

STUDY REGARDING THE DIAGNOSIS ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN THE WEST AREA

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Abstract: *The livestock sector has suffered pretty hard from shock reforms, registering a strong decrease during the transition period.*

In Romania, livestock, presents serious structural problems due to excessive fragmentation of ownership, low productivity, and high self-consumption on farms. Today, almost the entire population of animals and birds belonging to the private sector, also, it can be seen a strong decline in livestock regardless of species.

Key words: *animals agricultural production, agriculture, farms*

INTRODUCTION

Livestock experienced structural transformations in Romania after 1989 by passing from the state sector in the particular one of some important livestock, but also by decreasing the number and quality of these, which negatively impacted on market prices (Merce et al., 1999 , 2000).

In Romania, the herd is a leading indicator of the strength of the agricultural system of a territory either administrative territory, either geographic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Researches have focused in particular the livestock situation and agricultural production in the west area of the country.

The data required to study enterprise resulted by consultation a vast statistical material, such as: the dates of National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of documents of Agriculture and Sustainable Development on livestock development.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Animal husbandry is a traditional occupation benefiting from a diverse feed base and natural pastures. Although meadows and pastures from the region represents 13.59% and 16.31% from meadows and pastures from Romania, total animal production obtained in 2011 represents only 11.12% from the one obtained at the national level, only South West Oltenia region having lower production. Values below the national record registered in the Western Region meat production, milk production, eggs and honey.

The herd are also below the national average, falling from 5.35% (horse) and 14.78% (sheep) from the total existing effectiv on national level.

Cattle through the products they carry - milk and meat, represents the most important species.

Table 1

Herds from the region from at 1 December 2011

- heads -

Development region/ County	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Birds	Bees (families)
West - total	143747	932341	1261277	54928	31909	5439543	168040
D. c.: majority private ownership	142707	931927	1259970	54928	31260	5438859	168040
Arad - total	35394	234806	340188	10161	9083	1143922	37694
D. c.: majority private ownership	34691	234466	340008	10161	8933	1143872	37694
Caras-Severin - total	32118	57964	213411	17289	8383	1311496	55898
D. c.: majority private ownership	32118	57964	213411	17289	8383	1311496	55898
Hunedoara - total	40079	60737	166721	12549	7508	1417911	39787
D. c.: majority private ownership	40062	60723	166649	12549	7508	1417911	39787
Timis - total	36156	578834	540957	14929	6935	1566214	34661
D. c.: majority private ownership	35836	578774	539902	14929	6436	1565580	34661

Source : Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2012

Total cattle from the western region, in 2011 is estimated at 143,747 head, from which 142,707 heads in the private sector (99.27%), the difference being in the state sector of agriculture.

In swine total herd in 2011 was 932,341 heads on all region, Timis County being on the first place, and at the opposite poll is Caras- Severin County, followed by Hunedoara County.

Sheep and goats have recorded the highest growth rate, the herd in 2011 being 1,261,277 heads on sheep species, and on goats species there is a total of 54,928 heads.

In 2007-2011 period total meat production, in thousand tonnes live weight, increased with 31,300 tons of meat, with a few differences between species.

Pork production significantly increased in 2011 compared with 2007. At the same time it can be seen that the total production of eggs decreased. Honey production has increased quite a bit in 2011 compared to 2007.

Table 2

Animal agricultural production in the West Region

Specification	M.U.	West Region		Arad		Caras-Severin		Hunedoara		Timis	
		2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Meat – total	Tones	157.320	188620	27.221	40122	24.013	20351	18.236	26081	87.850	102066
D. c.: majority private ownership	Tones	157.030	188446	27.056	39989	24.013	20351	18.147	26078	87.814	102028
Cattle meat	Tones	22.153	15742	5.119	4177	4.217	3829	7.744	4835	5.073	2901
Pigs meat	Tones	106.375	134815	17.058	30337	11.811	7925	6.460	8322	71.046	88231
Sheep and goats meat	Tones	13.833	15095	2.157	3127	3.048	2684	1.665	1879	6.958	7405
Bird meat	Tones	14.905	22.927	2.854	2471	4.937	5896	2.365	11039	4.749	3521
Milk total	Thousands hl.	5.116	4194	1.171	941	1.132	1009	1.243	1.056	1.369	1.065
Cow and buffalo milk	Thousands hl.	4.517	3554	1.046	817	1.141	935	1.187	955	1.143	807
Wool	Tones	2.285	2468	451	739	485	443	312	336	1.037	950
Eggs	Milions pieces	585	505	91	92	150	131	169	113	175	169
Honey	Tones	2.456	3512	435	649	1.048.	1367	569	879	404	617

Source : Romanian Statistical Yearbook , 2008, 2012

The processing sector of pork meat is still facing high domestic costs, despite relatively high corn production and cheap labor. In addition, the quality of pig meat provided to processing industry is a problem that must be solved.

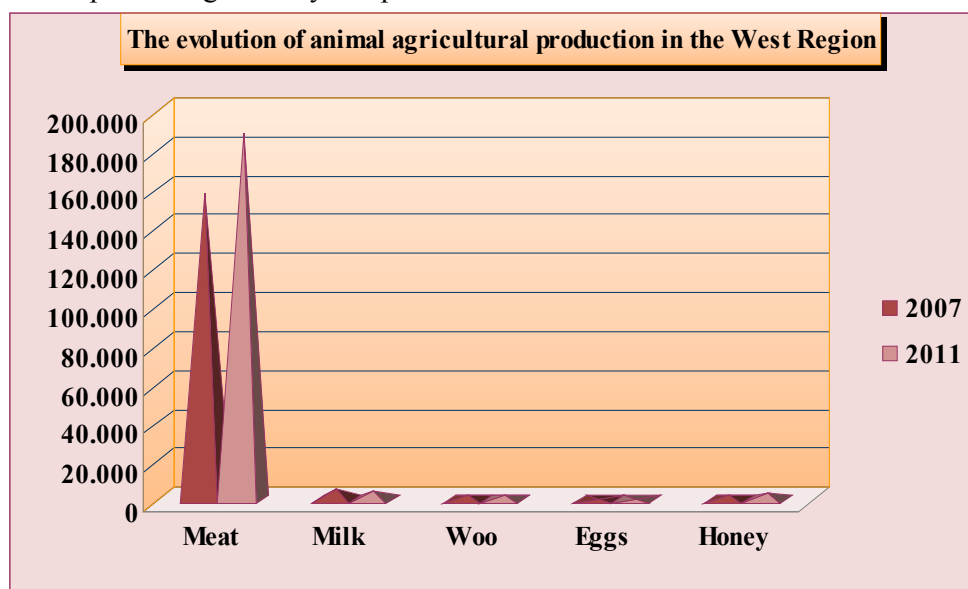


Fig. 1. The evolution of animal agricultural production in the West Region

Most of the pig herds are in private households, feeding and husbandry practices that benefit being poor and the genetic material is, generally, poor quality. Total milk production decreased in 2011 compared to 2007, the same thing happened for the production of cow and buffalo milk.

In the milk production sector, remain to be solved a number of priorities, such as: improving feeding practices at farm level, for the specialized rases in milk production, adoption of advanced breeding techniques etc.

Agricultural products produced in vegetable farms, especially in the livestock, have a quality low level, determined in the absence of compliance with European standards.

Due to the lack of an global strategy and some specific sectoral programs, coherent and well structured, regarding the ways and means of development, on short, medium and long time, after year 1989, agricultural production decreased alarmingly having serious economic, financial and social consequences on agriculture and food industry producers.

Generally Romanian agricultural production, including the one from the west of the country, has oriented towards cereal production without putting too much the problem of capitalization obtained products.

Farmer has no means of production, so that technological support has been achieved and is still made in the provision of system services.

Analising the table below we can see that Timis County is in first place in terms of agricultural production at the regional level, and at the opposite pole is Hunedoara County with an agricultural production amounting to 1,121,860 thousand lei.

Table 3

Agricultural production in the West Region, in year 2011

Development region/County	Agricultural production thousands lei							
	Total	Majority private ownership	Crop		Animal		Agricultural services	
			Total	Majority private ownership	Total	Majority private ownership	Total	Majority private ownership
West Region	8141372	7873546	5664685	5423191	2423474	2419014	53213	31341
Arad	2351554	2289427	1824944	1766418	515651	512050	10959	10959
Caras-Severin	1280564	1136415	812535	668387	467739	467739	290	289
Hunedoara	1121860	1086249	685312	649752	436269	436218	279	279
Timis	3387394	3361455	2341894	2338634	1003815	1003007	41685	19814

Source : Romanian Statistical Yearbook, INS Romania

Crop production has the largest share, namely 69.5% from total agricultural production of the West Region, followed by livestock production with a share of 39.8% and agricultural services with a small percentage of only 0.7%.

CONCLUSIONS

Livestock occupies an important place in agriculture filed, priority being poultry, sheep and pigs raisance; the number of heads of livestock has increased steadily between 2000-2011, the largest decrease having the bovines (from 250,170 to 143,747 heads) and the smallest increase having goats from the 41,311 to 54,928 heads.

Analysing the evolution of annual average number of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats from the western country there is downward trend of their evolution, tendence, in most part, similar to the one recorded at national level.

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