

## **STUDY OF THE MORPHO-PRODUCTIVE ATTRIBUTES OF THE POPULATION OF PIGEONS BELONGING OF THE KING BREED IN THE BIHOR COUNTY**

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### **Abstract**

*In the present study the King breed was chosen because it is rather poorly represented in Bihor County and the morpho-productive performances are not known as well as in other breeds of birds. The research was carried out in five private farms in Oradea and in Bihor County, with 100 specimens of the pigeon population, namely 50 males and 50 females. Male growth was found to increase over the period of 1 to 4 weeks (9.7 g-647.8 g). The best performance was recorded by poultry in farm 4 (681.40 ± 22.8 g at the end of the juvenile period). If the populations at the beginning were good in terms of homogeneity, as the growth potential outgrewed, the flocks became more and more inhomogeneous (v = 20.8% -23.4% at 28 days). In the case of females, weight gain ranging from 9.0g to 523.0g at 28 days, with a maximum performance of females of breed 5 and 549.36 ± 21.5g respectively.*

**Key words:** Morphological and production indexes, Dynamics of the body weight in King Pigeons youth males.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Columbofilia has followers on any meridian, leaving no exception to the North-West of the country. However, most of the pigeon breeders in Bihor County have more or less rich in their own households of specialized races for flight and play but also for ornamentation.

This variety of pigeon is characterized by a very developed body compared to other races, well rounded. 16 varieties of color are known, of which the most common in our country are blue, gray, brown and white. Adults reach the weights of 820-1000 after the age of 2 years and the youth weighs between 700-900 g.

Most breeders in the studied farms presented the gray and white varieties.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Thus the study presents data collected from private breeders, namely: in the farm C1, 20 heads (10 males and 10 females), the breed C2, 26 heads (13 males and 13 females), the breed C3, 18 heads (9 males and 9 females)

the C4.24 breed (12 males and 12 females) and the C5,12 breed (6 males and 6 females)

The materials and devices used are: digital technical and analytical balances, shufflers, camera, computer equipped with spreadsheet software, according to the experimental approach.

The results obtained were compared with the reference values in the literature (Sauveur B., 1988; Usturoi M.G., 1999; Vacaru-Opriş I. et al., 2002).

Thus the data obtained experimentally were centralized and processed statistically.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data on body weight dynamics in young pigeons of both genders are presented in Figures 1 and 2. The values of the growth rate for both youngsters and adult specimens are below the breed standard. In male youth, there was a marked increase in growth in the 1 to 4 weeks of age (9.7 g-647.8 g)

The best performance was recorded by poultry in farm 4 ( $681.40 \pm 22.8$  g at the end of the juvenile period). If at the beginning the populations had a good homogeneity, as the potential for growth was outward, the stock became more and more inhomogeneous ( $v = 20.8\% -23.4\%$  at 28 days). The best performance was recorded by the birds of farm 4 ( $681.40 \pm 22.8$  g at the end of the juvenile period). If at the beginning the populations showed a good homogeneity, as the growth potential outgrew, the flocks became more and more inhomogeneous ( $v = 20.8\% -23.4\%$  at 28 days)

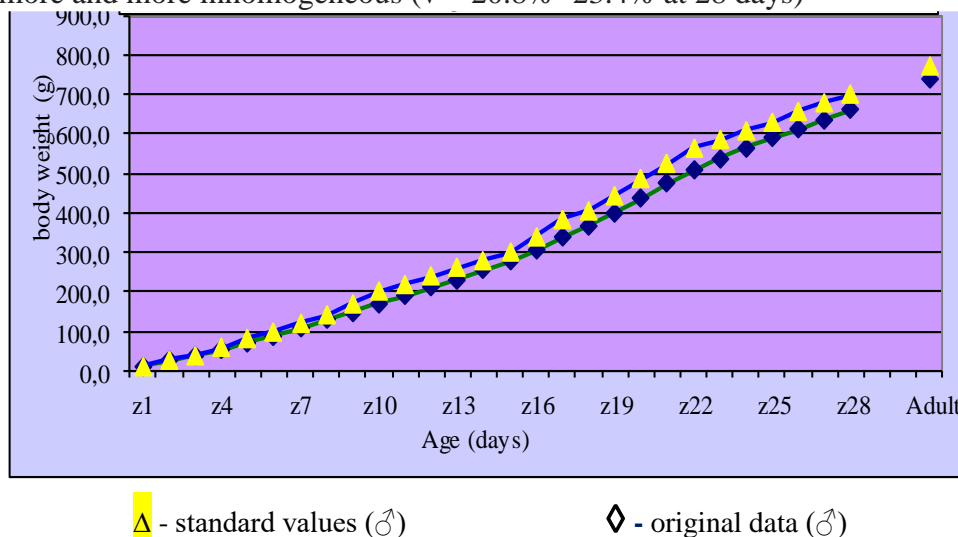


Fig. 1. – Dynamics of the body weight in King Pigeons youth males

In the case of females, a weight gain of 9.0 g to 523.0 g was achieved at 28 days, with a maximum performance of females of farm 5 and  $549.36 \pm 21.5$  g.

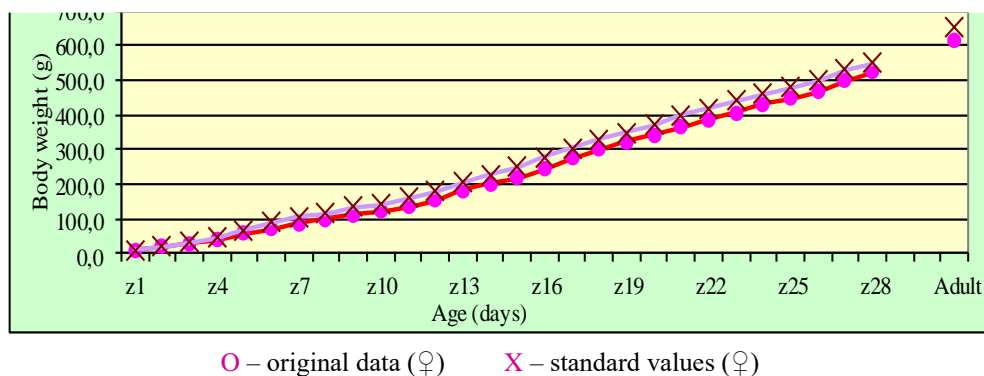


Fig. 2. – Dynamics of the body weight in King Pigeons youth females

Losses in the stock rose to 5.0-7.7% and were caused by technological accidents. The highest mortality rate was reached in the C2 population (7.7%).

The earliest population was that of the C2 breed, reaching sexual maturity at 192 days, the other studies being delayed by about 1-2 weeks (Table 1). The results obtained in the experiments are below the breed standard recommended by the literature.

Table 1.

Specification	Age of sexual maturity					Population average
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	
Age of first egg (days)	199	192	204	200	210	201,0

## CONCLUSIONS

The King's breeds of both sexes achieved average performance below the theoretical potential of the population of origin: - the female weight gain curve was closer to the standard body development curve, whereas for males, the weight gain had a lower amplitude.

Prospects of proliferation are uncertain. It would be desirable to replace the King-variety variety breed with the King's Utility or Autosexable variety, which is excellent for meat production (Dodu M.2010).

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