Breeding management in Geese

Geese breeding management

- Select healthy, mature geese free from deformities or diseases.
- Use productive breeds like Embden, Chinese, and West African Dwarf geese.
- Keep one gander for every 2–3 geese for optimal mating success.
- Provide separate breeding pens with dry, clean nesting areas.
- Use nest boxes measuring approximately 40 cm x 40 cm, with one box for every 2–3 females.
- Feed breeders a high-protein diet (16–18% crude protein) before and during breeding season.
- Supplement with calcium sources like crushed oyster shells for strong eggshells.
- Ensure constant access to clean drinking water, especially for mating.
- Egg laying in Nigeria typically occurs between November and May.
- Expect 30–50 eggs per goose per season.
- Collect eggs 2–3 times per day to prevent damage and contamination.
- Store unincubated eggs at 12–15°C and 70–80% humidity.
- For natural incubation, use broody geese or hens; geese incubate eggs for 28–35 days.
- For artificial incubation, maintain temperature at 37.5°C and humidity at 60–70%.
- Turn eggs 3–5 times daily until day 25, then stop turning during the final 3 days.
- Brood goslings under warm conditions (28–30°C) and reduce gradually as they grow.
- Feed goslings a high-protein starter diet (20–22% crude protein).
- Keep brooding areas dry and clean with frequent litter changes.
- Deworm adult geese every 3 months.
- Vaccinate geese near chickens against Newcastle disease.
- Maintain detailed records of egg production, fertility rates, hatch rates, health treatments, and growth.

Unique solution ID: #1151
Author: NFHLCC
Last update: 2025-05-19 11:01

© 2026 NFHL <nfhlc.naerls@gmail.com> | 2026-11-27 22:59
URL: https://nfhl.naerls.gov.ng/index.php?action=faq&cat=304&id=152&artlang=en