



SASSO MANUAL

SUSTAINABLE SASSO ON ALL:

- reducing poverty
- Empowering women & youth
- Food safety

Age of hunting - 70days

Weight of more than 2.5kgs at the age of slaughter

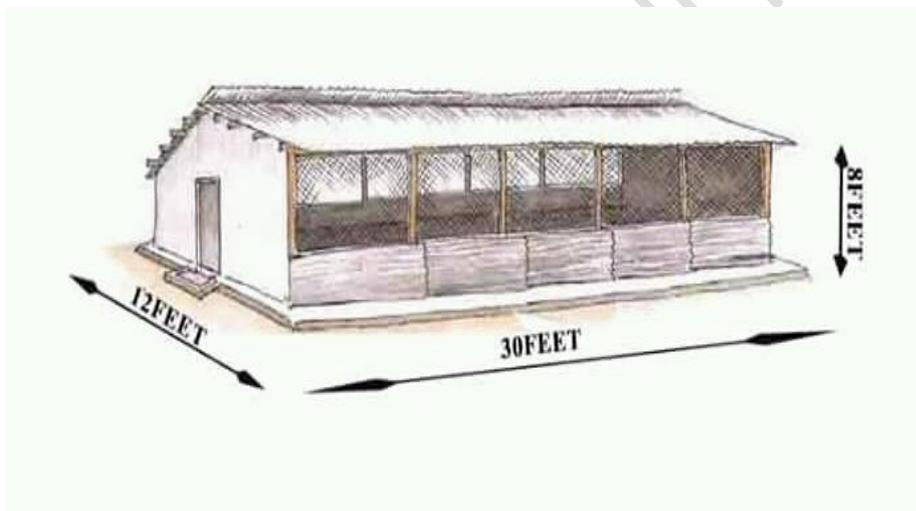
Eggs per year – 240

Sasso is able to meet the needs of chickens growing faster. Chicken who needs care are small, light petting, who can live anywhere and are easy to sell because of its colours thus increasing the output.

It's a key to unlock the potential "CHICKEN OF RURAL"

Housing

The bird requires 1.5 square feet per bird. The house width has to face East- west direction to minimize light & wind entering the house.



Brooding

Upon chick arrival ensure the following;

- You have spread disinfected-good quality of wood shavings (marada) about 3 inches in depth to ensure they keep warm and act as absorbent of droppings.
- Arrange feeders & drinkers alternating each other.
- The brooder should be pre-heated at least 2-3 hours before the chicks arrives (33⁰- 35⁰).
- The height of the feeder and drinker should be placed at the level of the back of the birds to minimize strain during feeding & wastage.



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- Always provide heat up to 3 weeks during brooding period (day & night).
- Bird requires 0.16 feet up to 3 weeks e.g 200 birds requires a circumference of 32 fts.
- Temperatures required;

Week	Chick Body temp.in (0 °)	Room temp required (0 °)
1	30-34	34
2	28-30	33
3	25-28	32
4	23-24	31



REPUTATION AMONG SASSO AND LOCAL CHICKEN

FEATURES	SASSO	LOCAL
COLOUR	combination	combination
laying of eggs per year	240 eggs	80 eggs
Start of laying	18wks	32 weeks
weight	2.5kgs -7kgs	1.5kgs-3kgs
Nutrition	Residue/litter	Residue/litter
housing	home /farm accommodation	home farm accommodation
expected earning	Major	minor



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VACCINATION

We use vaccines at the hatchery to the highest standards on our Sasso chicks by using the latest immunization software. i.e.

At the hatchery on day 1

- CEVAC MD HVT+ RISPENS - Marek's disease
- IBD TRANSMUNE CEVAC - Gumboro
- CEVAC VITABRON L - Newcastle and infectious bronchitis
- VECTORMUNE FP-MG- FOWLPOX & MG

Considering this vaccination program, the farmer is advised to boost vaccines as follows;

Day	Vaccine	method
10 - 15	NCD +IB LIVE	drinking water/eye drop
28 - 32	NCD + IB LIVE	drinking water/eye drop
40-60	FOWL TYPHOID	intramuscular injection

N/B; Repeat NCD & IB every 3 MONTHS until you sell/slaughter.

ABBR: NCD _Newcastle disease

IB _ Infectious bronchitis

NUTRITION PROGRAM

for meat;

- Broiler starter mash/ crumbs Day 0- 21
- Growers mash/Kienyeji mash Day 22- 35
- Broiler finisher mash/ kienyeji mash Day 36- when sold/slaughter
-

for laying;

- Broiler starter crumbs mash Day 0-21
- Chick mash Day 22- 42
- Growers mash/kienyeji mash Day 43-111
- Layers mash/kienyeji 112 or when you get at 5% lay per day
 - **cocks can be sold at desired weight**



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AGE IN WEEKS	FEEDS TYPE	DAILY FEEDS (gms) /BIRD/DAY	CUMULATIVE FEEDS PER WEEK/BIRD
1	BROILER STARTER	18	126
2	MASH/CRUMBS	31	267
3		43	301
4		51	357
5	GRADUAL CHANGE TO GROWERS MASH /KIENYEJI MASH	78	546
6		97	679
7		106	712
8	GRADUAL CHANGE TO BROILER FINISHER/KIENYEJI MASH	115	805
9		122	854
10		128	896
11		130	910
12		140	980
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

Note: From week 12 feed 140 grammes per bird/day for birds in deep litter and 130 grammes per bird/day for birds in cages.

HOW TO DO VACCINATION

STORAGE

Vaccine should be stored at a temperature of -2 °C

RECONSTITUTION AND DILUTION OF VACCINE

– Reconstitute according to the number of chickens to be vaccinated and dilute the required amount of vaccine.

– The water must be free from antiseptics (Well or spring water).

– The chicken will not be given drinking water the evening before vaccination day.

a) eye drop method (ocular route)

Use an eye dropper. To calculate the volume of water which should be added to dilute the number of doses of the vaccine per vial follow the instructions below:



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Measure 1 ml of water to the dropper

Count the number of drops in this 1 ml of water

Calculate the volume of diluent required to dilute the number of doses of the vaccine per vial with the eye – dropper in use:

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THIS IS THE CORRECT ISSUE BEFORE USE

Volume of diluent (ml) = No. of doses of vaccine per vial

No. of drops formed per ml

Example: How much diluent should be added to a vial containing 100 doses of vaccine given that 1 ml of water in the eye – dropper yielded 50 drops?

Volume of diluent (ml) = 100 doses per vial

50 drops per ml

2 ml per vial

LIVE VACCINE

- **oral drench method** – Dissolve the 200 doses in 200 ml, the 100 doses in 100 ml and the 50 doses in 50 ml. administer by oral drench 1 ml of dissolved vaccine squirting into the beak of each bird using a clean plastic syringe.
- **drinking water** – the quantity of water generally required per bird for the drinking water vaccination is as follows:

for 10 – 14 day – old birds _____ 10-15 ml

for 3 – 8 weeks – old birds _____ 20-30 ml



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for other birds _____ 40 ml

To calculate the volume of water required to dilute the vaccine, multiply the number of doses of the vaccine per vial by the amount of ml required per bird according to the above table.

Example: to dilute 200 doses of vaccine for 8 week – old birds multiply 200 by 30 that means you need 6 liters of water to dilute the 200 doses of vaccine per vial.

MERULANDS POULTRY CENTRE