**ABSTRACT**

The study was performed to know the manage mental factors affecting the egg production of poultry In this purpose, I selected Nahar poultry farms ltd. of cobb-500. Exogenous variables are week, feed consumption. body weight And lighting . Firstly,The data about management (Housing, Feeding,And Lighting)And production were collected from their record book of current batch and estimates the average body weight,,average feed intake,, egg production(%). The average body weight during grower, average body weight during layer, average feed intake during grower, average feed intake during layer.average FCR during grower, average egg production(%)during layer are 2740 gm, 3662.6 gm, 113.8 gm, 148.51gm, 0.25, and 68.6.

**Key words:** Cobb-500 exogenous variable, livability feed consumption.

**INTRODUCTION**

Bangladesh is a agricultural and poor country. Poverty is an acute problem in Bangladesh. Livestock sector occupies a significant position both as a source of providing animal protein, poverty alleviation through solving unemployment problem and earning foreign exchange. In Bangladesh total GDP contributed by agricultural sector is 20 15% but livestock sub sector contributed 2.67%. In fiscal year 200-06, the growth of this sub sector was 6.15% which was projected at 5.85% in the fiscal year 2006-07 (economic census, 2007).

The poultry sector is an integral part of the livestock sector A. Approximately 40% of total animal protein Supplied by poultry meat in our country (Rahman, et al 1998) at present chicken contributes 56% of total meat production of the country through the share of broiler. Poultry is one of the most prospective sector for development Egg and meat originated from poultry. Every person should consume 120gm meat per day and 104 no of egg per year. But present availability is 21.20gm meat per day and 41 no of egg per year. The production level is for behind the requirement level so. It is essentially needed to increase the production of egg and meat. The expansion of poultry sector depends among other thing. on the profitability of chicken rearing and egg production at farmers level (Alam et al 1998) According to Bangladesh Bureau of statistic (BBS. 2002) about 89% of the rural household rear poultry and the average number of per household is is 6.8 so with view to meet the protein gap with in a shortest possible time, there has been a shift of policy emphasis on intensive poultry farming in recent years. Consequently a number of poultry farms have been established on commercial basis in an around the cities and towns.

The government is showing interest in this sector and is encouraging both urban and rural people to involve there. There were very few numbers of poultry farms present in 10-15 years back, But at present in Bangladesh there are about 100 private poultry Our. Farms and hatchery and government hatcheries. At present time the (M.A Saleque, 2001, poultries a too in poverty alleviation) bird flu out break in our country. As a result some of the poultry farms are falls in great loses. reported farms has two strain , such as Hubbard classic and Cobb-500.Among these broiler stain Cobb-500 is an English strain which has an excellent performance

**Objectives:**

The present study was under taken with the following objectives.

1. To know the production performance of broiler parent stock (Cobb-500)
2. To study the parent stock management.
3. To know the relation among body weight, feed consumption, FCR, and egg production percentage.
4. To observe the production performances of broiler parent stock (cobb-500)

**REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

Ahmed (2008) reported that sudden excessive hear or cold lowered the egg production Due to quick temperature change in the reproductive tract egg formed very slowly. Normally it takes about 23 hours to form an egg in the reproductive tract. Remedy of the problem is temperature controlled by thermometer and application of it-C in hot season.

Alam et al. (2001) also conducted a research works to examine the productivity and profitability of poultry farms under traditional. Semi-intensive and intensive management systems were investigated. The production of egg per layer per year was 43.88 for traditional. 141.11 for semi-intensive and 230.15 for intensive farms.

Banerjee (2007) stated that the production cycle may be conveniently divided into three stages or phases I (22nd week to 42nd week)- egg production 0-85% increase body weight to mature body weight. eggs of gradually increasing size, phase II (43rd week to 62nd week) egg production declines up to 65% and phase III (63rd week to 72nd week)- egg production less than 65%.

Barnewll et al. (2003) reported that for metabolism from feed and water intake to occur at the optimum condition, the relative humidity should be 50% and the temperature should be 68-70F.

Bagliacea (2003) reported that the primary factor that affect incubation time in the type of setter used with its temperature but incubation time depends also on age and size of the age and temperature of the storage room.

Banelis et al. (2002) stated that egg with high and medium egg shell porosity, the group of eggs with an approximate optimal loss of mass had an elevated hatchability in contrast with the group of eggs with the low egg shell conductance indicating that other factors than water loss may have become critical for maximal hatchability. Cazaban (2004) stated that the average egg shell temperature must b set at around 380C (100.40f) during the first two third of incubation. And it should not exceed 38.5C avoided. Eggs are purt storage for upto 14days (depending on the strain and the age of the breeder hens) before being transported to the hatchery for incubation. This storage procedure may be decrease hatchability rate from 89% after four days storage to 72% after 14 days storage can boost this rate back to 82% A short storage time (three days versus 18 days) results in a better relative growth at seven days of age.

Chowdhury et al (2003) reported that exotic broiler parent stocks reared in open-sided house under Bangladesh conditions, in general, able to achieve expected body weight through they were found to be very sensitive to environmental stresses.

Devegowda (2004) reported that hatchability problems in females over 50 weeks of age are often associated with poor shell quality

Elibol (2003) stated that hatchability of fertile eggs was significantly lower when there was no pre-warming period compared to having a per warming period of 10hours or 18 hours. This was due to increase in percentage early dead embryos. it also suggest that after an extended storage period, pre warming of broiler hatching eggs increased the hatchability of fertile eggs and shortened hatching time earlier than expected for stored eggs in 14 days.

Garrison (2002) reported that temperature is the number one determining factor influences the sped of embryonic development.

Hyanes and Smith (2003) reported that high temperature is 1000F when incubation conditions are good, the range of the totoal percentage of late dead is 1 to 8%, when there are incubation problems, the totoal late dead in the breakout can range as high as 59%.

Hurwitz and plavnik (1989) concluded that egg weight was functinof both age and body weight at the onset of production. The significant correlation between egg weight and body weight was even after a year of production. they also desirable that relationships among egg weight, body weight, and age at the onset of the egg production have special importance.

Kennry and Kemp(2005) stated the physiological status of the chick of hatching is greatly influenced their agents. Sometimes they sold a portion of their products directly to the commercial poultry farm owners.

Meijerhof (2004) reported that a short of average loss of embryos during incubation is supposed to be approximately 8-10% resulting inan average hatch of fertile eggs of 90-92% in both the first and last week of incubation we lose on average 4-5% of embryos where inthe mid-period the losses are normally less than 1% Hatchability goes down when egg storage is prolonged, especially for older flocks. The embryo temperature must be constantly between 100-100.5F with a maximum of 101F. The temperature in the egg is the result of the heat production of the embryo and the heat transfer between the egg and air.

Onagbesan et. al. (2005) reported that egg turning is required during incubation at least until day 12 or 18 but it should not be stopped at day 15 of incubation.

Raha (2007) stated that it is interesting to note that broiler farming is solely in the private sector particularly in the hands of small scale farmers.

Rahman (2003) reported that scientific breeding feeding management and disease control are the key points of success in poultry improvement farming.

Sainsbury (1992) stated that if light intensity is seven in the house, with bright and dark areas, the birds will favor and concentrate in certain areas. This will tend to cause the development of vices and disease, particularity respiratory ones.

Singh (2004) stated that the hatchery operators should be able to distinguish between the poor hatchability due to the true infertility and those resulting from embryonic mortality. The latter category represents the hatchability problems. There are four stages during the embryonic growth when the mortality is more than average. Stage-1 (before the egg is laid), stage-2 (2nd -4th day), stage-3(7th -18th day) and stage-4 (19th -21st day).

Scott et al. (1999) found that feed restriction reduce body weight and hen day egg production proportionately to the restricted level that was with the decreased body weight.

Tona et al. (2002) reported that the egg stored for three days hatched earlier than those stored for 18 days. Eighteen days storage of eggs resulted in longer incubation duration, lower quality score and depressed relative growth.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Study area:** The study was performed at Nahar poultry farms ltd. Chittagong.

**Study population**: The study populations were the birds of cobb-500 at grower stage. The number of birds were 8910.

**Farm area**: The farm of” Nahar poulty farm, Mirsarai, Chittagong” situated in a rural area and population density is very low.

**Study period:** The study was conducted from 01.03.2012 to 30.03.2012

**Date collection and analysis:** Date were collected from Nahar poultry farms ltd. Chittagong, Bangladesh. Egg production, body weight gain along with other related data like housing, lighting, feeding, of the study batch. The data is collected from 6 to 63 weeks of ages of the birds and average data is calculated.

**Factors related on egg production**:

In a breeder farm, egg, production depend on various factors such as

**Housing:** Under modern conditions the hen is required to lay many eggs throughout the year and this object can best be achieved if a comfortable shed is provided for them. It is very important that chicks be housed and cared for so as to provide an environment that will enable them to maintain their thermal balance. Because of being warm blooded they have the ability to maintain a rather uniform temperature of their internal organ.

**Floor space:** For economic production of laying hens it is always better to keep them in small units of 15-20 bird. This number can go up to a maximum limit of 250 birds. Where there is long house about 400ft. long to accommodate large number of birds.

**Width and length of the house:** The width of the controlled poultry house should be about 30 ft and no more than 40ft wide (Mack north & Donald D Bell 1990). The width of all the houses in the farm was same and it was 40ft. The terrain on which they are to be built often determines the length here all the houses were of same length of about 400ft. Shape of roof, building materials and construction: The roofs of all sheds are gable type the foundation of the building was made of wood stele, plastic and floor was made of concrete.

**Curtains slats cooling pad of the controlled shed:**

For the control of environment during the periods of hot and cold weather and extreme winds all the sheds were provided with curtains made of plastic. They were installed down the length of the building and hung so that the entire curtain may be rolled. The curtains were washed after removal of old flock. All of the floor areas were Slater. Two cooling pads (21 ft long) were set at both side behind the service room.

Ventilation: Ventilation in the poultry house necessary to provide the birds with fresh air and to carry off moisture Since the fowl is a small animal with rapid metabolism, its air requirement per unit of body are high in comparison with that of other animals. Since CO2 content of expired air is about 3.55 total air breath amounts is 0.5 kg live weight per minute.

In the study farm they have 8 exhauster fans which remove the CO2 ammonia and other harmful gases produces in the shed On the other hand through cooling pad fresh air enter in to the shed.

**Litter management:** Rice husk was used as litter in that farm The thickness/depth of litter was about 3-4 inches in grower shed and 5-6 inches in production shed the amount of litter required for a shed was supplied at the beginning of brooding within the brooder guard and during brooding for the first few days it was covered with paper. They also used lime over the build up litter at the rate of 2kg/100sq ft and sometime disinfectant spray was also done As regular practice the litter was scratched once a day The litter was replaced by new litter ½(half) or ⅔(two third) if they become too damp

**Temperature:** Temperature maintain of a parent stock is important Birds need a moderate temperature of 50-70 F (32. 4-68.4 C). Birds need a warmer temperature at night, when they are inactive than during the day.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Age(week)** | **Temperature(0c)** |
| 1-4 | 34-35 |
| 5-7 | 31-33 |
| 8-14 | 28-29 |
| 15-21 | 25-26 |
| 22-28 | 21-22 |

**Nest arrangement:**

Nest boxs were supplied in the breeder shed at the age of 22nd weeks for laying. In this farm nests were made of tin or steel sheets and all were two storied Each nest had 24 nest boxes and size of each box was

**Lighting programme:** Intensity of light: There are two factors influencing the intensity of light falling on birds:

* Power of light source the amount of light given out by the bulb is directly proportional to its wattage.
* Distance of surface from the light source the light intensity decreases, as teh source of light is placed further away from the surface.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age in weeks | Duration of light | Intensity(Lux) |
| 1 day | 24 | 60 |
| 2 days | 24 | 60 |
| 3 days | 23 | 40 |
| 4 days | 22 | 30 |
| 5 days | 21 | 20 |
| 6 days | 20 | 15 |
| 7 days | 19 | 10 |
| 8 days | 18 | 10 |
| 9 days | 17 | 10 |
| 10 days | 16 | 5 |
| 11 days | 15 | 5 |
| 12 days | 14 | 5 |
| 13 days | 13 | 5 |
| 14 days | 12 | 5 |
| 15 days | 11 | 5 |
| 16 days | 10 | 5 |
| 17 days | 9 | 5 |
| 18 days-21 days | 8 | 5 |
| 22 days | 10 | 40 minimum |
| 23 days | 11 | Do |
| 24 days | 12 | Do |
| 25 days | 13 | Do |
| 26 days | 14 | Do |
| 27 days | 15 | Do |
| 28-end | 16 | Do |

Lighting schedule for broiler parent stock

**Controlled feeding practices:**

This method involves restrictions of feeding as is practiced at present in most poultry farm Inthis farm 4 type of feeds were given to the birds:

1. Starter (0-5 weeks)
2. Grower (6-18 weeks)
3. Pre-breeder (19-23 weeks)

**Feeding:**

There the chicks were offered adlibitum feeding upto 2 weeks of age from 15 weeks up to stimulation usually reproductive organs develop so in this period the amount of feed were strictly maintained according to recommendation. After stimulation feed were increased according t the production percentage.

**Feeding chart and FCR for cobb-500:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age (wks) | wt gain (gm) | Feed(gm) | FCR |
| 1 | 160 | 20 | 1.14 |
| 2 | 280 | 33 | 1.21 |
| 3 | 400 | 36 | 1.59 |
| 4 | 520 | 42 | 1.77 |
| 5 | 620 | 45 | 1.95 |
| 6 | 720 | 48 | 2.14 |
| 7 | 820 | 51 | 2.29 |
| 8 | 920 | 52 | 2.53 |
| 9 | 1020 | 54 | 2.69 |
| 10 | 1105 | 56 | 2.82 |
| 11 | 1190 | 57 | 2.98 |
| 12 | 1280 | 58 | 3.15 |
| 13 | 1365 | 59 | 3.30 |
| 14 | 1450 | 61 | 3.39 |
| 15 | 1530 | 65 | 3.36 |
| 16 | 1610 | 71 | 3.24 |
| 17 | 1745 | 78 | 3.20 |
| 18 | 1880 | 86 | 3.12 |
| 19 | 2015 | 94 | 3.06 |
| 20 | 2150 | 102 | 3.01 |
| 21 | 2410 | 107 | 3.20 |
| 22 | 2575 | 112 | 3.28 |
| 23 | 2735 | 117 | 3.34 |
| 24 | 2900 | 122 | 3.39 |
| 25 | 3000 | 127 | 3.37 |

After stimulation feed were increased according to the production percentage. During laying period giving feed on the basis of egg production.

**Feed during production**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Production of egg | Amount of feed (gm) |
| 5% | 116 |
| 10% | 118.6 |
| 15% | 121.6 |
| 20% | 125.2 |
| 25% | 128.8 |
| 30% | 133 |
| 35% | 137 |
| 40% | 141.2 |
| 45% | 145.4 |
| 50% | 149.5 |
| 55% | 153.7 |
| 60% | 158 |
| 65% | 160 |

**Source:** Record books of Nahar poultry farm.

**Manage mental factor:**

1. Monitoring body weight and uniformity :

The body weight were taken from each flock once weekly. It is a great advantage for flock management to achieve a uniform flocks during laying. It is crucial to maintain the uniformity in the flock. when flock uniformity become low, flock should be graded early and the lighter bird should given extra feed for achieving weight and heavier birds should restrict the feeding till reduces the weight.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age (wks) | Body we(gm) |  |  |
| 26 | 3100 |  |  |
| 27 | 3200 |  |  |
| 28 | 3300 |  |  |
| 29 | 3380 |  |  |
| 30 | 3440 |  |  |
| 31 | 3460 |  |  |
| 32 | 3480 |  |  |
| 33 | 3500 |  |  |
| 34 | 3520 |  |  |
| 35 | 3540 |  |  |
| 36 | 3560 |  |  |
| 37 | 3580 |  |  |
| 38 | 3600 |  |  |
| 39 | 3620 |  |  |
| 40 | 3640 |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 41 | 3660 |
| 42 | 3675 |
| 43 | 3690 |
| 44 | 3705 |
| 45 | 3720 |
| 46 | 3735 |
| 47 | 3750 |
| 48 | 3765 |
| 49 | 3780 |
| 50 | 3795 |
| 51 | 3810 |
| 52 | 3820 |
| 53 | 3830 |
| 54 | 3840 |
| 55 | 3850 |
| 56 | 3860 |
| 57 | 3870 |
| 58 | 3880 |
| 59 | 3890 |
| 60 | 3900 |
| 61 | 3910 |
| 62 | 3920 |
| 63 | 3930 |

**Source**: Record books of Nahar poultry farm.

**B. Breeding system:**

Breeding in the breeder farms is very important to maintain the optimum fertility and hatchability. A large number of breeding systems are being used in poultry breeding in breeder farms Mainly three Types of mating are practiced in breeder farms these are

* Pan mating: In this system, there are a group of her and a single cock. Fertility is lower because male is mated with only the liked her.
* Flock mating in this system limited male is mated with several hens.
* Artificial insemination: Ai is only used when the birds are kept in the cages.

At Nahar poultry farm used flock mating only and there male female ratio is 1:1

**C. Bio-security:** Bio-security is the important factor for poultry farms. Nahar poultry farms were taken some measures are as follows:

1. Entrance of the farm area foot bath was used for human and vehicle
2. Before entry all were taken bath and change their dresses and wear new sterilized apron
3. At the entrance of the shed used foot bath and body spray.
4. Dead birds were removed from the shed as soon as possible and all were buried
5. waste materials like empty bottles paper were burned as soon as possible
6. Worker and attendants of one shed were strictly prohibited

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

From growing stage (6-18 weeks) up to stimulation, usually reproductive organs develop. So, in this period the amount of feed strictly maintain. During growing stage , The table-1 shows the weight gain , feed intake, and FCR of Cobb-500 broiler parent stock.

Table-1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age(month) | Average weight gain(gm) | Average feed intake (gm) | Average FCR |
| 1 | 360 | 916 | 2.45 |
| 2 | 400 | 1372 | 3.43 |
| 3 | 360 | 1575 | 4.38 |
| 4 | 330 | 1792 | 5.43 |
| 5 | 540 | 2520 | 4.67 |
| 6 | 750 | 3206 | 4.27 |

.

Above table indicate that the highest FCR found in first month of growing stage .calculation finding that average weight gain/month, average feed intake/month, and average FCR/month are 360, 916, and 0.39 in first month. The range of average FCR is 2.54 TO 5.43. It is not good for breeder strain. The range of average weight gain is 330 to 750. It is satisfactory for broiler parent stock.

After stimulation feed were increased according to the production percentage. During laying period, the average body weight and average egg production percentage show in table-2.

Table-2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age(month) | Average body wt gain per month | Average feed intake per month | Average egg production(%)/month |
| 7 | 3150 | 145.27 | 31.60 |
| 8 | 3440 | 162.71 | 84.96 |
| 9 | 3530 | 160.90 | 83.33 |
| 10 | 3610 | 153.82 | 80.50 |
| 11 | 3682 | 150.38 | 76.86 |
| 12 | 3743 | 118.83 | 72.48 |
| 13 | 3801 | 151.35 | 68.90 |
| 14 | 3845 | 147.08 | 63.85 |
| 15 | 3885 | 147.05 | 63.59 |
| 16 | 3940 | 147.68 | 59.97 |

It is observed from table-2 that average egg production percentage was high during 8 months then it decreased gradually. on the other hand , average body weight gain is slowly increases during this period. The highest egg production (%)is 84.96 and lowest is 31.60, which is moderately satisfactory.

**Average perform of bird Coob-500 during laying-**

**Table-3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Quality | Amount |
| Average weight during grower | 2740gm |
| Average weight during layer | 3662.6gm |
| Average feed intake during grower | 113.80gm |
| Average feed intake during layer | 148.51gm |
| Average FCR during grower | 4.12 |
| Average egg production(%) during layer | 68.60 |

According to table-3 constructed for the broiler parent stock of Cobb-500 from the age of 6 weeks to 63 weeks. table-3 showed that the average body weight during grower and layer stage are 2740gm and 3662.6gm respectively. This finding disagree with standard value. On the other hand, average FCR and average egg production (%)are also agree with normal value.

**CONCLUSION**

In the conclusion of the study, it can be obviously say that, production performance of Cobb-500 broiler parent stock is overall good in environmentally control house. In the study, data indicated that different factors depents on egg production .If all the managemental factors such as feeding ,watering, temperature, lighting, are done well, production of cobb-500 become very high .

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** STUDY ON production performance of broiler parent stock (Cobb-500) in Nahar poulty farm at Miraisari,CHITTAGONG**

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**CHITTAGONG VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY**

**STUDY ON production performance of broiler parent stock (Cobb-500) in Nahar poulty farm at Miraisari, CHITTAGONG**

****

**A Production Report is submitted as per approved**

**Style and Content**

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I will be gratified if this report will help to evaluate the great contribution of farmer in rural economy.