

Breed Descriptor of Kaunayen (Poultry-Fowl)



Breeding Tract	
State: Manipur	Imphal East
	Senapati
	Churachandupur
	Chandel
	Imphal West
	Thoubal
	Bishnupur
	Tamenglong
	Ukhrul
Location	
Longitude (deg.)	93.45 - 94.15
Latitude (deg.)	24.12 - 25.
General Information	
Synonyms	Kwakman, Coman, Koman
Origin	Indigenous chicken. The word Kaunayen is a combination of two words - Kauna and yen. In Manipuri language, Kauna means kick/fighting and yen means hen/poultry. Since these are fighting type birds, hence named as Kaunayen.
Major utility	Game-Fighting
Comments on utility	Contribute a lot in generating income for the poultry keepers due to its fighting qualities. These birds are prized for their martial qualities. Fighter cocks are also traded with breeders from neighbouring countries
Comments on breeding tract	Kaunayen chicken are distributed in whole of the Imphal Valley comprising of Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East and Bishnupur districts of Manipur. Some birds are also available in hill region. The soil cover can be divided into two broad types, viz. the red ferruginous soil in the hill area and the alluvium in the valley. The valley soils generally contain loam, small rock fragments, sand and sandy clay, and are varied.
Adaptability to environment	Adapted to local conditions
Population	

	Year	Population	Other information
	2012	60000	~60,000 – 80,000 (Based on Livestock Census 2012 and Survey conducted by ICAR-NBAGR)
Management			
Management system	Backyard		
Mobility	Stationary		
Feeding of adults	Free Ranging		
Comments on Management	Meitei, Meitei Pangal living in valley areas and tribal communities in hill areas played key role and are responsible for the development of Kaunayen chicken. These birds are managed mainly by men. Some breeders rear the birds especially cock under intensive system. Scavenging with supplementation of kitchen waste, and local feeds is the most common feeding system but no commercial feed is given. Fighting birds are fed with dry fish, beef, eggs, banana, almonds, raisins, butter, etc. Cocks are trained for fighting. Special ring type enclosures are made for fighting of birds. When not fighting, spurs are taped to prevent injury to other birds.		
Morphology			
	Male	Female	Overall
Adult weight(avg. kg)	3.01	2.32	
Plumage type	Normal		
Plumage pattern	Patchy in males and solid in females		
Plumage colour	Black		
Comb type	Pea		
Skin colour	White		
Shank colour	Yellow		
Egg shell colour	Brown		
Visible character			
Performance			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Age at first egg (months)		5.0	7.0
Clutch / pause interval (days)		1.0	2.0
Clutch size (days)		10.0	12.0
Annual eggs production (avg. no.)	35.0	25.0	40.0
Eggs weight (avg. gm)	42.4	41.0	43.0
Hatching (%)	80.0	65.0	100.0

Any Peculiarity of the breed	<p>Broodiness is usual. Mostly, broody hens choose their own secured place to sit and eggs are placed under them. Mortality is very little, almost nil. Usually, a cock is used for fights till the age of 2 or 2 ½ years. After this age, spur of good and healthy cocks is cut and these are used for breeding. Relatively short shank and long thigh, broad and round rib cage, long body, more bony than fatty type, erect standing posture with head high are some of the features believed to deliver a good kick during fight and are considered for selection of cocks for fighting</p>
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