

Coccidiosis in Backyard Poultry Chicken (Country Chicken) in Vaijapur Tehsil of Aurangabad District (M.S.)

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Abstract: -

Chicken coccidiosis cause major economic loss of every poultry owner. *Eimerian* species of phylum apicomplexa causes great threat to chicken of various ages. Various species of *Eimeria* causes coccidiosis in chicken.

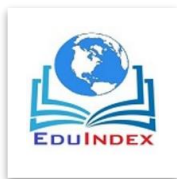
Present investigation undertaken to know status of coccidiosis, from January 2019 to June 2019. 305 samples of dropping were collected of different indigenous chicken from different species reared in farm. From 25 villages of Vaijapur samples were collected for examination. Out of 305 samples 104 were positive for coccidial infection, the percentage prevalence being 34.09%.

Key Words: Backyard poultry, coccidia coccidiosis *Eimeria* etc.

Introduction:-

Reduction of poverty is the primary aim of the backyard poultry. The rural backyard poultry becomes a source of meat when the chickens are slaughtered during festivals, celebrations and sacrifices. It support in all kinds of development of the owners. Now a day, in all countries chickens are reared as a farm species.

It is an important source of animal protein, and can be raised in situations with limited feed and housing resources. They are therefore by far the most important species for generating income for rural families.



Backyard poultry plays a key role in supplementary income generation and family nutrition to the poorest of the poor. It is estimated that with a poultry population of 729 million [30% layers at around 215 million and 40% broilers at around 480 million] small and medium farmers are mostly engaged in contract farming system under larger integrators and there are around 30 million farmers engaged in backyard poultry as per 19th Livestock Census.^[5]

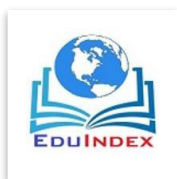
In India, backyard poultry has found special favour with the poor (landless, marginal and small farmers) and tribal, scheduled castes and other backward caste communities as reported by various researchers to supplement and enhance their livelihoods to climb the poverty ladder as well as asset accumulation. According to Mandal et al. ^[1] it is a low input or no input business.

Traditional / backyard poultry farming plays a major role in the rural economy and women empowerment. Though, still it is contributing 30% to the national egg production, the rural backyard poultry is the most neglected one ^[4].

Coccidiosis is one of the most important economically poultry diseases and coccidial infections are usually most common and important in chickens younger than 1 year ^[14]. Coccidiosis is known to be the most prevalent and most expensive disease of poultry in the worldwide ^[15]. It is one of the most alarming problems in poultry rearing industry and is responsible for morbidity and mortality.^[16]

Material and methods:-

Present study has been conducted in January to June, 2019, on 50 backyard poultry from Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad district. The data were collected from 25 different villages i.e Purangaon, Ghygaon, Janephal, Shivrai, Karnjgaon, Narayanpur, Kanak Sagaj, Ballali Sagaj, Sawandgaon, Aghur, Hingono, Goyegaon, Chor Waghalgaon, Hanumant Gaon, Ladgaon, Koradgaon, Jategaon tembhi, Mali Sagaj, Dawala, Chnchadgaon, Tidi, Nagina Pimpalgaon, Mahalgaon, and Bhagur. The material for the study of coccidia of Backyard chicken was obtained from various Backyard poultry houses as well as from different fields in Vaijapur tehsil of Aurangabad district (M.S.). The samples were examined for the presence of oocyst. Oocysts are separated from fecal material by sieving and centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 10 min. The



oocysts collected were spread out in shallow Petri dish in 2.5% potassium dichromate solution for sporulation.⁽¹⁷⁾.

Results:-

Present investigation undertaken to know status of coccidiosis, from January 2019 to June 2019. 305 samples of dropping were collected from different indigenous chicken of different species reared in back yard of different 25 villages of Vaijapur tehsil. Out of 305 samples 104 were positive for coccidial infection, the percentage prevalence being 34.09%. Month wise prevalence are as follows, January (40.00%), February (38.70%), March (20.68%), April (32.50%), May (15.00%), and June (42.66%). The lowest percentage of prevalence were recorded in May (15.00%), whereas highest percentage of prevalence in June (42.66%).

Sr. no.	Period	Examined	Positive	Percentage
1	January	50	20	40.00%
2	February	62	24	38.70%
3	March	58	12	20.68%
4	April	40	13	32.50%
5	May	20	03	15.00%
6	June	75	32	42.66%

Table: Showing status of coccidiosis in Vaijapur tehsil of Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.

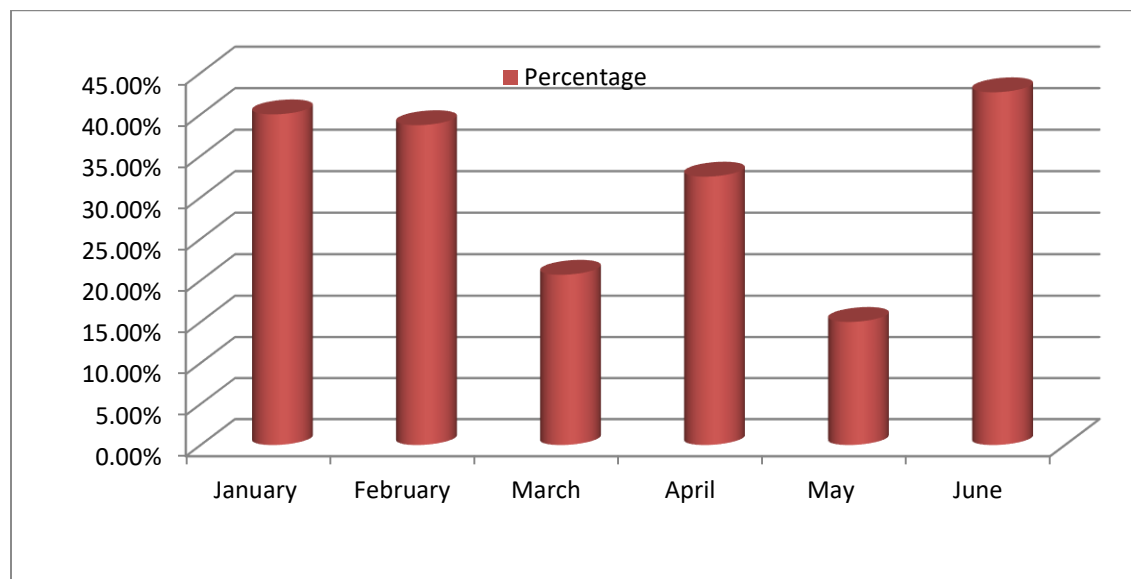


Fig. Showing status of coccidiosis in Vaijapur tehsil of Aurangabad district of Maharashtra

Discussions:

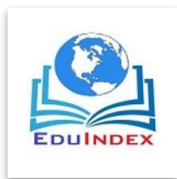
The overall prevalence of coccidial infections in chickens in the present study was 34.09% which is comparable to the previously reported prevalence of 38.5% in Ethiopia Netsanet^[7] and 41.43% in South Africa Mwale & Masika^[8]. It is higher than infection recorded, in different sites of Ethiopia 22.58%, 25.8%, 22.3% and 25.24% by Gari et al.^[9], Ashenafi et al.^[10], Alemayehu^[11] and Amare^[12] respectively. Sourabh Sharma et al (2013) show 53.61% infection with *Eimeria* sp. from backyard farms of Jammu region which is higher than this study^[13].

Acknowledgement:

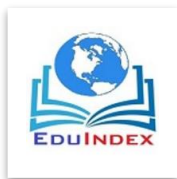
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