**CHAPTER I**

**Introduction**

In Bangladesh, there are two types of broiler farming of which contract broiler farming is still under trial while independent small-scale broiler farming is dominant and performed for the development of broiler sector (Islam et al. 2010). The commercial poultry farming is getting more popularity, huge employment opportunities are being created among the rural farmers, retailers, traders, various support servicemen, businessmen etc.A total 5 million people are working in this sector of different farm size (Saleque, 2006).

According to the BBS, (2008) about the 19.8% protein of animal origin comes from poultry. Broiler industry is a rapidly growing enterprise in Bangladesh. Among the sector of poultry industry broiler industry are growing fast. Broiler chicken attains 2kg live weight at 6-8 weeks of age. They can be utilized feed efficiently for meat production. The production of meat depends on various factors such as nutrition, feed intake. The feed conversion efficiency is the ratio of amount of feed intake and the total live weight of birds. In Bangladesh on the basis of management and weather condition, the feed conversion efficiency (FCR) of broiler bird is usually 2.00-2.75:1 that is average feed conversion efficiency is 2.75:1 (Broiler palan Nirdeshikha, 1999).

Average energy intake is 1925 kcal as against the requirement of 2273 k. cal/day/capita. It is the biggest deficit. The deficit in the intake of children and expectant and nursing mothers is the severest. Thus picture is more serious in the rural areas. To meet the notational requirement of our country needs to produce more meat, egg along with other food items.

With the support of public sector the existing commercial poultry meat production system has been developing in the country with some emerging problems of different nature. Both commercial and smallholder producers are involved in broiler production. Commercial poultry rearing is extended to upazilla level andaverage 115 broiler farms were found in each upazilla. Rahman (2003) described a linear increase in broiler meat production in the last decade. Poultry meat contributes 29percent of the total meat in Bangladesh. Contribution of poultry to GDP and foreign exchange is essential to be 4.31 percent (GOB 1999) Poultry is one of the most prospective sectors for development It is a quick money returnable enterprise mat needs relatively small initial investment (Raha 2007).

About 85% private hatcheries produce only broiler DOC (Day-Old Chicks) whereas 15% hatcheries produce both broiler and layer DOC. The broiler parent stock farms are purchasing parent Stock (PS) DOC both from home (53%) and abroad (47%). The available breeds are Hubbard classic, Cobb-500, Hybro (PN and PG) and Ross (Saleque, 2007). The commercial farms in our country are usually small to medium with some large farm also. These are concentrated mainly around the large cities and semi urban areas and to some extent to the rural areas. There are about 60-70% are the production costs is feed costs. Mainly the feed utilization by the broilers determines the farming profitability. In broiler feed conversion ratio (FCR), feed conversion rate (FCR) or feed conversion efficiency (FCE) is a measure of bird efficiency in converting feed mass increased body mass. Especially FCR is the mass of the food eaten divided by the body mass gain, all over a specified period of time. FCR is dimension less that is there are no measurements units associate with FCR. Birds that have low FCR are considered efficient users of feed. FCR can be measured as:

FCR (Feed conversion ratio) = Total feed intake in kg/Total weight gain in kg

Feed intake and feed conversion efficiency (FCR) are affected by rate of growth of birds; contents of ration, nutrient adequacy of the ration, environmental temperature, health condition of the birds. The meat production depends on mainly FCR. In Bangladesh, there were abundant study was available on broiler parent stocks and the effects on different feed and nutrients for growth of broiler farm.

There are 72 commercial broiler farms present in the Fulgazi upazilla. Most of the farmers have small to medium size broiler farm with 500-1000 birds. All farmers rear their bird under intensive farming system. They use the vaccination schedule of that hatchery from where the chicks are brought. Different farms use different company feeds. Poultry practitioners are not available in this upazilla.

 However, very little number of studies is found in literature about the FCR on normal commercial broiler farms. Therefore, the present study was undertaken with the aim of knowing the broiler rising at Fulgazi upazilla, Feni. To achieve the aim the following specific objectives were studied.

**Objectives**

1) To study the management of commercial broiler farming.

2) To study the live weight and live weight gain of commercial broilers.

3) To know the feed intake and FCR.

4) To know the income from broiler rearing.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The following literatures were reviewed related to experiment undertaken and parameters that were studied

**Breed**

In Bangladesh different poultry breeds or breed combination are used.

According to **Saleque, (2007)** the commercial system uses breeds such as for broiler: Hybro –PN, Hubbard Classic, Cobb 500 ,Hybro-PG. **Bhuiyan,( 2005)** reported that, In Bangladesh non descriptive local chicken are dominant and small population of Naked neck, Aseel, Hilly and Red jungle Fowls are also available.

**Management**

Management is the art and science of combining ideas, facilities, processes, materials and labor to produce and market a worthwhile product or service **(Banerjee,1998).**

The poultry farmers of Bangladesh are faced with different problems these are breeding, feeding, housing, prevention and control of diseases **(Kashem and Sarker, 1998**) Similar findings were also reported by other researchers **(Rahman, 2003)** but they mentioned these are the key points of success in poultry.

**Chowdhury et al. (2003)** reported that the exotic broiler parent’s chicks can successfully reared in open sided house.

**Live Weight and Live Weight Gain**

The weight of an animal before it has been slaughtered and prepared as a carcass is termed as live weight (Oxford University Press, British& World English).

**University of Arkansas (**February 17, 2008) has been stated that: “If you grew as fast as a chicken, you’d weigh 349 pounds at age 2 weeks.” While this statement may have been originally intended to be a humorous way of emphasizing the rapid growth of commercial broiler chicken strains, it is highly misleading and has been misused.

**Yasmin et al. (1989)** studied the characteristics of backyard poultry farmers in Bangladesh.Findings of the indicated that 17% had low knowledge, while 13% had considerable knowledge. Statistical tests revealed that education, family size, occupation, number of birds and extension contact of the farmers had a positive and significant relationship with their knowledge on poultry production.

**Goliomytis et al.*(2003)*** Body weight; yield of the major carcass component parts of breast, leg, thigh, drumstick, breast meat, thigh meat, and drumstick meat; feed consumption; feed conversion; and mortality of male broiler chickens from two commercial strains were measured from hatching to 154 d of age

**Feed intake and FCR**

Feed Conversion Ratio or feed conversion efficiency (FCE), is the ability of livestock to turn feed mass into body mass. A chicken's feed conversion ratio is 2:1, so by consuming 2 pounds of feed, such as corn, the chicken's body weight increases 1 pound **(Wikiproject definition).**

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**Fig:Feeding of broiler**

In Bangladesh on the basis of management and weather condition, the feed conversion efficiency (FCR) of broiler bird is usually 2.00-2.75:1 that is average feed conversion efficiency is 2.75:1 **(Broiler palanNirdeshikha, 1999).**

The nutrition and feeding practices of broiler has been the promising issue to improve egg production and growth performance **(Hocking, 2009).** Because the minimal impact on the overall feed coast of broiler production, accounting of less than 7% of the total feed consumed by chicken during growth **(Calini and Sirri, 2007).**The use of different feeding programs can affect how nutrients are distributed in the body during sexual maturation **(Renema et al., 2007).**

**CHAPTER II**

**Methods and Methodology**

**a) Selection of the study area**

To select area random sampling technique was followed. Fulgazi upazilla under Feni district was selected purposively for my study.

**b) Method of data collection**

Data were collected through direct interview from the farmer by setting a designed questionnaire on broiler rearing and additional data were collected by me. The data before their final use were pre-tested and modified.

**Study were carried out by keeping the following records**

**i) Flock Size**

The majority (85%) of flocks comprised 500-600 birds within the overall range between 500-1000.

**ii) Housing**

During my study I have seen that the farmer constructed gable type house for bird which is made by bamboo and tin and swing the wire net around the houses, the houses are south facing and well ventilated.

**iii) Floor, Feeder and water space are shown in the following table.**

Table-1:Floor, Feeder and water space

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Floor space** | **Water space** | **Feeder space** |
| First week | 0.5 Sqft/bird | 0.5 inch/bird | 1 inch/bird |
| Second week | 0.5 Sqft/bird | 0.75 inch/bird | 1.5 inch/bird |
| Third week | 1 Sqft/bird | 0.75 inch/bird | 1.5 inch/bird |
| Fourth week | 1 Sqft/bird | 1inch/bird | 2 inch/bird |
| Fifth week | 1 Sqft/bird | 1inch/bird | 2 inch/ bird |

\* Water is supplied from tube-well.

**(iv) Treatment just after arrival of the chick in the house**

After arrival of the chick in the house farmers firstly gave water to the chick with the mixer of Glucose, Vitamin and minerals. Then feed is given in a paper sheet for the first 3 hours, after that feed was given in feeder. Number of waterer and feeder used by the farmer is shown in following table.

**v) Brooding**

Table-2: Number of electric bulb for heat source

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of chicks** | **No. of electric bulb** |
| 500 | **Summer** | **Winter** |
| 100 watt 2 in number and 60 watt 1 in number  | 200 watt 2 in number and 100 watt 2 in number  |

**vi) Temperature schedule for broiler Brooding is given in following table.**

Table-3: Temperature schedule for broiler Brooding.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Age (Weeks)** | **Temperature of Brooding** |
| 0-1 | 900F  |
| 1-2 | 850F  |
| 2-3 | 800F  |
| 3-4 | 750F  |
| 4-5 | 750F  |

**vii) Lighting schedule of broiler farm is shown in following table.**

Table-4: Lighting schedule of broiler farm

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Age (days)** | **Light/day (hour)** |
| 1-3 | 24 |
| 4-7 | 23 |
| 8-14 | 20 |
| 15-21 | 8 |
| 22-28 | 8 hours dark at night  |
| 29-35 | 8 hours dark at night  |

**viii) Feeding**

 Since feed constitutes about 70% of the cost of producing broilers, it is important to give special attention to it. In this respect farmers follow the literature of the feed company. It has been seen that all the farmers used two different quality of feed and it was given firstly in paper sheet (First 3 hours) and then in feeder.

Farmers usually followed the ½ feed level in the feeder. The feeders werebekept up to the neck level of the bird.

**Vaccination schedule of commercial broiler is shown in following table.**

Table-5: Vaccination schedule of commercial broiler

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age  | Vaccine (Trade)  | Route  |
| 4th day | BCRDV  | Eye drop  |
| 11th day  | IBDL  | Eye drop  |
| 21st day  | RDV | Eye drop  |

**xiii) Marketing of Broilers**

Broilers in this region were raised and sold when age at 5 weeks either at the local market or at the farmer doorstep to individual and local traders.

**CHAPTER-III**

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**3.1 Live weight and live weight gain**

The live weight and live weight gain of Cobb500 broiler under intensive farm are presented in table-6 and the rate of weight gains (age vs liveweight) are shown in figure -1. The figure shows that liveweight of broilers were gradually inclined with the increase of age. The R2 values were very high (curve 1 and 2), which indicated the weight gain of broilers were steady and good fitted with the liner regression. From this table-6, it was seen that the broilers of the farm were increased liveweight with the increases of age. The table-6 shows that the live weight of broilers at 5th weeks of age were1481.32 gm/bird and the live weight gain of broilers at 5th week of age were 522.18gm/bird. From the table-6,it could be seen that weight gain of broilers in the farms were gradually increase with increase of age. That indicated that with the increase of age the broiler consume higher amount of feed that conversion into meat. The overall live weight gain of the farm 286.37gm/week/bird.

This study conducted that the liveweight of commercial broiler at 5th weeks of age is 1481.32gm/bird which is less than the research of Shahidullah et.al.(2008) who found that the liveweight of commercial broiler at 5thweeks age is 1770gm/bird. The study found that the liveweight of commercial broiler at 4th weeks age is 959.14gm/bird which is less than the report of Sarkar, 2008(1250gm/bird).

**Table -6: Mean Live weight and Live weight gain of birds**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Traits** | **AverageLive weight (gm)/ week** | **Live weight gain(gm)/week** |
| Day old | 49.45±0.59 | - |
| 1st week | 149.54±2.37 | 100.09±2.03 |
| 2nd week | 298.24±3.39 | 148.70±1.88 |
| 3rd week | 542.44±3.56 | 244.20±1.82 |
| 4th week | 959.14±9.47 | 416.70±7.38 |
| 5th week | 1481.32±19.66 | 522.18±13.90 |
| Overall | 580.02±6.5 | 286.37±25.30 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | a (intercept) | b (slope) | R2 |
| Live weight of birds | -122.20 | 40.13 | 0.92 |
| Live weight gain of birds | -22.51 | 14.92 | 0.97 |

**3.2 Feed intake and feed conversion efficiency**

The average weekly feed intake andfeed conversion efficiency (FCR) of the Cobb500 broilers under intensive farm are presented in table-7 and the rate of feed intake (age vs feed intake) are shown in the figure-2. The figure shows that feed intake of broilers were gradually increased with the increase of age of the bird. The higher R2values indicated that the feedintake of broilers was good fitted with the linear regression. The table-7 shows that the feed intake of broilers at 5th week of age was 1044gm/bird/ week. From the table-7,it could be seen that FCR of broilers in the farms were gradually increased with increase of age of the bird. That indicates that with the increase of age the broiler consume higher amount of feed that conversion into meat. The overall feed conversion efficiency of the Farm was 1.75 in each week.

This study found that the FCR of broiler is 2.00:1 at 5thweeks age which is more than the research Goliomytis et.al.2003 who found the FCR 1.78:1. P.K. Sarkar, 2008 reported that the FCR of commercial broiler is 1.62:1 at 28 days but this study found that the FCR of commercial broiler is 1.99:1 at 28 days which is more than Sarkar report, (2008).

**Table-7: Mean Feed intake and Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) of birds**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Traits** | **Feed intake of birds/week(kg)** | **Feed Conversion Ratio(FCR)** |
| Day old | - |  |
| 1st week | 55±1.08 | 1.00±0.03 |
| 2nd week | 131.60±2.41 | 1.77±0.03 |
| 3rd week | 241.75±2.60 | 1.98±0.02 |
| 4th week | 415±2.35 | 1.99±0.04 |
| 5th week | 522±1.79 | 2.00±0.09 |
| Overall | 273.07±86.79 | 1.75±0.19 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **a (intercept)** | **b (slope)** | **R2** |
| Feed conversion ratio | -184.3 | 243.4 | 0.98 |

**3.3 Cost and return from the flock**

The total cost and total income from the studied commercial broiler flock under intensive farming are presented in the table-8.The table shows that the total cost and total income were 86600Tk and 94276Tk respectively. From the table-8 it could be seen that the profit of the flock was somewhat less because of higher price of chick and feed. The table shows that the cost/bird, total profit, profit/bird were 173.2, 7676 tk and 15.35Tk respectively.

This study found that profit/bird is 15.35Tk/bird which is less than the report of P.K.Sarkar 2008(21.11tk/bird). This study found that profit/bird is 15.35Tk/bird which is more than the report **of**Shaikh et al. who found 6.56tk/bird.

**Table-8: Cost and return from the flock**

**Cost:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flock Size | Chick Cost | Feed Cost (Up to 35 days) | Electricity, Labor, Litter, Medicine/ Vaccine cost | Miscellan-eous | Total | Cost/bird |
| 500 | @ 45Tk/chick=22500  | 2.73kg/bird@ 40.00Tk. =54600 | @ 15Tk/bird = 7500 | 2000 Tk.  | 86600 Tk.  | 173.2tk |

**Income:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flock size  | Sale price | Profit | Profit/bird |
| 500 | @130/ Kg = 490×130×1.48 (2% mortality ) = 94276 Tk. (1.48 Kg/bird)  | 94276-86600 = 7676Tk.  | 15.35Tk. |

**CHAPTERIV**

**CONCLUSION**

From the study it can be seen that the body weight of Cobb-500 which was achieved through proper care and management of broiler rearing by the studied farm. The liveweight, liveweigh gain, feed intake and FCR at 5th weeks of age were 1481.32gm/bird, 522.18gm/bird/weeks, 1044gm/bird/week and 2.00:1, respectively. It also found that the cost /bird and profit/bird were 173.20Tk and 15.35Tk, respectively. If all the managemental factors such as feeding, watering, temperature, lighting, sanitation, vaccination, disease control, diagnosis of disease and medication are properly practiced, then the production could be achieved. Further more intensive research is needed with larger sample size for final recommendation on the broilers.

**CHAPTER V**

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**CHAPTER VI**

**BIOGRAPHY**

This is Md. Sayadur Rahman. He completed his Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examination in 2007 with GPA 5.00 from Nasirabad Govt. (Boys) High School and Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) in 2009 with GPA 4.40 from Chittagong Cantonment Public College, Chittagong. Currently he has been doing his internship programme which is the compulsory of DVM degree under the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. His favorite hobby is playing cricket and explores the unexplored. He feels massive interest in the research of wildlife medicine and conservation.