

STORAGE AND CARE OF BROILER CHICKS

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Abstract

In the article, breeding of broiler chicks is carried out in large groups of the same age in houses equipped with non-replaceable thick bedding and battery cages. Effective use of production rooms is ensured when growing broiler chicks in cages.

Keywords. Eggs, incubation, poultry, incubator, wood shavings, ovoscope, ventilation, brooder.

Introduction

According to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 13, 2018, No. PQ-4015 "On additional measures for the further development of poultry farming", the volume of production of finished products intended for export and development of the poultry industry in our country Consistent measures are being taken to increase and expand the variety, as well as to provide the population with locally produced high-quality and affordable poultry products.

To provide the population with a sufficient amount of poultry products through the further development and comprehensive support of poultry farming in the republic, the introduction of advanced technologies and innovative developments in the sector, the deepening of processing of poultry products, the expansion of their types and the scope of export, the production of competitive poultry products is to provide stable and affordable prices.

The creation of zoohygienic standards is one of the important factors in keeping and caring for promising chicken crosses "Ross-308" and "Cobb 500". It is necessary to prepare mixed feed recipes using local nutrients and control the daily and weekly growth of broiler chicks by feeding them according to periods, paying attention to the consumption of mixed feed per 1 kg of additional live weight and fattening periods. Before keeping broiler chicks, disinfect the inside of the building with 3.5-5% chloramine, and 1.2-2% chlorine solution, as bedding 6-8 cm thick straw, straw, wood shavings, and crushed corn It is desirable to keep 8 heads on 1 m² of land using the stem. The broiler chickens in the experiment were divided into 2 groups of 100 heads and placed in a room with a fence with thick bedding. Broiler chicks were vaccinated with La-Sato drug on the 7th day of growing. Zoohygienic standards were studied by normalizing the parameters of specific measuring equipment and broiler chicks in both groups were raised, fattened, and fed according to our method. all conditions have been

created. He specializes in the theoretical foundations and production practices and the introduction of new technologies in creating a flock of broiler chickens, obtaining breeding eggs, incubation, delivery of high-quality chicks, breeding, and poultry production. When keeping broiler chickens indoors, all conditions are artificially created on a scientific basis, which leads to an increase in productivity in poultry meat production, as well as a decrease in the cost of produced poultry meat. Especially if microclimates such as moderate heat temperature, relative humidity, light, and air movement inside the building are created and provided, then it is possible to obtain a uniform product throughout the year.

Breeding of broiler chicks is carried out in large groups of the same age in rooms equipped with non-replaceable thick bedding and battery cages. Effective use of production rooms is ensured when growing broiler chicks in cages. The amount of broiler chicken meat produced per 1 square meter of the room when raised in cages is higher than when raised on the ground. To determine the amount of broiler meat production per 1 square meter of the premises, it is necessary to divide the total amount of broiler meat produced by the production area of the rooms in the rearing shop. The amount of broiler chicken meat produced in one year is determined by multiplying their average live weight before slaughter by the number of heads. The number of broiler chicks grown in one year is the production capacity of this poultry enterprise.

The optimal period for growing broiler chickens for meat is expressed by the production of the largest amount of meat per unit of space, and this indicator is very important. This indicator can be taken into account when the initial density of chicks is the same. When calculating this indicator, the stocking density at the end of broiler rearing can also be used. In this case, the housing density is represented by the live weight of broiler chickens grown on 1 m² of the room. However, the result of the calculation in these two methods will not be the same. If the above-mentioned zoohygienic factors are not maintained at the standard level, then the set, intended live weight of meat poultry will not be achieved. If the microclimate inside the building changes from the specified norm during the storage, maintenance, and feeding of meat poultry, or is not provided, then not only does the growth, development, and live weight remain, but it is susceptible to various diseases, it protects the body and so on. similar weak traits decrease.

When delivering broiler meat, keeping broiler chicks in thick bedding on the ground is important to maintain a moderate temperature inside the building and under the lamp. From a scientific point of view, when keeping broiler chicks in thick bedding, the air-heat temperature in the building is 24-26°C, and under the lamp is 32-30°C for the first week of storage, in the following periods of storage, it is reduced by +2°C per week depending on their age. Relative humidity should be 50-60% in the first period of growth, that is, in the initial period, and 60-70% in the period of growth and fattening. The light is 30-25 lux in the initial period of growth, and 25-20 lux in the later periods. This ensures not only the normalization of the heat temperature in the housing but also the good nutrition of the chicks and the eating of a balanced feed.

Meat birds are susceptible to various impressions, and it is important to develop reflexes in them. This should be done according to the schedule, such as keeping the workflow in order, completing work on time, giving food, cleaning the barns, and resting. The main reason for the rapid growth of poultry meat production is the increase in demand for the product in all countries. Since 1 kg of poultry meat is 3-3.5

times cheaper than beef and 2 times cheaper than pork, all poultry meat is nutritious and low in fat. and having a low amount of cholesterol.

Broilers form the basis of broiler poultry production and makeup 75% of all poultry meat produced in the countries of the world. It is necessary to follow scientific and scientific achievements, advanced work experiences, and technologies in creating a flock of meat poultry, obtaining breeding eggs, incubation, delivery of high-quality chicks, growing and fattening. When keeping broiler chickens indoors, strict adherence to storage methods, and artificial creation of all conditions, increase broiler chickens' normal growth, development, and productivity in poultry production and lead to a decrease in the price of the product. In the process of keeping and caring for broiler chicks, it is important to get rid of all kinds of impressions, to make them have certain conditioned reflexes. Birds are susceptible to all kinds of impressions, which is especially evident in young chicks, and they are always in a fearful state, unable to recover for a certain period. This is during the work process, i.e. violation of work procedures, failure to feed at the specified time, giving feed, cleaning managers, operation of mechanisms, and conducting preventive work.

Summary

The main task of the broiler meat production plant is to bring young chicks belonging to promising cross lines to a high live weight in a short period of time and to produce high-quality, inexpensive poultry meat with reduced feed consumption.

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