Summary

The livestock is regarded as one of the main crops, which through it the Egyptian agricultural production can stand. And its importance, appears in the rising of the total value of the Egyptian agricultural production, which reached “39.3” billion pounds, which represent 35.2% of the total agricultural production value.

The animal agricultural diet resources in Egypt represent, a large ratio in the Egyptian agricultural income factors.

This research has been performed for the purpose of study the economical effect for both, conventional and noncom ventional methods. And to study also the effect of these methods on the efficiency of using the available diets recourses. And this may happen through studying feeding costs, meat and milk production rates and its influence on the value added of the farmers.

The study contains five chapters, in addition to an introduction, which include the study problems, aims methodology and data, sources .

The first chapter deals with review of literature the important results which have been made by the previous studies, as it’s about the starting point in every study.

The second chapter includes the diets resources development of animals, and it include also the development of the animal treasure and its production in Egypt, in order to know

both, “area”, and “the total production”, and to know the amount of secondary increasing or decreasing which happened during the period of (1990-2005), the importance results were :

Firstly: According to wintr green diets, Study results of general time trend, pointed out the increasing in clover planting area in Egypt, at an annual rate, about “86.0%” of the mean of clover planting area. It appears that, clover production quality went on the way of increasing, significance statistical increasing, as the increasing rate reached 2.2% per year of the mean quality of clover production.

Whereas, in respect of the other type of clover, went on the way of decreasing, as the decreasing was about “18.81” thousand feddan, whereas the decreasing rate reached “2.92%” per year of the mean of clover planting area.

Secondly, According to summery green diets, the study results of general time trend pointed out the increasing in the planting area of corn per feddan, at an annual rate, about “4.56%” of the mean of planting area. It appears that corn for feddan production quality went on the way of increasing, statistical increasing, as the increasing was about “107.53” thousand ton. whereas the increasing rate reached “5.83%” per year of the mean of amount of corn per feddan corn production.

Thirdly, According to green deists: the study results of general time trend pointed out the decreasing in planting the corn per feddan at an annual rate about “1.85%” of the mean of planting area. It appears that corn per feddan production amount went on the way of decreasing, which was about “13.01”

thousand ton, whereas the decreasing rate reached 1.83% per year of the mean of quantity production.

The third chapter shows the method of getting the sample, which include choosing the study governorate.

In accordance with the numbers of dairy animals in "Qualybia" governorate. Qualub distract has been chosen for its buffalo farms, and " Toukh" distract for its bovine milk, as they regard as the biggest distract in the numbers of diary animals.

In accordance with numbers of fattened animals in " Elsharkia" governorate. "Abo Hamad" has been chosen for buffalo meat production, and "Dyrab Negm" for bovine meat production. As they are regarding as the biggest of buffalo meat. Then the study information has been gathered through personal interview with breeders, during the agricultural season (2005-2006).

The fourth chapter, includes the economic analysis of animals feeding on farms.

The alimentary costs in accordance with fedding ways found that average cost of daily feeding of dairy buffalos going under in the second, and the third group, on the contrary of the first group, as this decreasing on the third group reached "20.17%", "7.39%". as the decreasing in the second group was about "13.79%" in comparing with the first group.

Average costs of daily feeding of dairy buffalos reached "10.66", "9.19", "8.89" pound/ head animal of each one of the groups.

It appears that the nourishment, “food” which contain rice straw, through the two seasons, “winter” and “summer”, leaded to milk production increasing, nearly “23.6%”. and also feeding the dairy buffalo with a mixture contains corn sticks on the season of summer, leaded to increasing in milk production, nearly “11.08%”.

Buffalos breeder in the third group manages to achieve an additional value, bigger than the other groups. As the additional value of the three groups reached “13.48, 17.63, 21.33” found/ head of animal/day.

According to the study of average costs of daily feeding of dairy cows, we notices a decreasing in the second and third groups, comparing with using in the second and third groups, comparing with the first group. The decreasing in third group reached “31.22%”, “26.02%”. and the decreasing in the second group reached “7.04%”.

Average costs of daily feeding of dairy cows reached about “9.8, 9.11, 6.74” pound /head per animal.

It appears that food which contain a rice straw with, through the two seasons of winter and summer, led to milk increasing, nearly “23.57%”. and also feeding the dairy cows on a mixture contains a minced sticks and beans straw, led to an increasing in milk production nearly, “11.37%”.

In respect of average costs of daily feeding of fattened calf of buffalos, appears that it’s decreasing in the groups “second” and “ third”. As the decreasing in the third group

reached “18.76%, 12.51%”, comparing with the other groups. And the decreasing reached about “7.15” in the second group.

Average costs of daily feeding of fattened calf of buffalos reached “7.88, 7.32, 6.40” pound/head of animal for the three groups.

It appears that food that contains a mixture with rice straw with through winter and summer, led to an increasing in meat production, nearly (21.52 %). and also food which contains a mixture with corn sticks, in summer, led to an increasing in meat production, nearly 12.31%.

Secondly, the study of economic efficiency indexes for animal breeding on farms.

According to dairy buffalos, it’s estimated that net profit, was about “1691.24, 2260.1, 3103.1” pounds for each animal, for the three groups, which showed to us the increasing in net profit on dairy buffalos farms in the two groups, the second and the third group.

And also, it’s estimated that, return on invested pound, dairy buffalos farms, has achieved its highest on the farms of the third group, which reached about “1.77”, then the farms of the second group comes after, nearly “1.52”, finally, the farms of the first group comes last, nearly “1.37”.

According to milk cows, it’s estimated that net profit, was about “1202.77, 1463.28, 2430.74” pound for each animal, on dairy cows farms in the second and third group.

And also, it is estimated that, return on invested pound dairy cows farms, has reached its highest on the farms of the third group, which reached about "1.675", then the farms of the second group comes after, nearly, "1.35" and finally, the farms of the first group, nearly "1.37".

In respect of fattening buffalos calf, it's estimated that, the net profit is about, "1426.02, 2052.75, 2769.85" pounds for each animal in the three groups. Which show the increasing in the net return on fattened buffalos calf farms, in the two groups, the second and the third one.

According to producer unit costs estimation, it has reached nearly "12.2, 11.03, 9.68" pounds for the three groups.

The fifth chapter dealt with syllogistical the estimations of determining factors effect milk, meat production of animal farms. The most important results were :

The multiple regression results in the logarithmic form, has shown, the most important elements which affect on the production of buffalos milk, in the group, is to be, the green diet quantity (X_1), the manufactured diet quantity (X_3), health, and veterinary caring (X_5), and the production experience (X_6), as the production malleability has reached nearly, "0.19, 0.0699, 0.0703, -0.0251" for the four variables.

As the multiple regression results in the logarithmic form, has shown, the most important elements which affect on the production of buffalos milk in the second group, is dry diets, quantity (X_2), and the manufactured deist quantity (X_3). As the production elasticity has reached nearly, "-0.189, 0.087".

The multiple regression results in the logarithmic form, has shown the most elements which affect on the production of buffalos milk in the third group, is the dry deists quantity(X_2), as the production elasticity has reached nearly "0.266".

Secondly, the multiple regression results in the logarithmic form, has shown the most important elements which affect on the production of buffalos milk in the first group, and the most important elements which affect on the production of buffalos meat, are the green deist quantity (X_1), dry deist quantity (X_2), manufactured deist quantity (X_3), human labor (X_4), fattened calfs numbers (X_5), and the weight of fattened calf during purchasing it (X_6), as the production elasticity has reached nearly, "-0.0543, 0.0251, -0.67, 0.00483, 0.114, 0.42" for the previous variables in order .