

Aspects Concerning Suina Breeding Destined for Meat Production inside S.C. „SIPIGFREM” S.R.L. Șibot, Alba County

Ilie CORNOIU, Ionel TOADER, Constantin E. GHIONEA

University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Animal Science and
Biotechnologies, 3-5 Manastur Street, 400372 Cluj-Napoca, Romania; balanta57@yahoo.com

Abstract. In 2009 during 90 days, inside S.C. „Sipigferm” S.R.L. Șibot, Alba County, on a number of 50 heads of suina youth grouped in two lots (25 gelding males and 25 females), in 3 technological phases (accommodation, breeding and finishing) was followed the biological material capacity to accumulate body weight.

Keywords: suina breeding, meat production

INTRODUCTION

This article proposes to put into evidence the body weight accumulation capacity of two suina lots, as biological material bred in the conditions existent inside S.C. „Sipigferm” S.R.L., an animal breeding exploitation situated on Șibot locality area, Alba County.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The researches were effected during 2009, inside the third breeding series, from mentioned private animal breeding exploitation.

Practically, we worked on two suina youth lots (gelding males and females) – biological material selected especially aleatory after acquisition from EU countries (Poland and Hungary).

As concerns the breed affiliation, the studied suinas were hybrids destined for meat production with commercial name of „Topigs” –a three-racial hybrid (Large White, Duroc and Danish Landrace).

The biological material was maintained in collective boxes of 25 heads each one, and during researches were effected 4 determinations for individual body weight, afferent for the 3 technological phases (accommodation of 20 days, breeding of 40 days and finishing of 30 days).

The fodder administrated during researches was different from phase to another one, and fodder recipe structure was done automatically with the computer help.

The primary data were statistically processed by consecrate methodology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At experiment start, after first weighting of two formed lots, the average individual body weight was relatively different, easy favorable for the gelding males' lot (Tab. 1).

Tab. 1

Values and measures of average individual body weight variability at experiment start (kg)

Lot	$\bar{X} \pm s_x$	s	V%
Gelding males (n = 25 heads)	26.88 ± 0.042	0.214	0.796
Females (25 = heads)	25.46 ± 0.068	0.343	1.340

After the first experiment phase (accommodation) that lasted 20 days, the average individual body weight inside the two lots was relatively closed (Tab. 2).

Tab. 2

Values and measures of average individual body weight variability at accommodation phase end (kg)

Lot	$\bar{X} \pm s_x$	s	V%
Gelding males (n = 25 heads)	$38.58 \pm 0,050$	0.254	0.653
Females (25 = heads)	$38.33 \pm 0,046$	0.230	0.600

As concerns the daily average gain evolution realized inside the two lots during accommodation phase of 20 days, it was favorable for the females' lot (Tab. 3).

Tab. 3

Situation of daily average gain realized during accommodation phase

Lot	n	Individual average body weight at first weighting (kg)	Individual average body weight at accommodation phase end (kg)	Difference (kg)	Daily average gain (g)
Gelding males	25	26.88	38.58	11.70	585
Females	25	25.46	38.33	12.87	643

After the second phase of 40 days and considered as breeding one, the individual average body weight at the third weighting was relatively closed, but favorable for the gelding males' lot (Tab. 4).

Tab. 4

Values and measures of individual average body weight variability at breeding phase end (kg)

Lot	$\bar{X} \pm s_x$	s	V%
Gelding males (n = 25 heads)	$70.01 \pm 0,120$	0.600	0.875
Females (25 = heads)	$69.48 \pm 0,075$	0.379	0.545

As concerns the evolution of daily gain realized inside the two lots during breeding phase of 40 days, it was favorable for the gelding males' lot (Tab. 5).

Tab. 5

Situation of daily average gain realized during breeding phase

Lot	n	Individual average body weight at the second weighting (kg)	Individual average body weight at breeding phase end (kg)	Difference (kg)	Daily average gain (g)
Gelding males	25	38.58	70.01	31.43	785
Females	25	38.33	69.48	31.15	778

After the third phase of 30 days that was considered as finishing one, the individual average body weight registered at the fourth weighting was relatively closed, but favorable for the gelding males' lot (Tab. 6).

Tab. 6

Values and measures of individual average body weight variability at finishing phase end (kg)

Lot	$\bar{X} \pm s_x$	s	V%
Gelding males (n = 25 heads)	102.02 \pm 0.347	0.600	0.875
Females (25 = heads)	100.50 \pm 0.193	0.379	0.545

As concerns the daily average gain realized inside the two lots during finishing phase of 30 days, it was favorable for the gelding males' lot (Tab. 7).

Tab. 7

Situation of daily average gain realized during finishing phase

Lot	n	Individual average body weight at the third weighting (kg)	Individual average body weight at breeding phase end (the fourth weighting) (kg)	Difference (kg)	Daily average gain (g)
Gelding males	25	70.01	102.20	32.01	1067
Females	25	69.48	100.50	31.02	1034

CONCLUSIONS

After effected researches inside private animal breeding exploitation S.C. „Sipigferm” S.R.L. Șibot, Alba County could be formulated next conclusions:

- S.C. „Sipigferm” S.R.L. Șibot, Alba County disposes and provides appropriated environmental conditions for suina breeding destined for meat production;
- During the experiment in the 3 technological phases, the body weight evolution and implicit the daily gain one were different from a lot to another one;
- Practically, in the end, the best results were registered inside the gelding males' lot because a good part of females start to manifest reproductive instinct –behavior that leads to supplementary energy consumption.

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