

POULTRY MANAGEMENT TOOLS

PRE-PLACEMENT HOUSE MANAGMENT

1. Feeders, drinkers and equipment will be removed out of the shed / house for proper washing and disinfection.
2. Feeders and drinkers will be washed with 2 % solution of KMnO₄, caustic soda, bleach or any other suitable disinfectant.
3. Feeders and drinkers will be removed and kept outside the house properly exposed to sun, inside the fenced enclosure to complete the disinfection process. The equipment's will be moved back into the house after thorough disinfection.
4. Litter material and other organic matter will be removed and disposed off away from the house for bio security measures.
5. Droppings, blood or secretions will be scrubbed off with any sharp object because disinfectants do not work properly in the presence of organic matter.
6. Wash the shed / house with clean plain water; use some pressure instrument if possible.
7. All holes and crevices will be filled with suitable cement plastering or mixture of Plaster of Paris plus enamel paint to prevent ticks, mites dwelling.
8. Wash the floor with detergent powder (1.5 kg for 1000 square foot.)
9. Proper washing of water tank, water lines will be performed.
10. Windows, gauzes, electric and other utility items will be repaired and rectified.
11. Proper cleaning and washing of house with suitable disinfectant will be performed.
12. White lime washing of the house by adding 2% caustic soda or bleach in lime to make it more effective. Use of solid limestone for white washing by spraying is preferred.
13. About 20 feet area outside of the shed / houses will be disinfected with 4%Pyodinesolution or with any suitable disinfectant spray.
14. Placement of 3-4" layer of good quality (mold free) litter with humidity not more than 20%. Rice husk may be preferred. Suitable disinfectant spray will be used over litter.
15. Rough papers will be placed over the litter to avoid picking of fine litter particles by chicks.
16. Fumigation of the house will be performed by using KMnO₄ and formalin in ratio 1:2 (20 gm KMnO₄ and 40ml formalin for 100 cubic feet).
17. Brooders will be placed to achieve desired temperature, 1-day prior the chicks' arrival.
18. Chick guards will be placed 2-3 feet away from the brooders.
19. Feeding trays and water troughs for day old chicks will be placed in desired quantity / order.

BROODING MANAGEMENT

1. Initial brooder temperature will be kept at 90-95F. This temperature will be recorded at the level of chicks.
2. The chicks should be arrive early in the morning so that you have full day to observe them and take care of them.
3. Place the chick guard (2-3 feet from the edge and increase area weekly this will reduce cannibalism and increase feed utilization.
4. Do flushing at start for this use 250gm sugar/gallon of water, which is mixed to provide carbohydrate to chick and clear the digestive tract.
5. Use ground maize for 2-3 days for feeding because it contains more fibers, which is easily digestible.
6. Use certain broad-spectrum antibiotics for 5 to 7 days. If chicks are healthy, then use for 3 days and if there is infection then give about for 7 days to reduce the outbreak.
7. Brooder temperature should be kept at 90-95F each week and don't go less than 75F. This temperature should be recorded at the height of about two inches above the litter on the outer edge.
8. Farm manager should be present and ever alert, count the number of the chicks, closely regulates temperature of shed and of the brooder and above all observes closely, all requirements of birds.

REARING MANAGMENT

✓ **BREEDING FARM**

- Culture and sensitivity test of the flock on monthly basis.
- In case of persistent infection, flock will be medicated twice a month otherwise prophylactic medication once a month must be administered.
- Two percent of the flock will be screened for infection if any once a month
- The flock will be monitored for titre against New Castle Disease on monthly basis.
- The hatching eggs will be fumigated with 3X strength of formaldehyde gas within 30 minutes of collection before shifting to hatchery for further grading & storage.
- The breeding flock will be administered with additional vitamins especially Vit-E with dosage as prescribed.

✓ **REARING FARM**

- Fumigation of sheds before placement of new flocks must be observed.
- The flock will be monitored for titre against ND-H9 on 35th & 70th day.
- To control the early chick mortality, medication will be administered preferably on basis of breeder flocks culture & sensitivity report in consultation Veterinarian.

✓ **AT HATCHERY**

- The day old chicks will be administered with any antibiotic recommended by Veterinarian and vaccination against Marek's Disease.
- Cleaning of equipments used during hatching must be done with high pressure pump along with commercially available best detergents and after cleaning, spraying must be done with disinfectant.
- The hatched day old chicks must be graded with extreme care.
- Bio-security must be observed in letter and spirit. Entry points must be equipped with foot dips along with proper disinfectant.

LITTER MANAGEMENT

- Litter that is too dry and dusty can be one of many indications that the birds may not be drinking enough. Too much dusty material may lead to respiratory problems.
- Suitable litter material like sawdust and paddy husk should be spread to a length of 5 cm depending upon their availability and cost.
- Moldy material should not be used.
- The litter should be stirred at frequent intervals to prevent caking.
- Wet litters if any should be removed immediately and replaced by dry new litter. This prevents ammonia odor.

MORTALITY MANAGEMENT

- This should include: estimated amounts of normal mortality methods of disposal or use plans for dealing with catastrophic mortality events.
- From a management standpoint, the disposal method needs to meet several criteria. It should be convenient, sanitary, economical, practical, legal and socially acceptable.
- Place tightly covered containers for carcass accumulation at the entrance of each production house. Dead animals and birds should be removed from production facilities at least once each day, preferably more frequently, especially when disease conditions are present and/or temperatures are high.
- Empty these containers into disposal facilities at least every 24 hours to prevent dead birds from becoming a problem.

FEED REQUIREMENTS

Broilers:

Age (Weeks)	Feed Consumed per Bird (Kg)
Week 1	0.16
Week 2	0.37
Week 3	0.65
Week 4	0.94
Week 5	1.21
Week 6	1.43

Layers:

Week	Feed (gm/day)
1	14.5
2	19
3	24
4	28
5	35
6	39
7	42
8	47
9	56
10	54
11	60
12	64
13	69
14	72
15	74
16	77
17	80
18	85
19	88
20	94
21	98
22	102

23	106
24	108
25	109
26	110
27	110
28	110
29	110
30	110
31	111
32	111
33	111
34	111
35	111
36	111
37	111
Week	Feed (gm/day)
38	111
39	111
40	111
41	111
42	111
43	111
44	110.5
45	110
46	110
47	110
48	110
49	110
50	109.5
51	109
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