life Sciences, Faculty of Animal Breeding and Biology, Department of Pig Breeding, 28 Mazowiecka Street, 85-084 Bydgoszcz, Poland; cebulska@utp.edu.pl

Keywords: maternal breeds, fattening value, slaughter value, meatiness, fatness

SUMMARY

The assessment covered 28 gilts of the Polish Landrace breed (PL) and 24 gilts of the Polish Large White breed (PLW). The gilts came from pig breeding stocks located in the territory of Pomorze and Kujawy. Controlled fattening was carried out within strict limits of 30-100 kg body weight, in standardized conditions applicable at the Polish Pig Testing Stations. Each animal was treated individually, including the application of single pig pens. Control weighing of the animals was carried out every 2 weeks during fattening and upon reaching the body weight of 100 kg the animals were slaughtered and subject to post-slaughter assessment in accordance with the relevant procedures applicable in the Polish Pig Testing Stations (Różycki, 1996). The assessment results were positive, at an optimal level for breeds used in commercial crossbreeding as the dam. The mean daily growth rates may be considered high – 940 g for the PLW breed and 931 g in the case of PL. Fodder consumption per 1 kg growth amounted to 2.89 kg and 2.70 kg, respectively. The comparison of post-slaughter properties revealed slightly higher fatness in PLW gilts (with average backfat thickness of 15.9 mm) compared to the PL gilts (13.3 mm) and these disparities were proved as statistically significant. The cross-sectional area of the longissimus dorsi muscle (the so-called loin eye) was slightly larger in case of PLW (50.4 cm²) than it was in the PL gilts (49.8 cm²). The weight of meat in ham was also very similar in case of both breeds, amounting approximately to 8.85 kg in PLW and 8.83 kg in PL gilts. This also refers to the calculated meatiness of gilts, established as the percentage value of meat in the carcass. The value for this particular parameter was very similar – 58.2% for PLW and 59.8% for PL breed. In conclusion, the animals subject to study were characterized by high fattening and slaughter value. Both breeds were also highly similar in terms of productivity, regardless of their disparate origin and development throughout the breeding process over the years.

Acknowledgements. Academic study financed as research project by education funds between 2009-2012.

REFERENCES