

15 MANAGEMENT TIPS FOR BETTER POULTRY PERFORMANCE POTENTIAL



Biosecurity

Effective biosecurity can aid hygiene, vermin and insect control on-farm and help to limit disease transmission within and between barns.



Downtime between flocks

Adequate downtime of at least 14 days with appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures between flock placements helps to reduce transmission of disease between flocks and allows time to prepare for the next flock.



Pre-placement preparation

Checkpoints to keep in mind: heaters, floor temperature, temperature and relative humidity probes, ventilation, drinkers, feeders, etc.



Monitoring during times of transition

Increasing the frequency at which barns are walked and examining the activity of the flock can help with early disease detection.



Flock health management

Work with your veterinarian to design a program customized for your flock's health.



Water management

Factors to consider:

- Quality, height, pressure, mineral content and accessibility
- Cleanliness of drinker lines/regulators prior to flock placement and during production
- Flushing water lines between flocks and during production
- Elimination of biofilms and mineral buildup
- Drinker equipment maintenance



Coccidiosis prevention

Maintaining intestinal integrity with feed additives is critical in allowing birds to perform to their maximum levels despite gut health challenges.



Brooding management

Ensuring a good start in poultry production can have a significant impact on the future health and performance of the birds.



Litter management

Litter that is too dry and dusty can be one of many indications that the birds may not be drinking enough. Too much dusty material may lead to respiratory problems.



Feed management

Proper feeder line height corresponding to the height of the birds helps to reduce feed wastage and mixing feed with litter, and it ensures that all birds have access to feed.



Stocking density

A higher stocking density of poultry in addition to crowded housing conditions has been shown to have a negative impact on performance, causing stress to both the birds and intestinal microbiota.



Environmental management

General environmental management of the barn includes temperature, relative humidity, ventilation and lighting.



Keeping an eye on equipment

Walking the barns routinely will also help to ensure equipment remains in working order.



Communication and teamwork

Ensuring strong communication and coordination between all those involved in helping your farm run smoothly will ensure a stronger and more successful gut health management program for your birds.



Mortality checks

Cull diseased birds as early as possible.

For more information, contact poultry@alltech.com

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