

Cage-Free Transfer

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Important for rearing

Important for Cage-Free (transfer)

- Cleanness
- Rest
- Regularity





Make a plan before transfer!!

- On what age we want to transfer?
- Is the vaccination program ready?
- What type of feed we use in start production?
- Lightstimulation? (Hours and LUX)
- Close the PULLETS inside the system?



Make a plan before transfer!!

- When rearing and production is not in Scandinavian!!!!, production can't start before 17 weeks of age!!!! STRESS
- Transfer before 17 weeks is possible, but be aware that we treat them as pullets!!! STRESS
- NO Pre-Lay or Layerfeed on early age!!! STRESS
- NO lightstimulation in Hours before 17 weeks!! STRESS
- When you need to lock-up the pullets, then not for long!! (Max 2 weeks) STRESS







- Preparing for placement pullets
 - Check setting in the computers if they are O.K.
 - Is everything checked & tested (especially with first flock)
- Start pre-heating the house on time. Also the equipment has to get on temperature.
 - House temperature up to 22°C.
 - ➤ The first 48 72 hours after placement, this temperature musst be maintained.
 - The pullets will distribute directly on the way they should!





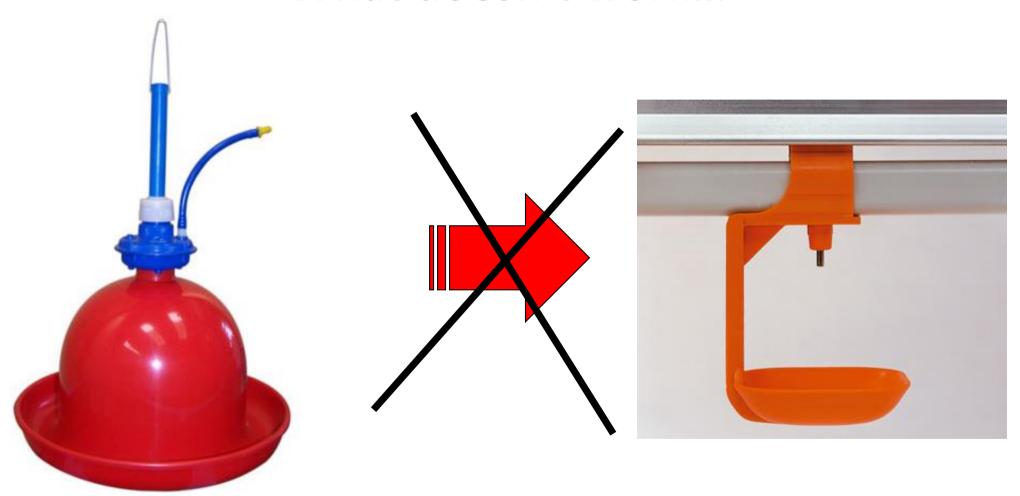




- The body weight of the pullets should have reached the breeder-standard.
 - Be aware of weight loss due to loading and transport.
- Time settings from the rearing house should be copied to the layer house as accurately as possible.



What doesn't work...





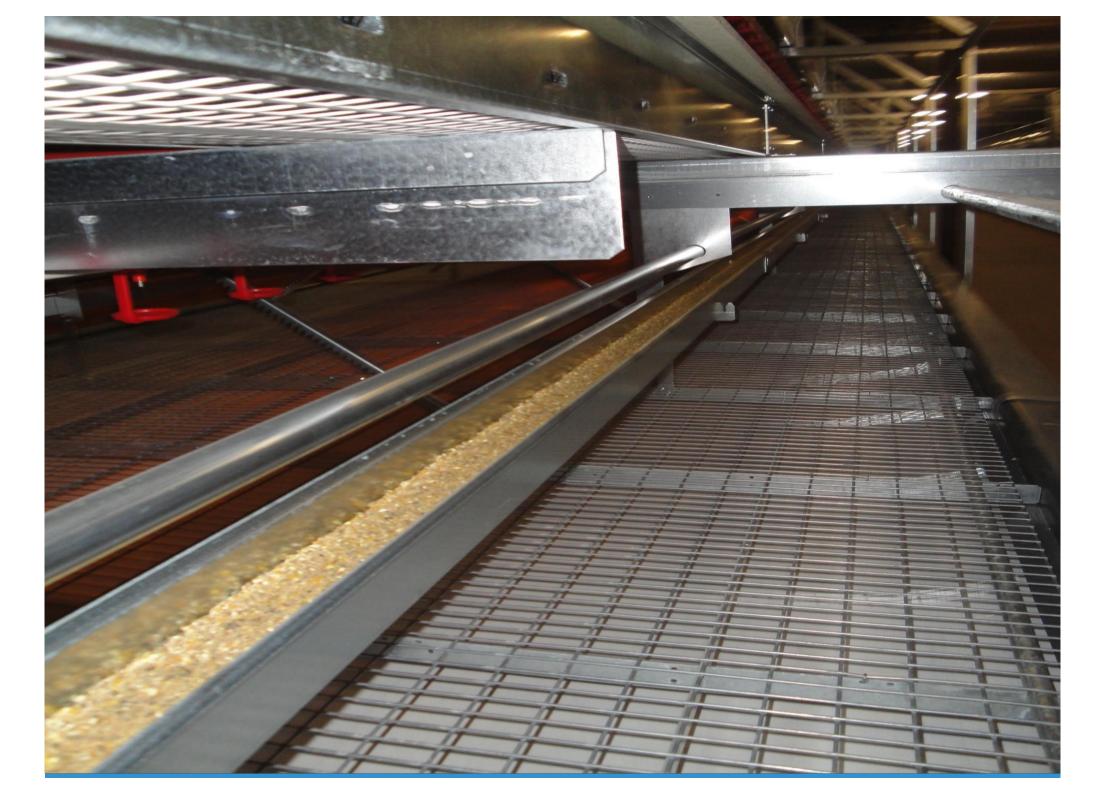
Feed and water have to be available in the system before the birds arrive.

Feedlevel in the through the first days. (Feed managment!!!!)

Litter







- New poultryfarmers -> Practical training
- Discuss before the pullets will be placed, settings of:
 - Lights/feed/water
- Determine the strategic road with:
 - Advisors from hatchery, feedsuppliers, Veterinarian and/ or other involved parties



- > Light influence from outside.
 - For pullet AND layer houses!

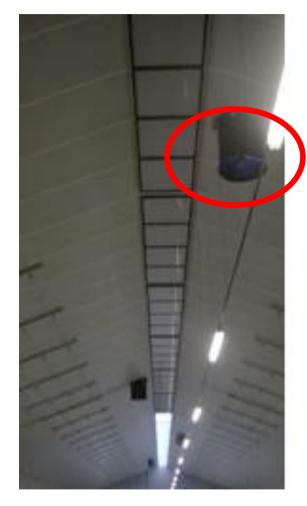
















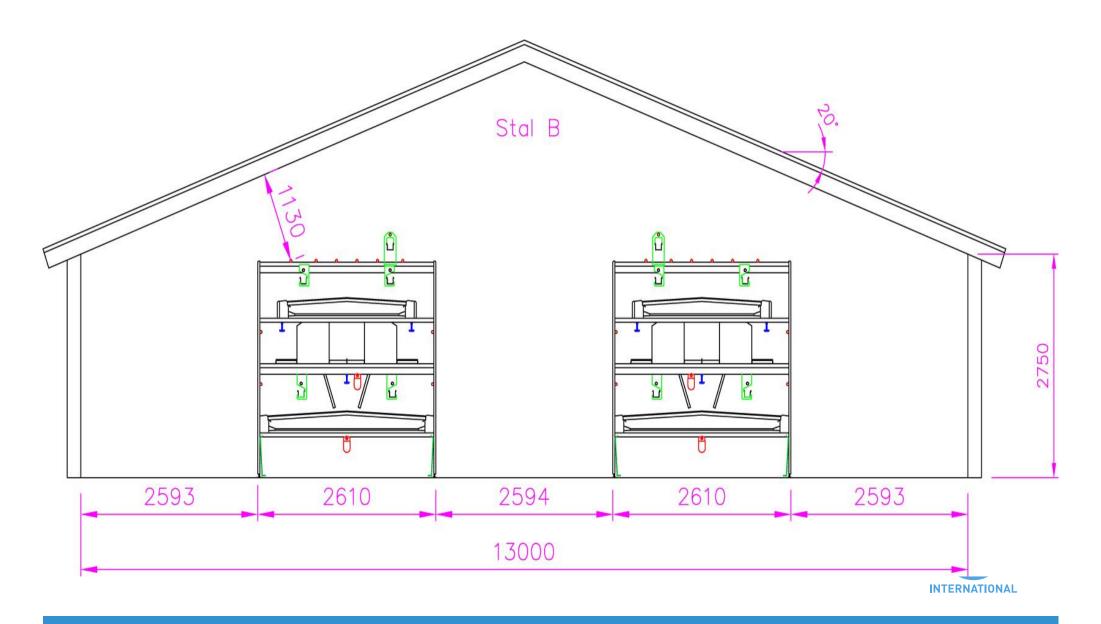


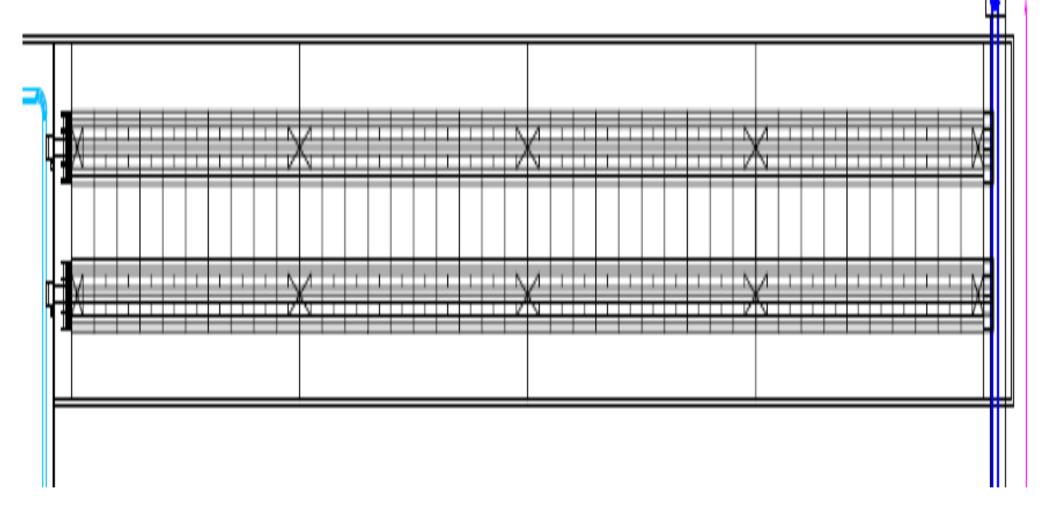




- Shocking wire (when allowed!!)
 - >How to use...
- > Distribution of the birds in the house.
 - > Per row
 - > Per compartment
- Unload the birds on the system (where feed and water is available)



























Dimming of the lights



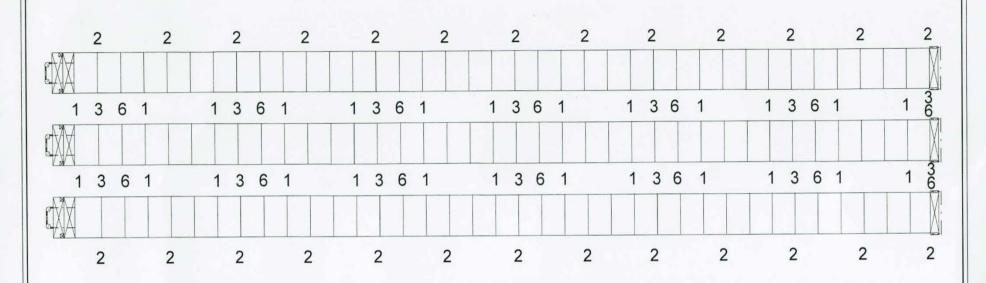


Light (Production)

Measure number of LUX, avoid bright light spots (feather pecking) avoid dark spots (floor-eggs)



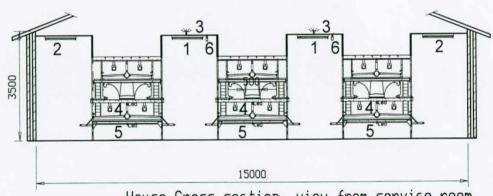




1, 2 = 18W HF Armature et tube fluorecent, regulable, 0-10V Coleur 830 chaque 4.5m

3 = Lampe a miroir, regulable, 60W chaque 9 m

4, 5 = LED d'eclairage dans le systeme 6 = Feux bleus, regulable, 20W chaque 9 m



House Cross section, view from service room

To ensure that the details on this drawing are correct we would ask you to check and confirm this drawing

Check and confirm all measurements of the construction.

When part of the equipment is delivered by other firms we cannot be held responsible for the correct details and function.



Article no.

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D'eclairage systeme des volieres

Dealer name

Customer name Belongs to J

0 Drawing no. :

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The first evenings...

- The birds, if possible, have to be placed and unloaded in the house at noon or early afternoon. (this requiers good scheduling!)
- Make sure there are enough people around the first evenings.
- Every evening, all the birds have to be in the system!



The first evenings...

Slat ramps – additional perches for an easier access into the system when the birds have difficulties to enter the system.

>Even important after a few flocks.....



The first evenings..











The first evenings...

- ➤ Attracking the birds into the system with dimmable lights.
 - > First days by hand, not by computer

➤ Tools -> Laserpens

Falling birds of the system (in the dark period)

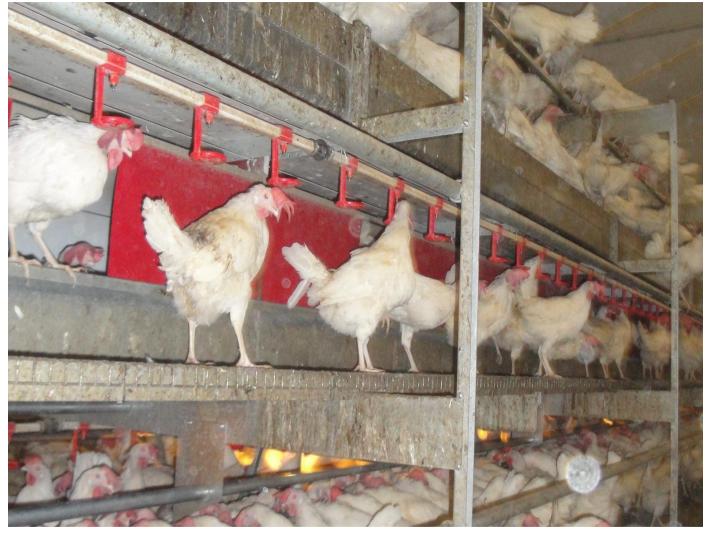


And then it goes on...





And then it goes on...

















And then it goes on...

Remove birds from the levels without water.

- Closing system underneath (if present)
 - And / or opening the entire system when the concept has this feature
 - Start to open the system a.s.a.p!!!!





Alfalfa (Luzerne)



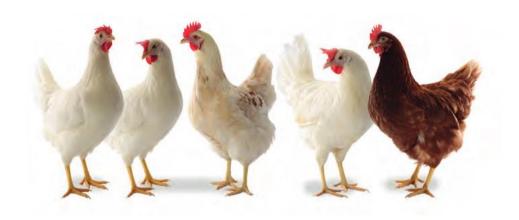


Start production

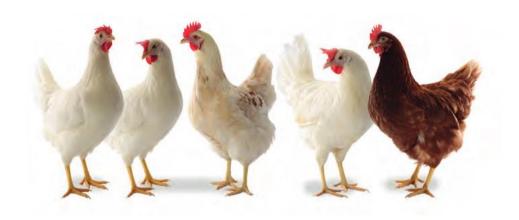
- Start of daylight period
- Day length extending
 - Morning and evening?
 - Only when the flock is ready for stimulation!
 - Depends on local situation & circumstances











- Open the nests not before first eggs are laid females must be kept curious
- Nest, water and feed has to be located in a circle of 3-4 meters
- Nests should be placed in the centre of the house
- Slats need a gradient of 7° towards the nest
- Make sure, that drinkers and feed chains are not an invitation to lay eggs underneath them
- Locate drinkers preferably in the front of the nests



Preventing Floor Eggs

- Don't run the feed chain during the time that the eggs are being laid
- Prevent direct light shining into the nests
- Collect floor eggs as soon as possible
- When you find eggs on the slats early in the morning, check your lighting program
- ➤ A sudden increased number of floor eggs during the production period can be an indication for lost condition or a disease or red mites.
- Make sure, that all birds sleep on the slats from the first day on
- Keep the level of litter low during production













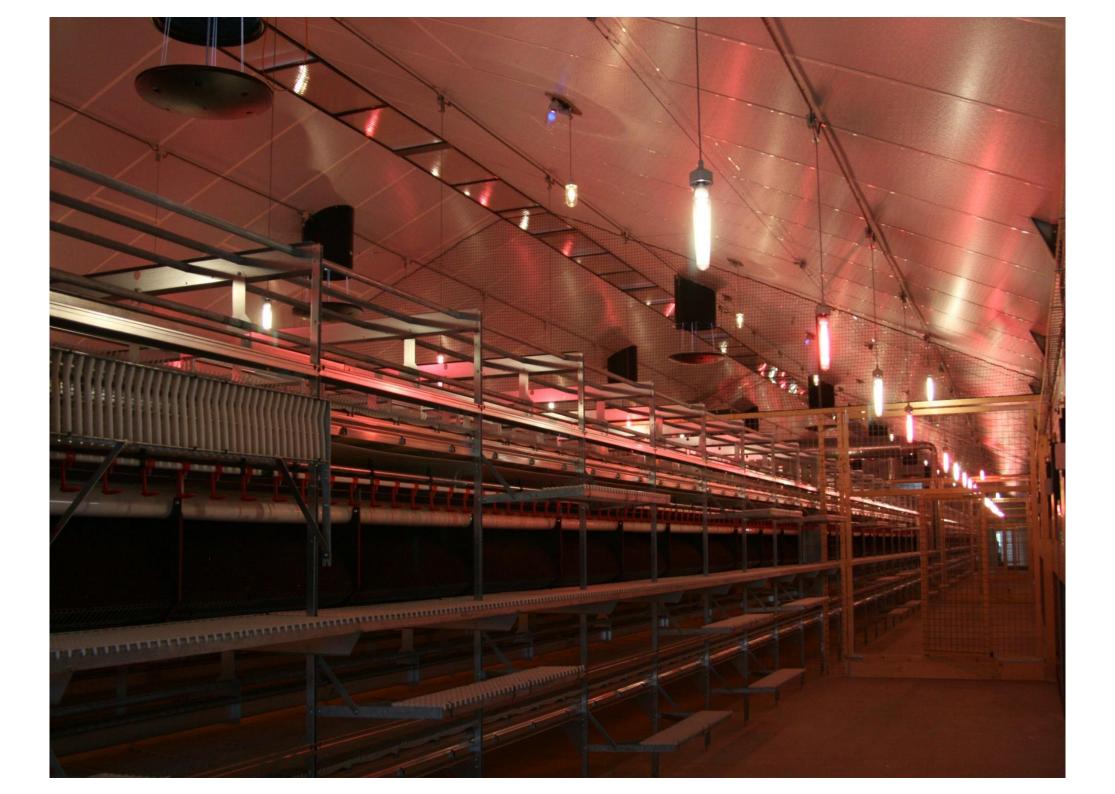




Floor eggs - Lighting

- Light intensity
 - > At placement
 - Later on for stimulation and preventing floor eggs!
- ➤ System lights
- Avoiding dark spots / shade
 - ➤ Use of LUX meter





Quality of water

Every day fresh water

Vaccinating or other additives by the water system (Clean before and after!!!)

Test the drinking water on a regularly base



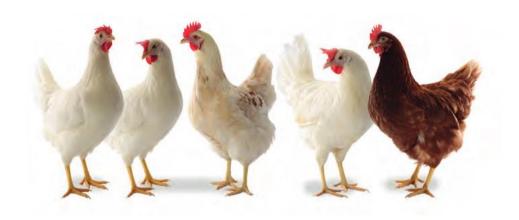
Quality of water















Feed





Feed





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????



