

HYGIENE AND BIOSECURITY

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING POULTRY HOUSE

1. **DRY CLEANING**
Dispose all manure and completely dry clean
2. **WET WASH**
Thoroughly wash walls, floors, roof and equipment (feeders and drinkers) with plain water.
3. **DETERGENT**
Dilute detergent like Biogen super, allow contact time before rinsing off.
4. **DISINFECTANT**
All equipment (feeders and drinkers) and poultry house.
Use Paragon plus, Biotek Ultra, or Biopharm
5. **RESTING PERIOD**
Rest poultry house for at least 14 days before placing next batch (all in all out system).
6. **Lock the poultry house**
Rodents (mice and rats), wild birds, dogs, cats and our backyard birds should not have access to the poultry they carry pathogens.

WATER PURIFICATION

Water quality impact on growth and production. In poultry, feed conversion, livability and body weight is positively correlated to the presence of fresh quality all the time.

Microorganisms that are known to have detrimental effects on productivity and profitability are transmitted through water, eg Newcastle Disease, IBD, Salmonella and E.coli.

1. **WATER PURIFICATION**
Aquapure 1000 or Chematron Tabs
2. **FLUSH NIPPLE LINES**
Use Hydrosan

TRANSPORTATION

Chicks are transported easily in ventilated chick boxes and ventilated car.

Chicks are prone to heat stress

Heat build-up easily in stationary vehicles unless there is mechanical ventilation.

Transport time should be minimised and is better done early morning

CHICK MANAGEMENT

BEFORE CHICK ARRIVAL

Clean and disinfect floors and walls in the brooding area.

Place a thick layer 7cm of litter.

Preheating two days before to achieve and maintain target house and litter temperature before chick arrival.

Make sure equipment is properly set and adjusted to the right height, feeders and drinkers should be set at chick's neck level

Provide water at 18-24°C

Add stresspack in water one level teaspoon per every 5l of drinking water.

BROODING

Brooding period- 14 days, sensitive period for birds

Management of air quality, water, feed and temperature very critical during this period

Chicks are not able to maintain their body temperatures during their first 2 weeks of life.

Litter temperature is the most important because day old chicks are extremely depended on floor contact to help regulate the changing temperatures.

External heat sources include: gas pancakes, charcoal burners, electric bar heaters and infrared lamps.

Place thermometers in the house at the level of the chick to check temperature regularly

PULLET/LAYER FEEDING PROGRAMME (CAPITAL FOODS)

TYPE OF FEED	GUIDELINE AGE (WEEKS)	ESTIMATED FEED INTAKE/BIRD
CHICK STARTER MASH	0-8	2KG
GROWER MASH	9-17	4.5KG
SUPER LAYERS MASH	18-50	28KG (120g/bird/day)
STANDARD LAYERS MASH	51-72	23KG (125g/bird/day)

LIGHTING PROGRAMME FOR PULLETS AND LAYERS

AGE	LIGHT (HRS/24HRS)	DARK (HRS/24HRS)
0-1	22	2
2-3	20	4
4-5	17	7
6-7	15	9
8-12	12	12
13-16	10	14
17-18	11	13
19-22	14	10
23-END	16	8

POULTRY EQUIPMENT FOR 100 BRIDS

PRODUCT	NO OF UNITS	AGE TO USE DAYS
4L WATER FONT	3	0-21
12L WATER FONT	2	22 ONWARDS
CHICK TRAYS	3	0-7
TUBULAR FEEDERS	2	7 ONWARDS