

FEASIBILITY CRITERIA FOR THE SYSTEM OF INCREASING THE CATTLE MEAT PRODUCTION

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Abstract: *In order to improve the management of cattle breeding and meat production, it will take into account the genetic value of the races and hybrids that are subject to growth and exploitation and by the factors contributing to the increasing of production such as managerial capacity, human resource quality, availability of fodder base, the livestock distribution market. Crossing, the use of selection methods for the special amelioration value, between races with high biologic potential in meat production, can be paths from the most benefic and management strategies in commercial production of meat, exploiting hereditary differences between breeds, meaning the use of races as specialized lines of male and female of reproduction.*

Key words: *cattle, meat production, feasibility criteria*

INTRODUCTION

The cattle holdings, regardless of the farming and exploitation system, operate on the basis of operating principles imposed by the market characteristics [3, 7, 8, 12]:

- functional and financial autonomy;
- of economic management;
- of the gravity of the activity in the market's area of the dismantling of the production;
- of the comparative advantage;
- of business profitability.

Operating autonomy is based the propriety on housing, lands for footer production, livestock, expressing the right to make decisions about the use of resources, the implementation of production systems and the type of farm management in conditions of financial independence.

The principle of economic management provides actions to attract, allocate, combine the factors of production in order to ensure for the exploitation the maximum efficiency. This principle is reflected in the management of the farm, which ensures obtaining of reproduction and performance indices, indices of good conversion of feed, high productivity of exploitation [4,9,13].

The principle of gravity of farm activity around the market is based on dependence between bovine producers/processors and consumers and the principle of competitive advantage expresses that any farmer's decision is governed by an advantage over existing market players. The profit obtained from exploitation guarantees the existence of the holding, an efficient management implemented in the farm can contribute to obtaining the maximum profit. The essence leading an holding can be defined through the five functions of management, farm planning, organization, coordination, command and control.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to increase the feasibility in the capitalization of cattle for meat, must be taken measures to respect the necessary requirements for the sheltering of bovine for meat according to the season, compliance with the requirements for microclimate, feeding,

manure management, to which is added the best farm management which to contribute to the expression of the biological potential of the bovine category. In order to improve farm management within this scientific approach, it has taken into account some factors that can be improved to increase the feasibility of capitalization the bovine for meat.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Improving the management of meat production at bovine is made through the implementation of managerial strategies in order to obtain economic benefits from heterosis and the use of specialized lines in a well-planned breeding system so that they can supply with meat constantly the market over the entire period of one year. In this respect, are recommended selection methods in order to increase the special amelioration value for guided matings, increasing the performance by the effect of heterosis or the formation of populations by reciprocal or recurrent selection, and the use of composite races. Using of composite races is a viable system, providing a good opportunity for farmers in order to benefit from the effects of heterosis in case of smaller bovine herds.

Factors with an important role in the feasibility of bovine meat production systems are also contributing to the implementation of the best farm management: (figure 1)

- managerial capacity;
- availability of the human resource before the artificial sowing season;
- availability of human resources at birth;
- the availability of green or pasture resources;
- the size of the herd;
- relative merit of available breeds;
- the final market for products obtained for own fattening or sale;
- identification system of available cows.



Figure 1. Factors with role in increasing the feasibility of breeding systems of bovine for meat

Managerial capacity contributes to increasing the farm profitability by increasing production per head of animal feed, yield at slaughtering, quality and quantity of meat obtained. In order to implement different meat production systems, are necessary qualified human resources that to execute sowing of females in heat, to follow gestation and assist in calving in order to reduce the frequency of distortions, because the calves from the breeds for meat have a higher weight compared to mixed breeds or milk breeds. For these reasons, the necessary for plant resources must be fully assured and there must be sufficient pasture

in the case of natural mating. In order to increase the feasibility of the system, we consider that it is necessary to use artificial sowing, feeding being made in the stable or in the paddock, because the surfaces with available pasture used in the mating period we considered it to be less important [5].

The size of the herd indicates what kind of reproduction management must be implemented, because at small herds is recommended natural mating, but we consider feasible the artificial sowing, where using the bovine is no longer an impediment and cross-breeding systems can be implemented without financial effort, both on small and large flocks, meat production can be increased in both cases using breeds with high biological value.

Some researchers highlight the merit of available breeds [1,2,6,10,11,14] highlighting (figure 2):

- high lactation capacity of cows during the first post-calving period, with beneficial effects on the growth of the calf;
- high-quality meat obtained by cross-breeding with composite races;
- high growth rate of products;
- very good feed conversion indexes;
- good reproductive potential at young age at females

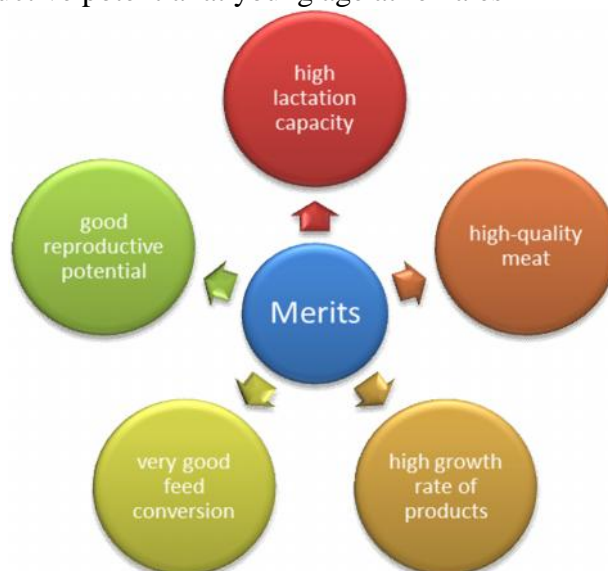


Figure 2. The merits of the breeds available for sowing

If calves obtained through various methods in the farm are sold at weaning, heterosis is relatively more important and differences between races have an overwhelming importance, reducing the producer-consumer chain through marketing strategies, determine an increase of the sold meat production on the market, being an effective measure in improving the management of the marketing and efficiently optimizing the exploitation.

The identification of available females and their sowing at optimum time, with bulls from composite races contributes to the increasing of the economic efficiency of the exploitation and viability of bovine farms for meat.

CONCLUSIONS

Regardless of herd size, due to the increased availability of bulls, we believe that artificial sowing of available females is a way to increase the feasibility of bovine poultry farming systems for meat production. Feeding of cattle can be done in a stable or in the paddock, while the modern exploitation systems do not require the existence of pastures

during the mating season. Then when operating conditions allow, to increasing the feasibility of bovine meat production systems, artificial sowing is the most efficient method of breeding management in bovine farms.

We believe that cross between breeds is an effective way to increase the feasibility of bovine meat production systems, if is chosen a friendly cross-breeding system depending of the farm resources and is implemented an efficient management in order to use efficient the financial resources and which to rely on market requirements for the quality of meat required by consumers.

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