SPACING AS A FACTOR, GOVERNING THE ECONOMICS OF BROILER PRODUCTION

BY

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A RESEARCH REPORT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ADVANCED COURSE

IN

ANIMAL SCIENCE

FOR

THE DEGREE OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA
CHENKALADY

1996

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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 asses the performance of chicks and they were assigned as treatment T_1, T_2, T_3 and T_4 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 T_1, T_2, T_3 and T_4 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 (T_4) 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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