Vaccination against Coccidiosis (F-W) is optional for floor rearing systems. The vaccine must not be used after the expiry date of the vaccine batch. The quantity of water needed for spraying (<100 micron at bird level) should be applied. Coarse spray droplets (> 100 micron should be avoided, especially for day old chicks as this results in an uneven coverage of droplets on the birds. For chicks of up to 3 weeks, only coarse spray should be used.

Special Recommendations

In cases of egg drops, blood samples to detect antibody titre levels for a number of disease causing agents. It is advisable to contact the laboratory to set up a profile of the pathogen involved and the production period lead to significant results.

The mating programme of H&N lines, it is a prerequisite to minimise the rate of inbreeding. How we do this at H&N is described in the following article.

For the selection of the pure line birds in the breeding programme H&N lines, it is important to know the current accuracy and genetic relationships of the chickens. The process of selecting the pure line birds involves a lot of assets and prices. Productive males are in every breeding programme of a poultry farm. In the rearing programme of the pure line males, the following criteria are being made to improve the individuals. It is very important to improve the productivity and efficiency of the breeding programme by improving the future generation of the pure line males. The total of the male results are being calculated with high accuracy. The accuracy is achieved by calculation of the total of the generations that the male line has proved itself. The semen of each male is conserved in a separate repository. The mating plan (i.e. which male line are mated by means of the pedigree scheme) is fixed by the breeding manager of the farm. The semen of each male is conserved in a separate repository. The mating plan (i.e. which male line are mated by means of the pedigree scheme) is fixed by the breeding manager of the farm. In case of egg drops, blood samples to detect antibody titre levels for a number of disease causing agents. It is advisable to contact the laboratory to set up a profile of the pathogen involved and the production period lead to significant results.

Vaccination of Parent Stocks and Commercials is recommended W-SP   SC-IM Number of vaccinations according to disease pressure

Today, the Poultry farm has been investing strongly in the last 70 years in technical upgrades and modernization. FJF Poultry Farm “Kuzhuhkovskoe” lists one of the leading positions in the country’s egg market thanks to its professional staff rich tradition in production. For the geographical location and special focus in meeting the needs of its customers.

The global poultry industry gathers every year in Atlanta for the International Poultry Exposition (PIE). This year, H&N International GmbH is a regular participant at charity events and activities and will be in our own charity fund.

H&N International at the IPE / PIE in 2011 at Atlanta

The poultry farm “Kuzhuhkovskoe” was founded as a state owned farm, “Jongrozjak”, in 1938. In 1961, “Jongrozjak” was renamed “Kuzhuhkovskoe”. In 1990, “Kuzhuhkovskoe” was founded based on the production of the state owned Poultry Farm “Kuzhuhkovskoe” and the backyard poultry populations. Since 2010, it has been known as “Kuzhuhkovskoe”.

In 2011, “Kuzhuhkovskoe” signed a contract with H&N International for the supply of H&N’s Brown Nick one-day-old parent stock chicks. This gave a new start to the development of a new product in the egg market and paved the way for the implementation of H&N’s one-day-old parent stock.

The accuracy of the poultry farm, Mr. Eugene Beloborodov, a regular participant in charity events and activities, is one of the important and special focus in meeting the needs of its customers.

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Since 1996, the poultry farm “Kuzhuhkovskoe” has one of the leading positions in the country’s egg market thanks to its professional staff rich tradition in production. For the geographical location and special focus in meeting the needs of its customers.

Pedigree Hatch Procedure: Accurate working is necessary

For the selection of the pure line birds in the breeding programme H&N lines, it is important to know the current accuracy and genetic relationships of the chickens. The process of selecting the pure line birds involves a lot of assets and prices. Productive males are in every breeding programme of a poultry farm. In the rearing programme of the pure line males, the following criteria are being made to improve the individuals. It is very important to improve the productivity and efficiency of the breeding programme by improving the future generation of the pure line males. The total of the male results are being calculated with high accuracy. The accuracy is achieved by calculation of the total of the generations that the male line has proved itself. The semen of each male is conserved in a separate repository. The mating plan (i.e. which male line are mated by means of the pedigree scheme) is fixed by the breeding manager of the farm. In case of egg drops, blood samples to detect antibody titre levels for a number of disease causing agents. It is advisable to contact the laboratory to set up a profile of the pathogen involved and the production period lead to significant results.
Alignment of the eggs on a certain tray
After sending the eggs to the hatchery, the eggs from one family are isolated in the same basket. The hatch-eggs from different families do not remain with the chicks. These eggs are isolated in one pedigree box before the next basket is lifted to avoid any mixing of the chicks from different families.

The chicks are graded and tested on the basis of the necessary chick quali- 

ties for the next generation. Remaining of the chicks is recorded and the eggs can go into the incubator.

Transfers of chicks
At 17 days of incubation, the chicks are candled and subject- 

ed on the egg. The fertile eggs from one family are isolated in the same basket. The hatch-eggs from different families do not remain with the chicks. These eggs are isolated in one pedigree box before the next basket is lifted to avoid any mixing of the chicks from different families.

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ities for the next generation. Remaining of the chicks is recorded and the eggs can go into the incubator.
Alignment of the eggs on a certain tray... After feeding the eggs to the pedigree hens, the eggs which have been collected over a period of 7 days for each hen, need to be marked according to the sticker numbers from several days to ensure that no errors are made during the sorting and handling procedure. After completing the sorting and handling collection period, the number of eggs for each family is recorded and the eggs can go into the incubator. Transfer of eggs... At 17 days of incubation, the record is taken and the eggs can go into the hatchery. The chicks are graded and the number of male chicks are then placed into boxes, i.e. one box with two chicks. According to the sticker number, the chicks from different families are handled in the same manner to avoid any mixing of pedigrees. A lot of possible errors can occur during incubation, such as incubation error and/or in the chick handling procedure. Therefore, it is very essential to work accurately at all times, if there would be a high percentage of pedigree errors. All the possible testing procedures would be useless and the genetic parameters (e.g. hatching, feeding, breeding values) would be altered by these pedigree errors. In Total 8,682 really eligible hatching eggs were recorded as failures. Or, the same eggs are allocated to other family and therefore incorrect recording without a reason. According to some errors, the eggs from the same family are put into one row to make sure that the eggs from the same family have the same hatchability. A lot of possible errors can occur during incubation, such as incubation error and/or in the chick handling procedure. Therefore, it is very essential to work accurately at all times, if there would be a high percentage of pedigree errors. 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**Alignment of the eggs on a certain tray**

After sealing the eggs in the pedigree hatchery, the eggs which have been collected over a period of 7 days for each family, need to be marked according to the sticker number from several days to stay according to the setting and handling procedure. After completing the sorting stage, collection period, the number of eggs per family is recorded and the eggs can go into the hatching procedure.

**Transfer of eggs**

At 17 days of incubation, the eggs are candled and sealed off in sets of 100 eggs. The fertile eggs from each family are transferred to different baskets under air flow through the baskets. All eggs from one family are allocated on the necessary cabinet according to the sticker number. The eggs are transferred and checked for correct identification. The eggs from the same family are transferred to the chick boxes. The wing bands (Eggs are marked by a rivet seal. The wing bands according to family are recorded and checked for correct identification). The eggs from the same family are transferred to the chick boxes. The wing bands (Eggs are marked by a rivet seal. The wing bands according to family are recorded and checked for correct identification).

**Feeding and drinking**

The number of eggs per family and chick per family, the number of female chicks and the properties of each egg are recorded. The wing bands required are then placed into the chick boxes. The wing bands numbers allocated according to family are transferred to the chick boxes. The eggs which are placed on the belt are marked with a wing band with a unique number. The wing bands are handled through the sorting and sealed with a sticker aseal. The wing bands can go into the incubator with the belt and sealed with a sticker aseal.

**Hatch procedure**

After the incubation process is completed and the eggs can be hatched, the pedigrees are lifted one by one and checked. The eggs which are lifted in one pedigrees are lifted under the belt before the next belt is lifted to avoid any mistakes from different pedigrees. The number of eggs per family is recorded and the eggs can go into the hatching procedure. Pure line eggs are taken out. The fertile eggs are taken out and the eggs can go into the hatching procedure. After hatching, all eggs from one family (i.e. line) are transferred to the chick boxes. The wing bands (Eggs are marked by a rivet seal. The wing bands according to family are recorded and checked for correct identification).

**Final comments**

A lot of possible errors can occur during incubation, sorting, handling, and in the chick handling procedure. Therefore, it is very important to work accurately at all times, if there would be a high percentage of pedigree errors, all the performance testing procedures would be useless and the genetic parameters (e.g. heritabilities, breeding values) would be affected by these pedigree errors.

**Closing remarks**

In 1998, Doug and Eileen Shook are continually working on project “towards the development of a vertical integration in the egg production industry”. They are continuously building up their business and are making sure that each individual bird is always easily identified all the time. If there are any errors, the necessary chick quality standards will not be taken into consideration. The number of vaccinations in a vertical integration in the egg production industry is very important. The hatch rates under the “standard” (which is defined for pure line and cross line chicks for the field test of crossbred commercial egg layer lines) can be calculated in the various companies in the world. It is important to number identification will go accurate at all times. If there are any errors, the necessary chick quality standards will not be taken into consideration. The number of vaccinations in a vertical integration in the egg production industry is very important. The hatch rates under the “standard” (which is defined for pure line and cross line chicks for the field test of crossbred commercial egg layer lines) can be calculated in the various companies in the world. It is important to number identification will go accurate at all times. If there are any errors, the necessary chick quality standards will not be taken into consideration. The number of vaccinations in a vertical integration in the egg production industry is very important. The hatch rates under the “standard” (which is defined for pure line and cross line chicks for the field test of crossbred commercial egg layer lines) can be calculated in the various companies in the world.
New distributor of BROWN NICK in Ukraine

The poultry farm “Kukhazhbuev” was founded as a state-owned farm, “Somsistrojka”, in 1958. In 1991, “Kukhazhbuev” was transformed into a subsidiary of the state-owned farms. Today, the poultry farm “Kukhazhbuev” is a subsidiary of “Selkhozprodukt” and a poultry farming enterprise.

Since 1998, the poultry farm “Kukhazhbuev” has been described as “H&N’s poultry farm”.

For the selection of the pure line birds in the breeding program, H&N International GmbH employs a selection program for 5-6 generations. The pure line birds are mated with each other, producing an inbred line.

In the new breeding line, the selected birds have a higher market value due to their superior genetic qualities. The line is characterized by a higher feed intake and improved growth rates.

H&N International at the IPE / IFE 2011 in Atlanta

The global poultry industry gathers every year in Atlanta for the International Poultry Exposition (IPE). This year, H&N International was present at the IPE 2011 with its own booth. The company showcased its products to the visitors and discussed potential business opportunities.

The poultry farm “Kukhazhbuev” is located at 08621 Kyiv Region, Vasilkovskiy district, village Kukhazhbuev, Peremyslowska street.

Pedigree Hatch Procedure: Accurate working is necessary

For the selection of the pure line birds in the breeding program, H&N International GmbH has developed a selection procedure. The selection procedure is based on the genetic similarity of the chickens and is designed to ensure that the selected birds are homozygous for the desired trait.

The selection procedure starts with the evaluation of the breed characteristics, such as growth rate, feed intake, and egg production. The breed characteristics are evaluated using a combination of fixed and random factors. The fixed factors include the breed type, the sire, and the dam. The random factors include the age, the sex, and the environment.

The selection procedure also includes a selection of the pure line birds for the next generation. The selection is based on the genetic similarity of the birds and is designed to ensure that the selected birds are homozygous for the desired trait.

The selection procedure is carried out in a series of rounds. In each round, the birds are evaluated and a new selection is made. The selection procedure is designed to ensure that the selected birds are homozygous for the desired trait and that the genetic diversity of the population is maintained.

Since 1998, the poultry farm “Kukhazhbuev” has been a regular participant at the Georgia World Congress event. The company showcased its products and discussed potential business opportunities with the visitors.

The poultry farm “Kukhazhbuev” is located at 08621 Kyiv Region, Vasilkovskiy district, village Kukhazhbuev, Peremyslowska street.

For the detailed results, please visit our website at: www.hn-int.com

H&N International at the IPE / IFE 2011 in Atlanta

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Vaccination programs vary and vaccine batch numbers. Records of all vaccinations used. The vaccine must not be expired. The expiry date of the vaccine batch number is important. The quantity of water needed for spraying is calculated based on the temperature of the site (8-20°C or 46 – 68o F). The water should be fresh, cool (temperature 8-20°C or 46 – 68o F) and free of certain minerals and free from pollution. The pH of water is to be as low as possible, but still remains within the range of 6.5 – 8.5.

General Recommendations
- Only healthy flocks should be vaccinated. Check the eyes of the birds for any sign of infection. The vaccine must not be used after the expiration date.
- Vaccination records are important for disease control and monitoring.

Example of a Vaccination Programme

**Example of a Vaccination Programme**

**Vaccination against Salmonella with live or inactivated vaccines**

- The live vaccine is suitable for use in the first three to six weeks after vaccination.
- Inactivated vaccines are recommended for use in the fourth week onwards.

**Serological Monitoring**

Serological monitoring is used to detect antibodies to specific antigens. This is important for the control and prevention of diseases in poultry. The aim is to ensure that the flock is protected against certain diseases.

Pedigree Hatch Procedure: Accurate working is necessary

For the selection of the pure line birds in the breeding process of H&N Farms, the following steps are necessary:

1. **Determination of the Pedigree Insemination Scheme**
   - The pedigree hatch procedure is necessary to ensure that the production of pure line birds is accurately recorded. This is done by selecting specific males and females based on their genetic traits.
   - The pedigrees of the selected males and females are recorded to ensure that the correct ancestry and genetic relationships are maintained.

New distributor of BROWN NICK in Ukraine

The poultry farm “Kuzhukhovskoe” was founded as a state-owned farm, “Storonegorodskiy”, in 1958. In the 1990s, “Kuzhukhovskoe” was founded based on the reincarnation of the state-owned brown chicken farm “Kuzhukhovskoe”.

Today, the PIJ farm poultry is a small-scale poultry farm, a subsidiary of “Sanjobrezhskiy”, which is located in the Transcarpathian Region. The farm produces 200,000 chicks per year. The production of the poultry farm is aimed at improving and maintaining the health of the flock against certain diseases. The farm uses the latest technologies and techniques to ensure that the flock remains healthy and productive.

The poultry farm “Kuzhukhovskoe” was established in 1958 and is located in the region of Transcarpathia. The farm produces 200,000 chicks per year. The production of the poultry farm is aimed at improving and maintaining the health of the flock against certain diseases. The farm uses the latest technologies and techniques to ensure that the flock remains healthy and productive.