Name of Project : Production of Broilers

Location : Sophia Practical Instruction center

Duration : 7 Weeks

Description of Activity :

* Cleaning and disinfection of the pen – the removal of bacteria and trash from pen
* Preparation the brooder – creation of the brooder for broilers to inhabit
* Introduction of chicks – placing of broilers in brooder
* Provision of feed and waterers – Providing food and water to broilers
* Litter management - cleaning of litter from broilers
* Daily routine practices – picking shaving, replacing waterers, etc.
* Disease treatment – vaccination and treatment of diseases
* Slaughtering and dressing – killing and dressing of broilers for sale
* Marketing – sale of broilers
* Calculation of profit/loss – analysing of data and formulation of profit/loss

Materials and equipment :

Detergent, broom, zinc, bulbs, shavings, hose, chickens, feed,

Schedule of operations :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Week | Activities | Remarks/Observation |
| 1 | Prepare the brooder, clean and disinfect the pen | The pen was carefully cleaned to prevent the birds from diseases. The wood shavings were then placed in it. |
| 2 | Introduce the chick, provide feed and water | The chicks were carefully placed in the brooder. |
| 3 | Litter management, water and feed, daily routine practices | These were done daily to provide the chick with enough nutrients to grow. |
| 4 | Calculate FCR, expansion of brooder | The amount of feed needed is 3 times the weight of the bird. |
| 5 | Disease control, litter management | The disease should first be identified on an affected chick and then diagnosed. |
| 6 | Daily routine practice | Provision of basic needs |
| 7 | Daily routine practise | Provision of basic needs |
| 8 | Daily routine practice, Market research | The market prices and rates should be researched beforehand so that a rate can be fixed. |
| 9 | Marketing birds, slaughtering birds, calculate profit and loss | The birds should be slaughtered, dressed and marketed when have the desired weight is obtained. |

Projected Income :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of birds | 243 |
| Mortality | 5% |
| Average Weight | 5.5lbs |
| Price | $300 |
| Total | $381150 |

Projected Expenditure :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 256 Baby Chicks @$150 | $38400 |
| 12 bags broiler Starter @$6200 | $74400 |
| 30 bags broilers grower @$6100 | $183000 |
| 30 bags wood shavings @$200 | $6000 |
| 2pks cotrim@$600 | $1200 |
| 2pks doxin@$700 | $1400 |
| 2pks vitilite@$500 | $1000 |
| 1Gal Jeyes fluid | $4060 |
| 4 100w bulbs@$160 | $640 |
| 250 plastic bags@$10 | $2500 |
| Labour cost@$100 per hour | $9800 |
| Transportation | $5000 |
| Miscellaneous | $5000 |
| Total | $284200 |

Projected Surplus :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Projected income | $381150 |
| -Projected expenditure | -$284200 |
| Profit/Shortfall | $96950 |

Actual Income :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No of birds | 231 |
| Weight | 5.5 kg |
| Price | $360 |
| Total | $457380 |

Actual Expenditure :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 243 baby chicks@$160 | $38880 |
| 12 bags broiler starter@$6200 | $74400 |
| 26 bags broiler grower@$6100 | $158600 |
| 30 bags wood shavings@$100 | $3000 |
| 1 gal jays fluid | $4060 |
| Transportation | $3000 |
| 440 plastic bags@$3 | $1320 |
| Total | $283260 |

Actual Surplus :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Actual income | $457380 |
| -Actual expenditure | -$283260 |
| Profit/Shortfall | $174120 |

Analysis :

The projected and actual incomes were $381150 and 457380 respectively. Their difference was $76230. This was so because the demand for broiler birds increased in the market and the prices grew.

The projected expenditure was $284200 and the actual expenditure was $283260. From subtracting the two, the value retrieved was $940. The reason for this was that there were more items catered for in the projected than the actual.

The projected and actual surpluses were $96950 and $174120 respectively. Their difference was $77170 because the factors listed influenced the actual income and expenditures.

General Comments :

The broiler is a bird which is prone to diseases and requires careful maintenance. Before introducing the bird(s) itself, a brooder should be made for the bird(s) to inhabit. It should be constantly provided with waterers and a heat source. Broilers should be weighed after they grow to see if they have reached their intended weight and then taken for slaughtering and dressing. When dressing, the digestive tract (heart, liver and gizzard) and the feather of birds are removed and then sent for packaging and marketing.

Broiler production is very profitable, but excessive amounts of finance is required to house the broilers in a large enough shed. The shed must be fully equipped with drinker, feeders, etc. Shed must be weekly cleaned and litter replaced with sawdust and straw. They must have adequate ventilation and be vermin free as this may spread diseases to poultry which results in loss of profit and other animal welfare issues. Adequate lights and nutrition should be fed correctly or they will not be ready to market in the 7-week period. They have to be taken care of at a very young age and vaccination should be provided as soon as possible.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it was learnt that in order for broiler production to be successful, a constant amount of feed, water and heat should be provided and that the pen should be carefully be cleaned so that pests and diseases are prevented from infecting the broilers.

Recommendations

It could be recommended that:

* The heat should be more carefully regulated.
* The equipment should be improved.
* The ventilation should be improved.
* The labor force should be increased.
* The sanitation should be improved to prevent diseases.