

How to control DEATHS /MORTALITIES and maximize PROFIT on your chicken farm

Laying boxes are supposed to be in a darker area or a an enclosed environment. Birds lay best in darker areas. Hence laying boxes should be placed facing the wall.

Chicken patch

A patch should not be a platform where the chicken can rest but not excrete. When making a patch look for a piece of wood that is round to ensure that the chicken's poop falls on the ground rather than piling on the patch to avoid bacteria and micro organisms from infesting the area.

The farm should be separated from other areas as a form of biosecurity in the farm.

Watering system

Cover the waiting source with a ridge rather than timber to ensure that the chicken cannot roost on top of the ridge . Suspend the ridge with a wire so that it keeps swinging but covers the water source and ensures that the chicken does not patch on the water.

The ridge is wedge like hence the chicken drops will go to the floor rather than gather around the water point. The thickness of the water bedding should be more than than 4 inches. Have one line of feeders on opposite sides of the chicken coop

Feed intake

The feeders must be consistent, some should not be suspended while others are on the floor and they should not be in

excess.

Feed intake is directly proportionate to weight gain and egg production. The feed intake of birds should keep on increasing with the age of the bird. When the birds are laying at 36 weeks the feeds provided should also be at maximum which is 105 grams per bird.

When the birds start reducing in egg production the feed intake should also reduce.

Suspend the greens to help prevent cannibalism but be careful on the sources of the greens.