

Green Breeding Technology and Benefit Analysis of Broiler Chickens

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Abstract: With the continuous development of China's market economy and the continuous improvement of people's living standards, more and more consumers think that the current broiler chicken tastes bad. The density of chickens raised by some farmers is too high, and the resistance of the flock is low. Generally, drugs are given from brooding to slaughtering, which is called medicine soaked chicken.

Keywords: Broiler chicken; Green farming; Benefit

For the above reasons, the sales volume of broiler chickens has a downward trend. The cost of broiler breeding has increased year by year, but the price of broiler chicken has not increased significantly, which has seriously restricted the development of the broiler chicken industry. Green breeding of broiler chickens will become a development trend. The green breeding technology of broiler chicken is improved on the basis of traditional broiler chicken breeding technology. Green and organic food is added in the later stage of breeding to increase the breeding cycle, effectively improve the nutritional composition and taste of broiler chicken, and make it similar to that of free-range chicken. quality, in order to promote the development of the broiler chicken industry and increase the efficiency of breeding.

1. Green breeding technology

The green breeding technology of broiler chicken adopts the traditional intensive breeding method at the age of 1 to 30 days, and gradually reduces the full-price pellet feed at the age of 30 to 40 days, and finally replaces it with cornmeal, and adds soybean meal and minerals in proportion. , multi-dimensional and other nutrients. Feed alfalfa, bittersweet, and chicory (50% of which is alfalfa) in the morning and afternoon, respectively. The alfalfa, chicory and bitter wheat vegetables are grown by the farmers themselves, and each chicken is put in at 25 g at the beginning, and gradually increases, and the slaughter is released at the age of 70 to 80 days. Chickens raised in this way have strong resistance and less medication, which has changed the previous way of raising chickens from brooding to slaughtering. of tender fragrance.

The author has done experiments on the quality of broiler products and the decline in sales. Planting alfalfa grass, bitter wheat vegetables and chicory each of 67m². On June 10, 500 AA broiler chicks were purchased to conduct green breeding experiments for broiler chickens. From 1 to 30 days old, the broiler chickens are managed according to the method of brooding. From 30 to 40 days old, the full-price pelleted feed is gradually reduced to completely replace it with cornmeal, and soybean meal, minerals, calcium, and drinking electrolytic multi-dimensional are added in proportion. At 9-10 am and at 2-3 pm, feed a mixed feed containing 50% alfalfa, 50% mixed feed of wort and chicory. Start with 25 g per chicken and increase gradually. Breed to 80 days of age, there are 450 left, and the survival rate is 90%. There was a small problem with brooding, 30 died, the remaining 20 died only sporadically. During the breeding process, due to the normal stocking density and the feeding of green, tender and juicy feed, the chickens basically do not get sick, and there is no antibiotics for the whole group, which can be called green farming. This breeding method is divided into 3 stages: the first stage is from 1 to 30 days old, and is managed according to broiler chicken brooding and rearing breeding methods. In the second stage of 30 to 40 days of age, the full-price pelleted feed was gradually reduced until it was completely replaced with cornmeal, and soybean meal, minerals, bone meal, and drinking electrolytic multidimensional were added according to the ratio. From 9 to 10 in the morning and 2 to 3 in the afternoon, feed 50% alfalfa, 50% bitter wheat and chicory, 2 times a day, each chicken starts to put 25 g, and gradually increase. Stage 3: From 40 days of age to slaughtering, use cornmeal, soybean meal, minerals, bone meal, and drinking electrolytic multi-dimensional, in proportion. From 9 to 10 am and 2 to 3 pm, feed 50% alfalfa, 50% bitter wheat and chicory until 70 to 80 days old.

2 Analysis of Breeding Benefit This method is used to breed broiler chickens, with 450 chickens for slaughter, with a total gross weight of 1575kg and an average price of 14 yuan/kg. The gross income is $14.00 \text{ yuan} \times 1575 = 22050 \text{ yuan}$. Chickens, feed, cornmeal, soybean meal, minerals, bone meal, electrolytic multi-dimensional, medicine, etc. cost about 13,500 yuan, labor 2,000 yuan, and wire mesh for online brooding, etc., 300 yuan, with a total expenditure of 15,800 yuan. The

net income is 6250 yuan, $6250 \div 450$ (only) = 13.89 yuan, and the average profit per unit is 13.89 yuan. At that time, the wholesale price of broiler chicken was 12 yuan/kg. According to the wholesale price, $12 \times 1575 = 18900$ yuan, net income 18900 yuan - 15800 yuan = 3100 yuan, $3100 \text{ yuan} \div 450 = 6.89$ yuan, and the average profit per chicken was 6.89 yuan. The net income of each chicken is calculated at 5 yuan, and the remaining 1.89 yuan is due to the low cost of feeding green tender and juicy feed and basically no disease, and the income of each chicken is more. Due to the pure taste of meat, not only the lean meat of broiler chickens, but also the taste of free-range chickens, green-raised chickens earn 7 yuan more than ordinary broiler chickens, a total of 3,150 yuan more. This method can promote the development of the broiler chicken industry, which not only accelerates the pace of adjustment of the animal husbandry industry structure, but also explores a new development direction for broiler chickens, which plays a leading role in the green breeding of broiler chickens. The alfalfa grass, bitter wheat vegetables and chicory grown by oneself can be crushed and used as feed for the later stage of broiler chicken breeding, which not only reduces the feeding cost, but also effectively improves the meat quality of broiler chickens. The manure produced in the breeding process reaches the harmless standard after biodegradation, and is directly returned to the field, so that agricultural resources can be fully utilized, and green breeding is truly achieved. Recently, the price range of large meat-eating chickens has fluctuated, and the price of large meat-eating chickens has dropped sharply, which has attracted widespread attention in the industry. So what is the specific situation? What are the reasons for the sharp decline in the price of large meat chickens? According to statistics, the price of large broiler chicken seedlings has remained at 4.90 yuan per bird for 3 consecutive weeks from May 7 to May 30, and the price has stabilized at a high level; Yuan/feather fell to 4 yuan/feather, a drop of 18.37%; the price of small and medium-sized factories fell again and again, fell sharply below the cost line, and began to lose money. Shock finishing, in this regard, we have made the following finishing on the reasons for its price decline and its impact. In terms of supply, the breeding poultry factory: According to the statistics of my agricultural product network, the introduction of the grandparent chicken

factory is limited, and the introduction of some products at this stage has led to a decrease in the amount of grandparent breeding chickens in the later period. The parent-generation chick plan, the grandparents plant's seedling arrangement plan is tense, and the price of parent-generation chick is rising again and again. This month, the price of parent-generation chick is 80~85 yuan/set, and the price is rising rapidly. Due to the rising price of parental chicks and the continued high level of commercial chicks, parental breeding poultry plants generally extend the age of the breeders, but all breeders that can lay eggs will continue to lay eggs. Forced moulting is carried out. Therefore, the production stock of breeders increases, the speed of production capacity reduction is slowed down, and the production stock of breeders is at a high level, but on the other hand, problems will also appear. The death rate of chickens has increased, and the overall chickens released for slaughter have not met expectations. Farmers have begun to report this problem, which is also one of the reasons for the decline in seedling prices. Market: At this stage, the breeding end is basically stable. Large-scale breeding enterprises are normally raising seedlings and replenishing the pens regularly to maintain a normal supply. However, due to the special circumstances of last year and this year, the number of small and medium-sized farmers is basically stable, and the profitability of the breeding end is limited. Many small and medium-sized Households have replaced 817 or meat ducks one after another, resulting in fewer households raising white feathers in the market. Affected by this, many areas cannot sell the seedlings, so they have moved and opened up the market. Low-priced seedlings have hit the main producing areas of white feather breeding. However, small and medium-sized incubators have been hit hard and felt the crisis. Small and medium-sized enterprises cut prices and sold goods, which impacted large-scale manufacturers on the side. In addition, the profitability of the breeding side itself was limited, and the price of chicks fell. On the demand side, the breeding side: For farmers, the purpose of breeding is to make profits. However, the prices of feed raw materials and chicken fry remain high, which reduces the profit margin of farmers. If the breeding side wants to make a profit, it must be controlled from the cost. Affected by external factors, the price of feed raw materials has risen recently,

and farmers cannot control costs from raw materials. They can only reduce the cost of breeding by lowering the price of chicken seedlings, so as to make themselves profitable. Since the breeding side is not optimistic about the market outlook, large-scale breeding enterprises have launched seedlings as planned to ensure the supply of feather chickens, but the seedlings will no longer be given a ceiling price, and they have begun to negotiate prices batch by batch. The enthusiasm of the white-feathered broilers in the bar is not good, and the breeding cycle is prolonged and even empty sheds appear. From the perspective of breeding, due to seasonal factors, increased breeding difficulty, provenance and other factors, the dead rate of chicken breeding is relatively high. At this stage, the dead rate of breeding is about 6% to 14%. As the weather turns hot, large-scale breeding enterprises and small and medium-sized farmers adjust the breeding density reasonably in terms of breeding, reducing the breeding density by about 5% to 10%, and the demand for seedlings has weakened. In hot weather, farming is more difficult. The demand side is bad for the chick market.

Refrigeration plant: The refrigeration plant has been in a state of loss in the first half of this year. The operation of the entire process is difficult, the company has suffered serious losses, the flow of funds has slowed down, and shutdowns and vacations have occurred frequently. The upstream of the slaughtering enterprise is the breeding side. Only by increasing the supply of the breeding side can the production demand be met, and even the production cost can be reduced. The main factor affecting farmers' supplementary pens is the cost of breeding. The cost of feed accounts for 70% of the cost of breeding. The rise and fall of feed raw materials is determined by external factors. Only by reducing the cost of chicks can we reduce the cost of breeding and end the single-link profitability of the industrial chain.

Terminals and substitutes: At present, chicken products The terminal consumption is not good, the products are not sold quickly, the price of the products is lowered, and the traders are not very motivated to get the goods. As long as they have the goods in their hands, they will not take the goods from the cold storage plant or take the goods in a small amount, and maintain a low inventory strategy. There is sufficient supply in the live pig market, the demand side is weak, and the demand does not match, the price of

low-priced big fat pigs dragged down the price of standard pigs; coupled with the impact of the new crown epidemic in Guangdong, some companies reported that the transfer of live pigs or white strips to Guangdong was restricted. The sales price of white strips is low, the terminal performance is mediocre, and the slaughtering companies have combined to reduce the price to buy, and the pig price is still in a weak situation before and after the Dragon Boat Festival.