

FIELD TRIP REPORT-2021-2022

Field trip to POULTRY FARM, KVK, JAMMIKUNTA



GOVERNMENT DEGREE & PG COLLEGE, JAMMIKUNTA

Department of Zoology

B.Sc students (2021-2022)

Under the supervision:

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Asst. Professor of zoology

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE & PG COLLEGE ,
JAMMIKUNTA**

Department of Zoology

Date:25-01-2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the bonafied record of the field trip work at Poultry farm, KVK in Jammikunta. It is as a part of curricular activity of the B.Sc. students during the academic year 2021-2022.

Signature of the Supervisor

Principal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to record my sincere thanks and express our sense of gratitude to the supervisor Smt. V.Swaroop Rani for introducing us to guide this interesting poultry farming project work. She has motivated, inspired and encouraged us during the course of this activity.

We take it as a privilege and sincerely thank our beloved Principal Dr. R.Nagender Reddy , Govt. Degree & PG College, Jammikunta for providing all facilities required for this field work.

B.Sc Students (2021-2022)

Govt.Degree & PG College, Jammikunta

Introduction:

Visiting of poultry farming is a part of curricular activity, students acquiring knowledge from experienced faculties. Students queried knowledge from nature to study different sources. They learn how to conduct experiments and draw the results in their further studies. This is very much useful to learned students in their future. In the present scenario youth divert and settled in jobs , but majority of students not choosing research and scientific fields. For this reason we motivated to young students.



Poultry are domesticated birds kept by humans for their eggs, their meat or their feathers. These birds are most typically members of the superorder Galloanserae (fowl), especially the order Galliformes (which includes chickens, quails, and turkeys). The term also includes birds that are killed for their meat, such as the young of pigeons (known as squabs) but does not include similar wild birds hunted for sport or food and known as game. The word "poultry" comes from the French/Norman word *poule*, itself derived from the Latin word *pullus*, which means "small animal".

poultry farming, raising of birds domestically or commercially, primarily for meat and eggs but also for feathers. Chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese are of primary importance, while guinea fowl and squabs (young pigeons) are chiefly of local interest. This article treats the

principles and practices of poultry farming. For a discussion of the food value and processing o poultry products, see egg and poultry processing.



As a part of Academic curricular activity the department of Zoology conducted Field trip to poultry farm at KVK , Jammikunta on 25th January 2022 with B.Sc (BZC , BZCS & Dairy) Students. KVK Senior scientist Dr.K.Prabhakar garu explained about the local breed poultry (Kadaknath , Grama Priya & Vanaraja) farming , which they are farming in poultry farm and students asked so many questions then got clarification by seeing the process of rearing & Marketing of poultry.

1. **Kadaknath:**

Kadaknath, also called **Kali Masi** ("fowl having black flesh"), is an Indian breed of chicken. They originated from Dhar and Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. These birds are mostly bred by the rural and tribals.^[1] There are three varieties: jet black, golden and pencilled. The meat from this breed has a geographical indication (GI Tag) tag that was approved by the Indian government on 30 July 2018.



The Kadaknath is popular for its adaptability and its grey-black meat, which is believed to infuse vigour. Its colour is caused by [melanin](#). The breed is considered to have originated from the Kathiwar Alirajapur jungles in [Jhabua district](#) of Madhya Pradesh.

The [roosters](#) weigh 1.8–2 kg (4.0–4.4 lb) and the hens 1.2–1.5 kg (2.6–3.3 lb). Kadaknath hens' eggs are brown with a slightly pink tint; they are poor setters and rarely hatch their own brood. Eggs weigh an average of 30–35 g (1.1–1.2 oz).

Colour

Kadaknath birds are grey-black all over and have gold plumage with greenish [iridescence](#). The greyish black colour is present in the legs and toenails, beak, tongue, comb and wattles; even the meat, bones and organs have grey colouration.



Threat of extinction

Due to the relatively high consumption of the breed, its numbers have sharply declined throughout the years. To save the breed from extinction, the state government started a Kadaknath poultry breeding program involving 500 families who are [below the poverty line](#), who were to receive financial support and assistance.

2. **Gramapriya**

Gramapriya is a breed of [chicken](#) developed by the Project Directorate on Poultry based in [Hyderabad](#). The Gramapriya starts laying eggs at an age of 175 days. In 72 weeks a Gramapriya chicken can lay 200–225.

Gramapriya is a crossbred chicken developed by the Indian Government through a Hyderabad-based project under an All India Co-ordinated Research Project. Gramapriya chickens have been developed for backyard rearing. They have a high favourability rating among farmers in India.

Gramapriya chicken are best suited to preparation of TANDOORI&Grill type dishes.

There are two varieties of Gramapriya:

- White variety:- Good egg producer
- Coloured variety:- Dual purpose. Egg number is less than white variety->Promising features of Gramapriya are: =>Multi color feather pattern. =>Longer shanks. =>Lower predator threat. =>Moderate in body weight. =>Better egg production. =>Produce brown shell eggs.



Gramapriya chicken has a high favourability rating among the farmers in India, and it is best suited to preparation of 'Tandoori' type dishes. It is actually crossbred chicken which was developed by the Indian Government through a Hyderabad-based project under an All India Co-ordinated Research Project. The Gramapriya chicken breed is very good for egg production and also very good for meat. The breed has been developed for backyard rearing and it is excellent for this purpose.

There are actually two varieties of Gramapriya chicken namely white and colored variety. The white variety is very good for eggs production, and the colored variety is considered as a dual-purpose breed. The white variety can lay up to 200-225 eggs in 72 weeks.

3. Vanaraja:

Vanaraja is a dual-purpose chicken variety developed by the ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research (formerly Project Directorate on Poultry) in Hyderabad, India.^[1] Vanaraja is aimed at rural communities^[2] where it can be reared in backyard on natural, scavenged food with minimal supplementation.^[3] It produces eggs and meat based on rearing and feeding practices. Important features of this breed are multi-color feather pattern, immunity to disease, perform with less nutrition, grow faster and produce more eggs, produce brown eggs like local hens.



Vanaraja give their best performance when reared free range. They each produce up to 110 eggs per year, and weigh 1.0 to 1.2 kilograms (2.2 to 2.6 lb) at age 6 to 6+¹/₂ months. Vaccination of native birds along with Vanaraja is recommended. Excess body weight may reduce egg production. Vanaraja are mainly found in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and being supplied to 26 states of India from ICAR-DPR, Hyderabad.

CONCLUSION:

Poultry farming is a significant source of revenue generation for small farmers in developing countries. It plays a vital role in fulfilling the daily protein requirements of humans through meat and eggs consumption. Breeding refers to mating poultry for either maintaining/increasing the current flock or for selecting specific individuals for improvement in one or more characteristics (e.g., for size, weight, egg production, meat quality, behavior, plumage, comb type, or a combination of factors). Conclusion to Poultry Farming: Poultry farming has tremendous potential, which has not been exploited to its full capability in rural areas. Rural poultry is an important element in diversifying agricultural production and increasing household food security.