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Hen rearing pdf

Poultry Production Basically two systems are usually followed in our country 1. Cage System 2. Deep litter system I. Rafting system: The bird cage system has been considered a super-intensive system providing floor area of 450-525 sq.cm. (0.6-0.75 sq.foot) per bird. In the birdcage is kept in one, two or three for each cage, arranged in single or double or three rows. Cage System Advantages 1. Larger numbers of birds are bred per unit area of 2. Facilitate the correct maintenance of profile 3. Helps in identifying poor producers and quickly culling 4. Control the evils of eating poultry and eating eggs 5. It helps to produce clean eggs 6. Elimination of stress factor 7. Easy control of parasitic diseases such as coccidiosis and infection with 8 worms. Prompt steps to control food waste. 9. Housing cage method is ideal for areas with mild climatic conditions, where daytime temperatures in summer are not high and temperatures do not fall too low. 10. Egg production of the cage layer has been reported to be more then those kept in the deep litter system. 11. Feed efficiency and egg weight are better in caged birds than herds laid under deep littering systems. Disadvantages: 1. Difficulty in ensuring proper ventilation for birds especially in summer and in very high dense conditions. 2. The incidence of leg problems, cage layer fatigue, fatty liver syndrome, flies and unpleasant gases in the house will increase by 3. Hysteriosis of chicks Cage fatigue: Cage fatigue is considered a psychosis of mineral electrolytic imbalance. Weak legs are common in caged birds. Cage Fatigue Fatty Living Syndrome: It is a problem encountered with the cage layer due to increased fat deposition in the body leading to death due to internal hemorrhage. Increased levels of protein and diet enhanced by choline supplements, vitamin B12, inositol and vitamin E may be helpful in reducing the incidence of the disease. Proper ventilation, adjustment of light intensity, time, temperature, ideal environmental conditions and maintenance of comfort in the cage will check the conditions of hysteria of chickens in the cage. II. Deep Litter System: Deep littering system is often used all over the world. Deep litter system Advantages: 1. It's an economic 2. Hygiene, comfort and safety for birds 3. Build up supply of vitamins B12 and Riboflavin for birds 4. Disease control and evils 5. It increases production efficiency 6. Materials such as rice husks see dust, dried leaves, chopped straw and peanuts depending on the availability that can be used as littering materials. Points to consider when applying deep litter system 1. The deep litter system should always keep dry. 2. It is recommended to place only the correct number of birds 3. The house should be well ventilated 4. Garbage should be stirred at least once a week of wet garbage if any should be replaced immediately with new dry garbage and birds must be fed a balanced rate. 5. The time of starting the deep littering system should be in the dry period of the year as it allows enough time (At least two months) for the action of bacteria. 6. Be aware to put water to keep the garbage dry. (Source: Dr.Paul Pricely Rajkumar, AC&#amp; R1, Madurai) Confinement Rearing Size of flock: Larger size units are more economical than those smaller in commercial terms. A 2000-layer unit is generally considered economical for commercial egg production. In the case of broilers a unit amount of 250 chicks per week is generally considered feasible. Stock: Buy the best quality chicks. No good quantity of management can convert poor quality chicks into good grades or broilers. More profits can be made in a commercial unit by buying pullet chicks the old days. In broiler units, straight running chicks will give equally good performance. Random sample poultry performance test: The Indian government has established random sample testing units for grades and chicken meat in four locations, viz. Bangalore, Bombay, Bhubaneswar and Delhi. Test results are published annually and provide information on the performance of different strains and breeds of chickens under identical conditions. This information will help in the selection of stocks. Number to buy: In determining the amount to be procured, normal losses that may occur as a result of death and culling must be allowed. For every 1000 layers placed, buy 1100, pullet chicks on age or 1050 growing pullet chicks or 1000 ready to lay pullets. In the case of chicken meat, the corresponding figure will be that the chicks run straight 250 days old for 250 meat chickens sold on the market when 6-7 weeks old. Artificial hatching: Newly hatched chicks require additional heat until they grow feathers. The hatching time is usually up to 4-5 weeks of age and a little longer in the cold season. Artificial hatching can be done in deep garbage houses or in electrically powered brooder batteries. Artificial Hatching Floor Space, Feeding Space and Watering Space for Chicken Week Floor Space Sq.ft./Chick Feeding Space Inch/Chick Watering Space Inch/Chick 1 0.2 1.5 0.5 2 0.2 2.0 0.7 3 0.3 2.0 0.7 4 0.4 2.5 0.8 5 0.6 2.5 0.8 6 0.8 3.0 1.0 7 0.9 3.0 1.0 (Source: Central Poultry Research Institute) provide a floor area of 700 cm2 per child up to 8 weeks of age. In one hover with a diameter of one m, 250 chicks can be brooded. Hover can be metal or bamboo baskets equipped with heat sources. The size and number of migratory birds depends on the number of hatched chicks. The 250 chick units are ideal for effective management. Hover can be placed at the appropriate height from the floor or by hanging it from the roof or by placing it on such tiles or stones Chicks can go in and out easily. The temperature required for the hamlet is 1 -2 Watts per chick. Using five bulbs of 60 Watts per unit of 250 chicks. Electric bulbs of many units are preferred over single bulbs to cover capacity. Infrared bulbs can also be used for infill. Hovering is not necessary when infrared bulbs are used. The number of bulbs used depends on the number of hatched chicks. The principle of the thumb is an infrared bulb of 250 watts per 250 chicks. The requirement of chicks for additional warmth decreases as they grow. Warmth measured by a thermometer at 5 cm (2 inches) above the floor level should be checked daily. Ask for the temperature of chicks of different ages Age of the week Sub-hover temperature, at 5 cm on the floor (°C) 0-1 35 0-2 32 2-3 29 3-4 26 5-5 23 The distribution of chicks under hover is a better sign of warmth than a thermometer. If the chicks are active, busy eating, it indicates that the temperature under the hover is comfortable. Generally one watt per chicken appears satisfactory in our climatic conditions. Garbage management: Littering materials such as wood chips; see dust, rice husks, peanut husks, rice husks, chopped straw and other materials that absorb moisture well can be used depending on cost and usability. Spread the litter to a depth of 5 cm on the floor before introducing the chicks and build it up to a depth of 15 cm by adding litter material, at a rate of about 2 cm per week. This will require about 10 kg of litter material per square meter. Litter should be thoroughly scratched at regular intervals, said at least twice a week, in the cold and rainy season, once a week during the hot season and the day after deworming. Litter should be kept dry always. In the cold and rainy season and on the floor area where the watering tools are located, special attention should be placed daily to check the status of garbage. If necessary, top-dress with fresh litter. It is desirable to use dry lime at a rate of 10 kg per 10 m3 and ra scratch garbage. Light: Artificial light should be stopped from the moment the chicks do not need more warmth. Dim lighting of a 40-watt bulb for every 250 chicks can be provided at night for broiler chicks. (Source: www.vuatkerala.org) Content is available in: Español (Spanish) Português (Portugal (Brazil))In modern poultry production, the basic goal is to have birds that can show their full production potential during laying. Success at this time occurs due to high productivity rates affected by genetics, nutrition, the environment and management. However, the proper management of poultry activity must be associated with a corresponding administration in order to achieve the technique and results in that farm. In order for this to happen, we must properly plan the premises, ambient temperature, the feeding of layers and all factors related to the uniformity of the plot. This class is a natural animal, so the temperature of the environment is a reference to thermal comfort, which is the heat zone necessary for the bird to show its full genetic potential and better use of nutritional strategies. Ambient temperature is a very important factor that can affect the performance of laying birds. Temperatures above 80.6°F ins cause: Production losses, with a decrease in the thickness of the shell, provide incidence and bacterial contamination and/or coliformsWeight loss of egg components Poor egg formation reduces the rate of layingHeat stress, depending on the length and duration, can cause high mortality. During development and culture, the influence of ambient temperature leads to a decrease in voluntary ine feeding on birds, promotes a decrease in the amount of nutrients, directly affects the productivity of the herd, culminating in a decrease in weight gain and storage of fat. This is detrimental to the uniformity of the herd at the beginning of laying. Cold stress also reduces the uniformity of the herd, due to increased food consumption to increase catabolism and endebomous heat production. High density housing Density in cages has become increasingly common in commercial classes, as a way to reduce the cost of housing and equipment per bird. However, the reduction of the cage area for each bird, as well as the feeding and drinking area; when the practice is exceeded, there can be a negative impact on the growth and performance of the class. The second type causes a deterioration in food consumption and, therefore, in the reduction of live weight and in the growth of muscles and bones of birds. The instructions for use of different commercial laying lines available on the market today recommend different for density, when the birds are raised on the floor or in cages and also for the laying stage. However, indiscriminate use of this practice can cause unevenness in the herd, prediction or delay of sexual maturity and therefore in the peak of laying, decreased persistence and total production, and unevenness in the weight of eggs. In addition, ovarian spartly, cannibalism and death may occur. Monitoring the progression of the body weight of birds during development and breeding is essential to get good uniformity. Birds outside the model can delay and predict the start of egg production, however, in both situations there will be a compromise with herd performance. To avoid this, our goal is to achieve 80% uniformity, which represents an individual weight variant of 10% below and 10% above the average weight. It should be noted that the body of the class occurs according to a sequence of events. Up to 6 weeks old the bodies of the gastrointestinal tract and immune system are now much of their development. From 6 to 12 weeks there is a period of rapid growth, a period in which hens get most of the growth of maturity, i.e.: Muscle growth, bone and feather growth, with 95% of the skeleton growing at the end of 12 weeks. Therefore, good production practice should be given from incubation to the stages of culture and production. For this reason, it is essential that healthy herds and food supplies, water and temperature levels, trough space, beak cutting and density are adequate. When the flock is uniform, there is assurance of: A good production peakHigher egg massGreater persistenceA uniform egg sizeBeak decoration Due to increased production, laying birds prone to aggression and cannibalism. Manifestations of this type of behavior can be combined with:Mine shapeLight intensityLight predisposition for aggressionAgeNutritionDensity in the cage or floorBird hierarchy within the groupBeak trimming, in addition to avoiding cannibalism, is a management practice that reduces mortality and productive performance of birds and provides better usage of the feed. The loss of feathers due to aggression in the herd can cause both economic problems for producers and bird welfare issues. Economic damage is due to the fact that the removal of hairs leads to problems in maintaining body temperature, which leads to an increase in food consumption, as well as pecking eggs in some cases. Stress, due to the wrong process and not cutting the beak, can affect the production of the original egg. For this reason, this is considered an accurate operation where the experience of the team implementing it is an important feature for its success. Today, it is common to observe the launch of laying hens on the market with high production rates and durability of production along with low feed consumption. As a result, the birds became more demanding and showed difficulty in gaining weight. The stages of development and breeding are responsible for the good or bad development of birds, and can be affected by various factors, which interfere with the consumption of food, such as: EnvironmentalLine genetics, where there are specific peculiaritiesHealthNutritional requiresTh these factors are related to each other and their influence on interdependent birds , for example, the incorrect position of the layers can affect the body weight of the bird, affecting the production time and weight of the egg. Feeding programs are part of the factors that provide a good unity for batches, their function is: Adapt to the level of nutrition according to age and development of birdsIs provided sufficient amount of money as requiredIs cost optimizations reduced excess and reduce the excretion of unsymned nutrients In order for the feeding program to be adequate, it is necessary to know the main nutritional aspects of each stage of development of the layers. This practice will give manufacturers autonomy on decisions made based on the age and weight of the herd, in which the level of nutrition can be reduced or increased and the amount of food that can be prescribed as required by the birds. Various environmental factors play an important role in controlling the biological functions of birds, light is one of them. Programs with artificial light have been used in the production of layers, and livestock stocks, to perfect weight gain and age control by delaying the sexual maturity of chickens by stimulating the breeding system in the appropriate period. From there the goal is to stimulate egg production and synchronize laying and therefore: Increase egg production in the first stage of production, improve the number of hatched eggs, increase the size of the first egg and reduce overweight birds due to excessive storage of fat, since the excess of food during this period is to maintain and produce. The choice of type of bulb will depend on many factors, such as cost, durability, maintenance and efficiency. In practical terms, indulator and fluorescent bulbs are used because they have greater intensity and durability, less maintenance, and less energy costs. In the event of a change in feed quality, it should be noted that, in order to have a good production rate, it is necessary to practice temperature control, housing density, body weight assessment, uniformity, beak cutting, feeding and lighting programs to be applied correctly. These actions serve to support the proper development and growth of birds, as well as to allow good production indicators during the laying phase and thus ensure a successful outcome. Results.

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