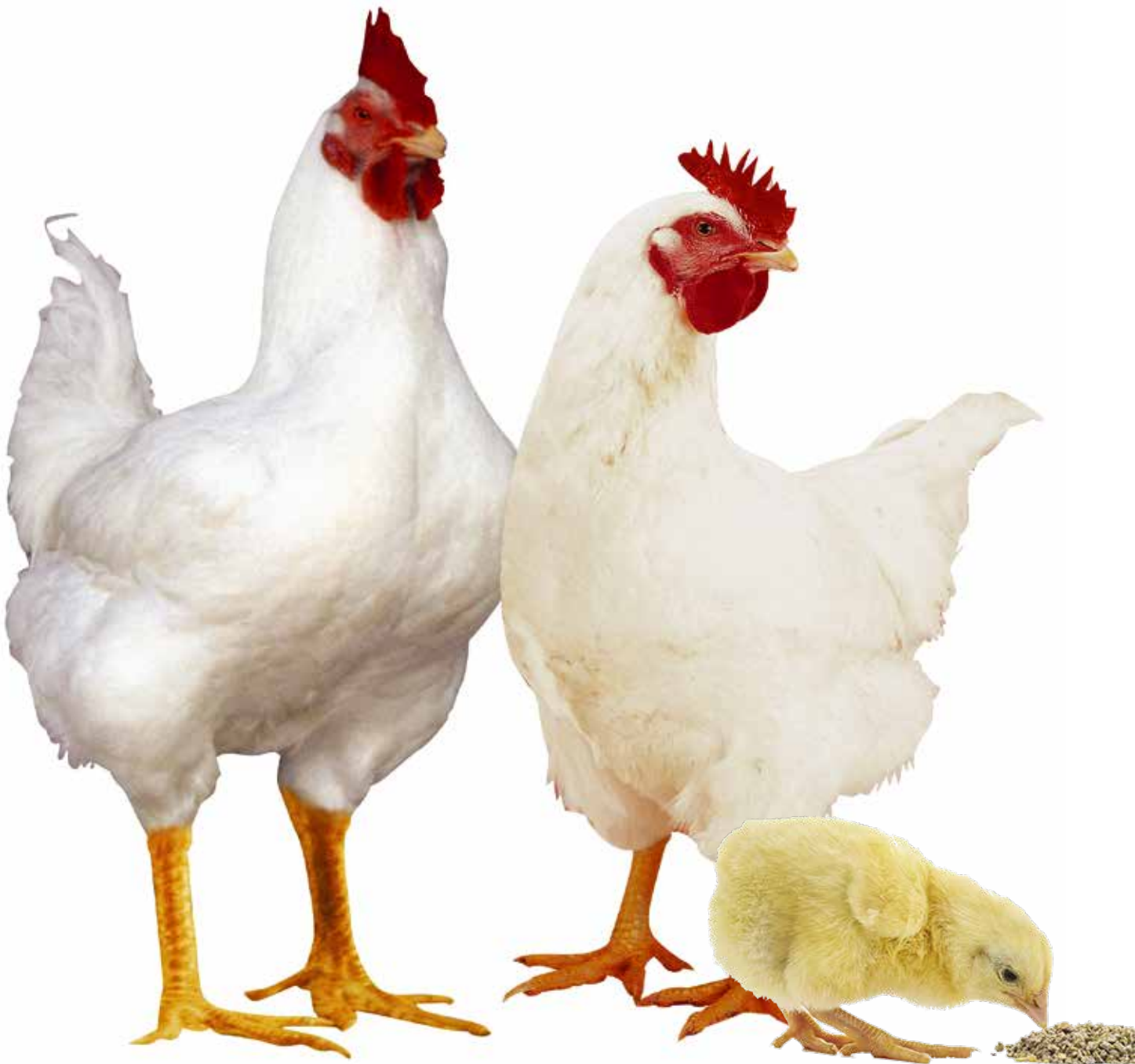




BROILER PRODUCTION MANUAL

V.01/2019



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BROILER PRODUCTION MANUAL

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PLAN FOR
EVERYTHING YOU
WILL DO

WHAT MONEY YOU
NEED

THE PLACE WHERE YOU
WILL PUT THE CHICKS

WHO WILL LOOK AFTER
THE CHICKS

KNOW WHEN THEY
SHOULD BE READY FOR
THE MARKET THEIR
WEIGHTS

WHERE YOUR MARKET
IS GOING TO BE

PLAN THE OVERALL
BUSINESS

1. PLANNING

2. POULTRY BUSINESS PLANNING

To write the perfect plan, you must know your company, your product, your competition and the market intimately.

It's your responsibility to know everything you can about your business and the industry that you are entering. Read everything you can about your industry and talk to other players with experience.

Nature of Business : Commercial Broilers.

1. RESEARCH

- Location of business.
- Necessary infrastructure.
- Personnel training.
- Processes necessary.
- Costs of setting up & cost of production.
- Sales, Markets and marketing.
- Determine size of business and growth patterns.

2. PURPOSE OF YOUR PLAN

- Why do you want to go into this business?
- Who will it benefit?
- How do benefits come and when?

3. CREATE A COMPANY PROFILE

- Name of Company
- Directors of the company
- Shareholding of directors
- Location of company
- Contact details of manager (Director etc)
- Details about the business
- Objectives of the business

4. DOCUMENT ALL ASPECTS OF YOUR BUSINESS

- Company registration
- Necessary licences
- Purchases, Payments, Bank Statements etc.

5. STRATEGIC MARKETING PLAN (REMEMBER TO BUDGET FOR MARKETING)

- Product packaging, branding, pricing, advertising
- Who do we sell to, how many, where, when & how.
- Introduce new products
- Extend or regain market for existing product
- Enter new territories for the company
- Boost sales in a particular product, market or price range.
- Where will this business come from? Be specific.
- Cross-sell (or bundle) one product with another
- Enter into long-term contracts with desirable clients.
- Raise prices without cutting into sales figures.

6. IMMEDIATE, MEDIUM & FUTURE PLANS TO GROW THE BUSINESS

- Immediate running the business technical, financial & environmental management.
- How many chickens do I start with.
- Medium plans of growing the business. I will grow by how many in what space of time.
- Business diversification what other product can I diverse to.
- Future expansion plans when can I consider expansion.

7. WHY DO YOU FEEL THIS BUSINESS WILL SUCCEED?

8. PROJECTED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT.

9. HOW DO I WRITE A BUSINESS PLAN FOR AN INVESTOR/BANK?

10. BANKERS WILL BE MORE INTERESTED IN BALANCE SHEETS AND CASH-FLOW STATEMENTS.

Because of this, make sure that your plan can be modified depending on the use and audience reading your plan. However, keep these alterations limited from one plan to another. This means when sharing financial projections, keep that data the same across the board.

Explaining why you care about your business creates an emotional connection with others so that they will support your organization going forward as suppliers or customers.

3. PRE ARRIVAL

3.1 HOUSING SIZE & SITING OF THE FOWL RUN

Do not wait till the chicks arrive then wonder where to put them.

- Preparing for your chicks arrival is half the job done.
- If you have an existing structure, attend to repairs and clean thoroughly.
- If you are putting a new structure get the correct plan, size according to your number of chicks.
- Your structure should consider the natural breeze to help with disease control, and ensure that there will not be direct sunlight in the fowl run for long hours.
- Build the fowl run where the wind comes from not where it is going to.

3.2 SIZE & SITE OF FOWL RUNS

Space required:

- 10 - 12 birds per m² at maturity, so 100birds need 10m² i.e. 2m x 5m.
- Broiler fowl runs are constructed where the wind and sun comes from. Between broiler to broiler house leave at least 10metres.
- Layers house should be at least 20m apart from broilers.

Site:

- East west should be the length of the fowl run.

3.3 STRUCTURE

- 40cm brick wall, with a slight slope (so that water can flow out) plastered smoothly.
- Chick wire mash to the ceiling, cover with plastic curtain from top to bottom of fence.
- Roof : Asbestos or IBR or thatch (in rural areas only).
- Footbath at the entry(door) to put disinfectant.
- Construct a fence, to keep away unauthorized people & animals
- One third of 10m² is the brooding area (maternity/nursery).

Note: results you get from your flock depends on your structure, the better the structure the easier to manage.

**PICTURE
PLEASE**

EXAMPLE OF A FOWL RUN



EXAMPLE FOWL RUN WITH CHICKENS

**PICTURE
PLEASE**

EXAMPLE OF A FOWL RUN WITH A STORE ROOM

3.4 FOWL RUN CLEANING

- All things that are in the fowl run should be thoroughly washed and disinfected at the final clean out before the next flock comes in, to avoid a disease build up.
- Remove all remaining feed from feeders.
- Remove chickens for slaughter/market.
- Remove feeders & drinker.
- Litter should be moved away. At least 1.5km from the fowl run.

3.5 CLEANING

- When cleaning roll down curtains on all sides so that they can be washed too.
- 1. Dry clean, sweep out manure, remove dust, to reduce dirt load on the detergent.
- 2. Pour water with high pressure to soften dirt making sure it easily removed from surfaces.
- 3. Apply detergents on all surfaces, roofs, floors, trusses, poles & walls. Curtains, ceiling inside and outside. Give at least 45 minutes to an hour, contact time. Use poultry detergent or detergent & sanitizer. Scrub the surfaces with a hard broom to remove microbial load.
- 4. Rinse off all the soap using plain clean water and a high pressure hose. Sweep out all the water with a hard broom. If this is done correctly it should remove up to 90% of the microbial load.
- 5. Apply disinfectant generously with a low pressure, lock up and rest for 2 wks. Good disinfectant removes 6% of the microbial load.
- 6. Resting has a great effect in minimizing disease risk by an additional 3%, and should be a must.
- 7. Going towards the placement time put foot dips/baths at all entrants.
- 8. 4 days before chick placement fumigate the atmosphere this will help remove any of the remaining 1% microbial load.

3.6 BROODER

- Brooding is all the care, environmental controls and management of chicks done during the broiler's life the first two weeks in summer or three weeks in winter.
- The last three weeks are rearing or growing stage.
- In brooding you create an environment providing the optimum transition from a hatchery to brooding environment which includes making sure the chicks begin feeding and drinking straightaway.

3.7 BROODER PREPARATION

- When cleaning, clean the whole fowl run, one third (1/3) of that you demarcate as a brooder with canvas or poly-hessian material. You can put an artificial ceiling to help trap the warmth, if your fowl run is too high.
- Put bedding/litter using short treated grass or white wood shavings (not saw dust) a depth of 20cms, this should be maintained soft, loose and dry always, if not diseases will develop, chicks can get chest related problems, from dust and cold, as well as feet problems, breast blisters and build up of ammonia gasses. Turn bedding lightly every morning. Check and remove wet bedding quickly.
- Temperature 33 degrees reduce by 2 degrees every 2 days, correct temperature is critical it will help with correct growth, develop organs (heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, gizzards, intestines) and immunity against diseases.
- There should be adequate ventilation, fresh air. Do not roll up curtain from the bottom but from the top. Always a minimum of 10cms only, even if it is cold, over night. Gases should escape and fresh air from outside come in.
- Always have a correct balance between enough warmth on the floor and ventilation above. Otherwise diseases like water belly, Ascites & sudden death will develop in your flock, these can not be treated, only secondary infections.

**PICTURE
PLEASE**

EXAMPLE OF A BROODER

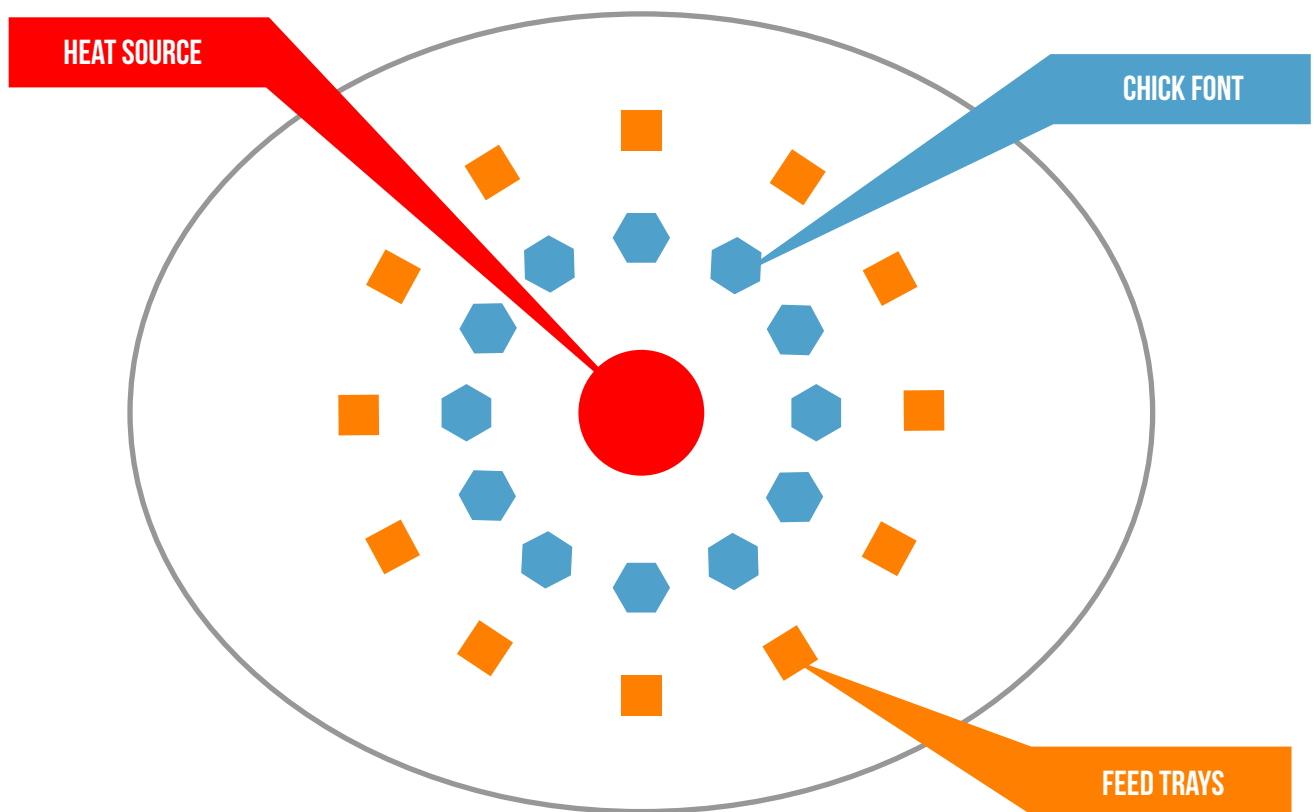
SIZE OF BROODER IS 1/3 OF CHICKEN HOUSE WHICH IS 10 BIRDS PER SQUARE METER.
CHICKENS STAY IN A BROODER FOR THE FIRST 2 WEEKS IN SUMMER, 3 WEEKS IN WINTER.
VENTILATION IS IMPORTANT, ONLY OPEN 10CM FROM THE TOP NOT BOTTOM.

3.8 HEAT SOURCES

You could use:

- Infrared Lights
- Heater
- Gas brooder
- Furnace
- Place your heat source in the center of the brooder and place drinkers & feeders around the heat source, this becomes a comfort zone for chicks to eat and drink and grow.
- You could use (1 to 25 chicks infrared lights) Mbawulas (make a fire outside and bring in without smoke), heaters 80-90cm above ground, gas brooder, infrared 30cm from ground.

3.9 ARRANGEMENT OF EQUIPMENT AROUND THE HEAT SOURCE



- Number of chicks determines number of feeders & drinkers.
- Remember to increase feeders & drinkers if you increase number of chicks.



INFRARED LIGHT



ELECTRIC HEATER



GAS BROODER



FURNACE

3.10 DRINKERS & FEEDERS

- Adequate & appropriate, feeders & drinkers according to numbers of chicks.
- Place correct size & number of poultry equipment.
- 3 drinkers & 3 feeders to 100 chicks (more than enough)

Supplementary feeding - Put plastic or kakhi paper strips or boxes, for 5 to 7 days to create extra feeding points. Kaki paper or plastic can be put under feed trays and sprinkle starter to increase chick feeding space.

Light (to see not warmth) - Should be adequate so that chicks can see the food and water. (Light enough that, you can read a newspaper).

Feed - Troughs should be filled continuously to maintain fresh food never overfill. Right feed at the right time.

Water - Should always be fresh and clean, it is most important as it supplies nutrients to the whole body. Water you can drink.

- Put feed in chick feed trays do not over fill, feeders & drinkers should be at least 15cm apart, spread poly-hessian where there are spaces. Put starter as supplementary feeding. Ensure feeders & drinkers are on flat levelled surfaces to avoid spillages.
- Buy your feed, stress packs, feeders & drinkers before chicks arrive.
- Be ready to receive chicks as they arrive, place them as quickly and carefully as possible, so that they are up to a good start.
- Ensure no chick stands around because there are not enough feeders & drinkers. Do not use zinc drinkers to avoid rust in your water.
- Place drinkers & feeders strategically for chicks to easily access both simultaneously.



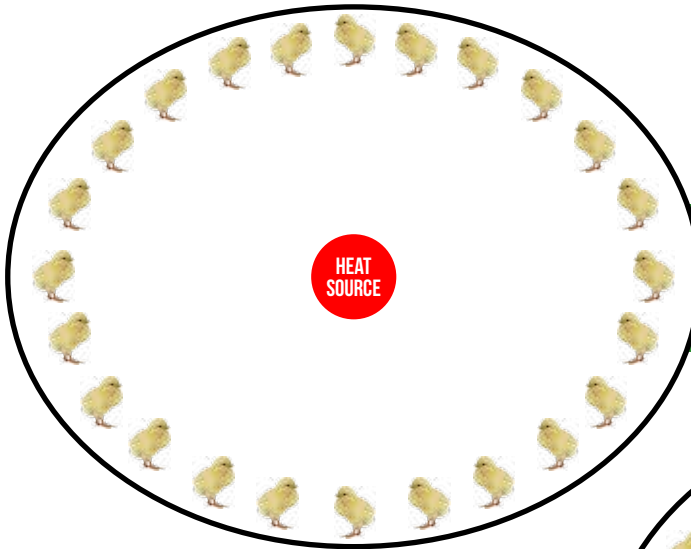
4. ON ARRIVAL

4.1 CHICK PLACEMENT

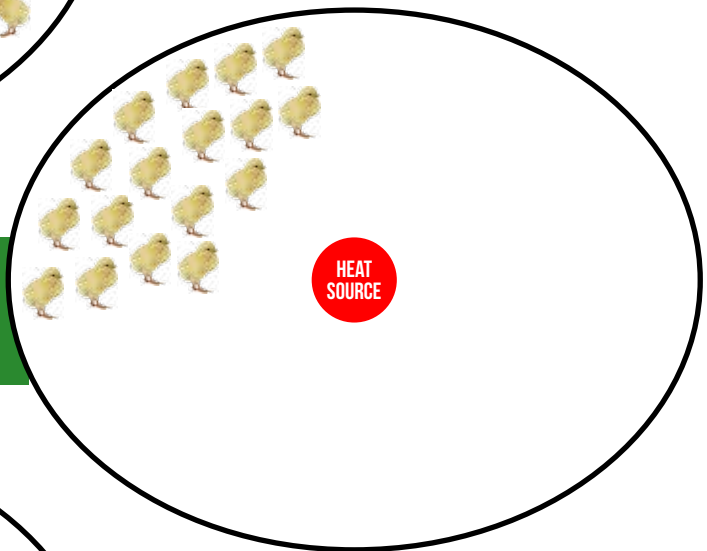
- After collecting your chicks, quickly off load boxes into the brooder. Carefully remove them from boxes placing them close to feed & water.
- Check that there are no cripples and that they are comfortable. If there are any, remove, isolate and give them special attention.
- Monitor and help them to feed and drink for about 2 hours (add a stress pack to the water every morning).
- After 2hours check the chick to see if they have fed and had water. If chick is hard, it has eaten but not had water, empty means no water or feed, it should feel like porridge, indicating consumption of both water & feed.
- Check the feet temperature against your neck or cheek, if they are cold adjust your temperature.

4.2 CHICK BEHAVIOUR - CHECK FOWL RUN EVERY 30 MINUTES

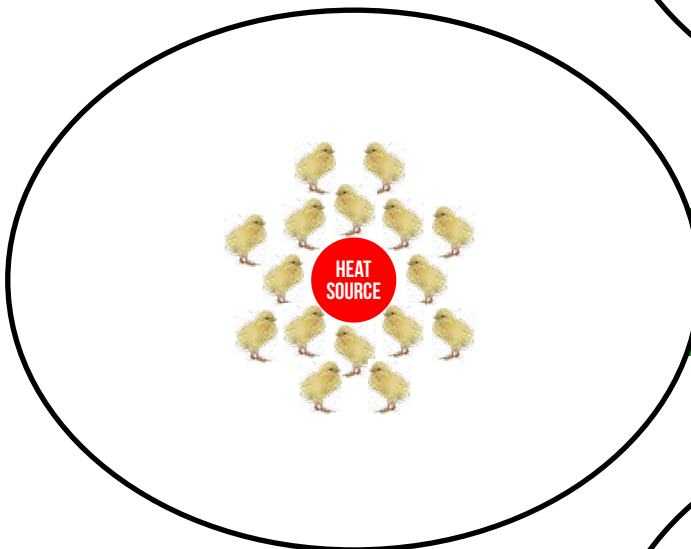
- Go into the fowl run every 30 minutes and correct as soon as possible.
- To assess performance of your chicks check week's mortalities, their weights, 1% is acceptable and an average weight of 189gr. Average weight in the first week.



TOO HOT
THE CHICKS KEEP TO THE EDGE OF THE FOWL RUN
LOUD CHICKS

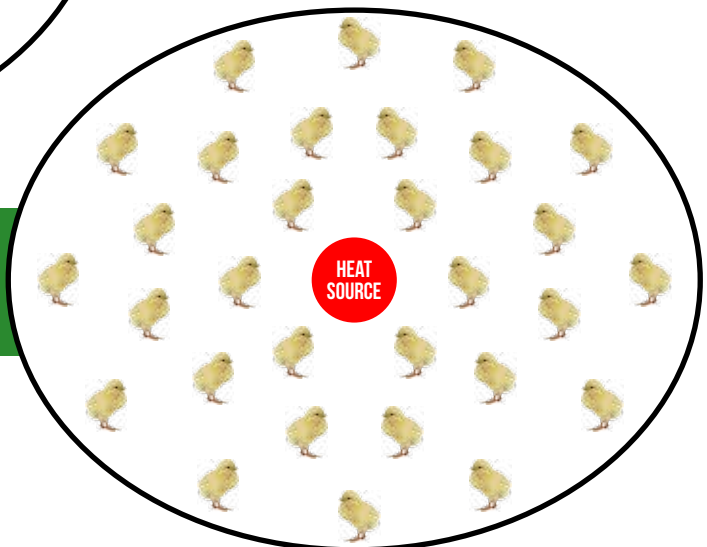


TOO DRAUGHTY
THE CHICKS STAND IN ONE CORNER
LOUD CHICKS



TOO COLD
THE CHICKS CROWD THE HEAT SOURCE
LOUD CHICKS

CORRECT
THE CHICKS ARE EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED
NICE CHATTER



5. BROODING

5.1 WEEKLY WEIGHING OF YOUR BIRDS

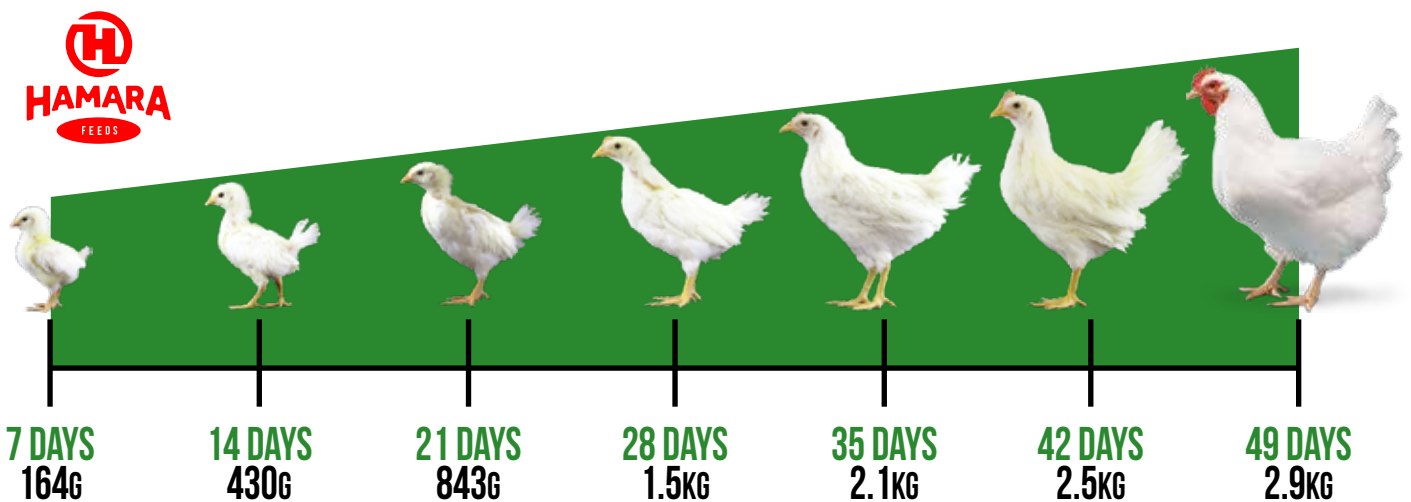
- To know growth of your birds know their weights weekly.
- To know birds are at the correct growth at the correct time.
- For uniformity and profit.
- Weight will help you to detect problems. If any take corrective action immediately.



EXAMPLES OF KITCHEN SCALES

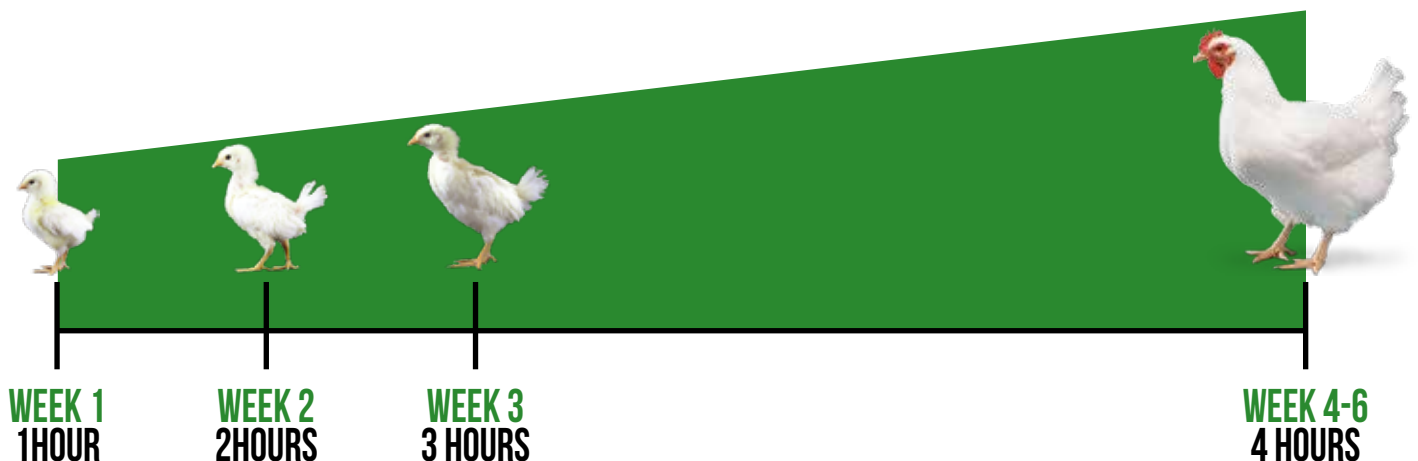
5.2 AVERAGE EXPECTED WEIGHTS

- Weigh your chicks once a week. Your average weights with Hamara Chicks & Feeds should be as follows:



5.3 DARK HOURS - LIGHTING PROGRAM

- Follow this recommended daily lighting program that changes weekly.



5.4 VACCINATION

- Enquire from your supplier when you should vaccinate your birds.
- Hicrow customers vaccinate on day 10/12.
- Use NCD vaccination.
- Use drinking method. Give a stress pack day before vaccinating.
- Bring water to almost a Boiling point, use an amount equivalent to the water drank by your birds at day 10 within an hour.
- Remove drinkers from the fowl run for an hour during summer and 2hours during winter.
- When water is cooled down, mix vaccine by submerging under water in an open bottle. Mix, put in drinkers and place in the fowl run.
- Chicks drink vaccinated water for an hour, check your time.
- After an hour throw away left over water, wash drinkers, put fresh clean water with stress pack.
- No disinfectants or soap contact with vaccine water or equipment.

NOTE:

- Antibiotics are given to sick birds for treatment.
- Vaccines are used to prevent diseases
- Check with your broiler supplier which vaccination program you should follow.
- Hamara chicks are vaccinated in chick against

Newcastle Disease

(I. B. D.) Infectious Bursal Disease

- You only administer a repeat of Newcastle at day 10/12 (this may change).
- Maintaining good ventilation and oxygen in your fowl run will prevent Ascites.
- Good bedding management & ventilation will reduce ammonia build up, therefore reduce chances of respiratory problems.
- Good management practice, checking your bedding quality, water, air, feed, good balance of temperature and ventilation will help avoid coccidiosis, e.coli, water belly and other deadly complications

5.5 FEED MANAGEMENT

Mainly there are two types of broiler feeds

TWO PHASE FEEDING

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Broiler starter | – day old to 14 days |
| Broiler finisher | – day 15 to slaughter |

THREE PHASE FEEDING AVAILABLE IN MASH, CRUMBLES & PELLETS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Broiler starter mash or starter crumbles | – day old to day 10 |
| Broiler grower mash or grower pellets | – day 11 to day 25 |
| Broiler finisher mash or finisher pellets | – day 26 to slaughter |

- **BROILER STARTER** is the initial feed given to day olds in chick feed trays, do not over fill, place starter on kakhi paper to provide supplementary feeding which is removed at day 5.
- Each bird should eat about 1kg starter & 3kgs finisher of phase 2, to give 2.3kg live weight at 42days.
- **PHASE 3** each bird should eat 0.5kg starter, 1.5kg grower & 1.5kg finisher to give 2.1kg live weight at 35 days.

5.6 IMPORTANT THINGS ABOUT FEEDING

Broilers should feed as and when they want to eat, do not ration them, however it is estimated they will eat:

PHASE 2

Starter 1kg

PHASE 3

Starter .5kg

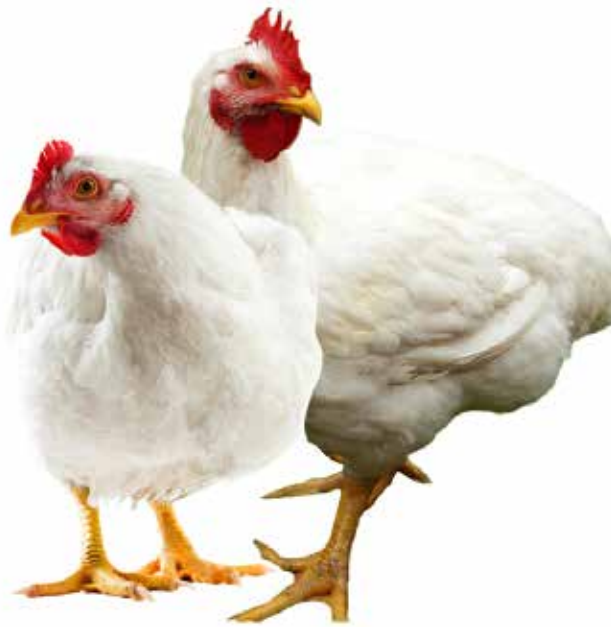
- Should give you +/- 2.5kg live weight 2.2kg dressed.
- You get these weights provided management is good, and that you are feeding with value for money feed.
- Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) should be no more than 1.8:1, this is how the feed converts to meat. To calculate your FCR add total kgs feed used & divide by total live weight of your chickens to get your FCR.
- Choose your feed wisely, good feed must balance correct growth with reasonably acceptable mortality.
- During your hourly visits, shake feeders add a little bit more feed to keep stimulating, when you do that birds will come to the feeder and start to feed instead of sitting or sleeping.

5.7 IMPORTANT THINGS ABOUT WATER

- Remember water is critical for the chickens, it transports nutrients. Introduce bigger drinkers for adult chickens.
- Ensure all chickens have easy access to adequate fresh clean water even during growing period.
- Also keep checking that the bedding is not wet but dry, soft and loose even during the growing period.
- Wash drinkers thoroughly each time you refill the water.
- Raise the drinkers to the level of the birds' back or neck.

5.8 IMPORTANT THINGS ABOUT VENTILATION

- Open up the house and roll down curtains to ensure all your birds have access to fresh, clean air and to avoid a build up of ammonia or carbon dioxide gases.
- Use curtains to control air coming according to the weather and draughts.





REARING WEEK 3

6. REARING

6.1 EXPECTED AVERAGE WEIGHTS



6.2 REARING - FROM 3 WEEKS TO SLAUGHTER

- Open from the brooder and set up for chicks to fill the whole house.
- Add grass or shaving to the rest of the house, to avoid injuries and breast bruises. Chickens should not walk on cement.
- Add tube feeders and 10 - 12 or 16lt water fountains gradually. Raise the height of the chick feed trays and smaller drinkers to the chest/back of the chickens.
- Now open curtains from the bottom roll them all the way up to allow maximum ventilation .
- Ensure drinkers and feeders always have fresh clean water and fresh feed.
- Check the chickens hourly to ensure they have easy access to eat and drink, you will not get any benefit from them standing around or sleeping & sitting most of the time. Check that they are comfortable, that there is not too much draughts or heat.

6.3 POULTRY EQUIPMENT

- The correct and proper poultry equipment will help you to get the desired results at the right time
- Add bigger drinkers & feeders after brooding raise the small ones' height. After brooding drinkers and feeders should be level with the birds' back/chest.
- The number of drinkers and feeders are calculated by the number of chicks.
- All chicks must easily access feed and water ALWAYS!!
- Three quarters of the floor should be covered by feeders in the brooder.
- Ensure the equipment is used correctly, and floors are level otherwise you might create problems, when water spills or spillage of feed.



6.4 MAINTAINING HEALTH & HYGIENE

Minimise risk of infection or spreading it by ensuring that:

- Remove any dead birds from the fowl run immediately, burn & bury them.
- A distance of at least 20m must be maintained between broilers & layer chickens all other poultry away from broilers.
- Check the correct vaccination program from your supplier of chicks.

Continuously check the following:

- Balance between warmth, ventilation
- Adequate dry, soft, loose bedding
- Correct size of brooder
- Correct number of feeders & drinkers according to number of birds, supplementary feeding
- Fresh clean water always
- Fresh value feed
- Thorough cleaning, sanitizing & effectively disinfect house, feeders & drinkers.
- Effective foot bath, fence around the fowl run to keep visitors to the flock minimum.
- Keep the fowl run clean in and outside as well as the surrounding areas.
- Only sick birds are given antibiotics, do not abuse medication.
- Never put different aged birds in the same house.
- Dump litter 1.5kms away from the poultry house.
- Wet litter harbors diseases, remove it immediately and replace with dry litter.
- Provide fresh clean water daily from brooding to rearing time, water transports nutrients, drinkers should be washed with soap and disinfected each time water is changed.
- Erecting a fence around the chicken house, placing a foot bath so only people feeding or responsible for the chicks should go into the chicken house to eliminate chances of spreading diseases.
- Maintain the correct balance of temperature & ventilation.



**NEW CASTLE
DISEASE**

**INFECTIOUS BURSAL
DISEASE**

7. DISEASES

**ASCITES - WATER BELLY -
SUDDEN DEATH**

YOLK SAK INFECTION

7.1 DISEASES TABLE

DISEASE	SIGNS & SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT	IMAGE
NEW CASTLE DISEASE	Newcastle disease is an infection of domestic poultry and other bird species with virulent Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV). It is a worldwide problem that presents primarily as an acute respiratory disease, but depression, nervous manifestations, or diarrhoea may be the predominant clinical form. Ruffled feathers and dying in alarmingly large numbers. Affects birds of ALL ages. Will kill 100% of your flock if birds are not vaccinated on time.	Disease is viral there is no treatment, farmers should vaccinate accurately on time. Antibiotics are only given to treat secondary infections.	
INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE	Special attention should be paid to IBD control. This disease can have many subtle effects which are detrimental to pullet health. The primary feature of IBD is immunosuppression caused by damage to the bursa of Fabricius, which leaves the bird unable to fend off other disease challenges and secondary diseases such as gangrenous dermatitis, bacterial arthritis, peritonitis, and even Marek's Disease often result. Virtually all flocks are exposed to IBD and, therefore, should be protected by vaccination. Normally affects birds aged 2 weeks+. May kill about 70% of your flock if birds are not vaccinated on time.	Disease is viral there is no treatment, farmers should vaccinate accurately on time. Antibiotics are only given to treat secondary infections. Vaccination given at hatching.	 
ASCITIES - WATER BELLY SUDDEN DEATH DISEASE	This is commonly called the water belly or ascites. It occurs in fast-growing meat birds. Ascites syndrome is a type of congestive heart failure seen mainly in young rapidly growing meat type chickens. The disease is most commonly caused by pulmonary hypertension resulting in the failure of the heart's four chambers. The decreased supply of oxygen (hypoxia) causes hypertension. The oxygen requirement of fast-growing broilers can be reduced by slowing growth. Strategies to slow growth include reducing the number of hours of light exposure the birds experience per day or feeding birds a low-energy diet. Ascites can also occur as a result of liver damage caused by toxins.	Keep environment clean, open curtains in the brooder from the top to let oxygen come in to push out noxious gases.	 
YOLK SAK INFECTION	A major cause of increased first week chick mortality is Omphalitis, or navel-yolk sac infection, a hatchery-born disease also known as 'mushy chick disease' and 'navel ill'. Various bacteria may be involved. However if the navel shows any deformity, it creates a point of entry for bacteria. Nutrients in the yolk combined with the body temperature of the chick will produce rapid bacterial multiplication. Maternally derived immunity will not offer sufficient protection against this invasive challenge while the chick's own immune system is still immature. There can be several reasons for increased incidence of navel deformity. Handle chicks under optimal in their placement on the farm, to avoid chilling or over heating, as either will be detrimental to the chicks' immune status and yolk sac resorption. Stimulate feed intake as soon as the chicks arrive at the farm, to accelerate yolk sac resorption.	Keep the environment very clean.	 



**SELF FINANCE
BROILER MODEL**

8. WORK SHEETS

**CHICKEN RECORD
SHEET**

**CHICKEN HOUSE
SHIFT**

8.1 SELF FINANCE BROILER MODEL - EXAMPLE

SELF FINANCE BROILER MODEL		
COSTS	DETAILS	PRICES USD
CHICKS PLACED	1000	
TOTAL BIRDS PRODUCED	950	
MORTALITY %	5%	
AGE AT SLAUGHTER EPF POINTS	40	
STARTER USED KG'S	12	
GROWER USED KG'S	20	
FINISHER USED KG'S	40	
TOTAL FEED USED KG'S	3,600	
FOOD CONVERSION RATIO (FCR) FEED / MEAT	1.7	
TRANSPORT OF FEED BAG	72	
TRANSPORT OF CHICKENS	PER BIRD	
SUBTOTAL		
OTHER COSTS		
MEDICATION AND CHEMICALS		
BEDDING, HEATING, INCIDENTALS		
OVERHEADS / SONDELANI PROGRAM FEE		
COST / BATCH BEFORE SLAUGHTER		
		COST PER BIRD

ALL FIGURES ARE DEPENDENT OF PRICES AT THE TIME

8.2 CHICKEN RECORD SHEET - EXAMPLE

BATCH SIZE: 4500

APPRENTICES: _____

FIELD COACH: _____

BB FIELD OFFICER: _____

DAY	DATE	TOTAL BIRDS	MORT	TOTAL MORT	FEED BAGS	TOTAL FEED (KG)	TARGET FEED/ BIRD	TARGET FEED/ BATCH	ACCUM FEED/ BATCH	WEIGHT	MORT%	TASK	TASK DONE
0							10	45	45				
1							10	45	90				
2							20	90	180			TURN BEDDING	
3							20	90	270			TURN BEDDING	
4							20	90	360			TURN BEDDING	
5							20	90	450				
6							20	90	540			TURN BEDDING	
7							20	90	630	164	1.0%	WEIGH CHICKENS	
8							30	135	765				
9							35	158	922				
10							39	176	1098			VACCINATION & WEIGH CHICKENS	
11							44	198	1296				
12							50	225	1521			TURN BEDDING	
13							55	248	1768				
14							61	274	2043	430	1.5%		
15							67	302	2344				
16							73	328	2673				
17							80	360	3033			TURN BEDDING	
18							86	387	3420				
19							93	418	3838			TURN BEDDING	
20							100	450	4288			STARTER SHOULD BE COMPLETED	
21							107	482	4770	843	2.0%		
22							115	518	5288				
23							122	549	5836				
24							130	585	6422			TURN BEDDING	
25							137	616	7038				
26							144	648	7686			TURN BEDDING	
27							151	680	8366				
28							157	706	9072	1397	2.5%	WEIGH CHICKENS	
29							163	734	9806				
30							168	756	10562			TURN BEDDING	
31							172	774	11336			GROWER SHOULD BE COMPLETED	
32							176	792	12128				
33							180	810	12938			TURN BEDDING	
34							184	828	13766				
35							187	842	14607	2017	3.0%	WEIGH CHICKENS	
36							190	855	15462				
37							192	864	16326				
38							195	878	17204			TURN BEDDING	
39							197	886	18090				
40							198		18981			TURN BEDDING	
41							200		19881				
42							201		20786	2626	3.5%	FINISHER SHOULD BE COMPLETED	
43							202		21694			CHICKENS TO SLAUGHTER HOUSE	
44							202		22604				
45							203		23517			TURN BEDDING	
46							203		24430			BIRDS CLEARED OUT & SOLD	
47							204		25348			HOUSE CLEARING & CLEANING	
48							204		26266			HOUSE CLEARING & CLEANING	
49							204		27184	3177	4.0%	HOUSE CLEARING & CLEANING	

8.3 CHICKEN HOUSE SHIFT - EXAMPLE

CHICKEN HOUSE SHIFT CHANGE OVER SHEET									
DATE	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM
DRINKERS FULL									
FEEDERS FULL									
BEDDING DRY									
TEMPERATURE GOOD									
DISINFECTANT TRAY FULL AND IN PLACE									
# OF MORTALITIES									
SIGNATURE OF ENDING SHIFT									
SIGNATURE OF STARTING SHIFT									
DATE	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM
DRINKERS FULL									
FEEDERS FULL									
BEDDING DRY									
TEMPERATURE GOOD									
DISINFECTANT TRAY FULL AND IN PLACE									
# OF MORTALITIES									
SIGNATURE OF ENDING SHIFT									
SIGNATURE OF STARTING SHIFT									
DATE	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM	5AM - 1PM	1PM - 9PM	9PM - 5AM
DRINKERS FULL									
FEEDERS FULL									
BEDDING DRY									
TEMPERATURE GOOD									
DISINFECTANT TRAY FULL AND IN PLACE									
# OF MORTALITIES									
SIGNATURE OF ENDING SHIFT									
SIGNATURE OF STARTING SHIFT									

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