

Ingles

Licenciatura en medicina veterinaria y zootecnia

Segundo cuatrimestre

Nombre del Alumno: Brenda Viridiana Rojas Vazquez

Viviana Guadalupe Cruz Hernández

Evidencia: Vet article

Docente: Arreola Jiménez Eduardo Enrique

One of the key factors to produce healthy and delicious meat is the correct feeding of the chicken. Nutrition refers to the processes by which an animal ingests and uses all the necessities required for its maintenance, growth, production or reproduction.

BROILER CHICKENS (BROILER HENS)

- Feed is one of the main components of the total cost of producing broilers. Rations should be formulated to provide the correct balance of energy. Protein and amino acids, minerals, vitamins and essential fatty acids, to allow optimal growth and yields.
- The type of feed is established according to the age of the animals per day, because as the age of the chicken advances, the need for protein decreases and energy increases, always maintaining an adequate ratio of feed density



TYPES OF FOOD

Corn, soybean paste, rice and wheat by-products, palm oil, phosphate, calcium carbonate, methionine, threonine, lysine, enzymes, anticoccidials, antifungals, vitamins and minerals.



WIKI FARMER

Initial: protein 22%; metabolizable energy 2,950 kcal/kg; fat 4.7% fiber 3.8%; calcium 0.95%; available phosphorus 0.48%.

Growth: protein 20.5%; metabolizable energy 3,125 kcal/kg; fat 6.87% fiber 3.58%; calcium 0.92%; available phosphorus 0.46%.

Fattening: protein 18%; metabolizable energy 3,180 kcal/kg; fat 6.54% fiber 3.3%; calcium 0.9% available phosphorus 0.43%

CONCENTRATION OF NUTRIENTS IN DIETS FOR BROILER CHICKEN

BROILER HENS Pre-starter: It must be supplied to chicks within 21 days, waste must be avoided by administering the feed in adequate hoppers. It is important to use the pre-starter in the first days of brooding since it contains 23% protein and 5% fiber, the amount necessary for the stage of greatest development, discretion to the chicks from the first day to 21 days. Consumption can be estimated at 9 kilos for every 10
Composition: protein min 23% - fiber max. 5% - humidity max. 12% - calcium min. 0.9% max. 1.1% - phosphorus min. 0.3% max. 0.5% and - ethereal extract min 6.5% - minerals 4%.

1. **Starter:** Should be given at will to chicks from 21 to 42 days. Consumption can be estimated at 27 kilos for every 10 chickens in this period. The starter feed contains 21% protein and 4% fiber, the amount necessary for

this stage, it is not necessary to mix it with any other cereal.

2. **Composition:** protein min 21% - fiber max. 4% - humidity max. 12% - calcium max. 0.25% - phosphorus max. 0.18% and - ethereal extract min 5% - minerals 2.8%.
3. **Terminator:** Should be fed to chickens at will from 42 days to slaughter. Consumption can be estimated at 25 kilos per 10 chickens if it is administered alone. In the case of homemade chickens, it can be mixed with broken corn

to obtain meat with greater firmness and color. The finisher feed contains 19% protein and 3% fiber. If they are raised in the field, the animals can be left to graze for some daily periods, which gives a more organic meat. Composition: protein min. 19% - fiber max. 3% - humidity max. 12% - calcium max. 1% - phosphorus max. 0.4% and - ethereal extract min. 5% - minerals 3.5%.

VITAMINS FOR BROILERS

AUROTILMICOSIN

Indications: Oral solution indicated in broilers for the treatment and control of respiratory infections caused by: Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma sinoviae, avian cholera and infectious rhinotracheitis.

Dose:

Broilers: Administer orally in the drinking water at a rate of 15 - 20 mg per kg of live weight. In the

practice dilute 0.3 mL per liter of drinking water, for 3 consecutive days.

Precautions: Do not administer to birds producing eggs for human consumption.

Presentations: Bottle for 240mL, 500mL and 1L



FLORMIX

Indications: Broad-spectrum antimicrobial indicated in Poultry (broilers, pullets, turkeys) for the treatment of bacteria sensitive to florfenicol in respiratory, digestive and urinary tract diseases caused by: *E. coli.*, *Pasteurella sp.*, *Salmonella sp.*, *Staphylococcus sp.*, *Streptococcus sp.*, *Bordetella sp.*, *Avibacterium paragallinarum.*, *Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale.*, *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Trueperella pyogenes.*

Bibliographies

<https://aurofarma.com/index.php/productos/avicultura>

<https://es.slideshare.net/yonarespaa/requerimientos-nutricionales-para-gallinas-de-engorde-y-de-posstura>

General dose: Birds: General dose: 30 mg/kg of live weight. It is administered in drinking water to achieve a therapeutic concentration of 150 ppm. In practice, dilute 1 mL per liter of water every 12 hours for 5 days.

Precautions: Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to any of the components.

Presentations: 1L, 2L and 4L

