

RESEARCH REGARDING REPRODUCTION ACTIVITY OF SOWS ACORDING TO THE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

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Abstract

The way in which the reproduction activity develops has an important role on the breeding of the sows.

Within this experiment, it has been recorded the fact that maintaining the sows in individual cages for the first 18 days of the gestation period, influence the fertility of females.

Key words: reproduction, sow, maintenance

INTRODUCTION

Breeding organization and the conduct is of particular importance for growth and swine operation.

Since puberty is controlled by physiological mechanisms, including pituitary activity, it is influenced by genetic factors and environmental factors acting on these organs. Genetic factors influencing age of sexual maturity are reflected by differences between breeds and breed lines. Given that hybrids have a higher growth and development of individuals reared in pure breeds or lines, that sexual maturity is closely linked to overall development of the animal organism. Among environmental factors influencing the introduction to breeding age: nutrition, microclimate factors, movement, system maintenance.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The work was carried out using biological material consisted of: FI crossbred gilts, the Landrace and Large White breeds. Reproduction has done with boars of Large White breed.

Females were followed during pregnancy and up to 21 days after birth. Have been pursued: fertility, prolificacy, weight of individual piglets at birth and at age of 21 days. Numbers of females were in their 10 animals.

In terms of research organization - Table 1 - carried out on consignments of animals they relate to: control (M) - each having 10 animals. In the control group, animals were kept in speakers shared between

the entire period of gestation, the experimental group (L1) - with 10 animals, kept in individual boxes and the experimental group (L2) with all 10 animals kept for 18 days between the speakers and the remaining individual gestation stalls being maintained in common.

Table no. 1 Organizational scheme

Name	Groups		
	M	E1	E2
Number of individuals (head)	10	10	10
Maintenance period in boxes individual (days)	-	114	18
Maintenance period in boxes common (days)	114	-	96

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gilts breeding activity recorded from different held during pregnancy are presented in Table. 2

It was thus found that the most influential indicators are: fertility, prolificacy, and weight of pigs at birth, the piglet weight at 21 days. It was noted that an important factor influencing the breeding activity factors you are eating.

The best results were obtained on fertility in gilts held between the first 18 days of gestation in individual stalls and then common speakers (L2) with 30.78% exceeding those from common housed throughout gestation (group M).

Also in sample L2 showed the highest prolificacy of 9.28 ± 0.28 piglets at birth, and having the highest average birth weight of $1,270 \pm 0.12$ g.

Maintaining individually housed gilts throughout gestation period led to better control sample (M). Regarding maintenance of different found differences in feeding ability of gilts, and having important role nutrition during lactation.

Table no. 2. Reproduction factors

Name	Statistical indices	Groups		
		M	L1	L2
Fecundity	%	73	80	86,6
	% of M	100	109	130,78
Prolificacy	X±SX	8,10±0,25	8,70±0,30	9,28±0,25
	% față de M	100,00	107,50	115,90
Average weight at birth	X±SX	1,05±0,12	1,14±0,20	1,25±0,15
	% of M	100,00	107,20	115,10
Nr.de piglets at 21 days	X±SX	7,15±0,20	7,90±0,22	8,10±0,10
	% of M	100,00	110	113,50
Average weight of piglets at 21 days	X±SX	4±0,50	4,02±0,60	3,90±0,50
	% of M	100,00	100,70	98,25

CONCLUSIONS

Maintaining gilts in the first 18 days and then individually housed in pens, and their common significant influence fecundation and prolific females. Number of proc at the age of 21 days and their weight positively influence the correlation between birth weight and increased technical performance.

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