

*Editorial***Rooster: A male chicken breed****Brigitta Danuser MD\***

Department of Animal Science, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Accepted 11 October, 2021

**EDITORIAL NOTE**

Chicken (*Gallus domesticus*), a subspecies of the red junglefowl, is a sort of trained fowl, initially from Southeastern Asia. Chicken or rooster is a term for a grown-up male bird, and more youthful male might be known as a cockerel. A male that has been maimed is a capon. The grown-up female bird is known as a hen and a physically juvenile female is known as a pullet. Initially raised for cockfighting or for exceptional services, chickens were not saved for food until the Hellenistic time frame (fourth second hundreds of years BCE). Humans currently keep chickens essentially as a wellspring of food (devouring both their meat and eggs) and as pets [1].

Chickens can as a rule be separated from hens by their striking plumage of long streaming tails and sparkling, pointed quills on their necks (passion) and backs (saddle), which are normally of more brilliant, bolder shadings than those of females of a similar variety.

Nonetheless, in certain varieties, for example, the Sebright chicken, the chicken has just somewhat pointed neck feathers, a similar shading as the hen's. The distinguishing proof can be made by taking a gander at the brush, or in the long run from the advancement of spikes on the male's legs (in a couple of breeds and in specific half and halves, the male and female chicks might be separated by shading). Grown-up chickens have a meaty peak on their heads called a brush, or cockscomb, and balancing folds of skin either side under their noses called wattles. On the whole, these and other beefy projections on the head and throat are called caruncles. Both the grown-up male and female have wattles and brushes, yet in many varieties these are more conspicuous in guys [2].

Chickens are gregarious birds and live respectively in groups. They have a common way to deal with the hatching of eggs and raising of youthful. Singular chickens in a group will overwhelm others, setting up a "hierarchy", with predominant people having need for food access and settling areas. Eliminating hens or chickens from a herd makes an impermanent interruption this social request until another hierarchy is set up. Adding hens, particularly more youthful birds, to a current rush can prompt battling and injury. When a chicken discovers food, he may call different chickens to eat first. He does this by cackling in a high pitch just as getting and dropping the food. This conduct may likewise be seen in mother hens to call their chicks and urge them to eat [3].

A chicken's crowing is a noisy and at times deafening call and conveys a regional message to other roosters. However, chickens may likewise crow because of abrupt unsettling influences inside their environmental factors. Hens clack noisily in the wake of laying an egg, and furthermore to call their chicks. Chickens likewise give distinctive admonition calls when they sense a hunter drawing closer from the air or on the ground [4].

Chicken crowing challenges, otherwise called crowing challenges, are a conventional game in a few nations, like Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United States, Indonesia and Japan. The most established challenges are held with longcrows. Contingent upon the variety, either the term of the crowing or the occasions the chicken crows inside a specific time is estimated [5].

**REFERENCE**

1. Lukaszewicz E, Jerysz A, Partyka A, Siudzinska A. (2008) Efficacy of evaluation of rooster sperm morphology using different staining methods. *Res Vet Sci.* 85(3):583-588.

---

\*Corresponding author. Brigitta Danuser MD E-mail: [danuser@iha.beptr.ethz.et](mailto:danuser@iha.beptr.ethz.et)

2. Calik J. (2014) Capon production–breeding stock, rooster castration and rearing methods, and meat quality: A review. *Annal Anim Sci.*14(4):769-777.
3. Sarabia Fragoso J, Pizarro Díaz M, Abad Moreno JC, Casanovas Infesta P, Rodriguez-Bertos A, Barger K. (2013) Relationships between fertility and some parameters in male broiler breeders (body and testicular weight, histology and immunohistochemistry of testes, spermatogenesis and hormonal levels). *Reprod Dom Anim.* 48(2):345-352.
4. Amorim A, Rodrigues S, Pereira E, Teixeira A. (2016) Physicochemical composition and sensory quality evaluation of capon and rooster meat. *Poult Sci.* 95(5):1211-1219.
5. Hanusova E, Oravcova M, Hanus A, Hrnčár C. (2017) Factors affecting growth in native oravka chicken breed. *J Anim Sci.*50(3):112-117.