

Components



Energy

Provided by maize, sorghum and rice, as well as roots and tubers like cassava, yams, taro, papaya, bay cedar fruits, and musacea plants like bananas.

Proteins

Velvet beans, Pigeon pea, mung beans or soy add a lot of protein to the concentrate.

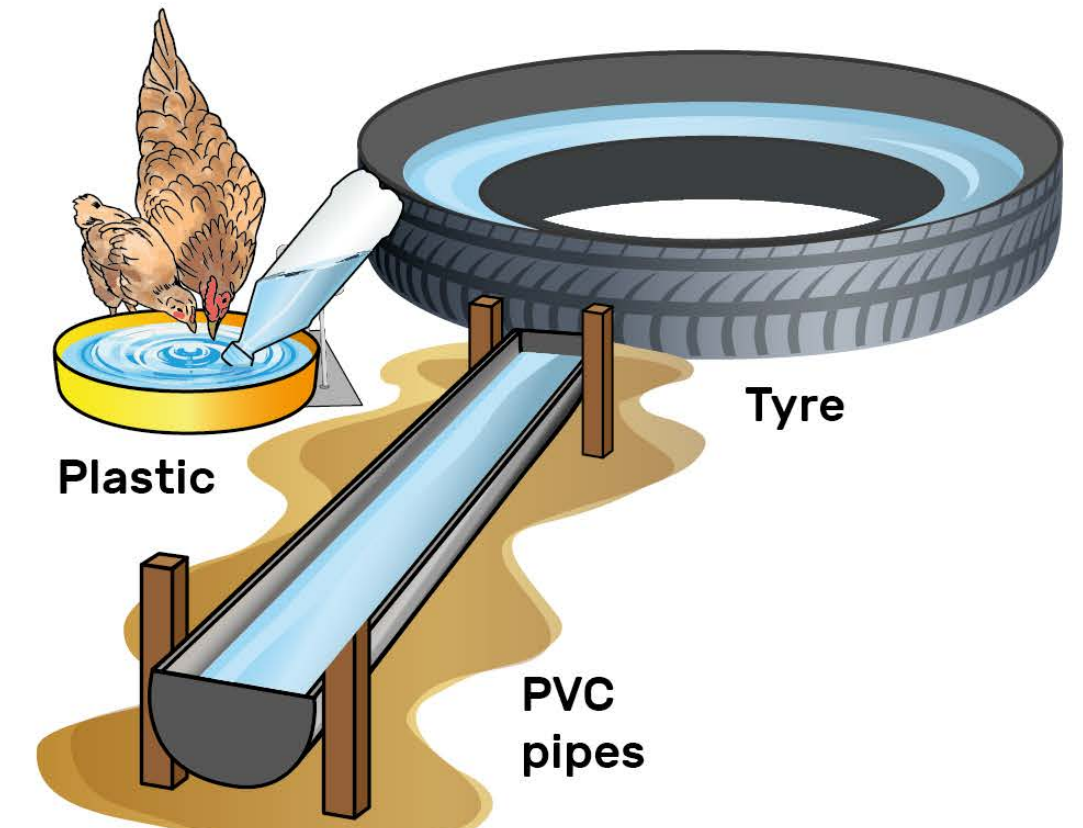
Vitamins and minerals

Found in grass, hay and fruit peels. Calcium can come from bone meal, table salt, ashes, ground up limestone, seashells and river shells, and even eggshells.

Salt/trace minerals

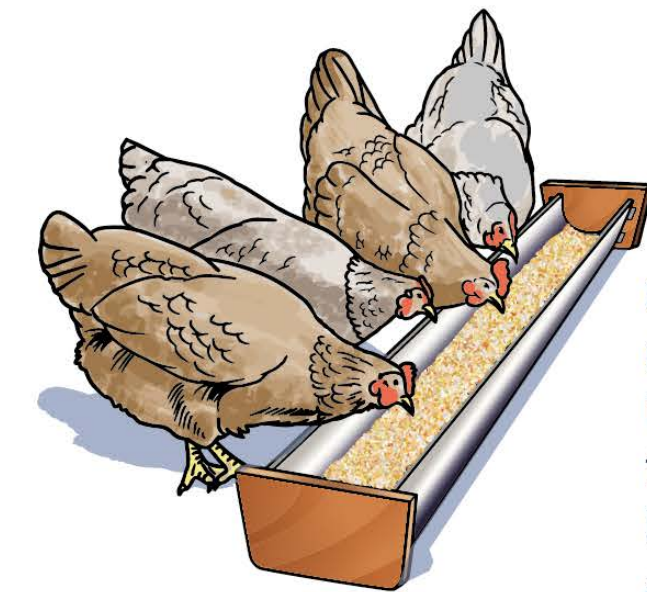
A spoonful of salt and a mineral pack with the following label (Sodium 45%, Phosphorus 3.75%, Sulphur 9%, Cobalt 50 ppm, Zinc 7000 ppm, Copper 2500 ppm, Iodine 100 ppm...)

Type of water troughs



Dose

One pound of concentrate will feed four chickens a day.



Other sources of protein are insects, such as flies, moths or butterflies, worms and earthworms.

Concentrate for birds between 6 and 16 weeks old

Ingredients	Quantity	Nutrition Facts
Maize	9 pounds	6.5% Protein
Soy	2 pounds and 2 ounces	8.5% Protein
Molasses	One cup or 10 ounces	239% Calcium
Salt	1 ounce	82.4 mg Magnesium 5.7% Sodium
Mineral salt or cobaltised trace minerals	Half a pound	Rich in Sodium 45% Phosphorus 3.75%, Sulphur 9%, Cobalt 50 ppm, Zinc 7000 ppm, Copper 2500 ppm, Iodine 100 ppm
Total	12.5 pounds	14.7% Protein

Portion per bird is four ounces a day.



The birds should consume less than 60% of their feed in the form of concentrate.

Ingredients



Mix the ingredients



Concentrate for egg-laying hens

Ingredients	Quantity	Nutritional content
Maize	9 pounds	6.5% Protein
Pigeon pea or soy	3 pounds	10.32% Protein
Salt	1 ounce	82.4 mg Magnesium 5.7 % Sodium
Molasses	10 ounces	239 % Calcium
Calcium carbonate	1 pounds	395 mg Calcium
Mineral salt	Half a pound	Rich in Sodium 45%, Phosphorus 3.75%, Sulphur 9%, Cobalt 50 ppm, Zinc 7000ppm, Copper 2500 ppm, Iodine 100 ppm...
Total	14 pounds and 3 ounces	16.82% Protein

The portion for laying hens is between three and four ounces per day.

Raising chickens in a chicken coop with outdoor chicken run

Keep the ratio of ten hens per rooster.



Change out roosters ever year and a half.

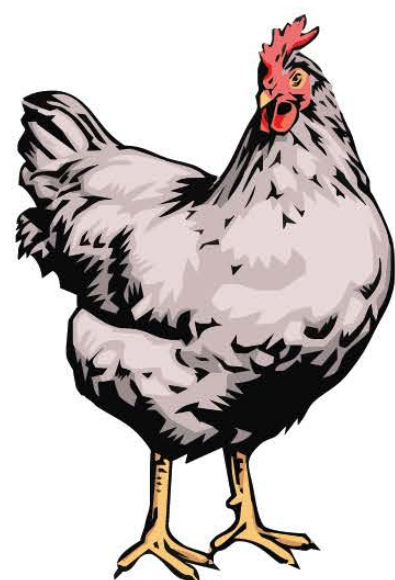
Criteria for choosing the right rooster



- Bright eyes
- Large, soft and red comb and wattle

Criteria for choosing a laying hen

- Wide head
- Big, bright, bulging eyes
- Round, meaty, wide breast
- Moults early, in groups, and all at once
- Strong feet
- Large and wet faeces



The most preferred improved breeds are Warren, Rhode Island and Sussex.



The size of the coop depends on the number of birds. Keep three birds per square metre.

Health calendar

Vaccine	First dose	Second dose	Third and subsequent doses	Route	Dose
Newcastle disease	10 days	18 days	Three months and later every six months	Eye or nose	1 drop per bird
Fowl pox	3 weeks	5 weeks	Before the start of each rainy season	In the inner joint of the wings	The dosis comes pre-prepared.
Triple for Newcastle Fowl cholera and infectious coryza	Before 10 days	30 days	Reinforce after 51 days	Intramuscular in the breast or the middle third of the neck	0.5 ml prior to one month of age ml for birds older than a month

Deworming calendar

Deworming medication	Parasites	Application	Route	Dose
Gliricidia tincture	Internal	Every three months	Oral	2 cc per bird
Garlic	Internal	Every three months	Oral	One garlic clove per bird
Lemongrass	External	As needed	Bath by immersion	4 pounds of crushed leaves for every 10 litres of water.

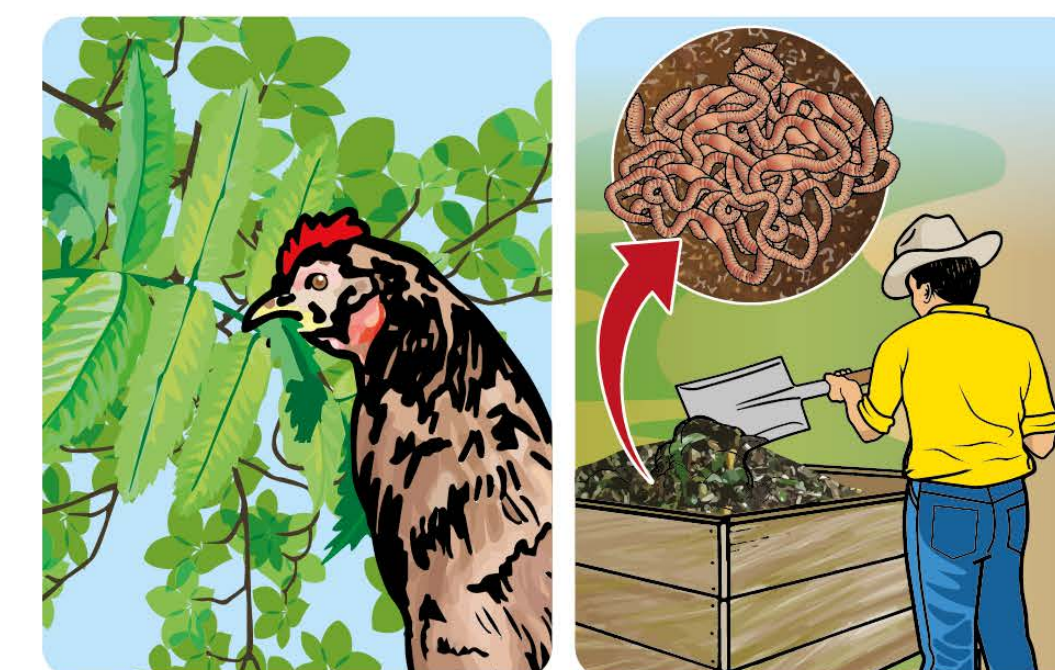
Hygiene



Toss Gliricidia leaves, sawdust or rice chaff on the floor and change out the material every two weeks.

This is good material for making fertiliser.

Dietary and anti-stress supplements



Tie bundles of hay or branches with leaves.

Make worm farms for the soil in the yard.