



# **BROILER PRODUCTION GUIDE**

**LFL**

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## FEED CONSUMPTION TABLES FOR BROILERS

Age (days)	Body Weight (g)			A.D.G. G.M.Q. A.P.D.	Daily Consumption (per 100 chicks)		Feed Conversion	Water (L) (per 100 chicks)
	♀ Female	♂ Male	Average		kg (per day)	Cumulative		
0	42	42	42					
1			51		1.2			2.1
2			62		1.3			2.3
3			75		1.7			3.0
4			92		2.0			3.5
5			112	14	2.4			4.2
6			134		2.8			4.9
7			159		3.2	14.6	0.92	5.6
8	184	190	187		3.7			6.5
9	214	222	218		4.2			7.4
10	247	257	252	28	4.7			8.2
11	283	295	289		5.0			9.3
12	322	336	329		5.8			10.2
13	364	380	372		6.3			11.0
14	408	428	418		6.8	51	1.23	11.9
15	454	480	467	43	7.3		1.24	12.8
16	513	533	518		7.6		1.29	13.7
17	543	589	571		8.3		1.32	14.5
18	605	647	626		8.8		1.34	15.4
19	659	707	683		9.2		1.36	16.1
20	714	770	742	55	9.6		1.38	16.8
21	771	835	803		10.0	120	1.40	17.1
22	830	902	866		10.3		1.42	18.0
23	889	971	930		10.7		1.43	18.7
24	949	1041	995		11.0		1.45	19.3
25	1009	1113	1061	64	11.3		1.47	19.8
26	1071	1185	1128		11.8		1.48	20.7
27	1133	1259	1196		12.2		1.50	21.4
28	1195	1335	1265		12.6	199.3	1.52	22.1
29	1261	1409	1335		13.0		1.54	22.8
30	1323	1489	1406	69	13.4		1.56	23.5
31	1386	1568	1477		13.7		1.58	24.0
32	1450	1648	1549		14.1		1.59	24.7
33	1515	1729	1622		14.5		1.61	25.4
34	1579	1809	1694		14.9		1.63	26.1
35	1641	1889	1765	72	15.3	298.2	1.65	26.8
36	1704	1966	1835		15.5		1.67	27.1
37	1766	2044	1905		15.7		1.69	27.5
38	1828	2122	1975		15.9		1.71	27.8
39	1890	2200	2045		16.1		1.73	28.2
40	1952	2278	2115	70	16.2		1.75	28.4
41	2013	2357	2185		16.4		1.77	28.7
42	2075	2435	2255		16.6	410.6	1.79	29.1
43	2135	2513	2324		16.8		1.81	29.4
44	2194	2590	2392		17.0		1.83	29.8
45	2252	2666	2459	69	17.1		1.85	29.9
46	2309	2741	2525		17.2		1.87	30.1
47	2364	2816	2590		17.3		1.89	30.3
48	2418	2888	2653		17.4		1.91	30.5
49	2471	2959	2715		17.6	531	1.93	30.8
50	2522	3030	2776	63	17.7		1.95	31.0

## FEED STORAGE AREA



The store should be:

- (i) separated from the rearing area or the poultry house;
- (ii) dry, cool and well-aerated;
- (iii) bird and pest-proof.

The roof should be in concrete slabs to avoid condensation and humidity. Furthermore, feed bags should be stored on plastic pallets to avoid absorption of moisture from the floor and wall. Leave about 10 cm between bags and the wall.

## WATER



Water consumption of the broilers is generally 1.7 to 1.8 times the feed consumption. Cool and clean water should always be supplied to the broilers to avoid a decrease in feed consumption.

**Note:** During hot weather the water intake will be higher than normal.

### Cleaning the drinkers

Drinkers are often soiled by feed particles and litter, and will eventually become highly contaminated by bacteria. To reduce the development of germs, the drinkers should be cleaned daily.

### Nipples drinkers

Flush the system regularly, especially after using vitamins or vaccines. Failure to do so can lead to blocked nipples and build up a film that could cause bacteria to start growing.

## LIGHTING



Use 24 hours of light for the first 3-7 days to encourage feed and water consumption. Light intensity should be high in the brooding area. The light period can be gradually decreased as from 7 days to reach 20 hours per day by 20 days in order to avoid flip overs.

## VACCINATION PROGRAMME



Farmers are encouraged to take advice from a veterinarian consultant before the adoption of a vaccination programme which should be according to the sanitary conditions in the country.

*Vaccine containers should be immediately burnt or buried after usage and should not be allowed in the poultry house.*



**RECORDS OF FARM PERFORMANCE SHOULD BE KEPT TO BE ABLE TO FOLLOW ALL THE VARIABLES.**

## GOLDEN RULES

### All-in all-out principle:

Broiler of only one age per site

### Hygiene control:

Poultry houses should be free from any source of contamination including rodents and wild birds

### Disinfection:

After removal of old flock and before arrival of new one

### Constant monitoring of the flock by farmers



## EQUIPMENT



Density	11-12birds/m <sup>2</sup> in open non-ventilated houses 18-20birds/m <sup>2</sup> in closed, controlled houses
Feeders	Chain feeders: 2cm/bird Pan feeders: 1/50 birds
Drinkers	Nipples:1/10 birds Bell drinker: 1/50 birds

## HOUSE PREPARATION



After cleaning and disinfection, clean litter and all the house equipment should be placed at least 3 days before arrival of chicks.

**Litter** – One layer of wood shavings of about 5cm thick which acts as insulation and comfort for the baby chicks.

Clean paper can be placed on the litter, on which feed can then be disposed to promote feed consumption for the first few days. Remove the paper 48 hours after arrival of the chicks.

Farmers should avoid having brooding areas with squared edges.

## TEMPERATURE



Age (days)	Temperature under brooder (°C)	Temperature in the whole building (°C)
0 - 3	31 - 33	24 - 26
4 - 7	28 - 31	23 - 25
8 - 14	25 - 28	22 - 24
15 till end		21 - 24

### Houses heating

It is recommended to insulate the brooding area before arrival of chicks with a curtain in order to retain heat. The density should not exceed 40 chicks per m<sup>2</sup>.

### Preheating

**Very important:** The brooding area should be preheated so that the temperature reaches 32°C at least 24 hours before arrival of chicks.

## RECEIVING THE CHICKS



On chicks delivery:

1. All personnel involved in placing the chicks must follow the farm's biosecurity precaution and wear clean uniforms and boots. The driver should not be allowed to enter the house.
2. Remove the chicks carefully from boxes to avoid leg damage.
3. The chicks' boxes should be removed immediately from the houses and burnt.

## SIGNS OF A GOOD QUALITY CHICK



Observation	To be checked
Activity of chicks	✓
Chirping	✓
Uniformity of flock	✓
Optimum weight of 42g/chick	✓
Healed navel	✓
No coughing and sneezing	✓

Chicks' behaviour in relation to temperature.

Situation	Chicks activity
Optimum situation	Uniformity spread, active chicks
Temperature too high	In group near the sides of the pen
Temperature too low	Huddling under the brooder
Cold air current	Huddling in one area

## FEEDING PROGRAMME

All the feeding points (paper, trays and pans) must be in place when the chicks arrive. Three (3) hours later, the crop of the chicks should be checked to know whether it contains feed.

Adequate feeding space is very important to control uniformity in the flock. The aim of farmers is to produce a flock with at least 80% of evenness.

## RANGE OF BROILER FEED PROPOSED BY LIVESTOCK FEED LTD

a) Standard		
Feed	Age (days)	Presentation
Broiler Pre-Starter	0 - 7	Crumbles
Broiler Starter	8 - 20	Crumbles
Broiler Grower	21 - 28	Pellets
Broiler Finisher	29 - 34	Pellets
Broiler Post Finisher	35 - 42	Pellets

b) Chair Plus		
Feed	Age (days)	Presentation
Chair Démarrage Plus	0 - 20	Crumbles
Chair Croissance Plus	21 - 28	Pellets
Chair Finition Plus	29 - 34	Pellets
Chair Post Finition Plus	35 - 42	Pellets

## FEED TRANSITION

**Important Note:** Farmers are recommended to mix feed during the transition period where the previous feed used should be mixed for a period of three (3) days. Refer to below example:

Day	Ration
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ (Starter) + $\frac{1}{4}$ (Grower)
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ (Starter) + $\frac{1}{2}$ (Grower)
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ (Starter) + $\frac{3}{4}$ (Grower)

For farmers with silos, there will be a natural mixing of the two feeds if there is a sufficient stock of previous feed remaining.





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