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Feeding guide for gamefowl conditioning

HERITAGE PERFORMANCE 14% (PELETED) Heritage Performance 14% is formulated for mares, stallions, rokings, weaners, mature pleasure, and performance (medium &... More Info 14 DAY KEEP I. Feeding During KEEP Let me reveal to you what some cockerpans call secrets in air conditioning gamecocks for pits. For starters, let's talk about feeding. Some cocker pans say the secret in proper conditioning gamecocks is feeding them. It is undeniable that feeding plays a very important role in conditioning, but we do not forget that feeding should be considered in relation to other factors the coach must monitor when preparing his set of feathered warriors. With all due respect to the other coaches, please consider that what I'm going to say is just what I personally do. First, before leaving within 14 days of KEEP, we need to select candidates. If you fight a 5-cock derby, simply multiply the number of cocks to enter (say, 5) by three (3) to come up with the number of candidates you have to choose from (i.e. 15). It is believed that these roosters have undergone a pre-air conditioning process where they are in a good body, healthy and full breasted, but without intestinal fat or sapola. Best of all, they are about 200 grams higher than their best fighting weight observed during pre-air conditioning. It is better to reduce the weight of the during KEEP rather than increase it, which will take much more time, effort and uncertainty. Remember, we will do a 14-day KEEP, not 21 or 30. Now, what's the right fighting weight? you can ask. The best fighting weight is that weight where your penis fought best during spars performed while he is in pre-air conditioning. In the pre-conditioning phase, record each rooster's weight before each game. Fight him according to your preferences. During these matches can be good, very good, excellent or neutral. In at least five (5) matches you need to know what his best fighting weight is. Consider the weight where he fought best as his best fighting weight. Give candidates only bread soaked in milk as flushing food on the day of your choice. Deworm is the usual way, and delouse by simply spraying on feathers. Do not use deep cocks in water. Now they're all cleaned up, in and out. To prevent diseases and other infections during KEEP, I inject Combiotic (only 1cc. per bird) on the breasts of each rooster on the first day. For feed during KEEP, I try to maintain a 16% crude protein (PC) level from day one to eleventh (1-11). To achieve this, mix several ingredients as follows: 50% - whole corn 20% - red wheat 10% - whole oats or oats jockey 10% - Royal Pigeon Feed 10% - Pellets (16% C.P.) Corn is an essential food of poultry, which adds a lot of carbohydrates and some protein. I use red wheat instead of white because red wheat is easier to digest, and has higher levels of protein than white. If you cannot find the Royal Pigeon Feed, you can do this with 5% green peas and 5% yellow peas in rationing. These feedingstuffs supply most of the protein in the cocoa diet. 10% of the pellets listed above may be holding ration pellets or simply pigeon pellets. Just make sure that the pellets you use contain 16% nitrogenous substances. Check out the packaging for this information. The above proportions shall be measured in dry weight. All grains are soaked in water for at least 9 hours. Immediately after each feeding soak the grains that you will need for the next one. Soaking increases the moisture of the seeds and stimulates germination. Sprouted grains produce more protein. Legumes such as green peas and soya beans must be heated or germinated to make their raw proteins metabolised. Otherwise, we can not use proteins from these grains. Mix grains with pellets only at feeding time. Now you have what is called your basic channel. To this basic feed, add some white hard boiled eggs. Finely chop one (1) hard boiled egg white into every four or five cocks. This adds some protein and helps keep moisture inside the rooster's body during this time. Hard boiled eggs are served cocks all the time KEEP (day 1 to 14). In addition to hard boiled eggs, add bulk (fiber), and natural vitamins and minerals to your feed by mixing finely chopped tomatoes or cabbage or lettuce. These veggies should have 20% of the mixture feed, while another 80% is from basic feed with hard boiled eggs. We use volume measurements now, instead of weights. If we take one (1) tablespoon as 20%, then we can mix (1) strung tablespoons of veggies into four (4) strung tablespoons of basic feed to make a hundred percent (100%). This will be the final make up of your feed from day 1 to 11. Provide roosters with a steady feed of hail from day 1 to 9 KEEP. The hail helps the Roosters digest the feed and keep the gizzard well-practiced. They stay in gizzard for about a week. Thus, the hail are seized 5 days before the fight to defecate gizzard not only feed, but also hail, on the day of the fight. Feed the roosters on a regular basis. Always feed at the same exact time every day. I give my morning feed at 7am .m and afternoon feeding at 4p.m. Give each rooster two (2) tablespoons of the mixture of feed mentioned above. That's about 30 to 40 grams of rooster feed. During the day, cocks should be crops empty 2 or 3 p.m. to show that their digestive system works well. It takes only six (6) to seven (7) hours to digest feed in the poultry body. If a person becomes crop-bound before an afternoon feed, take it from KEEP. I like cocks that are insy eaters and fast grinders. You show that their system is really at work. Picky cocks or those that leave channels in their cups must experience something unpleasant. They must be observed and treated for any disease and sent back to preliminary condition. Always try to observe cocks in KEEP before, during and after feeding. If possible, watch them all day, and even during sleep. With this feeding system, we expect roosters to lose that extra 200 grams of their weight at the start of KEEP. Daily weight monitoring is therefore necessary. Weigh the cocks in the morning before feeding. The rooster should reduce its weight by up to ten (10) to twenty (20) grams a day and reach its best fighting weight in the 11th century. If a person loses 50 or more grams within 24 hours, the rooster must be sick or unable to bear stress in KEEP. Back to pre-air conditioning goes. Three (3) days before the game, we do carbo-loading technique. II. Carbo - Loading Technique Carbohydrates is the main source of energy for cocks in training. Just as human athletes get ready for competition, the gamecock must store enough energy in his body to be used to fight for his life. Critical days in conditioning, which are the last three (3) days before the game, will find a coach who wants to load his gamecock with as much energy as possible to give him that power he will need. This is done by Carbo-Loading. Simply put, Carbo-Loading means the technique of increasing or loading carbohydrates in the diet of gamecocks over the last three (3) days of Keep as part of the showing. The goal here is to increase the available metabolable energy (ME) in the body of the rooster, which will be used during the actual fight. This is achieved by increasing the calorie content of feed served to poultry. Of the 16% of raw protein base feed we gave from the first to the 11th century, 10% were made from the first to the 11th century. Gradually, so as not to disrupt the digestive system of the roosters. To the basic feed, for every 100 grams, add 10% corn, or the equivalent of 10 grams of corn per 12 day, 20 grams for 13 days, and 30 grams for the 14th, for a total of 80% corn in rationing to 14. This means that the total amount of protein decreases, while carbohydrates increase. The usual amount of two (2) tablespoons of feed is served by roosters daily, in the morning and in the afternoon. Why use corn? First, feeding corn gives your gamecock that snap every time you hit your opponent. Just compare corn-fed cocks with those that aren't. Gamecocks that have corn in their diet feel more meaty or muscular though a little heavier, while roosters without corn feel loose to the touch. Corn is my choice for carbo-loads because corn has high amounts of carbohydrates (metabolized energy) compared to other feedstuff. The table below shows the amount of nutrients available from the normal feed ingredients contained in grains used as conditioning feedingstuffs. We see that the wasp goate (peeled) has the highest metabolised energy (3,400 kilos of calories), followed by corn with 3,366 Kcal. However, the vat meal is also high in raw fats. It will tend to bring sapola or intestinal fat. The experience also tells me that feeding multiple ovated groats turn droppings very green and take away that snap from the rooster buckle. So I prefer corn, which also has high-metabolised energy, but low in fat. This metabolised energy shall be stored in the poultry body for at least 2 days before being transformed into fats when not in use during this period. For the last 3 days before the fight, the soaking of grains is usually regulated. Humidity in the body of the rooster is determined by different conditions, both the rooster, and its environment. Therefore, water intake is managed during the last three (3) days of Keep. The above data derived from: Merck Veterinary Manual, Seventh Edition III. Humidity and water management Gamecock body is at least 65% water. It is only from this fact that we can see that water is a really important element in the proper condition of our poultry. Let's dig deeper. Why are we so concerned about water and humidity, first and foremost? To correct the condition of the roosters, we have what we call their peak, which means that they are On Point or layman's term, they are at their lowest possible weight, but still with their greatest strength or strength. We can do this by managing moisture and water properly for poultry. Water specifically affects the gamecock in training in two ways: 1) as a moisture supply that the body needs for normal bodily functions, and 2) as a temperature regulator. For digestion, water acts on grains and pellets as a solvent and helps with fermentation. Feedingstuffs taken from roosters during meals shall be stored in a crop undergoing fermentation. At this point, acids, proteins and carbohydrates are further strengthened before they are transferred to the gizzard for further digestion. Thus, whenever a rooster gets crop-bound, we must do everything we can to empty its harvest of fermented feed so as not to die of poisons that could produce. Without the right amount of water, proper digestion and fermentation of the feed will not happen and may endanger the life of your beloved poultry. So, keep an eye on how you feed and water your gamecocks, especially when they're in training. From the first to 11 days in our conditioning program, water is always present in front of the roosters right after feeding. Humidity is also ensured by soaking grains overnight. However, on day 12, you as a conditioner/trainer must have what I call the clinical eye and be very careful is assessing the condition of each poultry. When observing poultry, ask yourself the following questions: How much water does your penis consume or drink during the day? One way to do this is to draw a line inside his feeding/drinking pot the very first day keep remembering the actual amount of water you put in each morning. By night fall, get what remains of water in the pot and measure it with a graduated beaker. By the tenth day, you can more or less predict how much water each rooster will drink in In the 12th century, The New Year's Day, The New Is the rooster eating its usual amount of feed? How does it respond to carabiner loading? On the 12th day, we started adjusting the carbohydrate content of the feed, remember? If the rooster has the right amount of moisture in the body by this time, he is suppose to eat the same amount of feed that he is used to. How's his droppings? Are they watery, dry or moist? We measure the moisture content of the poultry's body by observing their droppings. Damp, we mean, droppings don't splash when invalid, but they have the right texture and form when dropped. Try stepping on it lightly, and if it sticks to the shoes, then it has the right moisture. Also look out for your penis when you exhale or move its skin. If it has heavy around the stool, it must be too dry. If it's too dry, it won't cut. If it is too wet, it will be slow and will not be cut exactly. What's the weather like? Is it a cloudy day, sunny, warm, rainy or hot? During the hot summer months, the rooster will definitely drink more water to gain lost moisture while regulating its body temperature. A feverish will drink water more often than a that has the right body temperature. As a result, their droppings will be very watery. The wind also makes the roosters dry. Although their temperature may be fine, the loss of water through the skin and feathers is greatly affected by wind or air flow. You may not notice, but your cocks may already be too dry, although they would rather stay in hiding because the wind is too cold. During the rainy months, infections abound. These infections like CRD and Coryza make cocks feverish. Roosters may not show clinical signs at first, but you will notice that they drink often not only to gain moisture, but also to regulate body temperature. They're feverish. Get them out of the way. The body temperature range of the rooster during the keep is between 38.5o and 39.5o Celsius. This is their normal body temperature. Use a rectal thermometer to measure your bird's temperature. Finally, how does every feel to the touch? This is something that no medical or scientific means to say. You must feel properly conditioned cocks. American roosters call it corky, perhaps referring to the feeling of light when you hold a bird in your hands. When held, some roosters are full-bodied and heavy, and light muscular. Some are thin, light and loose, while others are thin, heavy and light. Still others are thin, heavy and loose. We are looking for a rooster that is full-bodied but light and a little loose. If they feel strained muscular, maybe muscle bound. We don't want that on the day of the fight. Muscular cocks have muscles that still suffer from fatigue. When we speak loose, we mean relaxed muscles. Properly tinted muscles have that tension and relaxation in them. Always check their weight through a record book. Your penis must be at its best fighting weight. In this 12th year, The New Year's Day. The New free muscles, because over the next two (2) days we will try to make the cocks narrower and dryer. If your cocks have been properly treated, they will drink less water for the rest of keep. In the event that, in this 12th IV, the following provisions are added: Showing and solving problems Day, Fight Day, is the most critical day in the fight against your gamecock. On this day, just hours before the actual fight, the state of the rooster must be on top. We achieve this by a procedure called Pointing. Showing is the process in which a is made to be at its lowest possible weight, but still with its greatest power. The Roosters in this state are said to be at their peak or On Point. The rooster comes to the point of having shiny feathers, a bright red face, moist droppings, red watery eyes, alert and relaxed, and with normal body temperature. But before showing your penis, I think some explanation about entering the derby is fine. Derbies are usually held in the evening until the early hours of the morning. In Big Time Derbies, submission weights are done the day before and the fight schedule comes out in the afternoon. For small derbies, the administration of weights is in the morning on fight day. In the morning, before administering weights, before feeding, limbers cocks in folding scratch-pens and observe their droppings. Wait for the rooster to pass him a chair before weighing him. From each weight, subtract 30-50 grams and submit it to the cockpit as weights of your items. A poor weight or weight of 40 grams above the declared weight is fined during derbies. The rooster loses weight at the point of showing and 30 grams is more or less a safe space for this. For example, if your actual weight is 2.1 kg, subtract 30 grams from it and declare 2,070 kg, as the weight of your input, 2,110 kg. is your bad weight. At the time of the fight, your penis will definitely weigh less than 2.1 kg. for showing. Even if your penis doesn't lose weight during the showing, you're still within the permissible weight limit. Do not forget to calibrate the weight on the weight of the cockpit where you will fight. The time of struggle is also important. The rooster spends its normal feed for 6 to 8 hours and fully absorbs nutrients in the next 4 to 6 hours. So, try knowing your fight schedule to program your feeding time in advance. If your fight is 6 .m. count 6 to 8 hours ago (about 12 hours) and feed the

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