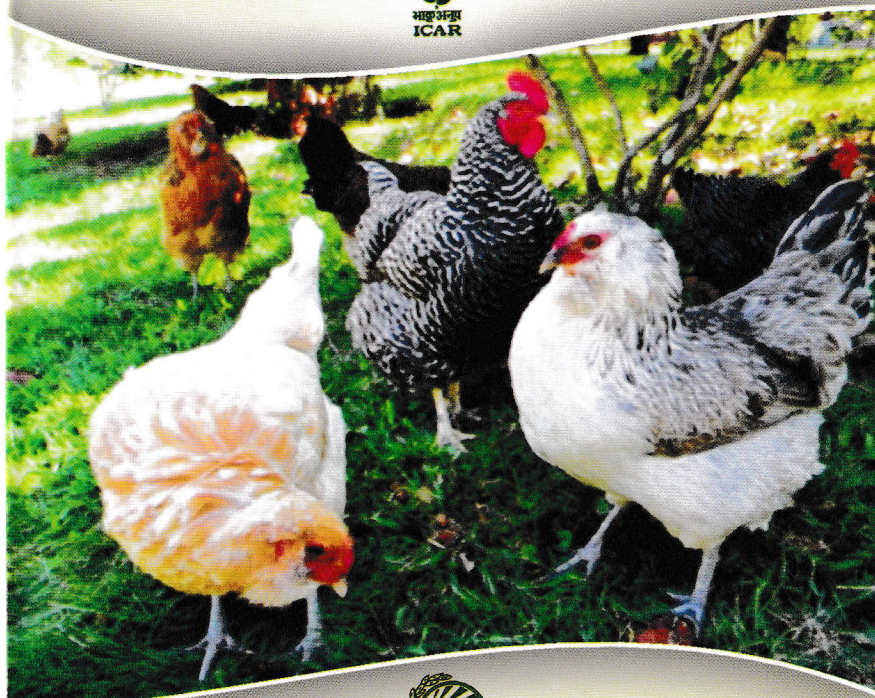


**Scientific Back Yard Poultry Farming
A Profitable Venture
for Tribal Farmers**

Publication Under

TRIBAL SUB PLAN



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Potential of Backyard Poultry:

To make this backyard poultry profitable business, each family needs to rear 5 – 25 birds. Experience in several countries points to a number of reasons why backyard poultry has the potential to be an excellent tool for poverty alleviation. Some of these reasons are:

1. Most of the rural households (poor and landless) own personal poultry stock
2. Rural women and children mainly own and manage the poultry
3. No religious taboos related to poultry production system
4. Poultry is socio-culturally important
5. Availability of low-cost production technology in poultry rearing
6. Very low capital investment is needed
7. Additional land is not needed
8. Rural poultry production is relatively environmental friendly
9. For one household 10 chickens under improved conditions are enough to make a difference in their economy
10. Rural poultry production is self-sustaining and income-generating system

Prospects of backyard poultry farming :

1. Low cost to establish.
2. Less dependent on external inputs.
3. Demand of local chicken meet and egg is more.
4. To sale the produce there is no need of established and regulated market.

HOUSING

1. **FLOOR** : Best is concrete floor.
2. **WALL** : Water & wind proof that can be easily cleaned.

3. **ROOF:** Asbestos, GI sheet, Locally available leaves. Height of roof 10 feet (minimum), Roof extension minimum be 4 feet, Wire netting to prevent entry of sparrows

4. **Window :** For proper wire netting at 1.5 feet

FEEDING

- A. Pre starter- Up to 2 weeks
Starter up to 4 weeks
Finisher – 5 to 7 weeks
- B. Feed twice daily between Early morning and evening time.
- C. Incorporate broken rice, household waste.
- D. During summer season add glucose in water along with Vitamin C
- E. During stress season add Coccistat in feeds
- F. Provide adequate water (Avg.0.25ltr or 0.5 ltr /day and twice during summer.

BEFORE ARRIVAL OF CHICKS

- ❖ Brooder house cleaned, disinfected and fumigated.
- ❖ Feeder, water etc. should be properly cleaned.
- ❖ Lighting arrangement should be made at least 12 hours. (Dried saw dust) up to 5 cm Deep and 5cm MAX

AFTER ARRIVAL OF CHICKS

- ❖ Do not feed for at least half.(Glucose in luke warm water)
- ❖ Vaccination schedule varies from place to place depending on outbreak particular diseases

Vaccination Schedule for Backyard Poultry:

Disease	Name of the Vaccine	Age	Dose	Route
Marek's Disease	HVT MD Vaccine	Day old birds	0.2 ml.	S/C or intra muscular
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Ranikhet Disease	F-1 / Lasota	35 days	1 drop	Eye and nostril
Fowl pox	Chicken embryo adapted	6 - 7	0.5 ml.	S/C or intra muscular
Ranikhet Disease	R2B strain killed vaccine	8-10 weeks	0.5 ml.	S/C or intra muscular

- ❖ After half an hour provide Electoral + vitamins.
- ❖ Spread newspaper and sprinkle some crushed maize and provide feed from 2nd day.
- ❖ After 2 days onward give antibiotics + vitamins + water sanitizers.
- ❖ Starter- Up to 2 weeks , grower up to 4 weeks
- ❖ Finisher - 5 to 7 weeks
- ❖ Reduce brooder temperature after every week by 5 Degree centigrade and increase the space by 1feet/week
- ❖ Completely remove brooder by 1 month
- ❖ Vaccination done on 4th, 14th and 35 day.
- ❖ Sawdust should be turned regularly to prevent from caking

BROODING MANAGEMENT

Too high or too low temperature slows down growth and mortality.

- ❖ Electric heater, kerosene lamp can be used as a heating agent.
- ❖ During the first week, the temperature should be 95°F which may be reduced by 5°F per week
- ❖ During successive week until the temperature reaches 70°F.
- ❖ Adjust the height of the heating bulb/lamp by seeing the movement of the bird.

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HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT

- A. Regularly clean the house and check the litter.
- B. Clean and disinfect all equipment and supplies on a regular basis.
- C. Provide proper ventilation, lighting avoid sovercrowding.
- D. After disinfection best to keep the house empty of birds for at least two weeks.
- E. Do not mix different ages or species of birds.
- F. Provide well balanced quality diet
- G. Use Coccistat and antibiotics regularly
- H. Regular deworming and Vaccination.

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