

Report of Trial of JEEVCARE Floor Hygiene Powder

Client: [REDACTED]

Location: [REDACTED], Madhya Pradesh

A. Farms

The following farms have been observed:

Label	Producer	No. of Birds in Batch No. 85	JEEVCARE Used YES / NO	Comments
A		690	YES	Data available for last batch (No. 62). The farm has history of high disease incidence as evidenced from more usage of medicines in the farm.
B		612	YES	Data available for last batch (No. 63). The farm has history of high disease incidence as evidenced from more usage of medicines in the farm.
C		306	NO	Data for previous batches not available. Low disease incidence history.
D		306	NO	Data for previous batches not available. Low disease incidence history.
E		306	NO	Data for previous batches not available. Low disease incidence history.

Owners of A and B are prominent members of the community. Their selection for trial seems to be based on their influence in the community instead of any scientific selection process.

B. Application of JEEVCARE

The following quantity of JEEVCARE was used in each farm (A and B)

Day	Date	Quantity Used Kg
1 Below bedding	26 Dec 2008	2.5
1 Above bedding	26 Dec 2008	2.5
3	28 Dec 2008	2.5
8	2 Jan 2009	3.5
15	9 Jan 2009	3.5
22	16 Jan 2009	3.5
29	23 Jan 2009	3.5
TOTAL		21.5

Cost of above quantity of JEEVCARE used in a farm is Rs. 559- (@Rs.26 per kg).

C. Performance at Farm A

The farm A results of present batch as compared with the previous batch can be summarized as follows:

	Batch 85	Batch 62
No. of days	42+	40
Starting birds no.	690	826
Mortality no.	28	40
Surviving no.	662	786
Feed used kg	2900	2525
No. despatched	476	786
Weight kg	1125.6	1292.9
Av. Weight kg/bird	2.365	1.645
Meat produced kg	1,565.4	1,292.9
FCR ratio	1.853	1.953

For batch 62, 240 birds were sent for culling on day 27 and balance were sent on day 39/40.

For batch 85, 476 birds were sent for culling on day 42. Average weight as on 42 day has been applied to all surviving birds on that day and all calculations have been done accordingly.

Data of weekly weight of birds is either not available or is incomplete in respect of both the batches.

It was observed that from day 36 onwards there was a space shortage in the pen.

A comparison of the economics of the two batches is as follows:

Rate of one-day old chicks	15	15
Rate of feed Rs. /kg	16	16
Rate of live birds Rs. / kg	45	45
Cost of one-day old chicks	10,350	12,390
Cost of feed used	46,400	40,400
Total costs	56,750	52,790
Value of meat produced	70,445	58,181
Operating Profit	13,695	5,391
Extra Profit	8,304	
Cost of JEEVCARE	559	
Cost-Benefit Ratio	1 : 14.86	
Net Extra Profit	7,745	

The Net Extra Profit mentioned above is after deducting the cost of JEEVCARE.

D. Performance at Farm B

The farm B results of present batch as compared with the previous batch can be summarized as follows:

	Batch 85	Batch 63
No. of days	42	40
Starting birds no.	612	612
Mortality no.	30	59
Surviving no.	582	553
Feed used kg	2450	1950
No. sold locally	30	
Weight kg	38.2	
No. despatched	549	553
Weight kg	1259	1004.7
Av. Weight kg/bird	2.293	1.817
Meat produced kg	1,304.1	1,004.7
FCR ratio	1.879	1.941

It appears that for batch 63 the birds had to be quickly sent for culling due to increasing mortality. It is noticed that the birds had significant mortality even in the last week before being sent for culling.

In case of batch 85, disease situation was well under control. Hence, there was no pressure for sending the birds for culling.

A comparison of the economics of the two batches is as follows:

Rate of one-day old chicks	15	15
Rate of feed Rs. /kg	16	16
Rate of live birds Rs. / kg	45	45
Cost of one-day old chicks	9,180	9,180
Cost of feed used	39,200	31,200
Total costs	48,380	40,380
Value of meat produced	58,684	45,212
Operating Profit	10,304	4,832
Extra Profit	5,472	
Cost of JEEVCARE	559	
Cost-Benefit Ratio	1 : 9.79	
Net Extra Profit	4,913	

The Cost-Benefit Ratio would have been higher if 30 birds had not been taken away prematurely at 29th day.

E. Performance at Farms C, D & E

The performance of batch 85 at the three farms where JEEVCARE was not used can be summed up as follows:

	C	D	E	Total
No. of days	42	42	42	42
Starting birds no.	306	306	306	918
Mortality no.	11	20	19	50
Surviving no.	295	286	287	868
Feed used kg	1200	1225	1385	3810
No. despatched	295	286	287	868
Weight kg	626.5	640.8	697.1	1964.4
Av. Weight kg/bird	2.124	2.241	2.429	2.263
Meat produced kg	626.5	640.8	697.1	1,964.4
FCR ratio	1.915	1.912	1.987	1.940

F. Comparison of Two Sets

The performance of A & B (farms where JEEVCARE was used) vis-à-vis C, D & E (farms where JEEVCARE was not used) can be summed up as follows:

	A+B	C+D+E
No. of days	42+	42
Starting birds no.	1,302	918
Mortality no.	58	50
Surviving no.	1,244	868
Feed used kg	5,350	3,810
Meat produced kg	2,869.5	1964.4
FCR ratio	1.864	1.940

G. Comparison on a Fixed Number of Birds

If the above results are converted into a hypothetical situation of 1000 birds in farms A+B and 1000 birds in farms C+D+E, we get the following comparison:

	A+B	C+D+E
No. of days	42+	42
Starting birds no.	1,000	1,000
Mortality no.	45	54
Surviving no.	955	946
Feed used kg	4,109	4,150
Meat produced kg	2,203.9	2,139.9
FCR ratio	1.864	1.940

The financial implications of the above hypothetical situation are as follows:

Rate of one-day old chicks	15	15
Rate of feed Rs. /kg	16	16
Rate of live birds Rs. / kg	45	45
Cost of one-day old chicks	15,000	15,000
Cost of feed used	65,745	66,405
Total costs	80,745	81,405
Value of meat produced	99,177	96,294
Operating Profit	18,432	14,889
Extra Profit	3,543	
Cost of JEEVCARE	913	
Cost-Benefit Ratio	1 : 3.88	
Net Extra Profit	2,629	

H. Quick Random Test

For a quick random test, on 6 February (Day 43), 5 birds (3 males + 2 females) were picked randomly from Farm A (where JEEVCARE was used) and similarly 5 birds (3 males + 2 females) were picked randomly from another farm where JEEVCARE was not used. The results clearly illustrate the benefit of JEEVCARE.

	Total Weight of 5 Birds kg	Average Weight kg / bird
JEEVCARE used	12.2	2.440
NO JEEVCARE use	11.4	2.280

The quick random test showed that average weight of pen with JEEVCARE was **160 g/bird higher** than for the pens where JEEVCARE was not used.

I. Conclusions

From the data available and the analysis, we can conclude as follows:

- a) When compared with previous batch, in farms where JEEVCARE was used, the reduction in mortality was from **6.88 per cent to 4.45 per cent.**
- b) When compared with previous batch, in farms where JEEVCARE was used, in A the average weight increased from **1.645 kg/bird to 2.365 kg/bird** and in B the average weight increased from **1.817 kg/bird to 2.293 kg/bird.**
- c) When compared with previous batch, in farms where JEEVCARE was used, in A the cost-benefit ratio of JEEVCARE was **1 : 14.86** and in B the cost-benefit ratio of JEEVCARE was **1 : 9.79.**
- d) When current batch comparison is carried out, the cost-benefit ratio of JEEVCARE was **1 : 3.88.** This could have been higher if the farms selected for trials did not have a high-disease history and both set of farms had the same bird density levels.
- e) Producers are extremely happy with JEEVCARE since they can work in pens without having to cover their face with cloth and their eyes do not water. Health benefits to producers (due to not being exposed to ammonia) have been greatly appreciated by them.