

BROODING

Brooding is Nursing & Special Care of newly hatched Chicks



Brooding is essential during 1st 7 - 12 days of Chicks Life

Target for Brooding - 1st Week Body Wt 200gm & Mortality <1%

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OBJECTIVE OF BROODING

- 1) Uniformity
- 2) **Control Mortality – High Livability**
- 3) Good 1st Week Wt (200 gm)
- 4) **Stimulate Immune system – Healthy chicks; less Disease**
- 5) Development of Intestine – Better Feed utilization; better FCR
- 6) **Profitability**

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**Brooding is 50% of Poultry.
Brooding makes the Road of birds health, mortality, Wt gain & FCR.**

Efficient Brooding results in the full expression of their genetic potential.

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Morning Brooding at Low Temp on 16th January'15

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Morning Brooding at Low Temp on 18th December'18

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Morning Brooding at Low Temp on 16th Jan'15

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Morning Brooding at Low Temp on 16th Jan'15

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Morning Brooding at Low Temp on 16th Jan'15

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Morning Brooding at Low Temp on 16th Jan'15

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Night-time Brooding at Very Low Temperature

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Brooding - DHANG, Nepal



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BROODING ISSUES

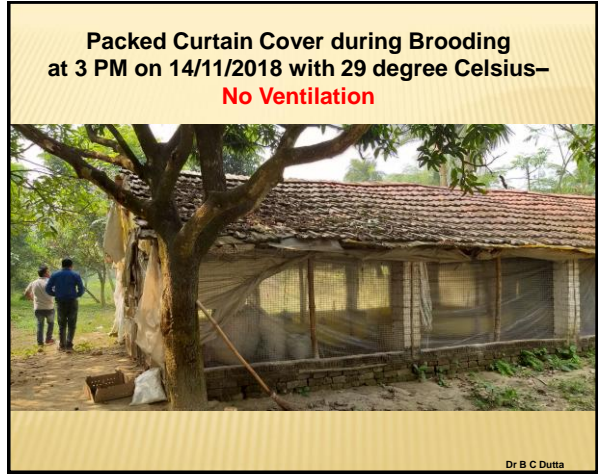
- Disease Free House
- **Space or Bed** • Temperature
- Ventilation • **Light**
- **Water** • Feed

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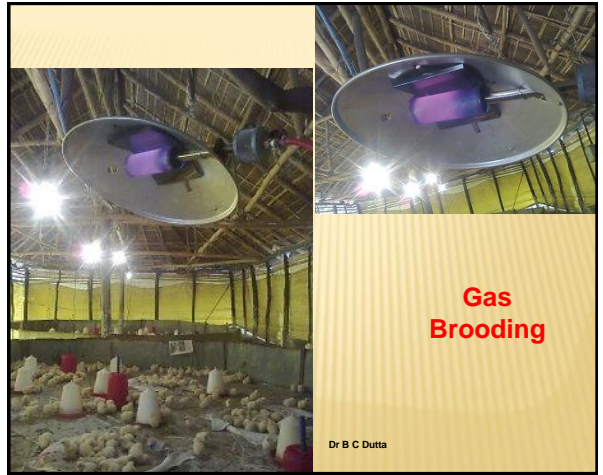
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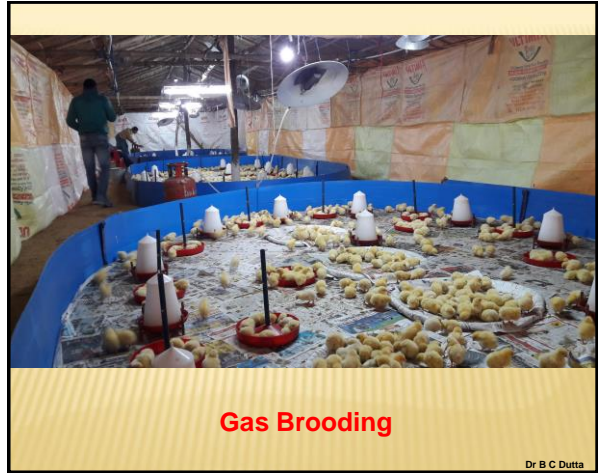
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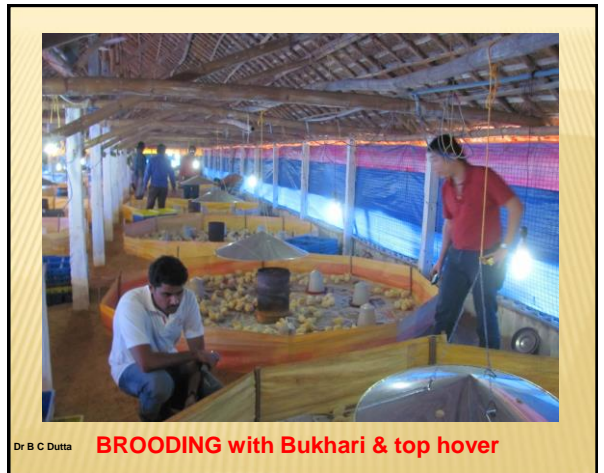
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DAYS	BROODING TEMPERATURE(°F)	Floor Space per Chick
1	92 - 95 °F	0.25 sq ft
2	92 - 99 °F	0.25 sq ft
3-4	86 - 90 °F	0.30 sq ft
5 - 7	85 - 88 °F	0.40 sq ft
8 - 10	79 - 82 °F	0.50 sq ft
11 - 14	79 - 82 °F	0.60 sq ft

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PRE-HEATING OF BROODING AREA

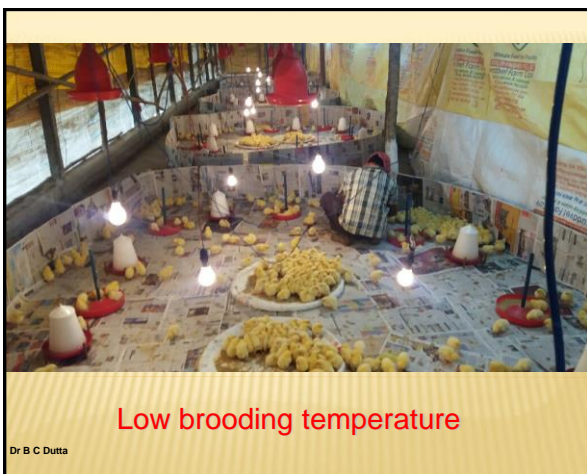
SWITCH ON the HEATER : 3 –6 hours before chicks arrival in Winter
1– 2 hours before chicks arrival in Summer

OBJECTIVE :

- 1) To avoid Huddling around Heater and to motivate the chicks to move evenly under comfortable Temp as soon as released from chick boxes
- 2) To stimulate Water & Feed Intake in comfort zone
- 3) To avoid the incidence of GOUT & watery droppings

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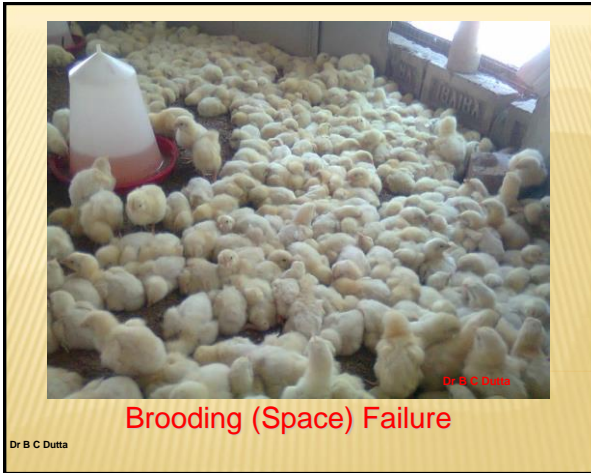
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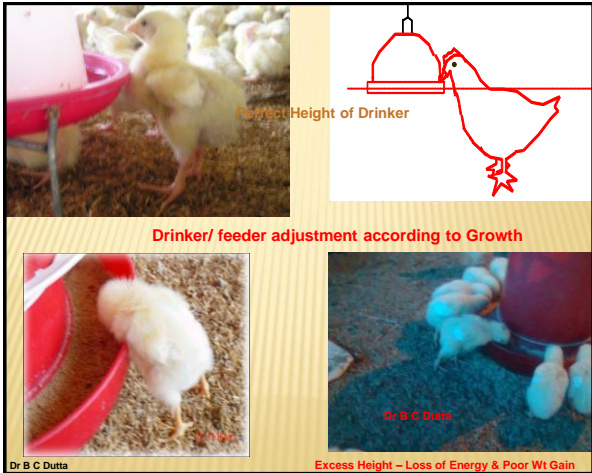
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Why paper feeding :

- To motivate the chicks towards feed
- To achieve early & 100% crop filling by first 48 hrs

When Paper Feeding :

- First 2 days of chicks life

How to do Paper feeding :

- Spread news paper over whole brooding area before chicks arrival
- On arrival provide sugar water and then put plenty of feed on to the paper for the chicks
- Supply Pre-Starter feed frequently (min 7 times daily)
- Give PBS to chicks from a distance by making a sound (to motivate towards feeding)

PAPER FEEDING

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CROP FILL & SCORING

Feel the Crop of the chick whether it has taken adequate feed/water or not

- > Crop Fill & Scoring 5 hrs after delivery - 80%
- > 12 hrs after delivery -90%
- > 24 hrs after delivery crop filling must be 100%

The crop should be full & rounded and the contents should be soft, porridge-like consistency.



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IMPORTANCE OF CROP FILLING

100% crop filling stimulates some of the dormant glands of intestine that favours-

- i. Maximum absorption of nutrients
- ii. Helps to attain standard first week body weight
- iii. Also increases immune responses of chicks
- iv. It indicates proper brooding environment

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Crop filling Score 5

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CARE TO BE TAKEN DURING BROODING

- Care to be taken to maintain the temperature in early morning hours (3 am to 6 am)
- **Withdrawal of heat should be gradual, sudden withdrawal of heat leads to huddling, unevenness**
- A gap of $\frac{3}{4}$ ft on the top of the side screen should be provided to remove the toxic gases

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Do's and Don'ts of Brooding

DO'S

- According to the circumstance, open the side curtains from day one itself.
- **Monitor the chicks' behaviour and maintain the temperature accordingly.**
- Arrange all the necessary materials for brooding before 3 days.
- **After chicks arrival first provide water with Electrolyte immediately.**
- Early Feeding Stimulates Immune System of Chicks which in turn develops resistance against Life Threatening Viruses

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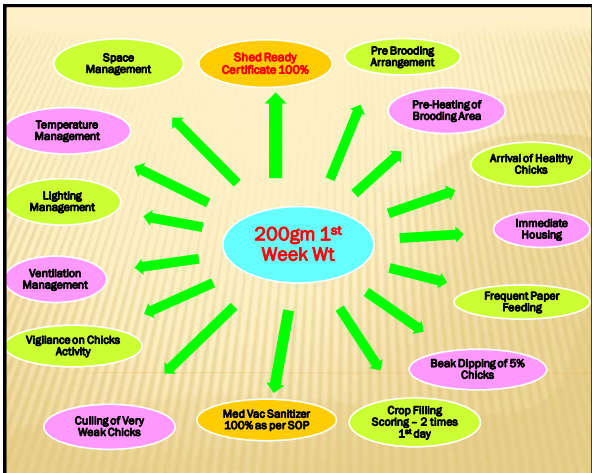


Don't Do

- Don't Keep chicks with Toxic gases like CO, CO₂ in the brooding period.
- **Don't allow the Chicks to Huddle near the Heat source due to Chilling during brooding**

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Successful BROODING Leads to

- Expression of Full Genetic Potential of Birds resulting Excellent Body Weight & FCR

- Early IMMUNITY Development:

- a) Less Viral Outbreak
- b) Less C R D
- c) Less Mortality
- d) Good Body Weight

- Uniformity in Flocks:

- a) Less LAME & WEAK birds
- b) Less E coli
- c) Less Viral Disease



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THANK YOU

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