

THE EVOLUTION OF ZOOTECHNICAL PRODUCTION AT THE LEVEL OF DĂBULENI LOCALITY, DOLJ COUNTY (2004 – 2006)

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The work paper present the main coordinate for zoo technical production at the level of Dăbuleni locality, Dolj County during 2004 – 2006. As elements taking in study, the writhers stops at specific aspects concerning animal effective by species and the level of total obtained production – milk, meat, eggs, and honeybee.

Meat production is based on a number of 4 species in exploitation, who recorded the followed situations:

For cattle, total sacrificed effective was situated between 18 heads in 2006 and 21 heads in 2005, while the period average was 19 heads (+5,56 % beside 2006) similar with the one recorded at the level of 2004 year.

For swine the effective sacrificed was situated on a descendant curve, decreasing from 3465 heads in 2004 to 2774 heads in case of 2006 year, while period average was 3145 heads.

Key words: meat, bovine, ovine, goats

If we bring on the situation recorded at goat level used for milk production, we could see a number increasing from 605 heads in 2004, to 623 heads in 2005 (+2,98 %) and to 667 heads in 2006 year (+10,25 and +7,06 % beside the base of report).

By analyzing the presented data for county level it could bring in discussion:

- concerning the total animal effective, the locality hold beside county level 0,08 % from bovines, 2,27 % from swine, 7,24 % from ovine and 2,23 % from goat number;
- regarding the total production obtained, the locality is situated beside county level at a level of 0,51 % for cow milk, 0,13 % for bovine meat, 2,04 % at swine meat, 2,77 % for sheep and goat meat 6,43 % eggs and 2,60 % from honey bee county level.

METHOD AND MATERIAL

The paper was accomplished for the 2004-2006 period, by field documentation at the level of Dăbuleni Village Town Hall. The documentation included consultation of inventory book for agricultural statistical data and the selection of data as needed. Bureau phase was accomplished through data ordering and usage – as working method – of time comparison.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Referring to the number of animals used by several exploitation directions, we could establish some information like in *table 1*.

The bovines used for milk production vary from 183 heads in 2006 to 203 heads in 2005 year, while the period average was 192 heads. During the analyzed period, it registered an increase of the index with 7,41 % in 2005 beside 2004 and a decrease at the level of 2006 year beside both report bases (-3,17 and -9,85 %). As a result the period average is higher to the recorded levels in 2004, and in 2006 – overruns with 1,59 and respective 4,92 %.

For the ovine, the index average was 9908 heads (+3,31 % beside 2004 and -4,62 % beside 2006), with limits of 9591 heads recorded in 2004 and 10388 heads in 2006 year. The index evolve ascending in time, 2005 and 2006 years recording an increase with 1,61 and 6,60 % beside the previous terms of dynamical series.

If we refer to the situation existing in goat case used for milk production, we could see that the effective is increasing from 605 heads in 2004, to 623 heads in 2005 (+2,98 %) and to 667 heads in 2006 year (+10,25 și +7,06 % beside the bases of report). In this conditions, period average was 632 heads, average which decrease the level of 2004 year with 4,46 %, but is inferior to the 2006 one with 5,25 %.

Meat production is based on a number of 4 species at the level of which was recorded the next situations:

- For bovine the slaughtered effective was between 18 heads in 2006 and 21 heads 2005 year, while period average was 19 heads (+5,56 % beside 2006) equal to the one meet in 2004 year. The index evolved irregular in time, recording an increase in 2005 (+10,53 %) and a decrease in 2006 year (-5,26 and -14,29 %); - At the level of swine, the slaughtered number was situated on an descending curve from 3465 heads in 2004 to 2774 heads in 2006 year case, while the period average was 3145 heads. The time descending evolution is accentuated by the sub unitary values of the index in dynamics (92,21 % in 2005, 80,06 and 86,82 % in 2006, 90,76 % for period average), an exception is recorded at the level of mobile base index for period average – 113,37 %;

- In ovine case, the effectives meant for slaughter evolved ascending in time from 5176 heads in 2004 to 5420 heads in 2006 year, while the period average

Table 1

Animal effective by exploiting directions Dăbuleni – Dolj County, 2004–2006

No.	Specification	Year										Average		
		2004			2005			2006				2004-2006		
		Effective Heads	Dynamics		Effective Heads	Dynamics		Effective Heads	Dynamics		Effective Heads	Dynamics		
l _{bf}	l _{bm}		l _{bf}	l _{bm}		l _{bf}	l _{bm}		l _{bf}	l _{bm}				
1	Milk													
1.1	bovins	189	100	100	203	107,41	107,41	183	96,83	90,15	192	101,59	104,92	
1.2	sheeps	9591	100	100	9745	101,61	101,61	10388	108,31	106,60	9908	103,31	95,38	
1.3	goats	605	100	100	623	102,98	102,98	667	110,25	107,06	632	104,46	94,75	
2.1	bovins	19	100	100	21	110,53	110,53	18	94,74	85,71	19	100,0	105,56	
2.2	pigs	3465	100	100	3195	92,21	92,21	2774	80,06	86,82	3145	90,76	113,37	
2.3	sheeps	5176	100	100	5386	104,06	104,06	5420	104,71	100,63	5327	102,92	98,28	
2.4	goats	453	100	100	500	110,38	110,38	534	117,88	106,80	496	109,49	92,88	
3	laying eggs birds	77819	100	100	80693	103,69	103,69	75761	97,35	93,89	78091	100,35	103,07	

was 5327 heads. The index have record successive increasing each year with 4,06 % in 2005 and with 0,63 % 2006 year (the medium overrun only the first comparison term - +2,92 % - and is inferior to the second one with 1,72 %);

- Sacrificed goats have record an average of 496 heads (+9,49 % beside 2004 and -7,12 % beside 2006). Variations limits foe the index was 453 heads in 2004 year and 534 heads in year 2006, and the annual increasing recorded was in 2005 and 2006 of 10,38 and respective 6,80 %.

The number of laying eggs birds was situated between 75761 heads in 2006 and 80693 heads in 2005, and the period average was 78091 heads (+0,35 % beside 2004 and +3,07 % beside 2006). The index evolved irregular in time , recording increases in 2005 with 3,69 % beside 2004 and decreases in 2006 with 2,65 and respective 6,11 % beside 2004 and 2005.

The data referring to milk, meat, eggs and honey production, are presented in *table 2*.

At bovine, the milk production was situated between 6625 hl in 2006 and 7288 hl in year 2005, period average being 6850,3 hl. Comparatively with 2004 year – 6638 hl – in 2005 was recorded an increase with 9,79 %, followed by decreasing in 2006 year beside both report bases with 0,20 and respective 9,10 %. In this conditions the period average outruns the levels recorded in 2004 and 2006 with 3,20 and respective 3,40 %.

Sheep milk was obtained in variable quantities from 3357 hl in year 2004 to 4363 hl in 2006 year, while the period average was 3872,7 hl. The index evolve ascending in time, the recorded outruns being 16,12 % in 2005, 29,97 and 19,93 % in 2006 year and 15,36 % for period average.

For goats the average of the index was 1959,3 hl (+4,49 % beside 2004 and -4,0 % beside 2006), while the variation limits was 1875 hl in 2004 and of 2041 hl in year 2006. The ascending evolution tendency of the index is mark out by the outruns of reporting bases recording in years 2005 and 2006 (1,04 – 2005, 1,08 and 1,04 times – 2006).

Figure 1 shown the time evolution of milk production for goats and sheep.

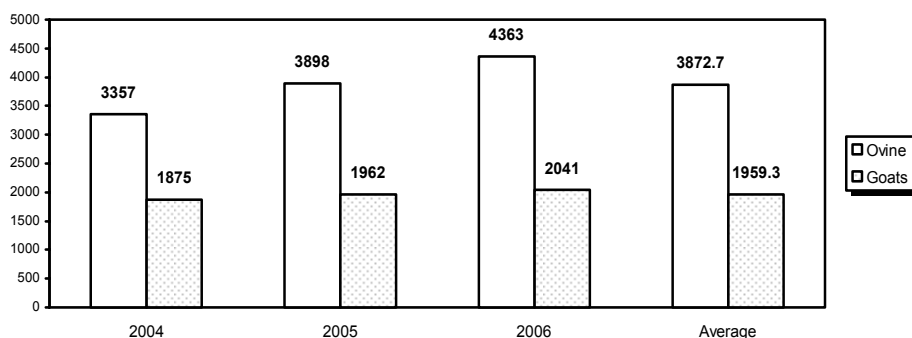


Figure 1 Total production – goats and sheep milk (hl)

Table 2

Total production obtained in zoo technical sector Dăbuleni – Dolj County, 2004–2006

No	Specification	U.M.	Year						Average						
			2004			2005			2006			2004-2006			
			Effective	Dynamics I _{bf}	I _{bm}	Effective	Dynamics I _{bf}	I _{bm}	Effective	Dynamics I _{bf}	I _{bm}	Effective	Dynamics I _{bf}	I _{bm}	
1	Milk														
1.1	bovins	hl	6638	100	100	7288	109,79	109,79	6625		99,80	90,90	6850,3	103,20	103,40
1.2	sheeps	hl	3357	100	100	3898	116,12	116,12	4363		129,97	119,93	3872,7	115,36	88,76
1.3	goats	hl	1875	100	100	1962	104,64	104,64	2041		108,85	104,03	1959,3	104,49	96,00
2.1	bovins	T	7,12	100	100	7,18	100,84	100,84	6,93		97,33	96,52	7,08	99,44	102,16
2.2	pigs	T	398	100	100	342	85,93	85,93	302		75,88	88,30	347,3	87,26	115,0
2.3	sheeps	T	88	100	100	123	139,77	139,77	141		160,23	114,63	117,3	133,29	83,19
2.4	goats	T	9,1	100	100	9,0	98,90	98,90	12,8		140,66	142,22	10,3	113,19	80,47
3	laying eggs birds	th. pcs.	15175	100	100	16874	110,60	110,60	15152		99,85	90,28	15703,7	103,48	103,64
4	Honey bee	T	10,5	100	100	12,4	118,09	118,09	15,3		145,71	123,39	12,7	120,95	83,01

Total production of bovine meat was irregular in time by increasing from 7,12 t in 2004, to 7,18 t in 2005 (+0,84 %), followed by a decrease in 2006 to a level of 6,93 t (-2,67 and -3,48 %). In this conditions the average was 7,08 t, level which is inferior with 0,56 % beside 2004, but superior to the 2006 year one with 2,16 %.

Swine have a total production of meat between 302 t in 2006 and 398 t in year 2004, so the period average reach a level of 347,3 t (-12,74 % beside 2004 and +15,0 % beside 2006). The index evolved descending in time, the successive decreasing – comparing with the previous terms of the dynamical series – being of 14,07 % in 2005 and of 11,70 % in year 2006.

Ovine meat was obtained in different quantities as folow: 88 t in year 2004, 123 t in year 2005 (+39,77 %), 141 t in year 2006 (outruns with 1,60 and respective 1,14 times of the reporting bases). In this conditions period average was 117,3 t, which represent an overrun with 1,33 times of the level recorded in year 2004 and a decrease with 16,81 % beside the year 2006.

Figure 2 shown the situation of total production of ovine and swine meat.

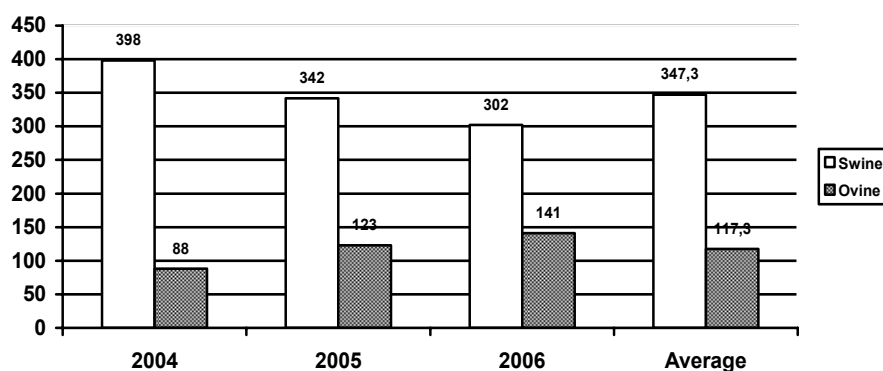


Figure 2 Meat production – swine, ovine (t)

Through existing characteristics at the level of analyzed locality, the goat have a total production of meat situated between 9 t in year 2005 and 12,8 t in year 2006, period average being 10,3 t (+13,19 % beside 2004 and -19,53 % beside 2006). The index evolved irregular in time, decreasing with 1,10 % in 2005 beside 2004 (9,1 t), followed by a substantial increase in 2006 – the overruns of reporting bases being 1,40 and respective 1,42 times.

In figure 3 is presented the total production for bovine and goats meat.

Total production of eggs was record a medium of 15703,7 th. pcs. (+3,48 and +3,64 % beside the reference terms), with limits of 15175 th.pcs. in year 2004 and of 16784 th. pcs. 2005 year. The index evolved irregular in time, it's evolution being an increasing one from 2004 to 2005 (+10,60 %) an a decreasing one from 2005 to 2006 (-9,72 %).

If we consider the total production of honey obtained, we see an ascending evolution during the analyzed period, from 10,5 t in year 2004, to 12,4 t in 2005

(+18,09 %) and to 15,3 t in 2006 year case (+45,71 and respective +23,39 %). In this conditions the period average was situated to a level of 12,7 t, level superior to the 2004 year one with 20,95 %, but inferior to the 2006 year one with 16,99 %.

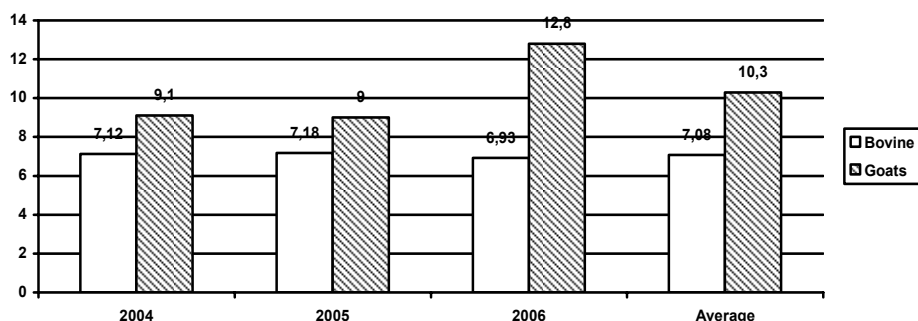


Figure 3 Meat production – bovine goats (t)

CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing the effectives by exploitation directions, we could see a correlation (especially in case of milk production) between the total effective and the mules one, the things are convenient for ovine and goats and less convenient in bovines case. Concerning the meat production the increase of slaughtered effective is traced for bovines and swine (especially for the second species), but with regarding of the new standards rated for the acceding to the European Union;

Concerning the total production obtained we could see that those – under the evolution aspect – follow the general way of evolution in time of the slaughtered effectives by different directions;

Analyzing the data present in the county, appear the next situations:

Concerning the animal effective, this locality hold beside the county levels 0,08 % from bovine effectives, 2,27 % from the effective of swine, 7,24 % from the effective of ovine and 2,23 % from goats;

If we take a look to the total obtained productions, the locality hold weights in the county level of 0,51 % to cow milk, 0,13 % to bovine meat, 2,04 % to swine meat, 2,77 % for sheep and goat meat, 6,43 % from the eggs county production and 2,60 % in honey production.

It is taking in consideration for the analyzed village the necessity of zoo technical production sector by resize the total effectives being exploited for all species – with one exception, the horses. In this context appears the necessity of frame to the share of production requested by every farmer or individual infield. The refreshing of zoo technical sector must be realized in conditions of producer associations, in conditions of implement of some taking capacity for prime material which could come to an increase of the economical efficiency for zoo technical production. In the same time it could taking in consideration the operations of market prospecting for the reevaluate of products.

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