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Space needed for broiler chickens

Broiler This is approximately 8 weeks old a bird of any sex (directly managed chickens) with an average body weight of 1.5 to 2.0 kg, with flexible breast bone cartilage, flexible and tender meat. Housing systems Broilers can be stored in deep debris, transverse or wire floors or cages. However, rearing broiler cages, slats and wire floors is not as popular as garbage floor growing due to problems such as breast blisters, leg weakness and increased initial investment. Cultivation systems Production systems relate to one lot at a time (the whole system) or several batches of chicks and rearing of chickens. The all-in all-out system under the all-in all-out system will have only one lot of chickens belonging to the same hatch at any time. Enough chickens will be purchased to satisfy the full capacity of the farm, grown and sold in one batch. This system is more hygienic, less sub-infection and horizontal spread of diseases, resulting in lower mortality, better growth rate and better feed efficiency. However, this system is not suitable for large-scale farming and requires more basic and working capital per bird. Multi-batch system The multi-batch system consists of rearing more than one batch of chickens at any time with a lot range of 1 to 4 weeks. Here, the farmer buys day-old chickens and sells grown-up broilers every week, every two weeks, once every three weeks or monthly. Chickens are reared from five to six weeks of age or until they reach the desired body weight and are sold to the table. The ideal system in India currently has 5 to 6 batches of broilers at any given time, with a weekly interval between lots and direct retail. Here, birds will be sold daily, from 40 to 54 days of age, taking into account their body weight, i.e. heavier birds will be sold earlier; give weaker birds the opportunity to have compensatory growth. The floor area, feeder space and waterier space The requirement for the broiler floor area varies depending on their body weight during marketing, housing systems, marketing age and ambient temperature. The space of the feeder and crown also varies depending on the temperature and health of the bird's environment. The following is an approximate requirement for the broiler floor, feeder and waterier space. Age Floor space/ bird Feeder space/ bird Waterer space / bird Up to 18 days 450 cm² (0.5 sq.ft.) 3 cm 1.5 cm From 19 days to 42 days 1000 cm² (1.1 sq.ft.) 6-7 cm 3 cm Broiler transition and rearing It's similar to egg-like chickens. Broilers rearing in cages Broilers can also be reared in cages. Broiler cages are similar to breeders' cages. To avoid chest blisters, the bottom of the cage can be covered with some plastic materials. The requirement for floor space in cages is 50% area needed for deep litter. Relative advantages and disadvantages of rearing broilers in cages, advantages Higher growing density density Easy to catch birds during the market and thus reduces bruises No cost of litter No cases of coccidiasis Decreased cannibalism Cleansing and disinfection easier Better growth and feed efficiency Disadvantages Higher breast blister frequency, which increases carcass condemnation The higher incidence of curved keel wing bones will be more brittle, which will also be a deficiency for the processor. Birds do not have access to unidentified growth factors in the deep-sea system. Cleaning faecal pallets is not good for work. Significant initial investment in cages. Birds will be uncomfortable, especially during summer feeding, as a rule, three types of feed are offered to broilers from day-to-day to marketing. 0-2 weeks - Broilers pre-starter porridge / crumble 3-4 weeks - Broilers starter porridge 5-6 weeks - Broilers finishing porridge Lighting in open side broiler houses is usually recommended lighting program is 24 hours light transition period, then 23 hours of light and one hour of darkness per day, before marketing. This one hour in the dark is to teach birds to acclimatize in the dark, in the event of a power failure, which can cause panic and trampling. Vaccination schedule S. No. Age Vaccine method of administration 1 Day 1 Marek's (non-hatchery) S /C neck 2 5-7th day RDV F1 I /O or I/N 3 on day 14 IBD vaccine I/O or I/N 4 21 day RDV La Sota Drinking water 5 28 days IBD vaccine (Booster) Drinking water Sex individual growing broiler growth rate, the floor area and the nutrient requirements of male and female broilers are not the same. Because men grow faster than women, men need more floor space and nutrients than female broilers. For these reasons, chickens of male and female broiler are grown separately from day-to-day to disposal in many countries. Here, day-old chickens are sexy feather sexing, not ventilation for sex, as in the case of egg-type chickens. Sexy chickens from broilers are grown separately before sale. Separate diets are provided for men and women. Male broilers require more protein, and women need less energy and less protein. Benefits Uniform flock body weight can be produced by individual cultivation of sex. A specialised market requirement can be met. Women can be grown, dressed and sold as whole chicken; Whereas male carcasses will only be used for bonings and various cut parts. It will be possible to feed more accurately in order to comply with the specific requirement of each sex. This will improve the growth rate and feed efficiency. Due to the uniformity of flocks, automatic treatment equipment can be more precisely adapted to improve processing efficiency and minimal condemnation. Reduce the frequency of cannibalism and peck procedures due to the more uniformity of the flock. Disadvantages Increased sex costs. Larger breeding flocks are essential to meet the needs of men and women demand for chickens. In turn, hatcheries may require customers always buy the same number of male and female chickens. Measures to improve the effectiveness of broilers 1. Livability Livability % = number of birds sold x 100 Number of birds at the beginning Normal value is between 97 and 98% 2. Feed efficiency or feed conversion factor FCR = preferred total feed used per bird kg The average weight gain in kg A is 1.8 weeks or less. 3. Efficacy efficiency ratio (BPEF) of broilers BPEF = live weight kg x 100 Feed efficiency The higher value will be the index. The preferred value is 100 or more. 4. Broiler Farm Economy Index (BFEI) BFEI = Average live weight (kg) x % viability The efficiency of feed x growing period (days) and above BFEI value indicates better farm management and optimal bird performance; whereas a value of less than 1.3 indicates poor performance of the flock. Squab broilers Very small broilers weighing about 0.9 kg in weight at approximately 28 days of age are called squash broilers. They shall be grown directly, processed, evised and marketed as fresh or frozen whole carcasses. TOP Poultry Preparation 1 show) Bird selection Choose only healthy birds. This is important for two reasons: It increases the chances of winning the price, because healthy birds will have a good physical condition and a bright appearance. This reduces the likelihood of the spread of diseases to other birds participating in the exhibition. (2) Bird training The birds to be presented for exhibition should adopt a standard description of the variety and variety. Select the bird early. At least one week before the appearance, place each bird on display in a cage similar to that used in the poultry exhibition. Manage each two to three times a day in a similar way to deciding that the birds are trained and not excited during the show. For several hours do not store the red birds in direct sunlight, as they will disappear the color of the feathers. 3) Bird washing When feathers are soiled and dirty, it doesn't look good in show cages. Birds are washed with detergent solution (avoid detergents, which makes the feather brittle). If external parasites are present, birds may dip into 0,25-0,50 % Sevin solution. The bird may be washed for 15 to 20 seconds and the bird must be placed in a drying cage and dried within 20 to 30 minutes. Birds must be dried slowly in order to achieve the best results. 4) After washing A small piece of fabric is moistened with baby oil or vitamin E enriched with oil and rubbed on a bird's comb, cotton wool, beak and stem. A mixture of equal parts of alcohol, glycerin and olive oil is an excellent cleaning and polishing solution for porridge, legs, combs and cotton wool. Check the nails and beak and see if you need to trim. Tooth collection is used to clean the nostrils of the bird. 5) Transport of birds Transporting birds in a clean cage with straw wood shavings as bed linen material. Do not drink water because it will spill and damage will damage bed linen material. If the birds are to be transported over long distances, water should be presented at intervals during transport. 6) Bird care during the performance Make sure that during the show the birds are provided with a large amount of feed and water. 7) Post-show bird care should be quarantined and should not be mixed with other birds on the farm immediately, as it may transmit some of the diseases that have been acquired at the exhibition from other birds. After 14 days of quarantine, they can be mixed with other farm birds. TOP TOP

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