

SOME ASPECTS CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMALS BREEDING IN THE ORADEA'S SURROUNDING AREA FROM 2004 UNTILL 2007

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Abstract

The roumanian village is in a crucial moment of its evolution. Complicated standards, new rules, new institutions come to disturb its existence but everything depends on the capability of the roumanian peasant to assimilate new changes and put them into practice.

The zootechny is that part of the agriculture which has the assignment to realize alimentary products, prerequisite for ensuring protein of animal origin for the entire population of the globe.

The animal breeding at this millennium beginning take advantage of a innumerability of knowledges concerning the technologies of breeding and exploitation, the selection and the animal productions differ very much from a geographical area to another, even in the cadre of the same species.

The Oradea's surrounding area includes a number of 29 localities, from which 7 are villages, on a surface of 610 square metres representing about 8% from the district area.

This area has the PIB with 30% bigger than that of the Bihor disctrict, concentrating over 60% of the economic activities (specially in Oradea as concerns the industry and less concerning the agriculture).

But being a surrounding area it is contoured for the future a reduction of the vegetable production on this part, in favour of gaining building ground and the zootechnic production will be realized only in specialized farms gifted with modern technologies and respecting the norms of environment protection.

In this area the animal breeding is well representated (bovines, porcines, ovines) and it has a significant ponderosity in the district's agriculture that much for the extensive surfaces of pasture and shrewdness, and the fact that from ancient times the population of this parts has occupied with this kind of avocations.

I analized the situation on this area and I got to some conclusions that I will present in this paper work.

Key words: development, animals, investments

INTRODUCTION

The diversified relief, disposed in stairs that comes down from east to west, from the Apuseni Mountains acmes to the West Plain, the continental-moderate climate that is under the influence of the west air masses, more humids and coolish, along with the existing soils in this area make that the agriculture- intensive and multilateral- to detain an important role.

The chernozem from the west side of the country favoured the culture of the cereals, the Bihor district being, in the country cadre, on the

first places in this production. Among cereals it is cultivated mostly the wheat and the corn, and among the technical plants, the sunflower, sugar beet and the potato.

The animal breeding (bovines, porcines, ovines) has a significant ponderosity in the agriculture from Oradea's surrounding area that much for the extensive surfaces of pasture and shrewdness, and the tradition of the inhabitants from this domain.

The animal breeding and the grazing furnished to the inhabitants a good part of the alimentation and a series of basic materials, in Bihor the most developed type of grazing being that pertinent to animal breeding in the farm. The agriculture was able to product the forage needed for the sedentary animals breeding. Birds, small animals and big animals were breded the entire year in the shed (stable), that much for to cover their own needments, and for commercialize them on the market.

Administratively, the Oradea's surrounded area contains the following villages: Biharia, Bors, Cetariu, Nojorid, Osorhei, Paleu, Sanmartin and Santandrei.



Map 1.- The administrative map of Oradea's surrounding area

The total surface of the area has 610 km², (representing 8% from the district surface), as follows:

Oradea – 120 km

Biharia – 54 km

Bors – 46 km
Cetariu – 68 km
Nojorid – 97 km
Osorhei – 70 km
Paleu – 56 km
Sanmartin – 66 km
Santandrei – 33 km

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was effectuated in the Oradea's surrounding area and it has as object making evident some indicators concerning the development of animal production in the studied areal.

The used methodology is also specified to the European Union being directed towards the realization of aleatory statistic research. This method combines remote sensing technics with direct research in the field.

The statistic research is selective and is based on aleatory samples.

The observation units of the statistic research concerning the animal production realized in the Oradea's surrounding area are represented by the agricultural exploitations (individual and with juridical personality).

The main variables examined for the Oradea's surrounding area refers to the followings:

- the animal effectives
- total animals production (meat , milk, eggs)

The sample type is that bedded on localities, legal status of agricultural exploitation and the size of the used agricultural surface and the number of the detained animals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The animal production represents 44,3% from the agricultural production of Oradea's surrounding area being the main provider of milk, meat and eggs for this market.

Adding at this the extensive pastures and the area tradition there were created favourable conditions for the development of local zootechny.

The ponderosity of **the animal production** in total value of agricultural production fluctuated between 37 and 47%. The contribution of the private sector in total value of animal production grew from 68% in 1989 to 90,1% in the next years.

I followed the evolution of animal production on two aspects, that of animal effectives evolution and the acquired physical production.

Table 1

The evolution of animals effectives in Oradea's surrounding area

Species	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Total	Womb	Total	Womb	Total	Womb	Total	Womb
Poultry	123929	82585	121788	81136	119645	79689	117468	78243
Porcines	26216	1166	21798	956	20303	926	18959	911
Bovines	5996	3642	5835	3355	5726	3227	5406	3198
Ovines	14062	10803	13793	10594	13522	10544	13395	10492
Caprines	1302	995	1286	975	1250	945	1100	822

In the Oradea's surrounding area, **poulties** are well represented like this: there are farms specialized in hen breeding for consumption eggs and farms specialized for chicken meat, the ponderosity for these and the birds effectives being about 15%. In case of the birds effectives by the end of 2013 the poultry production, consumption eggs and meat chicken, it will be found in most of the specialized farms of mean dimensions, capable of productive performance, quality and profit. But sporadic and in a small number, it will be found birds effectives in individual farms from Oradea's surrounding area. Oradea is a leader in poultry both for meat and for eggs (Avicola is a statewide producer); other localities that evolves poultry raising activities are Palota, Cihei, Cordau and Nojorid.

The wethers effectives and womb (reproduction sows) of **porcines** are in a obvious numeric decrease. With certitude in Oradea's surrounding area by the end of 2013, there will remain porcines effectives only in farms that are advised veterinary sanitary, isolated in establishments which impose the interest's increase for accessing the common funds on area I "The competitive's increase of agricultural and silvan products". It is reduce the apparition of a complex like the one that existed years ago at Palota, village Santandrei. The dimension of porcines exploitations will be a medium one, with the possibility to control it sanitary veterinary and to avoid totally the environment problems.

The total effectives of **cows** (milk cows + buffalo cows) and the womb (cows + heifers) of bovinnes are in a continuous decrease, although in Oradea's metropolitan area might be created a milk belt with beneficial consequences for the milk cows breeders and for the milk consumers how much more so that at Paleu there is a milk processor "S.C. BIOLACT S.A." PALEU. Unfortunately the attractive price at terrains and the absence of a financial maintenance for the milk producer leads to annual decrease of milk cows effectives. Without a hard-edge strategy concerning the creation of a

milk belt in the Oradea's surrounding area, at most in 5 years the cow effectives will disappear from the individual producers without something to put instead which will create big problems in ensuring fresh milk for the people in Oradea.

The Oradea's surrounding area wasn't , isn't and will never be a reference one for **sheep breeding** and exploitation.. There's still a reduce number of sheep breeders who from considerations of rigorous necessity have in their farms a relative small number of animals and beginning with year 2014 in Oradea's surrounding area the ovine's presence will be a sporadic one because the terrains offer opportunesses much more profitables than the animal's depasturage.

Table 2

The situation of agricultural animal's production in Oradea's surrounding area

Nr. Crt.		Specification	UM	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Pork	Sacrificed eff.	heads	25050	20842	19377	18048
		Med. weight	Kg/head	125	125	125	125
		Total prod.	tonnes	3131	2606	2422	2256
2	Bovine meat	Sacrificed eff.	heads	956	874	832	768
		Med. weight	Kg/head	440	455	460	470
		Total prod.	tonnes	423	397	382	363
3	Milk cow	Sacrificed eff.	heads	3642	3355	3227	3198
		Med. weight	Kg/head	4287	4387	4437	4502
		Total prod.	tonnes	156138	147190	143184	143988
4	Poultry	Sacrificed eff.	heads	200000	190000	185000	180000
		Med. weight	Kg/head	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4
		Total prod.	tonnes	479	458	446	435
5	Consum eggs	Sacrificed eff.	heads	50000	47000	46200	44600
		Med. weight	Kg/head	189	191	193	195
		Total prod.	tonnes	9470	9013	8922	8733
6	Ovines meat	Sacrificed eff.	heads	2787	2644	2621	2587
		Med. weight	Kg/head	27	28	28	28
		Total prod.	tonnes	76	74	74	74
7	Sheep milk	Medium eff.	heads	14062	13793	13522	13395
		Medium prod.	l /head	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
		Total prod.	hl	32.8	32.1	31.4	31.2
8	Caprine meat	Medium eff.	heads	248	241	234	228
		Medium prod.	Kg/head	25	26	26	26
		Total prod	tonne	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1
9	Goat milk	Medium eff.	heads	995	975	945	921
		Medium prod.	l /head	312	312	312	312
		Total prod	hl	3104	3044	2950	2871
10	Sheep milk	Medium eff.	heads	10803	10594	10544	10492
		Medium prod.	L /head	72	73	73	73
		Total prod	hl	7849	7729	7694	7656

The pork meat produced in this area is in continuous decrease. The ponderosity of population's farms in production pork meat is 90 % meaning that the acquired physical production of meat is intended with preponderance for homely consumption. Contrary to the opportunesses created through the espousal of EU , **the bovines meat** doesn't constitute a priority for the animals breeders. In the abattoir there are sacrificed old cows,

with predilection, and the young bovines are sold to some intermediaries at the weight of 200-250 kg , which are exported exactly in the moment when the weight rise is eldest and implicitly more profitable. The effective of the foraged environment is in continuous decrease , at least from 3 reasons:

- the land from the area offers other exploitation opportunenesses much profitable than the agricultural cultivations;
- the milk's acquisition price doesn't cover the production's costs, and where it does it is attained a profit for milk litre without interest for the milk cow breeders;
- the budgetary support gave for the milk gets, most of it ,to the predecessors and other forms of financial support doesn't exist or they are inaccessible for the most milk cow breeders.

The physical production of **poultry** from Oradea's surrounding area is assured by a specialized farm S.C. OPRIMAR SANMARTIN, Cordau farm in proportion of about 15% and by individual farms of 85% which represent as a matter of fact the homely consumption. The physical production of **consumption eggs** intended for commercialization is acquired in 4 specialized farms: S.C. AVI-VEST S.R.L. ORADEA, Santion farm, S.C. PELOPS S.R.L. ORADEA, Episcopia Bihor farm, every farm having an effective of 1500 layers. Over 85% from consumption eggs production acquired in the Oradea's surrounding area comes from the population's farms being intended for homely consumption and a small part (about 10%) for selling on the free market through S.C. PVM Trans S.R.L. ORADEA, with the farm in Pausa.

The ovine meat derives especially from the sacrifice of matures animals, the acquired lambs are fructified by selling them alive on the market and most of them for Easter. The people from Bihor are not great consumers of lamb meat that's why the few existing ovines are from turcana breed which is specialized for milk production.

The caprine meat derives from the animals sacrifices, the billy goats are sacrificed in farms, sold alive on the market, or kept for breeding. The caprine's productions (meat, milk and kids) are for homely consumption with few availabilities for commercialization on the free market.

Contrary to the qualities of **goat milk** , its consumption on the roumanian markes is extremely low. The goat milk acquired in Oradea's surrounding area is intended, exclusively to the homely consumption.

The milk and the lambs represents the productions that underlie the ovine's exploitation in Oradea's surrounding area. The productions level and the capitalization price of them doesn't represent a stimulative motivation for the present and potential sheep breeders, that's why, in the perspective of year 2014 the presence of this species in Oradea's surrounding area will be a sporadic one.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Because of the numerous errors made in the transition stage at the free enterprise, concerning the financial support gave for forming the middling farms and the product's auger die, the consequences of the existing discrepancy towards communitar agricultural structures will be difficult to attenuate, and the consequences of the incoherence of applied measures, will have a negative impact.
2. The natural and social-economics conditions favourable for the development of animal breeding in Oradea's surrounding area will assure the transposal in practice of the measures of agricultural development concordantly with the directives and the standards existing in European Union.
3. In this area, even if it gathers favourable conditions for animals breeding development it is considered the fact that for the future it is desiderate the extension of the urban area against the rural area.

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