The feed is made of natural materials (ingredients) of selected quality and free from artificial growth promoters, hence chicken meat produced i s safe for human consumption.

GUIDELINES FOR ORAL
(Drinking water route of administration of poultry vaccine)

Example: You have 2000 birds and they are 20 days old
2000 X 20 = 4000 MIS
4000/1000 = 40 Liters of water.

GUIDELINES FOR EYE DROPS
(Ocular route of administration of poultry vaccine)

PROCEDURE
Dissolve the vaccine in cold solvent supplied in a dropper bottle and drop a single drop in one eye only (the anatomical connection of the mucous membranes ensure that the vaccines reaches the other eye within a couple of minutes). Keep the bottle cool during the vaccination procedures as well. The eyeball must lie horizontally a s far as to prevent droplets of vaccine rolling off.

Incase you don't have a diluent, to reconstitute the vial, use 40ml of distilled water for a vial of 1000 doses. With proper management, profits can be very good. However, losses can b e equally high in

ENKOKO EZ'ENNYAMA

NDABIRIRA ENNUNGI
Enkoko ez'ekika kino zikulira mu bbanga eriri wakati wa sabbiti omukaaga nomusanvu okusobola okuweza ekilo emu n'ebitunau omunaana (1.8-2.0kg) okudda waggulu. Oba obuzito bwe bumu mu wiiki 5 nga olisa eyobuweke.

ENDIISA
Sabbiti ezisooka essatu kozesa 1.0kg eya Broiler starter.
Sabbiiti eyokuna okutuusa ku y'omukaaga kilo 3 eza Broiler finisher. Obuzito bw'enkoko obusubidwa olwo kilo emu n'ebitundu munaana (1.8) okudda waggulu. Enkoko erya misana na kiiro.

Nga tonnatumya bukoko tuula obalirire emmere gy'onctaaga okukuza enkoko. Era gezaako okulaba nga emmere w'onoogigya weesigika. Okusobola okufuna mu nkoko ze'ennyama naddala nga olina akatale kwe kulunda enkoko nga ziri mu mitendera okusinziira mu sabbiiti eyobukulu.

OKWEKUUMA ENDWADDE
Engeri enkoko zennyama gye zibeera mu kifo nga kifundafunda, obukuta busaanye bube bungiko (6cm) busobole okunywa amazzi agabeera mu kalimbwe obukuta busigale nga bukalu.

Obukuta obubisi oba obwekutte buleeta endwadde ezivaako enkoko okukula
empola. Amadirisa amaggule gayamba mukuyingiza empewo mu nnyumba ve nkoko ekireetera obukuta okukala. Kino awamu n'okukyusa mu bukuta kiyamba mu kukendeeza ku ndwade.

Okugema enkoko ku ndwade nga Gumboro ne New Castle nakyo kiyamba mu kuziyiza endwade. Enkoko bwe zitandika obutalabika bulungi, ziwe ku ddagala mu mazzi awamu ne vitamin ng'omusawo bw'anakulagira.

Wekkannve:
Olw'okuba nga enkoko ez'ennyama zeetaga sente nnyingi nga tezinnazza magoba, ekyawukana ku z'amagi, weetaaga otandiike n'enkoko ntono ogenda nga ovongera ku muwendo mpola mpola.

Amagoba okuva mu nkoko ezennyama gasobola okuba amalungi, nga ate era osobola okufiirwa singa wesuulirayo gwa nnagamba ku bye ndabirira.

Obukoko nga tebunnaleetebwa:
- Longoosa era fuyiira ennyumba olwo ogireke nga nkalu okumala sabbiiti bbiri
- Laba nti olina amanda n'amafuta ebikumala okubugumya obukoko
- Tabula glucose paketi emu buli lita emu eyamazi.
- Obutiba n'ebinyweerwamu biteeke mu nnyumba y'obukoko okwetooloola essiigiri.

Ng'obukoko butuuse:
- Bala obukoko weekakase omuwendo gw'otandise nagwo.
- Obukoko buteeke mu brooder okumpi nessigiri.

- Buleeke bunywe amazzi okumala essawa bbiri.
- Olwo buwe emmere ya Ugachick eyitibwa Broiler starter mash.
- Kuuma ekibugumirize ekvekigero

Wekkanye:
Laba nti oyongeza ku bugazi bw'ebbanga enkoko we ziri buli sabbiiti. Enkoko ez'ennyama zisaanye zibe mu bbanga lyazo eriijjuvu mu sabbiiti ey'okusatu.

Emmere n'Amazzi:
- Emmere yesinga okutwala ssente enyiinji
- Emmere tesaanye kuyikayika.
- Enkoko ziwe amazzi bulikiseera.

Wekkanye:
Okusobola okuziyiza enkoko okulwala nga ogema New Castle IB ne Gumboro nga bwe kiragidwa muntekateka ey'okugema.

Kuuma ekibuguumilize kireme kukka nnyo obakweyongera waggulu. Kino kisoboka nga oggulawo oba nga oggalawo entimbe z'enkoko.

Laba nti enkoko zifuna empewo ezimala nga oggula amadiirisa gafulumye enfuufu n'omukka omubi, ate gayingize empewo.

Tokkiriiza bagenyi mu nkoko zo. Bajja kuleeta Obulwade.
Noonya akatale mu budde. Sasulira obukoko bwa Ugachick obuto mu budde.

WEGENDEREZE BINO WAMANGA

Okugema (Weewale)
- Okukozesa eddagala crigema nga likaddiye.
- Okutereka obubi eddagala erigema.
- Okutambuza obubi edagala erigema, nga lyoke bwa omusana.
- Okukozesa edagala erigema obubi, amazzi amajama n'ebirala.
- Enkoko ziwe vitamins buli lw'omala okugema okuzizamu amanyi.
- Edagala erigema lisanye litabulirwe ku farm awali enkoko, so si kumaduuka.
- Goberera endagiriro y'omukozi w'edagala nga owa dozi entuufu.

Ennyumba y'enkoko:
- Ekizimbe kibe kiwanvu ekimala nga kifuna ekitangala n'empewo.
- Yiwa enkokoto wansi ate ebisenge bisiige omusenyu okwewala emmese



Ugachick

COMMERCIAL BROILERS

Magigye Farm, Namulonge Rd,
Gayaza P.O.Box 12337, Kampala - Uganda

Tel:
+256 (0) 708 646464,
+256 (0) 392 853492

E-mail:
ugachickpoultry@gmail.com

Website:
www.ugachickpoultrybreeders.com

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COMMERCIAL BROILERS

GENERAL DATA
Growing period 6-7 weeks with mashed feed (1.8kg-2.2kg live weight) and 5 weeks with pelleted feed.

FEEDING REQUIREMENTS (MASHED FEED)
- 0-3 weeks - 1 kg of Broiler Starter.
- 4-7 weeks - 3 kg of Broiler Finisher

SPACE
10 - 13 broilers per square metres. Make sure you increase the space every few days.

Equipment ratio:
Drinkers 1:40 Broiler, feeders 1:20 Broilers Cumulative mortality 2-5% (2 to 3per 100 birds)

DISEASE CONTROL:
- Litter depth: 4-6 inches should be turned regularly
- Plenty of ventilation
- Proper vaccination

DAY OLD CHICK HANDLING
1. Stack a maximum of 5 boxes high.
2. Provide a room temperature of 23°C
3. Provide sufficient ventilation
4. Delivery to farmer's place should be fast.

DAY OLD CHICKS TRANSPORTATION
1. Clean and disinfect trucks.
2. Ensure adquate ventilation in transit.
3. Once the vehicle reaches its destination, chicks should be off loaded immediately.

Before Chicks arrive:
- Clean / disinfect room and equipment
- Heaters and lighting equipments should be in place.
- Construct / setup the brooder.
- Pre-heat the floor a day before chick placement to 28°c.

On arrival
- Count the chicks to ensure the starting number.
- Mix glucose and give glucose solution to the chicks
- Monitor & maintain a temperature of around 32° during the first week.

Space
- Make sure you increase the space every 3-5 days.

Feed & water
- Feed takes 60%-70% of the total production cost.
- Control wastage as much as possible.
- Give clean water adlibly.
  No chick should move more than more than one metre to reach feed or water.

COMMERCIAL BROILER VACCINATION PROGRAM - UPBL

AGE	DISEASE	VACCINE	APPLICATION ROUTE	REMARKS
DAY 1	Newcastle Disease (NCD), Gumboro (IBD)	Innovax ND IBD, Univax BD	SC, Coarse Spray	Administered at hatchery
	Newcastle Disease, Infectious Bronchitis (IB)	ND Clone 30 + MA5 / NDC$_2$ & IB 4-91	Coarse Spray	
Day 25 (Optional) - To be given if birds are to be kept beyond 42 days	Newcastle + Infec-tious Bronchitis (IB)	NCD + IB	Drinking Water	Done at the farm

Note:
- **AVOID USING ANTIBIOTICS OR THEIR COMBINATIONS ON VACCINA-TION DAYS. ONLY MULTI-VITAMINS ARE RECOMMENDED TO BE GIVEN.**
- The above vaccination program can be adjusted depending on the field conditions and only after consultation with a qualified and competent personnel (veterinarian or poultry specialist) who is well aware of the area disease/epidemiology situation.
- Vaccination does not guarantee absolute protection of birds against diseases. It is only one of the pillars to good poultry health if com-bined with balanced nutrition, bio-security and good management on the farm.

PELLETED / CRUMBLED BROILER FEED

Benefits of using Pelleted/Crumbled Poultry Feed.
1. Pelleted broiler feed is high in energy and protein and is manufactured under strict quality control to support rapid growth rate of chicken.
2. The three phase feed developed synthetically limits poultry amino acids added hence improving the feed profile (i.e. Broiler starter 1 & 2 , Broiler Grower and Broiler Finisher) this is intended to meet the basic requirements for the growing bird.
3. The last phase of the feed (Broiler Finisher) is prepared to increase on the lean meat of chicken and has no health risks since additives like coccidiostats are stopped at stage two (B/Grower)

Strength of the feed
- Improved digestibility.
- High technology feed designed for high economic growth:
- Keaucea Brooding days.
- Reduced Rearing cycle
- Reduced Labor costs
- Bacterial contamination minimized

2. Optimum dietary electrolytes balance best suited for high yield Broilers. Synthetic enzymes are added to increase digestability.
3. Early consumption of feeds is essential for a good start and temperature of the floor is important to encourage chick activity and improve feed and water intake

BioSecurity (Cheapest most effective means of disease control)

Key Points
- Control access to your poultry houses a t all times to prevent
  disease from reaching your chicken
- Keep visitors to the chicken houses at a minimum
- Keep chicken houses and surrounding areas neat, clear & tidy
- Ensure immediate and effective disposal of dead birds
- Use fresh good quality litter per folk. liter should not be mouldy, rusty or wet.
- Ensure the chicken house is swept, washed with soap, rinsed and dis-infected atleast 1 0 days before placing a new flock.

Broiler Weight For Age

Age (Day)	Cumulative Weight (g)
7 days	171 – 177g
14 days	380 – 466g
21 days	750 – 890g
28 days	1200 – 1380g
35 days	1800 – 2000g

FEEDING REQUIREMENTS (PELLETED FEED)

Feed Category	Period of Feeding	Qty Per Bird
Broiler Starter.1 Pellets	1 day to 6 days	200 grams
Broiler Starter.2 Pellets	7 Days to 14 days	600 grams
Broiler Grower pellets	15 days to 28 days	1400grams
Broiler Finisher Pellets	29 days to 35 days	1000grams
	At Five Weeks LW=1.8-2.0 Kg	3200grams

The feed is made of natural materials (ingredients) of selected quality and free from artificial growth promoters hence chicken meat produced is safe for human consumption.