

WASTE GENERATION DURING BROILER PROCESSING IN A SEMI AUTOMATED POULTRY PROCESSING PLANT

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This study was carried out to analyze the waste generation during broiler processing in a semi-automated poultry processing plant in order to investigate the effectiveness of the carcass production of the broiler chicken. The birds were received from own farms, buy-back systems and private farms for processing. The buy-back and private farmers were distributed in Puttalam, Kurunegala and Gampaha Districts. The data were collected by regular visiting to whole processing unit of the Maxies & Company (Pvt) Ltd., (during April-June 2012). Information on number of the birds from own farm, buy-back and private farms, weights of the live birds, weights of the dead birds, total production of the carcass with water, average weight and age of the birds, weight of the pet food and loose meat (skin) production and water absorption rate of the carcass during whole broiler processing were collected. For the broiler chicken production the majority of the birds were received from buy-back systems (45%). The average weight per bird from private farms were higher (1.77 kg) than birds from own farms (1.63 kg) and buy-back systems (1.73 kg), respectively. The majority of the carcasses (91%) were processed at day time and only 9% were at night time. The broiler birds were slaughtered at ages between 30 and 39 days. The average live weight at slaughter was 1.70 kg per bird. High amount of pet food and loose meat (4% of whole production) were produced within the factory in order to utilize the waste efficiently and effectively. The carcasses have absorbed 3.8% of the water during the whole production process. About 19% of the wastage was derived from whole broiler production. When the carcasses were produced from birds from own farms, buy-back and private farms together, the birds from buy-back systems have produced low amount of wastage.

Key words: Broiler processing, Carcass, Waste generation