Breeds of Poultry

DANVEER SINGH YADAV
Assistant Professor
Livestock Production Management
College of Veterinary Science & A. H. (NDVSU), MHOW
Classification of birds

- Class: Aves (Feathered,)
- Subclass: (i) Archaeornithes – Fossil
  (ii) Neornithes – Without teeth birds
  (a) Ratilae – Flightless
Orders – Galliforms (Short wings/legs, toes adapted for scratching/running)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Chromosome Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meleagridiae</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td><em>Meleagris gallopoava</em></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese quail</td>
<td><em>Coturnix japonica</em></td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Chromosome Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phasianidae</td>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td><em>Phasians colchicus</em></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fowl</td>
<td><em>Gallus domesticus</em></td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pea-fowl</td>
<td><em>Pavo cristatus</em></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Ansariforms (Aquatic birds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Chromosome Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antidae</td>
<td>Gosse</td>
<td><em>Aser anaser</em></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muscovy</td>
<td><em>Cairina maschata</em></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duck</td>
<td><em>Anas platyrhynchos</em></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Orders (domestic birds)

- **Columbiformes** – Pigeons (*Columba livia*), Doves
- **Psittaciformes** – Parrots (*Psittacopes*)
- **Passeriformes** – Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Canary (*Serinus canaria*)
Classification of fowl

- Meat type
- Egg type
- Dual type
- Game
- Ornamental
- Bentham
• **Breed** denotes an established **group of bird** having the same general **bony shape, weight and some common characteristics**.

• **Varieties** **sub-division of breed** based on **colour, shape, pattern, types of comb, feather pattern**

• **Strain** is used to denote a given **breeder who has done the breeding on the bird and has introduced certain economic characters in the bird**.
Classification of chicken

- American
- English
- Mediterranean
- Asiatic
American
Rhode Island Reds

- New England
- (a) Single  (b) Rose Comb
- Brownish red
- Long, rectangular body, which is also a broad and deep.
- Good meat
Rhode Island Reds
Plymouth Rock

- Bird good size, good egg laying abilities, long bodies and have a good depth of body.

New Hampshire

- Colour is Light salmon
- Body is less rectangular than RIR
- Good producer of large brown shelled eggs.
New Hampshire
English
Sussex

- England

- **Primary** table birds

- Light : The variety to lay well during **summer months**

  of India

- Red
Australorp

- The breed was developed in Australia
- Good dual purpose
- Principally for egg production rather than meat
- “Austro White” a hybrid X between Australorp male X White leghorn female has proved to be an excellent layer with good vigour and is maintained in flocks in commercial egg farms of India.
Orpington

- Kent in England
- Single comb
- Buff: it was evolved from buff Cochin, Dark Dorking, Golden spangled Hamburgs
Mediterranean
Leghorn

- Italy
- Important and most popular
- World’s number one egg producer (280)
- Small, active, compact, neatest of all birds
- Most popular breeds throughout the plains of India
- Stylish carriage
Minorca

- Originally called Red-Faced Black Spanish are the largest and heaviest of Mediterranean breeds.
- An excellent producer of large white eggs (220).
- Colour of skin white, egg shell is chalk white in colour.
- This breed was at one time even more popular than Leghorn.
Cornish

- **White variety** is most popular as **meat type** breed.
- Male is extensively used in different crosses for **broiler production**.
Anconas

- Ancona in Italy
- 1. Single 2. Rose comb
- It resembles to Leghorn in shape and size
- Small, active, alert and black with white tipped feathers.
- Lay fairly good but small size eggs
Asiatic
Brahma

- Brahmaputra valley where birds of their ancestral type known as "Grey Chittagong's"
- Three variety Light, Dark, Buff
Cochin

- Shanghai area of China
- The comb is single
- Buff, Black and Partridge
Indian
Aseel/Indian game

- The best specimen are found in U.P. Rajasthan.
- Most regarded breed
- Most popular variety are Peela (golden red), Yakub (black and red), Nurie (White), Kajal (black), Chitta (spotted black and white), Jawa (black), Teekar (brown)
Bursa

- Kathiawar around Bombay
Chittagong

- Eastern India

- It is large bird measuring sometimes 75 cm from beak to toe
Karaknath

- “Kalamasi” meaning black meat
- Found in tribal area of Jhabua
- Plumage colour varies from silver and gold spangled to bluish black.
- The skin, shank, toes, are slate in colour.
- Comb, wattles and tongue are purple
- Egg colour is brown
- Cock (1.5), Hen (1)
New chicken breeds in India

- 19 breeds of chicken in India
- Kaunayen Manipur(2016)
- Hansli Odisha (2017)
- Uttara Uttarakhand(2018)