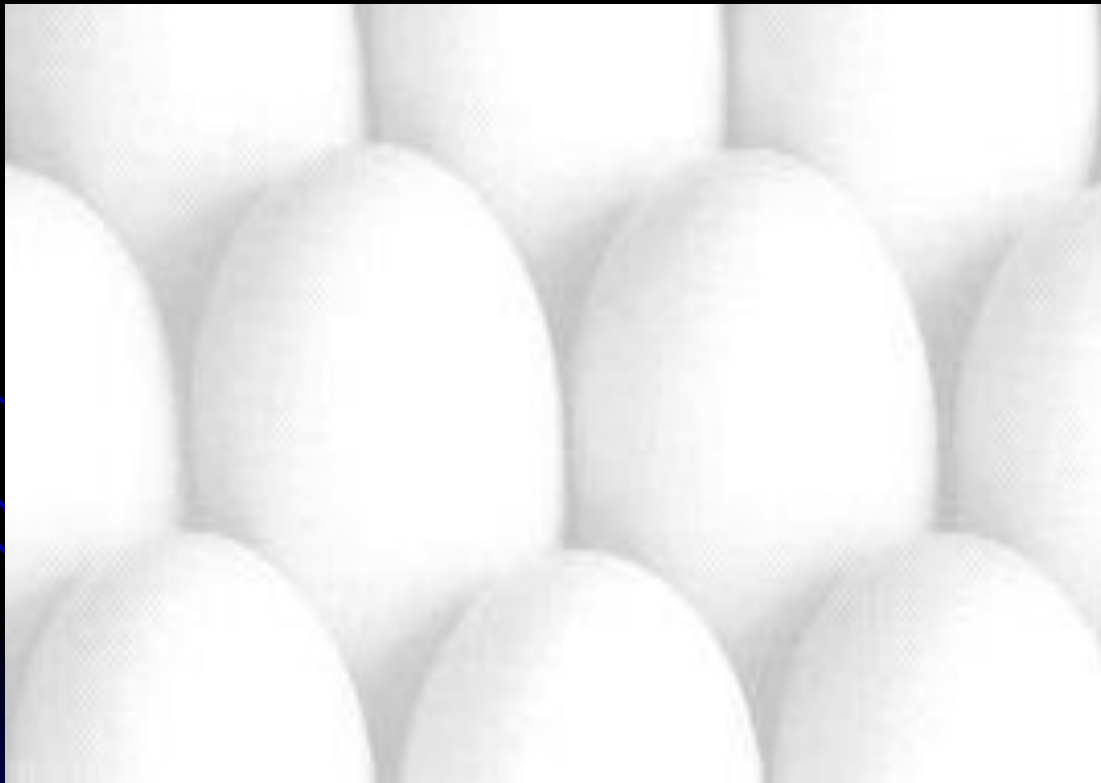


EGG PRODUCTION



EGG PRODUCTION

It is one of the most important aims of poultry rearing.

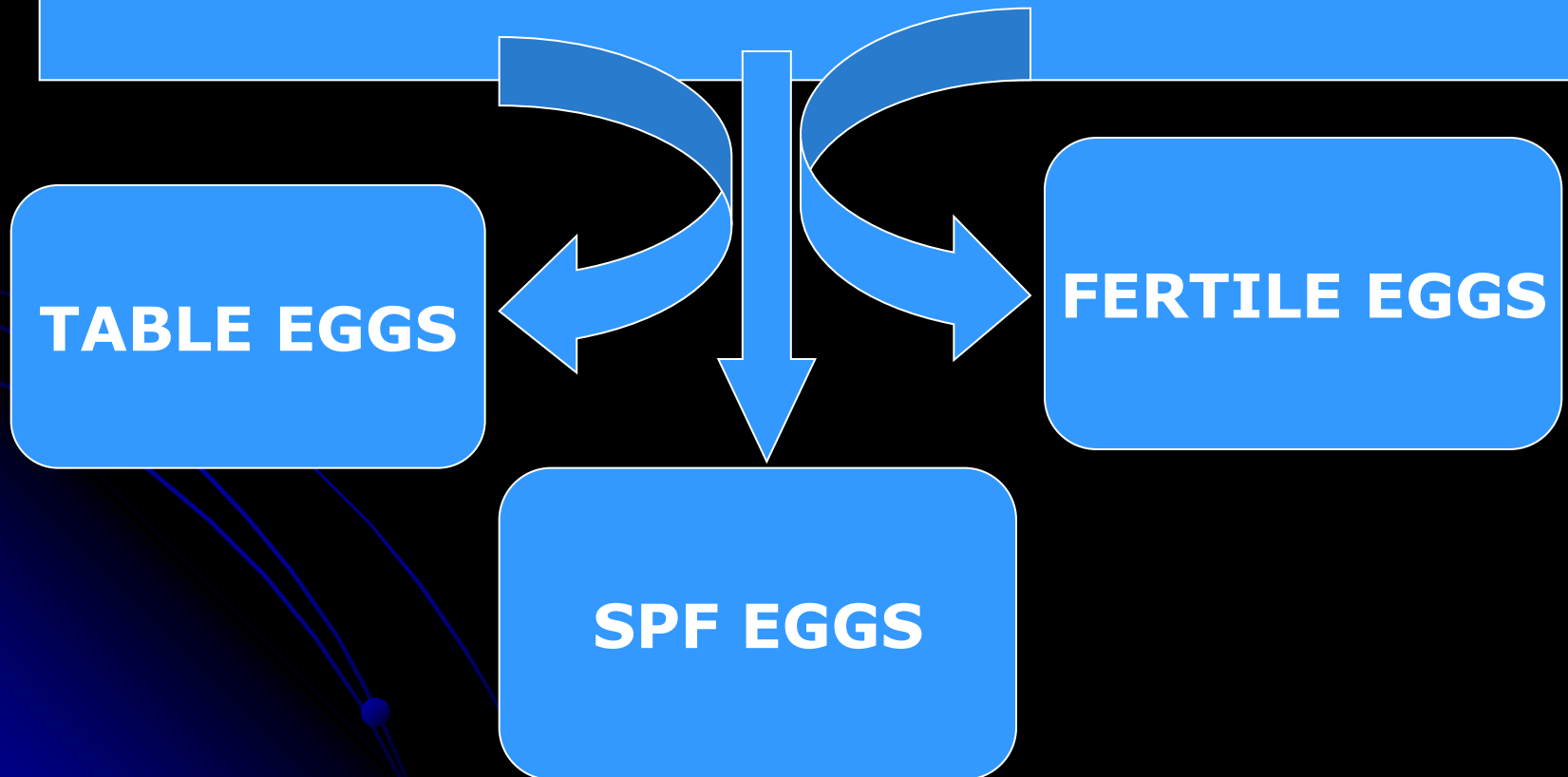


TABLE EGGS

HUMAN FEED, INDUSTRY->
free from bacteria
toxins & antibiotics

FERTILE EGGS

1 day old broiler and layer->
free from causes affect
mortality & productivity.

1 day old breeder ->
free from causes affect
productivity & vertical
transmissible agents.

SPF EGGS

EMBRYO OR T.C FOR DIAGNOSIS
VACCINE PRODUCTION->
vertical transmissible agents.

LAYING PERFORMANCE

QUANTITY
production %, **EGG/ HEN/DAY**
EGG/HEN.

QUALITY:
egg weight,
yolk color,
shell quality.

HATCHARY
PARAMETERS
Fertility,
hatchability,
sailed chicks.

**GOOD LAYING PERFORMANC INDICATED GOOD GENERAL
HEALTH CONDITION AND FREEDOM OF INFECTIONS**

DROP IN EGG PRODUCTION FORMES

1. NOT REACH
STANDER
CURVE

2. DROP THAN PRIVIOUS.

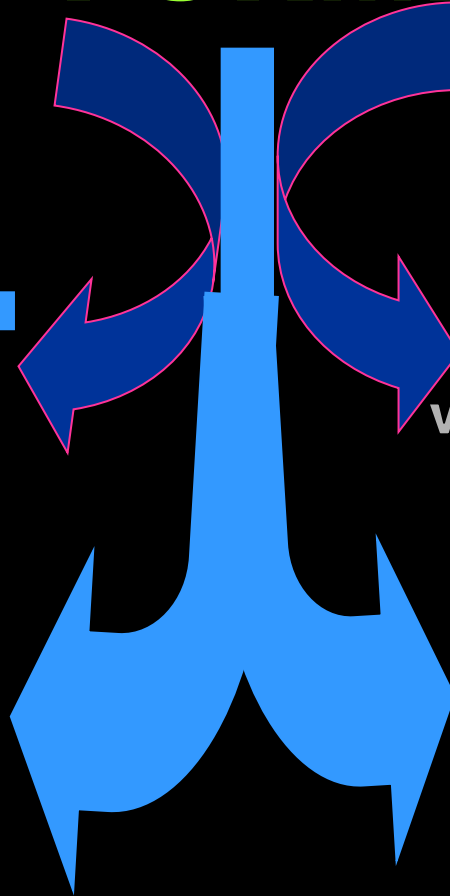
Quantitative (mild -sever)
with or without Qualitative
(externqal and internal)
changes.

REVERSABLE

NO CHANGE IN
REPRODUCTIVE
SYSTEM

IRREVERSABLE

CHANGE IN
REPRODUCTIVE
SYSTEM



NOT REACH STANDER CURVE

NON INFECTIOUS

NUTRITION:

1-Low protein or essential AAs.

a. Poor health condition.

b. Delay sexual maturity.

2-High energy over fattening no production.

3-Mycotoxins: Poor growth.

ENVIRONMENT:

Light duration .(n 14hs) and intensity

Decrease light delay sexual maturity.

Increase cause early

Sexual maturity with small eggs, pound egg oviduct prolapse and vent cannibalism.

INFECTIOUS

CHRONIC

AFFECTIONS:

.parasitism (ascaridia, Cestods , coccidiosis).

. Tumers (MD, ALC).

. IB (reproductive form) - false layer.

. Chronic SGP ,MS, MG.

QUANTITATIVE NONINFECTIOUS

DROP THAN PREVIOUS

INFECTIOUS

1-NUTRITION: Unbalanced ration

2-Management:

A-LIGHT: Irregular

B-WATER: continuous fresh water is important.

C-VENTILATION: Keep temp

at 12-26c.

D-STRESS: cold, ,handling,

visitors

1.Colisepticemia----- mild drop.

2.N.D. drop 20- 100% for 4-8 ws.

3.I.B. drop 20-30% for 4-6 ws.

4.I.L.T. drop 25-35%.

5.A.E. drop 15% for 10-20 days.

6.E.D.S. drop 30-40%, for 4- 10 ws.

7.PnVI+compl.:drop up 50%, for 2-4 weeks.

8.CELO: 20-40% for 3-4 ws.

Non-infectious causes of reduced egg production

CAUSES

SYMPTOMS

Salt	Nervous, increased pecking, feathers in digestive tract
Calcium	Birds down in cages, increased incidence of shell-less eggs
Vitamin D ₃	Increased mortality from calcium depletion, increased shell-less eggs
Protein	Increased nervousness, increased mortality (peck outs), poor albumen quality, feather eating
Fat	Low body weight gains, drop in egg size

TOXICOSES

CAUSES

SYMPTOMS

Salt

Increase mortality due to urolithiasis, low feed intake

Phosphorus

Lower feed intake, soft bones, thin shells, increased shell-less eggs

Vitamin D₃

Increased shell-less eggs, soft bones

Mycotoxins

Nervousness, mouth lesions, fatty livers, biliary hyperplasia in liver tissue, low feed intake, thin shell

Botulism

Weakness, limper neck, neck feathers easy to pull out, prostration

ANTICOCCIDIALS

CAUSES

SYMPTOMS

Nicarbazin

Monensin



PARASITES

CAUSES

SYMPTOMS

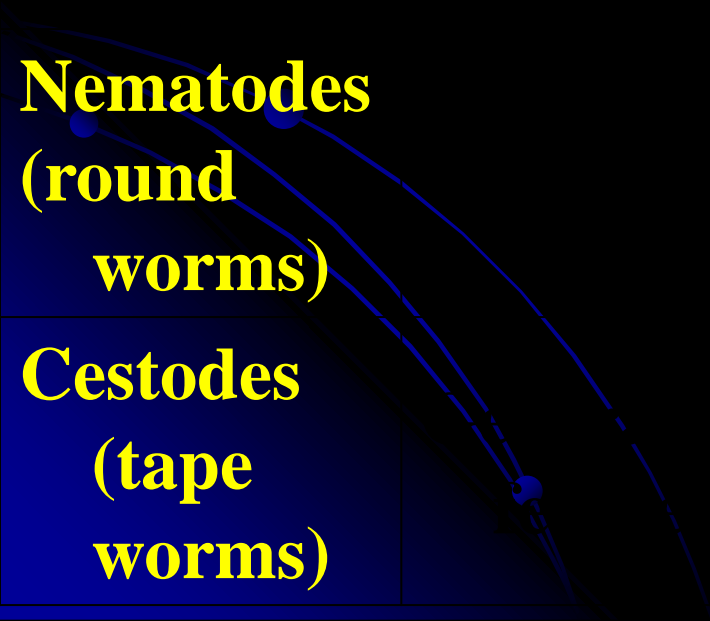
fowl mite

Lice

**Stick-tight
fleas**

**Nematodes
(round
worms)**

**Cestodes
(tape
worms)**



MANAGEMENT MISTAKES

CAUSES

SYMPTOMS

Out of feed

Nervous flock, decreased feed consumption

Out of water

Blue combs, birds gathered around waterers

**Inadequate
day length**

Unusual pattern of egg production

**High
temperature**

Reduced egg size, reduced feed consumption, increased water consumption, panting