My Chicken Book

The Fertile eggs are <u>Chocolate Easter Eggers</u>.

They will lay a Blue-Green to a Chocolate egg. More of a dark Olive color.



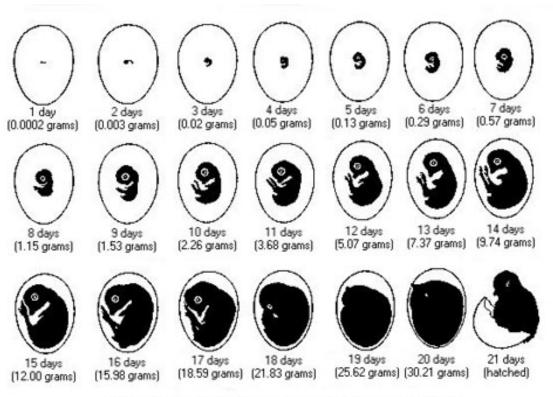
We offer fertile Eggs from Parents that are Pullorum-Typhoid & Avian Influenza Clean, They have not been on the dirt or exposed to any bird that has been on dirt for limiting exposure or transfer of; parasites, bacteria and disease. The Parent have been vac for meriks.

Incubators

- Fertilized chicken eggs have a 21 day incubation period
- Eggs need to rotate multiple times a day
- Incubators need to be set to 99°F

There are	fertilized eggs in my incubator.
	Draw a picture of your incubator below.

Chick Embryo Development



DAILY CHANGES IN THE WEIGHT AND FORM OF THE DEVELOPING CHICK EMBRYO (WHITE LEGHORN)

Date we put eggs in incubator _____

Date our eggs will hatch _____

Brooders

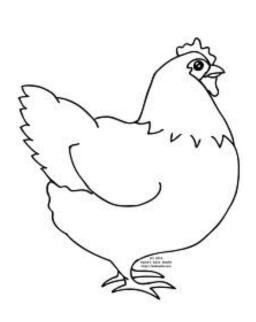
- A brooder is the first home for your newly hatched chicks. They will live there for 4-6 weeks.
- Keep your chicks comfortable with fresh bedding either white shavings or pine.
- Keep your chicks warm with a red heat lamp made especially for animals.
- Your baby chicks need fresh water and feed made specifically for them.

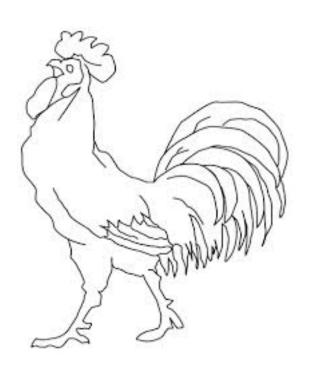


A Healthy Flock

- When introducing new birds to an existing flock, keep them separate for 4 weeks.
- One rooster for every ten hens.
- Always wash your hands before and after holding your birds.

Draw the baby chicks in their new home.





Keeping Chickens

(the basics for raising a healthy flock)

- 1. **Do** keep your *newly hatched chicks* under a red, non-ceramic, heat lamp that is rated for animal use. Use a heat bulb for only the first 6-8 weeks. **Do not** use a white bulb.
 - ••Older birds. If there is light in the coop, keep food and water under it. Adult birds may have a 40w bulb (or less) for 14-16 hrs a day. Do not use a heated bulb for older birds.
- 2. **Do** provide fresh water and feed daily. **Do not** give cold water to new chicks.
- 3. **Do** use bedding; either white shavings or pine. Keep bedding clean and dry. **Do** not use cedar.
- 4. **Do** implement the appropriate treatment to guard against coccidiosis. (Amprolium)
- 5. **Do** follow USDA guidelines for introducing new birds to an existing flock by **keeping them separate for 4 weeks (all ages)**. Clean all equipment before using. **Do not** mix chicks or mature birds together immediately. We do not recommend keeping baby chicks from different sources in the same brooder.
- 6. **Do** provide grit daily. **Do not** feed your birds grass clippings.
- 7. **Do** keep feeding your chicks an appropriate, protein-based, "starter" feed up to 6-8 weeks. Then transitiongrower/developer feed until your birds start laying eggs. You will then transition to a layer feed. **Do feed your birds a quality poultry feed. (Follow directions on feed tags) Do not** allow more than 10% of your birds' diet be in the form of treats!
- 8. **Do** continue to give your birds an <u>Acidifier-Probiotic-Vitamin-Electrolyte Supplement</u> (Acid Pak, Chick Boost) every 7-10 days. During times of stress (ie moving, introducing new birds, extreme weather, illness) **do** give additional treatment per supplement instruction. **Do not** let water run out or freeze!
- 9. Do check your birds for worms, mites and other parasites.
- 10. **Do** continue to watch your birds for signs of illness ie:
 - Lethargy
 - Loss of color in comb
 - Fluffed feathers
 - Loss of appetite
 - Not drinking
 - Changes in social behavior
 - **Do not** let a blocked vent (poopy butt) go unattended.

Wash hands! Use caution when handling.

Don't Kiss The Chicks!

We know they're cute. We know you love 'em **Practice Poultry Safety!**

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