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Effect of genotype and sex on growth and carcass parameters in exotic and indigenous types of pigs

Growth and carcass parameters of exotic breeds of swine have been subjected to evaluations under different management and climatic conditions even in Sri Lanka. This is not true for the indigenous group swine, whose genetic potential is not yet properly evaluated. In the present stud, growth and carcass parameters of wild, indigenous, exotic and crossbred types of swine were evaluated and compared.

Data records on 700 animals during the period of three years were considered for their growth performance from birth to slaughter, dressing percentage and organ weights. Weekly body weights were also measured from a group of piglings for a period of 10 weeks.

A significant effect ($p<0.05$) of genetic group on individual weight at birth and at weaning were observed. Age at slaughter was significant effect on dressing percentage, head weight and abdominal fat weight whereas a significant effect was shown on intestine weight. Analyses on weekly body measurement showed significantly lower body weight gain, shoulder height and body length in indigenous group than exotic group.

Sex of the pigling had a significant effect on birth weight, but not on growth and carcass parameters. The overall growth performance of indigenous group was low compared to that of exotic group. The carcass parameters showed no difference between the groups.