

Precautions of Poultry Breeding

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Abstract: Broiler chickens have a short breeding cycle, low breeding costs, and fast capital turnover. They are the first choice for farmers to get rid of poverty and get rich. However, broilers grow fast, are naturally sensitive, and are easily affected by environmental factors. The poor living environment leads to increased mortality of broilers .

Keywords: Broiler; Breeding; Matters needing attention

Due to reasons such as breeding and feeding management, broilers need a higher living environment and professional technical knowledge in the feeding process, which increases the cost of breeding. In order to increase the economic benefits of raising broilers, the following details need to cause broiler farms of high attention.

1. Chick quality

At present, most broiler farms buy chicks from broiler breeder farms for breeding. The quality of chicks is related to the growth, development and production performance of broilers, the production plan of broiler farms, and the economic benefits of broiler breeding. In order to ensure the quality of chicks, broiler chicks should be imported from broiler breeder farms with large breeding scale, strict production management, strong chicken and hatching technology, and high reputation to ensure pure chicken breeds, high quality chicks, and robust broiler chicks. High-quality feed and drinking water, scientific and reasonable feeding management, lay a solid foundation for raising chickens, reducing chicken diseases, increasing feed remuneration, and increasing the economic and social benefits of broiler breeding.

2. Suitable temperature

Broilers are very sensitive to the temperature of the living environment. Temperature is not only related to the health of broilers, but also to the performance of feed remuneration and production performance of broilers, as well as to the economic and social benefits of raising broilers; temperature is the success of broiler raising. One of the key factors, especially in the first 3 days of the brooding period, the

temperature is very important for the growth and development of the chicks. Therefore, the temperature of the chicken house must be controlled in the breeding of broilers. Control the temperature of the chicken house and provide suitable growth temperature for broilers, so as to give full play to the production performance of broilers, improve the slaughter rate of broilers and the economic benefits of broiler breeding. The optimum temperature required by broilers gradually decreases with the increase of chicken age. In actual production, the cooling must be gradually reduced slowly, and the temperature cannot be lowered too fast. Generally, it is advisable to lower the temperature by 2~3°C every week, otherwise it will lead to the occurrence of broilers. The stress response has adverse effects on broilers. Temperature has a great influence on chicks, so during the brooding period of broilers, heating equipment such as heaters, heaters, and brooding umbrellas can be used to provide heat sources to the chicks to ensure the chicks' temperature requirements. The temperature control of the broiler house should be determined according to the actual performance of the chicks. If the chicks are clustered together, close to the heat source, and scream, it means that the temperature in the house is low and the house temperature needs to be raised; Frequent drinking water indicates that the temperature in the chicken house is too high and the house temperature needs to be lowered. In cold areas, in order to increase the temperature of the chicken house, broiler farms often adopt closed chicken houses with less ventilation or even no ventilation, resulting in foul air in the chicken house and an increase in the content of toxic and harmful gases, which brings about the health and growth of broiler chicks. Therefore, it is necessary to solve the contradiction between ventilation and temperature when raising broilers in winter in cold areas, and provide broilers with a warm and comfortable, fresh air, dry and hygienic living environment, so as to facilitate the healthy growth of broilers and maximize the production performance.

3. Scientific feeding

According to the growth and development characteristics of broilers, nutritional requirement standards and feeding and management techniques, broilers are divided into three feeding periods: brooding period, growing period and fattening period.

3.1 During the brooding period (0~2 weeks), the broiler chicks need to be transported through bumps, hunger and thirst from the hatchery to the broiler farm, which brings great stress to the chicks. The focus of feeding during the brooding period is to promote the chicks to get rid of stress as soon as possible, and make them adapt to the new living environment as soon as possible. After the chicks arrive at the brooding house, sufficient warm sugar water should be supplied, and at the same time, high-quality broiler feed should be supplied to ensure that the chicks can drink water and eat in time. During the brooding period, a small amount of feed should be used for several times, that is, to avoid mildew and deterioration of the remaining feed in the brooding house with high temperature and high humidity, but also to promote the feed intake of the chicks and increase the feed intake of the chicks, so as to facilitate the healthy growth of the chicks. In terms of management, it should be refined, and the weak chicks should be carefully managed to help them drink water and start food, so as to improve the uniformity of the flock and facilitate feeding management, slaughtering, slaughtering, segmentation and sales.

3.2 Breeding period (3~4 weeks)

The broiler chickens enter the growth stage of rapid growth in the breeding period. The focus of broiler feeding and management during the breeding period is to enhance physical fitness, promote the normal development of chicken bones and internal organs, and lay a solid foundation for the fattening period. Appropriate restriction of feed to 15-day-old broilers can improve feed remuneration and broiler survival rate. For the broilers in this issue, according to the actual production situation, the feed particle size can be appropriately increased, and the content of energy and protein in the feed can be appropriately reduced, but the content of vitamins and electrolytes in the feed and the ratio between them must be ensured, so as to ensure the health of the chicken. growth and reduce the incidence of disease. During the breeding period, regular and quantitative feeding methods are adopted, generally three times a day.

3.3 Fattening period (5~6 weeks) The characteristic of the fattening period of broilers is that the skeleton of the chicken has grown, and after scientific breeding

during the breeding period, the physique is relatively robust. The focus of feeding and management of broilers during the fattening period is to speed up the weight gain of broilers to achieve the purpose of rapid fattening. During the fattening period, scientific and reasonable management methods should be adopted to increase the feed intake of broilers and ensure the digestion, absorption and utilization of broilers, and at the same time reduce the consumption of the body to improve the conversion rate of feed. The feed should be high-energy full-price ingredients, fed 5 times a day or fed ad libitum, in order to increase the feed intake of broilers and promote the rapid growth of broilers.

4. Biosecurity

Broiler chickens are prone to diseases due to the fast growth rate and high feeding density. If the treatment is not timely or misdiagnosed, a large number of deaths will occur. Therefore, broiler chickens should do a good job in biosafety during the breeding process, and focus on disease prevention and control. Only by doing a good job in the prevention of broiler diseases can we reduce the incidence of broilers, reduce the cost of medication, improve feed utilization, improve the slaughter rate and product quality of broilers, and increase the economic and social benefits of raising broilers. According to the epidemic situation of infectious diseases in broiler chickens in the region, combined with the production experience of the field, scientifically and reasonably formulate broiler chicken immunization procedures, purchase qualified vaccines from formal channels, and refer to vaccine requirements for transportation, storage, dilution and use to improve immunization effect. At the same time, do a good job of disinfection, and outsiders and vehicles are prohibited from entering the production area. The front-line staff must undergo strict bathing and disinfection, changing work shoes and hats and clothing before entering and leaving the production area; bring chickens every week and kill around the chicken coop twice to kill pathogenic microorganisms and reduce the chance of disease. Disinfectants should be used alternately, diluted and formulated in strict accordance with the instructions for use, and used within the validity period to improve the disinfecting effect and reduce the resistance of pathogenic microorganisms.

5. Scientific management

Conditional broiler farms should install heating and cooling equipment to ensure that broilers can be provided with a warm, comfortable, dry, hygienic and fresh air living environment in cold and hot seasons, so as to improve the comfort of broilers and facilitate the healthy growth and normal development of broilers , give full play to the production performance. Solve the contradiction between temperature, humidity and ventilation. In the hot season, the wet curtain should be opened during the high temperature period to increase the ventilation volume to reduce the temperature in the chicken house and ensure the fresh air in the chicken house; in the cold season, a heat source should be provided to ensure the temperature of the chicken house. , and turn on the fan scientifically and reasonably to ensure temperature, humidity and air quality, and provide a suitable living environment for broilers to grow. The feed should be safe and reliable, and there should be no mildew or even toxic and harmful substances. High-quality full-price ingredients can not only meet the growth and development needs of broilers, but also enhance the physique of chickens and reduce the occurrence of diseases; drinking water should meet the standards of human water, heavy metals Ions, Escherichia coli and Salmonella should not exceed the standard, so as to achieve dietary safety and ensure the healthy growth of broilers. Reasonable stocking density is a prerequisite to ensure the healthy growth of broilers. The stocking density of broilers should not be too large, otherwise diseases are prone to occur, which is not conducive to the growth and development of broilers. At the same time, work in the chicken house should be light, accurate, stable and quiet, reduce the impact of noise on broilers, and provide broilers with a quiet and comfortable living environment.

6. Strengthen defense

Under normal circumstances, roundworms and ectoparasites are relatively harmful to pregnant hens, and it is easy to transmit pathogens to lactating chicks , so hens must undergo a comprehensive deworming treatment before breeding or mid-pregnancy. Use ivermectin premix or fenbendazole 330g mixed with feed for 5 to 7 days to effectively remove parasites on the body surface and in the body. In addition,

epidemic prevention and veterinary drug management should be strengthened. In the early stage of pregnancy, hens should strengthen the targeted management of society. It is strictly forbidden to use drugs that may cause miscarriage, stillbirth and slippage on pregnant hens . Regular monitoring of antibody levels should be carried out to eliminate hens in the latent infection stage in time. Epidemic prevention and health care of chickens. If vaccine immunization is required during pregnancy, the use of relatively less irritating vaccines should be considered first, and inactivated vaccines are generally recommended. In the later stage, the vaccination period should be postponed , and replanting should be carried out after the hens recover after giving birth.

This article expounds the matters that should be paid attention to in the feeding and management of broilers from the aspects of chick quality, temperature and humidity, ventilation, biological safety, and daily feeding management. Only by spreading and spreading, providing a safe living environment for broilers, reducing the occurrence of diseases, reducing feeding costs, and increasing the slaughter rate, can the economic benefits of broiler breeding be increased.

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