

STUDIES REGARDING MORPHOPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCES AT THE PIGEON POPULATION – KING RASE FROM BIHOR COUNTY AREA

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Abstract

In the present paper are presented partial results on the characterization of bird from the order COLUMBIFORMES, species Columba livia domestica from Bihor county area. Were conducted surveys in five private farms both in Oradea and the Bihor county, being analyzed the a total of 100 specimens of the breed King respectively 50 males and 50 females. Parameters studied refer to productive indices namely: body weight to young poultry male and female weight, of adult birds. The best performance was recorded by birds in farm 4 (681.40 ± 22.8 g at the end of the period juvenile).

Key words: King breed dynamics of the body weight, pigeons, youth males, youth females

INTRODUCTION

Pigeons port in our country has practiced either as an individually occupation or within the associations of poultry. Fanciers in Bihor County have in their households effectives more or less rich (no. head. adult breeding individuals) breeds specialized for flight and game but also ornament.

In the present paper was chosen King race as it is quite underrepresented in the Northwest of the country and productive indices are not well known as in other breeds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present study were performed researches on populations of pigeons from King race (*Columba livia domestica*) in private lofts in Oradea as well as on Bihor county. These lofts were numbered as follows: C1, C2 C3, C4 and C5. The number of pigeons being: the loft C1, 20 heads (10 males and 10 females), C2 loft, 26 heads (13 males and 13 females), loft C3, 18 heads (9 males and 9 females), loft C4, 24 heads (12 males and 12 females) and loft C5, 12 heads (6 males and 6 females).

The vast majority of breeders from the lofts studied showed gray and white varieties.

For experiments performed was used biological material represented by birds of both sexes at different ages (hatching juvenile period, reaching sexual maturity in active breeding period).

Were used the following materials and working devices: technical and analytical digital balances, calipers, Petri plates and flat glass plates, small incubators (50-200 eggs / series) portable ovoscope, camera, computer equipped with spreadsheet software, depending on the experimental method addressed.

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

Thus experimental data obtained were centralized and statistically processed. Also, the results obtained were compared with the reference values in the literature (Sauveur, B., 1988; MG Usturoi, 1999; Vacaru-Opriş I. et al., 2002). All experimental data obtained were centralized and statistically processed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamics of body weight in young birds of both sexes are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Thus, at young male is presented an intense development of growth gain between the ages 1day-four weeks (9.7 g, 647.8 g). The best performance was recorded by birds in loft 4 (681.40 ± 22.8 g at the end juvenile period. In the case of females, was realized a weight gain from 9.0 g to 523.0 g in 28 days, with maximum performance registered by sex female chicks from loft 5, respectively 21,5g ± 549.36.

Values realized concerning gain growth, both youth and adult specimens, are situated below the breed standard, previously reminded.

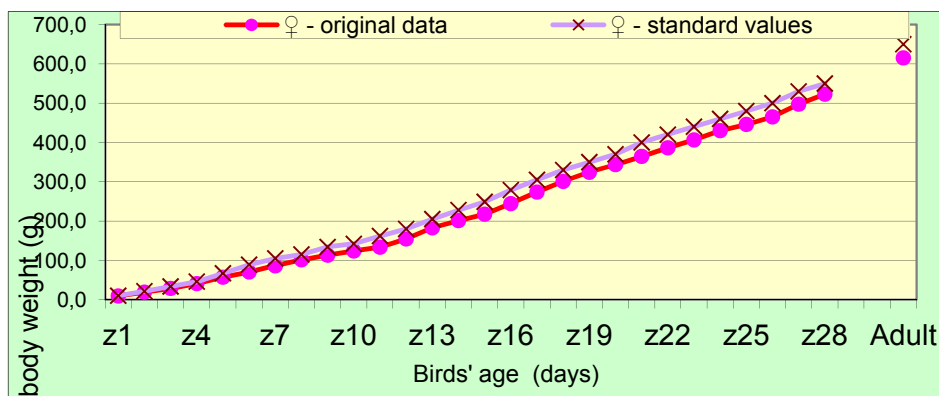


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the body weight in King pigeons youth females

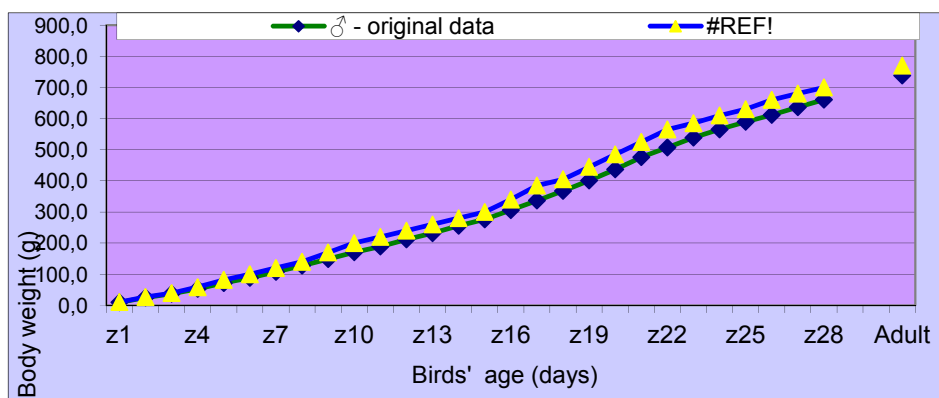


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the body weight in King pigeons youth male

If at the beginning populations showed a good homogeneity, as externalizing the growth potential, effectives have become increasingly inhomogeneous ($v = 20.8\% - 23.4\%$ at 28 days).

CONCLUSIONS

Regarding pigeon specimens from race King, of both sexes have achieved average performance situated below the theoretical potential of the population of origin.

Weight gain curve of females was closer to the standard curve of body development, while in males, weight gain had a lower magnitude.

It is intended in the future to replace effectives of King race-variety of exhibition with variety Utility King or Autosexabil, which is suitable excellent for meat production. (Dodu, 2010).

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