Broiler Breeding Business

Broiler breeding, has a fairly bright prospect at this time, seen from the need for meat for consumption in Indonesia is quite large. Especially in the face of holidays such as Eid, Christmas and New Year.

Broiler chicken business opportunities are of course very tempting, but in trying to do this, farmers must be able to anticipate the problems that arise during the maintenance period.

As experienced by Heru, broiler chicken breeders from Bagorejo Village, Banyuwangi, even though the business of broiler chicken is very profitable, if you cannot treat and protect it from disease, it is not the profit that you get but the loss.

Judging from experience, Heru, who has been in the business of broiler chicken for 15 years, is quite successful. "But right now, I only manage fattening for the next 1-2 weeks before ready to be sold," he said.

According to him, there are currently a lot of broiler business in Banyuwangi. Because of the high cost of feed, or disease disorder, many farmers sell young chickens, or breeds that have only been cared for for 2 weeks. "I bought the 2 weeks old hatchlings and I fattened them here so they are ready to be sell to the market," he said..

Indeed in the fattening period, the most important is feed requirements. The concentration of fattening is indeed in providing quality feed. The feed given must provide food substances (nutrients) needed by chicken, namely carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals, so that

weight gain per day is high. ‘’ At that time the chicken had a minimum weight of 1.25 kg. Feed requirements are 65 gr per head or 6.5 kg for 100 chickens. Control of chickens must also be improved because at this age chickens begin to be vulnerable to disease.

During this fattening period, what needs to be considered is the management of the cage floor, because the amount of impurities released is high. Feed requirements are 88 gr per head or 8.8 kg for 100 chickens. At the age of ready to sell between 30 - 35 days, chicken weighing sampling is also carried out. Body weight with good growth reaches 1.8 - 2 kg. With these weights, chickens can be harvested.

To overcome the disease, Heru has never worried, since this man, who also likes to farm, always uses EM4 both for drinking, spraying food and for sanitation so it does not cause odor. "By using EM4, chickens look healthier, prevent stress and produce excellent manure," he explained.

According to Heru, since using EM4, various diseases that are feared by farmers such as Tetelo, Ngorok, Lime Defecation, even the most sadistic bird flu, have never happened. "Hopefully this won't happen, if the health of livestock chickens is always maintained," he said.

Usually livestock deaths can occur on the 4th day after infection. Transmission through feces. Treatment has not been able to provide satisfactory results, what should be done is prevention by improving sanitary enclosure.

And the most effective way to improve sanitation is by using EM4, because it can ferment manure into useful organic compounds. The method is, mix EM4 and Molasses or sugar solution with water, with a ratio of 1: 1: 100, then leave it for two days for the fermentation process to occur. Then spray the solution into the cattle pen with a dose of 1-2 liters per square meter area of the cage.

And most interestingly using EM4, laying hens that are not productive return to lay eggs. This is because EM4 is able to balance microorganisms in the stomach of the hens. "This proves that chicken health is well preserved by using probiotics such as EM4," Heru explained.

For the use of EM4 in feed, it is enough to dissolve 1-2 cc EM4 in 1 to 1.5 liters of water, then spray it on animal feed to be given. Can also use EM Bokashi, feed can be mixed with bran, concentrate and corn, with a ratio of 10 parts EM Bokashi plus 10 parts bran and added 2 parts concentrate and 2 parts corn. For livestock drinking water, EM4 of 1-2 cc in 1 to 1.5 liters of water is given every day.

As for livestock waste, mix EM4 solution and molasses or sugar with water, in a ratio of 1: 1: 100, then leave it for two days for the fermentation process to occur. The solution can be sprayed on livestock waste with a waste capacity of 1 ton.

The fermented waste can henceforth be used as beneficial organic material for agriculture as organic fertilizer or animal feed.***