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**VERIFICATION TRIAL ON THE TRADITIONAL
BROODING SYSTEMS AND
CHICK GROWTH**

THESIS

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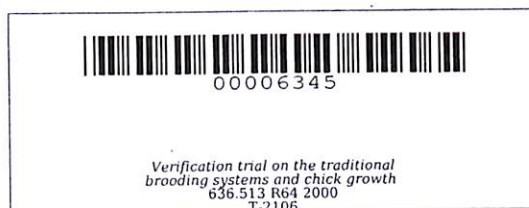
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**Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
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**SERAFIM C. ROLLE
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ABSTRACT

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One hundred eighty (180) straight-run day-old chicks were used in this study to verify which of the three traditional brooding systems (used of charcoal heaters, incandescent bulbs and open-flame kerosene lamps) was the most effective, practical and economical.

Chicks brooded using incandescent bulb gained the highest body weight. There were no differences in feed consumption after brooding using kerosene lamp.

Average brooding temperature was highest in the charcoal brooder while incandescent bulb brooder was the coldest.

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SERAFIM C. ROLLE

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INTRODUCTION

The process of providing comfort and other essential requirements to chicks known as brooding is the most critical stage in the life of a bird. It is the earliest stage in the process of rearing young chick. This is necessary because the chick should be provided with the most comfortable and disease-free environment to allow the bird to attain its full growth potential. The chick must be provided with optimum heat to attain this. It is necessary since its temperature-regulating mechanism becomes fully functional only when it has grown to a point that its feathers are fully developed.

Brooding requires a well-organized plan and the necessary preparation of all the brooding facilities prior to the arrival of the chicks. Flock uniformity and weight gain measure brooding success. Complementarily there should be low