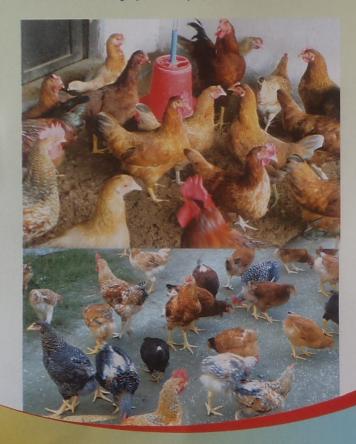
DRV/Pub - 801/2014-15/36

KAMRUPA

A dual purpose multi-coloured bird for family poultry production



Contact:

Principal Investigator, AICRP on Poultry Breeding Directorate of Research (Veterinary)

Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati - 781022

Email: niranjankalita2004@yahoo.co.in

Phone No.: 94350-13880, 98641-11825, 97074-71270

Fax No.: 0361-2364941

What is 'Kamrupa' bird?

'Kamrupa' is a multicoloured hybrid bird for family poultry production developed in All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding, Directorate of Research(Vety.), Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati-22. This variety is easily adapted with the different environmental condition of Assam and therefore, farmers can rear in backyard system in rural areas.

Due to high resistance to common poultry diseases this newly developed variety perform well in rural areas. Further, this variety is medium in weight and has long shanks and thus they are capable to protect themselves from predators which are otherwise a major problem observed in birds reared in backyard.

The Kamrupa bird has similarity of the typical appearance of the local birds in respect of body colour and plumage pattern which is one of the main advantage of this bird. For that reason, it is highly accepted by the rural farmers. Moreover they perform well under low input system and gives a significant return under the prevalent methods of rearing in the rural areas.

Salient features of management

This crossbred variety can be reared in both intensive as well as backyard system of management. The Kamrupa bird does not require any special diet supplement once let free in the backyard. The mortality rate is also very low in this variety.

Health management under field condition

- (1) The flock should be vaccinated against Ranikhet disease, Infectious Bursal Disease and Fowl Pox disease as per given schedule.
- (2) The flock may be treated with common drugs/agents against bacterial / protozoal diseases.
- (3) The birds should be dewormed in every 2/3 months interval.

Sources of feed under free range rearing

- (1) Cultivated field produced grains and their by-products may be given to the birds.
- (2) The birds will also scavenge on left over human food, kitchen waste, insects, worms, larvae, snails, termites, maggots etc. and do not enjoy compound feeds.



Performance of 'Kamrupa' bird in both intensive and backyard system of rearing

Particulars Particulars Particulars Particulars	In Intensive system	In Backyard system
Body weight (Day Old Chick)	37-409	37-409
Body weight (8 weeks)	700-800 g	500-650 g
Body weight (20 weeeks)	1700-1800g	1300-1500g
Male body weight (at 40 weeks)	2500 -2700 g	1800 -2200 g
Female body weight (at 40 weeks)	1700 -1900 g	1300 -1600 g
Age at first egg	150 -170 days	180 -200 days
Egg production Per month	12-18 nos.	8-11 nos
Annual egg production	140-150 nos	118 -130 nos
Average egg weight (At 40 weeks)	55 g	52 g
Egg colour	Brown	Brown
Survivability	98 %	96 %
Taste of meat	Like Desi bird	Like Desi bird
Meat percentage without skin (dressed)	65 - 70 %	65-70 %

Vaccination schedule for 'Kamrupa' bird

Age	Name of the Vaccine	Dose &Route of Administration
0-7 day	RD F/ LaSota Strain	1-2 drops, I/O or I/N route
12 -14 day	IBD (Live)	1-2 drops, I/O or I/N route
28 -30 day	RD LaSota Strain (booster)	1-2 drops, I/O or I/N route
6 th wk.	Fowl pox (live)	Wing web (double prick method)
8 th wk.	RD, R ₂ B Mukteswar Strain	0.5 ml, S/C or I/M route
12 th wk.	IBD (live), Booster	0.5 ml, S/C or I/M route
15 th wk.	RD, R ₂ B or Killed (Mukteswar Strain), Booster	0.5 ml, S/C or I/M route

(I/O: Intra ocular, I/N: Intra nasal, S/C: Sub cutaneous, I/M: Intra muscular)

Thus 'Kamrupa' birds can be successfully raised and can be a promising variety for sustaining eggs and meat production under rural situation in the different agro climatic conditions of North-East India.

Compiled By

- Dr. Niranjan Kalita, Professor and Head (Deptt. of Poultry Science) and Pl. AICRP on Poultry Breeding.
- 2. Dr. Nayanjyoti Pathak, Research Associate.
- 3. Dr. Mahi Uddin Ahmed, Senior Research Fellow.