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EC1473 Mash Formulas for Chicks and Poultry

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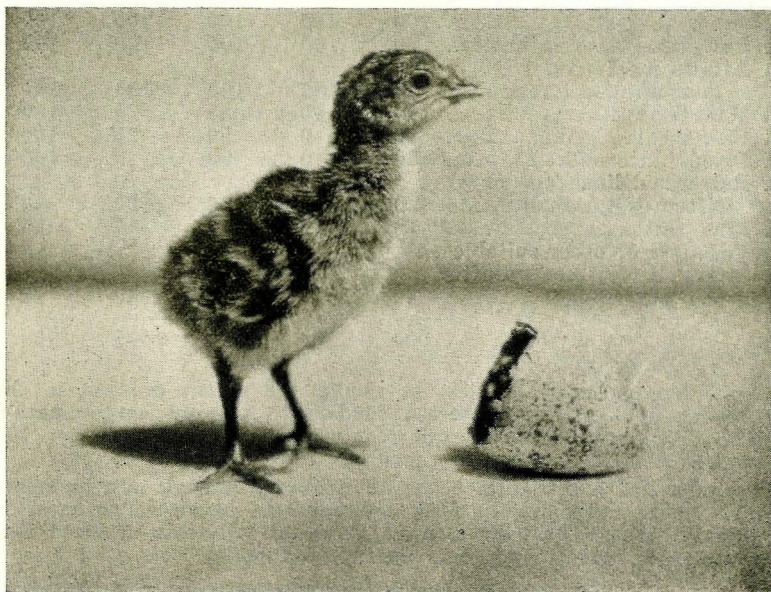
E.C. 1473

Extension Circular 1473

April, 1934

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Mash Formulas For Chicks and Poults



Ready for the first feed

The University of Nebraska Agricultural College Extension Service
and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln

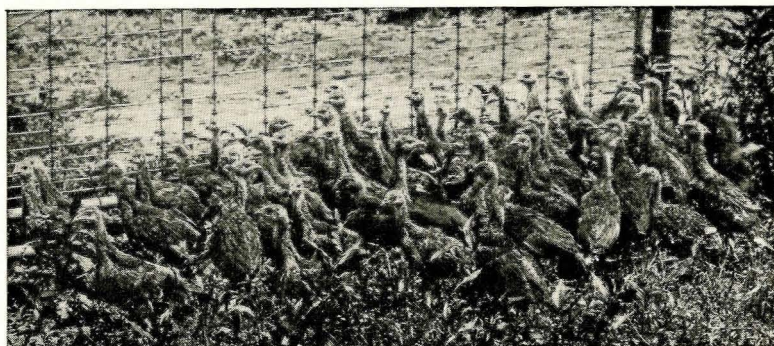
MASH FORMULAS FOR CHICKS AND POULTS

By F. E. MUSSEHL

STARTING MASH

	No. 7	No. 7-M With skim milk or buttermilk	No. 8	No. 8-M With skim milk or buttermilk	No. 9 High protein mash (for poult only)
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1. Yellow cornmeal	310	410	310	410	160
2. Shorts	200	200	200	200	200
3. Bran	100	100	100	100	100
4. Pulverized oats or barley..	100	100	100	100	100
4. Alfalfa meal (No. 1 quality)	100	100	100	100	100
6. Meat scraps	100	50	50	25	100
7. Fish meal	0	0	50	25	100
8. Dried buttermilk	50	0	50	0	100
9. Pulverized limestone or sifted oyster shells.....	20	20	20	20	20
10. Fine salt.....	10	10	10	10	10
11. Cod liver or other suitable fish oil (Not needed after the 8th week).....	10	10	10	10	10
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

1. Start feeding mash as soon as poult and chicks are put in the brooder house. Use protected feeders to prevent contamination with droppings. Provide eight feet of mash feeder space per 100 poult. Five feet of feeder space per 100 chicks.
2. Formula No. 8 is slightly better than No. 7, but will also be somewhat more extensive in most communities because fish meal is slightly higher than meat scraps. Cooperative buying of these concentrates is often helpful in reducing feed costs.



Eight weeks old poults on alfalfa pasture

- Expose poults and chicks to direct sunshine whenever possible without danger of chilling. Cod liver oil is after all only a substitute. A sun-porch attached to the brooder house with half inch mesh hardware cloth for the floor is very desirable.
- If chicks are being grown for use as layers or breeders, start feeding grain at four weeks. Grain mixture suggested equal parts cracked yellow corn and whole wheat. From 4th to 10th week feed one-third grain, two-thirds mash.
- Feed green feed (alfalfa, clover, lettuce, lawn clippings, etc.) cut in short lengths when available.
- About six pounds of feed are required per chick for the first 10 weeks. About seven pounds of feed are required per poult for the first 10 weeks.
- Mix the mash by shoveling it over four times. Many local feed stores and elevators are rendering a very satisfactory mixing service for 10 cents per hundred.

GROWING MASH FOR TURKEYS AND PULLETS ON RANGE 10th to 24th weeks

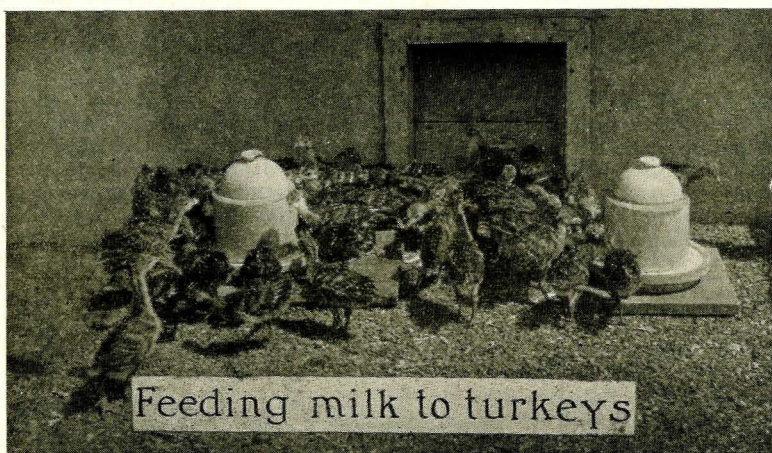
The formulas listed on page one of this circular contain no expensive ingredients, except the cod liver oil and dried buttermilk. After the poults and pullets are on range the cod liver oil is not necessary, and the dried buttermilk can also be dispensed with. When skimmilk or liquid buttermilk are available, we recommend that they be used. The following modified growing mash formulas are recommended. These are also adapted for laying mash mixtures.

	No. 7-G	No. 7-G With skimmilk or buttermilk	No. 8-G	No. 8-G With skimmilk or buttermilk
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1. Yellow cornmeal.....	340	440	340	440
2. Shorts or ground wheat.....	200	200	200	200
3. Bran	100	100	100	100
4. Pulverized oats or barley.....	100	100	100	100
5. Alfalfa meal (No. 1 quality).....	100	100	100	100
6. Meat scraps	150	50	75	25
7. Fish meal	0	0	75	25
8. Fine salt.....	10	10	10	10
	1000	1000	1000	1000

- Road gravel about the size of whole corn should be provided for both pullets and poults after 12 weeks.
- Oyster shells or high quality limestone grit should be accessible during the entire growing period. For growing birds after the eighth week this is preferable to including pulverized limestone in the mash.
- For pullets after 12 weeks the following grain mixture is recommended. (Equal amounts of grain and mash).

Whole yellow corn.....	500 lbs.
Wheat	250 lbs.
Oats or barley.....	250 lbs.

4. For poults—some grain as soon as they will take to it readily. Whole yellow corn is recommended for the last month of the growth period in addition to the mash and green feed.
5. Feed costs can be materially reduced when pullets and poults have constant access to green feed. Alfalfa is ideal. Blue grass, Sudan and rape are good. Note,—Rape is not recommended for laying hens because of its effect on yolk color.
6. Clean feed, clean water, clean houses and a clean range are better than medicine.



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