Poultry

Poultry is the class of domesticated fowl (birds) farmed for their [meat](http://www.poultryhub.org/index.php/Chicken_meat_industry), [eggs](http://www.poultryhub.org/index.php/Chicken_layer_industry) or feathers. These most typically are members of the orders Galliformes (such as [chickens](http://www.poultryhub.org/index.php/Chicken) and [turkeys](http://www.poultryhub.org/index.php/Turkey)), and Anseriformes (waterfowl such as [ducks](http://www.poultryhub.org/index.php/Duck) and [geese](http://www.poultryhub.org/index.php/Goose)).

The word *poultry* is often used to refer to the meat of these birds. In a more general sense, it may refer to the meat of other birds, such as pigeons or doves, or game birds like quails or pheasants. It may also refer exclusively to the most common domesticated bird across the globe, the chicken, with origins as far back as the old French for a young chicken, *poulet*. Chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), also referred to as *fowl*, are descended from the red jungle fowl of Asia.

### Types of poultry

#### Chicken, Turkey, Duck, Goose, Quail

Are those species of birds of economic importance, grow and reproduce under the supervision and care of the human, Including chickens and turkeys, ducks and geese.

Domestication: means turning the animal from wildlife to life on the human-dominated upbringing in housing and controlled with nutrition and mating strains and thus will go from wildlife to domesticate.

**Poultry Industry**

Poultry Characterized from the rest of the farm animals by: 1 - represents the latest phase of use the waste plant, animal, like types of industrial wastes and meals( loss of rice), wheat and dairy industry waste and dried blood and bone meal.

2- Chicken more animals have the ability to convert raw materials to food.

3 - Characterized by rapid production cycle, (meat 40 days), (eggs, 6 months), while the milk needs two years to begin production. Poultry industry is one of the key pillars in achieving food security for any of the nations of the world because they provide people by two Dietary sources, eggs and meat.

4 - Do not need to capital-intensive.

5 - Does not need large spaces.

6 - Continuous production throughout the year.

**Importance of the poultry industry:**

1 - The chicken consider as, high efficiency in converting food into meat. Efficiency of chicken 1:2 and beef 1:7, 5

2 - The high proportion of dressing and purity in poultry compared with other farm animals 1 kg of live weight gives 510 gr meat net (poultry)1 kg of live weight gives 350 gr meat net (sheep) 1 kg of live weight gives 380 gr meat net (cows)

Dressing: Carcass weight after slaughter and cleaning with bones. Convalescence (purity): net weight of meat without bones.

3 - The unit cost of producing the 1kg of the weighted poultry meat less than the cost of producing the same unit of beef and sheep.  
For example: 1 kg chicken cost $ 1, 1 kg cows + sheep cost $ 4

4 - Decreasing number of cattle and sheep in recent years due to the unjust slaughter and smuggling and lack of fodder and pasture has led to rareness and high prices.

5 - A chicken eggs consider as an integrated food to human, the eggs have proved that its importance in human nutrition:

A – Chicken is a rich source of protein as the protein 12, 9%, for example eggs weighing 60 g contains 6.5 g of protein  
Children aged 1-3 years needed to 23 g of protein per day, one egg is enough for 35% protein.

B - Eggs rich in all kinds of vitamins except ascorbic acid (vit.C)

C - Eggs rich in mineral elements necessary for human health.

D - Eggs are very rich in essential fatty acids such as (Linoleic,Linolenic and arachidonic) which the body cannot manufacture, these acids are the source of prostaglandins and Leukotrines compounds which play the role in immune body and the secretion of hormones and the activities of white blood cells.

Provide reasons for the poultry industry  
1 - massive explosion of population and the need for new protein sources .  
2 – People taste increased convert towards the white meat because it is easy to digest and high nutritional value.

3 - Development of the poultry industry (management and feed).  
4 - Use of the industrial hatching easy to offer large numbers of chickens at one time.  
5 - Development of sciences and particularly those related to poultry, such as diseases, public health, marketing and other information.

6 - Using a complementarities in production (construction of new slaughters and hatcheries near the fields and providing transport to facilitate arriving the product to the consumer in less expensive).

For the prosperity of the poultry industry in our country for the new Iraq must confirm that:  
A -Encourage investors and workers in this sector.  
B - restore movement in this sector and to achieve rewarding profits, leading to promotion of investment, particularly foreign ones, and this will lead to:

1. Entry of foreign capital into Iraq.
2. Increasing the number of workers in this sector.
3. Increased gain experience and skills to Iraqi workers.
4. Introduction of modern technology in production.

Origin of domesticated chickens:   
Scientists believe that the origin of chickens from reptiles, and the domesticated chicken descended from the wild Fowl.  
There are four species of wild birds living in various parts of Southeast Asia(India), and from there to the Mediterranean and the Arab region and then later moved to the European continent and from there to the American continent. The chicken belongs to the genus Gallus of the family Phasianinae:

Gallus bankiva, the red Jungle Fowl.

Gallus lafayetti, the Ceylonese Jungle Fowl.

Gallus sonnerati, the Grey Jungle Fowl.

Gallus varius, the Black or Green Jungle Fowl.

Process of domestication:

Cock fighting: Cocks fight the sport helped to elect the powerful types of vital good and large bodies.

Exhibition qualities: depend on the election according model of feathers and body shape

Economic benefit: After a human feels, the importance of poultry products (eggs and meat) as food source began the process of election to the strains of high production, which led to an improvement in the production of meat and eggs.