



# POULTRY PRODUCTS

Found at Feed Stores Near You

## Quick-Gro

Crumbles

For broilers 0-8 weeks old

22.5% Protein, 6% Fat

## Chick Starter

Mash

For chicks 0-6 weeks old

22% Protein, 3% Fat

## 18% Grow

Mash

For chicks 6-18 weeks old

18% Protein, 3% Fat

## Starter/Grow

Crumbles

For chicks 0 to 18 weeks old

18.6% Protein, 3.75% Fat

## Big Feeder Lay

Mash/Crumbles/Pellets

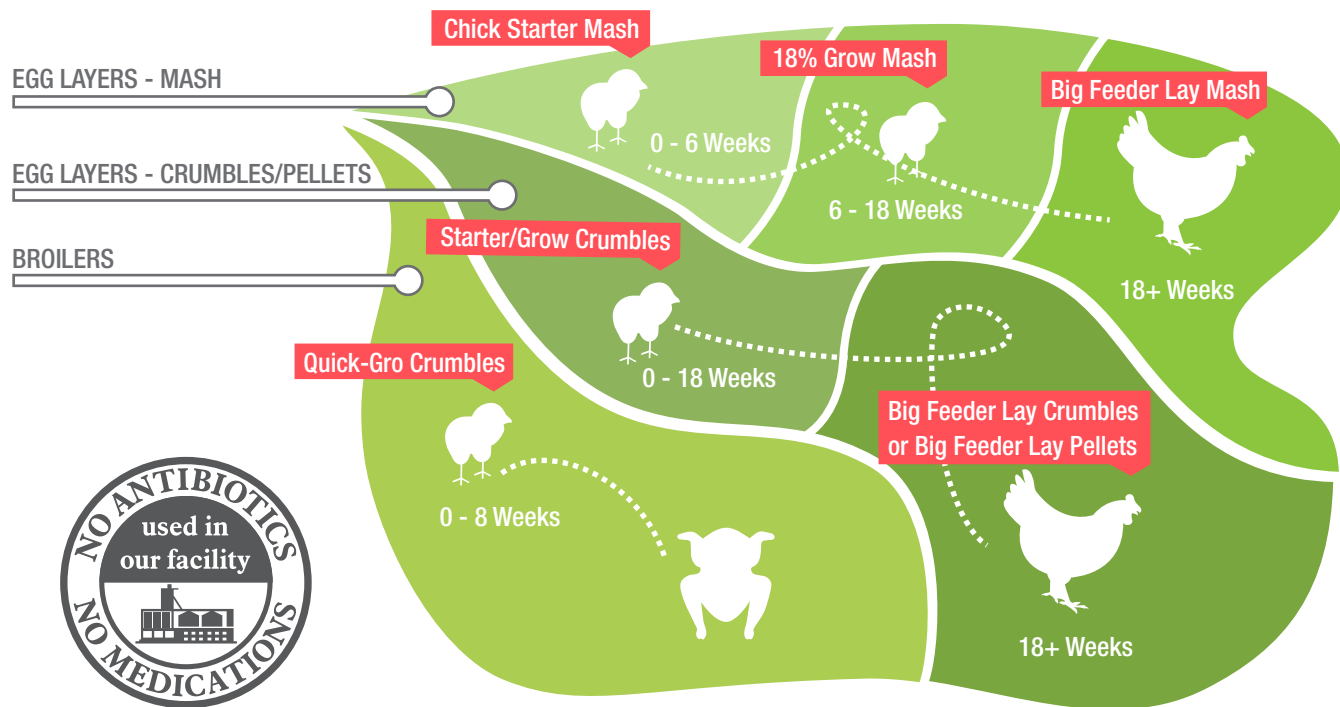
For laying hens 18+ weeks old

16% Protein, 3.5% Fat

## Crumbles or Mash?

### Deciding what to feed your chicks

Both are excellent feeds and it's really just a matter of personal preference. **Chick Starter Mash** and **Grow Mash** provide tailored nutrition specific to the different phases of growth. **Starter/Grow Crumbles** don't get kicked around as much as mash and your chicks can eat the same feed from day one through 18 weeks. Whichever you choose, it's best to stick with the same texture through adulthood. If you need help deciding, your local feed store should be able to make recommendations.





# CHICK AND POULTRY CARE TIPS

## Chick Care Tips

- **Water:** Have fresh water available at all times. Use a shallow dish or a water fountain specifically designed for baby chicks.
- **Heat:** Baby chicks need heat to thrive. Hang a heat lamp with a 250 watt bulb over the brooder and observe their behavior. Cold chicks will huddle together under the lamp, while hot chicks will spread out away from the lamp. Chicks that are comfortable will move around happily.
- **Chicks that had a hard trip home:** If your chicks need a little “pick me up,” mix them up a special treat. Take sugar water (6 tablespoons of sugar per 1 gallon of water) and add it to their feed, making a soupy mix. Give them this mix for 3 or 4 days to get them over the stress of shipping.
- **Pasting up:** Sometimes manure can stick to a chick’s rear end. It is important to remove this daily by washing it off with a warm, wet paper towel. Chicks will quickly outgrow this in about a week.
- **Picking:** Chicks will often pick on each other if they are too hot, too crowded, or without fresh air.

Chick Care Temperature	Week(s) Temp. (deg. F.)	1	2	3	4	5-7	8	9
		95°-90°	90°-85°	85°-80°	80°-75°	75°-70°	70°-65°	65° min.

## Tips for Healthy Chickens

- Observe proper nutrition. Also, Chickens must always have access to water because they drink in small increments throughout the day. They need water in order to digest properly, and if a hen is deprived of water, she will become dehydrated and it will impair her ability to lay eggs.
- Provide spacious coops with adequate ventilation and never mix chicks or growing birds with adults.
- Do not house new chickens in facilities previously used by another flock until the facilities have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. If you must mix birds of another flock with your existing flock, quarantine the new birds for a few weeks to ensure they are disease free.
- Vaccinate against disease common to your area and avoid exposing your flock to wild birds and vermin. Isolate sick birds from the rest of your flock.
- Do not indiscriminately administer antibiotics as a preventative health care practice and bring any health concerns to the attention of your veterinarian.

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