

TEN YEAR SUMMARY OF POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY RESULTS

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The Poultry Egg Producing business is undergoing many changes. Poultry Egg Management Studies are not considered as representative of this county's poultry industry. They may, however, in this case be cited as evidence of trends which are taking place within the industry.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Year	Average Flock Size	Management Income	Eggs per Hen	Egg Price Received	Feed Cost Per Cwt.	Hrs. Labor Per Hen	Feed Lbs. Per Dozen	Net Cost per dz. Eggs
1949	2070	\$ 1.76	213	52.0¢	\$ 3.79	1.6	8.0	42.0¢
1950	2183	1.41	217	43.6	3.65	1.4	7.2	35.6
1951	2517	2.70	222	55.2	4.06	1.3	7.0	40.3
1952	3034	.99	231	46.0	4.53	1.2	6.6	40.8
1953	3801	2.48	228	51.5	4.06	1.1	6.5	36.3
1954	3719	.53	235	36.8	3.95	1.0	6.4	34.1
1955	3808	1.80	234	41.3	3.84	1.0	6.1	32.1
1956	4600	1.21	236	38.4	3.63	.9	6.0	32.1
1957	5685	1.05	235	36.3	3.45	.9	5.9	30.8
1958	6426	1.73	239	37.0	3.31	.8	5.8	28.3

Trends shown here include larger flocks, more eggs per hen, increased labor efficiency and fewer pounds of feed per dozen eggs. A trend toward lower feed costs per hundred pounds from a high in 1952 will be noted. The combination of all these factors has resulted in a lower net cost of producing a dozen eggs. Management income has held above the \$1.00 per hen level during the last four years even though a trend toward lower egg prices prevailed.

Results of the recent study years have demonstrated the following to be an efficient program to maintain a high rate of production on a low cost basis.

1. Maintain age group sections for all birds on the ranch.
2. Minimize age groups on a ranch by less frequent brooding and brood larger groups.
3. Depend on pullet performance with at least 100% replacement of 5½ month old pullets of the average laying flock size.
4. All age groups to be rotated out of the flock by 20 months of age. Total of birds over 18 months of age should average only about 10 to 15% of the total flock.
5. Sell at least 20 dozen eggs per average layer in the flock. On present feeds 85 to 90 pounds of feed would be required per layer and 20 to 25 pounds to grow replacements. A total of 110 to 115 pounds per layer including replacement would on a 20 dozen per hen basis provide a 5.5 pounds of feed per dozen eggs ratio. Type of housing, size of laying stock, feed wastage, and production rate are all factors which will contribute to the variation of this feed ratio.
6. Maintain complete records of vaccination, mortality, culling, and production rate of each age group on the ranch to determine corrective measures and provide basis for further improvement of efficiency of operations and management.