

Overview of the poultry management and waste disposal systems in some selected Farms in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria.

*Michael Adedotun Oke Foundation Plot 232 Kaida Along Old Kuntunku Gwagwalada P.O.Box 11611,
Garki, Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria. +2348027142077, +2348188554446
maof2020@gmail.com*

An essential poultry management task is to maintain clean sheds, surroundings and equipment. A clean shed improves health and limits parasites, dust and microbial contamination, while clean shed surroundings reduce vermin and fly loads. This is important not only for litter and manure management, but also for biosecurity. Removal of residual feed from feeders which is an important practice critical to the health of the flock. Whereas the aim of management is to provide the conditions that ensure optimum performance of the birds (Bell and Weaver, 2001) and the most large-scale commercial farms use controlled-environment systems to provide the ideal thermal environment for the birds (Glatz and Bolla, 2004).

We took pictures on the different managerial aspects and examine the ways in which the poultry farmers and the poultry marketer's behaviour in the disposal of poultry waste. We exploit a larger new survey that covers the large commercial and individual farms, poultry meat industry, breeder farms, hatcheries and processing plants in the Federal Capital Territory. The result was that the problems as being associated with the poor technology of converting different waste products into productive ways and management of the broiler is a big issues, poor poultry housing systems, the faecal waste from the birds are poorly manage, the common litter materials are wood shavings, chopped straw, sawdust, shredded paper and rice hulls, the various litter use are not light, friable, non-compressible, quick to dry of low thermal conductivity. We find out that the original litter material, are feathers ,skin and litter which is capable of causing health problems in the birds, and use of sawdust is common which can result into high dust levels and respiratory problems, dried faeces can also carry or incorporate bacteria fungi and gases. Were as the spilled feed and the litter quality in a shed is determined by the type of diet, the temperature and the humidity. The recommended depth for litter is between 10 and 20 cm.

We find out that most of the poultry droppings are being collected and store in a bag, transfer outside the farms because of the odours, some of the individual's behaviour towards poultry waste reduction is more strongly driven by the offense odours, and many are face with want to do with the poultry waste in the visited farms. There are no simple technologies of converting the wastes and the waste management are poor couple with the bulk of transportations. This brings a problems of not recycling –oriented attitudes and individualistic of thinking of management, their poor behaviour of management has cause a lot of poultry odours in the environment. Poultry waste management systems and mean fully ways that can be made usefully in the agricultural sectors that may being used as an organic fertilizer.. Therefore this paper suggested ways in which numerous farmers can be able to use the droppings in the fishing industry and ways in which the poultry droppings can be well disposed, the other issues is the form of converting it into a pellet for fish consumption, introduction of poultry recycling – oriented attitudes and good policy on poultry management systems.

Keywords; Poultry, droppings, farmers.