



Need a comprehensive guide to the best chicken feed for all life stages? Chicks, hens, and roosters need different nutrients, and feeding them incorrectly can have disastrous consequences. We know that laying hens need different times in their lives and also depending on their sex, but what do you do if you have a mixed flock? How important is it that your chickens get the right ratio of nutrients in their feed? Feeding baby chicks are under eight weeks old, they need a starter feed has a higher protein content than any other chicken feed mix. Depending on the variety and often the region you live in, it contains 18-22% protein by weight. This feed is also low in calcium because excess calcium can cause deformities in the growing bones of the chicks. Young growing chicks are so sensitive to the amount of calcium in their diet that, in an emergency, it's better to feed them powdered meal or ground oat and cornneal than to feed layer rations even one day. The high protein content of chick starter feed is also ground into much smaller pieces than feed for adult chickens so it's easier for the chicks to digest. What growing chickens need for egg formation. The protein content of grower feed for egg formation. The protein content of grower feed is normally 14-18%. Most chickens need this feed until 20-22 weeks of age when they're ready to lay their first egg. Some larger breeds that start laying earlier need to be switched as early as 18 weeks of age. The quality of the eggs they'll lay later. What laying hens needOnce a hen reaches laying age, she needs adequate calcium in her diet, usually 2.5-3.5%. If she doesn't get enough calcium, she'll draw the calcium for laying eggs from her own bones, weakening them. Low calcium results in eggs with thin, brittle shells that may even break inside your hen when she tries to lay the egg. This usually leads to the death of the hen, as she can no longer lay the egg. Brittle and broken feathers can also indicate an increased need for calcium. The older your chickens get, the more calcium they need in their diet. You can give chickens calcium grit. A cost-saving method is to recycle eggshells. Wash and dry eggshells thoroughly, then crush them so they're no longer recognizable to chickens. That way you won't give them the idea of eating their eggs. Calcium supplementation in this form is a great way to get calcium to your laying hens if you have a mixed flock because they eat what they need. Protein requirements are 16-18%. What roosters need Roosters don't need extra calcium or even as much protein as laying hens, only 9%. If you're able to feed them separate feeds for chickens housed together, you can mix your regular feed with some scratch grains to lower the total protein content for your roosters. If you need to feed them separate feeds for chickens housed together, you can mix your regular feed with some scratch grains to lower the total protein content for your roosters. smaller flock, but not as feasible with a large flock. When to change feed rations There are certain times when you need to adjust the feed you give your chickens, such as giving extra calcium to older layers. Also, chickens need a little more protein in the summer because they generally eat less because of the heat. They also need a little more protein in the summer because they generally eat less because of the heat. whenever they molt because the new feathers require a lot of protein. Your roosters could also use some extra protein during mating season. Overwintering chickens, on the other hand, need a larger amount of carbohydrates to provide energy for warmth. Another way to add a little extra protein is to give your chickens, on the other hand, need a larger amount of carbohydrates to provide energy for warmth. regular feed. You can easily increase the amount of carbohydrates by adding a small amount of scratch grains to the feed. In the winter, chicken scratch may be best to feed just before they go to roost for the night as it will give them some extra energy for warmth. SupplementsIn addition to calcium, you should also feed grit, phosphorus or salt separately. Whether you need grit depends on whether your chickens have time on pasture and what kind of feed you give them. If the chickens spend a lot of time in the pasture, they'll consume the grit themselves and you won't need to give it in addition. If they don't spend much time outside the coop, but you give them grains like corn for chickens (cracked or whole) or seeds, they need the grit to aid in their digestion. Chickens fed on pasture may not get the phosphorus they need to consume it in a separate feeder. If your chickens are free-range, you may need salt, even if it's intermittent. Chickens fed only commercial feeds don't need these supplements because the feed is carefully balanced. All supplemental feeds should be fed in separate trays or hoppers and should be available at all times. The type of poultry feed you feed can affect growth rate, egg-laying, health, and appearance. When choosing the best chicken feed, you should carefully consider the age of your chickens and their intended use. Ten different types of chicken feed and when they should be used. 1. Chick Starter is fed to newly hatched chicks. This chicken feed has a high protein content, usually around 20% - 25%. Chicks need this extra protein to grow fast and strong, while also giving them energy.. Chick starter is usually medicated to prevent a parasite called coccidia which leads to coccidiosis. This parasite can cause bloody diarrhea and sometimes even kill chicks. Chickens develop a natural resistance to coccidia over time as their immune systems mature, but it's important to protect against it when chicks are young. Chick starter is usually fed for the first 4-6 weeks before switching to a grower feed. It's important not to feed makes it easier for too long, as the high protein content can cause liver damage. This type of chicks are young. the chicks to gobble up and digest.2. Grower FeedGrower feed is the next level of chicken nutrition. It contains less protein than adult chicken feed is the next level of chicken feed. fortified with medications like chick starter feed, so it's important that you feed any antibiotics or medications your chickens may need. This chicken feed usually comes in the form of pellets, which are larger and denser than the crumbles of chick starter. Some chicks have difficulty adjusting to eating pellets. In this case, you can try breaking the pellets into smaller pieces that are still larger than the crumbles. Let your pullets eat the smaller pieces for a few days and then try switching them to the full-size pellets. It may also be helpful to feed a mixture of chick starter and grower feed until they get used to the new food. Grower feed until the hens lay their first eggs, which is usually at about 20 weeks of age. However, the feeding stages of broilers, are different, which we'll discuss later.3. Flock RaiserFlock Raiser is a general feed that meets basic nutritional needs. This type of chickens feed is typically used when you aren't raising chickens for a specific purpose. Laying hens, broilers, and show chickens should be fed special feeds when they're full grown. In the next sections, we'll take a closer look at these types of feed. If you're raising a flock for companionship, pest control, natural mowing, or other non-specialty reasons, flock raiser is the feed to use. You can also use this feed if you have a mixed flock with roosters, ducks, or other birds or birds of different ages.4. Layer Feed Chicken layer feed should be fed to hens that produce eggs after they have laid their first egg. This particular type of chicken feed contains higher levels of calcium, which makes for better and stronger eggs. It is possible to feed laying hens a general flock feed and they will still produce usable eggs. However, these eggs are prone to a variety of problems. These problems can include thin shells, small eggs, misshapen or crooked eggs, eggs with wrinkled shells, and eggs without yolks. This chicken feed not only contains more calcium but also about 16% protein and vitamins important for laying hens. However, the high calcium content in layer formula can be dangerous for birds that do not produce eggs. It can cause liver damage to chicks, roosters, older hens, and any other birds you keep in a mixed flock. If you expect your layers to produce the best eggs possible, a good layer feed is not optional. There are also options available such as feed fortified with prebiotics, probiotics, and minerals like Omega-3 fatty acids as well as folic acid while some may contain marigold for beautiful bright-orange egg yolks. You should consider separating the layers from the rest of the flock if you are concerned about non-laying birds eating this feed.5. Broiler separating the layers from the rest of the flock if you are concerned about non-laying birds eating this feed.5. bred specifically to grow as large as possible as quickly as possible. Because of their rapid growth, they often have health problems, but they are also not meant to live long at all. Most broilers are processed for their meat at about 7 - 9 weeks of age. Most chicken feed for broilers has an incredibly high protein content, usually around 25%. This allows them to grow quickly and build lots of muscle, which translates into high meat yields. The rapid growth and high protein content can put stress on the chicken's heart, organs, and even legs. Many broiler chickens grow so fast that they cannot move well. Still, the health of these birds is important because you want them to reach a good slaughter age and produce high-quality meat. Some farmers feed broiler chicks general broiler chicks until they are about 4 weeks old. Thereafter they can switch to broiler feed. Although the protein content is similar, this feed contains other vitamins and minerals that adult broiler chickens need during their growth.6. Game Bird FeedThis type of feed is typically fed to show birds. It also contains high protein content for fast, healthy growth and shiny feathers. The protein content in show chicken feed is not as high as broiler feed and does not contain as much calcium as layer feed. The best chicken feed for show birds is usually a high-quality, expensive feed that contains special ingredients. These ingredients do not usually forage, as this would increase their risk of injury. Therefore, their feed must contains a number of additional minerals and vitamins that support esthetic qualities. These include things like the thickness and color of the feathers, the shape of the comb and wattles, and the shape, size, and height of the bird. Game chicken feed is occasionally fed to older birds or birds in poor health, especial ingredients can revive weakening chickens. However, due to the high cost, you should not use this feed as the standard feed for the entire flock.7. Shell GritGrit is a part of chicken feed that is often not considered by some. It is important that chickens receive enough grit in their diet as it aids in digestion and egg production. Shell grit serves as an additional source of calcium for laying chickens. This helps supplement their diet and increase their chances of laying many high-quality eggs. Most chickens are good at not eating extra calcium if it is not needed, so portion size is not important. Grit is also important for all chickens - not just layers - because it aids in digestion. Grit is stored in the grit they need in nature. Chickens kept in an enclosure should be fed grit. You can do this naturally by grinding up some eggshells in the chicken feed. You can also purchase commercial grit, which is either soluble or insoluble. Soluble grit is usually made from finely ground oyster shells, cockle shells, and/or limestone. Insoluble grit is usually made from ground granite or flint. Commercial grit often also contains charcoal, which provides additional digestive support. You should always purchase the correct grit size for your chickens. Grit that is very fine will pass right through their system and not get caught in the gizzard where it is required.8. Chicken ScratchChicken scratch is not actually chicken feed, but an additional treat that should be given along with the regular feed. Scratch usually consists of a variety of whole grains such as wheat and seeds. These include sunflower seeds are more expensive. You can also make your own mixture to save money. Since scratch is not as nutritious as regular chicken feed, it should not make up more than 10% of your flock's diet. That means if you regularly give your chickens a half cup of chicken feed, you should give them about 2 1/2 teaspoons of scratch. Scratch is not necessary for chicken nutrition, but it can help keep them healthy. It is also useful for encouraging them to come indoors at night and for positive associations. This can be useful when they have to experience by associating you with their favorite food. If you are interested in learning more about scratch feed for chickens, please read our article here.9. Fermented FeedFermenting chicken feed and reduces chicken feed and red making it easier to digest. This also allows the chickens to absorb more nutrients per cup of feed, which means you have to buy less feed overall. Fermenting feed is a fairly simple process. All you need is a large container with a lid, your regular feed, and water. Fill the bucket halfway with seed and then add dechlorinated water. The water should be a few inches above the seeds. Close the lid and let the mixture sit for 3 to 5 days. Stir the mixture once a day and add water as needed to keep the seeds constantly covered. Once you see bubbles in the water, the feed is ready. Strain the feed and give it to your chickens while it is still wet. If you are interested in learning more about fermented feed for chickens, please read our article here.10. MashMash is a form of chicken feed that is ground so finely it almost looks like powder. All types of feed, from starter to grower to layer feed, can be purchased in mash form. It is most often used for chickens. Some chickens prefer mash and eat better when their feed is in this form. Mash is also a good way to give chickens a warm meal during winter. Mash can be given in dry form, but most prefer to mix it with water. After mixing, it should have a mud-like consistency. Because of its high moisture content, prepared mash that is not consumed immediately will go bad in a very short time. Never try to store prepared mash and clean up the leftovers in your coop. Conclusion There are several types of fied are usually needed for different stages of life. Laying hens, broiler chickens, and show chickens all have different requirements. An unbalanced performance or cause them to gain weight unnecessarily. Extra fat can make it difficult for your chickens to lay, and nutrient deficiencies can also lead to problems such as feather pecking, egg-eating, and cannibalism. So it is extremely important that we match our chickens' diets to their needs.Additionally, you can supplement your chickens' diet with table scraps, but only sparingly as such treats should only make up 10% of their diet. Well-known chicken feed brands include Purina, Manna Pro, and Small Pet Select all with their own varieties such as non-GMO feed and soy-free options. Consider all of these factors when choosing the best chicken feed for your flock. By following the suggestions in this chickens are cool! Chickens are cool! Chicken facts Do you know about chickens? Now you will! 1. Chickens have a great memory. They can distinguish between over 100 different faces of people or animals. 2. Chickens have full-color vision. 3. They actually dream dreams when they sleep. 4. Chickens can feel pain or distress. 5. Over 452 million hens are used a year for eggs. 6. There are over 25 billion of them in the world, that's more than any other bird. 7. The rooster's wattle is used to bring attention to him when dancing for the hens. 8. Chickens love to play! 9. Mother hens talk to their chicks when they are still in the egg. 10. Each chicken sound means something specific. 11. A chicken sound means something specific. eggs about 50 times a day. 14. The largest chicken egg weighed nearly 12 ounces. 15. The chicken breed called turkens is not a chicken and turkey cross. That is a myth. 17. The waste made by a chicken in its lifetime can make enough electricity to run a 100 watt bulb for five hours! 18. Reportedly the record number of eggs laid in one day by a chicken is seven. 19. The fear of chickens is called Alektorophobia. 20. All the chickens, Muffy, is 22. 22. A freshly laid egg is 105 degrees Fahrenheit. 23. Scientists believe chickens were domesticated about 8000 years ago. 24. A chick starts developing at 88 degrees Fahrenheit. 25. Chickens have more bones in their necks than people on the Earth. 28. Silkies have five toes. 29. The chicken came before the egg. 30. In 2009, a lady found a fried chicken head at McDonalds. 31. If a chicken has red ear lobes, it will lay brown eggs; if white, white eggs. 32. Chickens will lay fewer, but larger eggs as they grow older. 33. A chicken heart beats more than 300 times a minute. 34. Chickens will lay fewer, but larger eggs as they grow older. 35. They can taste saltiness. 36. A chicken heart beats more than 300 times a minute. 34. Chickens will lay fewer, but larger eggs as they grow older. 33. A chicken heart beats more than 300 times a minute. 34. Chickens will lay fewer, but larger eggs as they grow older. 35. They can taste saltiness. 36. A chicken heart beats more than 300 times a minute. 34. Chickens will lay fewer, but larger eggs as they grow older. 35. can bleed. 38. The dance roosters perform is called tidbitting. 39. The record flight time for a chicken is 13 seconds. 40. The record number of yolks in an egg is nine! 41. In Gainesville, Georgia, it is illegal to eat fried chicken with anything but your fingers. 42. There are 219 million undesirable male chicks killed each year by the egg industries. 43. If the white of the egg is cloudy, it is fresh. 44. The average cage space for an egg-laying chicken is less than a 8" by 11" sheet of paper. 45. A group of chickens is called a flock. 46. The amount of light is what makes a hen lay eggs. 47. To make a dozen eggs, a hen has to have about four pounds of feed. 48. A chicken is 75 percent water. 49. Chickens don't pee. It is just mixed into the poop. Last one! 50. A rooster was chosen to be the mascot of the 1998 FIFA World Cup. Thanks for reading! Hope you enjoyed and learned a little! Just remember this: Chickens are cool!! Sources://www.care2.com/causes/10-fascinating-facts-about-chickens.html, //www.citygirlfarming.com/Chickens/WeirdChickens/WeirdChickens? Now you will! 1. Chickens have a great memory. They can distinguish between over 100 different faces of people or animals. 2. Chickens have a great memory. They can distinguish between over 100 different faces of people or animals. feel pain or distress. 5. Over 452 million hens are used a year for eggs. 6. There are over 25 billion of them in the world, that's more than any other bird. 7. The rooster's wattle is used to bring attention to him when dancing for the hens. 8. Chickens love to play! 9. Mother hens talk to their chicks when they are still in the egg. 10. Each chicken sound means something specific. 11. A chicken can live for a short while without a head! 12. A hen can lay more than 300 eggs a year. 13. A mother hen turns her eggs about 50 times a day. 14. The largest chicken egg weighed nearly 12 ounces. 15. The chicken breed called turkens is not a chicken and turkey cross. That is a myth. 16. Chickens cannot literally change gender. That is a myth. 17. The waste made by a chicken in its lifetime can make enough electricity to run a 100 watt bulb for five hours! 18. Reportedly the record number of eggs laid in one day by a chicken is seven. 19. The fear of chickens is called Alektorophobia. 20. All the chickens eaten at KFC worldwide would circle the Earth at the equator 11 times. 21. The oldest chicken, Muffy, is 22. 22. A freshly laid egg is 105 degrees Fahrenheit. 23. Scientists believe chickens were domesticated about 8000 years ago. 24. A chick starts developing at 88 degrees Fahrenheit. 25. Chickens have more bones in their necks than giraffes! 26. Chickens can mourn for each other. 27. There are more chickens than people on the Earth. 28. Silkies have five toes. 29. The chicken head at McDonalds. 31. If a chicken head at McDonalds. 31. If a chicken head at McDonalds. 31. If a chicken heart beats more than 300 times a minute. 34. Chickens can't taste sweetness. 35. They can taste saltiness. 36. A chicken loses feathers when stressed. 37. A chicken is 13 seconds. 40. The record flight time for a chicken is 13 seconds. 40. The record flight time for a chicken is 13 seconds. 40. The record flight time for a chicken is 14. In Gainesville, Georgia, it is illegal to eat fried chicken with anything but your fingers. 42. There are 219 million undesirable male chicks killed each year by the egg is cloudy, it is fresh. 44. The average cage space for an egg-laying chicken is less than a 8" by 11" sheet of paper. 45. A group of chickens is called a flock. 46. The amount of light is what makes a hen lay eggs. 47. To make a dozen eggs, a hen has to have about four pounds of feed. 48. A chicken is 75 percent water. 49. Chickens don't pee. It is just mixed into the poop. Last one! 50. A rooster was chosen to be the mascot of the 1998 FIFA World Cup. Thanks for reading! Hope you enjoyed and learned a little! Just remember this Chickens are cool!! Sources://www.care2.com/causes/10-fascinating-facts-about-chickens.html, //www.citygirlfarming.com/Chickens/WeirdChickenFacts.html, The following data has been culled from the pages of various veterinary drug references, the scientific literature, and some from the wider internet. It is meant solely as a handy reference for the backyard hobbyist or the veterinary professional unfamiliar with avian pharmacology who needs a quick guide. It is not meant to be used as a medical advice, to be used as a definitive and final authority on any subject, to be used in a commercial setting, or to give any sort of legal guidance or suggestions. Only generic or trade names are used, actual product names change so much and there are so many versions available to keep track of them all. This is not a final or definitive list, products vary significantly over time and place, a products appearance (or lack thereof) on this list is not an endorsement or a proscription of any kind. It is the readers job to ascertain the correctness and legality of the following information. Not all drugs are available (or legal) in every situation. Not all drugs are available (or legal) in every situation. though the species differences may be vast. Some substances are toxic in certain species (or by certain routes) and fine in others, please make sure to verify before administering. Treating pain or other symptoms is far different than treating a specific disease, keep this in mind if trying to treat respiratory disease or diarrhea, because treating a chicken for coccidia when it is suffering from salmonella isnt going to be beneficial, an actual diagnosis will make treatment far more successful rather than a random guess. Also keep in mind not all bacteria are susceptible to all antibiotics (same with fungi and worms) and resistance within a species is also possible, nor will treating a viral infection with an antibiotic work. Also make sure the particular drug you are considering is not toxic in your critters and triple check it! An accurate weight is vital to both prevent toxicity as well as to achieve an effective dose. Watch units, as they vary considerably between products! Also pay attention to how your product is meant to be administered, never give an oral solution via injectable product may be given orally). Also consider the size of your birds when considering route of administration, as smaller birds (quail, finches, chicks) may suffer considerable bruising or even necrosis from an intramuscular injection. If your birds produce products (meat or eggs) that will be for human consumption, they are considered food producing animals and must be managed as such (much stricter rules apply to what can and cant be used) or converted to pets and their products can no longer enter the public food chain. While there is an anesthetic and sedative section, this does not mean you are qualified to administer it, many are controlled substances and unavailable to the general public; bird anesthesia is tricky even for trained anesthesia is trained anesthesia i Pharmacological Abbreviations:IM: intramuscular or in the musclePO: per os or by mouth, orallyIV: intravenous or in the veinSQ: subcutaneous or under the skinSID: once dailyBID: twice dailyPID: three times dailyPRN: as needed Unit measurements like kilogram (kg) or Liter (L) should be fairly intuitive otherwise google it! A Food Animal is any animal that produces meat, eggs, or milk for human consumption, please consult the label, your vet, or FARAD for withdrawal times, otherwise the animal should be considered a pet and its products should not enter the public food chain! Prescription medications and off-label use of many products in food producing animals require a valid veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR), dont wait until an emergency happens to have one in place! This information is not to be used to self-diagnose and treat without proper medical oversight! If the dosage information is not to be used to self-diagnose and treat without proper medical oversight? off label or minor species use, namely for situations that require something that isnt being used in a commercial species or for a common situation. When available, the label directions or prescribers instructions should always be followed! Anesthetics and Sedatives: Acepromazine: not recommendedAtipamizole: xylazine reversal, 0.5 mg/kg IMAtropine 0.04-0.1 mg/kg IM or SQ for preanesthetic, 0.1-0.2 mg/kg IMDetomidine: limited data, 0.3 mg/kg IMDetomidine: birdsLidocaine: can be toxic, limited effect, not recommendedKetamine: 5-15 mg/kg IM, 10-30 minutes anesthesia, can add xylazineMedetomidine: limited data, 0.1 mg/kg IMPropofol: not recommendedPentobarbital: IV use recommended (not IM), rough recovery, slow onsetThiopental: IV access requiredTolazaline: reverse xylazine, 15 mg/kg IVXylazine: 1-3 mg/kg IM, sedation, can add ketamineYohimbine: reverse xylazine, 0.1 mg/kg IV Amikacin: 15-20 mg/kg PO 3-4 times daily IM, PO, SQ or in drinking water (ratites): 250 mg/ gallon as sole source of water for 3-5 daysAmoxicillin with clavulanic acid: 50-100 mg/kg PO 3-4 times dailyAmpicillin: 1.65 g/L in drinking water or 250 mg/kg IM SID 3-5 dayCephalexin: 35-100 mg/kg home useChlortetracycline: follow label for food producing animals, 2500 mg/L drinking waterCiprofloxacin: not food animals, 15 mg/kg PO or IM or in drinking water 250 mg/LErythromycin: 60 mg/kg PO BIDGentamicin: not food animals, 5-10 mg/kg TID IM 5-10 daysMetronidazole: not food animals, 50 mg/kg PO SID for 5 daysNeomycin: label directions for food animals, 10 mg/kg IM SID 3-5 days, severe muscle necrosis possiblePenicillin G (procaine): can be toxic in small birds, turkeys 100 mg/kg IM once dailySpectinomycin: follow label for food animals, 1/4 tsp per liter water, sole water source 5-10 daysSulfadiazine with trimethoprim: follow label for daysSulfadiazine with trimethoprim: follow label for daysSulfadiazine with trimethoprim: follow label for food animals, 1/4 tsp per liter water, sole water source 5-10 daysSulfadiazine with trimethoprim: follow label for food animals, 2 ml/kg oral suspension PO BID or 50-100 mg/kg PO BIDTetracycline (soluble powder): use in combination with other tetracyclines for effective dose!, 1 tsp per gallon drinking water, prepare fresh TIDTylosin: 30 mg/kg IM BID, follow label directions for other applications Antifungals and Paraciticides (dewormers and flagellated parasites; in poultry 5 mg/kg for roundworms and 20 mg/kg for tapes PO onceAmprolium: for food animals follow label, for coccidia in pet birds 2 ml (use 9.6% solution)/gallon water for 5 days or moreFenbendazole: 10-50 mg/kg PO SID for up to six weeksGriseofulvin: available?, 35-50 mg/kg PO SID for up to six weeksGriseofulv 2 times dailyIvermectin: 200 micrograms/kg IM or PO, repeat in two weeksKetoconazole: 200 ml/L 7-14 days in drinking water, dissolve in acid first (vinegar)Levamisole: 18-36 mg/kg PO for poultryNystatin: for candida; 300,000 units/kg PO BID 7-10 days, flock follow labelPiperazine: follow labelPraziquantel: chicken tapeworms: 10 mg/kgPyrantel: 4.5 mg/kg PO onceThiabendazole: 44 mg/kg PO onceAnalgesics (pain meds) and Steroids: Acetaminophen: 1-10 mg/kg PO each 8-24 hoursDexamethasone: 2-4 mg/kg IM or IV 2-3 times dailyFlunixin meglumine: 1-10 mg/kg IM once daily, use with caution especially daily, toxic to quailKetoprofen: 2 mg/kg IO each 8-24 hoursMeloxicam: 0.1-0.2 mg/kg PO or IM SIDPrednisone: 0.2 mg/kg PO or IM SIDPre hours to pass eggDiphenhydramine: 2-4 mg/kg BID POEpinephrine: 0.5-1 ml IV or Intraosseus onceFurosemide: 0.05 mg/300 grams IM BIDHydroxyzine: 1.5-2 mg per 4 oz. Drinking water for itchinessIron: 10 mg/kg IM weeklyKaolin pectate: 1 drop to a ml depending on size, 1-4 times dailyMineral oil: caution with aspiration, 5 ml/kg PO onceOxytocin egg expulsion, use with calcium and vitamin A, 0.01-0.1 mls once IM IntroductionSo your birds are losing feathers and looking scraggly, but arent molting. Or maybe you actually saw the pests crawling on them. Either way youve come to the right place. My birds had lice a few months ago and I have made this article with all the information I collected during the treatment process. This article is only for people who have confirmed that their birds have mites. If you arent sure whether your birds have parasites and want a quick summary of what to do, keep reading!Warning:Permethrin is toxic to cats and can be dangerous to some other animals. It may also not be available/legal in some regions. Be responsible when using it and always follow the instructions!What do I need?I used permethrin doesn't stop working when it gets wet (like diatomaceous earth) and comes in powder form (unlike elector PSP). I found everything I needed at Tractor Supply Co. Here are picture of the products I used: You will also need a few other supplies. I have made a list below: poultry dust (above) permethrin (above) fresh bedding a sprayer gloves an assistantTreating the coop First, you will need to get the chickens out of their coop. Keep them in the run or contain them somewhere else. Now that the chickens are out of the way you can clean out the bedding. Get all of it out and dispose of it. I would suggest burning it, or at least putting it far away from the coop. Next, follow the instructions for the permethrin to fill your sprayer with the diluted formula. Make sure youre following the right instructions, as permethrin is used for many things. Spray the run or your yard, you can do so after the chickens are back in the coop. Which leads us to our next point. Treating the chickens The chickens should be contained at this point to make things much easier and more effective. Grab your assistant, and the job of powdering the birds to the other. You will need to catch each bird, powder them all over, and put them in the freshly cleaned and sprayed coop. I suggest holding the birds upside down by their legs. Make sure to get around their vents very well and careful when getting the birds upside down by the run if you wish to.Follow upSince parasites lay their eggs on chickens, it is recommended that you repeat this last point approximately two weeks after the first treatment. This ensures that any parasites hatched from eggs of the original pests on your birds are also killed. ClosingThank you for reading! I hope this article is helpful to somebody! Please leave a review or comment. If I have left anything out or you have any recommendations, please privately message me. God bless you and have a great day! Reactions:Farmgirl1878 and OrpingtonManiac Coccidiosis & How To Treat It Picture by animallover1654What is Coccidiosis? Coccidiosis? Coccidiosis? ingested by the chicken. The parasites found in the ground or bird feces attaches itself to the lining in the gut, multiplies and becomes an oocyst feeding in the digestive tract which will make it bleed. Once infected it passes the parasites found in the ground or bird feces attaches itself to the lining in the gut, multiplies and becomes an oocyst feeding in the digestive tract which will make it bleed. and vice versa. Different kinds of birds are even infected by a different kind of coccidiosis (pronounced cock-sid-ee-oh-sis) in chickens is caused by nine species of Eimeria protozoa, some are more serious than others. It is fatal, but if your chicken survived this disease it would be immune to future cocci infections. How does Coccidia harm chickens?? Some infections are more sever the disease.- The site of development within the chicken.- Age of bird. Young birds are more susceptible then well fed birds. Coccidiosis in chickens is eather intestinal or cecal. Intestinal is caused by E. necatrix and cecal coccidiosis is caused by E. tenella. Coccidiosis in more commonly infected. Coccidiosis is caused by E. tenella. May-September rather than cold months like October-April. Medicated starter feed to work your chicks have to be exposed to Coccidia Protozoa (by letting them go outside and be on the soil is a way for them to be exposed). They then will slowly start to build a resistance and immunity to this disease. When raised by us chicks are usually inside and start to build their immunity. Medicated starter feed does not treat/cure coccidiosis. Pictures by LittleCreekFarmCocci Control and Prevention - Good Management - Vaccinating at earliest age (do not feed medicated starter feed if your chicks have been vaccinated against cocci. This will neutralize the vaccine.- For birds living outside keep the bedding in the house clean and dry- Clean waterers and feeders every time you refill them Feeding medicated starter feed that contains coccidiostat (which kills coccidia) for the first month Keeping your chickens water cleanand free of dropings, bedding clean/fresh, and making sure they are getting good nutrition is a great way to avoid getting this disease. Using preventative tonics like Apple Cider Vinegar in their water (like in the above picture) and Garlic, this helps to keep on top of oocyst and other worms. The acid in the gut helps to prevent the formation of oocysts throughout their life. Cocci are less common in free ranging birds than ones that are confined to one area. Coccidiosis can be transferred on contaminated boots, clothing, feed sacks, insects, and rodents. Fresh water and good nutrition help keep your chickens healthy. 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Thanks for reading WillowBranchFarm Page 2Coccidiosis & How To Treat It Picture by animallover1654What is Coccidiosis? Coccidia are a microscopic parasitic organism that infect poultry when ingested by the chicken. The parasites found in the ground or bird feces attaches itself to the lining in the ground or bird feces attaches itself to the lining in the digestive tract which will make it bleed. Once infected it passes the parasites in its poop days before symptoms occur. The coccidia that infect chickens do not affect other types of livestock, and vice versa. Different kinds of birds are even infected by a different kind of coccidia. Coccidiosis (pronounced cock-sid-ee-oh-sis) in chickens is caused by nine species of Eimeria protozoa, some are more serious than others. It is fatal, but if your chicken survived this disease it would be immune to future cocci infections. How does Coccidia harm chickens?? 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Thanks for reading, WillowBranchFarm BYC (BackYardChickens) has TONS of fantastic information on all aspects of chicken keeping, combined with a wealth of experiences and knowledge shared by our community members. If your guestion isn't answer on our chicken discussion isn't forum. The information below will help you begin your journey by covering the basics of raising chickens? Keeping a backyard flock can be a rewarding and enjoyable hobby, one that is gaining in popularity as more people recognize the many benefits of having a "a pet that makes you breakfast"! You'll quickly experience how fun it is to have chickens, you'll often be asked the question: "Why raise backyard chickens?" Most people know hens (female chickens) provide delicious and nutritious eggs, but don't realize the many other benefits that come with having your own backyard flock. Here are some of the most common reasons to raise chickens: Are BackYard Chickens Legal in Your City? Before you take the plunge and start your own flock, make sure chicken keeping is allowed in your town/city and make sure you understand the ordinances applied to your specific area. Choosing The Best Chicken Breeds for You Before you take the plunge and start your flock, you'll want to choose the breeds of chicken Breeds for You Before you take the plunge and start your flock. keeping, and which breeds will do best in your climate. Here are some resources to help you choose: For an introduction to many of the amazing breed ReviewsHere is a general guide to Pickin' the Right Frickin' Chicken to get you started. If your goal is to have lots of eggs, check out this list of the Top 10 Best Egg Producing Chicken Breeds (help get the best egg production possible) Looking to help preserve rare breeds You Should Consider KeepingImpress your friends with a variety of egg colors: So You Want a Colorful Egg BasketMost white eggs you get in the store come from the Leghorn chicken breed, but they aren't usually the best breed for pets in a backyard flock. Many people find a good balance with "dual-purpose breeds". A few you may want to look at include: Rhode Island Red, Australorp, Sussex, Orpington, Plymouth Rock, Barred Rock, and so many other chicken breeds. Where To Get Baby Chicks & Chickens There are a number of places you can purchase chicks, older chickens and even fertile hatching eggs to get you started on your journey. How To Care For A Chickthe First 60 Days Did you impulsively buy a box full of chicks? Or are you planning to get some fluffy little chicks soon? Here's a quick rundown of what you'll need: Housing & Feeding Your Chickens Your babies are quickly becoming teenagers and anxious to leave the brooder. Hopefully you've thought ahead and have their chicken coop and chicken coop! When buying or building a coop, make sure it's big enough for them (and any future additions). A good rule of thumb for space requirements is approximately 34 square feet per chicken inside the coop and 10 sq/ft per chicken for the outside run. Check out this great guide on how much room do chickens need? Chicken Coop: Food & Water: Maintaining A Healthy Flock We know, it happened so quickly... your little fluff-balls grew up so fast! It seems like it was just yesterday that they were constantly cheeping. Well, now you're onto an exciting new stage... one where you'll be inspecting the nest boxes daily, waiting for that first egg! While you wait, here are some additional items to keep in mind to maintain a healthy flock:Keep local chicken predators in mind and make a safe home for your flock! Some of the worst offenders are raccoons, hawks, foxes, owls, coyotes, and more!Remember to keep your flock! Some of the worst offenders are raccoons, hawks, foxes, owls, coyotes, and more!Remember to keep your flock! Some of the worst offenders are raccoons, hawks, foxes, owls, coyotes, and more!Remember to keep your flock! Some of the worst offenders are raccoons, hawks, foxes, owls, coyotes, and more!Remember to keep your flock! Some of the worst offenders are raccoons, hawks, foxes, owls, coyotes, and more!Remember to keep your flock! fresh-eggs than you know what to do with. You'll probably want to know how to clean and store fresh eggs, and learn about some of the common egg quality problems. Practice proper health precautions for your flock. Clean waterers, boots / shoes tools, etc. with bleach or chlorine. Disinfect with a tablespoon of chlorine bleach to one gallon of clean water.... but we all make mistakes, so you may want to read-up on Common Mistakes Poultry Keepers Make (And How to Fix Them). Now that you've skimmed the basics, you might be ready to dive deeper into learning more about raising backyard chickens. We suggest the following: Reactions:Kortniruth, JustAChillGuy, MommyGirl and 42 others Page 2 BYC (BackYardChickens) has TONS of fantastic information on all aspects of chicken keeping, combined with a wealth of experiences and knowledge shared by our community members. If your question isn't answered in our Learning Center Articles, we promise there is an answer on our chicken discussion forum. The information below will help you begin your journey by covering the basics of raising chickens. We'll link to other areas of the site where you can scratch up even more details!ARTICLE INDEX: So, you are interested in raising chickens? Keeping a backyard flock can be a rewarding and enjoyable hobby, one that is gaining in popularity as more people recognize the many benefits of having a "a pet that makes you breakfast"! You'll quickly experience how fun it is to have chickens, you'll often be asked the question: "Why raise backyard chickens?" Most people know hens (female chickens) for a symple of the people know hens (female chickens) for a symple of the people know hens (female chickens). We're happy to help as you embark on the fun and exciting journey of the people know hens (female chickens). provide delicious and nutritious eggs, but don't realize the many other benefits that come with having your own backyard flock. Here are some of the most common reasons to raise chickens Legal in Your City? Before you take the plunge and start your own flock, make sure chickens Legal in Your town/city and make sure you understand the ordinances applied to your specific area. 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Check out this great guide on how much room do chickens need? Chicken for the outside run. quickly... your little fluff-balls grew up so fast! It seems like it was just yesterday that they were constantly cheeping. Well, now you're onto an exciting new stage... one where you'll be inspecting the nest boxes daily, waiting for that first egg! While you wait, here are some additional items to keep in mind to maintain a healthy flock:Keep local chicken predators in mind and make a safe home for your flock! Some of the worst offenders are raccoons, hawks, foxes, owls, coyotes, and more!Remember to keep your flock happy and entertained with chicken treats, chicken toys & a nice relaxing dust bath. Hopefully your pullets (young hens) start providing you with more fresh-eggs than you know what to do with. You'll probably want to know how to clean and store fresh eggs, and learn about some of the common egg quality problems. Practice proper health precautions for your flock. 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larger coop would be necessary. As an artistic couple, I knew it couldn't be just any coop... Page 2 Page 3 Page 4

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