

- The bird should be vaccinated against infectious diseases at schedule time
- Practice regular deworming at frequent interval as a preventive measure

**Vaccination schedule for Vanaraja bird:**



|                         |                  |                                   |       |   |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---|
| 6-7 <sup>th</sup> week  | Fowl pox         | Chicken embryo adapted            | 0.5ml | Wing stab method                            |
| 8-10 <sup>th</sup> week | Ranikhet disease | R <sub>2</sub> B Mukteswar strain | 0.5ml | Sub cutaneous (S/C) or Intra muscular (I/M) |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> week   | Gamboro disease  | IBD(Live), Booster                | 0.5ml | S/C or I/M                                  |



| Age        | Disease          | Name of the vaccine      | Dose   | Route                                 |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 4-7 days   | Ranikhet disease | F-1/La Sota              | 1 drop | Intra oral (I/O) or intra nasal (I/N) |
| 14-18 days | Gamboro disease  | IBD(Live)                | 1 drop | I/O or I/N                            |
| 28-30 days | Ranikhet disease | La Sota strain (Booster) | 1 drop | I/O or I/N                            |

**Prepared by:**

Dr. Dipankar Hazarika, SMS (Animal Sc.)

**Designed by:**

Ms. Habung Monpa, Programme Assistant(Computer)

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**Dr. T.J. Ramesha**

Programme Coordinator  
KVK, Lower Dibang Valley  
Arunachal Pradesh—792110  
Phone: 03803-223997

Email : kvkldv@gmail.com

# Backyard poultry Farming



**Krishi Vigyan Kendra  
Lower Dibang Valley  
Arunachal Pradesh  
792110**



# Backyard Poultry Farming

## Introduction-

The people of North East India are mainly non vegetarian in nature. So, there is a huge demand for meat in the region. Backyard poultry production can prove as a viable sector to meet the demand and can also improve the livelihood of the farming community.

According to the ICAR research complex for NEH region the performance of some of the varieties under backyard system of rearing has been studied for the region and Vanaraja is found to be better performing bird both for meat and egg production.

## Housing:



The poultry house should prepare such a way so that it protects the birds from wild animals and predators and also prevent them from hot and cold climatic condition.

The house should be proper ventilated and well drainage. Optimum floor space should provide to avoid overcrowding. Farmer can go for easily available low cost materials like bamboo, wooden planks etc. Orientation of the house is usually in East-West direction to avoid direct sunlight, draft and rainfall into the building.

## Brooding:



Brooding of chick can be done either artificially or naturally. The brooder guard can prepare from cardboard or metal sheet of 0.45 meter high placed in circular manner at a distance of 0.85 to 0.9 meter from the edge of brooder acts as brooder guard. Light should be provided for optimum growth and encourage feed consumption. For natural brooding a local Hen can easily maintain 10-12 numbers of chicks.

## Feeding:

Vanaraja can be reared on locally available feed ingredients like broken rice, rice bran, fodder etc. they should allowed for scavenging so that some of the nutrient can meet from grazing on fodder grasses. The bird should provide balance feed in respect of energy, protein, mineral, vitamins, fibre and moisture. Two feeding should usually allow i.e. morning and evening.

## Health care:



Proper health care directly reflects on economics of the poultry farm

- Maintain disease free poultry chicks from reliable source..
- The footbath should fill with disinfectant solution.
- Provide clean and fresh drinking water