



Care of Chickens in an Incubator

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Abstract: This article discusses how to care for, feed, and care for newly hatched chicks.

Key Words: birds, types of food.

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Introduction

At present, the development of poultry farming is of particular importance in ensuring sustainable food security. Poultry is one of the fastest growing sectors of livestock, providing the population with dietary meat and egg products.

According to modern medical experts, in order to be healthy, a person needs to consume an average of 9.6 kg of poultry and 121 eggs a year. In fact, poultry and eggs are dietary products that are very good for human health.

The main part

Poultry farming is a branch of animal husbandry. The main products of poultry are eggs and meat for food; by-products - poultry feathers and feathers. It is produced from feed from the slaughter and processing of poultry. Poultry manure is a valuable organic fertilizer. In poultry farming, eggs are obtained mainly from egg breeds, partly from meat-eggs and meat-oriented chickens and crosses. Chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, sesame, and pigeons are bred for meat production. The main source of poultry production is the feeding of broilers. Dietary eggs and meat are also obtained from quail.

Poultry originated in India, where chickens were domesticated 4,000 years ago, and has since spread to other countries. Later, other species of birds were also domesticated. In the 18th and 19th centuries, many breeds of poultry were created in Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

One of the main products in the poultry industry is eggs. The weight of poultry eggs varies according to their type. For example, chicken eggs weigh 55-62 grams, duck and turkey eggs 80-100 grams, and goose eggs 110-180 grams. Eggs are one of the most important nutrients for humans, and they are the offspring of birds. When we hatch quality eggs in an incubator, up to 98% of the eggs hatch. At present, hatching in the incubator is well established in all poultry farms, complexes and farms. The advantage of this is that you will be able to hatch a lot of healthy chickens throughout the year. All the conditions in the incubator - temperature, humidity, air movement and composition, egg hatching are carried out using a special device, as in the natural state. Eggs laid in the incubator are divided into varieties. Eggs that are old, small, uneven, dirty, cracked, washed and have 2 yolks are not suitable for hatching. Eggs in the incubator should be stored for a maximum of 6 days at a humidity of 75-80% and a temperature of 8-12 ° C. Once the

eggs are placed in the incubator, the chicks hatch within 20 to 31 days, depending on the type of bird, and these chicks need special care. The chicks should be fed as soon as they are removed from the incubator. They are fed on the first and second day of course with boiled eggs and cottage cheese. Then he will not get sick and will grow up strong. [3]At the same time, they are fed with corn, oats and wheat porridge 5-6 times a day at regular intervals. From the 4th day, crushed greens, onions, alfalfa leaves, nettles are given. If the light is red and falls only on the mangers, the chicks will gain weight well. If the weather is hot, the chicks can be released after three days. Special water devices are used to water the chickens. At home, water is poured into small plates, covered with a bowl, and the chickens go around to drink. It is advisable to prepare and use devices that add as much water as possible in the water tank. Care should be taken with temperature when caring for chickens. The temperature should be 30-32 ° C in the first week, 28-26 ° C in the next ten days, and then 25-23 ° C until the 20th day.

Depending on the level of specialization of poultry farms, methods of feeding and rearing chickens in herds or cages are used. If the birds are kept in a herd, the rooms are filled with hay or sawdust. Initially it is 5-7 cm. thick, then 25-30 cm. It is also possible to use wire mesh floors in some cases. Currently, the method of feeding chickens in cages is widely used. Such rooms can accommodate more than 4-5 chickens. Rooms for chickens should be clean, bright and spacious, warm. When the weather is cool and cool, the room temperature varies depending on the age of the birds. The average humidity in the room where the chicks are kept should be 65-70%. When feeding and caring for chickens in cages, lean and weak ones should be placed on the upper floor, and strong and healthy ones should be placed on the lower floor. When the chicks are one month old, the males are separated from the females and kept in separate rooms. It is recommended to keep breeding chicks in special rooms for 40-60 days. The meat is left in the cage.[4] Ducks and geese are kept in cages for 15-20 days, then in the camp. If possible, use a pond or slow-flowing water for best results. Pond water, which is rich in insects, seals, small fish, and algae, is especially useful.

Conclusion

Poultry meat is superior to all types of livestock meat in terms of fast digestion. Its composition is rich in various chemical elements. In particular, 2-month-old chicken contains about 20% protein and 10-12% fat. Eggs contain 13% protein, 11% fat, 1% minerals and vitamins. In terms of nutrition, 10 chicken eggs have a caloric value of 0.8 kg. corresponds to the calories of beef. Eggs contain about 85% water and the rest is protein, vitamins and enzymes. Egg yolk contains 52% water, 32% fat and about 16% protein. Poultry is a fast-growing, fast-growing and low-fat livestock industry. For example, chickens lay eggs at 5-6 months of age, and in the first year they lay 150-200 eggs.

Chickens raised for meat weigh 1.5-1.8 kg in 55-60 days. fat, 1 kg. 2.6-2.8 kg on average for obesity. food is consumed. 50-day-old ducks weigh up to 2 kg and can lay 100-150 eggs a year. At 65-75 days of age, geese weigh 4-4.5 kg, every 1 kg. 4-4.5 kg for obesity. food is consumed. 70-75 kg of turkeys and 200 kg of turkeys per year. meat can be grown. Their chicks are 5-6 kg at 6 months of age, sometimes 8-9 kg. and will be even heavier.

Poultry waste is used to produce feed for pond fish and fertilizer for gardens. Poultry manure increases soil fertility and increases productivity. Birds walking in the yard eat insects, worms, clean the environment and plants from parasitic arthropods. This is a natural way to increase yields without the use of chemicals.

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