

# **POULTRY PRODUCTION**

## **Level - II**

# **Learning Guide -37**

**Unit of Competence: -Assist with feeding in an  
intensive production system**

**Module Title: -Assisting with feeding in an  
intensive production system**

**LG Code: AGR PLP2 M11 LO1-LG-37**

**TTLM Code: AGR PLP2 TTLM 1219v1**

**LO 01: Get and distribute feed**

<b>Instruction Sheet</b>	<b>Learning Guide #-39</b>
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This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following **content coverage** and topics –

- Checking daily feeding program for livestock.
- Identifying OHS hazards, assessing risk and implementing suitable controls.
- selecting, using and m maintaining Suitable personal protective equipment
- Providing assistance weighing and measuring feed.
- Loading feed is into trolleys from silos.
- Checking computerized feeders
- Notifying supervisor’s abnormalities with feed stocks.
- maintaining and storing tools, machinery and equipment

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, **you will be able to –**

- Check daily feeding program forPoultry.
- IdentifyOHS hazards, assessing risk and implementing suitable controls.
- select, use and maintain suitable personal protective equipment
- Provide assistance weighing and measuring feed.
- Load feed is into trolleys from silos.
- Checkcomputerized feeders
- Notify supervisor’s abnormalities with feed stocks.
- maintain and store tools, machinery and equipment

### Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described in number 3 to 7.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets 1”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask you teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1” **in page -**.
5. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You have to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-check 1).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Information Sheet 2”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity #1.
7. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.

**Information Sheet-1**

**Checking daily feeding program for poultry**

**1.1. Feeding poultry**

The feed, which the chicken consumes, is composed of the following different nutrients: water, carbohydrate, fats, proteins, minerals, and vitamins. Each of the nutrients in feeds serves a particular purpose.

Pullet growth initially most sensitive to dietary protein and amino acids whereas energy intake becomes more critical as the bird approaches maturity. Energy intake may be the limiting factor for growth of egg strain birds. Manipulation of energy intake is there for best considered in relation to feeding management and in particular method of stimulating feed intake. Minute quantities of vitamins and minerals should be added for the wellbeing of the layer because deficiency may cause a drop of egg production.

The feed requirement of poultry depends on:-

- Species of the birds (breed)
- Sex and age
- Production status
- Environmental Temperature
- housing condition
- feed ingredients

Poultry nutrition is critical because:-

- Their digestion systems very fast
- Respiration and circulation are fast
- Body temperature is high
- They are more active
- Sensitive to environmental influence
- They reach for production at rapid rate

❖ Almost 65-75 cost in the farm is the feed cost

**Table .1 Feed ingredients**

S.no.	feed ingredient	amount required per quintal(100KG)	
		layer	pullet
1	yellow corn	37	42
2	wheat bran	18	16
3	Nougseed cake	30	33
4	blood meal	9	5
5	bone meal	4	2
6	lime stone	1	1
7	salt	0.5	0.5
8	vitamin premix	<u>0.5</u>	0.5
		100	100

### Feed consumption

The average consumption of feed by different classes of birds is given in table below.

**Table 2.Feed consumption of different types of birds**

	Type of feed / Type of bird	Period (Weeks)	Amount per bird	
			Daily (gram)	In life time (kg)
1	Chicks feed			
	Light breeds	0-8	0-50	1.5
	Medium breeds	0-8	0-50	2
	Heavy breeds	0-8	0-50	2.5
2	Growers feed			
	Light breeds	9-20	50-90	6.5
	Medium breeds	9-20	50-100	8
	Heavy breeds	9-23	50-100	10
3	Layers	22-75	110-130	
4	Broiler starter	0-2	0-75	1
5	Broiler finisher	2-7(end)	95-160	2-4

**Table 3. Minimum water and watering space requirements for 100 birds in hot dry conditions**

Age (weeks)	Daily consumption (liters)	Water space (m)
0 – 1	3	0.7
2 – 4	10	1.0
4 – 9	20	1.5
9 or more	25	2.0
Layer	50	2.5



Figure 1. Feeding poultry



<b>Self-Check -1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. Why Poultry nutrition is critical?(5pts)
2. White the requirements of poultry feed (5pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = \_\_\_\_\_

Rating: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**



<b>Information Sheet-2</b>	<b>Identifying OHS hazards, assessing risk and implementing suitable controls</b>
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## 2.1. Identifying OHS hazards

Occupational Health and Safety hazards related to the daily operations of the poultry sector can be grouped into five categories:

- ❖ Physical hazards
- ❖ Confined spaces
- ❖ Exposure to chemical hazards
- ❖ Exposure to organic dust
- ❖ Exposure to biological agents

Work task is provided according to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements and supervisor instructions

- Apply OHS requirements in accordance with regulations/codes of practice and enterprise safety policies and procedures. This may include:
  - Using of relevant protective clothing and equipment,
  - Use of tooling and equipment,
  - Workplace environment and safety handling of material,
  - First aid kit
  - Hazard control and hazardous materials and substances.
  - Using gowns, rubber boots of appropriate size, goggles, gloves etc.,
  - Following Occupational health and safety procedure designated for the task
  - Checking and fulfilling required safety devices before starting operation
- Apply safe operating procedures regarding:
  - Electrical safety,
  - Machinery movement and operation,
  - Working in proximity to others and site visitors.
- Apply emergency procedures:
  - Emergency shutdown and stopping of equipment,
  - First aid application and site evacuation. electrical safety,
  - Machinery movement and operation,
- Working in proximity to others and site visitors

<b>Self-Check -2</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. What are Occupational Health and Safety hazards related to the daily operations of the poultry sector(10pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 6points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

<b>Information Sheet-3</b>	<b>Selecting, using and maintaining suitable personal protective equipment</b>
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### 3.1. Selecting and Checking Suitable Personal Protective Equipment

There are different types of materials, tools and equipments and supplies to perform different activities in poultry raising activity. Therefore, identifying, selecting, using and preparing facilities, supplies according to the working activity are very important aspect in poultry work.

Personal protective equipment include:

- Overalls
- Gloves
- Safety goggles
- plastic boots/shoes
- respirator or face mask
- Aprons
- Protective eyewear
- Hearing protection and
- Sun protection (sun hat, sun screen).

Protective clothing should be selected to prevent skin contact with contaminated materials or environments. Consideration should be given to the type of work being performed by the worker when selecting personal protective clothing



Figure 2a. Glove



Figure 2b. Safety shoes



Figure 2c. Overalls



Figure 2d. Hearing protection



Figure 2e. Eyewear

<b>Self-Check -3</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. List at least 5 Personal Protective Equipments (5%)
2. Write main purpose of Personal Protective Equipments (15%)
3. What is the main purpose of Personal Protective Equipments (5%)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 11points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 11points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

#### 4.1. Weighing and measuring

Scales and balances are both weighing machines, however the difference between a scale and a balance is that a weighing scale measures weight relevant to the force of gravity, while a weighing balance is used to compare the mass of two different objects.

The ability to weigh and measure accurately is vital when developing feed preparation skills. It is the starting point in any practical; therefore, developing this skill requires attention to detail and precision. Weight and Volume Measurements for solids are based on weight. Solids are also known as 'dry ingredients' and include flour, rice and oats. Measurements for liquids are based on volume. Liquids include water, fruit juice, milk and stock.



Figure 3. Feed weighing

<b>Self-Check -4</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. What is the main purpose of weighing and measuring feed(10pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating – 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

<p><b>Information Sheet-5</b></p>	<p><b>Loading feed into trolleys from silos or other storage bins and distribute</b></p>
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**5.1. Procedures for loading & unloading poultry feeds:**

- ☞ Properly design loading/unloading areas
- ☞ Park vehicles and conduct loading/unloading only in designated loading/unloading areas
- ☞ Clean loading/unloading areas regularly to remove potential sources of pollutants.
- ☞ Reduce exposure of materials to rain.
- ☞ Use drip pans underneath hose and pipe connections and other leak-prone spots during liquid transfer operations, and when making and breaking connections.
- ☞ Inspect equipment regularly
- ☞ If possible, conduct loading and unloading in dry weather.



Figure 4a. loading of feeds



Figure 4b. unloading of feeds

<b>Self-Check -5</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. What is the main purpose of loading & unloading poultry feeds

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = \_\_\_\_\_

Rating: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

<b>Information Sheet-6</b>	<b>Notifying supervisors of any abnormalities with feed stocks</b>
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### 6.1. Feed stocks abnormalities

Poultry feed production and cost are major issues faced by poultry industries in many countries of the world. Grains, such as corn, wheat, soybean, rice and their by-products used for the production of poultry feed are shared by humans and animals. Due to the competitive pricing of raw material and their availability on the market, sometimes lower quality feed ingredients are used in poultry feed production. These materials may be stored for longer periods and due to poor storage conditions, they may be contaminated with fungi, especially in humid and hotter countries. Some fungi may produce mycotoxins as secondary metabolites that further contaminate these grains used for feed ingredients.

**Mycotoxicoses** is a general term for toxic and/or carcinogenic diseases caused by ingestion, inhalation, or direct contact of feed contaminated with one or more mycotoxins. These diseases may vary on the severity, target sites, and mechanism of toxicity. The severity of the disease condition varies in type and dose of mycotoxins as well as the duration and frequency of contact with mycotoxin/mycotoxins. Poultry ingesting mycotoxin in high concentration may likely suffer from acute or sub-acute disease where toxic effects directly affect specific tissues or organs.

Specific mycotoxins affect various organs and/or tissues, such as the liver, kidneys, brain, mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal, respiratory tract, reproductive and urogenital system, and skin (Devegowda and Murthy, 2005).

Mycotoxicoses should be differentiated from mycoses which are systemic diseases caused by invasion of growing fungi into living tissues, initiating mechanical destruction.

Mycotoxins are a group of structurally diverse toxic and/or carcinogenic chemical compounds produced by certain fungi as secondary metabolites as a result of their organic processes. They are synthesized and excreted during the maximum growth of certain fungi under favorable conditions (Naehrer, 2012).

Most mycotoxin are known to hazardously contaminate crops and consequently poultry feeds and poultry products, causing significant economic losses associated with their impact on poultry and human health, poultry performance, and domestic as well as international trade.

<b>Self-Check -6</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. What is feed abnormality?(5pts)
2. What is mycotoxin and its cause?5pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

**Information Sheet-7**

**Maintaining and storing tools, machinery and equipment**

Work site have to be clean and safe for efficient work of employee. So any poultry farmer or employee in poultry farm has to keep sanitation of his work site; which mean that he has to clean his work area after completing his task by doing these he can keep healthy himself and his staff members.

After completion of the work all materials, tools and equipment has to be cleaned, sanitized, disinfected, maintained, and stored properly. Cleaning refers to removal of dirt, filth or unwanted substances matter from the materials, tools and equipment.

The materials tools and equipments should be Stored in a safe, dry place/ ventilated and away from animals reach, and placed on wooden racks or shelve in order to prevent direct contact with soil.

**How to maintain tools machinery Agency and equipment**

1. Clean your tools. Cleaning the tools regularly is essential to their proper functioning. ...
2. Protect electrical cords. Airlines and electrical cords are prone to heavy damage since they are generally in the way of construction vehicles, and foot traffic. ...
3. Lubricate tools. ...
4. Inspect tools regularly. ...
5. Store tools with care.

**To avoid rust when storing your tools:**

- ✓ Keep your tools in a dry place. ...
- ✓ Hang your garden tools. ...
- ✓ Store power tools in their original cases. ...
- ✓ Use silica gel packs or rust collector.

It important to clean, sanitize and store equipment properly to avoid bacteria from penetrating or accidents. Cleaning and sanitizing the equipment is essential because it helps us to be more secured, far from bacteria and other causes of illnesses.

<b>Self-Check -7</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. Mention how and where to put/store materials tools and equipments after completing the task. (5pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating – 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = \_\_\_\_\_

Rating: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

<b>Operation Sheet 1</b>	<b>maintaining tools machinery and equipment</b>
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**Methods for maintaining tools machinery and equipment**

**Step 1-**Wear appropriate PPE

**Step 2-** Clean your tools. Cleaning the tools regularly is essential to their proper functioning.

**Step 3-** Protect electrical cords. Airlines and electrical cords are prone to heavy damage since they are generally in the way of construction vehicles, and foot traffic. ...

**Step 4-** Lubricate tools.

**Step 5-** Inspect tools regularly.

**Step 6-** Store tools with care.

<b>LAP Test</b>	<b>Practical Demonstration</b>
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time finished: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Given necessary templates, tools and materials you are required to perform the following tasks within 1 hour.

**Task 1.** Maintain tools machinery and equipment

## List of Reference Materials

1. Nuhad J. Daghir 2008: POULTRY PRODUCTION IN HOT CLIMATES: Second Edition
2. <https://www.google.com/search?q=maintaining+tools+machinery+and+equipment>
3. [https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC\\_enET881ET881&sxsrf=ACYBG\\_NQBj23FmWjaNipR94XIS8uzhdOUfA:1577697626226&q=abnormalities+with+feedstocks&spell=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjA0cvUhd3mAhVQ\\_gQKHcV7BC0QBSgAegQIDRAI&biw=1030&bih=535](https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC_enET881ET881&sxsrf=ACYBG_NQBj23FmWjaNipR94XIS8uzhdOUfA:1577697626226&q=abnormalities+with+feedstocks&spell=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjA0cvUhd3mAhVQ_gQKHcV7BC0QBSgAegQIDRAI&biw=1030&bih=535)
4. [https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC\\_enET881ET881&biw=1030&bih=535&sxsrf=ACYBGNSxCtcq2NPLJ-wrLFdNGIKek\\_PA0A%3A1577697719589&ei=t8EJXofOI4O0kwWCq6\\_gDg&q=Procedures+for+loading+%26+unloading+poultry+feeds%3A&oq=Procedures+for+loading+%26+unloading+poultry+feeds%3A&gs\\_l=psy-ab.12...0.0..5959...0.0..0.0.0.....0.....qws-wiz.sSbz8WPjefl&ved=0ahUKEwjHhY6Bht3mAhUD2qQKHVLC-wQ4dUDCA](https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC_enET881ET881&biw=1030&bih=535&sxsrf=ACYBGNSxCtcq2NPLJ-wrLFdNGIKek_PA0A%3A1577697719589&ei=t8EJXofOI4O0kwWCq6_gDg&q=Procedures+for+loading+%26+unloading+poultry+feeds%3A&oq=Procedures+for+loading+%26+unloading+poultry+feeds%3A&gs_l=psy-ab.12...0.0..5959...0.0..0.0.0.....0.....qws-wiz.sSbz8WPjefl&ved=0ahUKEwjHhY6Bht3mAhUD2qQKHVLC-wQ4dUDCA)

# **POULTRY PRODUCTION**

## **Level - II**

# **Learning Guide -38**

**Unit of Competence: -Assist with feeding in an  
intensive production system**

**Module Title: -Assisting with feeding in an  
intensive production system**

**LG Code: AGR PLP2 M11 LO2-LG-38**

**TTLM Code: AGR PLP2 TTLM 1219v1**

**LO 02:Check watering systems**

**Instruction Sheet**

**Learning Guide #-38**

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following **content coverage** and topics –

- Adjusting appropriate watering systems.
- Checking adjusting and making Water flow
- Emptying and cleaning watering containers

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, **you will be able to –**

- Adjust appropriate watering systems.
- Check adjust and make Water flow
- Emptying and cleaning watering containers

**Learning Instructions:**

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described in number 3 to 7.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets 1”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your teacher for assistance if you have a hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1” in page -.
5. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You have to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-check 1).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Information Sheet 2”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity #1.
7. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.

**Information Sheet-1**

**Adjusting appropriate watering systems.**

1.1. Adjusting appropriate watering systems.

Drinking systems and watering equipment must:

- ✓ Allowing a good access to water in sufficient quantity and quality
- ✓ Avoid waste and environmental degradation (litter stained and soaked, atmosphere too damp).
- ✓ Guarantee an optimum hygiene (no pollution or contamination of the water by external agents).
- ✓ Facilitate adjustments to adapt to the needs of animals, facilitate the maintenance and cleaning, and allow very precise water treatments and prescriptions.

Poultry watering systems help keep your chickens and game birds healthier by supplying cleaner water.

**1.2. Chicken Waterer**

For chicks that are 1-5 days old, the stem of the poultry nipple should be placed at eye-level. While the exact height will depend upon the breed, the stem will be approximately 4 inches above the ground on day 1, and 6 inches above the ground on day 5.

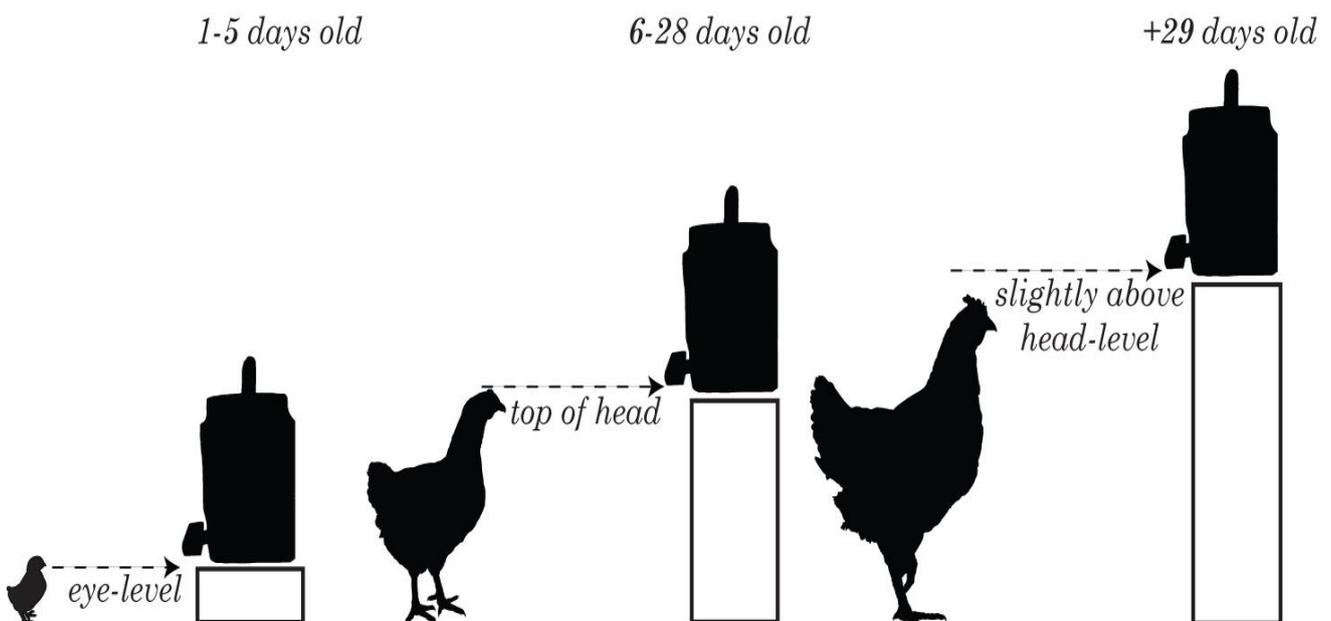


Figure 1. Watering systems for different age groups

<b>Self-Check -1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. Why the height of drinker is differ for different age classes of poultry?

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

<b>Information Sheet-2</b>	<b>Checking adjusting and making Water flow</b>
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## 2.1. Checking adjusting and making Water flow

What is water flow?

Water flow refers to the amount of water coming out of a hose, faucet or other pipe fixture in a certain amount of time.

Water pressure refers to the amount of force that is put on the water to make it move from one place to another, or to the amount of force the water exerts when coming out of the pipe.

Position the jaws of the wrench over the top nut of the adjustment screw. Turn the screw in a clockwise direction to increase the water pressure and a counterclockwise direction to decrease water pressure. Make the adjustment one or two full revolutions at a time. Open a water faucet to test the pressure.



Figure 2. Adjusting watering system



<b>Self-Check -1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. How do we know whether the watering system is functional or not?

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**



<b>Information Sheet-3</b>	<b>Emptying and cleaning watering containers</b>
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### 3.1. Cleaning & Preparing Personal Water Storage Containers

- ✓ Wash the storage container and rinse completely with water.
- ✓ Sanitize the container with a solution made by mixing 1 teaspoon of unscented liquid household chlorine bleach in one quart of water.
- ✓ Cover the container tightly and shake it well.

Clean your reusable water containers even more thoroughly with one of the following methods: Fill your reusable water containers with a solution of 1 or 2 tablespoons of white vinegar and water. Let stand overnight. Remember to thoroughly rinse out the vinegar.

You may also notice algae, or even rust buildup, on your waterer. To avoid water contamination, clean your vessel monthly with a brush, hot water, and dish soap. A diluted bleach solution, with a good rinse, will keep bacteria at bay.



**Figure 3. Cleaning of watering equipments**



<b>Self-Check -1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. Write the procedure of cleaning watering containers(5pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**



Operation Sheet 1	Emptying and cleaning watering containers
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**Procedure for Cleaning & Preparing Personal Water Storage Containers**

- Step 1-**Wear appropriate personal protective equipments
- Step 2-**Wash the storage container and rinse completely with water
- Step 3-** Sanitize the container with a solution made by mixing 1 teaspoon of unscented liquid household chlorine bleach in one quart of water
- Step 4-**Cover the container tightly and shake it well.

LAP Test	Practical Demonstration
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time finished: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Given necessary templates, tools and materials you are required to perform the following tasks within -1 hour.

**Task 1. Clean& Prepare Personal Water Storage Containers**

## List of Reference Materials

- 1- Christine Ahlers, Robyn Alders 2009: **Improving village chicken production**
- 2- [https://www.google.com/search?Checking adjusting and making Water flow](https://www.google.com/search?Checking+adjusting+and+making+Water+flow)
- 3- [https://www.google.com/search?q=Emptying+and+cleaning+watering+containers&rlz=1C1AVFC\\_enET881ET881&oq=Emptying+and+cleaning+watering+containers&aqs=chrome..69i57j33.3305j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=Emptying+and+cleaning+watering+containers&rlz=1C1AVFC_enET881ET881&oq=Emptying+and+cleaning+watering+containers&aqs=chrome..69i57j33.3305j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)

# **POULTRY PRODUCTION**

**Level - II**

## **Learning Guide -39**

**Unit of Competence: -Assist with feeding in an  
intensive production system**

**Module Title: -Assisting with feeding in an  
intensive production system**

**LG Code: AGR PLP2 M11 LO3-LG-39**

**TTLM Code: AGR PLP2 TTLM 1219v1**

**LO 03:Keep workplace records**

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following **content coverage** and topics –

- keeping and supervising basic feeding records

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, **you will be able to –**

- keep and supervise basic feeding records

### **Learning Instructions:**

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described in number 3 to 7.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets 1”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask you teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1” **in page -.**
5. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You have to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-check 1).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Information Sheet 2”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity #1.
7. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.

<b>Information Sheet-1</b>	<b>keeping and supervising basic feeding records</b>
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### 1.1. Classification of records

Many types of records are maintained in a poultry farm as many activities right from hatchery management to marketing of products takes place. Hence, for each of the major activities, records are maintained in order to monitor the progress of the farm. Some of the basic records maintained in a poultry farm are discussed in this section.

The nature of the records varies, based on the type and volume of the enterprise. In general, farm records can be classified under three broad categories:

- ✓ Basic records
- ✓ Production or Technical records
- ✓ Financial records or accounts

### Feeding Records

Feed is the major item of expenditure in poultry production. Hence, much care should be exercised in maintaining this register. Few pages must be allotted for each feed ingredient. For each of these items, the following details have to be maintained:

Opening Balance	Receipts	Issues*	Storage loss	Cost	Closing balance	Remarks**
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\* Indicate the details of feed register to which it is transferred.

\*\* Source of purchase, invoice number, date and cost per unit, lab analysis report, if any must be indicated.

Note: Since the feed ingredient prices vary frequently, the actual ingredient cost for each batch of feed mixed must be taken into account, for accurate calculation of the feed cost.

## Feed register

Depending on the ration formula, various feeds are manufactured. A separate register for each of the compounded feed (Broiler starter, Broiler finisher, Layer etc.) indicating the details of manufacture and issue must be maintained with the following columns:

Date	Quantity mixed	Ingredients*	Issue	Remarks**
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\* Indicate details of feed ingredients' register from where they are transferred.

\*\* Indicate details of Poultry sheds to which feed is issued.

Poultry farmers operating on a large scale preferably have computerized list of raw materials suppliers. The computer itself generates call for quotations and places indent with the suppliers, based on their rates quoted.

Characteristics of good farm records:

- Relevant information, when recorded, should be made available at any time.
- Records should be simple, easy to understand, without repetition; but must provide all the needed information.
- Records should be simple, easy to understand, without repetition; but must provide all the needed information.
- Records should provide information for future planning, changes and expansions, if any.

<b>Self-Check -1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. What are the classification of basic farm records(5pts)
2. What is the advantage of keeping farm records(5pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer Questions**

## List of Reference Materials

1. [http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/expert\\_system/poultry/Poultry%20Farm%20Records%20Maintenance.htm](http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/expert_system/poultry/Poultry%20Farm%20Records%20Maintenance.htm)
2. <https://www.google.com/search+poultry+feed+records>
3. [https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC\\_enET881ET881&sxsrf=ACYBGNQhmFYb5a2mwSyUK8oROiSsGA5gJA%3A1577709747235&ei=s\\_AJXpTDDYPWkwWrta3oCg&q=characteristics+of+good+farm+records&oq=Characteristics+of+good+farm+records](https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC_enET881ET881&sxsrf=ACYBGNQhmFYb5a2mwSyUK8oROiSsGA5gJA%3A1577709747235&ei=s_AJXpTDDYPWkwWrta3oCg&q=characteristics+of+good+farm+records&oq=Characteristics+of+good+farm+records)
4. [https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC\\_enET881ET881&sxsrf=ACYBGNQRoD5Kb2CRqr\\_iFjLaliRju8E2iq%3A1577709717169&ei=lfAJXpf9CYWZkgWlmaL4DA&q=keeping+and+supervising+basic+feeding+records+&oq=keeping+and+supervising+basic+feeding+records+&gs](https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1AVFC_enET881ET881&sxsrf=ACYBGNQRoD5Kb2CRqr_iFjLaliRju8E2iq%3A1577709717169&ei=lfAJXpf9CYWZkgWlmaL4DA&q=keeping+and+supervising+basic+feeding+records+&oq=keeping+and+supervising+basic+feeding+records+&gs)

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