

PRIMARY OFFER OF MEAT IN GOIESTI VILLAGE, DOLJ COUNTY

Dragoș Mihai MEDELETE, Radu Lucian PÂNZARU

University of Craiova, 19 Libertății, 200421, Craiova, Romania, Phone: +40 251 416 595/146,
Fax: + 40 251 418 475, E-mail: medelete @yahoo.com, rlp1967craiova@yahoo.com

Corresponding author: medelete @yahoo.com

Abstract

Goiești common is part of the 104 common that make up Dolj County, is situated in the north of the county, approx. 15 km from the city of Craiova. The commune is mentioned in documents from 1577 on 28 July in a document issued by a big ban of Craiova and includes 13 villages. Name of the village comes from the name given its first inhabitant, namely "Goieșteanu" name which today can not be found from any inhabitant of the village, however is the most common inhabitants of the neighboring Simnicu de Sus. Access to the area is by land locality is crossed from south to north by a asphalted national road DN 6B, which connects Gorj county and Craiova (Tg Cărbunești - Târgu Jiu). Elucidating the communal potential, of meat production is based on use of an appropriate set of indicators: effective in exploitation (by species), total production and average yield per head. The study covers the period 2010-2012, taken as a starting point for developing a strategy of reviving the sector of production.

Key words: livestock, meat production, potential

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants, usually the over-aged. Young people are not really interested in this branch, because the land is less productive to the lowlands and hence is not as pleased.

However farmland is cultivated at a rate of approx. 80-90% due to Romanian and foreign investors who have leased in large part the land and they are working.

Forestry occupies an important place the village being surrounded by forests of oak and locust, and water meadows at the course of the river Amaradia. On some hills where there were groves of fruit trees (plum, apricot, cherry) began afforestation works, not depreciate.

Keep the cattle in farms in Romania, are important food industrial exploitation of forage resources side, the use of labor resources, export, profit sources [1].

Living livestock consists of all animals present in the area at a time. Part of living livestock is considered as a component of operating fixed capital. Operating fixed capital are: draft animals (horses, cattle work, etc.), breeding and production animals (breeding bulls, cows, rams, pigs, etc.).

The other part of the livestock consists of animals living on the rise for sale (fattening steers, calves, lambs, pigs for fattening, etc..), having all of capital circulating features [3].

Livestock structure is influenced by the peculiarities of breeding various species, breeding system practiced, production manager, breeding herd size, etc. [2].

Factors affecting meat production in general can be divided into endogenous and exogenous.

Endogenous factors include health status, race, gender, age and individual characteristics. Exogenous factors include: feeding animals and birds, care, housing and fattening period [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To do the work we have completed two phases: the phase of documentation and data processing phase. The first phase was carried out by using statistical data reporting in the case of commune Goiești [4]. later it's moved to their processing, while using comparison method and composition of structures based on certain indicators used. The data collected and analysed covers the period 2010-2012 are also used average of the period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 shows the production of meat for the main species encountered by the commune Goești, analyzing livestock slaughtered (Fig. 1), total meat production has been obtained (Fig. 2), and weight at scarification (Fig. 3).

In the structure of meat production can be found slaughtered animals of the following species: cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

In the case of meat production were slaughtered between 50 and 100 head of cattle (2011 and 2010), the average of the period being 67 heads (-33.0 and +28.8% in dynamics).

The indicator is placed on a descendent trend towards first base decreases reporting being respectively 50.0 and 48.0% for the years 2011 and 2012 respectively.

The number of pigs slaughtered for meat ranged from 800 heads in 2011 and 1500 by

the end of 2010 and 2012 respectively, so that the average of the period reached 1267 ends. The indicator has evolved unevenly decreases since 2011 (-46.7% compared to 2010), followed by increases in 2012 (87.5%).

For the period under review it is found that the number of sheep slaughtered for meat averaged 100 heads, a level that characterizes the entire dynamic range.

Goats used for the production of meat ranged from 200 to 250 heads (first specific value of 2011 and 2012 respectively, the second specific 2010). The average period was 217 heads (-13.2 and +8.5% versus reporting bases - in dynamics).

The production of meat, derived from four species, as follows: bovine provided (on average) 18 t of meat (-32.3 and 38.5% to the terms of comparison). Limitele de variație

Table 1. Meat production

Nr. crt.	specification	Year									Average 2010-2012			
		2010			2011			2012			Effectiv	Dynamics		
		Effectiv	F _{bi}	M _{bi}	Effectiv	F _{bi}	M _{bi}	Effectiv	F _{bi}	M _{bi}		Effectiv	F _{bi}	M _{bi}
1	Operating effectively (head)													
1.1.	- cattle	100	100	100	50	50,0	50,0	52	52,0	104,0	67	67,0	128,8	
1.2.	- swine	1500	100	100	800	53,3	53,3	1500	100,0	187,5	1267	84,5	84,5	
1.3.	- sheep	100	100	100	100	100,0	100,0	100	100,0	100,0	100	100,0	100,0	
1.4.	- goats	250	100	100	200	80,0	80,0	200	80,0	100,0	217	86,8	108,5	
2	Total production (t)													
2.1.	- cattle	27	100	100	15	55,6	55,6	13	48,1	86,7	18	66,7	138,5	
2.2.	- swine	250	100	100	120	48,0	48,0	270	108,0	225,0	213	85,2	78,9	
2.3.	- sheep	3,4	100	100	3	88,2	88,2	3,5	102,9	116,7	3,3	97,1	94,3	
2.4.	- goats	4	100	100	3,5	87,5	87,5	4	100,0	114,3	3,83	95,8	95,8	
3.	Weight at slaughter (kg / cap.)													
3.1.	- cattle	270	100	100	300	111,1	111,1	250	92,6	83,3	273	101,2	109,3	
3.2.	- swine	167	100	100	156	93,4	93,4	160	95,8	102,6	161	96,4	100,6	
3.3.	- sheep	34	100	100	30	88,2	88,2	35	102,9	116,7	33	97,1	94,3	
3.4.	- goats	16	100	100	17	109,4	109,4	20	125,0	114,3	18	112,5	90,0	

The limits of variation of the indicator were 13 t in 2012 and 27 t in 2010. Indicator performed strictly descending successive annual declines being 44.4 and 13.3% respectively in 2011 and 2012 compared to previous terms of the dynamic series, the amount of pigmeat ranged from 120 t in 2011 (-52.0% compared to the year 2010-250 t), up to 270 tons in the case of 2012 (respectively

1.08 and 2.25 times the terms of reference). The average period was 213 t, which in dynamic was decreased by 14.8 and 21.1% compared with the basics of reporting for sheep there is an average of 3.3 t meat, with limits of variation from 3 to 3.5 t - for the years 2010 and 2012.

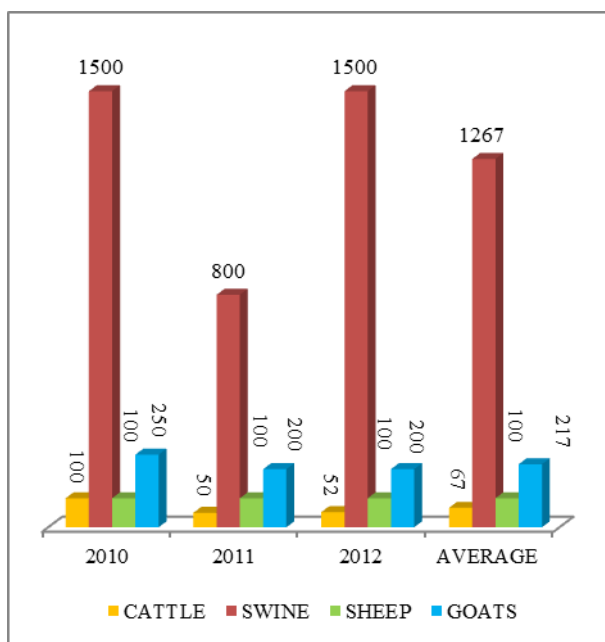


Fig. 1. Total livestock used for the production of meat (head)

The dynamics reveals its uneven development (-11.8% in 2011, +2.9 and +16.7% for 2012, -2.9 and -5.7% for the period average - compared to the terms) goats provided between 3.5 and 4 tons of meat (the first specific level of 2011, the second in 2010 and 2012), while the average of the period was 3.83 t. Following these levels, there is subunitary value of dynamic indices for 2011 (87.5%) and average of of the period (95.8%), and values echuiunitare respectively supraunitary for 2012 (100.0 and 114, 3% for mobile or fixed base indices).

Slaughter weight used in meat production was - on species - as follows: average weight of cattle were recorded from 250 to 300 kg (2012 and 2011), average of the period being of 273 kg. Evolution of the indicator is uneven, increases of 11.1% specific in 2011, followed by declines of 7.4 and 16.7% in 2012; average weight at slaughter for pigs ranged from 156 kg in 2011, up from 167 kg to 2010, the average of the period reaching 161 kg. The indicator fell by 6.6% in 2011 compared to the first term of the dynamic series, after which it increased by 2.6% in

2012 compared to the previous part of the series dynamic, in the case of sheep, the average weight of slaughter was 33 kg, with a range of variation from 30 to 35 kg (2011 respectively 2012). Evolution of the indicator it is one fluctuating, decreases by 11.8% in 2011 (compared to the first term of the dynamic series), followed by increases of 16.7% in 2012; for goats it appears the fluctuation of average weight at slaughter from 16-20 kg (2010 respectively 2012), the average of the period reaching 18 kg. Indicator performed strictly ascending during the analyzed period, subsequent annual increases - specific years 2011 and 2012 - being 9.4 and 14.3% respectively.

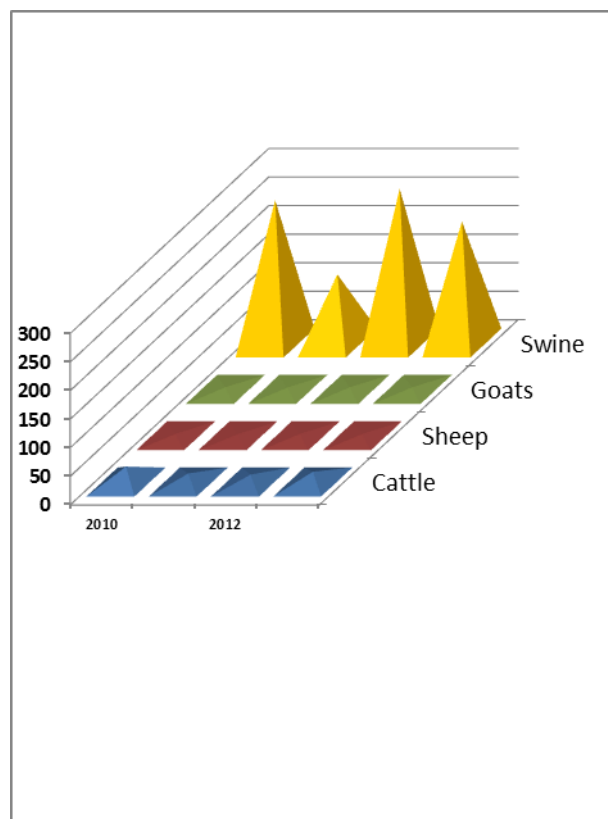


Fig. 2. Total meat production

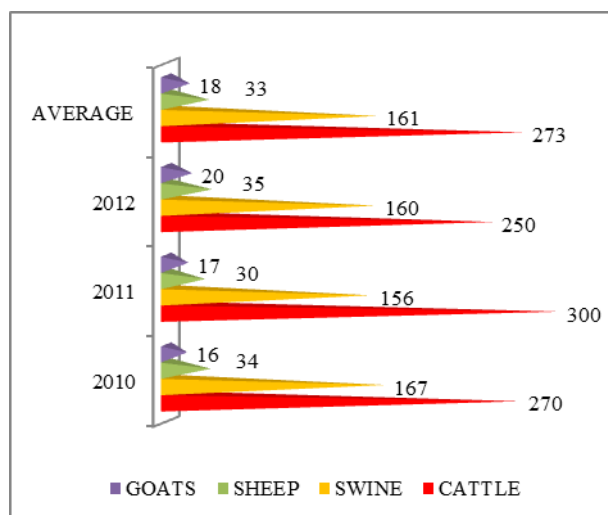


Fig. 3. Weight at slaughtering (kg / head)

CONCLUSIONS

Goiеști village by surface represents 1.06% of the total county and can be considered a medium to large sized village for Dolj County, given the fact that it discusses the existence of 114 administrative territorial units (municipalities, cities and common).

In the context of agricultural production, the village holds 1.10% of the total agricultural and county 0.91% of the arable land.

If we relate total production for the livestock sector, to the situation of the county, we can emphasize the following weights: 1.10% of total meat production, 0.87% bovine meat production, 1.65% of pork; 0.35% in the production of sheep and goats;

For meat production - 238,1 t - is a higher number for pig meat (89.45%), the remaining species with low weights, as follows: 7.56% cattle, goats 1.61%, 1.38% sheep (fig. 4).

It is noteworthy the hard necessity of development of the livestock sector, both in terms of reinvigorating the workforce and improving the structure of race in terms of staff, so as to achieve proper operation of the existing potential, both in terms of natural and legally economic and social.

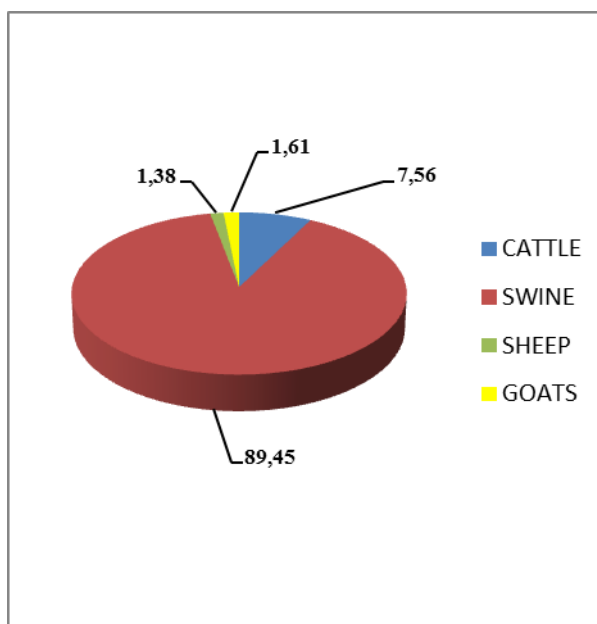


Fig.4. The structure of the production of meat, period average (%)

REFERENCES

- [1]Barbu C., Pânzaru RL, 2000, Agricultural Economics, Hyperion Publishing House, Craiova, Chapter 7, Part II, p 331-365
- [2]Pânzaru, R.L., Medelete, D.M, Stefan G., 2007, Elements of management and marketing in agriculture, Universitaria Publishing House, Craiova, Chapter 6, pp. 116-148
- [3]Stefan G., Bodescu D., Toma A.D., Pânzaru R.L., 2007, The economy and agri-food chain, Alpha Publishing, Iași, Chapter 3, pp. 53-157
- [4] City Hall Goiеști, Statistical Reporting Data, 2010-2012