BREEDERS KNOWLEDGE ON TECHNICAL

RECOMENDTIONS FOR GROWING RABBIT OF IMPROVED
STAINS AT SOME VILLAGES IN

EL-BEHEIRA GOVERNORAT

A thesis

Presented to the Graduate School

Faculty of Agriculture

Alexandria University

Damnhour Branch

In partial Fulfillment of Requirement The

Degree of

Master of Science

In

Agriculture Extension

By

Shereen Mohammed Mahmoud Asy

2010

The Summary

The study aimed at determine breeder's knowledge on technical recommendations for growing rabbit of improved strains at some villages in El-Beheira governorate and factors effect of it throw implementing following objectives:

- Determine some studied breeders individual characteristics such as age , educational status , rabbit experience years , number of rabbit breeding unites , capacity of rabbit breeding unites , degree of satisfaction about rabbit economic return , having enough rabbit production inputs, suitability of rabbit breeding place, degree of finding veterinary services , degree of exposure to information source , breeders attitudes towards breeding rabbit of improved strain, and agricultural extension communication.

- Determine respondent's knowledge level of technical recommendations for breeding rabbit of improved strains.

- Determine the relationship between respondent's knowledge degree of technical recommendations for breeding rabbit of improved strains as dependent variable and some independent variables.

- Determine the percentage of contribution of some independent variables which have significant relationship with the dependent variable in explaining the in the dependent variable.

- Determine the constraints face respondent's rabbit breeders from their point of view, and their suggestions to over come these constraints.

Data were collected by personal interviews using Apre-tested questionnaire from a random sample amounting to 159 respondents represent 59% of improved strains rabbit breeders population in the three chooser in beheira governorate. Percentages, means, standard deviation and frequencies were used to describe and classified respondents according to their characteristics, simple correlation coefficient, and step-wise multiple regression were used to analyze data statistically.

This study consists of five chapter the first deals with the nature and dimensions of the problem, objectives and the area of the study, the second presents the review of literature, the third describes the methodology, fourth presents the results and discussion, and the fifth presents summary and recommendations.

The major finding was:

1- Respondents' characteristics:

- Age: 77, 4% of the respondents are in young and moderate age stage.

- Educational status: the study showed that 0, 6% of the respondents are literate, 3, 8 % of the respondents are literate, 49,1% of the respondents had finished secondary learning stage, 7,5% of the respondents had technical education after the secondary stage 34,6% of the respondents had bachelor's degree, 4,4% of the respondents are above bachelor's stage. Them the respondents had classified to three categories according to educational status, 6, 8% of the respondents with low educational level, 46,6% of the respondents with moderate educational level, and 46,6% of the respondents with high educational level.

- **Number of rabbit breeding experience years:** the results revealed that 58, 5% of the respondents with low experience level, 27, 1% of the respondents with moderate experience level and 14,4% of the respondents with high experience level.

- **Number of rabbit breeding unites:** the results revealed that 81,1% of the respondents had less than four unites, and 18,9% had more than four unites.

- **Capacity of breeding unites:** the results revealed that 59.7% of the respondents had unites of small capacity, 31,5% the respondents had unites of moderate capacity, and 8,8 of the respondents had unites of large capacity.

- **Degree of satisfaction about rabbit economic return:** the results revealed that about the third of the respondents (31,5%) are satisfied about rabbit economic return , 55,9% of the respondents are semi satisfied and 18,6% of the respondents are un satisfied about rabbit economic return.

- **Having enough rabbit production inputs:** the results revealed that 11,9% of the respondents their inputs level is low, and 88,1% of the respondents their inputs level is high.

- **Suitability of rabbit breeding place:** the results revealed that 11,9% of the respondents have suitable place for breeding rabbits, and 15,7% of the respondents have unsuitable place.

Degree of exposure to information source: 54.6% of the respondents with low degree of exposure to information source, 41,5% of the respondents with medium exposure degree and only 3,8% of the respondents with high exposure degree, the most important sources of information for

40,3%, 36,5%, 20,8% of the respondents are respectively Beheira rural development project workers, large farms holders, and input sellers.

: - Breeders attitudes towards rabbit of improved strains breeding

the results revealed that 53,5% with moderate attitudes towards rabbit of improved strains breeding, 38,3% of the respondents with positive attitudes and 8,2% of the respondents with negative attitudes towards rabbit of improved strains breeding.

- Degree of availability of veterinary services: the results revealed that veterinary services is available to 34,6% , 53,5% and11,9% of the respondents in low, moderate and high level respectively.

- Communication with agricultural extension worker: the results revealed that 64,2% of the respondents communication rarely with agricultural extension worker, 25,2% sometimes communication with agricultural extension worker, and 10,6% of the respondents always communication with him.

2- Respondents knowledge level on technical recommendations for breeding rabbit of improved strains: the results revealed that22,1%, 50,3% &27,6% of the respondents with high moderate and knowledge level respectively on technical recommendations for breeding rabbit of improved strains.

As for some details the results revealed that 38,9% of the respondents with low knowledge level concerning rabbit improved strains characteristics, 98,7% of the respondents with low knowledge level concerning good rabbit shape, 86,8% of the respondents with low and moderate knowledge level concerning benefits of breeding rabbit in boxes, 83,6% of the respondents with low knowledge level concerning

insemination process, 89,1% of the respondents with high knowledge level concerning parturition boxes preparation,77,3% of the respondents with low and moderate knowledge level concerning rabbit looking after young rabbit, 88,7% of the respondents with moderate and high knowledge level concerning feeding female after parturition,6,9% only of the respondents with high knowledge level concerning weaning process, 43,4% of the respondents with high knowledge level concerning sex differentiation, the results revealed that most of the respondents with low knowledge level concerning exchanging female, and recording data during breeding season , 69,2% of the respondents with low and moderate knowledge level concerning rabbit feeding, the results revealed that 10,1% only of the respondents with high knowledge level concerning rabbit diseases.

3- Correlation relationship between respondent's independent variables and their knowledge level concerning technical recommendations for breeding rabbit of improved strains: the results revealed that there are apositive relationships at 0,01% level between respondent knowledge level on technical recommendations for breeding rabbit of improved strains as a dependent variable and the following independent variables: capacity of rabbit breeding unites , degree of satisfaction about rabbit economic return , having enough rabbit production inputs, suitability of rabbit breeding place.

- There is a positive relationship at 0,05% level between dependent variable and the following independent variable: degree of exposure to information source , breeders attitudes towards breeding rabbit of improved strain, and agricultural extension communication.

- On the other hand the results did not show any significant relationship between the dependent variable and the following independent variables: age, educational status of the respondents, breeding rabbit experience years, number of rabbit breeding unites and degree of finding veterinary services.

4- Multiple regression results: the results revealed that there are five independent variables interpret 41,2% of total variance in the dependent variable at 0,01 level significant they are: degree of satisfaction about rabbit economic return , having enough rabbit production inputs, capacity of rabbit breeding unites , suitability of rabbit breeding place, breeders attitudes towards breeding rabbit of improved strain.

5- From the point of view of 78,6% ,77,4% , 76,1% , 70,4% ,69,2% ,63,5% , 60,4% , 56,6% of the respondents there are some constraints face rabbit breeders there are :ignorance concern ling rabbit protection of diseases and treatment , high price of rabbit concentrated food , shortage of extension serves , high price of vaccines and medicines , rabbit infection of many diseases, rabbit sensibility , high mortality of young rabbits , shortage of good rabbit food, unsuitability of rabbit breeding place respectively.

The results showed some respondents suggestion to over come those constraints they are:77,9%, 77,4%, 76,1%, 75,5%, 70,4%, 69,8%, 58,5%, 58,5%, 49,1% provide veterinary services, present low price rabbit concentrate food, provide inexpensive rabbit boxes, provide learning extension services to rabbit breeders, provide vaccines and medicines in suitable price, provide extension magazine, facilitate marketing process, present radio an TV programs about rabbit breeding, present facilities in landing rabbit breeders respectively.