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EXTERIOR PHENOTYPICAL PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS AT ROSO SL EGGS HYBRID AT 45 WEEKS OF AGE

PARAMETRI DE PERFORMANŢĂ FENOTIPICĂ LA CARACTERE DE EXTERIOR ALE HIBRIDULUI ROSO SL, ÎN VÂRSTA DE 45 SĂPTĂMÂNI

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The biological material which was studied has been represented by 34 ROSO SL hybrid that lay eggs, of 45 weeks of age. We have analyzed the 45 weeks age as a middle age for the intensity of egg laying on the level of over 80%. Measurements have been made for the following conformation traits: body weight, body length, former depth, former width, pelvis width, length of the breast-bone careen, thoracic perimeter, shin perimeter and length. The measurements have been made according to the methodology and the known speciality instruments. The observation data have been overworked, this way we have established the average values and the variability parameters for the traits we followed, which fit the values presented in the specialty literature and are even over these for the age group chosen for studies. The body weight of 2058.82 ± 38.49 g, superior to the one mentioned in the technological guide, confirms a proper unrolling of the body weight deposits and shows that the Roso SL hybrid will properly support both the body growth in weight and also egg production in parallel, respectively this double effort, fact that gives the hybrid a higher quality. Other registered values are of 18.06 ± 0.15 for the body length, of 10.85 ± 0.11 cm for the length of the breastbone careen, together with the sizes which maintain a proper egg production, such as the width of the pelvis of 9.75 ± 0.14, the former width of 6.78 ± 0.10 cm and , why not, even the former depth of 10.72 ± 0.12. We would also notice an appreciable uniformity of these values, the limits of the variation factor being between 4.66 (length of the shin) and 8.36 (former width). The values that the biological material represent for the characters we studied, convince us about the hybrid's availability for being exploited in the egg production.

Key words: eggs hybrids, phenotypical traits.

Introduction

The corporal weight of the hens influence the egg production from the quantitative point of view, estimating that the maximum quantity of egg production is reached especially by the hens characterised by weight values specific to its breed (the body weight directly influences the precocity).

Materials and Methods

The biological material studied is represented by 34 Roso SL hybrids of 45 weeks of age. The following measurement have been made on this group: body weight, body length, former depth, former width, pelvis width, length of the breast-bone careen, chest perimeter, shin perimeter and length. We have also turned to calculating the main body parameters: the massif parameter, the parameter of the breast muscles development, the parameter of the pelvis width, tightness parameter, bone parameter.

Results and Discussions

The body weight of 2058.82 ± 38.49 g, superior to the one mentioned in the technological guide, confirms a proper unrolling of the body weight deposits (table 1). The variability factor of 10.90% represents a positive argument as far as the randomised collecting of the sample is concerned out of the group of 100 heads. We can distinguish the fact that the body measurements properly sustain this value, especially if we refer to the body length of 18.06 ± 0.15 cm, breastbone careen length of 10.85 ± 0.11 cm, together with the sizes which maintain a proper egg production such as the width of the pelvis of 9.75 ± 0.14, former width of 6.78 ± 0.10 cm and, why not, even the former depth of 10.72 ± 0.12.

We would also notice an appreciable uniformity of these values, the limits of the variation factor being between 4.66 (length of the shin) and 8.36 (former width).

In order to stress once again the qualities previously mentioned, we turned to calculating the main body parameters. It is well known the fact that these values are determined by the length of their body (except for the massif parameter), size on which we have positively made our point clear. The value of the massif parameter of 114.20 ± 2.23 shows the average strong constitution, also sustained by the bone parameter of 12.46 ± 0.13. To this characteristic, the tightness parameter of 186.67 ± 1.36 is added, as well as the one regarding the breast muscles development parameter of 60.19 ± 0.65. The parameter of pelvis width of 54.00 ± 0.64% should also be positively appreciated (table 2).

Tabel 1 presents the average values and the dispersion parameters for the main exterior traits.

Table 1

The average values and the dispersion parameters for the main exterior traits

Specification	Variables			
	n	**x ±Sx**	**s**	**V%**
Body weight (g)	34	2058.82 ± 38.49	224.44	10.90
Body length (cm)	34	18.06 ± 0.15	0.89	4.90
Former depth (cm)	34	10.72 ± 0.12	0.71	6.61
Former width (cm)	34	6.78 ± 0.10	0.57	8.36
Width of the pelvis (cm)	34	9.75 ± 0.14	0.80	8.21
Length of the breastbone careen (cm)	34	10.85 ± 0.11	0.62	5.73
Chest perimeter (cm)	34	33.71 ± 0.37	2.14	6.34
Shin perimeter (cm)	34	4.19 ± 0.04	0.21	4.94
Shin length (cm)	34	9.06 ± 0.07	0.42	4.66

Table 2

The average values and the dispersion parameters for the body indices

Specification	Variables			
	n	**x ±Sx**	**s**	**V%**
Massif parameter I.m	34	114.20±2.23	13.01	11.40
Breast muscles development parameter I.d.m.p.(%)	34	60.19±0.65	3.78	6.28
The parameter of the pelvis width – I.l.b.(%)	34	54.00±0.64	3.72	6.88
Tightness parameter – I.c. (%)	34	186±1.36	7.94	4.26
Bone parameter I.o. (%)	34	12.46±0.13	0.78	6.25

Conclusions

We believe that the body sizes analysed (lengths, widths, depths, perimeters) and the value of the calculated body parameters accordingly sustain the productive type and forecast the normal development of the internal organs which competes with a high egg productions.

Bibliography

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