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**PRODUCTIVE QUALITIES OF FEMALE LAMBS
IN THE FOOTHILLS CARPATHIAN ZONE
WHEN USING IN THE DIETS
OF LOCAL HIGHLY-NUTRITIOUS CONCENTRATED FEEDS**

The experiments were performed in two stages on female lambs of Ukrainian Carpathian breed in conditions of climatic zone of the foothill Carpathians.

In the first stage by the method of analogues two groups of lactating ewes with offspring female 2 months of age, 10 animals (experimental and control) that were held in separate facilities with providing proper care and feeding level were formed. The keeping of lambs was carried out separately-contact method with the three-time access to ewes during the day. At night, lambs with ewes were kept together. The lambs in the control group received a standard mixed feed according to the recipe K 81-4-89, lambs the experimental group received an experimental mixed feed. The duration of the experience in the first phase – 60 days.

In the second stage after cutting wool two groups of 6 months old female lambs 10 animals each (control and experimental) were formed by the method of analogues. During the day lambs were grazed on natural pastures, in addition to pasture grass lambs in the control group received 0,3 kg of feed according to the recipe "Askaniya-Nova" Institute of Animal Breeding in the Steppe Region after M. F. Ivanov, lambs of experimental group – the same amount of experimental feed. The duration of the experience in the second stage – 90 days.

The studies found that feeding female lambs of Ukrainian Carpathian breed from 2 to 9 months of age in terms of the climatic zones of the foothills Carpathians of experimental feeds with inclusion in their composition of highly nutritious local grain components compared with the standard feed stimulates weight and linear growth of animals, improves their wool productivity and reduce costs per unit of live weight gain. When fed with experimental mixed feed lambs of the experimental group had higher body mass in 4- and 9-month age. The difference was, respectively, 3,6 % and 2,0 % for size of body mass, and 8,3 % and 6,3 % for absolute and average daily gains. For growth of wool lambs of experimental group exceeded the control group by 7,1–11,9 % at 4 months of age lambs of both

groups had higher body weight than the requirements of the breed standard at 25–29 %, and 9 months of age – standard class elite by 15–18 %.