An Economic Study of the Production and Marketing of Rabbits in the New Land

The important of developing & diffrentiating meat production sources in A. R. E are increasing recently where the problem of food supply considered an important side of the food safety issue of what the Egyption market are facing from increasing the demand on meat and the disability of the local market to provide the Egyption consumer needs.This study aims to stress the light on the most criteria's for the rabbits meat production & marketing at the new agriciltural lands & that,s for solving the meat shortage problem in Egypt , also studying & analyzing the special relations of the production &marketing also the influences to stand on the most important criteria's of both the production , marketing & then giving the recomendations of minimizing the production & marketing costs to provide the product of the rabbit meat with low prices & that,s happened by field study& personal meetings with the rabbit's producers , distributers & the rabbit,s market.The study contains six chapters, an introduction containing the study proplem, its goals, the research method & the information sources.The first chapter is introducing the refrence show for the special latest studies on the rabbit's production & marketing.The second chapter contains the rabbit production in Egypt from 1990 to 2004.The evaluation value of the animal production in the new & the old lands & totally for the region are successively 2247 , 45985& 48232 million egyption pounds by the year 2004 and it was clear that there is an increase in the value by the rate of 251.7 , 1137.9 & 14213.5 million egyption pound corresponding about 3.5 , 4.4 & 6.12 % successively through the study period from 1990 to 2004 and we were able to study the value & thequantity of the red ,white & rabbit meat scince it was noticed that the value of those types of meat was multiplicated by about 4.8 , 5.3 & 8.3 times successively for the year 2004 scince that the year 1990 was the base year and the anual increase average for the value of the red meat reaches 43291.7 thousand egyption pound / year through the studying period & the relative change average reaches about 14.1% , while the anual average for the white meat value had increased reaching about 58127.8 thousand Egyption pound / year & the anual increase average for rabbits meat reaches about 4243.4 Egyption pound /year & the annual change average reaches about 18.2% through the study period.Also it was discovered that the quantity of the red, white & rabbits meat had multiplicated by the value of 3.04 , 1.84 & 3.8 times successively at the year 2004 compared by the year 1990.And we can noticed that The relative change average for the Quantity of the red , white & rabbits meat were multiplicated by about 6.71% ,7.85% & 9.79% succsseively throng the study period,And by studying (all) the rabbits prodution farms and its productive power at the level of all the region governrate at the year 2004 sharkia governrate comes at the 1st class by a rate of about 42% of the whole region after that kalyobya comes at the 2" class by a rate of 17.6% then Cairo at the 3rd class by the rate of 14.9% then noubaria 4th class by the rate of 6.8% of the whole region & it also comes at the lst class cosedering the new lands rabbits meat production & at last at the 5th class port said comes by the rate of 3.5% of the whole egyption production by the year 2004.And by studying the most important spreaded rabbits kinds in Egypt it was discovered the success of the dezert rabbitr race on the other local races at the offspring weight at the time of born ,wean & the body weight after the weaning tothe age of 12 week, the adult weigt & the slaughtered character while the dezert race performance alike the imported races like the Nueseland type &chalifornian type at the character of the born weight inside the mother at the birth & wean , also the growth rates after weaning to the sexual

maturity age & the death rates & nutritive chande from the wean to the age of 12 weak and its ability to high temp rature sustainability.By studying the rabbit production systems the conclosion is that there is a diffrentiation between the rabbit's production systems related to the purpose, breeding system & theproduction. bald tILLH1 •ii are divid• into hr"•m •1.The traditional system & this system happens by a randamly , traditionaly by leaving the .fertlizing process Long period & the production is in a non uniform way & the parturation average for one mother is inbetween 2 to 3 born / one reproductive season .2.Semi intensive production system & this system happens by a uniform way the parturation average for one mother is inbetween 4 to 5 born / one reproductiveseason.3.Intensive production system & this system is depending on the high investment, production can be uniformaly the parturation average for one mother is inbetween 7 to 9 born / one reproductive season.By studying the the climatic conditions & it, s effect on the rabbit,s production ,life high tempraturewhich considered one of the important &effictive envirnomental factors in the rabbit projects production espicialy for the small breeder who haven,t the ability to supply enough money needed to build the conditioned closed rooms ,as it was concluded that the heat balance suited the rabbits is in between 38.6 & 40.1 celesiousdegree.By studying the rabbit's feed sources the conclusion is that the rabbits are characterised by it's high ability to benefit from the hard silage due to it,s digestive system nature which have the characters of both of the & the uni — stomack animals, and the developing rabbits needs between 100 to 110 gm. daily, while the daily feed consumption rate for the pregnant rabbits is 150 gm. & the daily feed consumption rate for the suckl,s mothers is 180 gm.It was concluded by most researchers all over the world from the latest studies that the breeders use non traditional silage sources due to materials abundant all the year round and its low prices.The 3" chapter show the sample taking method which including choosing the rabbits production farms at the new lands & nubaria zone had choosen and there is three areas which are west nubaria , basatin(gardens) &bangar el sokar(sugar bean)The total sample had reached 125 farms distributer on three farm categories:1.Big farms which are only 10 farms of the total sample.2.Intermediate farms.3.Small farms.A quistionare form had been prepared then this study data had been collected through personal meeting with the farmers through the productive season 2004 — 2005.The 4th chapter including the economical & statistical estimatin of the production & cost functionat the farm sample depending on the measurments of the normal, repeat , correlation & regresion models for the production functionAt the field research samples at nubaria zone on the linear shape & the duplicated logaretmic shape also there iscomparison happens between this shapes. To choose the better for the economical & statistical known criteria for the wholesample. 1st : The statistical & economica analysis for the rabbits production information (data)It was clear that the most effective production factors on the rabbit production at the big farms through the productiveseason 2004 -2005.Therefore we can notice that increasing the veterinian drugs , number of trained labour by a unit value with the stability of the other effictive factors on the production leads to increasing in the production while increasing the feeding quantity leads to decrease in the production therefore it is clear from this that the labour amount affect the rabbit productionin the new land farms.Also we can noticed that the most effictive factor on the total production of the intermediate farms is that the increase of rabbits number , the feeding quantity & the labour leads to an increase in the production St this shows clearly the role of the labour quantity in an indication for the rabbits farms in thestudy sample.Whole for the small farms we could notice that the increase the vitirinian drugs & trained labour quantity lead to an increase in the production & this shows the important role of the labour , drugs percentage &vaccins . as a determinate of the farm productio at the sample. •2": The statistical & economical productive cost analysis for the sample farms.It was clear that the most effective productive elements on the different productive farm cost are:•feeding•human labour•vitirian care &vaccins•disinfictant drugsB estimating total production cost functions we can notice that the meat quantity which can minimize the total production cost in the big farms is about 11.630 tons & it was dear that between ten farms in the sample there is only four of them having this level of production , the level which can maximize the profit is 24.236 one farm of the ten big farms can acheave this level.Wile in the intermediate farms we could n otice that the level which minimize the total production cost is about 7.154 tons we can find eight farms can acheave this level out of fifty intermediate farms inside the sample , the level

which can maximize the profit is 10.672 tons / farm trirty farms out of fifty farms intermidiate farm can acheave this level or more inside the sample.Wile in the small farms we can notice that the level which can minimizing the cost is 0.787 tons only five farms out of sixty five farms can acheave this level & the level which can maximizing the profit is 0.899 to ns /farm and actually we can,t find any farm in the sample acheave this level .The 5th chapter was specialized in studying the marketing activity performance for rabbits samples at the research through many point :1.The marketing ways2.Marketing difference3.Marketing costs4.Marketing performance5.Marketing problems & producers openions to overcome it6.The suitable marketing way for rabbits marketing at the new landsAnd the study had conculuded that the marketing diffierents had reached it,s minimum level at the bigest farms as it is calculated by about 2.35 Egyption pounf / 1 kgm. While it had reached the maximum at the smallest farms which is (65 farms in the sample the majority are for new graduates) the markert margin is caculated by about 4.55 Egyption pound /1 kgm. While at the mintermediate farms it was calculated by about 3.1 Egyption pound /1 kgm .By calculating the marketing performance for the rabbits farms in the studying sample at nubaria zone at the productive season 2004/2005 it reaches about 70.9% ,66% & 65.4% and that,s for the big , moderate & small farms succesively &it is clear that the marketing efficiency of thesmall farms is low.By introducing the marketing problems for the rabbits production farms at the new lands it was clear after collecting & classifing it according to their importace that :•The problem of increasing the silage prices has occupied the 1st place•Then the abscence of the well trained workers•Then the problem of increasing the drugs & vaccins prices•Then the transportation problem•Then the marketing information shortage•Then the diffusion abscence of the rabbits producers assosiations•Then the problem of marketing proceses (collecting, sortin2 & packing)•Finally the problem of money supply•& many other problems like increasing the supply•Packing badness comes• at the last place of these problemsBy analyzing the openions of the rabbit,s farm producers at the research sample to improve the marketing process we concluded that it is collected at :•Increasing silage production factories.•Providing the prevention programs to prevent the diseases spread .•Providing training programs for the rabbit,s breeder & worker.•forming associations for the rabbits producers•Controling the market by putting suitable statutes.•Providing automatic slaughterhouses & refregerators.•Constraction of rabbits meat production & manefacturing Factories.•Encouraging the investment in the rabbit’s meat sector & giving easy loans.•Workig on increasing the marketing promotion.The 6111 chapter including the phisability study of a rabbit’s productive farm containing 100 mothers.It includes also another phisability study for a silage production factory by using non traditional feeding.