

**NOTE:** Feed consumptions will vary according to health status, genetics, feeding practices and other management factors.

PURINATURE Consumption Chart		0 to 4 weeks	4 to 8 weeks	8 to 10 weeks	10 to 14 weeks	14 to 18 weeks	18 weeks +
	BROILERS - ROASTERS	2 kg	4 kg	4 kg +			
	(With 6054-6055)	6 kg		4 kg +			
	TURKEYS	3 kg	5 kg	11 kg			
	LAYERS	3 kg		6 kg			

Chicks should be fed on a free-choice basis and should have fresh feed at all times. After 5 weeks of age, double the feeder space and water capacity.

**NOTE:** Broilers are usually processed at about 2 kg (4.4 lbs) while roasters can be processed at 3.5 kg (8 lbs). Pullets are usually smaller and lighter than cockerels of the same age.

Provide one tube feeder for every 10-12 turkeys. If trough feeders are used, 20 cm (8 in.) are required per bird. Turkey poults must have easy access to feed during the first week of life. Try using egg cartons, since they make excellent feeders for starting turkeys. Clean fresh water should be available for the birds on a free-choice basis at all times. At 6 weeks of age, increase the floor space up to 0.5 sq. m (5 sq. ft.) per bird and double the feeder space and water capacity.

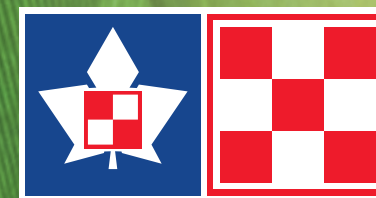
**NOTE:** Turkeys will achieve a weight of about 5 kg (11 lbs) at about 14 weeks but toms can be grown to more than 13 kg (29 lbs) in 25 weeks. Hens are generally smaller at the same age.

Birds should be fed on a free-choice basis feed at all times and fresh, room temperature water should always be available. After 20 weeks, feeding and watering space should be increased to one tube feeder for every 10-15 hens or 10 cm (4 in) feeder space per hen. There should be one nest for every 5-7 hens. Supplemental light should be provided. Ensure that the hens receive 14-17 hours of continuous light per day to stay in egg production. If the lights are turned on at 6 am, most hens will lay their eggs by 11 am. Supplemental heat should be provided when the temperature is less than 15°C (60°F) to maintain egg production.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS						
	Protein	Fat	Fibre	Na	Ca	P
6032	15%	2.0%	6.0%	0.16%	0.85%	0.70%
6038	20%	4.0%	4.5%	0.18%	1.00%	0.75%
6039	20%	4.0%	4.5%	0.18%	1.00%	0.75%
6054	18%	3.0%	5.0%	0.16%	0.90%	0.70%
6498/ 6498 "L"	17%	1.5%	4.5%	0.16%	3.80%	0.60%
8016	24%	3.0%	6.0%	0.15%	1.30%	0.90%
8036	20%	6.0%	6.0%	0.15%	1.10%	0.85%
8070	25%	2.0%	6.0%	0.15%	1.30%	0.90%
8071	20%	2.0%	6.0%	0.16%	1.00%	0.80%

**multipurina.ca**

For more information, contact your local Purina Dealer:  
1-800-567-CHOW(2469), [purina\\_retail@cargill.com](mailto:purina_retail@cargill.com) or visit our website.



**PURINA®**

**FOR THEIR WELL-BEING**



## HELPFUL HINTS FOR RAISING POULTRY



# 2017

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INTRODUCTION

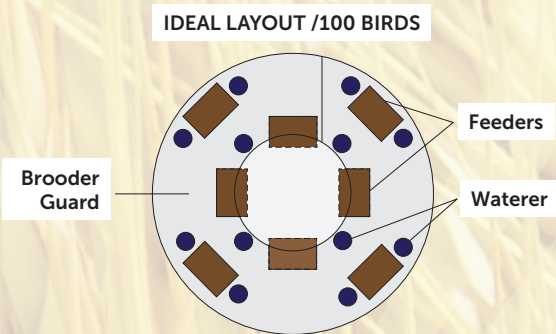
This flyer has been designed to provide helpful information for starting and caring for chicks, pullets and poults, and arrival of chicks. First and foremost to consider is that new chicks are “babies” and need all the “tender loving care” you can give. Avoid unnecessary handling or frightening of new chicks. Make sure they have all the room, light and heat they need. Try to keep them and their environment clean and free of parasites and diseases. Your Purina dealer can provide everything you need for successfully raising poultry.

STARTING AND CARING FOR CHICKS, PULLETS AND POULTS

**Preparation:** 24 to 48 hours before receiving chicks, clean, disinfect and dry the brooding areas and equipment. For best results, use a recognized sanitizer. Brooding area should be made using round enclosure called chick guard, to prevent birds from getting lost in corners. Fill the enclosure and surrounding area with 8 to 20 cm of fresh litter. A thermometer should be hung 5 cm above floor level to check temperature. Warm the brooding area to 32 °C in advance of placing the chicks.

LAYOUT

An ideal layout should include enough feeders and waterers for all the chicks. One tube feeder for every 25 birds or, if trough feeders are used, 5 cm per bird. Allow 2 cm of watering space per chick for trough waterers or one 5 litre cone-type waterer for up to 100 chicks. Provide approximatively 0.25 m2 per 10 chicks or poults on arrival. Begin to increase pen size after about one week and chick guard can be removed in about 7-10 days.



ARRIVAL OF CHICKS

Make sure feeders are full. Always feed on a “free choice” basis. Water should always be available on a “free choice” basis. Keep water founts clean. An even temperature is very important for the new chicks. The following charts indicate ideal brooder temperature and heat distribution for chicks.

BROODER TEMPERATURE SCHEDULE			
Age (d)	°C	Age (d)	°C
1-7	32	22-28	26
8-14	30	29-35	24
15-21	28	36-Market	21

Brooder stove hood or heat lamps (1 lamp/50 chicks), located approximately 50 cm above the chicks, should provide necessary heat for the chicks.

PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING:

- Daily check:
- Distribution of birds in pens;
  - Temperature and humidity, ventilation, feed and water, lighting, bedding, health status and minor changes in behavior;
  - Maintain the temperature of the brooder’s gauging device.

HEAT DISTRIBUTION GUIDE

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

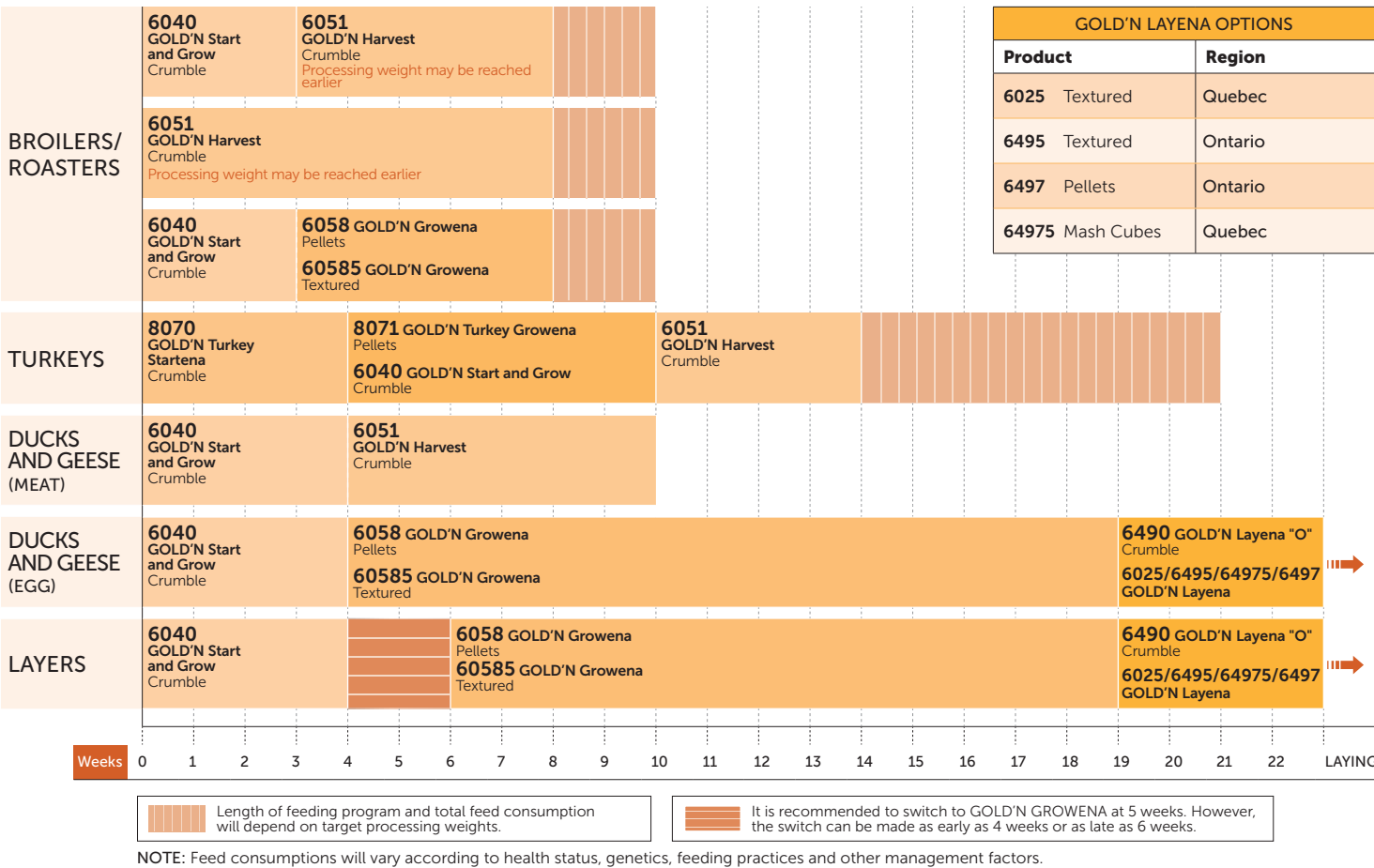
**TOO HOT**  
Chicks move away from heat and are drowsy.

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

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

NON MEDICATED

FORMULATED WITH ALL-VEGETABLE PROTEINS AND FATS.



GOLD'N Consumption Chart		0 to 4 weeks	4 to 8 weeks	8 to 10 weeks	10 to 14 weeks	14 to 18 weeks	18 weeks +
	BROILERS - ROASTERS	2 kg	4 kg	4 kg +			
	(With 6040-6058)		6 kg	4 kg +			
	TURKEYS	3 kg	5 kg		11 kg		
	DUCKS & GEESE (MEAT)	2,5 kg	4 kg		4 kg +		
	DUCKS & GEESE (EGG)	2,5 kg		4 kg			
	LAYERS	3 kg		6 kg			

**FEEDING PROGRAM FOR BROILERS/ROASTERS**  
Chicks should be fed on a free-choice basis and should have fresh feed at all times. After 5 weeks of age, double the feeder space and water capacity.  
**NOTE:** Broilers are usually processed at about 2 kg (4.4 lbs) while roasters can be processed at 3.5 kg (8 lbs). Pullets are usually smaller and lighter than cockerels of the same age.

**FEEDING PROGRAM FOR TURKEYS**  
Provide one tube feeder for every 10-12 turkeys. If trough feeders are used, 20 cm (8 in.) are required per bird. Turkey poults must have easy access to feed during the first week of life. Try using egg cartons, since they make excellent feeders for starting turkeys. Clean fresh water should be available for the birds on a free-choice basis at all times. At 6 weeks of age, increase the floor space up to 0.5 sq. m (5 sq. ft.) per bird and double the feeder space and water capacity. **NOTE:** Turkeys will achieve a weight of about 5 kg (11 lbs) at about 14 weeks but toms can be grown to more than 13 kg (29 lbs) in 25 weeks. Hens are generally smaller at the same age.

**FEEDING PROGRAM FOR EGG LAYING BIRDS**  
Birds should be fed on a free-choice basis feed at all times and fresh, room-temperature water should always be available. After 20 weeks, feeding and watering space should be increased to one tube feeder for every 10-15 hens or 10 cm (4 in) feeder space per hen. There should be one nest for every 5-7 hens. Supplemental light should be provided. Ensure that the hens receive 14-17 hours of continuous light per day to stay in egg production. If the lights are turned on at 6 am, most hens will lay their eggs by 11 am. Supplemental heat should be provided when the temperature is less than 15°C (60°F) to maintain egg production.

**FEEDING PROGRAM FOR DUCKS AND GEESE**  
Fresh, clean water should be available for birds at all times. Provide one tube feeder for every 25 ducks and one for every 10-12 geese. If trough feeders are used, 5 cm (2 in) are required by ducks and 20 cm (8 in) by geese.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS						
	Protein	Fat	Fibre	Na	Ca	P
6025	17%	1.5%	4.5%	0.16%	3.80%	0.60%
6040	20%	3.0%	5.0%	0.16%	0.85%	0.70%
6051	18%	3.0%	5.0%	0.16%	1.00%	0.70%
6058	15%	2.0%	6.0%	0.16%	0.85%	0.70%
60585	15%	2.0%	6.0%	0.16%	0.85%	0.70%
6490	17%	2.0%	4.5%	0.15%	3.80%	0.60%
6495	17%	1.5%	4.5%	0.16%	3.80%	0.60%
6497	17%	1.5%	4.5%	0.16%	3.80%	0.60%
64975	17%	1.5%	4.5%	0.16%	3.80%	0.60%
8070	25%	2.0%	6.0%	0.15%	1.30%	0.90%
8071	20%	2.0%	6.0%	0.16%	1.10%	0.80%