

PY-SI-59-4

POULTRY

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Supplement to  
1959 MANAGEMENT STUDY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Prepared by:  
LLOYD P. SHARP, Farm Advisor  
Room 7, Post Office Building  
Riverside, California

UC Cooperative Extension

GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES REFLECTED  
IN POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY

Poultry management practices together with some of the results of the 1959 Riverside County Poultry Management Cost Study are contained in this leaflet for your information.

In order to realize the greatest value from a management study of this kind, it is necessary to carefully analyze and weigh all management factors which contribute to the success or failure of a poultry enterprise.

The importance of following sound brooding and vaccination practices is also discussed on the following pages.

B ROODING

It should be kept in mind that the frequency of brooding and the kind of vaccination program followed are two important factors affecting the control of diseases on every poultry ranch. Therefore, they can have a definite bearing on the financial results at the end of the year.

We feel that brooding more chicks less often is a sounder program from the standpoint of controlling diseases on a poultry ranch. It helps to break a disease cycle and should aid in controlling disease outbreaks.

Brooding not oftener than every three or four months is a sounder practice and one that can be recommended. It will also reduce the labor in brooding.

V ACCINATION

The purpose of vaccination is to immunize birds against disease

outbreaks. Therefore, it is important that poultrymen use the most effective and safest practices known to science. Most every poultryman has his own method of vaccinating; some of which are sound and should give good protection, while others give only partial protection.

We realize that "Every ranch is different" and that there is no perfect vaccination program to fit all conditions. However, there are certain principles to keep in mind in prevention and control of poultry diseases. Avoid short cuts and do not mix vaccines. The use of water vaccine, especially for Newcastle, is risky.

We have learned from both laboratory and field trials that it is advisable to complete as much of the vaccination program as possible while the chicks are in the brooder before the critical period for Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD). CRD usually starts flaring up between 6 to 15 weeks of age. Vaccinating birds that are carrying a latent form of CRD with hot viruses may result in respiratory complications which are difficult to control and eradicate.

Laryngotracheitis (LT) and Fowl Pox are fully virulent viruses and therefore extreme caution should be taken in following directions for vaccinating and handling of these two vaccines.

The Vent, "drop" method of vaccination for LT, is a new procedure. Its main advantage is in the time saved and simplicity of application. There are no other known advantages over the "brush" method. Little information is available as to the duration of immunity of LT with either method. LT and Pox vaccines can cause an acute disease if they come in contact with the eyes or respiratory system. Never vaccinate birds unless they are healthy and free of colds.

The following vaccination program has been in use on many ranches in California for several years and has given satisfactory results when properly handled. It is an example of a sound vaccination program. It does not necessarily mean, however, that it is the only way to vaccinate.

## VACCINATION SCHEDULE

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>How</u>
Fowl Pox	1 day	Flank
N.C. B-1	10 days	Eye
Bronchitis	24 days	Eye
N.C. (live virus)	5 weeks	Wingweb
Tracheitis	8 weeks	Brush
Bronchitis*	12-14 weeks	Eye

\* Vaccinate at least one month before birds start to lay.

Fowl pox vaccination may be given from one to ten days of age with satisfactory results. If, for example, one wishes to change the time of pox vaccination from one to five days of age, then the timing of other vaccinations as recommended above should be shifted accordingly.

## MANAGEMENT PRECAUTIONS

Any time a disease outbreak occurs on a poultry ranch it is important that three or four birds, showing symptoms of the disease, be taken to the laboratory for diagnosis. A laboratory diagnosis is essential to prescribing proper treatment and control measures. Do not rely on field diagnosis.

Where the immunity of Newcastle or Bronchitis in birds is in doubt, it is desirable to have the laboratory run a challenge on different age birds involved. This can eliminate any guess work in your vaccination program.

-----

For further information pertaining to poultry vaccination, consult University of California Circular 455 entitled "Poultry Vaccination — Why and How" by Dr. Raymond A. Bankowski, Associate Professor of Veterinary Science at Davis and Dr. A. S. Rosenwald, Agricultural Extension Poultry Pathologist at Davis.

# BROODING

# AND

# MANAGEMENT

Serial No.	Number Broods	Months Brooded	Bought Started Pullets	Type Brooders Used	Coxy Control	Age Debeaked
14	6	Feb., Apr., May, July, Sept., Nov.		Hot water	None	4 months
19	6	Feb., Apr., June, Aug., Oct., Dec.		Hot water	None	1 brood - 1 day 1 brood - 20 weeks
2	5	Jan., Apr., July, Oct., Dec.		Gas - Floor Canopy	None	14 weeks
7	7	Jan., Feb., Mar., May, July, Aug., Oct.		Gas - Sunshine	None	1 day
17	5	Feb., Apr., June, Dec.		Electricity - Sunshine	None	16 weeks
6	5	Feb., Apr., July, Sept., Dec.		Infra Bulbs	None	8 weeks
22	3	Mar., Apr., Sept.		Electricity - Sunshine	None	1 day
4	7	Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov., Dec.		Electricity - Sunshine	Glycamide	1 day - 16 weeks
26	5	Feb., May, Aug., Oct.		Electricity - Floor Canopy	None	No
1	3	Mar., July, Oct.		Electricity - Sunshine Electricity - Floor Canopy	To one brood only	8 weeks
18	8	Jan., Mar., Apr., June, Aug., Oct., Dec.		Electricity - Sunshine	No	7 weeks
16	5	Jan., Mar., June, Sept., Dec.	5 months 1 brood	Gas - Floor Canopy	Megasul 1st. 8 weeks	14 weeks
25	5	Mar., June, July, Oct., Dec.	14 weeks 1 brood	1 Gas - Floor Canopy 2 Infra Bulbs	NF 180 continually	Grow Period and Lay Cages
24	6	Jan., Feb., Mar., June, Sept.	5 weeks 1 brood	Electricity - Sunshine	Glycamide continually	No

The above information pertaining to flock management practices is listed by serial number according to the management income of flock in the cost study as shown on page 8.

# IMMUNIZATION

Serial No.	NEWCASTLE				Tracheitis	Bronchitis
	Mild Strains		Wing-Web Roakin & MK 107	Killed Virus Vac.		
	B <sup>I</sup>	LaSota 717				
14	Intran. 1 wk	Intramus. 4 wks, 4mo			Br. Drop 2wks, 4mo	Intraoc. 2 wks, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mo
19	Introc. 10da		5 wks		Drop, 10wks	Intraoc. 24 da, 14-16 wks
2	Water, 4wks		13 wks		Br. 8wks	Water, 2 wks Intraoc. 11 wks
7		Intramus. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ wks	3-4 mo		Drop, 45da	Water 10 da, 63 da
17	Water, 1 wk, 6 wks		14 wks		Drop, 8wks	Water 1wk, 6wks
6	Intraoc. 21da		14 wks		Br. 6 wks	Intraoc. 10 day, 12wks
22	Intraoc. 10da		14 wks		Br. 10 wks	
4	Water, 10 da		6 wks		Drop 3-4 wks	
26	Intran. 4 wks		10-14 wks		Drop 14-16wks	Intran. 1 wk
1	Intraoc. 2 wks		8 wks		Br. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ wks	Intraoc. 1wk, 12wks
18			7 wks			
16	Intraoc. 4wks		8 wks		Drop 8wks	Intraoc. 10da, 14wks
25	Intraoc. 12da		14 wks		Br. 7 wks	Intraoc. 4 wks
24			8 wks		Drop 12 wks	

# DISEASE -- MORTALITY RECORD

Fowl Pox	DISEASE HISTORY			% MORTALITY	
	Disease Outbreak	Treatment	Laboratory Diagnosis	Chicks	Hens
Flank, 1da	Tracheitis	Vaccinated	No	15.5	8.5
W.W. 1da	Nueral Leukosis	None	Yes	13.8	11.4
W.W. 8wks	None			5.3	3.7
W.W. 3da	Tracheitis	Re-vaccinated with brush	Yes	6.0	19.9
W.W. 8wks	Respiratory	Sulfa and aueromycin	Yes	9.1	10.0
W.W. 6wks	None			5.2	8.2
W.W. 10wks	None			4.3	6.1
(Pigeon Pox) W.W. 8wks	Coryza	TwinBiotics & Penicillin	No	9.8	11.6
(Pigeon Pox) W.W. 1 1/4 wks	CRD	High level antibiotic	Yes	11.5	6.9
W.W. 4 1/2 wks	None			0	8.1
W.W. 1 1/4 wks	None			12.8	8.3
Flank, 1da	Respiratory	NF180 & High Level antibiotic	No	8.0	12.4
W.W. 7wks	None			20.8	15.0
(Pigeon Pox) 4 wks	Bronchitis CRD	Chlorated 200 gr level	No	18.4	22.9



I N C M E   A N D   E X P E N S E   P E R   H E N

Serial No.	Total Income	Cash & Depreciation Cost			Net Farm Income	Total Costs (inc. non-cash costs)	Management Income
		Feed Cost	Other Costs	Total			
14	6.55	3.74	1.13	4.87	1.68	5.75	.80
19	6.28	4.06	.99	5.05	1.23	5.99	.30
2	7.18	3.75	1.84	5.59	1.59	6.93	.25
7	7.00	4.25	2.09	6.34	.66	6.89	.10
17	6.24	3.94	1.32	5.26	.98	6.44	-.20
6	6.18	4.13	2.22	6.35	-.17	6.55	-.37
22	6.26	4.62	.96	5.58	.68	6.71	-.45
4	5.57	3.57	.84	4.41	1.16	6.02	-.46
26	5.85	3.78	1.89	5.67	.18	6.34	-.48
1	5.56	3.88	1.16	5.04	.52	6.39	-.83
18	5.97	4.51	.96	5.47	.50	7.05	-1.07
16	5.37	4.35	1.44	5.79	-.42	7.05	-1.68
25	6.60	4.41	2.58	6.99	-.39	8.62	-2.04
24	5.84	3.99	2.40	6.39	-.55	7.94	-2.09
Av	6.28	4.06	1.71	5.77	.51	6.72	-.44

## Acknowledgement

Appreciation is hereby extended to H. Fisk Phelps, Extension Economist, Farm Management of the University of California for helpful suggestions in the preparation of this study.

4/21/60  
500 c.