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## **PRODUCTIVE QUALITIES OF OBROSHYNO WHITE GEESE IN THE II GENERATION**

Our work is based on previous studies which have convincingly proved that in the western region geese of Obroshyno breeding are well adapted to local conditions of feeding and retention and with them it is necessary to carry out breeding work in the direction of preservation, improvement and expansion of the population.

The purpose of this development is preservation of Obroshyno breed group of geese with improved reproductive and fattening qualities. In experiments, the birds of the II generation were utilized, which derived from the crossing Obroshyno White breed of geese group with Legart breed.

The task was to improve the stock-breeding and productive qualities of Obroshyno White breed group of geese in the II generation.

The data on egg production, egg incubation qualities, live mass dynamics and measurements of the main articles of Obroshyno White geese body of the II generation (crossed with the geese of Legart breed) were provided.

It was established that the crossing of Obroshyno White geese from the geese of the Legart breed increased the productive qualities of the II generation crosses.

Indicators of productivity of Obroshyno White geese (I group) were: egg production – 39,0 pcs. on the head, egg mass – 161,7 g, fertility – 84,9 %, hatchability – 76,1 %, live mass at 9 weeks of age – males 4322 g, females – 3851 g, preservation – 94,0 %.

Indicators of productivity of the Legart breed geese (group II) were: egg production – 42,1 pcs. on the head, mass of eggs – 169,1 g, fertility rate – 82,5 %, hatchability – 74,5 %, the live mass at 9 weeks of age: males 4457 g, females – 3878 g, preservation – 92,2 %.

Crosses of Obroshyno White geese (group III) are characterized by higher rates than bird of the first group: for egg production by 2,1 %, fertility – by 0,9 %, hatchability – 1,1 %, live mass at nine-week age: males – 12,8 %, females – 3,15 %, for preservation – 1,8 %, mass of egg – 1,03 %.

The measurements of body sections (breast circumference, trunk length, keel and cannon) were the highest in crossed males. In males of all groups at different ages these rates were higher than in females.

