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WAYS TO OPTIMIZE THE TECHNOLOGICAL FLOW IN SWINE FOR RHYTHMIC OBTAINING OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL FOR FATTENING

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Abstract: *The constant provision of biological material for fattening, regardless of the season, requires managerial measures to optimize technological flows along the entire meat chain from production, processing, distribution, and utilization, to meet the needs of swine meat on the market. The constant obtaining, regardless the season, of the genetic material necessary for fattening, implies the implementation of the best management of reproduction, gestation, purperium and youth growth, because although sows are polyestrous animals and show estrus all year round, but its intensity is greater in the summer season cool, which means that in the warm season the planned sowings are not carried out and the delivery of youth for fattening is not linear. Regardless of the type of professional unit in which pork is produced, processed, distributed and valued, the elements that compete for the organization and optimization of technological processes, specialization on a certain type of meat, production systems, economic exploitation and processing possibilities, market and market needs.*

• Introduction

The production systems and the herds owned by the holdings are very different in the traditional system. The raising and exploitation of swine is done in family farms and includes all the activities carried out up to obtaining the meat, reproduction, gestation, puerperium, growth and fattening of the youth, processes of obtaining fodder being characterized by the absence of the application of economic elements that can cause waste of fodder, waste of work, tracking the results, cost per kilo of gain, economic efficiency, daily gain in live weight or over a certain period, yield at slaughter. Modernized traditional meat production systems are characterized by raising and fattening a large number of animals, farm equipment and work processes are little mechanized and some are mechanized, for example watering.

The industrial systems for obtaining meat are characterized by the following aspects:

• feeding animals based on combined feed;
• the concentration of large herds of animals;
• increasing the qualification of the labor force;
• intensification of production through large investments in the material base;
• mechanization and even automation of work processes;
• the distinct organization of the different phases of the production cycle;
• organization of production and reproduction in continuous flow with closed or open circuit;
• high labor productivity, comparable in level to the one from industry, continuity:
  a. in obtaining meat;
  b. meat delivery;

• Material and method

Ensuring the optimal genetic material for fattening is a complex activity that, regardless of the season, requires managerial measures to optimize the flows of reproduction, gestation, puerperium, growth of youth and fattening in continuous flow. Considering these aspects, the purpose of this scientific approach was to analyze the activity of the farms and find solutions to ensure the efficient use of spaces by perfecting the organizational management in all production sectors, the production of fattening material, growth and fattening, ensuring rhythmicity of fattening pigs for the processing industry, linear meat production to meet market needs and consumer preferences.

• Results and discussions

The provision of fat pigs for the processing industry, regardless of the season, requires the implementation of managerial measures to optimize technological flows along the entire meat supply chain from:

a. production of biological material:
  - the organization of reproductive processes;
  - control of gestation and reproduction indices;
  - the organization of the puerperium;
  - weaning and raising the young.
b. fattening the youth;
c. processing and obtaining carcasses;
d. distribution of meat and meat products
e. capitalization on the market.

The constant obtaining of the genetic material necessary for fattening, implies the implementation in industrial breeding farms of the best reproduction management, because although sows are polyestrous animals and show estrus all year round, the intensity is greater in spring and autumn, which makes it as in the season hot, the number of planned sowings may not be achieved and the delivery of youth for fattening may not be linear. In order to achieve the predicted number of artificial inseminations, the following will be pursued:

- ensuring the necessary number of sows;
- achieving the optimum sowing using gilts;
- stimulation of estrus by controlling nutrition;
- stimulation of hormonal estrus during periods of silent heat;
- maintaining the reproductive condition of sows after weaning;
- reduction of non-productive days through managerial measures to intensify reproduction;
- stimulation of estrus by maintaining waiting sows in common stalls and increasing the useful surface;
- detection of estrus 4 days after weaning with test calves.

• Conclusions

The constant obtaining of the genetic material necessary for fattening, implies the implementation of the best production management system on the entire chain of obtaining meat, reproduction, gestation, growth of youth, fattening, processing, distribution and capitalization on the market.

Obtaining genetic material with high and healthy biological potential, determines the normal development of the fattening period and the effective correlation of spaces with youth flocks, accommodation capacity, duration and weight of delivery to the slaughterhouse.