

Cage-Free Rearing 0-17 weeks

Leon Schouren Global Technical Service schouren@hn-int.com

Important for rearing

Important for alternative housing is:











Sytem – in general



The layers need to move easily throughout the system for feeding, resting and hiding and use all the 'livable space', so the density thoughout the system is about the same



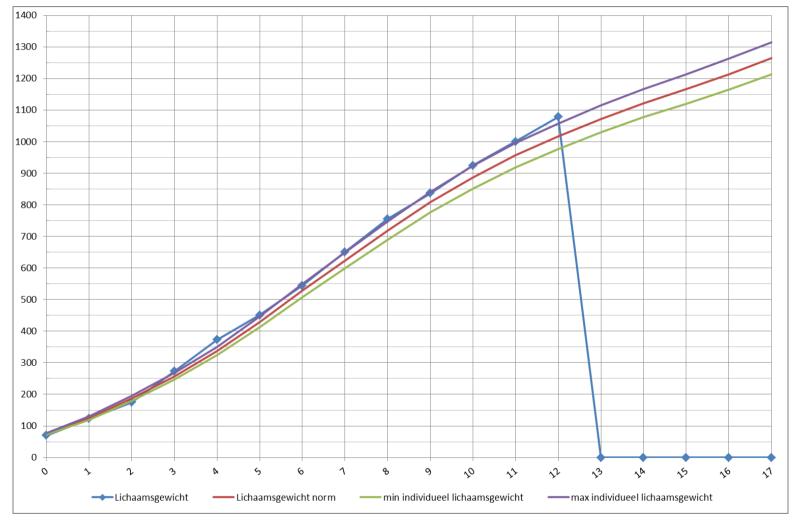
The birds (and not only ours!) has one big genetic failure: They can't read!

- > No managementguide
- > No lighting program

> ..

- Therefore, it is the pulletgrower who has to determine if everything is "on track":
 - Take bodyweights from 1st week onwards, once a week
 - Not necessary to take individual BW, only if necessary.







- Take note of the guidelines for the lighting program. Determine your strategy before placement, but stay flexible!
- From the 4th week of age onwards, the feeding system should run empty at least once a week - better would be every day. This is to ensure that the birds receive fresh feed every day which prevents selective feed intake.
- Drinking lines shouldn't swing (in situations where drinking lines are winched)
- Please ensure that there is a sufficient level of oxygen in the barn.
- The barns must be ventilated so that the CO & CO₂ levels are not too high.



Chicks must learn to move within the system.

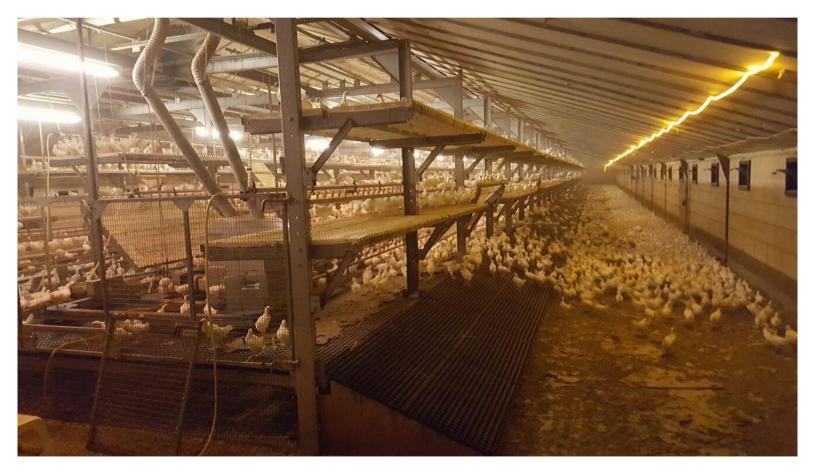
>We would like to train all (100%) pullets.

Don't train to much, and don't train to less!!



- Start training with lighting (Dimming period)
 - as soon as possible after the 14 day intermitten lighting program.
- Let the chicks out of the system a.s.a.p. Not later then 3-4 week (Dependent type of system)
- Be aware of situations with paracocc vacinations, recycled paper!!

















- To high stocking density (overcrowding) is very often a reason for problems with flocks which don't get to bodyweight standard and bad uniformity.
- Adjust daily rhythms (start day!!) This prevents floor eggs in production.
 - > Be aware of light influence of outside!
- Contact with the litter is important for all animals.



At each change, check on the behaviour of the pullets and how they react to the change

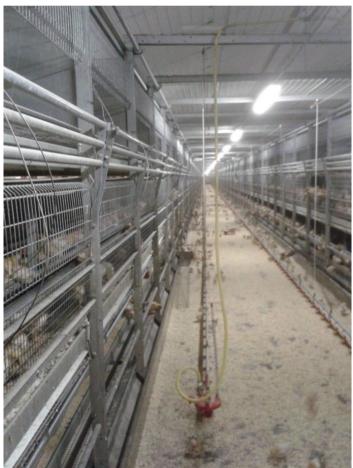
(e.g., by increasing the height of the drinking lines

- Very important: make sure that 100% of the pullets are active!
- It is very important that ALL the pullet move upwards or to the perches every night.

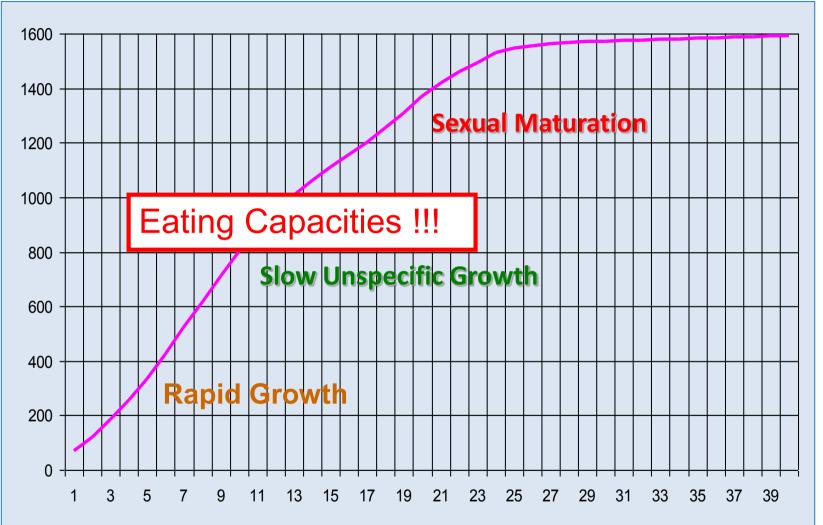


Contact with the litter is important for all animals.











Vaccination Program









Discuss with local veterinarian for best choice, also looking at economic benefits



Preparing

Visit the pullets during the rearing period

Placement of the birds at the right time!

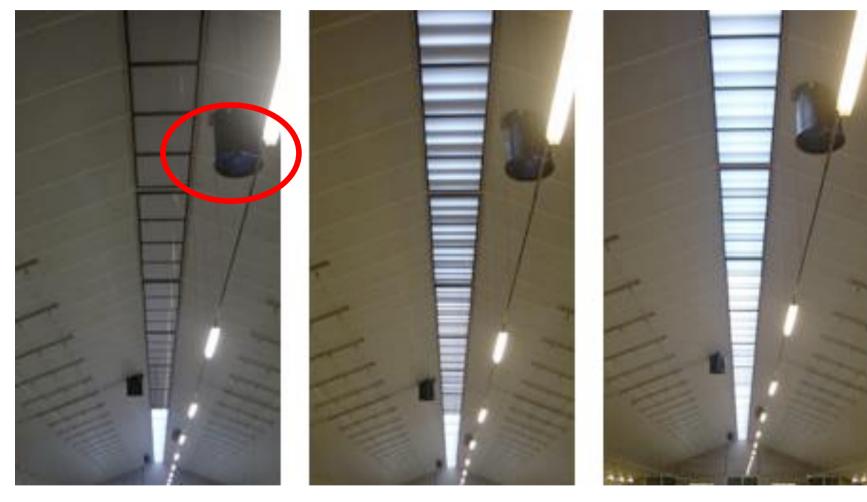
Important: Bodyweight & uniformity of the

birds

Light intensity and day length



Light





Light









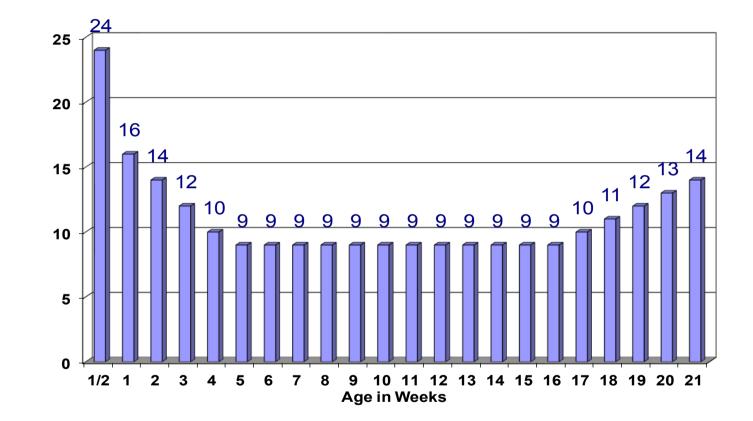
Light (Rearing)

Measure number of LUX, avoid bright light spots (feather pecking) Min 15 LUX in rearing for brown pullets and 10 LUX for white pullets!!!!!





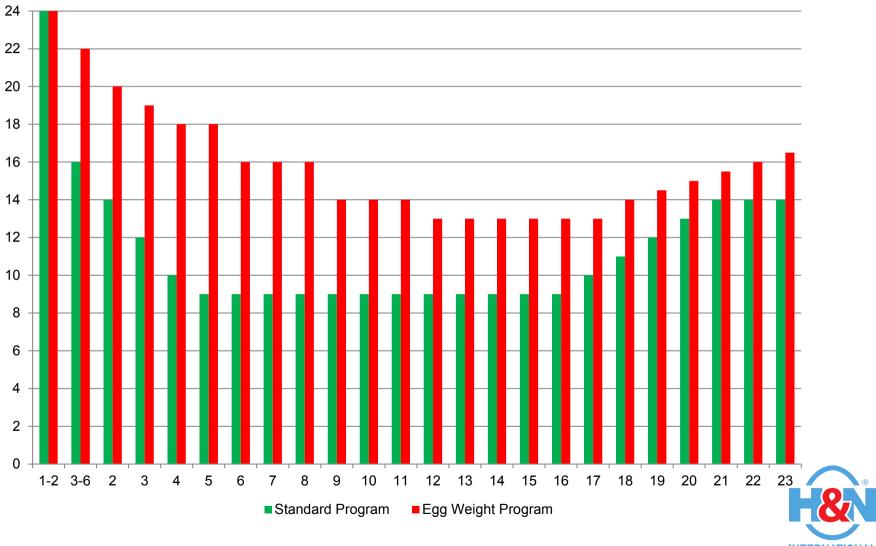
Standard Lighting Program





Hours of Light

Lighting Program for High Egg Weights ???



INTERNATIONAL

Feedmangment

Does it work in commercial rearing/layer

farms, long feed chains &

high stocking densities ?



Feed





Enrichment



Dry litter to keep the hens busy



Alfalfa (Luzerne)





Alfalfa (Luzerne)





Alfalfa (Luzerne)

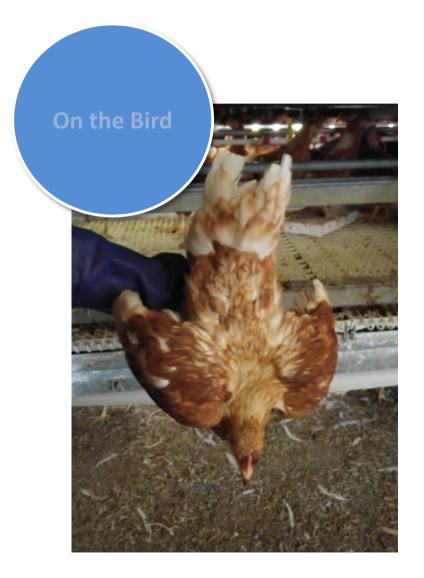
Do we need to use Alfalfa?
For what reason we need to use Alfalfa?
When do we need to use Alfalfa?





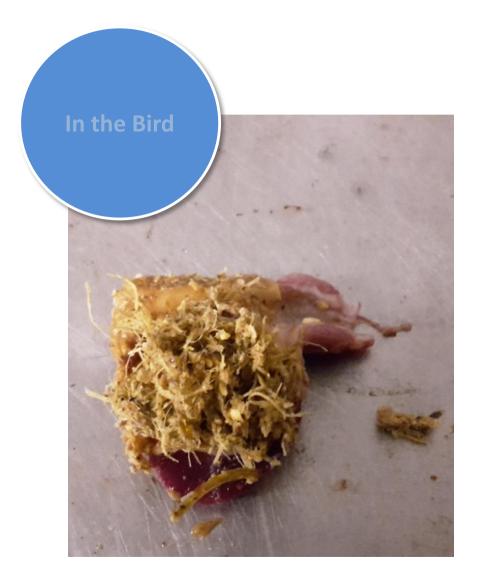
















Quality of water





Music!



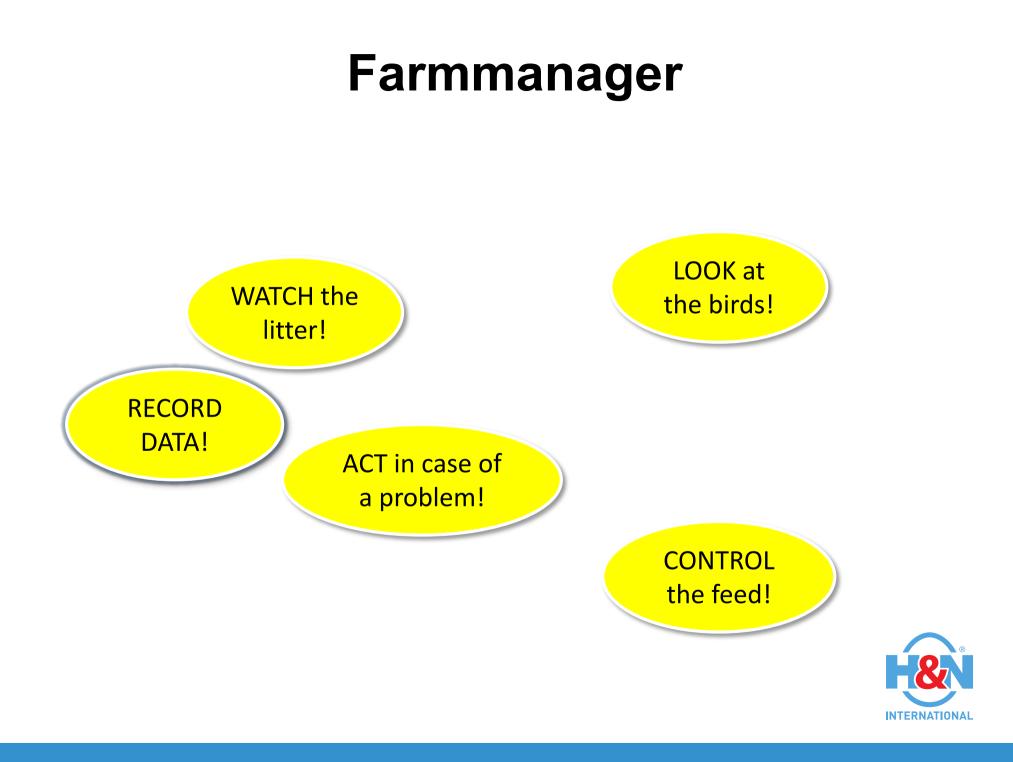


Music









Conclusion

An excellent manager will still be able to perform with acceptable results although the circumstances are not perfect

but...

A manager with poor skills will be able to spoil the birds (& the results) even in a Situation with the best circumstances!!!



Questions????



