

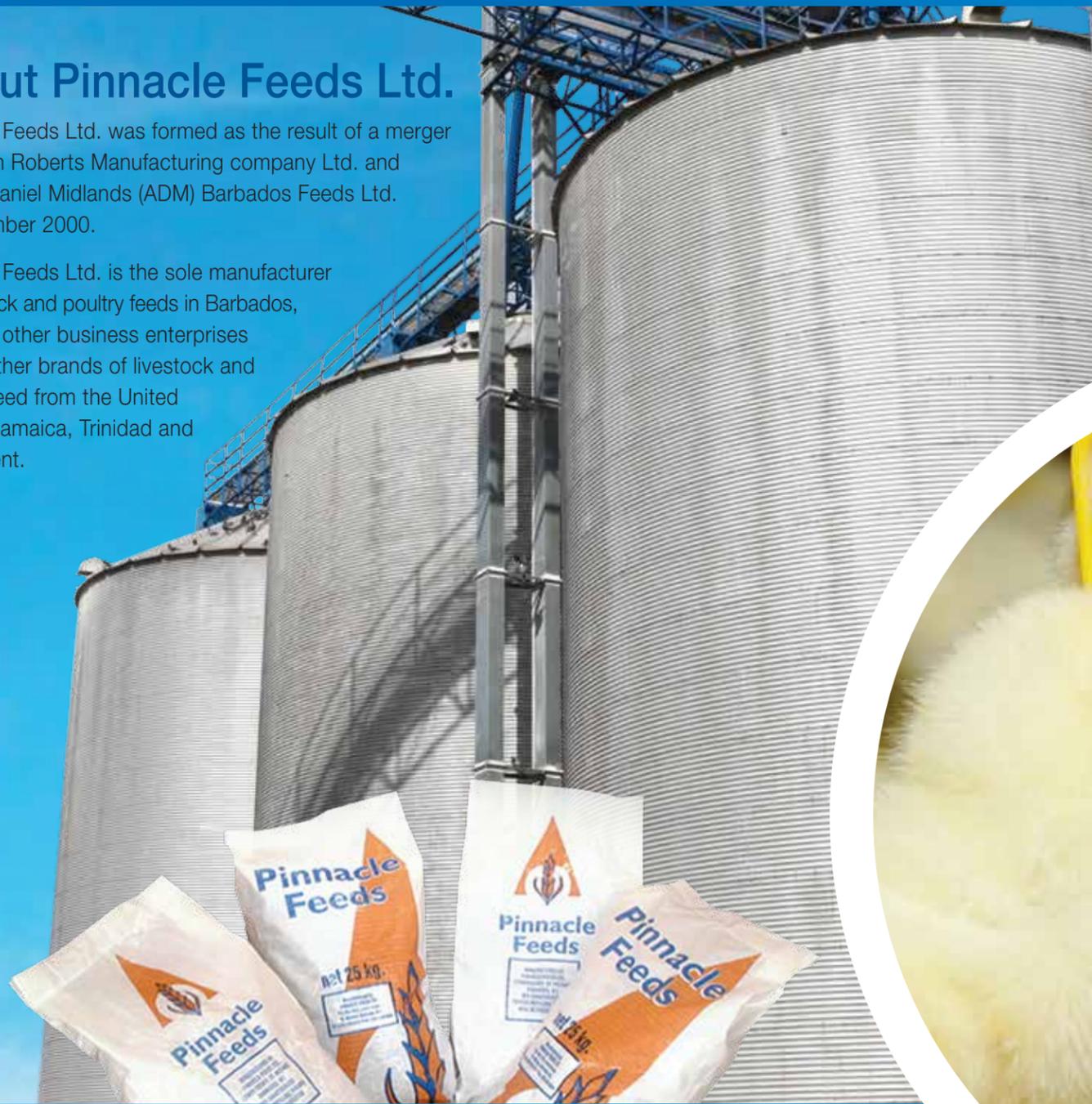


A member of the Roberts family of companies.

About Pinnacle Feeds Ltd.

Pinnacle Feeds Ltd. was formed as the result of a merger between Roberts Manufacturing company Ltd. and Archer Daniel Midlands (ADM) Barbados Feeds Ltd. in November 2000.

Pinnacle Feeds Ltd. is the sole manufacturer of livestock and poultry feeds in Barbados, however other business enterprises import other brands of livestock and poultry feed from the United States, Jamaica, Trinidad and St. Vincent.



Broiler Feeding Programme



Pinnacle feeds Ltd produces three broiler feeds; these are **Broiler Starter, Broiler Grower** and **Broiler Finisher**.

The recommended feeding programme is:

FEED	FORM	USAGE
Broiler Starter	Crumble	Birth to 21 days
Broiler Grower	Crumble	Day 22 to day 35
Broiler Finisher	Pellet	Day 36 to market



This feeding programme was designed to give optimum feed conversion efficiency at the best price. Obtaining the best performance from your birds depends on the management of those birds. Open for some management tips.



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The PEAK Of Animal Nutrition

House Preparation

The following steps should be taken immediately after your broilers have been collected for processing.

- Remove all birds left in the house.
- Remove all left over feed from feeders and bulk bin and clean the bin and feeders thoroughly.
- Remove any spilled feed from the litter.
- Remove all wet and caked litter from the house
- Wash and disinfect all equipment
- Allow the building to remain idle for at least two (2) weeks
- Bait for rats and other rodents
- Do any required repairs needed to the pen
- Burn any feathers which remain from the batch of birds

Flush the water lines with a water disinfectant; appropriate disinfectants for alkaline water include vinegar (1000cc/100 litres of water), citric acid (250g/ 100 litres of water), Antec Virkon S (500g/ 100 litres of water). Liquid bleach at 200cc/ 100 litres of water can also be used.

Chick Placement

- The pen dimensions should determine the number of birds placed and the appropriate amount of equipment should be provided for these birds.
- During the cooler months of the year, December to March, birds can be placed at one bird per square foot in conventional pens. During the rest of the year birds can be placed at one bird per 1.1 square feet in conventional pens (0.85 bird per square foot density).
- Once the number of birds is determined then the equipment requirements should be calculated
- Provide one infrared heat lamp for each 100 chicks.
- Provide one feeder tray for each 100 chicks.
- Provide one-gallon water bottle for each 100 chicks
- Provide one radiant brooder for every 1000 square feet of pen space
- The brooding equipment (heat source) should be turned on 24 hours before the birds are placed; this allows the litter to be warmed prior to chick placement.

# BIRDS BROODED	HEAT LAMPS	FEED TRAYS	ONE GALLON WATERERS
500	5	5	5
750	7	8	8
1000	10	10	10
5000	50	50	50

Brooding

Either house brooding or spot brooding (brooding circles) can be done. The important thing to remember is “get the environment right.” Observe bird behaviour to determine if conditions are right.

Brooding requires temperatures in excess of 30° Celsius. Chicks are hatched at approximately 32° Celsius, and have a body temperature of 38 – 40° Celsius, if they are not placed in a similar type environment chilling may occur and the birds will never attain optimum performance. Warming the litter is important because the bird will lose substantial amounts of heat to the litter (by conduction) if the litter is not warmer than its legs. Chicks cannot regulate their own body temperature until they have become approximately one week old. This makes brooding very important. If the birds are chilled then their immune system may not develop properly. Stress also prevents the complete absorption of the yolk sac; the yolk sac contains many of the antibodies from the mother hen, which protect the chick from disease.

Optimum Temperature for broiler chickens

Age in Days	Fahrenheit	Celsius
1 – 7	90	32.2
8 – 14	85	29.4
15 – 21	80	26.6
22- 28	75	23.9
29 – 35	70	21.1
36 - Market	70	21.1

Birds that huddle together are too cold. Birds should be evenly distributed throughout the brooding area.

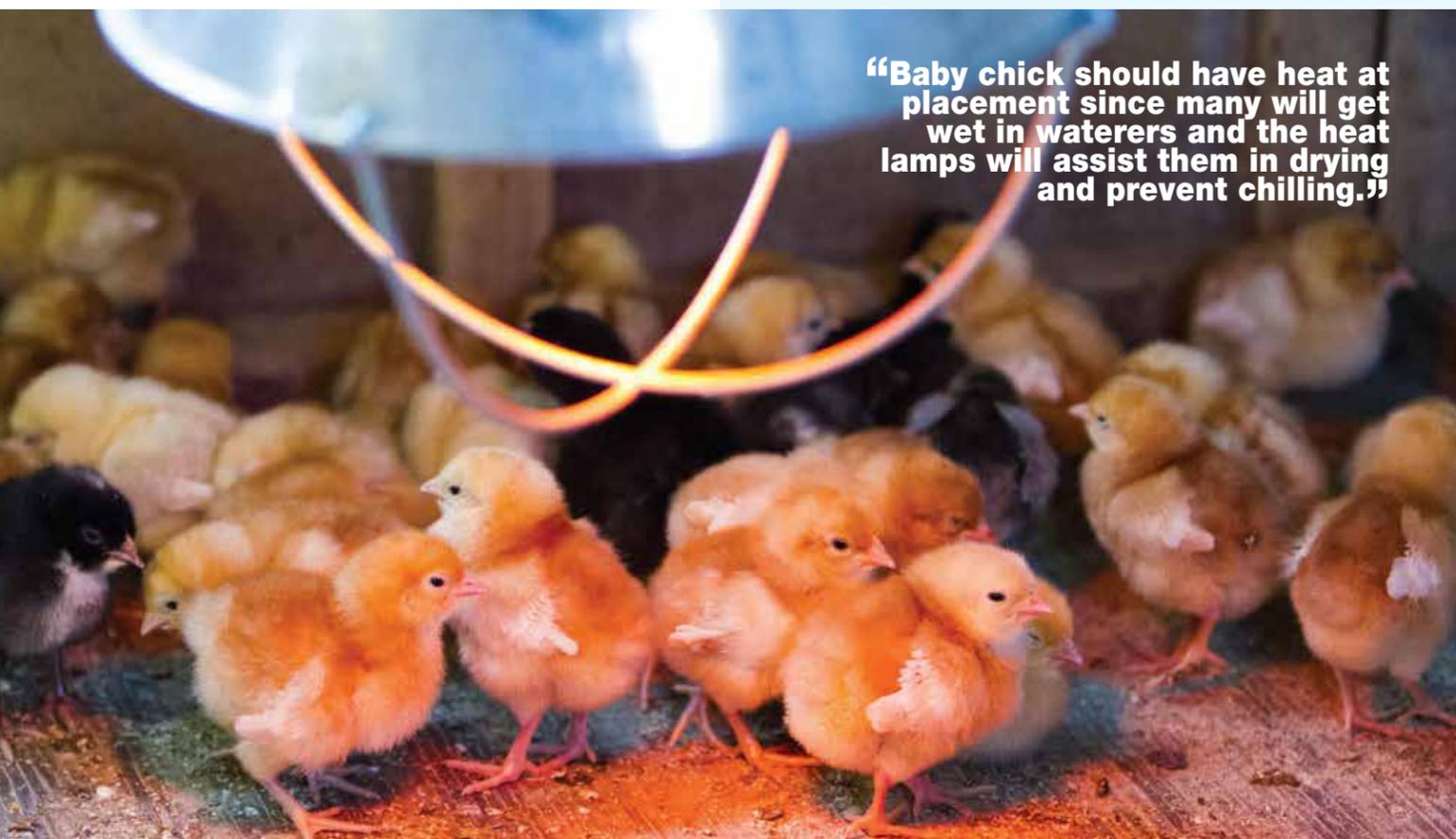


Baby chick will huddle to prevent chilling when brooding temperatures are too low



House brooding showing broilers chicks evenly distributed through out the house

One of the main objectives of brooding is to develop the broiler's appetite; providing the appropriate temperature does this. However extremely high temperatures (greater than 36 ° Celsius) may depress appetite and result in poor initial growth and a flock that is not uniform. Low temperature will result in birds being chilled and trying to find warmth. This prevents them from eating and hinders their development and growth. In brooding it is better to err on higher temperatures than on lower temperatures. Brooding at 35° Celsius is much better than brooding at 26° Celsius.



“Baby chick should have heat at placement since many will get wet in waterers and the heat lamps will assist them in drying and prevent chilling.”