

## INTENSITY OF USE OF SOWS

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**Introduction.** Pig farming is an important agricultural industry that provides the population of many countries with valuable food. In Ukraine, pig farming has always been a traditional livestock industry. Under market conditions, the revival of the pig industry is possible only on the basis of the development and implementation of advanced

technologies. The most important factor in increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of pig farming is to increase the level of intensity of use of basic sows. The intensity of use of main sows is determined by the number of farrowing's received from them during the year and can range from 1.0 to 2.6 and more. In most farms, the intensity of sows is 1.2-1.4 farrowing's per year. These fluctuations are due to numerous factors: the general level of zootechnical work, weaning dates of suckling piglets, the organization of mating, the health of sows and boars, the level of feeding and keeping, veterinary situation and more[1, 2]. Therefore, the study of the intensity of sow use on farms is a topical issue. The aim of the study was to study the intensity of use of sows in a commercial farm.

**Materials and methods.**At the first stage of research, the effect of sexual intercourse in nests on the reproductive qualities of sows was studied. For this purpose, three groups of 10 sows of large white breed were formed, depending on the number of born boars and pigs in the nests.

The first group (control) included sows that came from nests with the same number of boars and pigs. To group II - sows that came from nests with a predominant number of born pigs, to group III - sows that came from nests with a predominant number of born piglets. The study of reproductive qualities of sows was carried out by conventional methods. For this purpose, the data of annual reports of the farm and materials of production and breeding accounting were used.

**Results.**On the farm, the selection of repair pigs is carried out at 3 months of age. Particular attention is paid to their development and the number of nipples. One of the promising methods of selection of repair pigs is their selection from nests with a certain ratio of sexes. It was found that sows that come from nests with an equal number of heterosexual piglets and from nests dominated by boars (groups I and III) have higher rates of piglets at birth, respectively 10.05 and 10.61 heads. Sows, which were included in the group with a predominance of pigs, had the lowest rates of piglets at birth - 9.95 goals. The offspring of sows of group II had the highest average live weight of piglets at birth - 1.02 kg, which is 0.02 and 0.03 kg more than piglets born to sows of groups I and III, respectively. It was found that the ratio of sexes in the nests from which sows come has a certain effect on the safety of piglets, nest weight and weight of one piglet at weaning. Thus, piglets originating from sows of group III have the highest weight of one piglet - 13.19 kg and nest weight at weaning - 119.3 kg, and the safety of piglets in sows of this group is average - 85.3%.

**Conclusions.**Therefore, in selection work it is necessary to take into account the ratio of sexes in the nests from which the repair young will be selected and the selection of pigs to lead from nests in which there were more born boars. Thus, the level of sexual intercourse in the nests in which they were born has a significant impact on the performance of sows. Thus, sows that come from nests with a predominance of boars have the highest fertility - 10.61 heads, and they also have the highest weight of one piglet and the weight of the nest at weaning - 13.19 and 119.3 kg, respectively. Therefore, in the future we propose the selection of repair pigs mainly from nests in which more boars were born than pigs.

#### References

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