

636.501

L 62

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EMPLOYED AT
DALISAY POULTRY FARM,
DASMARINAS, CAVITE

SPECIAL PROBLEM

Renato M. Ligia

Don Severino Agricultural College

Indang, Cavite

April, 1979

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EMPLOYED AT
DALISAY POULTRY FARM,
DASMARIÑAS, CAVITE



Special Problem
Presented to the Faculty of the
Don Severino Agricultural College
Indang, Cavite

344

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Graduation with the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
(Major in Animal Husbandry)

by
RENATO M. LIGSA
April, 1979

A B S T R A C T

This study aimed to determine the different management practices employed at Dalisay Poultry Farm and to identify the management problems and their remedies. This was conducted in Dasmariñas, Cavite from November 1978 to February 1979 using personal interview and observation.

The salient findings of this study may be summarized as follows:

The farm started with 2,000 SCWL (A-A-26) pullets in 1963 with a capital investment of ₱200,000.00 which has increased to 18,000 layers and a capital investment of ₱3,200,000.00. These layers were giving monthly production of 324,000 eggs.

The enterprise employed good management practices resulting to a high livability of healthy and vigorous birds at the end of the brooding period.

The farm had established sound management practices during the growing period of chicks which enabled it to produce layers with potential characteristics to achieve the highest possible rate of egg production. The chicks were given proper nutrition and disease prevention was always observed

The farm had also practiced up-to-date transferring of pullets from the growing house to the laying cages before the onset of laying stage.

Culling and selection, debeaking and other routine jobs were made at the same time whenever they are possible, to limit the repeated handling of birds.

The farm had its own feedmill which can supply daily ration of birds. The present stock is fed twice a day and is consuming 1,154 sacks (50 kgs/sack) monthly.

Feed intake, egg production, culled birds, medication and treatment, and bird abnormalities have been recorded which serve as bases for evaluating the flock performance as well as guidelines for stock improvement.

The problems encountered in the project included: inverted cloaca; the need for a farm manager; fast turnover of personnel; shortage of feedstuffs; and difficulty in transportation facilities especially during rainy season. To remedy the different problems mentioned above, the farm had adopted an extensive research and study about proper management; recruitment of personnel and giving higher salaries and other incentives; and extensive production of feedstuff as grains and other cereals.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
Importance of the Study	1
Objectives of the Study	2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	4
MATERIALS AND METHODS	9
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	10
A. General Information	10
B. Composition of the Project	10
C. Management Practices	10
1. Brooding Period	10
a. Housing and Lighting program	11
b. Feeds and Feeding	11
c. Hygiene and sanitation	11
2. Growing Period	12
a. Housing and lighting program	12
b. Feeds and feeding	12
c. Hygiene and sanitation	13
3. Laying Period	13
a. Housing and lighting program	13
b. Feeds and feeding	14

c. Hygiene and sanitation	15
D. Other Management Practices	15
1. Separation of Sexes	15
2. Culling	15
3. Debeaking	16
4. Marketing	16
5. Record Keeping	16
E. Problems Encountered in the Project	16
F. Remedies Employed to Solve those Problems . .	17
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	18
Summary	18
Conclusion	21
Recommendations	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
APPENDICES	24
A. Questionnaires	25
B. Figures	29

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure	
1. Orthographic view of the laying house	30
2. The layers at feeding time	31
3. The mixer of the different feedstuffs for poultry feeds	32
4. A personnel collecting eggs at noontime . . .	33
5. Process of egg grading	34

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EMPLOYED AT

DALISAY POULTRY FARM,

DASMARIÑAS, CAVITE^{1/}

BY

RENATO M. LIGSA

¹Special problem presented for approval to the faculty of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation on April, 1979 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA), Major in Animal Husbandry. Contribution No. A.S. 79103-018. Prepared in the Department of Animal Science under the direction of Mr. Antonio G. Papa.

INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

Poultry Husbandry is one of the phases of Animal Science that had achieved great advances in field of animal production. This was made possible through the growing knowledge of poultry management, rapidly improving local technology of production, improved breeds, advanced nutrition and readily available farm laborers. The rising demand both for meat and table eggs brought about by steady increase in population makes the necessity of attaining self-sufficiency in these vital agricultural products imperative. It was estimated that local egg production is still deficient by 30% of the total national requirements.