



CARE AND FEEDING OF CHICKS

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Аннотация

6 haftaligida so'yilgan broylerlarning go'shti yuqori sifatli va go'shtlilik bilan ajralib turadi, ular go'sht-suyak nisbati va go'shtning to'yinganligi jihatidan ham yuqori sifatga ega. Jo'jalar sog'lom va bir tekis o'sishi uchun ularga o'rtacha darajada muvozanatli ozuqa berilishi juda muhimdir.

Аннотация:

мясо бройлеров, забитых в 6-недельном возрасте, характеризуется высоким качеством и мясистостью, они также являются качественными по мясокостному соотношению и мясной сытности. Чтобы цыплята росли здоровыми и ровными, очень важно, чтобы им давали сбалансированный корм на умеренном уровне.

Kalit so'zlar: parranda go'shti, tuxum, go'sht, harorat, inkubator, oziq-ovqat, standart, aralash, ratsion, sut.

Ключевые слова: птица, яйца, мясо, температура, инкубатор, корм, стандарт, смесь, рацион, молоко.

Introduction: In our country, there is a saying that poultry farming is "one of the seven treasures", which is certainly not for nothing. In fact, the organization of production on the basis of productivity, the possibility of placing large - large production capacities on relatively small areas, the short duration of breeding and production cycles, the dependence of production processes on external factors (pasture - climatic conditions, productivity of agricultural crops, seasons, etc.) is not closely connected, it makes it possible to organize poultry farming in all districts and villages of the republic.

Because if you take care of poultry with a little attention, enthusiasm, and love, you will soon have the raw materials for such delicious dishes as eggs and poultry meat.





Therefore, our advice is on how to care for and breed poultry at home, or on a large scale, and obtain efficient and useful food products from them.

Domestic chickens originated in North India. Compared to other farm poultry, chickens are more popular and widespread. They are grown in industrial poultry factories, farms, as well as at home. The reason for the widespread use of the chicken is that it lays a lot of eggs and is quickly processed into meat.

Transfer of chicks from incubators to poultry houses

Before transferring the chicks to the poultry houses, we must make sure that they are healthy and fresh. Before bringing chicks, poultry houses are heated for 24 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter.

Distribution of feed and water in the poultry house: in order for the temperature of the water to be at room temperature during the placement of the chicks, water is placed in the chicken house at a certain time before bringing the chicks, and after the placement of the chicks, soft feed (initial) is distributed. For chickens kept in cages, the floor and wire mesh of the cages are adjusted according to the instructions of the factory that made the cages.

Before placing the chicks, five sheets of paper measuring 20x30 cm are laid on top of each other on the bottom of the cages. Chicks released from the incubator are placed in cages within 6 hours strictly following the following density standards: 1-3 weeks old 350 cm²/head, 3-16 weeks old 450 cm²/head, 16 weeks and older 500 cm² /head. Only when the standards of placement density are followed, sufficient conditions are created for chicks to feed and drink. When the density of placement is increased, the productivity of poultry decreases, and when it is reduced, the efficiency of using production areas decreases.

Chicks are quickly and quickly placed around the water and feeders. When placing in cells, the number of heads is distributed equally to all cells starting from the end of the room. After placing the chicks in the poultry house, a few hours later, they are checked to see if they have adapted to the new place.

The condition of chicks at this time is the main indicator. If the chicks are evenly distributed and moving freely, then the room temperature and room ventilation (ventilation) are normal.

If the chicks are huddled together, huddled together, or are running away from one place in the room, it means that the room temperature is low or there is a draft.

If the chicks are lying on the floor and wheezing with their beaks open, it means that the temperature of the room is too warm.





In the first days of raising chicks, all incoming and outgoing ventilation devices (windows) are closed, ventilators are not used. Depending on the indoor temperature and air quality, the ventilators start to be used gradually, in which case the temperature of the building should not be too cold and there should be no wind. The temperature of feed and water given to chicks should be at the level of indoor air temperature.

If it is observed that the chicks are not drinking water, then 2-3 chicks are taken from each part of the cage, after immersing their beak in the water in the vacuum waterer, they immediately start drinking water, and the rest imitate them. After the chicks are watered for the first time, feed is sprinkled on the paper that is laid on the ground to a thickness of no more than 1 cm. The amount of paper is reduced by one sheet every day.

In the first days of cultivation, it is necessary to ensure that the watering can is full. After the chicks get used to the waterers, the water level in it is reduced. Waterers should always be clean.

The following table shows what the water temperature should be: Table 1

Chick age (day)	Water temperature (°S)
1 – 3	31 – 33
4 – 7	28 – 30
8 – 14	26 – 28
15 – 21	24 – 26
22 – 28	22 – 24
29 – 35	20 – 22
Until the end of cultivation	18 – 20

Cold water given to chicks remains in the stomach-intestinal tract, because the heat of the water cannot participate in metabolic processes until the temperature of the body rises. In order to heat this water, the chick's organism is forced to release additional heat from its heat balance. This prevents chicks from gaining weight and causes colds.

If it is not possible to create the same microclimate (microclimate) in all parts of the cage battery, one-day-old chicks are placed on the middle and upper floors of the cage, and after 3 weeks, they are placed evenly on all floors.

During the first 2 weeks, chicks are given dry feed 6 times a day, 4 times a day at the age of 2-8 weeks, and 3 times a day from the age of 8 weeks until the end of the growth



period. The earlier the chicks are given water and feed, the faster the residual yolk is absorbed, the higher the survival rate of the chicks, the better their growth and development, and the higher the weight of usable chicks.

Equipment necessary for the care of chicks Table 2

Name	Age of chicks per week	Account
Water tank for chicks	1	1 water tank (4-5l) per 100 heads
Round water tank	20 up to	1 water tank per 125 heads (R-46 cm)
Line water tank	20 up to	1 pog. meter per 100 heads
Drip water tank	20 up to	1 nipple for 6-8 heads
Feed for chicks	1-2	1 feed for 60 heads
Cut out the cardboard	1-2	1 fodder per 100 heads
Round fodder	3-10	2 baits for 100 heads (R-40 cm)
Round fodder	11-20	3 baits for 100 heads (R-40 cm)

Cage-rearing offers many advantages over floor-rearing when raising egg-laying chicks. For this, it is appropriate to use single-tier R-15 and three-tier BKM-3 cage equipment for young chicks.

The optimal room temperature can be determined based on the age of the bird.

Table 3

Age	Room temperature	Age	Room temperature
1–2 kun	36–35	3 hafta	27–26
3–4 kun	34–33	4 hafta	24–22
5–7 kun	32–31	5 hafta	20–18
2 hafta	29–28	6 hafta	18–20

The condition of the bird is the best indicator of optimal room temperature. The temperature of the room is lowered gradually, being careful not to drop the room temperature quickly.

Feeding Chicks

Feeding chicks with nutritious and high-quality feed is the key to raising strong, well-developed, healthy, productive birds.

After the chicks are brought from the hatcheries, they are first given water. Water is placed in a glass jar, that is, in vacuum water bottles. The number of such containers should be sufficient for chicks to drink water freely.

In order to raise healthy chicks that complete the brood, chicks should be fed starter or starter rations for the first 4-5 days. In this case, it is required that the fodder be



prepared from easily digestible feed (corn, soy, fish meal, dry milk) that is standardized in terms of nutritional value, mineral elements, and biologically active substances.

From one day of age, it is advisable to start feeding chicks with 4-6% skim milk or skim milk mixed with skim milk.

Taking into account the importance of mineral metabolism for poultry, it is necessary to regulate the amount of calcium and phosphorus in the diet, especially in the first month of growing chicks. If calcium and phosphorus-rich substances should be added to the pre-starter rations, this can be solved by adding lime meal, fine particle feed wolf to the ration. The substances included in the pre-start diet should be in the form of particles with a size of 0.5-1.0 mm. In the first 2-3 days, it is advisable to feed chicks with 6-8 percent glucose or sugar solution with 1 g/l concentration of ascorbic acid. Scientific studies have shown that the protective power of the chicks' body is much less in the first 5 days, therefore it is appropriate to give them means that increase the protective power of the organism. First of all, lactic acid bacteria can be included in these tools.

After the chicks are given water, they are given a starter (pre-start) feed mixture.

For 1-5-day-old chicks, the following feed mixture options are recommended:

Table 4

Age of chicks	Food name	Size (as a percentage)		
		Option I	Option II	Option III
1-5 days	Wheat	40	14	40
	Mecca grain	35	50	40
	Barley (oat) flour	-	10	0
	Soybean meal	20	14	10-15
	Dry milk	5	8	6-8
	Fish meal	-	2	2
	Vegetable oil	-	2	2
	In addition vitamin-mineral premix	0,1	0,1	0,1

For chicks to grow healthy and evenly, it is very important that they are given a balanced feed at a moderate level. In the first ten days, it is advisable to give the chicks eggs boiled in water for 30 minutes and cottage cheese (suzma, chakki). Boiled eggs are peeled, chopped with a knife and mixed with wheat flour. In this way, curd is also fed to chicks.



Conclusion

Poultry farms using advanced technology of production of broilers maturing in 5-6 weeks mentioned above are achieving high performance. When growing broilers for meat, at the age of 6 weeks, the live weight was 2.4-2.7 kg, and feed conversion (the amount of feed used to grow 1 kg of live weight in a bird) was 1.7-1.8 kg, and its retention was 97%.

Used Literature

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