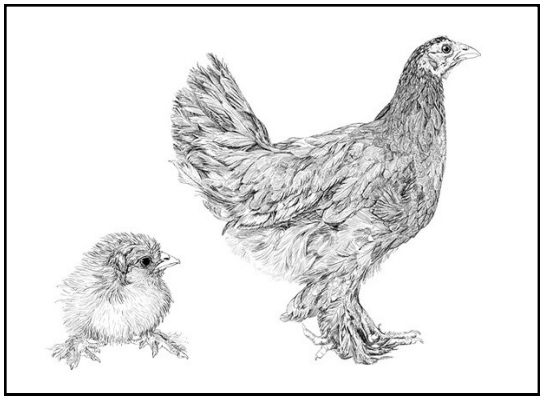
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

Solutions in your community



4-H Meat Bird Production Record

Name_____Age (as of Jan 1) _____

Address_____

County_____

Date project started_____ Date project completed _____

Breed or cross of birds _____ Hatchery name_____

Objectives of Project

During this project the 4-H member will learn:

- Management skills in raising meat birds
- Responsibility for daily care of flock
- Economics of production of meat birds
- Marketing skills in selling meat birds.

This project records is designed for all broilers, Cornish hens, capons and roasters. Management guide checklists are included with this project record.

How to Keep Cost Records

Feed costs. Enter the amount and the cost or value of all feeds or nutrients used in your project.

- Include material supplied by the farm, such as milk or corn mash, grains, feed, buttermilk, others.
- If other birds are raised with the birds in your project, compute the part which your birds used, and enter only that part in your record book.
- Do not enter medicines, disinfectants, grit, others, under feed costs.
- Subtotal—Total feed bought
- Credits—Feed not used

(continued on page 2)

(continued from page 1)
Add the amount and the cost or value or all items entered and record the total.

Other costs**.** Enter the amount and the cost or value of all items other than feed used in your project.

- Include the cost of chicks, medicines, disinfectants, fuel, grit, and similar items in this space. Do not include cost or value of brooder stoves, feeders, water founts, litter, repairs or depreciation.
- Compute fuel costs for brooding 25 to 100 chickens from start to market age on the following bases: electric hover, $1,50; heat lamp, $3; gas brooder, $1.80; coal brooder, $2.30; oil brooder, $2.50; central heat, $1.15.

Add the cost or value of all items entered under “Other Costs” and enter the amount opposite “Total. (3)”

Unit Completion

Demonstration Title	Number attending	Local	County	State
Speech or informal presentation title				

This project unit has been completed by filling out the record sheet, exhibiting project work, and giving a demonstration or oral presentation.

Date: _____ _____
4-H’er signature

Date: _____ _____
Parent Signature

Date: _____ _____
Leader/Volunteer signature

Date: _____ _____
4-H Extension Educator signature

Mortality Record

Chicks that died:

Week	*How many?*
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

Total number of chicks at start _____ (A)

Total number of chicks that died _____ (B) x 100 = _____

Total number of birds raised _____ (C) (A minus B)

Percentage of mortality _____ (D)
Percentage of mortality is calculated by
(B) x 100, then divide by (A) (Round off to 3 decimal places)

Feed Costs

DATE	KIND OF FEED	POUNDS	COST/VALUE
	Subtotal		
	Credits—Feed not used	—	—
	TOTAL (1) cost of feed		
	TOTAL (2) pounds used		

Other Costs

DATE	ITEM	AMOUNT	COST/VALUE
	Chicks		
	Fuel (type used)		
	Medication		
	Others		
	TOTAL (3)		

Total cost of feed (TOTAL 1) _____

Total pounds of feed used (TOTAL 2) _____

Total (other costs) TOTAL 3) _____

Project Summary

1. Record number, weight and estimated value of all birds on hand at he end of the project.

Date	Total number of birds	Total weight of birds	Price/pound	Total price or value

2. Total weight of all birds raised……._____pounds
3. Average weight per bird raised…….._____pounds

(Divide item 2 by total number of bird and round off to 3 decimal places)

4. Total amount of feed used…….._____pounds
5. Amount of feed used per pound of bird produced…….._____pounds

(Divide item 4 by total weight and round off to 3 decimal places.)

Financial summary

(Round off all items to 2 decimal places.)

6. Total value of all birds produced $_____
7. Total premiums $_____
8. Total income (add items 6 and 7) $_____
9. Total cost or value of feed and nutrients used $_____
10. Total cost of all other items $_____
11. Total cost of production (add items 9 and 10) $_____
12. Total profit or loss $_____
13. Feed cost per pound of bird produced $_____
14. Other costs per pound of bird produced $_____
15. Total cost per pound of bird produced $_____
16. Total value or return per pound of bird produced $_____

    (Divide item 8 by item 2)

17. Total profit or loss per pound of bird produced $_____

    (Divide item 12 by item 2)

Project Story

In your own handwriting, write a short story about your project. Include items found in the story score card below. Include snapshots and newspaper clippings.

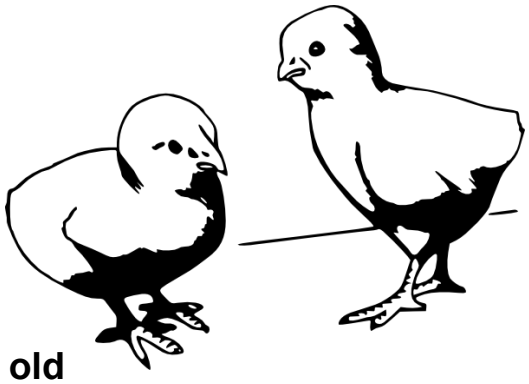
Story Scorecard:	Possible Score
1. Name, age, county	1.0
2. Management	5.5
a. Kinds of chicks you purchased	
b. Cleaning and disinfecting your house and equipment	
c. Litter you used (kind and amount)	
d. Heating you used (for brooding)	
e. Floor space (how much you had)	
f. Feeders (number and type)	
g. Waterers (number, type, cleaning)	
h. Feeding program (types of rations)	
i. Diseases your chicks had	
j. Ventilation	
k. Other interesting things about your project	
3. Marketing plans	1.0
a. For use at home	
b. For sale to neighbors	
c. Others	
4. Composition	2.0
a. Spelling and sentence structure	
b. Neatness	
5. Snapshots of you tending your flock	.5
Total	10.00

Broiler and Cornish Hen Management Guide Checklist

(To be completed by all participants)

Day old to 1 week old

	Yes	No
Brooding temperature. Should be 90-95°F, 2 inches above litter		
Bird Space. Allow three-fourths square feet per bird		
Feeder space. Two 4-foot, chick-size feeders per 100 chicks. Place additional feed on box lids, egg case flats, or shallow pans for first few days.		
Water space. Two chick founts per 100 birds		
Feeding program. Broiler starter mash, at least 21% protein		
Litter. Any absorbent, relatively fine litter such as wood shavings		
Lights. Night light under hover		
Window Space. A minimum of 10 square feet of window space per 100 birds.		
Health. Report sick birds immediately. Give an antibiotic or vitamins and electrolytes for first week		



1 week to 4 weeks old

	Yes	No
Brooding temperature. Reduce temperature 5 to 7 degrees per week until 70° is reached.		
Bird Space. Allow three-fourths square feet per bird		
Feeder space. Two 4-foot, chick-size feeders per 100 chicks. At the end of second week, remove box lids. Put larger feeders in place and remove small feeders gradually.		
Water space. One 3-gallon fount per 100 chicks or one automatic fountain.		
Feeding program. Broiler mash, at least 21% protein. Never fill feeders more than one-third full. Check feeders several times a day. Never allow feeders to become empty.		
Litter. Should be 2 or 3 inches dep. Remove wet spots, add dry litter as necessary.		
Lights. Use a 15-watt bult as ceiling light all night.		
Window Space. Open windows just enough to allow proper ventilation.		
Health. Record mortality and notify 4-H Extension educator of excess mortality.		

4 to 8 weeks old

	Yes	No
Brooding temperature. Reduce temperature to 70° is reached. If possible, discontinue heat after 6 to 7 weeks if outside temperature is above 70°F.		
Bird Space. Allow three-fourths square feet per bird		
Feeder space. Two broiler feeders per 100 birds		
Water space. Two 3-gallon fount per 100 chicks or one automatic fountain. Keep fountains at bird's beak level		
Feeding program. Provide a medicated feed with a minimum 21% protein level until the last 2 weeks, and then feed an unmedicated finisher if the birds are going to market.		
Litter. Add litter as necessary		
Lights. Use a 12-watt bult as ceiling light all night.		
Window Space. Open windows just enough to allow proper ventilation.		
Health. Check birds daily for signs of disease. Give antibiotic to sick birds.		

Roaster and Capon Management Guide Checklist

(To be completed by all participants)

8 to 12 weeks old

	Yes	No
Temperature. Add supplemental heat when outside temperature is below 70°F.		
Bird Space. Approximately one and one-half square feet per bird. Do not allow the bird to run outside.		
Feeder space. Two 25-pound hanging feeders or a deep 6-foot trough feeder (or equivalent) per 25 birds.		
Water space. One 3-gallon fount per 25 birds or one automatic fountain. Give Fresh water daily.		
Feeding program. Feed a starter ration of a minimum of 23% protein with coccidiostat. Feed unmedicated finisher feed at least 2 weeks prior to slaughter for roasters. Never allow feeders to be empty.		
Litter. Keep litter dry and at least 4-inches deep. Remove all wet litter daily to prevent birds from developing breast blisters.		
Lights. Use a 15-watt bulb as ceiling light all night.		
Window Space. Open windows just enough to allow plenty of ventilation and sunlight. Use fans in hot weather.		
Health. Check birds daily for signs of disease. Notify 4-H Extension educator of excessive mortality.		

12 to 20 weeks old (market age)

Temperature. Monitor temperature and provide heat if temperature at night goes below 70°		
Bird Space. Approximately 2 square feet per bird. Do not allow bird to run outside.		
Feeder space. Two 25-pound hanging feeders or a deep 6-foot trough feeder (or equivalent) per 25 birds.		

	Yes	No
Water space. Provide a 5– or a 2-to 3-gallon waterer per 25 birds or a hanging automatic waterer. Give fresh water daily.		
Feeding program. Feed a roaster or turkey finisher with coccidiostat and a minimum of 21-22% protein until 2 weeks prior to market when a finisher without coccidiostat or other medications is fed. Do not feed corn is it takes away from the bird's ability to put on weight.		
Litter. Keep litter dry and at least 4-inches deep. Remove all wet litter daily to prevent birds from developing breast blisters. Provide approximately 2 square feet of space per bird.		
Lights. Use a 15-watt bulb as ceiling light all night.		
Window Space. Open windows just enough to provide ventilation. Use fans in hot weather.		
Health. Check birds daily for signs of disease. Notify 4-H Extension educator of excessive mortality.		

Articles Exhibited

What	Where	Local	County	Region	State	Premium
TOTAL PREMIUMS						$