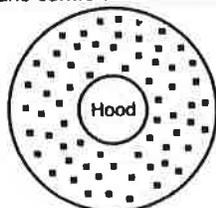


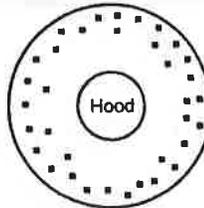
# Bonnie's Chick Hatchery Ltd.

## Ideal Layout

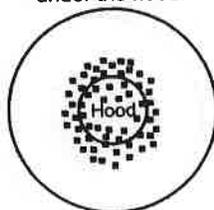
**CORRECT**  
Even distribution of chicks  
means comfortable conditions.



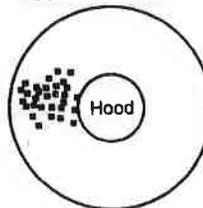
**TOO HOT**  
Chicks move away from  
the heat and are drowsy.



**TOO COLD**  
Chicks chirp and pile up  
under the hood.



**DRAFTY**  
Chicks chirp and wedge  
behind the hood.



## Management Guide

**Management of White Rock Broilers:** Special care is needed when feeding meat birds. Observe your birds. Monitoring your birds and giving them the right amount of care and attention is crucial to your success. If they are not properly fed during their first week of life, they will be stunted and this will ultimately produce a smaller bird. Plenty of drinking water should be available at all times. Feed approximately 1 kg/bird of 20% Medicated Chick Starter for the first 3-4 weeks. At that time, switch to a 15% Broiler Grower. **DO NOT OVER FEED.** Restrictions at 4 weeks help to control weight. This in turn will help reduce the potential for crippled legs and heart attacks later in life. A Roaster Finisher can be fed 3 weeks before slaughter.

**Management of Layers:** Feed a 20% Medicated Chick Starter for up to 6 weeks of age, then offer 15% Pullet Grower up to 19 weeks of age. Gradually introduce 18% Pullet Layer ration. Don't forget oyster shell for good egg shell quality. Fresh water must be readily available. Never allow a layer to run out of water. Chickens can be raised with natural sunlight, but to induce laying, especially with short day length, pullets require 11 ½ hours of light at 18 weeks of age. Increase lighting by 30 minutes per week to a maximum of 16 hours of light each day. **NO MORE.**

**Management of Turkeys:** Feed a 28% Medicated Turkey Starter for 4-6 weeks, then switch to a 23% Turkey Grower. Always begin with fresh feed. Special care should be taken to ensure the feed is mold-free. Mold is toxic for turkeys. Consider a water soluble vitamin for the first few days to avoid possible leg problems. During the first week, a temperature of 95° F is a must for success, dropping the temperature by 5° F weekly until 75° F is reached. Do not place on slippery surfaces as this will cause leg problems. Provide clean, dry, mold free bedding of chopped straw to a depth of 3-4 inches. Wood shavings are not recommended. No sawdust!

**Management of Waterfowl:** Feed a 26% Non-Medicated Duck Starter for 3 weeks. Observe your birds. If they are not properly fed during their first week of life, they will be stunted and this will ultimately produce a bird with a smaller frame. Plenty of drinking water should be available at all times. For maximum growth, switch to a pellet Growing Ration at 4 weeks. Ducks require more space per bird. Allow at least 2 sq. ft. per bird in the growing stage.

**Management of Ready to Lay Pullets:** It is imperative that the pen be cleaned, disinfected and dry before the arrival of the birds. A high protein layer feed and water are crucial for a pullet to produce an egg daily. Never allow your birds to run out of water. To induce laying, especially with short day length, **layers require 16 hours of light per day.** **NO MORE.** A timer is recommended.