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ASPECTS REGARDING THE PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCES AT THE PHEASANT POPULATION (PHASIANUS COLCHIUS COLCHIUS) FROM BIHOR COUNTY

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Abstract

In this paper are presented partial results regarding productive performance of birds from the order Galliformes genus Phasianus, Phasianus colchicus colchicus species from Bihor county. Researches undertaken were conducted in three private breeders both in Oradea and the Bihor county, being analyzed in total 203 samples of the population of pheasants, ie 28 males and 175 females. Parameters studied refer to productive indices namely: body weight in young male and female poultry, adult birds' weight, food consumption in youth and adult birds. Differences between the sexes began to become apparent after 4 weeks of life, being known that the startup period is critical.

Key words: Specimens from the Phasianus colchicus colchicus, breed traits, body weight dynamics of the pheasant youth males

INTRODUCTION

The origin of this species is on the Asian continent, but was widespread throughout Europe, both in the natural environment, in hilly ground and plain, but also in specialized breeders, intended for the meat production or of hunting effectives reunification.

At the moment, in Bihor County there are pheasant populations in small flocks in the households of race birds breeders. These farmers appreciate the high quality of the meat which is tender and juicy but also the value of these birds as specimens for exhibition. At the same time the County Forestry Department has a number of pheasant farms in which are obtained youth to continuous populate forest areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study includes only data collected from private breeders. Thus three farms were considered for the study, namely: in farm C1, 64 heads (5 males and 55 females), farm C2.81 heads (11 males and 70 females), farm C3,58 heads (8 males and 50 females).

Biological material used being 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.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Body weight at youth category registered a notable development, especially up to the age of 10-14 weeks.

At one day old pheasants had an average weight of 16.4 g / head, at 7 weeks had reached an average weight of 478.5 g / head, continuing then to be realized successively weights of 971.8 g / head (14 weeks), 1008.8 g / head (20 weeks), 1146.5 g / head (40 weeks) respectively of 1232.5 g / head (45 weeks) (Fig. 1).

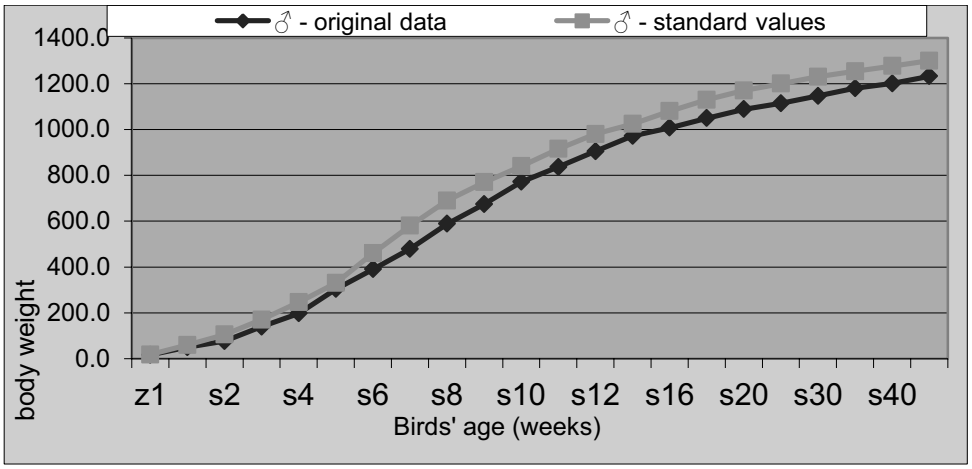

Fig. 1. Body weight dynamics of the pheasant youth male

In females, in the juvenile period weight dynamics hasn't revealed amplitude as large as males.

However, starting from a weight of 15.5 g / head on the first day of life, young pheasant females reached body weights of 289.1 g (week 7), 621.4 g (week 14), 734.9 g (week 20), 861.4 g (week 40), respectively, 889.7 g before reaching sexual maturity (Fig. 2).

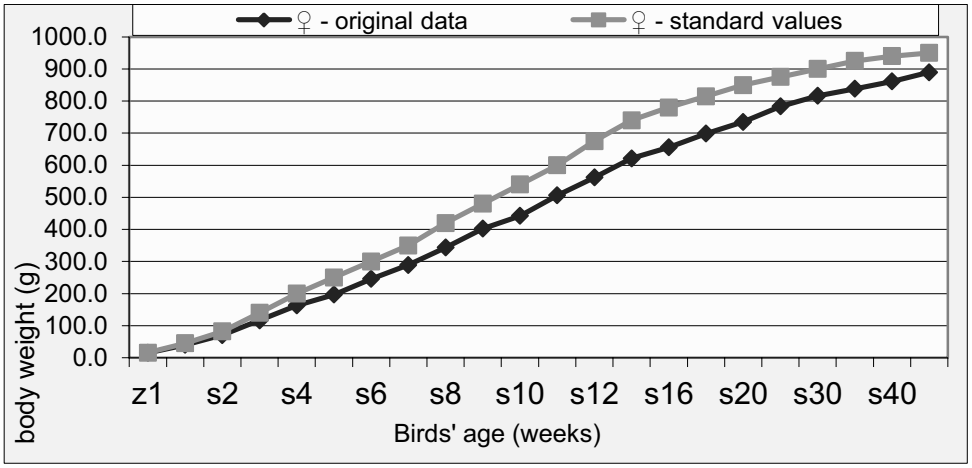

Fig. 2. Body weight dynamics of the pheasant youth females

Differences between the two sexes have begun to become evident after 4 weeks of life, being known the fact that the startup period is critical.

CONCLUSIONS

Phasianus colchicus colchicus specimens of species existing in private farms in Bihor county was characterized by more intensive growth rate in the first 10 weeks of life, followed by a rhythm slowdown, on the elements of a slight increase in daily feed consumption, which led the achievement of high values for the feed conversion.

Perspectives for multiplication of flocks of common hunting pheasant in private farms are uncertain, especially since large part of the existing flock is kept strictly under control by pheasant farms of state, which produce most of the biological material necessary restocking the hunting fund.

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