

## MANAGEMENT OF BROILERS



Invest in poultry farming!!

### IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE

#### Vaccination

- Always follow the vaccination program.
- Note and avoid using expired vaccines.
- Ensure proper storage and transportation of vaccines
- Always use distilled (or boiled and cooled ) water for preparing vaccines
- Give vitamins in water after vaccination.

#### Treatment;

- Follow manufacturers instructions for each type of drug
- Do not use expired drugs
- Follow the withdrawal period (from treatment to consumption)
- Strong Anti-biotics should be administered along with vitamins to reduce stress

#### Housing structure;

- The house should be tall enough with wide window frames (with wire mesh) to enable free aeration.
- Where possible, floor should be concrete to avoid rodents and to ensure thorough cleaning and disinfection

### VACCINATION PROGRAMME

AGE (WEEKS)	TYPE OF VACCINE	ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION
1 <sup>ST</sup> WEEK	NEWCASTLE 1	INTRA OCULAR
2 <sup>ND</sup> WEEK	GUMBORO 1	(Eye drop) INTRA OCULAR
3 <sup>RD</sup> WEEK	GUMBORO 2	(Eye drop) INTRA OCULAR
4 <sup>TH</sup> WEEK	NEW CASTLE 2 LA SOFA	DRINKING WATER

NB: You can seek information from our offices on how to vaccinate.



# Ugachick

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### COMMERCIAL BROILERS

#### GENERAL DATA

Growing period 6 to 8 weeks (1.6kg to 2.2kg live weight)

#### FEEDING REQUIREMENTS

- \* 0-3 weeks - 1.5kg of Broiler Starter
- \* 4-7 weeks - 3.5kg of Broiler Finisher

#### SPACE

11 to 13 broilers per square meter  
Feeding space 4cm per bird for long feeder  
2.5cm per bird for round feeder  
Drinking space 2cm per bird for long drinkers  
1.5cm per bird for round drinkers

To avoid feed waste, feeders should never be filled more than one third.  
For good growth, feeders should never be empty. Average mortality 3-6% (3to 6 per 100 broilers).  
Before ordering for the day old chicks, the cost of the total required feed should be calculated. In addition the farmers should make sure that supply of all these feeds is guaranteed.

#### DISEASE CONTROL

As broilers live closer together, the floor should be covered with about 6 inches of litter (wood shavings). This litter at all times should be kept dry. Dump, moist or caked litter causes diseases which slow growth.  
For this reason plenty of ventilation (do not leave curtains hanging) and regular turning of the litter is a very important part of broiler keeping. The broilers should be vaccinated against New Castle disease and Gumboro.

Ask for information at our office. In addition the farmers should have small stock of Antibiotic and Vitamin powder to be mixed in the drinking water as soon as the broilers appear sick.

**Profits can be very good but the losses can be equally high in cases of disease or negligence.**

## BROILERS MANAGEMENT

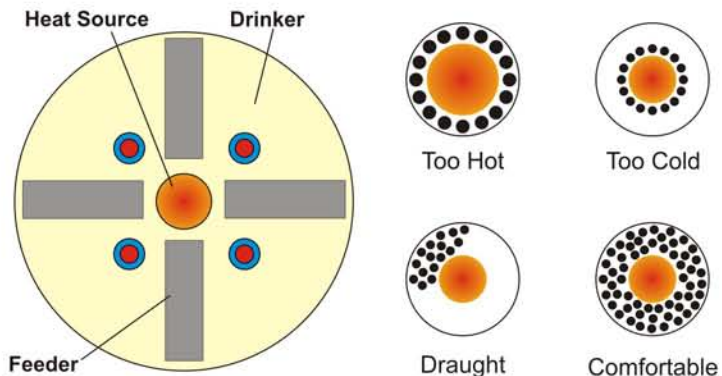
The aim in broiler management is to have birds grow in the shortest time possible. The Ugachick broiler has a genetic potential to reach 1.8kg to 2.2kg in 6-8 weeks of age. The guideline below can help you achieve this.

### Before arrival of the Chicks:

- Clean and disinfect the house and rest it for 7-14 days.
- Clean and disinfect the equipment
- Ensure that you have enough charcoal for heating
- Construct brooder guards using 2ft high hard boards. Maximum 4 boards for 300 chicks.
- 3 hours before the chicks arrive, put on the heat to attain a temperature of 34° C.
- Make a glucose solution in a ratio of 1kg to 10 litres of water.
- Place the drinkers and feeders around the heat source.

### On arrival

- Count the chicks to ensure the starting number.
- Place the chicks near the heat source
- Feed them on Ugachick Broiler Starter Mash
- Maintain the correct temperature for the chicks.  
Use a reflector to ensure that heat reaches the chicks.  
Make sure you increase space as the chicks grow. Remove the ring between 7-10 days.



### BROODING TEMPERATURE:

0-1 WEEK	32-34° C
1-2 WEEKS	30° C
2-3 WEEKS	28° C
3-4 WEEKS	26° C
4-8 WEEKS	20-25° C

Space - Make sure you increase the space every few days. The broilers should occupy the full space by 4 weeks of age.

### Feed

Feed is the largest cost in producing a broiler. It takes up to 60-70% of the total cost. Care must be taken to prevent wastage and ensure that the feed is utilized as efficiently as possible. Provide enough feeding space for the chicks; do not fill the trough more than 1/3 deep.

### Water

Provide enough clean fresh water, which should be there always. Broilers will drink 2.5-3 times the feed eaten depending on the weather.

Start by feeding broiler starter the first 3 weeks. Feed broiler finisher for the rest of the growing period.

### Important

- Maintain birds in good health, vaccinate against New Castle and Gumboro as indicated. (See last page)
- Ensure temperature control, not too cold not too hot. Do this by raising and lowering the curtains as necessary.
- Ensure proper ventilation to remove heat, dust and other gases.
- Keep visitors away from your chicken.
- Organise your market well in advance.
- Book your Ugachick chicks in advance to avoid disappointment.