



**A TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK
EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)**

HELD AT

**ABSO FARMS ASA-DAM ROAD, ALONG AJEGUNLE STREET
(ROAD (10) WAZOBIA, ILORIN, KWARA STATE**

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ND/23/ABE/PT/0037

SUBMITTED TO

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**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL
DIPLOMA (ND) IN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

AUGUST – DECEMBER, 2024

DEDICATION

This SIWES is dedicated to God Almighty who is the beginning and the end of my existence, the reason I breathe, but for his grace and mercies I would not be within project this day. Also to my lovely parent MR. & MRS. DARAMOLA for their labour of love and support through these years, to my colleague brothers, sisters and friends a big thank you for your support.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to God Almighty for his grace throughout my SIWES and as well as my SIWES supervisor for his kind cooperation and encouragement which helped me in completion of this SIWES. Special gratitude to the Daramola family for their support in my educational pursuit, for their constant encouragement, patience and their understanding have been the pillars of my success. I am grateful to my colleagues, friends and DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL BIO-ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY for contributed ideas and perspectives that enriched the SIWES. Thank you everyone for shaping this SIWES and enhancing my learning experience.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgment	iii
Table of Contents	iv
CHAPTER ONE	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 History of ABSO Farms Enterprise	1
1.2 Aim and Objectives	1
CHAPTER TWO	
2.1 Overview of Livestock Farming	3
2.1.1 Importance of Livestock Farming	3
2.1.2 Types of Livestock Farming	3
2.1.3 Systems of Livestock Farming	3
2.1.4 Challenges in Livestock Farming	4
2.2 Poultry Farming in Nigeria	4
2.2.1 Importance of Poultry Farming in Nigeria	4
2.2.2 Common Poultry Breeds in Nigeria	5
2.2.3 Poultry Farming Systems in Nigeria	5
2.2.4 Challenges Facing Poultry Farming in Nigeria	5
2.2.5 Government and Private Sector Support	5
2.3 Poultry Diseases and Control Measures	6
2.3.1 Common Poultry Diseases and Their Control Measures	6
2.3.2 General Disease Prevention and Control Measures	8
2.4 Egg and Meat Production	8
2.4.1 Egg Production	8
CHAPTER THREE	
3.1 Materials and Equipment Used	10
3.2 Poultry Management Practices	11
CHAPTER FOUR	
4.1 Results of SIWES Training	14

4.1.1 Challenges Encountered and How they were Managed	15
4.2 Challenges Faced during the Training	15
4.2.1 How these Challenges were Overcome	17
CHAPTER FIVE	
5.1 Conclusion	18
5.2 Recommendations	18

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 HISTORY OF ABSO FARMS ENTERPRISE

ABSO Farms Enterprise is an agricultural-based organization specializing in livestock farming, particularly poultry production. The farm was established in 2015 by Mr. Ojuolape Santi Ahmad Abolaji to meet the growing demand for high-quality poultry products, including eggs and meat.

Located in [Insert Location], ABSO Farms Enterprise has grown steadily over the years, adopting modern poultry farming techniques to enhance productivity and efficiency. The farm primarily focuses on rearing different breeds of birds, including layers for egg production and broilers for meat. In addition to poultry, it may also engage in other aspects of animal husbandry.

With a strong commitment to food security and agricultural sustainability, ABSO Farms Enterprise plays a crucial role in the livestock industry. It provides high-quality poultry products and serves as a training ground for aspiring farmers and students undergoing industrial training. The farm is dedicated to maintaining best practices in livestock management, disease control, and ethical farming.

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Aim

The primary aim of the SIWES training at ABSO Farms Enterprise was to gain practical knowledge and hands-on experience in livestock farming, particularly in poultry production, to complement theoretical knowledge acquired in school.

Objectives

The objectives of the SIWES training at ABSO Farms Enterprise include:

1. **Understanding Poultry Farming Techniques:** To learn modern methods of rearing birds, including feeding, housing, and disease management.
2. **Practical Exposure to Livestock Management:** To acquire hands-on experience in handling and caring for different breeds of poultry.
3. **Biosecurity and Disease Control:** To learn how to identify, prevent, and control poultry diseases to ensure healthy livestock.
4. **Feed Formulation and Nutrition:** To understand the composition of poultry feed and how it affects the growth and productivity of birds.

5. **Record Keeping and Farm Management:** To gain knowledge of farm record-keeping, financial management, and production monitoring.
6. **Egg and Meat Production Processes:** To observe and participate in the collection, grading, and storage of eggs, as well as the processing of poultry meat.
7. **Sustainable and Ethical Farming Practices:** To learn about environmentally friendly and ethical livestock farming methods.
8. **Business and Marketing Strategies:** To understand the commercial aspects of poultry farming, including sales, distribution, and customer relations.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 OVERVIEW OF LIVESTOCK FARMING

Livestock farming is the practice of rearing domesticated animals for various purposes, including meat, milk, eggs, fiber, and labor. It is a major sector of agriculture that contributes significantly to food security, employment, and economic development. Livestock farming includes the rearing of animals such as cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry.

2.1.1 Importance of Livestock Farming

Livestock farming plays a crucial role in the agricultural industry and the economy. Some of its key benefits include:

1. **Source of Food:** Livestock provides essential protein sources, such as meat, milk, and eggs, which are vital for human nutrition.
2. **Employment Opportunities:** Millions of people are employed in livestock farming, from small-scale farmers to large commercial enterprises.
3. **Economic Growth:** Livestock farming contributes to national GDP through local sales and exports.
4. **Raw Materials for Industries:** Products such as hides, wool, and bones are used in leather, textile, and pharmaceutical industries.
5. **Soil Fertility Improvement:** Livestock manure is an important organic fertilizer that enhances soil fertility for crop production.

2.1.2 Types of Livestock Farming

Livestock farming is broadly categorized into the following:

1. **Poultry Farming:** The rearing of birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, and quails for meat and eggs.
2. **Cattle Farming:** Includes dairy farming for milk production and beef cattle for meat.
3. **Sheep and Goat Farming:** Commonly raised for meat, milk, and wool production.
4. **Pig Farming:** Pigs are reared for their high-quality meat (pork) and are known for their rapid reproduction rate.
5. **Fish Farming (Aquaculture):** The cultivation of fish in artificial ponds or tanks to meet seafood demands.

2.1.3 Systems of Livestock Farming

There are different methods used in raising livestock, which include:

1. **Intensive System:** Animals are confined in a controlled environment with proper feeding, healthcare, and shelter (e.g., battery cage system in poultry).
2. **Semi-Intensive System:** A combination of controlled housing and free-range grazing for feeding.
3. **Extensive System:** Animals are allowed to roam freely in large open spaces, relying on natural vegetation for food.

2.1.4 Challenges in Livestock Farming

Despite its importance, livestock farming faces several challenges, including:

- Disease outbreaks that affect animal health and productivity.
- High cost of feed and medication, which reduces farmers' profits.
- Inadequate veterinary services, especially in rural areas.
- Environmental issues such as pollution from animal waste.

2.2 POULTRY FARMING IN NIGERIA

Poultry farming is the practice of raising domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, and guinea fowls for meat and egg production. It is one of the most important agricultural enterprises in Nigeria, providing a major source of animal protein, employment, and economic growth. Due to the increasing demand for poultry products, both small-scale and commercial poultry farms have expanded across the country.

2.2.1 Importance of Poultry Farming in Nigeria

Poultry farming plays a crucial role in Nigeria's agricultural sector. Some of its key benefits include:

1. **Source of Nutrition:** Poultry products such as eggs and chicken meat provide high-quality protein essential for human health.
2. **Employment and Income Generation:** Many Nigerians engage in poultry farming, from small backyard farmers to large-scale commercial enterprises.
3. **Fast Growth Rate:** Compared to other livestock, poultry birds have a short production cycle, allowing farmers to make profits within a short time.
4. **Contribution to the Economy:** Poultry farming contributes significantly to Nigeria's GDP and reduces the need for imported poultry products.
5. **Utilization of Agricultural By-products:** Poultry farming makes use of grains and agricultural by-products as feed, reducing waste in the agricultural sector.

2.2.2 Common Poultry Breeds in Nigeria

There are different breeds of poultry birds in Nigeria, categorized based on their production purpose:

Layers: These are birds raised mainly for egg production (e.g., Isa Brown, Black Australorp).

Broilers: These are fast-growing chickens raised primarily for meat production (e.g., Cobb 500, Ross 308).

Cockerels: These birds grow slower than broilers but are hardy and can withstand harsh environmental conditions.

Local/Indigenous Breeds: Native Nigerian chickens that are resistant to diseases but have lower productivity compared to exotic breeds.

2.2.3 Poultry Farming Systems in Nigeria

Poultry farmers in Nigeria use different methods to raise their birds, including:

1. **Intensive System:** Birds are kept in enclosed spaces such as deep litter houses or battery cages with controlled feeding and management.
2. **Semi-Intensive System:** A combination of housing and free-range, allowing birds to scavenge for food.
3. **Extensive System (Free Range):** Birds roam freely and feed on natural food sources, requiring minimal input from farmers.

2.2.4 Challenges Facing Poultry Farming in Nigeria

Despite its profitability, poultry farming in Nigeria faces several challenges, including:

- High cost of feed, which accounts for over 70% of production expenses.
- Disease outbreaks such as Newcastle disease, Gumboro, and fowl cholera, leading to high mortality rates.
- Poor access to veterinary services and quality vaccines.
- Market fluctuations, affecting the price of poultry products.
- Inadequate storage and processing facilities, leading to post-harvest losses.
- Competition from imported frozen chicken, which sometimes affects local poultry farmers.

2.2.5 Government and Private Sector Support

To boost poultry farming, the Nigerian government and private organizations have introduced various initiatives, including:

- Provision of grants and loans to support poultry farmers.

- Subsidies on poultry feed and vaccines to reduce production costs.
- Training programs and workshops to educate farmers on best poultry management practices.
- Bans and restrictions on imported poultry to encourage local production.

2.3 POULTRY DISEASES AND CONTROL MEASURES

Poultry diseases are a major challenge in poultry farming, as they can cause high mortality rates, reduced productivity, and economic losses. These diseases can be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, or poor management practices. Effective disease control measures are essential to maintaining a healthy flock and ensuring profitable poultry production.

2.3.1 Common Poultry Diseases and Their Control Measures

1. Newcastle Disease

Cause: Viral infection

Symptoms: Respiratory distress, coughing, sneezing, greenish diarrhea, nervous signs (twisting of the neck), and sudden death.

Control Measures:

- Vaccinate birds at the appropriate age.
- Maintain strict biosecurity measures.
- Isolate infected birds and properly dispose of dead birds.

2. Gumboro Disease (Infectious Bursal Disease - IBD)

Cause: Viral infection affecting young birds.

Symptoms: Ruffled feathers, loss of appetite, watery diarrhea, trembling, and swelling of the bursa.

Control Measures:

- Ensure proper vaccination of chicks.
- Maintain good hygiene and sanitation in poultry houses.
- Avoid stress factors such as overcrowding and poor ventilation.

3. Coccidiosis

Cause: Parasitic infection caused by protozoa.

Symptoms: Bloody diarrhea, weight loss, dehydration, drooping wings, and poor growth.

Control Measures:

- Administer anti-coccidial drugs in feed or water.

- Keep litter dry and clean to prevent the spread of parasites.
- Avoid overcrowding and provide proper ventilation.

4. Fowl Cholera

Cause: Bacterial infection caused by *Pasteurella multocida*.

Symptoms: Swollen wattles, greenish diarrhea, fever, respiratory distress, and sudden death in severe cases.

Control Measures:

- Vaccinate birds to prevent outbreaks.
- Administer antibiotics under veterinary supervision.
- Maintain proper hygiene and dispose of dead birds properly.

5. Marek's Disease

Cause: Viral infection affecting the nervous system.

Symptoms: Paralysis of the legs, wings, or neck, weight loss, tumors in internal organs, and rough feathering.

Control Measures:

- Vaccinate chicks at the hatchery.
- Maintain strict biosecurity to prevent virus spread.
- Keep poultry houses clean and disinfected.

6. Fowl Pox

Cause: Viral infection spread by mosquitoes or direct contact.

Symptoms: Wart-like lesions on the skin, scabs on the comb and wattles, difficulty breathing in severe cases.

Control Measures:

- Vaccinate birds to prevent outbreaks.
- Control mosquito populations in and around the farm.
- Isolate infected birds to prevent spread.

7. Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)

Cause: Highly contagious viral infection.

Symptoms: Sudden death, respiratory distress, swelling of the head and eyes, reduced egg production.

Control Measures:

Report any suspected cases to veterinary authorities.

Quarantine new birds before introducing them to the flock.

Implement strict biosecurity and avoid contact with wild birds.

2.3.2 General Disease Prevention and Control Measures

To minimize the risk of poultry diseases, farmers must adopt strict disease prevention strategies, including:

1. **Vaccination Programs:** Follow a proper vaccination schedule for all birds.
2. **Biosecurity Measures:** Limit farm visitors, disinfect equipment, and prevent contact with wild birds.
3. **Proper Sanitation:** Keep poultry houses clean and dry to prevent disease spread.
4. **Good Nutrition:** Provide a balanced diet to strengthen birds' immune systems.
5. **Isolation of Sick Birds:** Separate and treat infected birds immediately.
6. **Regular Veterinary Check-ups:** Consult veterinarians for health monitoring and early disease detection.

2.4 EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Egg and meat production are the primary purposes of poultry farming. Chickens, particularly layers and broilers, are raised for commercial egg and meat production. Poultry products are a significant source of protein and contribute to food security, employment, and economic development.

2.4.1 Egg Production

1. Breeds Used for Egg Production

Egg production is primarily carried out using layer breeds, which are genetically selected for high egg-laying performance. Common breeds include:

- Isa Brown
- Lohmann Brown
- Black Australorp
- Rhode Island Red

2. Factors Affecting Egg Production

Several factors influence the quality and quantity of eggs produced, including:

Nutrition: Layers require a balanced diet with high calcium levels for strong eggshell formation.

Lighting: Proper lighting management (14–16 hours of light daily) stimulates egg production.

Health and Hygiene: Regular vaccination and disease control prevent production losses.

Housing and Management: Good ventilation, proper spacing, and a stress-free environment improve productivity.

3. Egg Collection, Storage, and Processing

Collection: Eggs should be collected at least 2-3 times daily to prevent contamination and breakage.

Cleaning: Dirty eggs are carefully wiped or dry-cleaned (not washed with water to prevent bacterial entry).

Sorting and Grading: Eggs are classified based on size and quality.

Storage: Eggs should be stored in a cool, dry place or in cold storage at below 20°C to maintain freshness.

Packaging and Marketing: Eggs are packed in trays or cartons and transported to markets or consumers.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT USED

During my SIWES training at ABSO Farms Enterprise, various materials and equipment were used to ensure efficient poultry farming operations. These materials were essential for feeding, housing, health management, egg collection, and overall farm maintenance.

1. Poultry Housing Materials

Proper housing is essential for the growth and productivity of poultry birds. The materials used for poultry housing at ABSO Farms included:

Cages and Deep Litter System: Birds were either housed in battery cages or on deep litter with wood shavings.

Ventilation Fans: Used to maintain air circulation and regulate temperature.

Lighting Equipment (Bulbs, Infrared Lamps): Provided warmth, especially for chicks during brooding.

Drinkers and Feeders: Plastic and metallic drinkers and feeders were used to provide clean water and balanced feed to the birds.

2. Feeding and Nutrition Materials

Proper nutrition is essential for optimal growth and egg/meat production. The following feed materials were used:

Starter Feed: Given to chicks from 0–4 weeks.

Grower Feed: Fed to pullets before they start laying eggs.

Finisher Feed: Given to broilers before slaughter for weight gain.

Layers Mash: Provided to layers for continuous egg production.

Feed Mixing Equipment: Used for preparing feed formulas when necessary.

3. Health Management and Biosecurity Materials

To prevent disease outbreaks and maintain flock health, the following materials were used:

Vaccines and Medications: Including Newcastle Disease Vaccine, Gumboro Vaccine, and antibiotics.

Disinfectants: Used to sanitize poultry houses, equipment, and workers' boots to prevent disease spread.

Sprayers and Fogging Machines: Used to disinfect poultry pens.

Protective Clothing (Gloves, Boots, Face Masks, Overalls) – Worn by farmworkers to maintain hygiene.

4. Egg Collection and Processing Materials

For the collection, storage, and packaging of eggs, the following materials were used:

Egg Trays and Crates: Used to store and transport eggs safely.

Sorting and Grading Tools: Used to classify eggs based on size and quality.

Cold Storage Facilities: Refrigerators and cool rooms were used to store eggs to maintain freshness.

5. Meat Production and Processing Equipment

At ABSO Farms, broilers were raised for meat production. The processing involved the use of:

Slaughtering Knives: Used for humane slaughter of birds.

Scalding Tanks: Heated water tanks for loosening feathers before plucking.

Defeathering Machine: A mechanical plucker used to remove feathers.

Evisceration Tools: Knives and scissors for removing internal organs.

Weighing Scale: Used to measure the weight of processed birds before packaging.

Packaging Materials: Plastic bags and cartons for wrapping processed poultry meat.

6. Record-Keeping and Farm Management Tools

Keeping accurate records is crucial for farm management. The following materials were used:

Farm Record Books: Used to document daily activities, bird population, feed consumption, and egg production.

Sales and Expense Records: Used to track sales of eggs, poultry meat, and farm expenses.

Computer and Accounting Software: Used for keeping digital farm records.

3.2 POULTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Poultry management involves a series of activities aimed at ensuring the health, productivity, and overall well-being of poultry birds. During my SIWES training at ABSO Farms Enterprise, I observed and participated in various poultry management practices, including housing, feeding, disease control, egg production, and farm record-keeping. These practices are essential for maintaining a successful poultry farm.

1. Housing and Brooding Management

Proper housing is crucial for poultry birds' comfort, growth, and productivity. The management practices at ABSO Farms included:

Poultry Housing Types: The farm used both the deep litter system and battery cage system to rear birds.

Ventilation and Temperature Control: Openings, fans, and artificial lighting (infrared lamps) were used to regulate air circulation and temperature.

Litter Management: Wood shavings were used as bedding in deep litter systems and replaced regularly to maintain hygiene.

Brooding of Chicks: Young chicks were kept in a warm and well-lit environment, with heat lamps ensuring proper temperature regulation.

2. Feeding and Nutrition Management

Proper feeding is essential for the growth and productivity of poultry birds. The feeding practices included:

Feed Types Used:

- Starter Feed (0-4 weeks) – Given to chicks for early growth.
- Grower Feed (5-18 weeks) – Fed to pullets before laying.
- Layers Mash – Provided to egg-laying hens to support egg production.
- Finisher Feed – Given to broilers before slaughter to promote weight gain.

Feeding Schedule:

- Birds were fed twice or thrice daily, depending on their stage of growth.
- Automatic and manual feeders were used to distribute feed evenly.

Water Supply:

Clean water was provided at all times using automatic and manual drinkers.

Drinkers were cleaned daily to prevent disease transmission.

3. Health and Disease Management

Maintaining poultry health is a major priority in poultry management. The disease control measures included:

Vaccination and Medication Schedule:

- Birds were vaccinated against common poultry diseases such as Newcastle Disease, Gumboro, and Fowl Pox.

- Antibiotics and multivitamins were administered when necessary to boost immunity.

Biosecurity Measures:

- Farm workers wore protective clothing (boots, gloves, overalls) to prevent disease spread.
- Footbaths with disinfectants were placed at farm entrances.
- Unwanted visitors were restricted to minimize disease introduction.

Early Disease Detection and Treatment:

- Birds were observed daily for signs of illness such as reduced feeding, drooping wings, and unusual droppings.
- Sick birds were isolated and treated immediately.
- Dead birds were properly disposed of to prevent disease spread.

4. Egg Production and Collection Management

For layers, proper management ensured high egg production. The key practices included:

Provision of Nesting Boxes: Comfortable nests were provided for hens to lay eggs.

Regular Egg Collection: Eggs were collected twice daily (morning and evening) to prevent breakage.

Sorting and Grading: Eggs were sorted by size and quality before packaging.

Storage Conditions: Eggs were stored in cool, dry places or cold rooms to maintain freshness.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 RESULTS OF SIWES TRAINING

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) at ABSO Farms Enterprise provided me with hands-on experience in poultry farming, allowing me to apply theoretical knowledge in a real-world setting. Throughout the training, I actively participated in various farm operations, which enhanced my understanding of livestock management, disease control, feeding practices, and poultry production techniques.

Below are the key results and observations from my SIWES training:

1. Practical Knowledge Gained

During the training, I learned and practiced the following:

Poultry Housing Management: I understood the importance of proper ventilation, temperature control, and space management in poultry houses.

Brooding of Chicks: I participated in preparing brooding areas, setting up heat sources, and monitoring chick health.

Feeding and Nutrition: I observed how different feed types (starter, grower, finisher, and layers mash) affect bird growth and productivity.

Egg Collection and Sorting: I learned how to collect, sort, and store eggs properly to maintain quality.

Meat Production and Processing: I participated in broiler management, weight monitoring, and poultry meat processing techniques.

2. Improved Disease Management Skills

- I learned how to identify signs of common poultry diseases such as Coccidiosis, Newcastle Disease, and Fowl Pox.
- I observed how vaccination schedules and medication administration play a crucial role in disease prevention.
- I participated in biosecurity measures, such as farm disinfection, proper waste disposal, and visitor control to prevent disease outbreaks.

3. Understanding of Poultry Business and Record-Keeping

I learned the importance of record-keeping in monitoring farm activities, including:

- Bird population records (stock, mortality, and sales).
- Feed consumption records (tracking feed usage and cost).
- Vaccination and medication schedules (to ensure disease prevention).
- Egg and meat production records (for tracking profitability).

I gained insight into poultry farm economics, including the cost of production, sales pricing, and market trends.

4.1.1 Challenges Encountered and How They Were Managed

During the training, I faced several challenges, including:

High Feed Costs: Poultry feed is expensive, affecting production costs. The farm explored alternative feed sources to reduce costs.

Disease Outbreaks: Some birds showed signs of illness, but early detection and proper treatment helped control the spread.

Physical Labor Intensity: Farm activities required physical effort, including carrying feed bags, cleaning poultry houses, and collecting eggs. Over time, I adapted to the work environment.

5. Personal Development and Skills Acquired

Beyond technical knowledge, I developed essential skills such as:

Time Management: Working according to a daily farm schedule improved my efficiency.

Teamwork and Communication: I collaborated with farmworkers and learned how to work effectively in a team.

Problem-Solving Skills: I learned to quickly identify and respond to farm challenges, such as disease control and egg handling.

4.2 CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE TRAINING

During my SIWES training at ABSO Farms Enterprise, I encountered several challenges that affected daily farm operations. These challenges provided valuable learning experiences and helped me develop problem-solving skills and adaptability.

1. High Cost of Poultry Feed

- One of the major challenges in poultry farming is the high cost of feed, which directly impacts production costs and farm profitability.

- Poultry birds require a balanced diet (starter, grower, layers mash, and finisher feed) to maintain healthy growth and high productivity.
- Due to rising feed prices, the farm explored alternative feed sources such as corn, wheat bran, and soybean meal to reduce expenses.

2. Disease Outbreaks and Mortality

- Poultry birds are highly susceptible to diseases, and any outbreak can lead to high mortality rates.
- During my training, some birds were affected by Coccidiosis and Newcastle Disease, which caused diarrhea, weakness, and loss of appetite.
- To control the situation, the farm followed strict biosecurity measures, including:
- Regular vaccination and medication.
- Quarantining sick birds to prevent disease spread.
- Ensuring proper sanitation of poultry houses and equipment.

3. Harsh Weather Conditions

- Poultry birds are sensitive to temperature fluctuations, especially during the rainy season and extreme heat.
- High temperatures caused heat stress, reducing feed intake and egg production.
- During cold weather, chicks required additional heating sources to maintain body temperature.

4. Physical Labor and Fatigue

Poultry farming involves manual labor, including:

- Lifting heavy feed bags.
- Cleaning poultry houses.
- Feeding birds and collecting eggs.

The physical demands of the job were initially exhausting, but over time, I adapted and built endurance and efficiency.

5. Biosecurity and Farm Restrictions

- Strict biosecurity rules meant that movement in and out of the farm was restricted to prevent disease introduction.
- All farm workers had to disinfect their boots, wash hands, and wear protective clothing before entering poultry houses.

- While these measures were necessary, they sometimes slowed down farm operations.

6. Market Fluctuations and Sales Challenges

The poultry market is affected by factors such as:

- Fluctuating egg and meat prices due to seasonal demand.
- Competition from other poultry farms in the region.
- During my training, there were periods when egg sales were slow, forcing the farm to store eggs for longer periods.

7. Limited Use of Automated Equipment

The farm relied mostly on manual labor, which made some tasks more time-consuming.

Automated feeding and watering systems could have improved efficiency and reduced labor costs.

4.2.1 How these Challenges were Overcome

Despite these challenges, proper management strategies helped to minimize their impact:

1. Alternative feed sources were introduced to reduce costs.
2. Strict vaccination programs helped prevent major disease outbreaks.
3. Protective measures such as heat lamps and shaded areas were used to manage weather effects.
4. Proper teamwork and scheduling helped distribute physical labor effectively.
5. Improved marketing strategies (such as bulk sales to retailers) helped boost egg and poultry sales.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) at ABSO Farms Enterprise provided a valuable opportunity to gain practical experience in poultry farming, particularly in the management of livestock, egg production, and broiler meat processing. Throughout the training, I actively participated in various farm operations, including housing and brooding management, feeding and nutrition, disease control, egg collection, and record-keeping.

This hands-on experience helped bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge acquired in school and real-world farming practices. I learned how factors such as feed quality, poultry health management, and environmental conditions directly affect the productivity and profitability of a poultry farm. Additionally, I gained insight into biosecurity measures, disease control, and marketing strategies essential for running a successful poultry business.

Despite challenges such as disease outbreaks, high feed costs, and physical labor demands, the training was highly beneficial in developing practical skills, problem-solving abilities, and a deeper understanding of modern poultry farming techniques.

Overall, the SIWES program at ABSO Farms was a rewarding and insightful experience, equipping me with valuable skills that will be useful in my future career in animal science and livestock farming.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on my experiences during the SIWES training, I make the following recommendations for improvement in poultry farming and future SIWES participation:

Recommendations for ABSO Farms Enterprise

1. **Improve Disease Control Measures:** Regular health check-ups, vaccination programs, and improved biosecurity practices should be strengthened to minimize poultry losses.
2. **Enhance Feeding Efficiency:** The farm can explore cost-effective feed alternatives or local feed formulation to reduce production costs.
3. **Upgrade Farm Infrastructure:** Better ventilation systems, modern housing, and automated feeding systems could enhance productivity.
4. **Improve Record-Keeping Practices:** Digital record-keeping systems can help track farm performance more efficiently.

5. **Expand Market Strategies:** The farm can explore online marketing, branding, and value-added poultry products (e.g., processed chicken, packaged eggs) to increase revenue.

Recommendations for Future SIWES Students

1. **Be Actively Involved:** Engage in all farm activities to gain maximum experience.
2. **Ask Questions and Seek Clarifications:** Learning from experienced farm workers and supervisors enhances knowledge.
3. **Take Proper Notes and Keep Records:** Documenting daily activities will help in writing a detailed SIWES report.
4. **Prepare for Physical Work:** Poultry farming involves labor-intensive tasks, so students should be prepared for hands-on experience.
5. **Follow Farm Safety and Biosecurity Rules:** This helps prevent disease spread and ensures a safe working environment.

Experience I gained during SIWES at ABSO Farms Enterprise

My SIWES experience at ABSO Farms Enterprise was highly educational and practical. I developed new skills in poultry farming and gained a better understanding of livestock management. With the right investments in technology, disease control, and market expansion, poultry farming in Nigeria can become even more profitable and sustainable.

The SIWES program remains an essential platform for students to gain practical exposure, and I strongly encourage future students to take full advantage of the opportunity to learn and grow in their chosen field.