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SANITARY AND HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF PIG KEEPING (САНІТАРНО-ГІГІЄНІЧНА ОЦІНКА УТРИМАННЯ СВИНЕЙ)

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У статті розглядаються питання санітарно-гігієнічної оцінки ділянки свиноферми. Вивчено вплив інфрачервоного опромінення з доповненням ультрафіолетового на продуктивність і збереженість свиней.

Ключові слова: *гігієна, ферма, свиноматки, поросята,поросята-сисуни, інфрачервоні лампи, інфрачервоне опромінення.*

The article deals with issues of sanitary and hygienic assessment of the pig farm site. The influence of infrared irradiation with supplementation was studied ultraviolet radiation on the productivity and survival of pigs.

Key words: *hygiene, farm, sows, piglets, suckling piglets, infrared lamps, infrared irradiation.*

Providing the population with food products is one of the important directions of human activity. In solving the meat problem, pork occupies one of the first places in the world. Any modern enterprise engaged in breeding pigs sets itself the goal of obtaining the highest productivity indicators from the animals in the shortest possible time. At the same time, often neglecting the generally accepted rules of breeding and raising pigs, which play an extremely important role in the full growth, development and functioning of the young, fast-growing organism of pigs. Without providing comfortable conditions for keeping pigs, it is impossible to preserve the health of animals and achieve high results in the production of livestock products. One of the prerequisites for the successful management of intensive pork production technology is the careful selection of highly productive breeds of animals. In order to obtain high growth from animals, it is necessary to provide them with optimal housing conditions, balanced and complete feeding and strictly observe the veterinary and sanitary norms of pork production technology [1].

Premises for animals and the plot of land on which they are located must be closely related to each other. When choosing a site for the construction of a livestock enterprise, such requirements are expected that would be effective in economic and construction terms, and would also provide the opportunity to create the most optimal hygienic conditions for animals.

During the engineering and technical assessment of the territory, it is taken into account that the size of the site should be sufficient to accommodate the entire complex of buildings of the enterprise and assume the possibility of its development and expansion. The correct solution to this issue will determine the sanitary and hygienic conditions for keeping animals in the farm for a long time [2].

The microclimate is understood as the climate of the premises, which is defined as the totality of the physical state of the environment (temperature humidity, speed of air movement, industrial noise, lighting), its gas, microbial and dust pollution, taking into account the condition, technological equipment and the degree of population of animals.

The vital activity, behavior and productivity of farm animals are constantly influenced by a wide variety of environmental factors. Research has established that the productivity of animals depends on feeding by 60%, care conditions by 20%, and parameters of the air environment by 20% [3].

Of all microclimate factors, air temperature has the greatest impact on the

health and productivity of farm animals. A decrease in air temperature in combination with high humidity and its increased mobility, even with completely satisfactory feeding, contributes to a decrease in milk productivity of cows by 30-40%, an increase in live weight of fattening animals - by 40-50% and young animals - by 25-35%.

Ultraviolet radiation causes a number of physiological and biochemical changes that lead to the normalization of metabolism and improve natural resistance. With the use of ultraviolet radiation, there is an increase in the productivity of animals, the preservation of young animals. Infrared lamps ICHZ-200-500, ICHUF-1, OKB-1376 are used for local heating of suckling piglets [2].

Література

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