

Table 2. Vaccination Programme for Vanashree birds

Age	Name of the Vaccine	Strain	Dose	Route
In the Hatchery				
1st day	Marek's disease	HVT	0.20 ml	SC injection
In the Nursery				
5th day	Ranikhet (Newcastle) disease	Lasota	One drop	Eye
14th day	Infectious Bursal disease	Georgia	One drop	Oral
21st day	Fowl pox	Fowl pox	0.20 ml	IM/SC injection
28th day	Ranikhet disease	Lasota	One drop	Eye
In the field				
9th week	Ranikhet (Newcastle) disease	R2B	0.50 ml	SC injection
12th week	Fowl pox	Fowl pox	0.20 ml	SC injection

Supply

Fertile eggs: Fertile eggs of Ghagus are available at Hatchery of this Directorate on payment basis. Eggs should be stored in cool place till they are set for hatching.

Day old chicks: Day old chicks of Ghagus are available at Hatchery on advance payment. The supply will be made only on receipt of advance payment through cash or Demand Draft (DD) drawn in favour of "ICAR Unit DPR" and should be sent to The Director, ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-30 (TS). Payment can also be made through RTGS / NEFT with the following details: Bank Name: SBI, NIRD X Road Branch, Account Holder Name: "ICAR Unit DPR", Account No: 52114970338, IFSC code: SBIN0020378. Please provide your contact address, telephone number and e-mail ID for correspondence.

Contact for Booking and to know the Booking status: Hatchery, Phone: 040-24018687. EPABX: 040-24015651, 24017000, Ext. 113, 114 (On working days). Email: pdpoult@nic.in, dprhatchery@gmail.com. Website: www.pdonpoultry.org



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ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030 (TS)
ISO 9001-2015



Vanashree

(Improved Native Chicken)



ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research
ISO 9001-2015



Native chicken breeds gaining popularity across the country due to their unique characteristics like hardiness, desirable flavour of meat and eggs, coloured plumage, ability to thrive in low input system of rearing at free range, backyard and semi-intensive systems of rearing in rural, tribal and peri-urban areas. Meat and eggs of native chickens command premium price as compared to those of exotic ones due to high demand. Rearing of native chicken in small numbers in and around the rural households as backyard farming provides livelihood security as it serves as subsidiary source of income to the rural poor. Rearing of improved native chickens helps in increasing the income from backyard or free range system of production. In order to meet the demand for native chickens, ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research, Hyderabad has initiated the program on collection, characterization, conservation and improvement of native chicken breeds. Under this program, Vanashree birds evolved from *Aseel* (PD-4) breed were improved both for growth and production performance for ten generations. Therefore, the *Vanashree* birds are improved dual purpose native chickens and they can be used both for meat and egg production purposes. They have attractive golden yellow coloured plumage; erect posture, long and thick neck, majestic gait, long shanks, short beaks, alert eyes pea comb, red ear lobes, white skin and yellow shanks. These features resemble those of aggressive native chickens. Male birds have mostly golden coloured feathers in the neck (hackles) and in front of tail (saddle feathers) with black coloured tail (sickle) feathers. Female birds have uniform golden yellow coloured plumage.

Main advantages of rearing Vanashree

It is an improved pure bred native chicken. Therefore, they can grow faster and produce more number of eggs. Farmers can use the fertile eggs of *Vanashree* to produce chicks at their level also. They need not have to come to the hatchery again and again to procure fresh batch of chicks of these birds as is the practice with the crossbred varieties. Some birds of *Vanashree* also shown broodiness character and that could help in self propagation of this germplasm through natural hatching.

Important features of Vanashree

- Attractive golden yellow coloured feather pattern
- Longer shanks help to run faster
- Hardiness
- Higher body weight
- Produces more number of medium sized eggs
- Produces light brown coloured eggs
- Produces lean or low fat content meat
- Higher survivability
- Aggressive behaviour in adult male birds



Table 1. Performance of Vanashree birds

Economic trait	Farm	Field
Body weight		
8 weeks, g	500 - 570	-
20 weeks, kg	1.8 - 2.2 (Males)	1.2 - 1.3 (Males)
	1.4 - 1.6 (Females)	1.0 - 1.1 (Females)
40 weeks, kg	2.8 - 3.0 (Males)	2.1 - 2.5 (Males)
	1.6 - 2.1 (Females)	1.4 - 1.8 (Females)
Age at first egg, d	160 - 180	185 - 200
Egg production up to 72 weeks, Nos.	180 - 192	100 - 120*
Egg weight, g		
40 weeks	46-49	42 - 45
72 weeks	48-50	-
Ready to cook meat yield, %	68-70	-
Fertility, %	80.5 - 84.5	-
Hatchability (Fertile eggs set), %	82 - 86	-
Survivability up to 8 weeks, %	94 - 95	-
Survivability up to 20 weeks, %	85 - 92	-
Layer house survivability (21-40 weeks)	90 - 95	-

* Estimated

Nursery Management

Brooding is essential for initial six weeks of age. Vaccination, health care and management practices during this period are similar to that of layer chicks of the same age.

Feeding: Feeding with balanced ration fortified with required minerals, vitamins, antimicrobials and anti-coccidial is to be done during nursery period. Feed can be prepared using locally available feed ingredients such as ground maize, bajra, jowar, ragi, broken rice, rice bran, sunflower cake, ground nut cake, etc., to achieve 2400 kcal ME (Energy)/kg, 18% crude protein, 0.85% lysine, 0.38% methionine, 0.7% calcium and 0.35% available phosphorous. Ensure easy and continuous access to feed and clean drinking water to all chicks.

Health care: Vanashree birds are hardy and might be relatively resistant to some of the bacterial and parasitic diseases. However, they need to be protected against commonly occurring viral diseases like Marek's, Newcastle and fowl pox diseases by vaccinating at right time (Please see Table 2 for vaccination schedule).