

SPACING AS A FACTOR, GOVERNING THE ECONOMICS OF BROILER PRODUCTION

BY

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ABSTRACT

The study attempted to investigate the optimum space requirement for the profitable broiler production. Four different spacing 13"*13", 12"*12", 11"*11" and 10"*10" were used to assess the performance of chicks and they were assigned as treatment T₁, T₂, T₃ and T₄ respectively. Each treatment was replicated four times and sixteen pens were designed and arranged in Complete Randomised Design.

112 equal mean weight, 15 day old chicks were introduced at the rate of seven into each pen, they were fed ad-libitum with starter ration up to the age of 28 days, and switched on to finisher crumbles from the 29th day to 46th day. All the batches were equally treated.

The live weight showed significant difference [$P < 0.05$] among treatments. The mean live weight of T₁, T₂, T₃ and T₄ were 0.9136Kg, 1.0053Kg, 1.0662Kg and 1.1193Kg respectively. There was no significant difference observed in feed intake, However, the minimum spaced treatment (T₄) showed the lowest feed intake. The feed conversion efficiency and benefit cost ratio were significantly high to minimum spaced treatment. Hence, minimum spaced treatment (10"*10") could be adopted by the peasant farmer for the profitable broiler production.

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