# SunFresh Recipe

# FAMILY FLOCK

Nutrition & Management









# Why do we want Chickens in our backyard?







# Why do we want Chickens in our backyard?

- a. For eggs
- b. For viewing pleasure
- c. To help with our gardens
- d. To teach children how to cross the road
- e. To show possums it can be done.





# So what are we going to crow about...

- 1. Keeping Your Birds Safe
- 2. Meet the Breeds
- 3. Starting them Right
- 4. Health & Sanitation Management
- 5. Common Questions





## How long will a layer live?

- a. Depends whether or not they live next to a KFC franchise
  b. 5 10 & as long as 15 years
  c. Can lay for 5 or more years
- d. All of the above





# Who are the top 4 or 5 predators for backyard chickens?



#### The POSSUM

Arrives at night Can dig under the pen. Will kill an entire small flock.

Sign – chicken has a bite in breast, thigh or is missing but feathers remain.

#### The RACCOON

Arrives at night. Persistent and clever. Will find any opening. Can reach through chicken wire.

> **Sign** – Chicken missing a head or leg in the coop.

And, of course, stray dogs can sometimes be the most destructive to your flock.



#### The FOX

Daylight sneak attack. Grab and run. Will return for seconds

Sign – birds are

completely missing

without a trace.



A DIFFERENCE YOU CAN SEE



# Who are the top 4 or 5 predators for backyard chickens?



The HAWK Arrives at dawn or dusk.

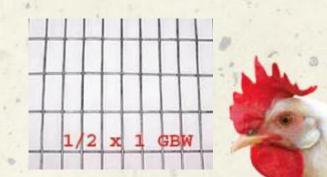




## **Keeping your Chickens Safe**

- Build your enclosure first
- Use small opening welded wire screen (1" x <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>")
- Bury wire screen at least 6"
- If you free range your chickens during the day, be sure the enclosure is secure (fenced or watched)

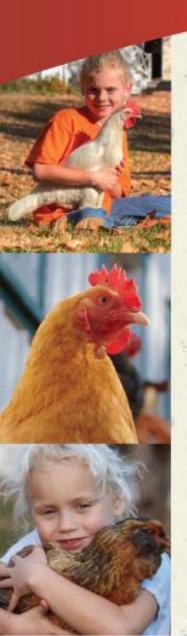




**PURINA** 

DIFFERENCE YOU CAN SEE







a. 2.









**PURINA** A DIFFERENCE YOU CAN SEE

PAUS

TEAR



# Why does a chicken coop have two doors?

#### Answer:

Because if a chicken coupe had four doors, It would be called a chicken sedan.





### **Meet the Breeds:** *Which type is right for you?*

- Classified:
  - Egg Laying Breeds
  - Dual-Purpose Breeds (Laying & Meat)
  - Meat Breeds
  - Bantam Breeds (Small)
  - Show Breeds





# Egg Layers - Brown

Barred Rock



Buff Orpington



Rhode Island Red



Australorp



Dual purpose Good layer Brown eggs Hardy





### Ameraucana: "The Easter Egg Chicken"





Lays eggs in colors varying from light blue to light green and shades of pink. Has characteristic cheek feather tufts.







### **Other Breeds:** *Which type is right for you?*

Silkie

Bantam Many color varieties Tames easily Moderate egg layer Good sitter White Eggs White Crested Polish



Small Show breed Poor sitter Small white eggs Japanese



Ornamental Good as pets Small size Many color varieties

#### Leghorn

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Super egg layer Common breed White eggs





x



# **Other Poultry**





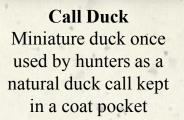


### Some "Out of the Ordinary" Poultry



**Guinea Hen** Good tick eaters Can be flighty Security Guard







Peacock Takes up to 3 years to grow the characteristic plumage

**PURINA** 

A DIFFERENCE YOU CAN SEE









# Spacing

- No "Crowding" Allowed!
- Hatch to 6 weeks
  - Allow 0.8 1.5 sq. feet per chick
  - Allow 2 3 sq. feet per chick
- 6 Weeks and Older
  - Allow 6 10 sq. feet per bird



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# **Example of a Healthy Chick Nursery**

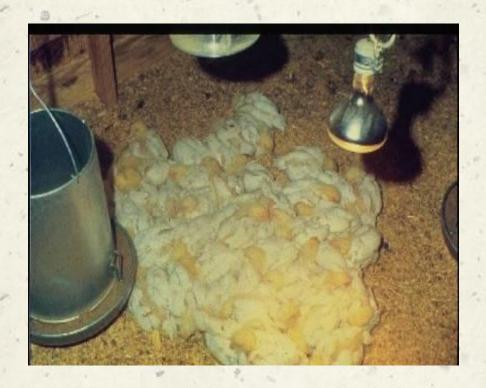
• Warmth • Plenty of food and water • Dry bedding







### What is wrong with this picture?



#### Answer:

Birds are too cold





#### • Chicks never get over a poor start

- If chickens can't drink, they can't eat and won't grow and/or develop strong immunity
- Chickens need to drink 2x what they eat. In the summer it may be 3 4x
- If you wouldn't drink their water, why should they?







- Turkey Poults:
  - Slow to understand eating & drinking: monitor
  - To get started dip beaks in  $H_2O$  & feed
- Ducklings/Goslings:
  - May swim in  $H_2O$  after 4 weeks
  - Keep dry until then
  - Place marbles in waterer to reduce splashing









### **Chick environment requirements:**

- Dry wood shavings 2 inches deep (not cedar)
- Correct Temperature with heat lamp (90°-95°)
  - Reduce by 5° each week until 65° minimum
  - Check with a thermometer
- Provide clean water and feed at all times





# **The Importance of Water**

- Disinfect waterers prior to use then weekly
- 10% mixture of bleach and water
- Use fresh, (room temperature) H2O refresh daily
- Dip beaks to induce drinking when chicks arrive
- Elevate waterer after 1<sup>st</sup> week to keep clean
- Waterer should not be higher than chick's back
- Double water available capacity at 6 weeks





## **Elevate Feeders & Waters**





# **Reminder what a Healthy Chick Nursery looks like**

• Warmth • Plenty of food and water • Dry bedding





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## Health & Sanitation –

There are more bacteria hanging out in the palms of your hands than...

- a. School days in Missouri (174)
- b. Number of Facebook<sup>®</sup> users (30 Million)
- c. Raisins in Kellogg's® Raisin Bran
- d. Number of people on earth (6.9 Billion)
- e. All of the above





# **Common sources of harmful microorganisms**

- Older animals:
  - Never mix young chickens with older animals
  - Wild Birds
  - Squirrels, raccoons, possums etc.
  - Neighbor's animals
- Rodents
- Moisture Feed & bedding
- Manure too dry or too wet





## How should I wash my hands?

- a. With Soap
- b. Wash well back of hands, between fingers and under the nails
- c. Sing the Happy Birthday Song twice while washing
- d. All of the above
- e. www.cdc.gov/handwashing.com





# **Keeping birds healthy**

- United States Department of Agriculture: Keeping Birds Healthy
- http://healthybirds.aphis.usda.gov





# When raising chicks be prepared for:

- a. Pasty Butts
- b. Chicks picking on weaker chicks
- c. Hen parties
- d. All of the above



# **Pasty Butts**

- Caused by stress & changes in temperature
- Can call serious illness and lead to death
- Treat by removing and cleaning with warm soap and water and drying the young chick
- May have to repeat for several days until the chicks grows out of this condition



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## **Cannibalism or Feather-picking**

Can start at a very early age & caused by: <u>Answer</u>:

- a. Boredom
- b. Being stranded on a tropical island
- c. Chickens reaching puberty
- d. a & c
- e. All of the above





# **Cannibalism or Feather-picking**

- Overcrowding or overheating
- Boredom & or longer daylight hours
- Very bright lighting
- Poor nutrition-lack of protein
- Hormones kicking in at sexual maturity





## **Corrective Measures**

- More space
- Better ventilation
- Less light
- More feed, water
- Scratch feed
- Small handfuls of hay
- Purina<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe Flock Block







## **Supplemental Feeding**

- FLOCK BLOCK<sup>TM</sup>
- Similar to Scratch
- Whole Grain Supplement
- Restores Pecking Instincts
- Going on Vacation?
  - Try Flock Block<sup>™</sup>
  - 25# Block
  - Feeds up to 25 birds for 2-3 days (maybe longer)







## **Family Flock Product Line**

#### All Purina<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe Diets Contain:

•Natural plant proteins – no added animal proteins or byproducts.

•Proprietary level of Vitamin E for healthy immune system.

•Proprietary level of Marigold Extract to enhance coloring.





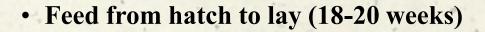


#### Start & Grow<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe

MEDICATED

START & GROW

SIAR



- 18% protein for proper start
- Medicated Option Available with Amprolium to prevent coccidiosis
- Excellent for layer chicks
- Available in 5 lb. package



#### Coccidiosis

- Common disease of the small & large intestines in young birds (calves, pigs etc)
- Caused by parasites (Cocci)
- Oral ingested through preening, eating off of the ground and water
- Parasites (cocci) enter intestinal cells, multiply, rupture the cells causing intestinal damage
- Intestine is damaged resulting in poor nutrient absorption



#### Coccidiosis

- Symptoms are loose stool sometimes with blood and birds looking sick – sitting, droopy & ruffled feathers
- Primarily disease of young birds
- Older birds can develop immunity
- Amprolium is an effective treatment





#### Amprolium

Answer:

- a. is an antibiotic
- b. kills coccidia
- c. is a "Vitamin Impersonator"
- d. b&c
- e. All of the above



#### Amprolium

- is not an antibiotic
- is a coccidiostat (kills coccidia)
- acts in the intestinal tract, stays there and is not absorbed
- mimics Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) without being metabolically active
- causes coccidia in the intestinal tract to develop "Thiamine Deficiency" and die
- is approved for growing birds and layers
- has no withdrawl time



## **Amprolium is?**

- Some hatcheries vaccinate for coccidiosis
- Young chicks that are vaccinated for coccidiosis should not be fed a feed containing Amprolium, because it prevents the vaccine from working and the chicken won't develop immunity from the vaccine
- If vaccinated chicks consume feed containing Amprolium, then they need to continue being fed Amprolium until they are switched to Layena at which time they are old enough to have developed immunity





#### Flock Raiser<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe



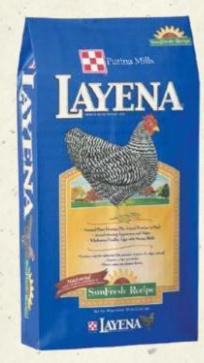
- Excellent feed for meat chickens, ducks, and geese Feed from hatch to market weight
- Can be fed to turkeys after 8 weeks
- 20% protein
- Available with Amprolium
- Available in 5 lb. package
- Great for all adult birds







## Layena<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe



- Pellet or Crumble for hens
- 16% protein
- Elevated levels of Calcium & Manganese for strong shells
- Not medicated
- Feed at 1<sup>st</sup> egg or at 18 weeks
- DO NOT FEED TO BIRDS YOUNGER THAN 18 WEEKS





#### Layena<sup>®</sup> Plus Omega-3 SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe



- Every egg produced contains 200 mg Omega-3\*
- Vegetarian formula no added antibiotics or hormones
- Enhanced vitamin E for healthy birds & wholesome eggs
- Complete feed no oyster shell or grit required
- DO NOT FEED TO BIRDS YOUNGER THAN 18 WEEKS

A DIFFERENCE YOU CAN SEE

\*When fed a diet of Layena Plus Omega exclusively for at least 3 weeks. Based on large egg (50 g). Results may vary with factors such as total diet and hen health.



## **Purina® Poultry Supplements**

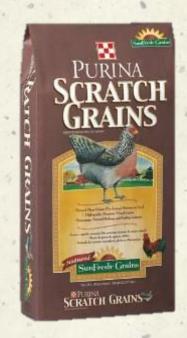


- Grit helps chickens digest free-range food and table scraps
- Oyster shell contains calcium to promote strong egg shells
  - Especially helpful during summer heat when chickens may limit complete feed intake
- Flock block promotes natural pecking instincts and helps reduce cannibalization





#### Scratch<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe



- Blend of two or three grains
- Stimulates basic scratching and pecking instincts
- Use as a treat
- Should NOT be used as the sole diet for layers





#### Scratch<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe

Nutrient Content	Scratch	Layena
% Protein	8	16
% Calcium	0.03	3.5 - 4.0
% Phosphorus	0.3	0.6+

Scratch has 100 times less calcium than required





#### **Feeding Recommendations**



Pullets and future layers to 18 weeks



Turkey and Game Birds – 0-8 weeks



Broilers, Ducks and Geese all ages & Turkeys after 8 weeks



Laying hens and all "adult" flock over 18 weeks For nutritionally enhanced eggs from adult layers

URINA







## **Thank you**



For more information, please visit: Facebook.purinapoultry.com





## **Poultry Myths & Management Tips**







## **Can chickens fly?**

Answer:

#### Yes:

- They can escape and are more susceptible to predators
- Clip primary feathers on one wing







- a. The feed contains animal by-products
- b. They just lost a friend to Chicken Nuggets
- c. Their water is dirty
- d. They are sick
- e. c&d
- f. All of the above





- They don't have enough clean water
  - The water is directly under the heat lamp
  - The water is dirty
  - The water is frozen





- It is too hot outside
  - Provide more space/ventilation
  - Supplement layers with oyster shell





- Chickens are sick
  - Isolate sick chickens, and keep them away from the others
  - Provide warmth, water and feed
  - Contact a veterinarian





## I need to replace some hens. I add baby chicks to the hens?

- a. At 3 weeks and let the hens take care of them.
- b. At 13 weeks, so the hens can throw a teen party for them
- c. Wait until the chicks are fully grown and are the same size as existing hens





## I need to replace some hens, can I add baby chicks to the hens?

- Never mix young birds with old high risk of disease and cannibalism for the young birds
- Wait until the younger birds are fully grown and the same size.
- Try to add a number of birds at the same time to avoid the older hen picking on one or two newbie's









- a. Too old
- b. Not enough light
- c. Too heavy
- d. No Roosters
- e. No water
- f. All of the above
- g. a, b, c & e





#### Why won't my hens lay?

- Hens begin to lay at 16 20 weeks
- Increasing day length stimulates birds that are ready to lay, – birds need 12–16 hours of light.
- Decreasing day length in the Fall signals hens to stop laying.
- If birds don't have clean water they will not eat and will not lay.





#### Why won't my hens lay?

Hens need 16 hours of light to lay:

- In the fall increase light to 16 hours by adding a light and placing it on a timer
- Low intensity 40 watt bulb. Just need enough light to see surroundings
- Do not keep lights on 24 hours.





### What is Molting?

- a. A natural process that replaces old worn feathers and rejuvenates eggs production
- b. Birds stop laying & lose their feathers
- c. A condition that occurs in teenagers when they are grounded
- d. All of the above





## What is Molting?

- Can occur at any time but usually stimulated by decreasing day length in the fall
- Occurs at 14 18 weeks
- Last 8 16 weeks
- Jump starts egg production
- Will re-occur each fall unless 16 hours of light is provided





#### What is Molting?

- Will occur even is hens are given extra light
- Helps to rejuvenate egg laying
- Can be induced by reducing light to 6 hours
- Want birds to go out of production, lose weight & rest for 4 – 12 weeks





#### **Do chickens need grit?**

- Not needed for chickens in cages because they eat a high digestible diet
- Backyard chickens eat a variety of coarse foods and non-food type materials.
- Grit is helpful (but not necessary) because it aids digestions of coarse food particles





#### I should feed oyster shell because

- a. high levels of calcium are required for egg production.
- b. chickens don't like crab shells.
- c. Layena<sup>®</sup> doesn't contain enough calcium
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above





## I should feed oyster shell because?

- Owners like to supplement
- It is helpful when high levels of scratch, and table scraps are fed
- It provides calcium & stimulates pecking instincts.
- Not a replacement for Layena® because laying hens will not eat enough calcium which may cause higher egg breakage
- Don't feed to chickens under 18 weeks of age





#### Hens go broody because?

- a. The rooster stayed out all night with the boys
- b. A hen is conditioned to sit on her nest of eggs
- c. She feels unappreciated for laying all those eggs, day after day, week after week
- d. All of the above





#### Hens go broody because?

- It's a natural tendency for a hen to sit on her nest of eggs to hatch chicks
- Breed specific Cochins & Silkies are champions
- Reduce broodiness by:
  - Collecting eggs more often
  - Lock hen out of her nest







#### Egg eating starts because...

- a. Hens accidentally step on the egg
- b. There isn't enough nesting material
- c. Eggs are in the nest too long
- d. Shells are too thin
- e. They get hungry 30 minutes after eating Chinese Food
- f. All of the above





#### **Corrective measures**

- Gather eggs frequently
   2 3 times per day
- Feed a complete feed like Purina<sup>®</sup> SunFresh<sup>®</sup> Recipe Layena<sup>®</sup> poultry feed
- Supplement with calcium (Oyster Shell)
- Add more nesting material
- Cull problem birds







# **Do Dogs & Cats play well with Chickens?**





## Egg Safety – How many of you have heard...

- a. You shouldn't wash eggs
- b. Washing the egg removes the protective coating
  - c. Unwashed eggs keep longer
- d. Do not refrigerate eggs
- e. They don't refrigerate eggs in Europe
- f. All of the above



## **Egg Safety**

- Ensure nesting areas are clean
- Collect eggs often
- If eggs need to be washed:
  - Water temperature should be 20<sup>0</sup> F warmer than the egg to prevent bacteria from being pulled through the 6,000 pores of the egg
  - Use unscented dishwashing liquid
  - Sanitize with a solution of 1 tablespoon household bleach to 1 gallon of water
  - Dry eggs
- Refrigerate at 35° to 40° F

M.Bunning & J Avens Colorado State University 3/10









## What resources are there to learn about raising back yard poultry?

- <u>www.poultry.purinamills.com</u>
- Book Store
- Hatchery Websites
  - McMurray (<u>www.mcmurraryhatchery.com</u>)
  - Ideal (<u>www.ideal-poultry.com</u>)
  - Privett (<u>www.privetthatchery.com</u>)
  - Mt. Healthy (<u>www.mthealthy.com</u>)
  - Ridgeway (<u>www.ridgewayhatchery.com</u>)





## What resources are there to learn about raising back yard poultry?

- Websites
  - <u>www.mypetchicken.com</u>
  - <u>www.poultryone.com</u>
  - <u>www.backyardchicken.com</u>
  - Lots of others...





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## The End

Questions?

