WATTLES & COMBS

BIOSECURITY



FOLLOW ALL IN ALL OUT PRACTICE!

All in all out practice means birds of the same age must be kept in the same poultry house and all should be taken out and prepared for the market at the same time. Birds with different ages and different origins must not be mixed.



WATTLES & COMBS BIOSECURITY

Restrict visitors in your poultry house to prevent movement of disease move from farm to farm. Diseases are carried through :

- Peoples clothing and footwear
- Equipment and vehicles



AVOID ENTRY OF OTHER ANIMALS!

Animals carry diseases that can affect your birds Do not allow wild birds into your poultry Get rid of rats Fence off your poultry from stray animals



FEEDING HYGIENE

The feeders and drinkers should be gradually raised to the level of the birds back as they grow. Do this to prevent the birds from sitting on the feeders which results in them putting faeces into the feed. Faeces contain bacteria which causes diseases to the birds.



DRINKING HYGIENE

- Clean fresh water should always be provided.
- Drinkers should be cleaned at least once a day.
- If water is not from the borehole, Chlorine can be used to control water-borne diseases-causing organisms e.g algae and fungi in drinkig water.



ENSURE GOOD VENTILATION IN THE POULTRY HOUSE

- There should be openings on opposite walls to ensure good flow of fresh air into and out of the poultry house.
- Poor ventilation makes it easy for respiratory diseases to be transmitted from one bird to another and imposes stress on the birds.



SAWDUST MANAGEMENT

- Sawdust must be turned at least once a week, daily where necessary.
- A good cover of dry sawdust must be maintained at all times.
- Special attention must paid to areas under drinkers and wet sawdust must be removed and replaced with dry sawdust.
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MANURE DISPOSAL

- Do not leave poultry manure lying around close to the poultry houses as it may contain disease causing organisms.
- The manure should be disposed off 500 m away from the poultry houses where it can not be blown back into the houses.



PROPER DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND CULL BIRDS Birds die or are culled due to disease and these are a source of infection. They should never be dumped on the premises and left to rot but should be collected and disposed off daily.

Proper methods of disposal:

Throwing them in a pit and covered with soil.

Burning them in an incinerator.
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