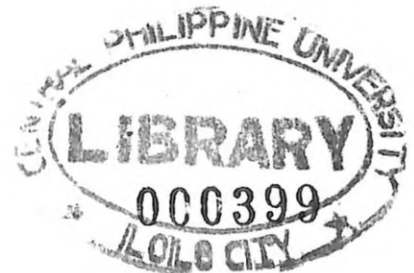


NATIVE CHICKEN PRODUCTION STUDY IN THE THREE TOP
PRODUCING MUNICIPALITIES OF ILOILO

Research Report

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the status of native chicken production in Calinog, Passi City, and Barotac Nuevo as of 2004. On-the-spot-visits and interview were done to collect needed data. Data were encoded and processed using the SPSS software. Results of the study showed that the majority of the native chicken raisers were females aging 31 to 50 years. They were married with elementary level of education having one to three children. Farming was their main source of income. They were in the early years of raising one to ten heads of native chicken and had plans for expansion. As raisers, they gave provisions for their birds and practiced selection and culling to improve production. They started the project with meager capital and have an estimated weekly income and profit of P100 to P500. Drastic changes in climate was cited as the major cause of diseases occurrence. They employed common cultural practices and even used both antibiotics and herbal to control the malady. Birds weighing 500 to 1000 grams were the most in demand in the local market. High demand for chicken was observed from September to December while least demand was observed from July to August. Most of the raisers didn't keep records and had no consultants for their project. They encountered various problems in their undertakings so they wanted to know more on how to prepare feasibility studies, record keeping, acquire basic knowledge about raising native chicken and they believe that proper care and management of birds is the key to successful native chicken production.