

MORTALITY RECORD

Chicks that died:		
Week	Dates	How Many
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
TOTAL:		
(A) Total # of chicks at start: (Include total number of birds received)		
(B) Total # of chicks that died:		
(C) Total # of birds raised:		
(C) Percentage of mortality: Percentage of mortality is calculated by multiplying (B) by 100, then dividing by (A). (Round off to 3 decimal places)		

FEED COSTS

Date	Kind of Feed	Pounds	Cost or Value
	SUBTOTAL		
	Credits – Feed not used		
	Total (1) cost of feed		
	Total (2) pounds used		

PROJECT SUMMARY

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

Date	Total # of Birds	Total Weight of Birds	Price/Pound	Total Price or Value

2. Total weight of birds raised _____ pounds
3. Average weight per bird raised..... _____ pounds
(Divide item 2 by total number of birds 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 of all birds and round off to 3 decimal places).

Financial Summary

(Round off all items to 2 decimal places).

6. Value of all birds produced on hand-\$1. 25 per pound... \$ _____
7. Income from sale of dressed birds \$ _____
8. Total income (Add items 6 and 7) \$ _____
9. Total cost or value of feed and nutrients used \$ _____
10. Total cost or value of all other items used \$ _____
11. Total cost of production \$ _____
(Add items 9 and 10)
12. Total profit or loss \$ _____
(Subtract item 11 from item 8)
13. Feed cost per pound of bird produced \$ _____
(Divide item 9 by item 2)
14. Other costs per pound of bird produced \$ _____
(Divide item 10 by item 2)
15. Total cost per pound of bird produced \$ _____
(Divide item 11 by item 2)
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)

BROILER MANAGEMENT GUIDE CHECKLIST - (To be completed by all participants)

Day old to 1 week old:	Yes	No
Brooding temperature – Should read 90 to 95°Fahrenheit, 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 percent protein.		
Litter – Any absorbent, relatively fine litter such as wood savings.		
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 & electrolytes for first week.		
1 Week to 4 Weeks Old:		
Brooding temperature – Reduce temperature 5 to 7° per week until 70° Fahrenheit 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 percent 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 deep. Remove wet spots; add dry litter as necessary.		
Lights – Use a 15-watt bulb as ceiling light all night.		
Window Space – Open windows just enough to allow proper ventilation.		
Health – Record mortality and notify 4-H County Extension Educator of excess mortality.		
4- to 8 Weeks Old:		
Brooding Temperature – Reduce temperature to 70 ° F. 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 founts per 100 birds or one automatic fountain. Keep fountains at bird's beak level.		
Feeding Program – Provide a medicated feed with a minimum 21 percent 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 bulb 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.		