

LATVIAN WHITE (Latviiskaya belaya)

The breed was developed under the direction of the Latvian Research Institute for Animal Breeding and Veterinary Science on the basis of crossbreeding native pigs with the Large White and partially with the German short-eared white pigs (Edelschwein) in Kurzem and Vidzem state breeding stations. As the Large White was the improver, the Latvian White has a similar type, constitution and conformation.

Classified as a general-purpose breed it was officially recognized in 1967. The Latvian White population has increased as follows: 167 000 in 1964, 216 000 in 1969 and 380 000 in 1974. By 1980 the number of head was 501 000 including 279 500 purebred animals of which 4500 were breeding boars, 600 boars on test, 43 500 breeding sows and 41 000 sows on test. In 1983 evaluation of animals at breeding farms gave the following results: live weight of 36-month-old boars - 321 kg, body length - 179 cm; sow live weight - 251 kg, body length 166 cm, average litter size - 10.4, weight of month-old litter - 53 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 173 kg. The results obtained at breeding centres were as follows: boar live weight - 314 kg,

body length - 190 cm, sow live weight - 253 kg, body length - 166 cm, litter size - 10.6, weight of month-old litter - 54 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 176 kg.

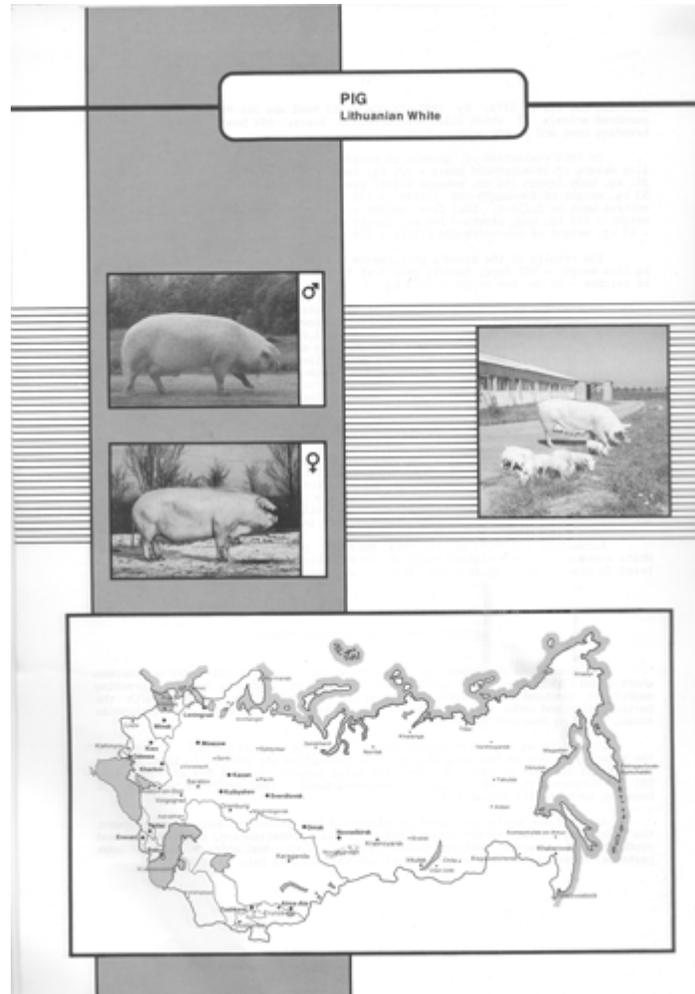
The results of the breed's performance test were as follows: time to gain 100 kg live weight - 192 days, feed/kg gain 3.61 fodder units, fat depth - 28 mm, length of carcass - 96 cm, ham weight - 10.4 kg.

In 1983 the breed's champion was the sow Austra 1650 owned by Kirov collective farm in Latvia which gave outstanding results in growth and prolificacy: live weight - 340 kg, body length - 186 cm, litter size - 13.0 head, weight of one-month-old litter - 57 kg. Another record was made by the sow Garena 2784 bred at Zemgale collective farm in Lithuania. Its results were - live weight - 265 kg, body length - 168 cm, litter size - 12.5 head, weight of one-month-old litter - 54.5 kg, weight of two-month old litter - 221 kg, time for her offspring to gain 100 kg live weight on test - 177 days, average daily gain - 925 g, feed/kg gain - 3.19 fodder units, backfat thickness - 26 mm. The breed consists of 9 basic lines and 16 families.

The Latvian White is being improved at 12 breeding centres, 16 breeding state farms and 6 breeding farms. The leading breeding centres are: Sigulda experimental farm of the Latvian Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Research Institute in Riga

district, Vetsautse experimental and training farm in Dobelski district, Karl Marx collective farm in Ekabpilsski district, Briviba collective farm in Liepaya district and Valle collective farm in Stuchka district, all in Latvia.

Accounting for 95.8% of the total purebred population in Latvia the Latvian White ranks as the main planned breed in the Republic. It is employed as a maternal breed in crossbreeding systems and raised in all parts of Latvia.



LITHUANIAN WHITE (Litovskaya belaya)

The breed was developed by crossing native pigs with Large White, German short-eared (Edelschwein) and German lop-eared (German Landrace) boars by breeding experts of Sheduvski, Ukmergski and Shakyaski State breeding stations with the participation and under the guidance of the scientific personnel of the Lithuanian Animal Breeding Research Institute.

Classified as a general-purpose breed it was recognized in 1967. In numbers the breed is second to the Large White; its population was 377 000 in 1964, 508 000 in 1969 and 946 000 in 1974. By 1980 the total population was 1 055 400 including 981 600 purebreds of which 11 000 were breeding boars, 3300 boars on test, 70 300 breeding sows and 103 800 on test.

As the Large White has greatly influenced the Lithuanian White's development the breed is similar to the Large White in type, constitution, conformation and productivity. However, certain faults occur in individual animals such as weak pasterns, depression behind the shoulders and insufficient hair covering.

The 1983 evaluation of animals gave the following results: live weight of 36-month-old boars - 313 kg, body length - 182 cm, sow live weight - 248 kg, body length - 167 cm, litter size - 10.8, weight of month-old litter - 55 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 170 kg.

In 1983 the breed's champion was the sow Smilga 3350 owned by the experimental farm of the Lithuanian Agricultural Research institute. It gave the following results: litter size - 12.0, weight of one-month-old litter - 70.4 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 185 kg, time for offspring to gain 100 kg live weight on test - 174 days, average daily gain - 774 g, feed/kg gain - 3.75 fodder units, backfat thickness - 24.6 mm.

The breed consists of 12 boar lines and 29 sow families.

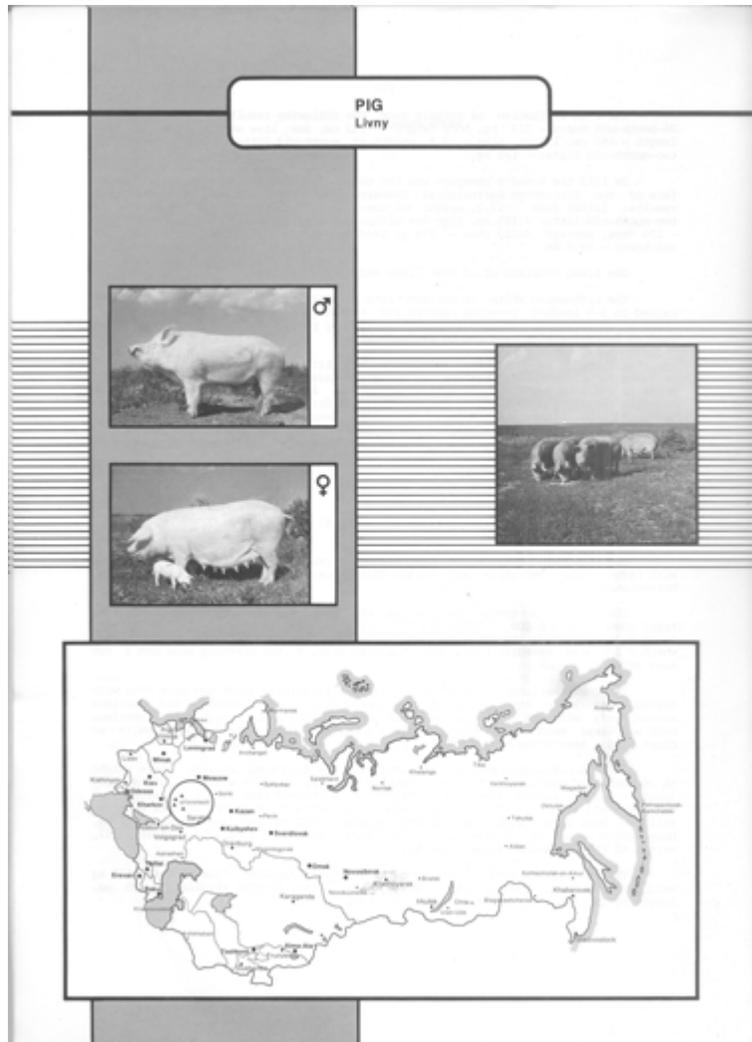
The Lithuanian White is divided into five separate populations, each being raised in 3-5 leading breeding centres and breeding farms and 12 subsidiary farms. Three of the five populations are being improved by pure breeding, one by infusion of

Swedish Yorkshire blood and one by Landrace blood.

The breed is zoned for raising in the Lithuanian Republic. It is also employed in crossbreeding systems in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, Byelorussia, Moldavia and some parts of the Russian Republic.

Improvement is carried out at 30 breeding centres and 88 breeding farms.

The main farms include Baisogal experimental farm of the Lithuanian Animal Husbandry Research Institute and Draugas, Chernyakhovski, Grizhuva, Zhemaite and Kapsukas collective farms. Selection is directed towards improved quality of meat and fattening performance, and against faults in the conformation.



LIVNY (Livenskaya)

The breed was developed in Orel region by crossing the native lop-eared pigs with Large White, Berkshire and Poland China boars under the direction of N.N. Korovetskaya.

Classified as a general-purpose type the breed was recognized in 1949. The total number was 476 000 in 1960, 125 000 in 1964, 75 000 in 1969 and 83 000 in 1974. As of 1 January 1980 its total population was 59 600 including 27 200 purebreds, of

which 2 200 were breeding boars, 500 boars on test, 5 500 breeding sows and 3 000 sows on test.

Its conformational characteristics are: a relatively short and wide head with dished face; large, thick and slightly drooping ears; wide, straight and sometimes arched back; wide and deep chest; ample bone; strong legs; rough skin sometimes with wrinkles; much hair growing evenly all over the body. The colour is white or black pied; some animals are red-pied or black. In 1983 evaluation at breeding farms gave the following results: live weight of 36-month-old boars - 295 kg, body length - 179 cm, sow live weight - 237

kg, body length - 163 cm, litter size - 10.1, weight of month-old litter - 51 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 154 kg. The results obtained at breeding centres were as follows: boar live weight - 303 kg, body length - 182 cm, sow live weight - 241 kg, body length - 168 cm, litter size - 10.0 head, weight of month-old litter - 57, weight of two-month-old litter - 164 kg.

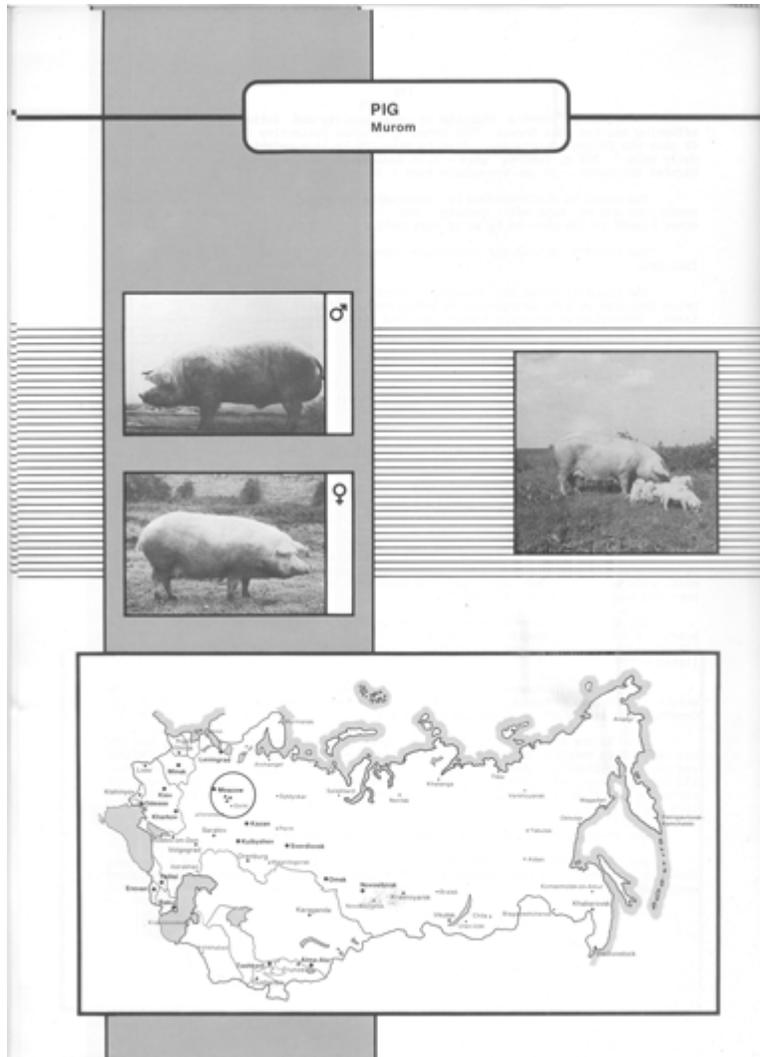
The performance test in 1983 gave the following results: time to reach 100 kg weight - 196 days, feed/kg gain - 4.11 fodder units, backfat thickness - 35 mm, length of carcass - 93 cm, ham weight - 11.0 kg.

In 1983 the breed's champion in meat quality and fattening performance of offspring was the boar Borets 7981 owned by Druzhba collective farm of Orel region. It gave the following results: time to gain 100 kg live weight - 191 days, average daily gain - 736 g, feed/kg gain - 3.75 fodder units, length of carcass - 93 cm, backfat thickness - 34 cm, eye-muscle area - 32 cm², ham weight 11.1 kg.

The breed is distinguished by remarkable adaptability to weather and feeding conditions and by high meat quality. For instance, the Livny is superior to all other breeds in the USSR in terms of meat colour.

The breed's genealogic structure consists of 18 boar lines and 46 sow families.

The breed is zoned for raising in Orel, Lipetsk and Voronezh regions. It is being improved at A.S. Georgievski breeding centre of Orel region and at 11 breeding farms. Selection is directed toward improved litter size, fattening performance and meat quality.



MUROM (Muromskaya)

The breed was developed in Vladimir region by crossing native pigs with the Lithuanian White and the Large White under the direction of A.P. Redkin and I.A. Savich.

The breed was recognized in 1957. The number of head was 56 000 in 1960, 27 000 in 1964, 26 000 in 1969 and 24 000 in 1974. In January 1980 its total population was 16 900 including 12 000 purebreds, of which 264 were breeding boars, 72 boars on test, 2 434 breeding sows and 1 141 sows on test.

The Murom is similar to the Large White in its constitution and conformation. It has a light head with slightly dished face, moderately large forward drooping ears, wide and deep chest, level and wide back and dense bristles growing evenly all over the body. The colour is white.

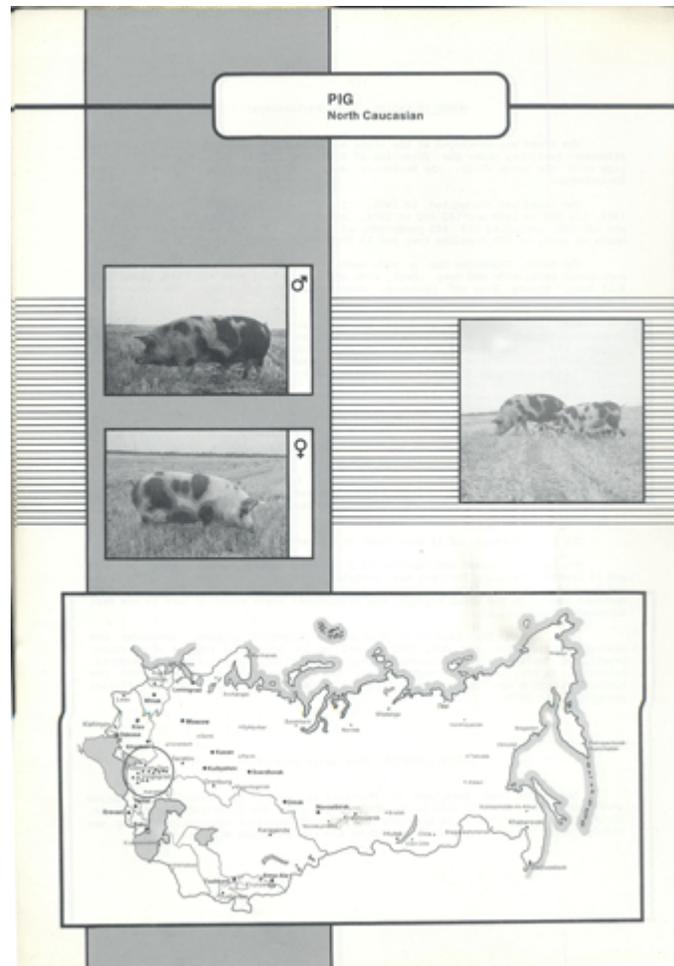
The 1983 evaluation gave the following results: live weight of 36-month-old boars - 314 kg, body length - 182 cm, sow live weight - 257 kg, body length - 167 cm, litter size - 10.7, weight of month-old litter - 55 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 157 kg.

The 1983 performance test results were as follows: time to reach 100 kg live weight - 200 days, feed/kg gain - 3.95 fodder units, backfat thickness - 27 mm, length of carcass - 99 cm, ham weight - 10.8 kg.

In 1983 the breed's champion in meat quality and fattening performance was the boar Klyk 1249 owned by Obyedinenie state breeding farm of Murom district in Vladimir region. Its offspring gave the following results: time to gain 100 kg body weight - 192 days, average daily gain - 729 g, feed/kg gain - 3.78 fodder units, length of carcass - 98 cm, backfat thickness - 26 mm, eye-muscle area - 29 cm², ham weight - 10.9 kg.

The breed consists of 9 boar lines and 22 sow families.

The breed is being improved at Obyedinenie breeding state farm and 6 breeding farms in Vladimir region. Selection is for increased size of litter and improved meat quality.



NORTH CAUCASIAN (Severokavkazskaya)

The breed was developed at the state and collective farms of Rostov region and Krasnodar territory under the direction of P.E. Ladan by crossing the native Kuban pigs with the Large White, the Berkshire and the White Short-eared breed (German Edelschwein).

The breed was recognized in 1955. It numbered 133 000 in 1960, 141 000 in 1964, 126 000 in 1969 and 182 000 in 1974. As of 1 January 1980 the total population was 195 000 including 113 600 purebreds, of which 7000 were breeding boars, 1600 boars on test, 14 800 breeding sows and 13 300 sows on test.

The North Caucasian has a wide head with slightly dished face, erect or semi-erect ears, wide and deep chest, wide and medium-long back and loin, plump and full hams, strong legs and pasterns, dense and soft bristles. The colour is black-pied.

The 1983 evaluation produced the following results: live weight of 36-month-old boars - 279 kg, body length - 171 cm, sow live weight 228 kg, body length - 159 cm, litter size - 9.8, weight of month-old litter - 49 kg, total weight of two-month-old litter - 160 kg. The results obtained at breeding centres are much higher: live weight of 36-month-old boars - 309 kg, body length - 179 cm, sow live weight - 236 kg, body length - 161 cm, litter size -

10.1, weight of month-old litter - 48 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 170 kg.

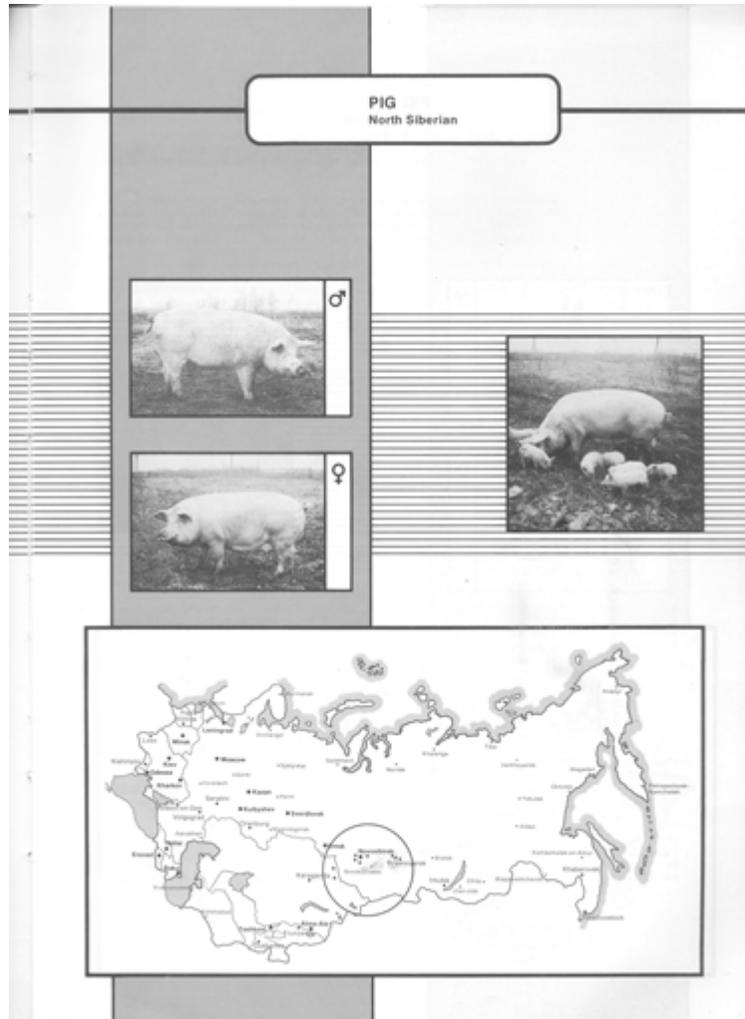
The results of the 1983 performance test were as follows: time to reach 100 kg body weight - 198 days, feed/kg gain - 4.45 fodder units, backfat thickness - 34 mm, length of carcass - 91 cm, ham weight - 11.1 kg.

In 1983 the breed's champion in meat quality and fattening performance was the boar Vostok 377 owned by Vtoraya Pyatiletka state farm in Krasnodar territory. Its progeny test results: time to gain 100 kg body weight - 209 days, feed/kg gain - 4.01 fodder units, length of carcass - 91 cm, eye-muscle area - 33 cm², ham weight - 11 kg, daily gain - 747 g.

The breed consists of 14 boar lines and 36 sow families.

The breed is raised and improved at 2 breeding centres, 2 breeding state farms and 14 breeding farms. The best are Gornyak breeding centre, Pobeda breeding farm and Donskoe training farm in Rostov region, Krasny Vodopad breeding centre in Tashkent region in the Uzbek Republic and Alekseevski state breeding farm in the Mari Autonomous Republic.

It is zoned for raising, in Rostov and Volgograd regions, Krasnodar and Stavropol territories, the Mari ASSR as well as in individual regions of Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Armenia. Selection is for improved meat quality and fattening performance. The new highly-productive Don (Donskoi) meat-type (DM-1) was developed and accorded official recognition in 1978.



NORTH SIBERIAN (Sibirskaya severnaya)

The breed was developed in Novosibirsk region by crossing the native short-eared Siberian pigs with Large White boars under the direction of M.O. Simon. During the phase of inter se breeding of crossbreds positive assortative mating was widely used. Various degrees of inbreeding and rigid culling were practised.

The North Siberian was recognized in 1942.

The total number was 78 000 in 1960, 24 000 in 1964, 17 000 in 1969 and 52 000 in 1974. As of January 1980 its population was 58 700 including 24 500 purebreds, of which 1400 were breeding boars, 200 boars on test, 2900 breeding sow and 3000 sows on test.

The North Siberian animals have a harmonious conformation. They are medium sized with slightly dished face, erect ears, straight and wide back, and strong and short legs; the skin is unwrinkled, hard and rather coarse; bristles are long and flexible and there is often an undercoat. The colour is white.

The 1983 evaluation of the North Siberian gave the following results: live weight of 36-month-old boars - 312 kg, body length - 178 cm, sow live

weight - 238 kg, body length - 163 cm, litter size 10.7, weight of month-old litter 54 kg, weight of two-month-old litter - 182 kg.

In the performance and meat quality tests the breed had the following results: time to reach 100 kg body weight - 196 days, feed/kg gain - 3.87 fodder units, backfat thickness - 32 mm, length of carcass - 94 cm, ham weight - 10.4 kg.

In 1983 the breed's champion in meat quality and fattening performance was the boar Kedr 8203 owned by Oyashinski state breeding farm in Novosibirsk region, which had the following progeny performance: time to gain 100 kg body weight - 192 days, average daily gain - 788 g, feed/kg gain - 3.52 fodder units, length of carcass - 95 cm, backfat thickness - 33 mm.

The North Siberian has as good economic characteristics as the Large White but is much superior to the latter in hardiness and adaptability to the harsh climate of North Siberia. Dense bristle covering and undercoat provide effective protection against low temperatures in winter and against mosquitoes and gnats which severely trouble the Large White in summer.

The breed consists of 8 boar lines and 12 sow families.

The breed is raised and improved in Oyashinski state breeding centre, Borovskoe experimental farm of the Siberian Animal Husbandry Research and Technological Institute and Krasny Oktyabr breeding farm in Krasnoyarsk territory.

The breed is zoned for raising and use in crossbreeding systems in the Novosibirsk region, Krasnoyarsk territory, the Buryat ASSR and Kazakhstan. Selection is for improved meat quality and fattening performance. The improvement programme includes an immunogenetic test to control the authenticity of pedigrees, intense selection pressure and maintainance of genetic similarity within lines.