

Overview of Alternative Production Cage Free Academy 05/2019

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Content

- Introduction.
- Alternative housing systems
- Alternative systems: rearing
- Alternative systems: production
- Conclusions



Introduction

The laying industry under pressure from many angles:

- 1. Portray eggs as healthy and safe.
- 2. Pressure to keep egg price low ("cheap protein")
- 3. Legislation mandating changes to hen housing
- 4. Customers demanding egg produced in certain ways.



Siegford, 2017

Legislation Mandating Changes

- United States: 10 state laws do/will affect how hens are housed
- Canada: Phase out conventional (battery) cages by 2036
- European Union bans on battery cages 2012.

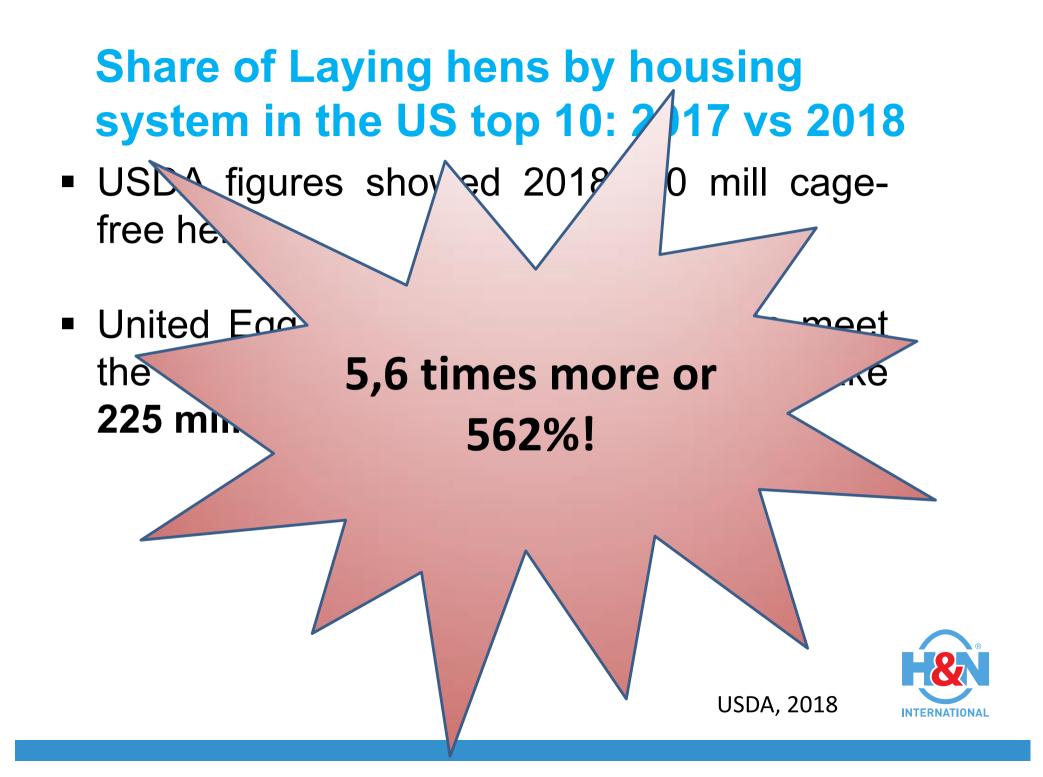


Siegford, 2017

Customer demanding cage free

Food service

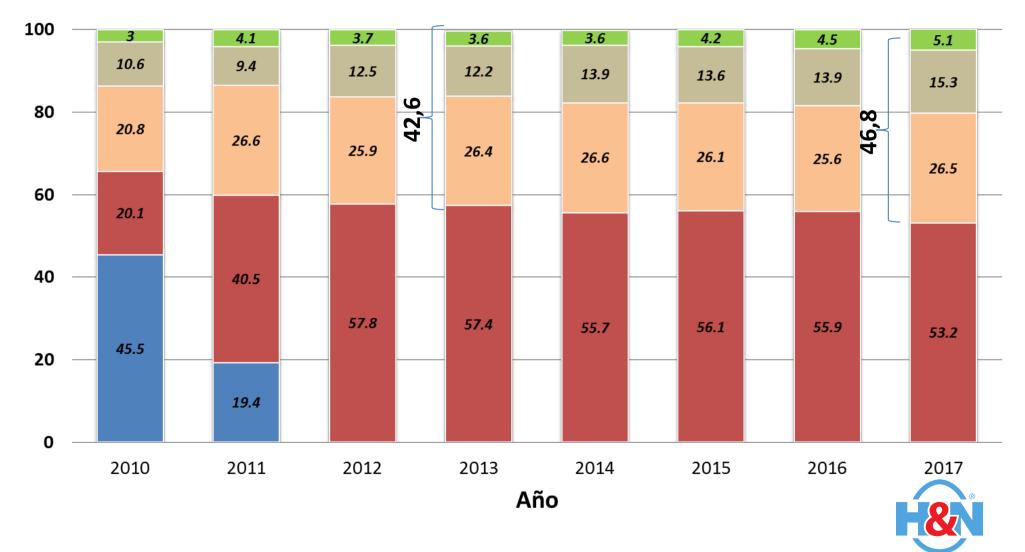




Housing system in EU

🔳 Jaulas Conv. 🛛 🔳 Jaulas Enr. 📁 Suelo 🖉 Camperas

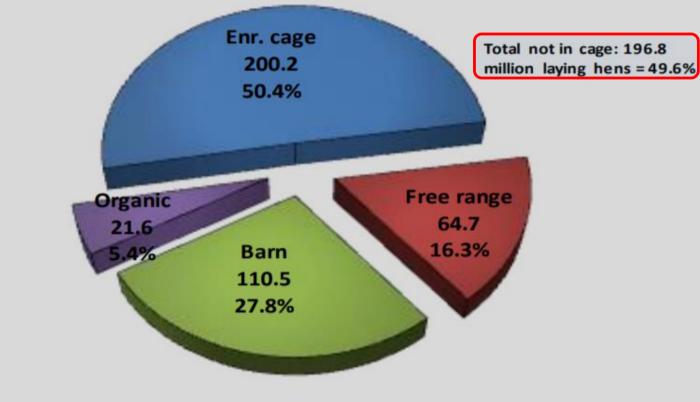
Orgánico



INTERNATIONAL

EU Members: Number of laying hens 2018 by housing method.

Number of Laying Hens 2018 by way of keeping (maximum capacity, in million) based on the EU Member States that communicated data according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) 2017/1185





European Commission, Agriculture and Rural Development, 2019



Number of laying hens by farming method (maximum capacity) according to Member States notifications under Commission Regulation 2017/1185, Art. 12(b) - Annex III.10

2018			% by farming method in respective MS			
Member State	Total laying	% MS / EU	% enriched	% barn	% free range	% organic
(113)	nens in MS					
DE	53 488 130	13.5%			19.5%	12.0%
PL	48 536 018	12.2%	84.5%			0.7%
UK	46 601 368	11.7%	35.2%		56.9%	2.7%
FR	46 513 090	11.7%	60.8%		21.3%	9.9%
ES	43 563 356	11. <mark>0%</mark>	82.3%	9.4%	7.4%	0.9%
NL	33 003 630	8.3%	16.1%	61.0%	16.0%	6.9%
П	30 749 400	7.7%	56.4%	36.9%	2.9%	3.8%
BE	9 504 127	2.4%	39.5%	42.2%	13.1%	5.2%
PT	9 242 795	2.3%	90.1%	6.7%	2.6%	0.5%
RO	8 910 068	2.2%	62.0%	33.8%	3.3%	0.8%
SE	8 679 219	2.2%	9.2%	71.6%	3.1%	16.1%
HU	8 055 074	2.0%	70.4%	28.5%	0.8%	0.3%
AT	6 843 952	1.7%	0.8%	64.1%	23.5%	11.6%
CZ	6 600 835	1.7%	83.3%	15.7%	0.6%	0.4%
BG	4 985 283	1.3%	55.4%	41.1%	3.5%	0.0%
DK	4 867 997	1.2%	15.2%	45.7%	8.0%	31.1%
EL	4 549 458	1.1%	78.0%	12.2%	4.6%	5.2%
FI	4 219 525	1.1%	59.6%	30.5%	3.1%	6.7%
IE	3 601 813	0.9%	52.2%		43.4%	3.3%
SK	3 230 532	0.8%	83.3%	15.6%	0.9%	0.2%
LT	2 982 521	0.8%	89.5%		0.1%	-
LV	2 860 470	0.7%	85.6%	11.7%	_	0.1%
HR	1 943 512	0.5%	72,9%		-	0.1%
SI	1 525 408	0.4%	42.2%		16.3%	2.4%
EE	960 849	0.2%	81.7%			
CY	497 129	0.1%	74.8%			1.9%
MT	344 680	0.1%	96.9%		0.0%	0.0%
LU	114 200	0.0%	0.0%		10.5%	10.5%
TOTAL(28 MS)	396 974 439	100%	50.4%	27.8%	16.3%	5.4%



Summary

Pressure on Egg Industry

Changes to Laying Hen Housing

> Impact on welfare, behavior, management and production



Siegford, 2017

Alternative Systems - Main idea

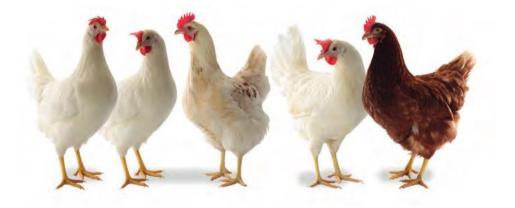
- Fulfill natural behaviors
- a) N Expectation to Improve
 b) P welfare and Positive Public
 c) F Opinion
- d) E ,ore

Ne

- e) Dust bathe
- More space







Alternative Housing Systems

Alternative Housing Systems









Barn

- Cage-free system
- Stocking density: max 9 birds/m2
- Min. Indoor space: 1.100 cm2/bird
- Min Outdoor space: No outdoor
- Small to large-scale

Example:

- Flat deck system
- Multi-tier system



Barn – Flat and Multi-tier

Feeders

- Linear feeders: 10 cm per hen
- Circular feeders: 4 cm per hen

Drinkers:

- Troughs: 2,5 cm/bird
- Circular: 1 cm/bird
- Nipples: 10 birds/nipple

Nests

7 hens/nest or 120 hens/mt2 nest space (common nest).

Perches

15 cm/hen



Barn – Flat / one tier.

- Litter: In flat system, 250 cm2 per hen (min: 1/3 of total ground surface)
- Manure Pit or manure removal system
- Nests are usually on the slatted floor and can be individual or group of hens
- Perches: A-frames on the slatted floor or suspended.



Barn – Multi-tier

- Commonly Max. 4 tiers.
- Feeders and drinkers equal access.
- Height between levels min. 45 cm.
- System to avoid dropping feces on inferior levels.

















Free Range

- Access to outdoor areas
- Stocking density: 2.500 birds/ha
- Min. Indoor space: 1,100 cm2/bird
- Min. Outdoor space: 4m2/bird
- Flock size: Small to large-scale

Examples:

- Multi-tier or Flat deck with outdoor access
- Fixed or Mobile sheds with outdoor access



Free Range

- Pop-holes: width of 40cm by 35cm height with 2 m available per 1,000 hens.
- Almost continuous access to open air runs.
- Open-air runs must be mainly covered with vegetation.
- Open-air runs must not extend beyond a radius of 150m or 350m where appropriate shelters are provided (min 4 shelters/h).



Free Range



Covered verandas or winter gardens





Organic

- Hens can freely roam in the outside areas
- Stocking density: 6 birds/m2
- Min. indoor space: 1,660 cm2 (1850 cm2)
- Min. outdoor space: 4 m2 (2,500 birds/h)
- Flock size: small-scale

Examples

- ³⁄₄ Multi-tier or flat deck system.
- ³/₄ Fixed or Mobile sheds

INTERNATIONAL

Art. 4 of Directive 1999/74/EC and Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 589/2008.

Organic

- 1/3 of the surface must be solid and covered with litter material.
- Neve exceed the manure production of 170 kg of Nitrogen/h (230 hens/h).
- Max. 3,000 hens per house.
- Perches: 18 cm/hen.
- Pop-holes: Length of 4 m/1000 hens.
- Organic from 3 days of age.
- Special feed
- Special Rules for Treatments

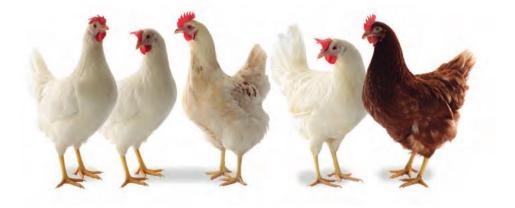


Summary

	Production System			
Housing type	Barn		Organic	
Single (flat deck)/ Multi-tier	Х			
Single (flat deck)/ Multi-tier with outdoor access	Х	X	Х	
Combination	Х			
Mobile Sheds		X	X	







Alternative Housing: Rearing

Rearing systems

- Floor system
- Winchable elements system
- Block system
- Combi system







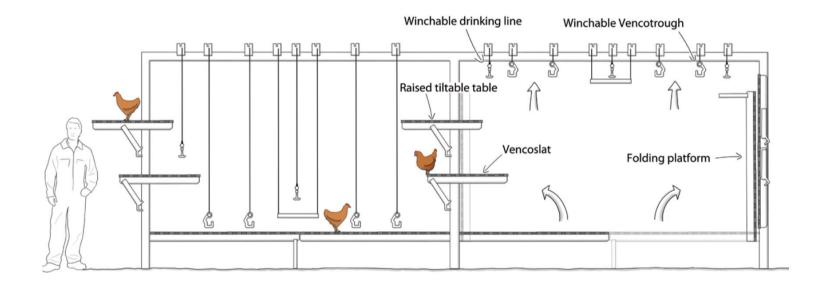
Winchable Element System

- Jumpstart (Vencomatic)
- NivoVaria (Jansen)



Jumpstart

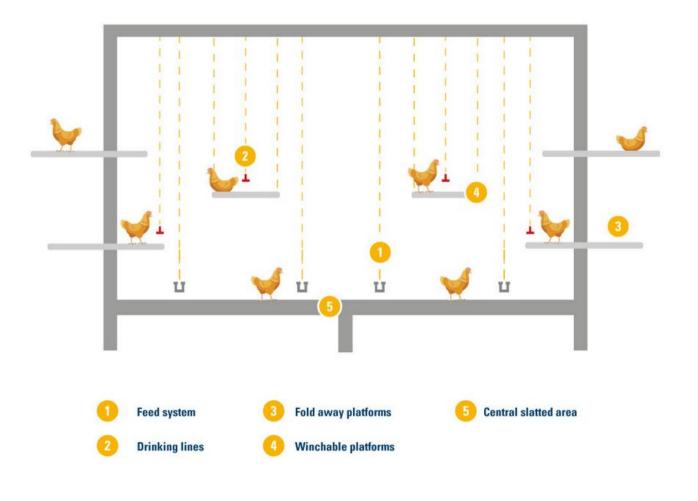




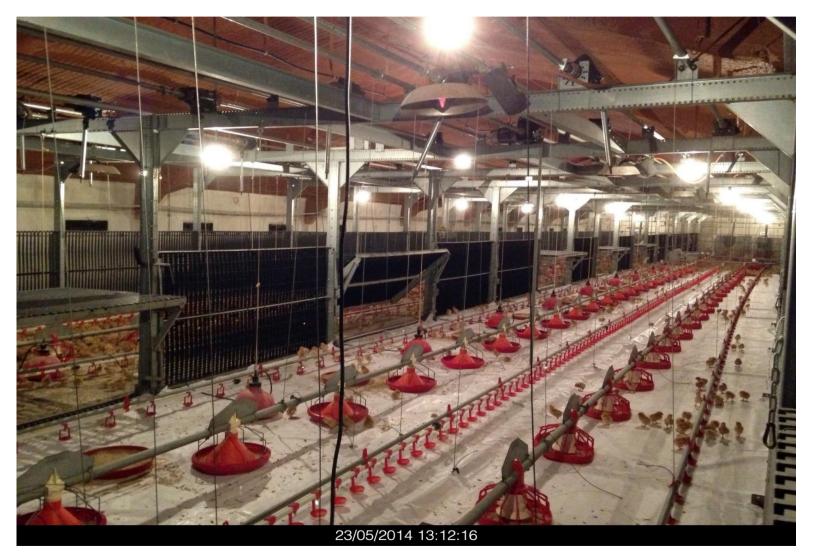




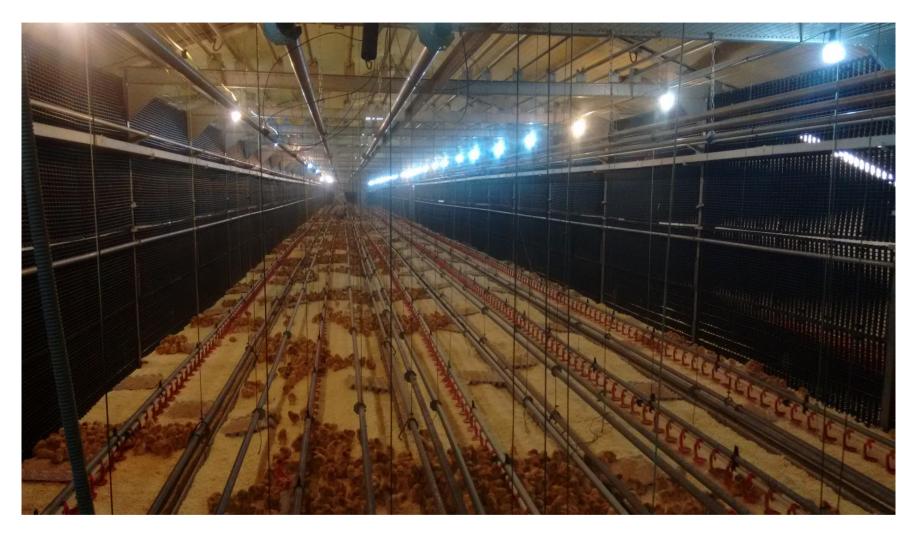




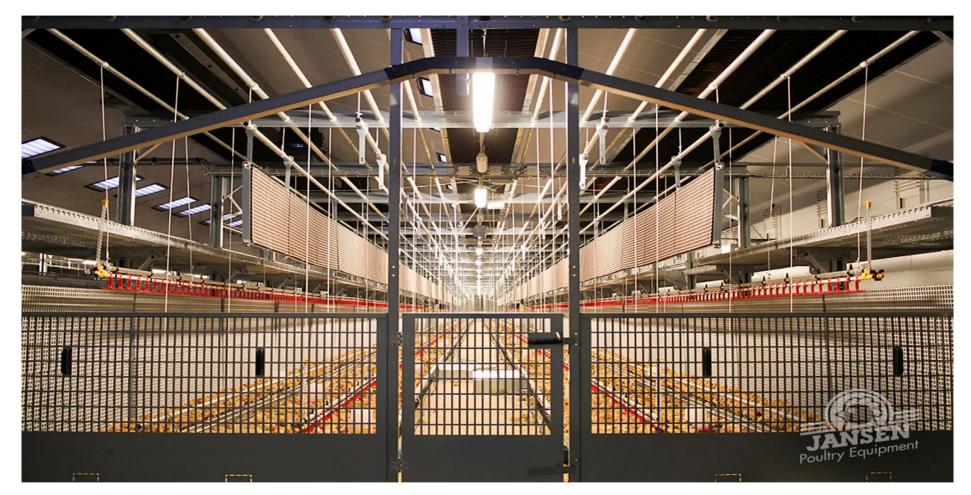






















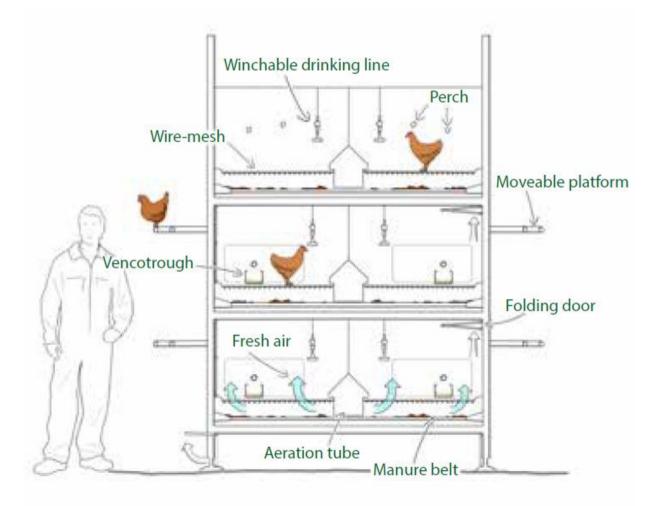
Block (vertical) System

- Unistart (Vencomatic)
- RearMaxx (Jansen)
- Natura Primus (Big Dutchman)
- Libera Pullets (Facco)
- Volution (Choretime)
- Aviary Pro Pullet (Hellman)



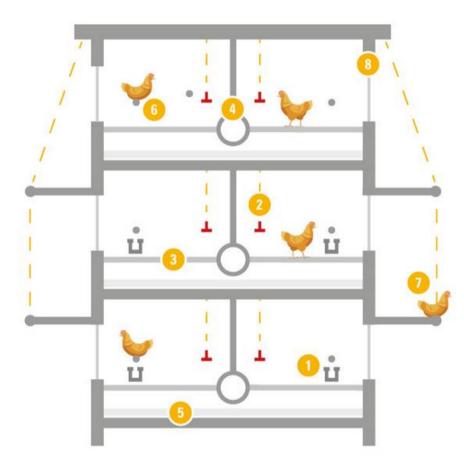








RearMaxx



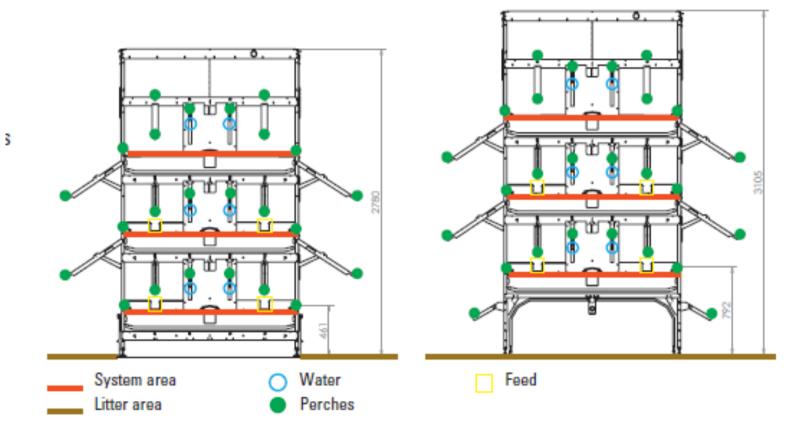






Natura Primus

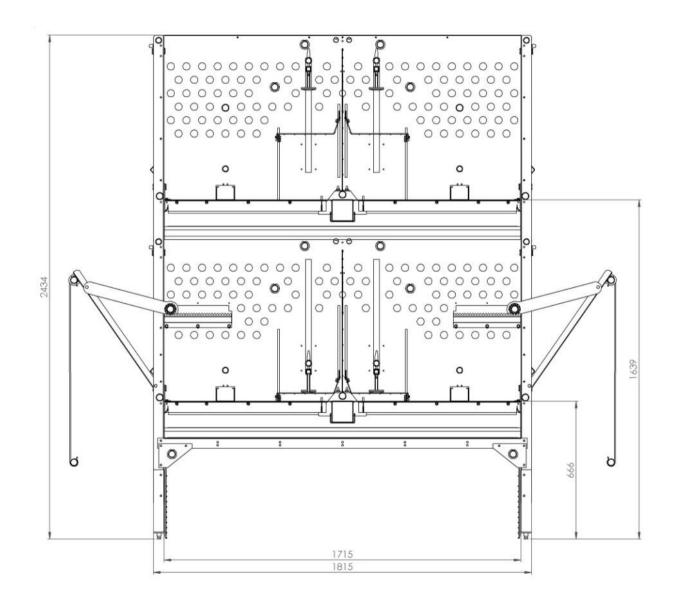






Volution





















































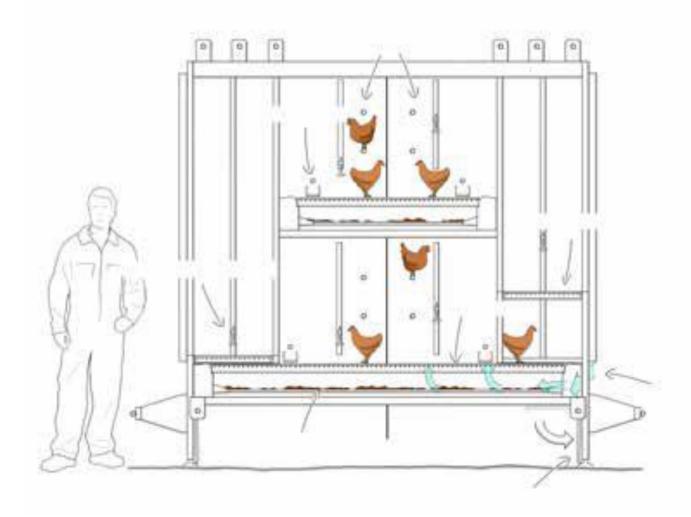


- Bolegg Starter (Vencomatic)
- Natura Filia (Big Dutchman)



Bolegg Starter

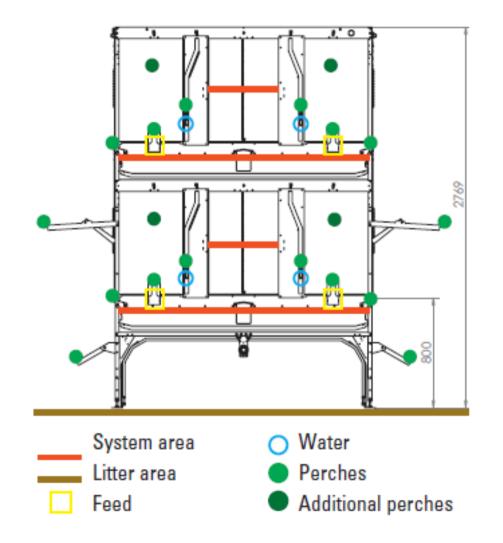






Natura Filia







Advantage of winched systems

- Better supervision.
- Faster start with training and all pullets will be trained
- Easier to clean
- Very suitable for rearing brown pullets.



Disadvantage of winched systems

- Lower stocking density
- Higher feed consumption.
- Catching pullets for vaccination and transfer is more difficult (specially white ones).
- Risk of pilling.
- Selection of pullets is more difficult.



Advantage Aviary Systems

- First week birds are at eye level.
- Manure belts are present.
- Pullets learn fast how to use perches.
- Easier to separate flocks with different breeders or vaccination programs.
- Catching for vaccinations or transfer is easer



Disadvantage of Aviary systems

- Overview of the pullets
- Remove manure before catching pullets.
- More attention and labor when pullets start to use the free range area.
- Rearing brown pullets require an extra platform for water training.







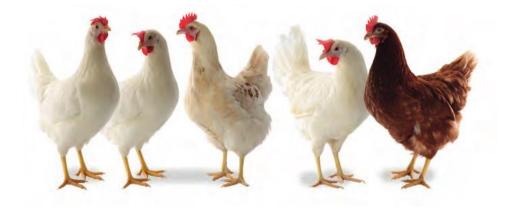
Alternative Systems: Production

Production Systems

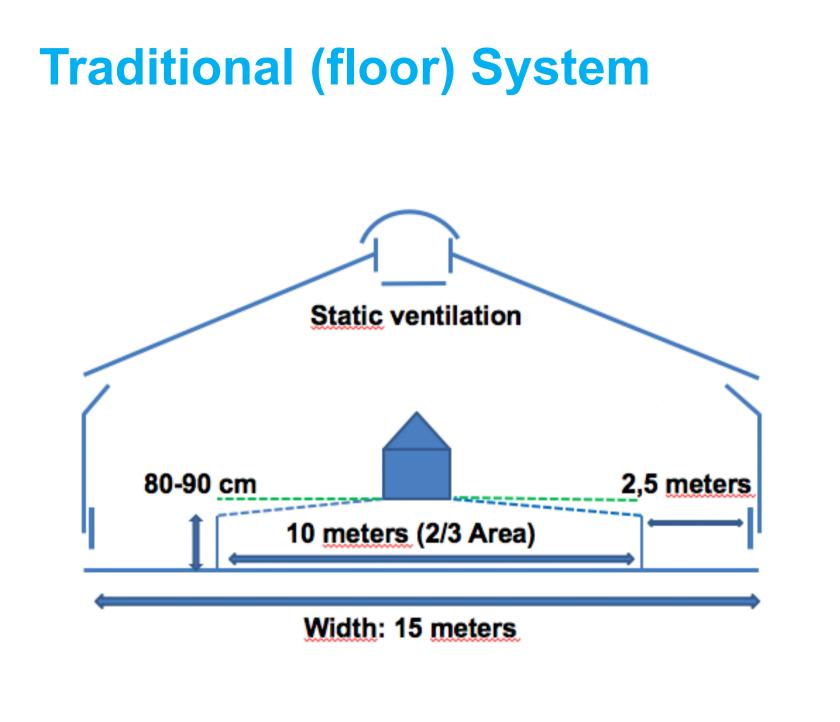
- Traditional System (floor)
- Combi System
- Aviary System







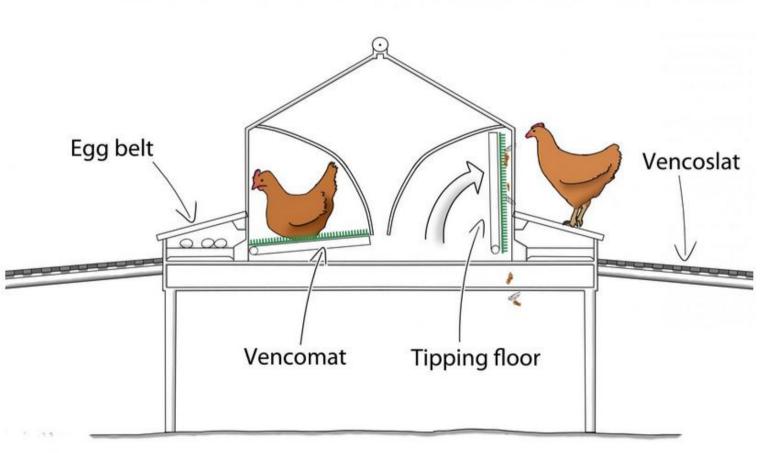
Traditional system





Nest



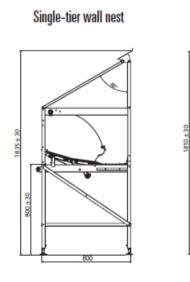


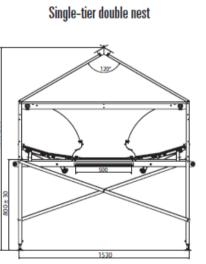


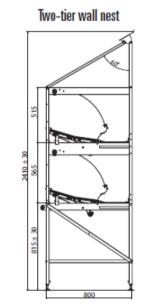


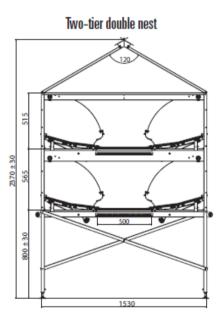


Nest cross sections and dimensions



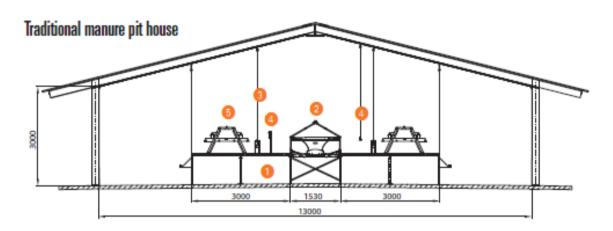




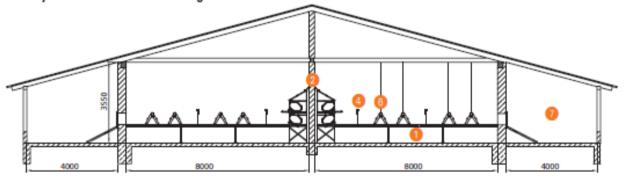




Traditional Manure pit house 🚱 Big Dutchman.



Fully-slatted house with winter garden as litter area

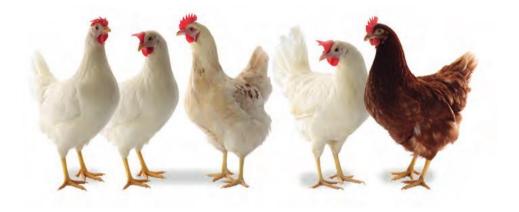


Key

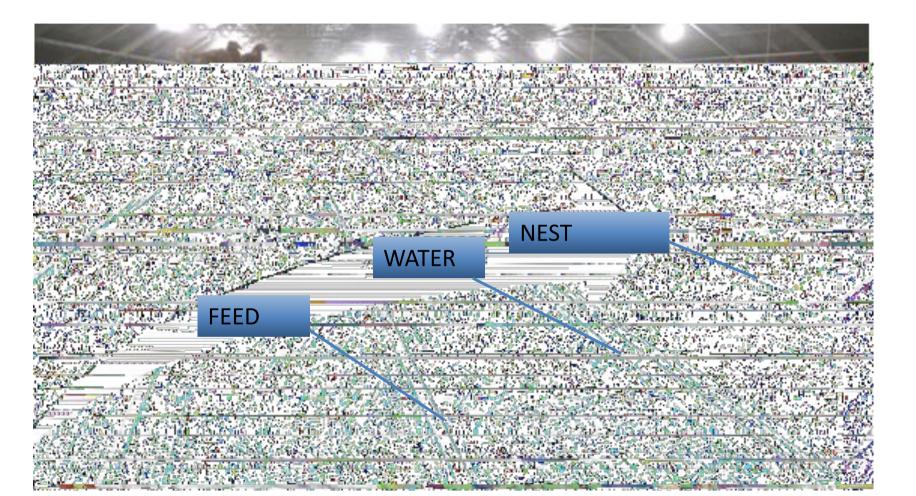
- Manure pit with plastic slats
- Olony 2+ group laying nest as double or wall nest
- Trough with feed chain, standing and/or suspended
- O Nipple drinkers, standing and/ or suspended
- 6 A-frame 5800 with feed and/or drinker line and up to 8 perches
- 6 A-frame 3000 liftable with feed line and 3 perches
- 🕖 Winter garden









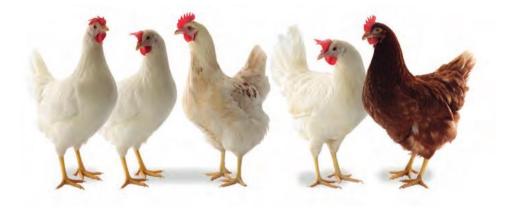












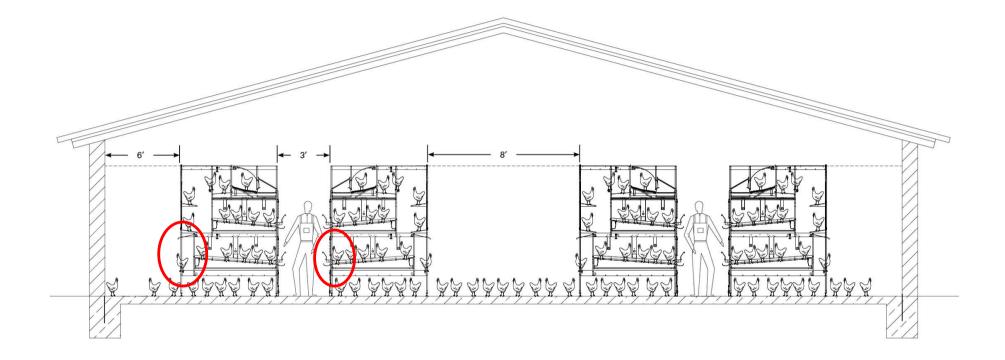
Aviary Systems





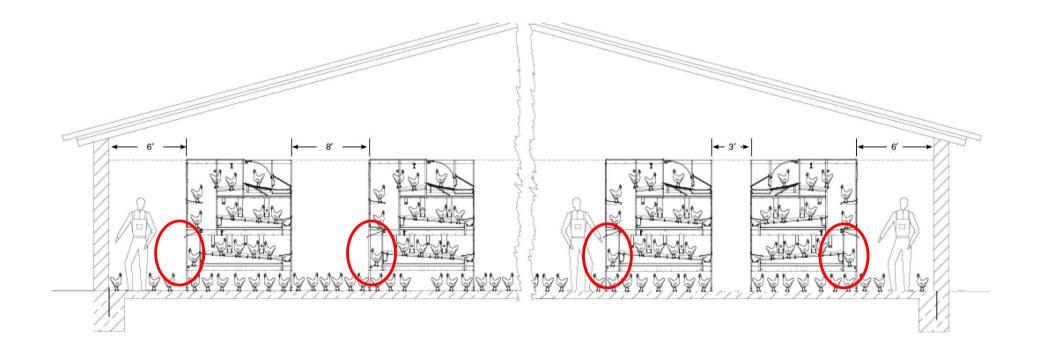
Aviary with confinement

Confinement with inspection aisles





Confinement without inspection aisles





Aviary Systems with Confinement

Advantage:

- Allows for confinement after transfer to allow the flock to orient to nests, feed and water (training)
- Allows for confinement in the early morning leading up to peak production
- Optimal bird movement
- True nest.
- Fewest Floor eggs
- Worker friendly inspection aisles
- Advantageous with flighty pullets
- Easiest cage free system to manage
- Well proven design



Confinement With Inspection Aisles

Cons:

Certifying agencies objects the doors



Advantages of confinement at the onset of production

- Easy transition.
- Pullets rapidly learn to access nests, feed and water.
- When confined, aisles can be much more easily prepared before release of the flock
- Less dust during routine management enhances conditions for workers



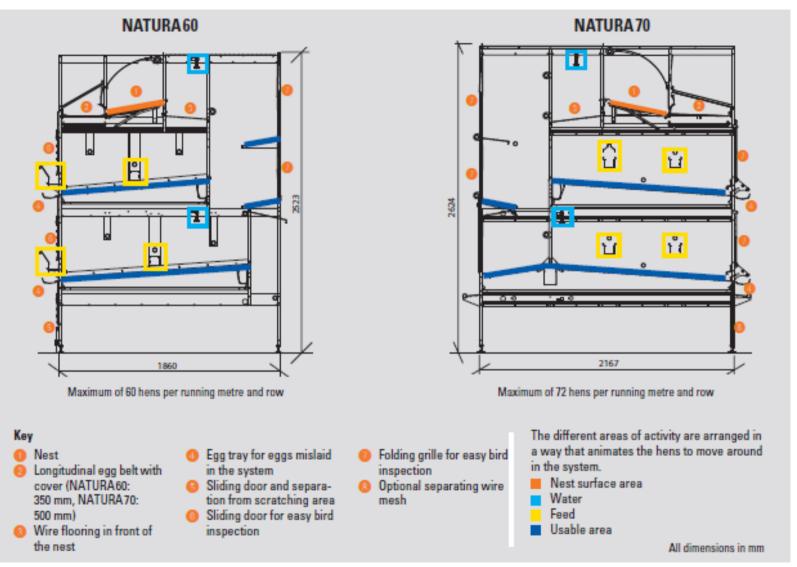
Advantages of locking birds in for a few hours in the morning

- Direct birds towards nests, drinking and feeding activities.
- When the flock is confined, aisles can be inspected and worked on easily
- Easier to control litter moisture and texture
- More acceptable environmental conditions for workers



Natura 60/70 (Big Dutchman)





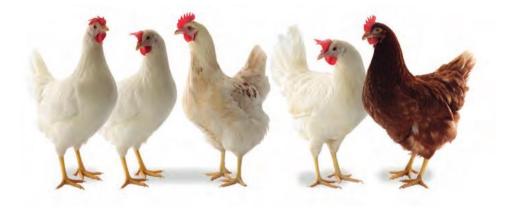






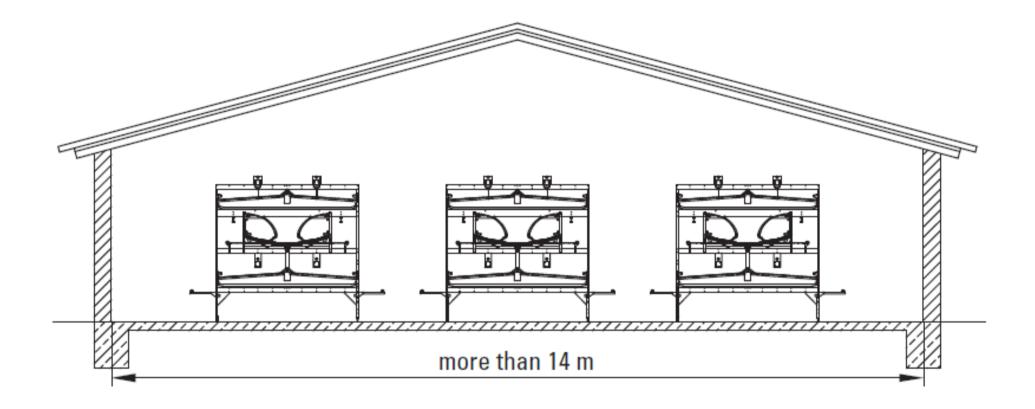








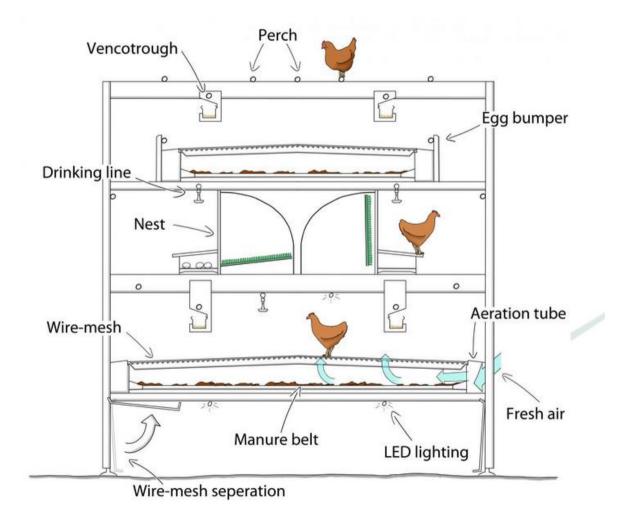
Aviary System – open system





Bolegg Terrace





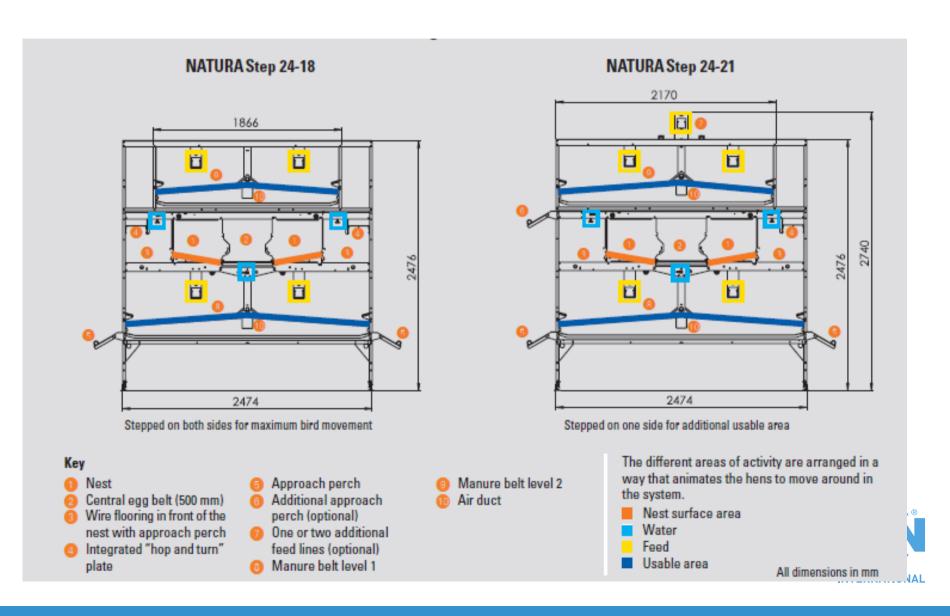








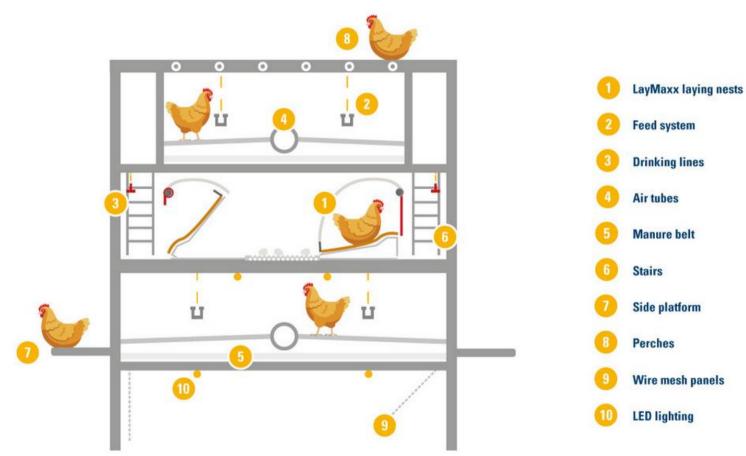








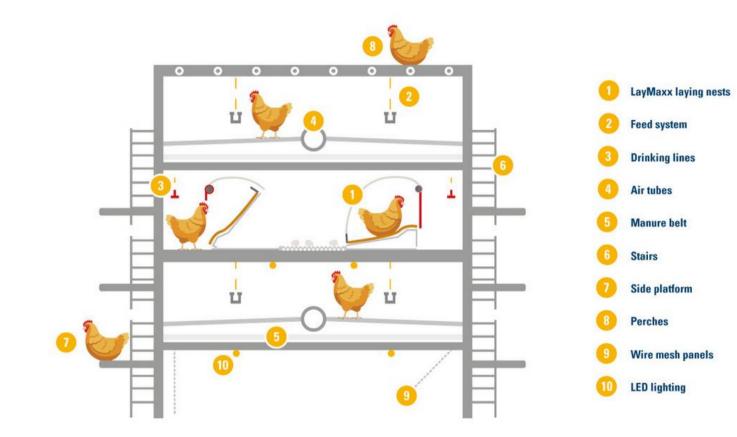
Comfort 2 inside







Comfort 2



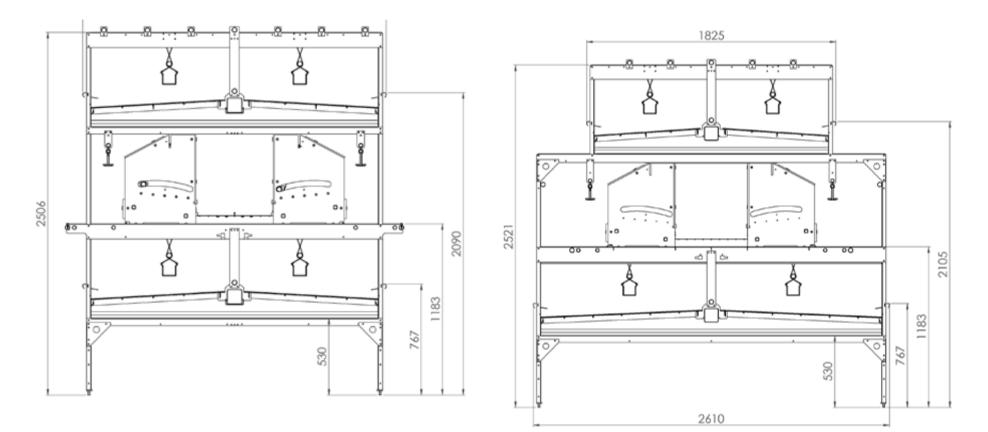






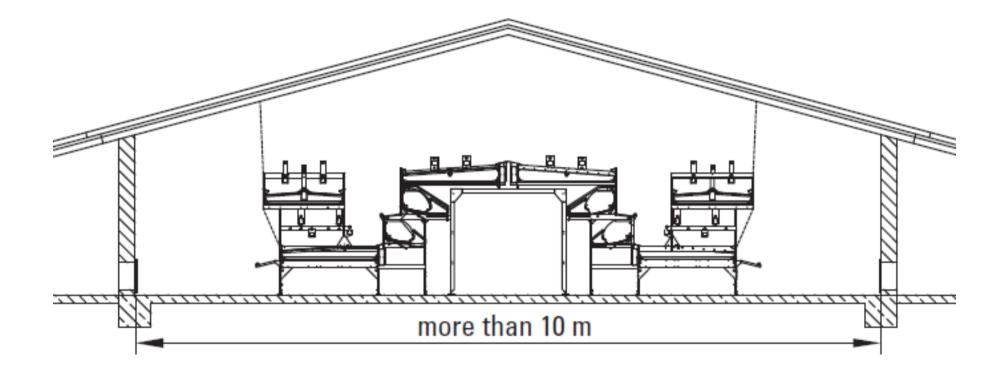








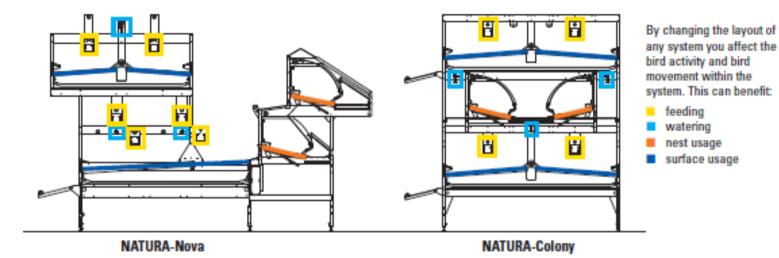
Aviary System – open system



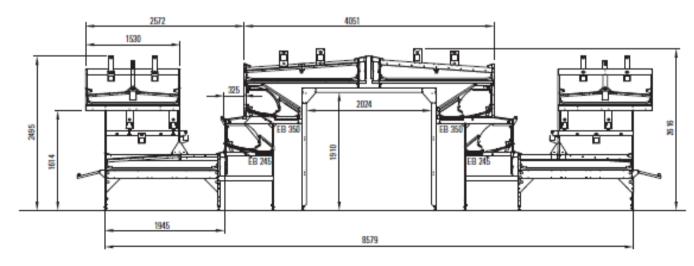


Natura-Nova, Colony and Twins





NATURA-Nova Twin







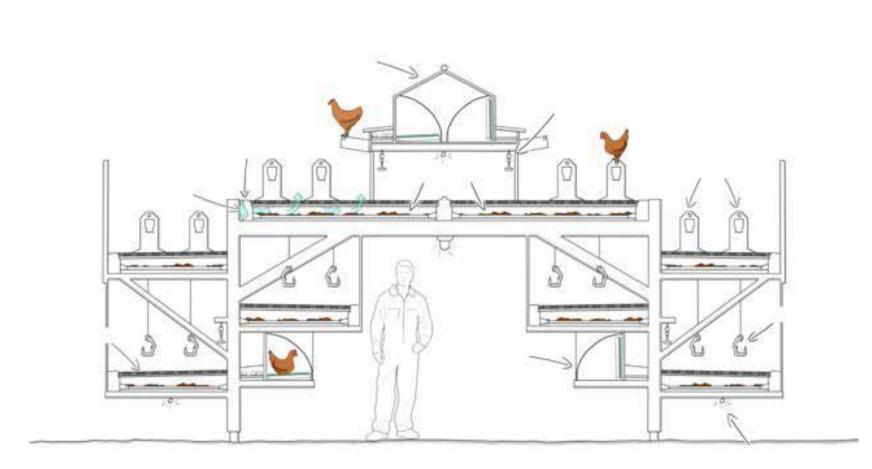










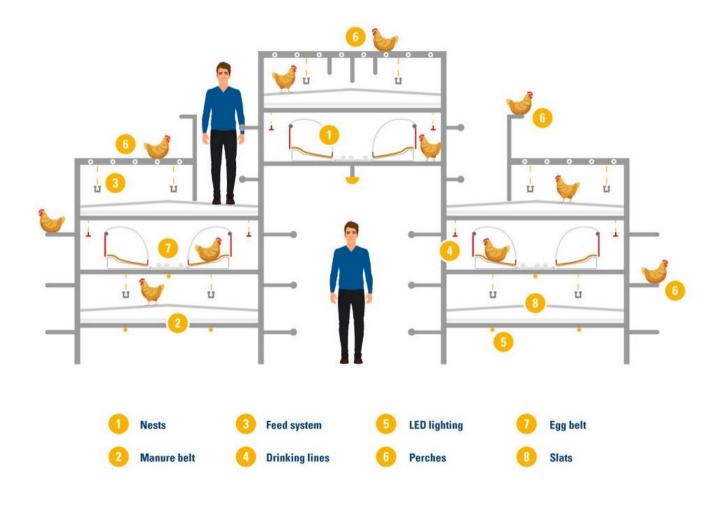








Aviaview





Aviary – Open Systems

Advantages

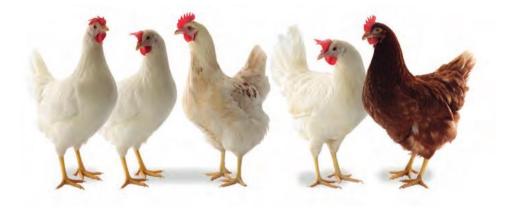
- Optimal bird movement
- True nest with protected belt
- High proportion of eggs laid in nests
- Easiest open cage-free system to manage
- Meets all cage-free certification requirements
- Well proven design

Cons

 "System does not allow confinement of pullets after transfer"







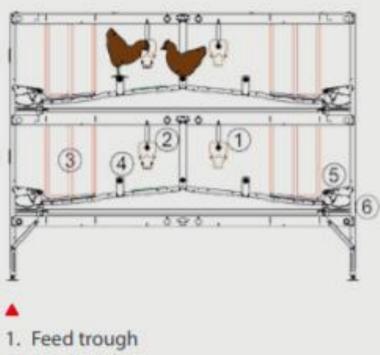
Combi System

Combi System

- Combi II (Farmer Automatic)
- Voliera VS224 (Tecmo)
- Valli Space Aviary (Valli)



Combi II and Voliera



- 2. Drinking line
- 3. Nest
- 4. 5 perches per tier
- 5. Plastic fly-in platform
- 6. Egg belt

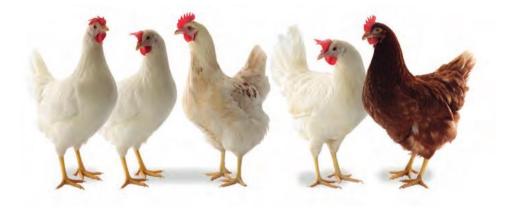






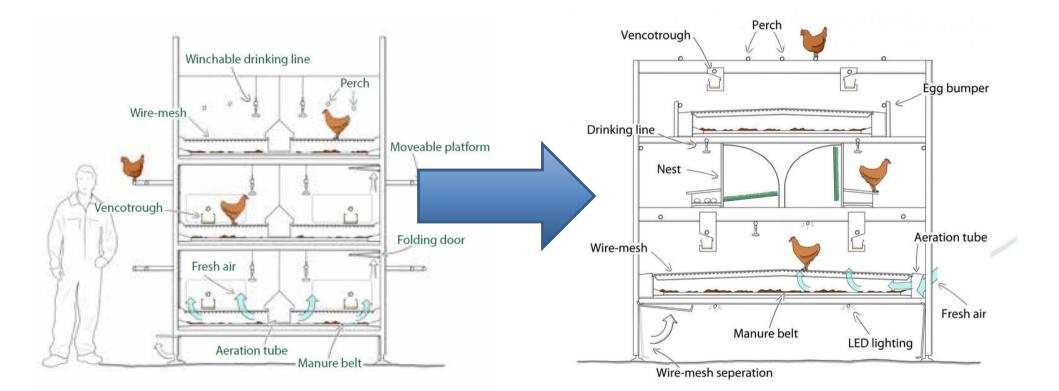






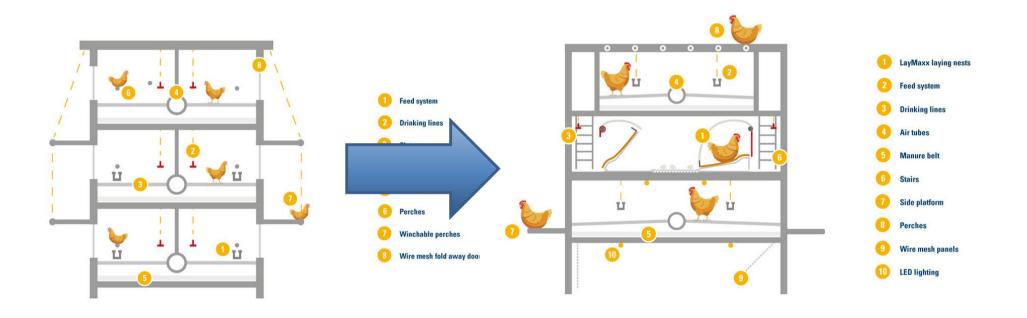
IMPORTANT

Same equipment: rearing and **Production**



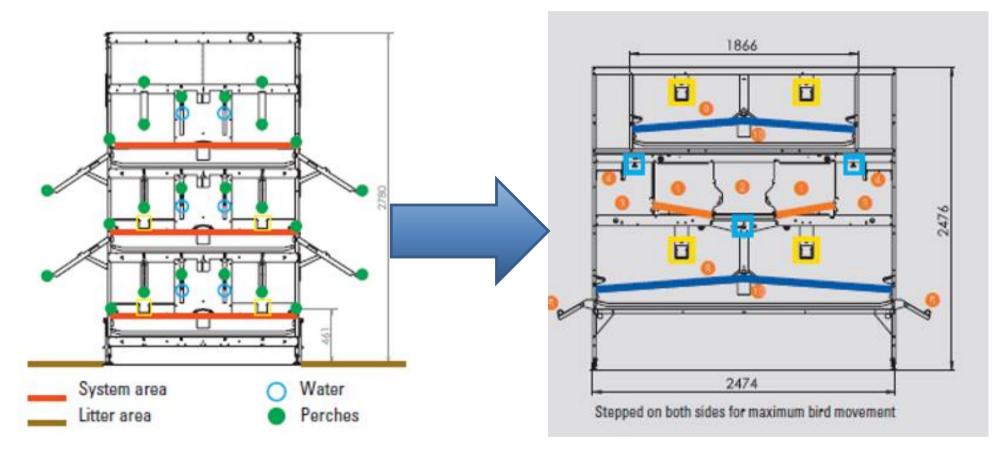


Same equipment: rearing and **Production**

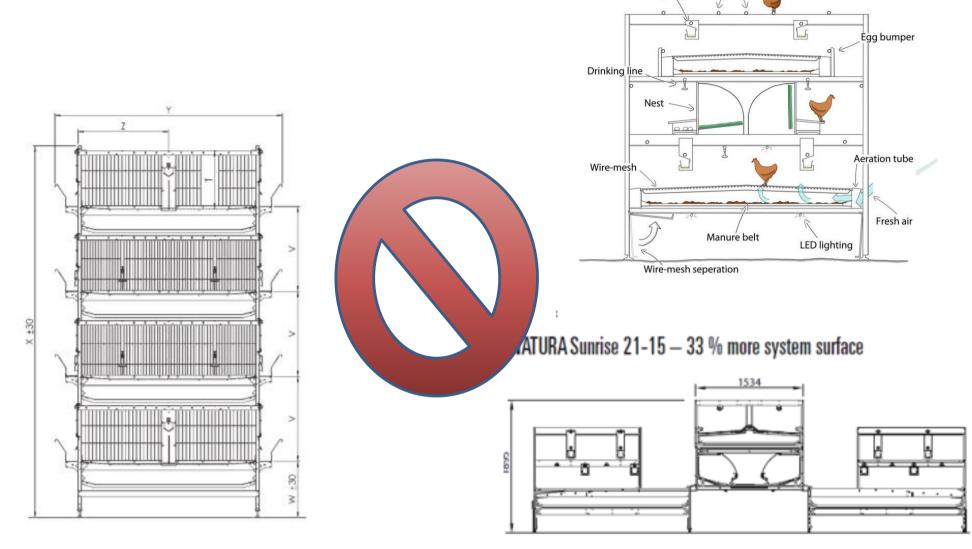




Same equipment: rearing and **Production**









Perch

Vencotrough

Conclusions

Egg production in alternative ystems will keep growing.

re

- All the actors hep rowers working towards alternative Management
- All options of is a key results, in good component.
- Key component is housing in product
- Always keep in mind customers demands

are ready and mpanies in

lations and/or

well managed Legislations! od and similar







