

Analysis of the Main Methods of Breeding Broiler Chickens in Greenhouses

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Abstract: With the continuous development of society and the continuous improvement of people's living standards, the quality requirements for chicken in the market are also getting higher and higher. At present, broiler chicken breeding in our country is mainly carried out in greenhouses, and there are relatively high requirements for greenhouse construction and breeding methods. Diseases such as decreased productivity. As a result, the body weight and survival rate of broiler chickens are reduced. Therefore, the method of breeding broiler chickens is particularly important. The correct breeding method can reduce the difficulty of raising broiler chickens and effectively increase the output of broiler chickens.

Keywords: Greenhouse; Breeding; Broiler chicken

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With the rapid development of our country's economy, the distribution of broiler chicken breeding in our country has become more and more extensive, and the number of stocks has become larger and larger, which brings great importance to farmers. to a considerable economic income. Using scientific and reasonable methods to breed broiler chickens can effectively reduce the waste of funds, effectively improve the quality of broiler chickens, improve economic benefits to a large extent, and stimulate the development of the breeding industry. However, there are many defects in the scientific construction of breeding greenhouses, breeding methods in special seasons, disease prevention methods, and drug use methods^[1], which seriously affect the quality of broiler chickens. The methods of raising broiler chickens in greenhouses must be carefully analyzed and studied to improve the quality of broiler chickens.

1. The scientific method of building a shed

The location of the greenhouse should be selected in a building with high terrain and no windshield, which is conducive to the circulation of air, especially in the

southeast of the greenhouse, there must be no windshield building, otherwise the southeast wind in summer will be blocked, which will affect the air circulation of the greenhouse. flow has serious effects. Design of the greenhouse: The roof is 120m long, 12m wide, and 2.5 meters high. 5m, the height of both sides is 1. 2m. The top of the greenhouse can be covered with multiple layers: generally, the first layer is covered with non-drip film; the second layer is covered with a layer of straw mats; the third layer is added with moisture and heat insulation materials such as broken wheat straw, and the plane thickness is required to be uniform. , the covering thickness is more than 5cm; the fourth layer is covered with ordinary plastic film; the fifth layer is a thicker layer of grass thatch, which is required to be pressed tightly, and then fixed at the top of the greenhouse^[2]. The two sides of the greenhouse are preferably composed of movable baffles. When encountering strong winds, the movable baffles can be replaced with plastic nets for convection ventilation. The baffles on both sides should be equipped with large windows or doors, and exhaust fans should be installed to facilitate ventilation.

2. Breeding methods in special seasons Breeding methods in summer.

In summer, the temperature rises, the temperature is high, and the humidity is high, which is prone to heat stress, which is very harmful to the breeding of broiler chickens. First of all, a series of heatstroke prevention and cooling measures should be taken in the chicken house to ensure the normal growth of broiler chickens. Scientific and reasonable adjustments should be made to the feeding time of broiler chickens. According to the daily feeding situation of the chickens, the ration is fed in multiple times, generally at 6:00 pm and 10:00 pm each feeding the pellets with oil and fat. In the period of low temperature, it is necessary to feed less and add more to increase the food intake of broiler chickens, so as to ensure that the body contains energy during the hot time, ensure normal growth, and solve the problem of hunger due to hot weather and lazy eating, which affects growth. Winter farming methods. In winter, the temperature drops, the air is dry and the circulation is poor, which will cause the accumulation of ammonia gas in the chicken house, which is easy to cause poisoning or other diseases of broiler chickens and affect its growth. Breeding of

broiler chickens in winter should start from two aspects. On the one hand, farmers must not only ensure that the temperature of the chicken house is not too low to affect the growth of broiler chickens, but also pay attention to the ventilation of the chicken house, and promptly eradicate and clean up the garbage in the chicken house. After cleaning, perform regular disinfection when conditions permit. On the other hand, farmers should pay close attention to the impact of weather changes on the temperature in the chicken house, and do a good job in preventing cold and keeping warm in the chicken house in time.

3. Ways to prevent disease

Breeders should continue to learn the methods and knowledge of broiler chicken breeding, carry out regular training courses, and arrange for professionals to provide on-site guidance. Especially for a comprehensive understanding of the internal factors and external influences of broiler chicken diseases. Among them, the internal factors are mainly due to insufficient nutrition or insufficient resistance of broiler chickens, which leads to diseases in broiler chickens. In addition, among these pathogenic factors in broiler chickens, the infection of pathogens is a key factor in the final mass mortality of broiler chickens. External influences are mainly caused by the influence of the environment such as temperature, light, humidity and air. In this regard, a comprehensive analysis and understanding of the influence of the growth of broiler chickens can be carried out, so as to create a more scientific and healthy growth environment for the growth of broiler chickens, thereby reducing the incidence of diseases to the greatest extent.

4. Medication methods

In the breeding process, attention should be paid to the rationality and standardization of the use of drugs, to avoid drug residues caused by indiscriminate drugs and thus affect the quality of broiler chickens. The drugs used in the breeding process must be permitted by the relevant national and regional regulations, and prohibited or unapproved drugs, drugs with "three causes" effects and drugs that cause allergic reactions shall not be used ^[3]. When administering drugs, the drug varieties and doses must be selected in strict accordance with the relevant national and regional

regulations, and no indiscriminate or multi-drug use is allowed to ensure the quality of broiler chicken products. Generally, it should be replaced with drug-free adult chicken feed 8 days before slaughtering to reduce the amount of drug residues and ensure that the drug residues at the time of slaughtering are qualified. Breeding broiler chickens in plastic greenhouses has the advantages of less investment, quick results, high shed utilization, and large economic benefits, but it has higher requirements on the environment in the shed and the level of feeding and management. If the two are not well controlled, chickens are prone to slow growth, and infectious diseases such as coccidiosis, pullorum, colibacillosis, chronic respiratory diseases, etc. will occur. With the progress of society, the improvement of people's quality of life, and the increasing quality of chicken in the international and domestic markets, it is also necessary to strictly control drug residues when broiler chickens are raised. Introduce some relevant knowledge of greenhouse farming in terms of environmental control and safe drug use in the greenhouse.

4.1 Temperature control

Broiler chickens have high requirements on temperature throughout the breeding period. Unsuitable temperature will directly reduce the weight growth rate of broiler chickens. When the temperature difference between day and night is large in summer, improper management can even lead to death of chickens from heat stroke. Taking the temperature at the height of the chicken back in the greenhouse as the standard, the suitable temperature range for broiler chickens is as follows: 34~35°C for 1~2 days, 32~34°C for 3~7 days, 30~32°C for 8~14 days, 15 ~21 days old 27~30°C, 22~28 days old 24~27°C, 29~35 days old 21~24°C, 35 days old to slaughtering maintained at about 21°C. Based on the above data, it can be seen that spring and autumn are the most suitable seasons for broiler chicken breeding in greenhouses. In these two seasons, the basic requirements for temperature can be met by controlling the opening degree, orientation and time of the film, which can save a lot of costs. In summer and winter, it is necessary to take active measures to reduce or increase the temperature in the greenhouse. For example, in summer, fans can be installed in the shed to enhance ventilation and additional water pipes to allow continuous water circulation in the

shed, so as to achieve the effect of cooling in the shed. At the same time, attention should be paid to the stocking density. The stocking density of chickens before slaughtering should be controlled below 8 per square meter. In winter, the temperature in the shed can be increased by covering with grass felt and setting a heater, and the stocking density can also be increased appropriately, but it should also be controlled below 12/m².

4.2 Humidity Control

The humidity in the greenhouse should be controlled at 50%~70%. Generally, the humidity can be about 70% for chicks, which is conducive to the absorption of the yolk and prevents the chicks from dehydration. The humidity can be reduced as they grow older. The humidity control in the greenhouse can be adjusted by replacing the polluted litter with dry sand, humidifier and other measures.

4.3 Lighting

Under the conditions of the existing technology, the lamp cannons below 60W are mostly used, the lamp height is 2m, and the lamp distance is 2~3m. The light intensity follows the principle of strong and weak. Light mainly plays a role in prolonging the feeding time of broiler chickens and increasing their growth rate. There are traditional breeding methods that use light for 23h/d and darkness for 1h/d. This method will lead to an increase in mortality in the middle and later stages of breeding. For each stage of growth and development of broiler chickens, the required light time can refer to the following: 2~3 days of age, 24h/d of light, and 14~16h/d of light until the slaughter is appropriate. In addition, pay attention to the uniformity of the light. The use of light bulbs below 60W can ensure the uniformity of the light. The chicken coop is 120m long, 12m wide and 1440m² in area. The light intensity of the breeder is 33Lx, and each bulb is 100W (1600 lumens). The house needs bulbs of $40 \times 2 \times 33 / 1600 = 95040 / 1600 = 59.4 \approx 60W$.

4.4 Safe medication

First of all, attention should be paid to the correct and rational use of drugs, as indiscriminate drug use is the main reason for drug residues. Therefore, the drugs used in the breeding process must be allowed to be used by relevant national and

regional regulations, and prohibited drugs, unapproved drugs and drugs that may have "three causes" effects and allergic reactions must not be used. Use period, dosage and withdrawal period of veterinary drugs. Scientific and reasonable breeding methods play a vital role in breeding broiler chickens. In the process of breeding broiler chickens, the construction of breeding greenhouses, breeding methods in special seasons, disease prevention methods, and drug use methods all affect the quality of broiler chickens. quality. Therefore, detailed analysis and research were carried out on the method of breeding broiler chickens in greenhouses, so as to improve the quality of broiler chickens and stimulate the development of the breeding industry.

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