



Ph. Office : 2464-1312
Principal : 2464-4371

Muralidhar Girls' College

P-411/14, GARIAHAT ROAD, BALLYGUNGE, KOLKATA - 700 029
(NAAC ACCREDITED - B+ +)

Ref. No.....

Date.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Smt...SUCHARITA ROY... bearing CU Roll. No. 203033-11-0002....., Reg. No...044-1211-0230-20.....an examinee of B.Sc. Sem-2 (CBCS) Zoology (G) examination, 2018-2019 of the University of Calcutta has successfully completed her project work and prepared a project based on data collected during the one day study trip in "Azadgarh Poultry farm, Tollygunge".

This project report submitted by her is her original work to the best of my knowledge.

Head of the Institution

Name: Dr. Surajit Sur

Designation: Guest Lecturer

Surajit Sur
Principal
Muralidhar Girls' College

Muralidhar Girls' College
Principal

FIELD WORK AT AZADGARH POULTRY FARM

PLACE : Azadgarh Poultry Farm, W.B, Govt. of India

ADDRESS : 42, Graham Road, Kolkata - 700040

DATE : 19.2.19

TEACHER : Mr. Surajit Sur, Miss Stuti Das Mahapatra.

TIME : 11:00 am - 2:00 pm.

FIELD WORK

It is a journey into the world of living organisms. It is a task to catch and every zoology student, to clear the doubts, regarding the animal kingdom which they have theoretical knowledge at with the help of picture or diagram available in book by anticipating this field work students are able to observe interactions between animals and other living components at environment otherwise the knowledge about living organisms especially animals would remain incomplete.

BENEFITS AT FIELD WORK

- Development at scientific interest.
- Development at scientific vision.
- Development at knowledge about living organisms and their natural environment.
- Development at subject matter.
- Development of leadership quality.
- Development of co-operation among the students.

IMPORTANT OF FIELD WORK

- Field work helps to acquire first hand knowledge about the specimen in their nature habits.
- There are not only interesting but also help to increase an acquisitiveness about nature and animals.
- Once can acquire knowledge about habitats and adaptive characters at various specimens under the guidance of the professors and avoid the interest for students zoology in future.

SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF CHICKEN

Kingdom — Animalia

Phylum — Chordata

Class — Aves

Order — Galliformes

Family — Phasianidae

Subfamily — Phasianinae

Genus — Gallus

Species — gallus

Subspecies — Gallus gallus domesticus

POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming is the process of raising domesticated birds such as chicken, ducks and geese for the purpose of farming meats or eggs for food. Poultry are forms in great numbers with chickens being the most numerous more than 50 billion chickens are raised annually as a source of food for both their meat and their eggs.

Chickens raised for eggs are usually called layers while chickens raised for meat are called broilers. In the US, the national organisation overseeing poultry production in the food and drug administration.

According to the researchers and scientists, 74% of the world's poultry meat and 68% of the eggs are produced through poultry farming.

COMMERCIAL STRAIN OF CHICKEN

Usually easily available breeds in a country are selected for commercial culture practise. Among the breeds birds are classified as following strains and reared for specific purpose.

Those are —

- i) Brailer
- ii) Layer
- iii) Grower

i) Broiler: Brailer chicken (Gallus gallus domesticus) or brailers, are a - gallinaceous domesticated fowl, bred and raised specially for meat production. They are a hybrid of the egg laying chicken, both being a subspecies of the red jungle fowl. Typical broilers have white feathers and yellowish skin. Most commercial brailer reach slaughter weight at between five and seven weeks of age, although slower growing breeds reach slaughter weight of approximately 14 weeks of age. Because at the meat brailers are this young at slaughter their behaviour and physiology are that of an immature bird. Due to artificial selection for rapid - early growth and the husbandry used to sustain this, brailers are susceptible to several welfare concerns, particularly skeletal malformation and - dysfunction, skin and eye lesions, and congestive heart conditions. The breeding stock grow to maturity and beyond but also and welfare issues related frustrations of a high feeding motivation and black trimming. Brailers are usually -

ii) Layer chicken: Layer chickens are such as a special species of hens, which need to be raised from when they are few day old. They start laying eggs commercially from 18-19 weeks of age. They remain laying eggs continuously till their 72-78 weeks at age. They can produce about one kg of eggs by consuming about 2-25 kg of food during their egg laying period. For the purpose of producing hybrid eggs layer, consider the various characteristics at cock and then breeding. These are various types of highly egg productive layer breeds available through out world. They are _____

i) White egg laying hens

ii) Brown egg laying hens.

Quail

Quail is a collective name for several genera of mid-sized birds generally placed in the order Galliformes. Old world quail are placed in the family Phasianidae and New world quail are placed in the family Odontophoridae. The species of buttonquail are named for their superficial resemblance to quail, and form the family Turnicidae in the order Charadriiformes. The king quail, an old world quail, often is sold in the pet trade, and within this trade is commonly, though mistakenly, referred to as a "button quail". Many of the common larger species are farm-raised for table food or egg consumption, and are hunted on game farms or in the world, where they may be released to supplement the wild population, or extend into areas outside their natural range. In 2007, 40 million quail are produced in the U.S.

Turkey (Melagris gallopavo)

Turkey is a large fowl and there are mainly 2 different types of turkey found. One mainly (i) domestic turkey, (ii) wild turkey.

The domestic turkey is a large fowl, one of the two species in the genus Melagris and the same as the wild turkey. All though turkey domestication was through to have occurred central Meso-America at least 2,000 years ago, Recent research suggests a possible second domestication event in the South-Western United States between 2,000 BC and AD 500, however all of the main domestic turkey varieties today descend from the turkey raised in Central Mexico. That was subsequently important in Europe by the Spanish in the 16th century.

The wild turkey is an upland ground bird native to North America and is the heaviest members of the divers Galliformes. It is the same species as the domestic turkey, which was originally derived from a southern Mexican subspecies of wild turkey.

HOUSING SYSTEM AT POULTRY INDOOR or INTENSIVE METHOD

In this method chicken are kept indoors but with more space (around 12 to 14 birds for square metre). They have a richer environment, for example with natural light or straw bales that encourage foraging and pecking. The benefits of indoor systems are higher welfare with less crowding and more opportunities for natural behaviour. Intensive or Indoor system includes two types _____

- (A) Battery cage system.
- (B) Deep litter system.

BENEFITS OF EATING EGGS

- Egg improve the health of eyes. Antioxidants namely lutein and zeaxanthin present in eggs protect the eyes from harmful beta radiation. It also helps in reducing the risk of macular degeneration and cataracts.
- Eggs are good source of choline (one egg yolk contains 300 micrograms of choline). It is a very important nutrient for brain regulation, cardiovascular and nervous system.
- Eggs contain naturally occurring vitamin D which help to promote strong, healthy bones and teeth.
- Eggs are rich in proteins. One egg contain 6 grams of high quality protein and 9 essential amino acids.
- Proteins in egg contain all vital amino acids that in exact proportion required for optimum growth, and metabolic activities of body.
- According to one study, bloody coats, heart attacks, strokes can be prevented by regular consumption of eggs.

SOME INDIAN BREEDS OF CHICKEN AND THEIR DISTRIBUTIONS

Breed	Home tract
Ankleshwar	Gujarat
Aseel	Andhra pradesh and Madhya pradesh.
Busra	Gujarat and Maharashtra
Chittagong	Meghalaya and Tripura.
Daothigiri	Assam
Ghagus	Andhra pradesh + Karnataka.
Haringhata black	West Bengal.
Karak math	Madhya pradesh
Kashmir Faverolla	Jammu and Kashmir,
Miri	Assam
Nicobari	Andaman and Nicobar,
Kalasthi	Andhra pradesh
Punjab brown	Punjab and Haryana
Tellicherry	Kerala

DISEASES OF CHICKEN

Name of the diseases	Causative agent	causes	symptoms
1. Botulism	<u>Clostridium botulinum</u>	Entry of <u>Clostridium botulinum</u> through - decomposed food mixed boil into the intestine of bird	Paralysis of muscle of legs and wings as a result the effected bird cannot walk - properly.
2. Fowl cholera	<u>Pasteurella avicide</u>	Fowl cholera is created by the bacteria - <u>Pasteurella avicide</u> . They are contaminated from wild birds or rearing equipment.	Frequent excretion excreta is green in - colour, drowsiness - increase at body tempe- -rature, head hangs downward, spread wings