

Quality suppliers of day old chicks



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Rainbow (improved kienyeji) - Ksh 99

Hyline layers Ksh 99

Cockrels (jogoo) chicks - ksh 29

Broilers- ksh 75

KUROILERS

2 weeks — ksh 160

3 weeks - ksh 200.

4 weeks — ksh 230

THIKA, NEW GATEWAY HOUSE-3RD FLOOR

CONTACT:0742214220; 0207854744 EMAIL:info@adweekmarketeers.co.ke

Common design of poultry houses

- It should have fundamental amenities like electricity and water.
- It should be located in a raise area to avoid any water-logging.
- It should have good ventilation.
- Design should not allow visitors or outside vehicles near the houses.
- The structures should in a way that located that fresh air first passes through the sheds
- The egg stores, offices and the feed store should be located near entrance to reduce the movement
 of people around the poultry houses.
- The disposal pit and sick/quarantine zone should be constructed only at the furthest end of the site.

Floor space requirement for Chicken

Age (weeks)	Deep litter (ft²)	Cages (ft ²)
0-8	0.60	0.20
9-18	1.25	0.30
18-72	1.50	0.50





Different types of housing for poultry

Deep litter

- In this type of housing the chicken are kept on litter floor.
- Arrangement for feed, water and nest are made inside the house.
- Fresh litter materials spread on the floor and change often as it gets dirty.
- Recommended litter material should be of about 3" to 5" depth.
- In Kenya saw dust, or wood shavings are the most used as litter materials.
- This method saves labour involved in regular cleaning of droppings, however it needs periodical stirring and change of litter.
- The litter is spread on the floor in layers of 2 inches weekly till the required drying is attained.





Advantages

- Less labour intensive in everyday cleaning.
- Cost effective in setting up: It is cheap.
- The deep litter manure is a valuable fertilizer.
- Lesser annoyance by flies when compared to cage system.

Disadvantages

- Due to of the direct contact between the chicken and litter, bacterial and parasitic diseases can be a
- Respiratory problems may occur due to dust from the litter or accumulation of Ammonia and other gases from the litter.
- The cost of litter is an added expense on the cost of production.

Cage system

- This method involves raising of poultry on raised wire netting floor in compartments, known as cages, they are either built-in with stands on floor of house or suspended.
- Feeders and drinkers are attached to cages from outside except for nipple drinkers, for which pipeline
 is fitted through the cages.
- This method has proved to be very efficient for laying birds.
- As of today, over 70 % of commercial layers worldwide are kept in cages.
- Automatic feeding and egg collection systems can be installed in this method.
- The droppings are either collected in trays below cages or on belts or on the floor or deep pit below cages, dependent on type of cages.



- 1. Water tank
- 2. .Water pipe
- 3. Elbow
- 4. Drinker
- 5. Feeding trough hook
- 6. Feeding trough
- 7. Trough supporter
- 8. Top mesh
- 9. Partition mesh
- 10. Door

Advantages

- Minimum floor space requirement.
- Artificial Insemination (AI) can be carried out easily.
- Unproductive and sick birds can be identified.
- Less feed expenditure due to wastage.
- Protection from a wide range of parasites and litter borne illnesses.
- Iniquities of egg eating and cannibalism is minimal.

Disadvantages

- High start up investment cost.
- Manure handling may be problem flies are a big problem.
- Cases of spots of blood in egg are high.
- Problem of cage layer fatigue.
- In case of broilers, blisters are common on their breast, particularly when the broilers gains weight more than 1.5 kg.

Elevated cage system

- The level of the shed is raised by 6-7 feet using pillars.
- The space amid the two pillars is 10 feet.
- Two feet wide platforms are made over the pillars. When 3 'M' type cages are arranged 4 platforms are required.
- In case of 2 'M' and 2 'L' type cages are arranged 3 platforms are required.
- When building platforms projecting angles or iron rods to be provided to fix the cages.
- The inter-platform distance is 6-7 feet depending upon the type of the cages used.
- The total height of the house is 20-25 feet and the width is 30-33 feet.

Cage rearing system for broilers

Broilers too can also be raised on cages. To avoid the blisters on the breast, the bottom part of the cage can be coated with plastic materials.

Advantages

- It is efficient for high density of rearing.
- No expenses on litter.
- Little or no incidences of coccidiosis.
- Minimal cannibalism
- Cleaning and disinfection is easy.
- · feed efficient, no wastage.

Disadvantages

- Incidences of breast blisters.
- High incidences of twisted keel.
- High start up investment cost on cages.

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