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FEATURES OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF PURE-BRED AND CROSS-BRED ANIMALS

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Problem statement. As the research shows for a more accurate assessment of the pig exterior, it is necessary to use the features of the body structure of animals, taking linear measurements at the age of 120 days and 180 days in accordance with generally accepted methods used in pig breeding. Linear measurements are considered objective methods of animal evaluation; they provide an opportunity to compare the exterior of different animal genotypes.

Presenting main material. In our studies, it was found that, according to the figures of the chest sheathing and the length of the body in 120 days, the animals were the best of the group VI (WB × L × P) and group VII (WB × L × T). In these animals, the dimensions of the breast chest were $104,7 \pm 0,59$ cm and $103,5 \pm 0,36$ cm, which is 10,11% and 8,8% higher than that of the control group, which is a purebred WB × WB.

The measurement of the length of the body is $112,6 \pm 0,70$ cm in animals of group VI and $111,4 \pm 0,70$ in animals of group VII, and this percentage is 6,4% and 5,3 greater than in purebred animals of the control group. By the indicator of the depth of the chest, the best were hybrid animals of the IV and VII groups, where the OptiMus terminal arm was used – $33,7 \pm 0,16$ cm and Maxter – $33,8 \pm 0,23$ cm, which is 8,2% compared with the control group and 9,1%. The preference for the height index in the shoulder was for animals of group IV (WB × T) – $62,8 \pm 0,47$ cm, which prevailed in animals of group I (WB × WB) by 3,21 cm, and in percentage by 5,3%.

According to our studies at the age of 6 months, feline animals were preferred in groups where hybrid animals were used, namely the need to mark groups such as VI, V, VI, VII, which were assessed not less than II class according to bonitating data. On the head circumference of the shoulders and the length of the body, the group V (WB × L × A) with small breasts is $113,0 \pm 0,33$ cm, which is better than control at 5,5%, and for The length of the body is $119,3 \pm 0,67$ cm at 4,0%.

It was established that the animals of the I group were the worst in terms of depth of the breast and had a $34,0 \pm 0,36$ cm index, which is 1–3 cm smaller than the animals of other experimental groups. The best indicator was for animals of group IV – $36,0 \pm 0,34$ cm, which is better for control by 6,1%.

Hybrid animals of the VI and VII groups at 6 months of age were dominated by animals of other groups at the height of the shoulder and were

almost identical (group VI – $65,1 \pm 0,31$ cm and group VII – $65,2 \pm 0,37$ cm), which is comparatively higher than the control group by 4,2% and 4,3%. The width of the macculaps in the control animals was $28,0 \pm 0,24$ cm, while in all other experimental groups this figure was higher and ranged from 28,1 to 32,0 cm.

The control group (WB × WB) has breast width at the age of 6 months – 27,0 cm, indicating a lag in the development of this dimension compared with other groups of animals: IV – 29,6 cm, V – 28,4 cm, VI – 29,3 cm, VII – 28,8 cm, in percentages by 9,9%, 5,3%, 8,5% and 6,9% more. In all experimental groups, the half-life was higher than control, which is $68,6 \pm 0,17$ cm.

According to this indicator, none of the groups was below the norms of the breed standard and ranged from 69,7 to 72,2 cm. Indicator 72,2 cm was detected in animals of group VII, and control over 5,2%. The hemorrhage of all test animals ranged from 16,0 to 18,2 cm, which is the standard of standard for each breed and indicates the high strength of the constitution of pigs.

Conclusions. According to the study, it was found that all other experimental groups dominated the groups of animals where terminal kicks were used by many indicators of the body structure.

Bibliographic list

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