

POULTRY FARM – A NEW JOURNEY APART FROM FARMING

Name of the farmer : Mr.Thangaraj

**Place : Naadhae kavundanputhur,
Kunnathur,
Annur block, Coimbatore**

About Mr.Thangaraj:

Mr.Thangaraj is possessing 35 years of experience in farming and about 20 years in poultry farm. He is most interested in adopting new innovative technologies. Apart from other poultry farms we observed new technologies like Drippers and Brooding drum in his poultry farm. According to him, if new technologies are adopted and maintained properly profit will increase accordingly.



SHED PREPARATION:

- The entire shed should be cleaned and then immediately disinfected with DISKOL-ES (Chemo-Gaseous sterilent) at the rate of 7 ml/ litre of water in and around the shed of about 5 ft.
- The shed has to be once again disinfected 2 days before the introduction of the chicks
- Also the feeders and drinkers are washed with Bleaching powder
- The water tank and pipelines are also to be cleaned with Bleaching powder
- Screens hanging around the poultry shed also to be disinfected
- If needed fumigation can be carried out, not compulsory

FLOOR PREPARATION:

- 1 bag of coir pith is supposed to be spread on the floor for 50 chicks
- The dried coir pith has to be evenly spread over the floor of about 2-2.5 inch and it is covered with a layer of news paper which acts as the bedding material for the chicks



FLOOR PREPARATION

CHICK INTRODUCTION:

- Before the introduction of the chicks the side screens should be pulled down
- Then a circle of about diameter 10 feet has to be made by using card board of thickness 2 cm and height 30-45cm.
- At the centre of the circle, Charcoal brooding pot has to be placed to provide sufficient temperature so as to discharge the yellow yolk from the chick
(The discharge of the yellow yolk signifies healthy chick)
- 3/4th bag of charcoal is required for 500 chicks
- This setup has to be done 1 hour before the chick introduction
- But here a new cost-effective technique is followed



BROODING DRUM

- This drum is used for heat production where the crop wastes are used as fuel material so that the field wastes are managed and at the same time it reduces the cost for heat production for the chicks.
- Here an important practice is to be followed, i.e. remove the fumes with the help of the exhaust pipe because the chicks are more sensitive to fumes

CHICK CARE:

- After the introduction of chicks, warm water mixed with glucose has to be supplied through chick drinkers
- The feed has to be sprinkled over the news paper for initial 2 days on which the chicks are introduced
- After 4 days, the card board circles are taken out and small sections are made with the same card board which is capable of accommodating 1000 chicks per section and also the Charcoal brooding unit has to be removed
- Then according to the chick growth the space are adjusted
- Overhead foggers are used during summer to maintain chick temperature



FOGGERS

CHICK FEEDING:

- Chicks are fed twice a day i.e. in morning and evening
- The chicks crop (Food bag) is being checked daily by him so that he can know about regular food intake such that it helps in assessing the health of the chicks



CHICK INSPECTION

- Providing drinking water is also a very important process

- Generally drinking water is provided using drinkers but he use drippers for water supply
- Drippers have advantage over drinkers like labour, time saving further the water contamination will be also reduced



DRIPPER

MEDICAL PRACTICES FOLLOWED:

DAY	MEDICINE
1	Glucose water
2 to 4	Enrodor / Bio-buster (Cold tonic – if needed)
5 to 7	Liver tonic (100 ml/500 chicks)
8	
8 to 10	
11 to 13	Liver tonic (125 ml/500 chicks)
12 (or) 14	II vaccination
15 to 17	Cold tonic – if needed
20 (or) 22	Lasota
23 to 25	Cold tonic – if needed

26 to 28	Liver tonic (150 ml/500 chicks)
31 to 33	Cold tonic – if needed
34 to 36	Liver tonic (175-200 ml/500 chicks)

WASTE UTILISATION:

- Poultry wastes are rich in NPK so he uses it as a substitute for FYM

YIELD:

- Generally each chick will attain 2 kg weight at the end of 40 days from introduction, but he is getting 2.3 kg per chick at the end of 35 day by following these techniques
- In general we can get Rs.4 per kg of chick as profit but he gets Rs. 5.30 as profit per kg of chick by adopting new techniques

NOTE:

- Minimum gap to the next release: 20 days from harvest
- AREA : 1.1 sq.ft per chick

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