

## MANAGEMENT OF LAYERS



Invest in poultry farming!!

- Always isolate wounded, sick and under weight birds until recovery
- Green feeding
- Ensure that debeaking is done (8th-12th week)

### IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE

- 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
7 DAYS	NEWCASTLE + 1B	INTRA OCULAR, INTRA NASAL, SPRAY
10 DAYS	GUMBORO 1	DRINKING WATER, INTRA OCULAR
21 DAYS	NEWCASTLE + 1B	INTRA OCULAR, INTRA NASAL, SPRAY
4TH WEEK	GUMBORO 2	DRINKING WATER (ORAL)
6TH WEEK	GUMBORO 3	DRINKING WATER (ORAL)
8TH WEEK	NEWCASTLE LA SOTA	INTRA OCULAR, INTRA NASAL
10TH WEEK	FOWL TYPHOID	INTRA MUSCULAR
12TH WEEK	FOWL POX	WING WEB
5 MONTH	NEWCASTLE + 1B	ORAL
EVERY AFTER 2 MONTH	NEWCASTLE	ORAL



# Ugachick

### Ugachick Poultry Breeders Ltd

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## COMMERCIAL LAYERS

### Housing

Space required 2ft square per layer or five (5) layers per square meter.  
 Litter Material-wood shavings, chopped grass, coffee husks and crushed maize cobs.

### Equipment

- \* 1meter long feed trough for - 20 Layers
- \* Drinker - 30 Layers
- \* Laying Nest 1ft by 1ft for - 5 Layers
- \* Communal Nest 3sq. ft for - 60 Layers

### Feed required

Age	Type of Feed	
0-8 week	Chick Mash	2kgs
9-20 weeks	Growers Mash	6kgs
21-80 weeks	Layers Mash	49kgs

note: Layers daily feed intake is 120-125gms per day from point of lay (with Ugachick feeds) up to depletion.

### Performance Expected

Mortality during rearing	-	3-5%
Mortality during laying	-	8%
Age at point of lay	-	18 weeks
Total Egg production	-	318 eggs
Off layers available	-	88%
Weekly Egg production	- week 19	6%
	- week 20	20%
	- week 21	50%
	- week 22	78%
	-week 23 - week 43	90% - 93%
	-week 44 - week 60	80% - 89%
	-week 61 - week 73	70% - 79%

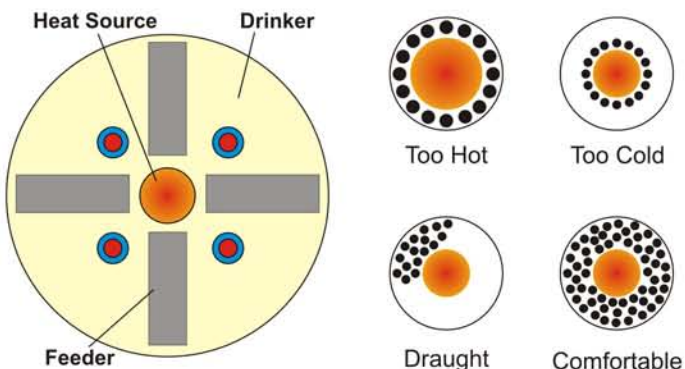
The egg production percentage drops slightly from week 73 to week 80 that is 70% - 65%.

## Layer Management

A profitable flock is one that is well managed and reared. Ugachick Hisex Brown and Shaver layer have a high potential to lay eggs. It can only achieve this if well reared. The pullet should reach point of lay with a well developed skeletal and muscle frame and average body weight should be at least 1.5kg. It should have no disease problem and have a well developed reproductive system. The following should help the farmer achieve this target.

### Before chicks arrive.

- Have the house thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- Clean and disinfect all equipment (a cheap disinfectant is a household chemical - JIK)
- Rest the house for at least 2weeks. Put disinfectant in the footbath and use it when entering the house.
- 3 hours before the chicks arrive put on the heat source at 35 degrees centigrade.
- Remove all the corners using 2ft high hard boards to form a ring, 4pcs of hard board enough for 300 chicks.
- Put enough drinkers (with glucose water solution of 1kg of glucose to 10litres of water around the heat source as shown below.



## 1.1 On arrival

- Count the chicks to ensure the starting number.
- Place the chicks near the heat source
- Allow the chicks to drink water for one hour before giving the feed or feed immediately if the feed is of good quality
- Give the chicks 24 hours of light for the first 4 weeks. Ensure the heat is always right and avoid wide variations in temperature.
- 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.

### 1.2 During Growing

- Feed Ugachick Chick Mash. Each bird will consume 2kgs in 8 weeks period.
- Avoid feed wastage through feed spillage, rats and theft, etc, use feeder of good design.
- Always give enough water.
- Provide enough space at 1.5 - 2 sq. ft per bird (5 layers per sq. Meter)
- Provide one 3ft. Long trough for 20 birds.
- Feed Ugachick Growers Mash from 9 weeks to 20 weeks. Each bird will consume 6-7 kgs.
- Introduce proper laying nests at 16 weeks, so that the pullets start getting used to them.
- Keep proper records of feeds, drugs, charcoal, etc.
- Debeak your birds between 8-12 weeks

### 1.3 Disease Control

- Recommended to separate Brooding unit from Rearing unit to avoid cross contamination.
- Keep high level of hygiene-clean drinkers everyday
- Check your birds for lice and mites
- Always have a foot bath with disinfectant at the door
- Rake litter everyday and avoid spillage-Dry litter reduces incidences of Coccidiosis.
- Do not allow visitors in your chicken house .
- Do not introduce birds from outside into your Chicken House.
- Deworm every month after 8 weeks of age.
- Litter thickness should be maintained at minimum of 4 inch but ideally 6 inch is good.

## 1.4 During Growing

- Delay change over from Growers mash to layers mash until the birds have reached 5-10% production provide feed at all times.
- Average feed intake per day should be 120-130 gms. If more, check wastage if less check for disease and stress.

### 1.5 Routine Management

- Provide enough feeders and space
- Keep to a constant feeding routine to avoid any stress.
- Never decrease the amount of feed and use Ugachick feeds.
- Always have fresh clean water. Make sure the birds get at least 12 hours light
- Do not entertain strangers anywhere near your chicken house.
- De worm your birds every month
- Avoid stress that can result in feather pecking, egg eating and cannibalism.
- Collect eggs several times a day and store them in cool place.
- Check and treat external parasites.
- Cull non laying hens.
- Keep proper records.
- Save money for your replacement flock well in advance.
- Always have a weighing scale and weigh the exact feed amount to give.
- In drought weather conditions, supplement vitamins in drinking water.