

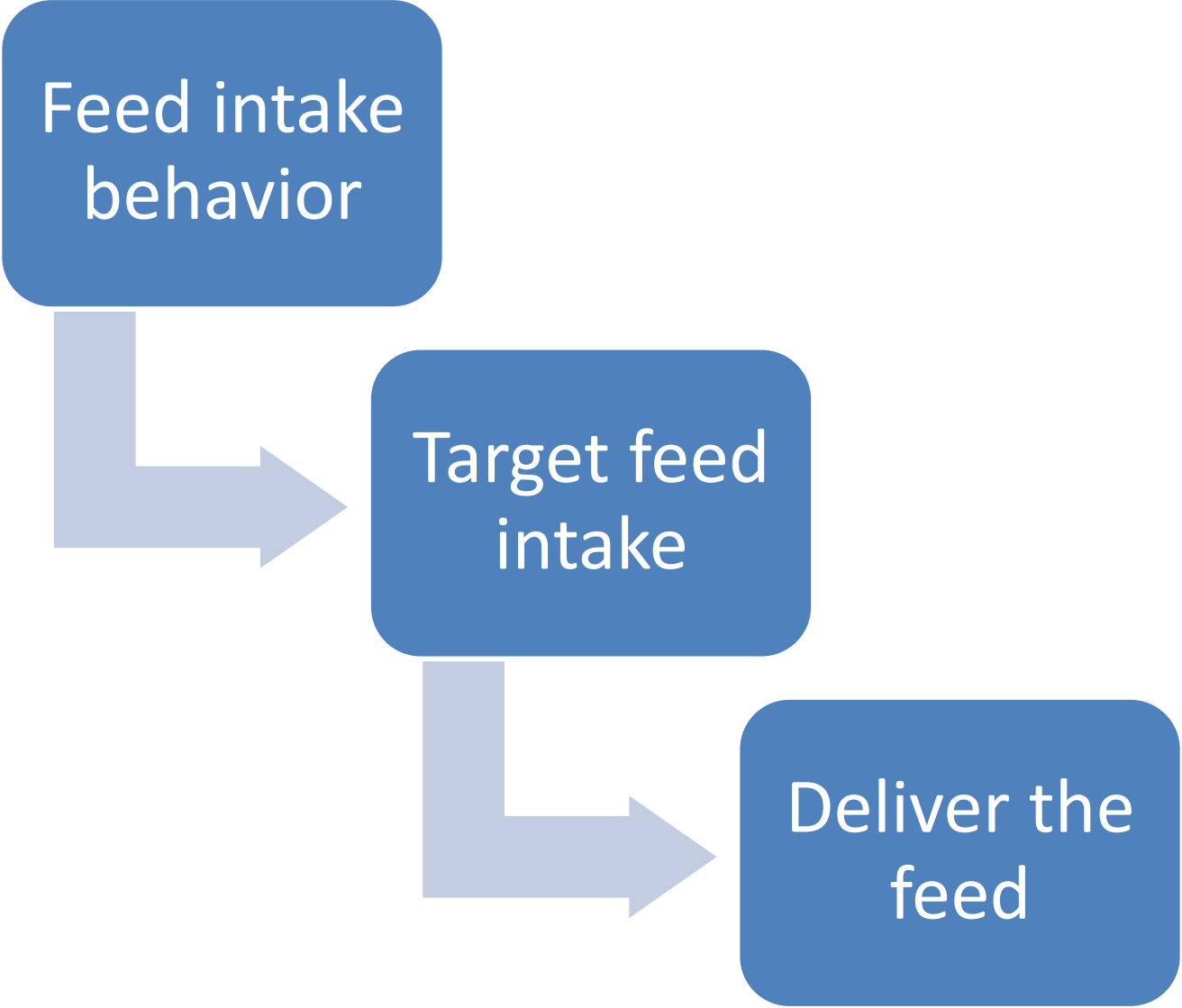


INTERNATIONAL

The key to your profit!

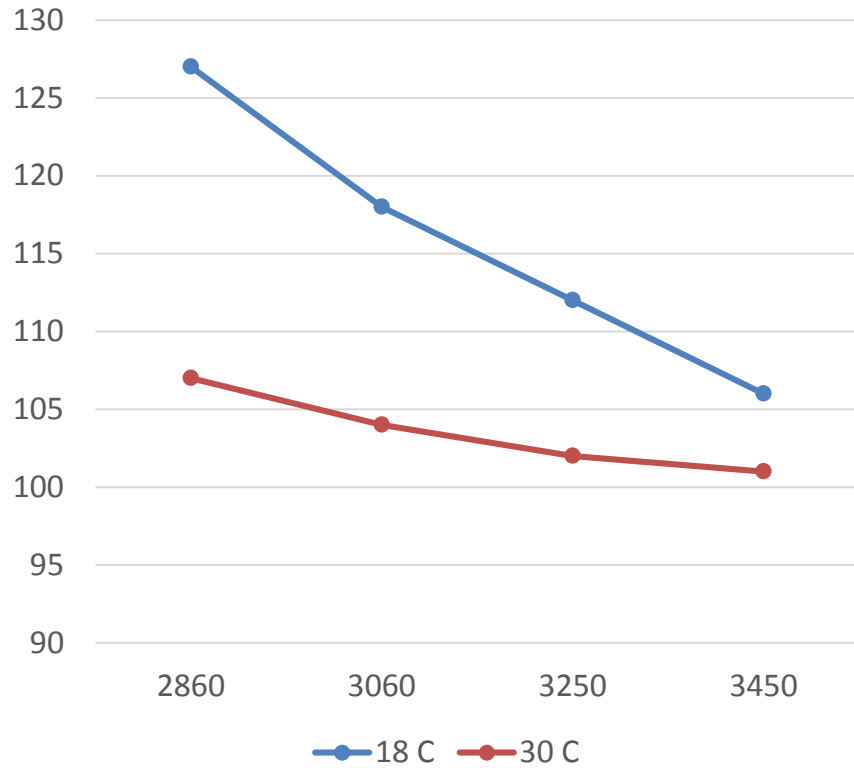


Feeding management

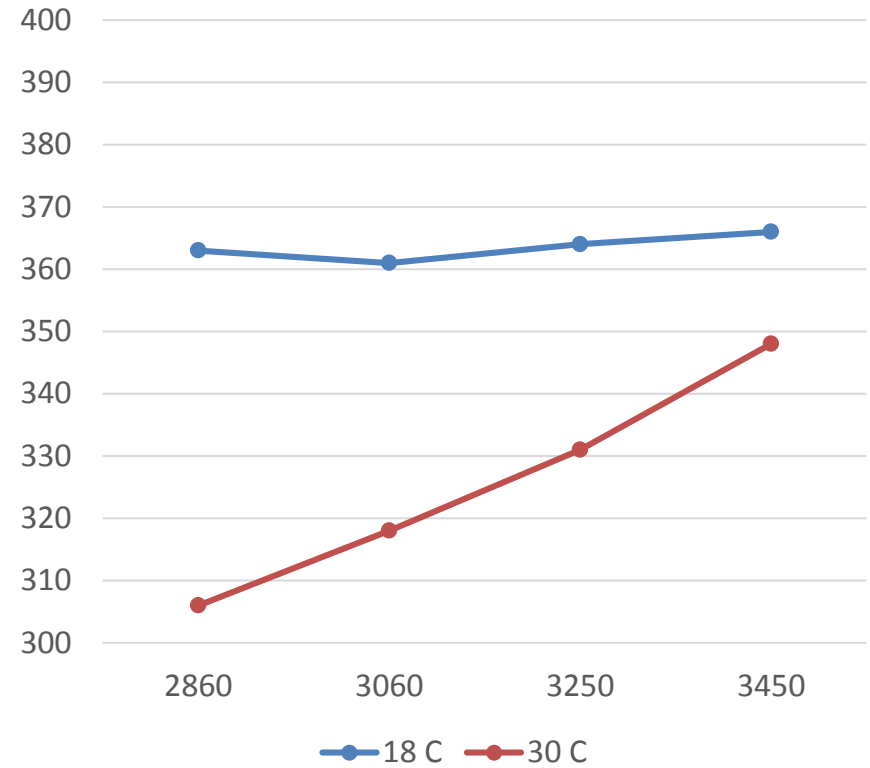


Feed intake behaviour

Feed intake



Energy intake

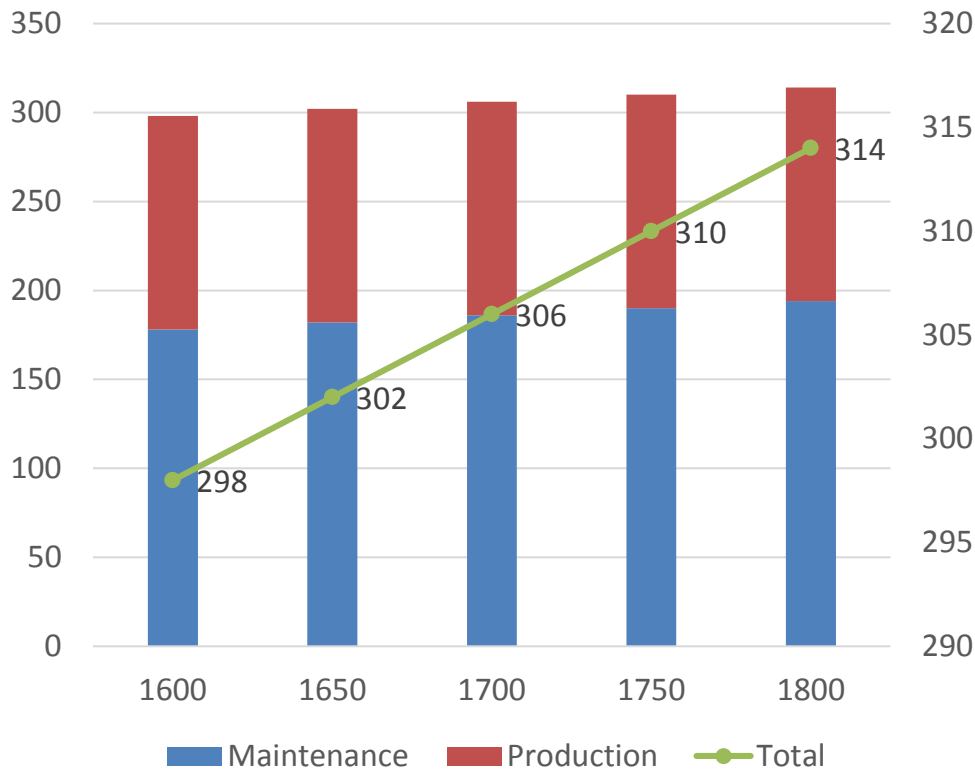


Courtesy of Steve Leeson

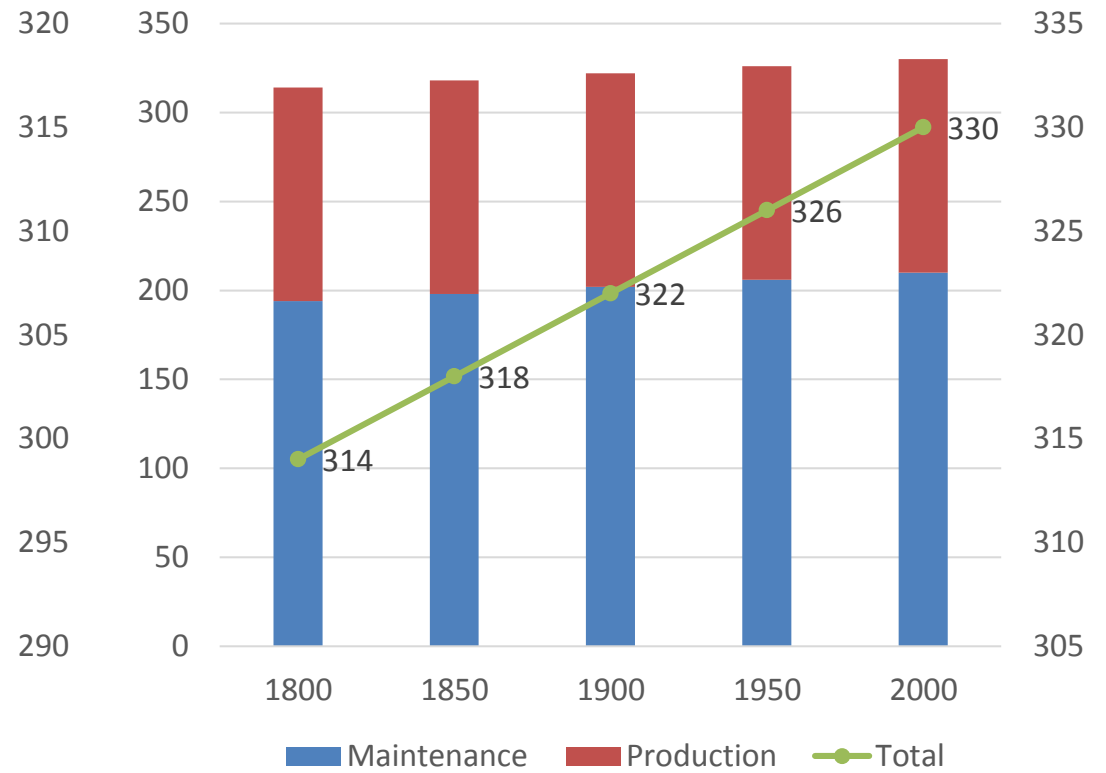


Energy feed intake motivation

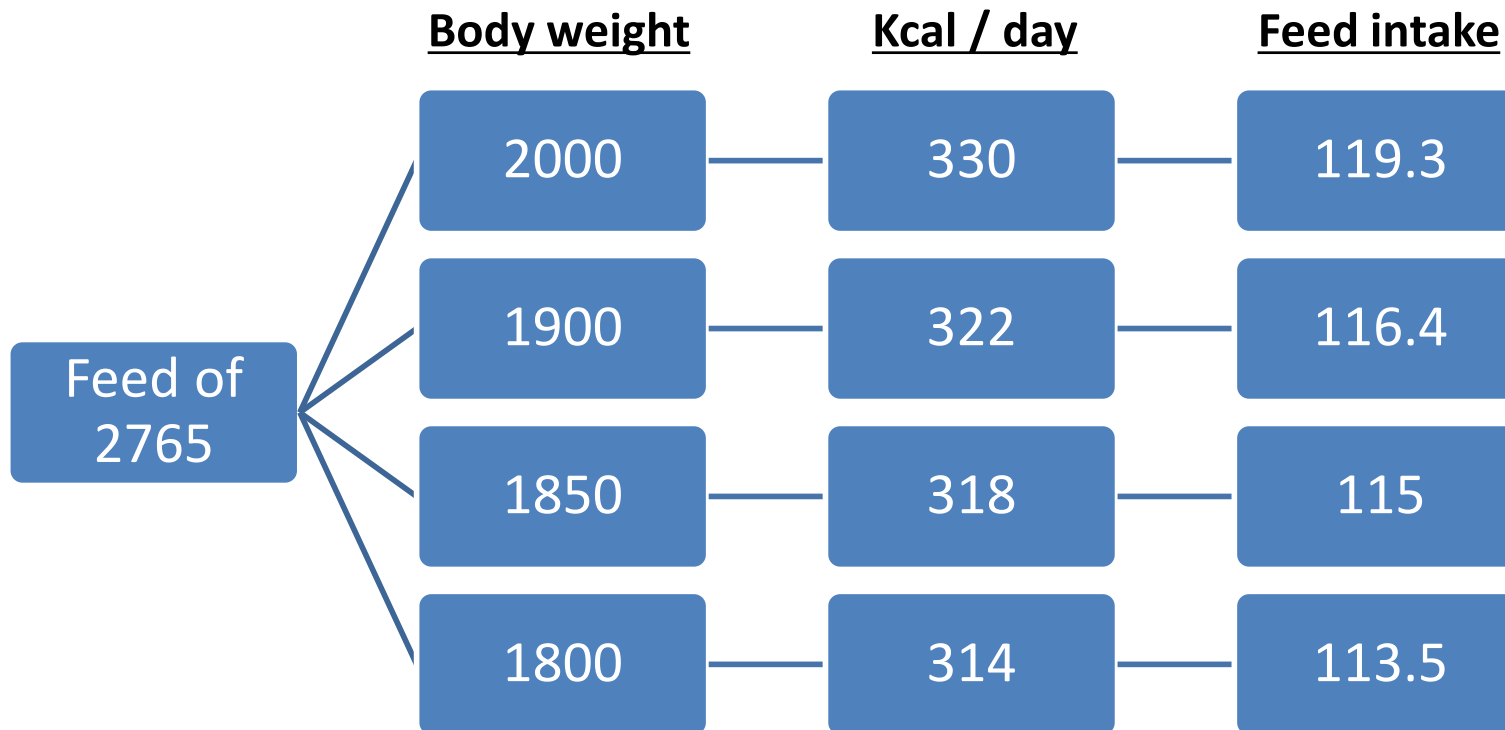
White birds



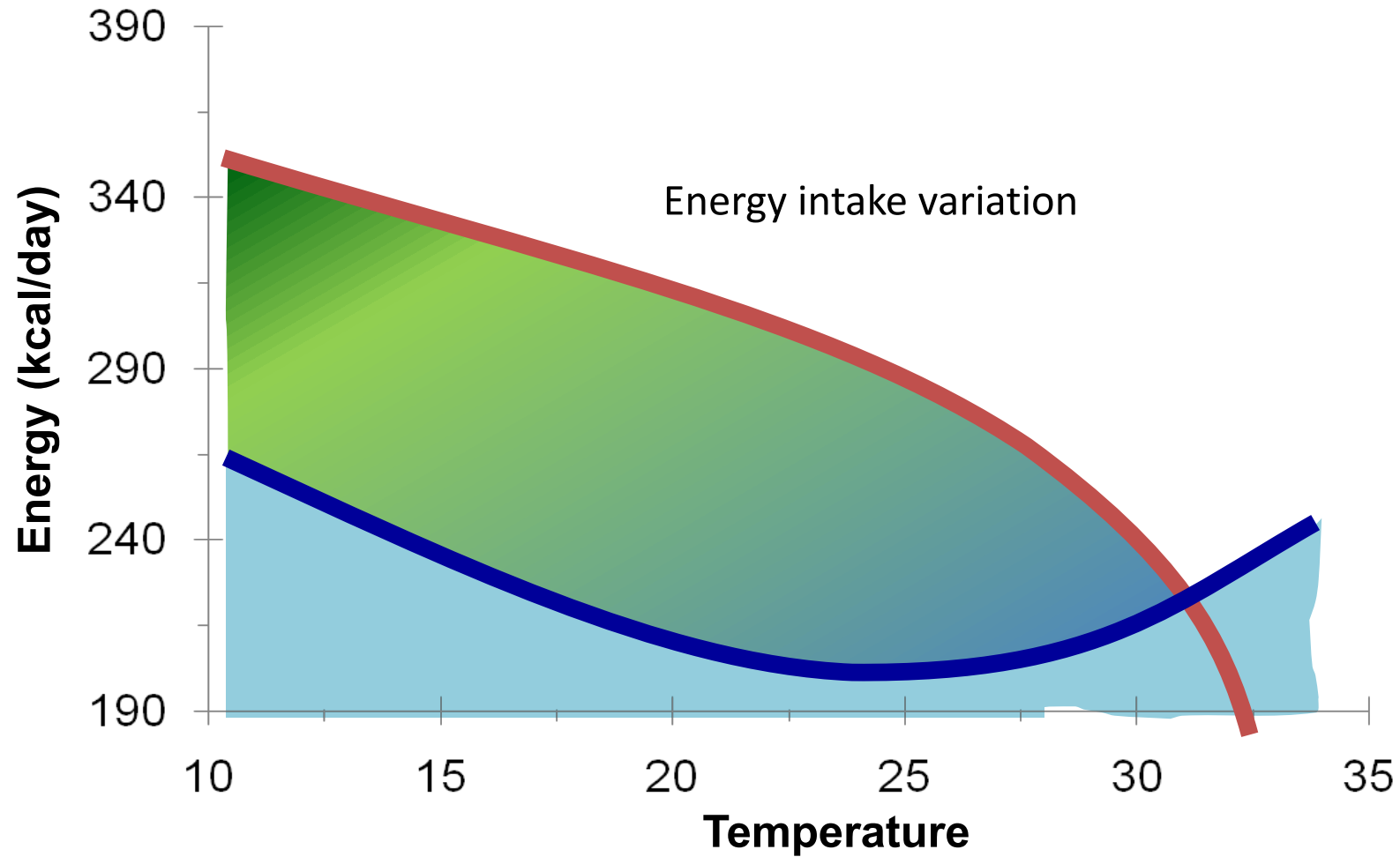
Brown birds



Feed intake behaviour

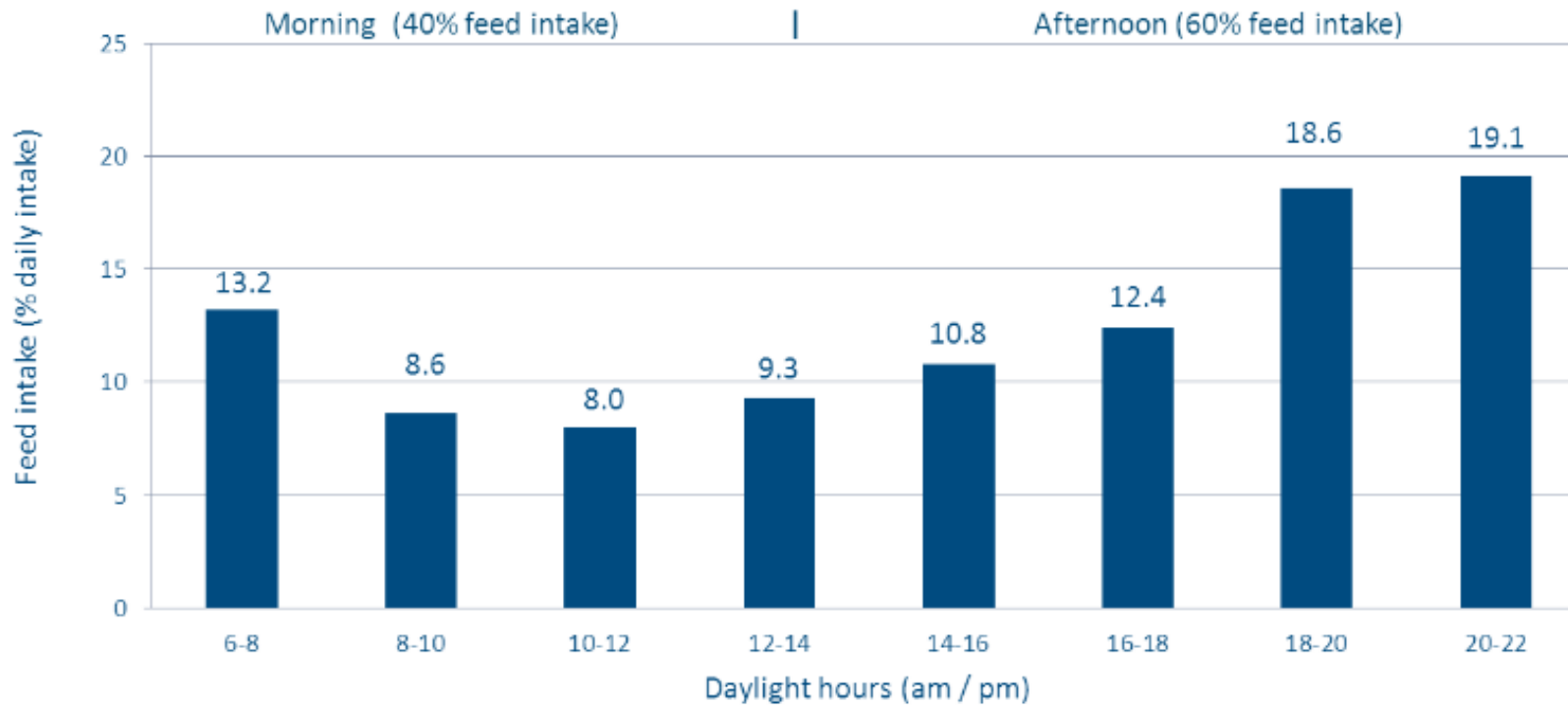


Effect of the temperature

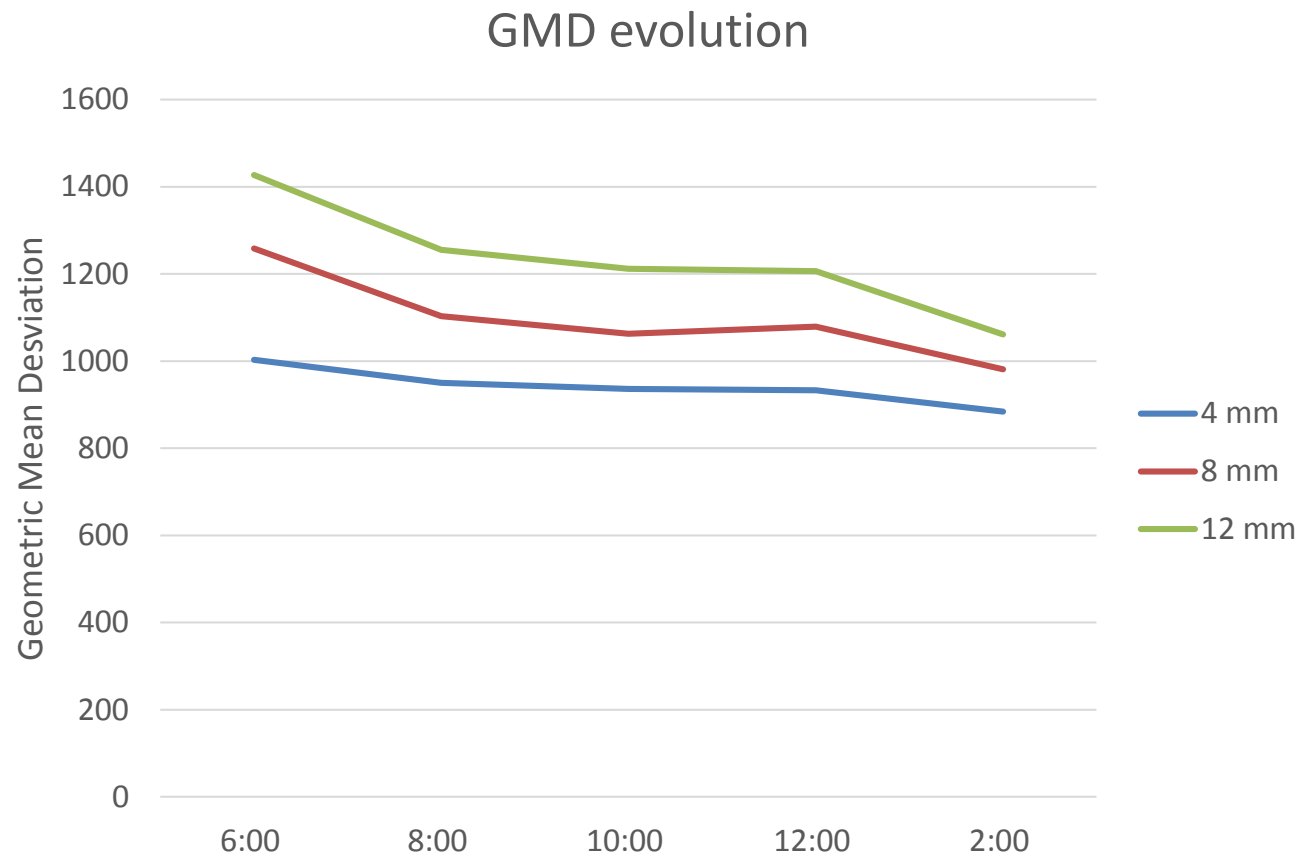


Adapted from Leeson (2012)

How the birds during the day



Hens like big particles

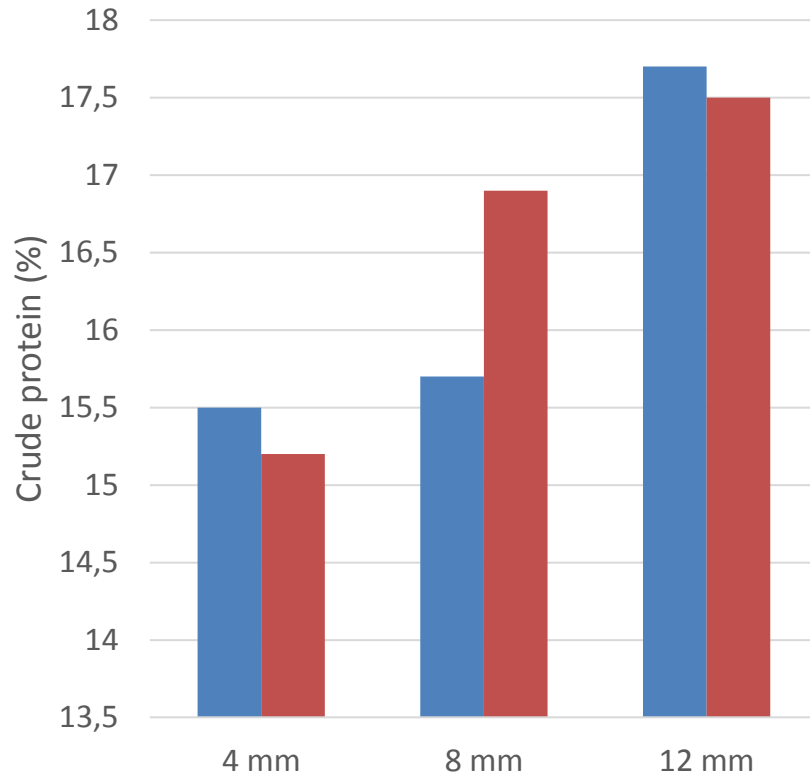


Adapted from Herrera et al
Poultry Science 97, 2018

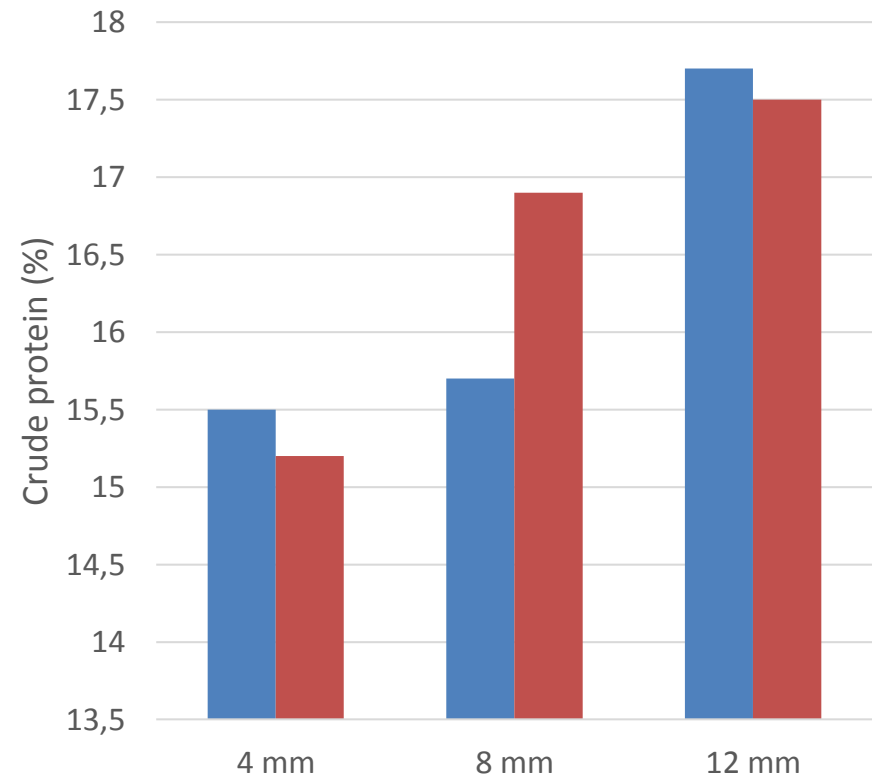


Driver isn't the protein

Crude protein evolution in fines



Crude protein evolution in coarse



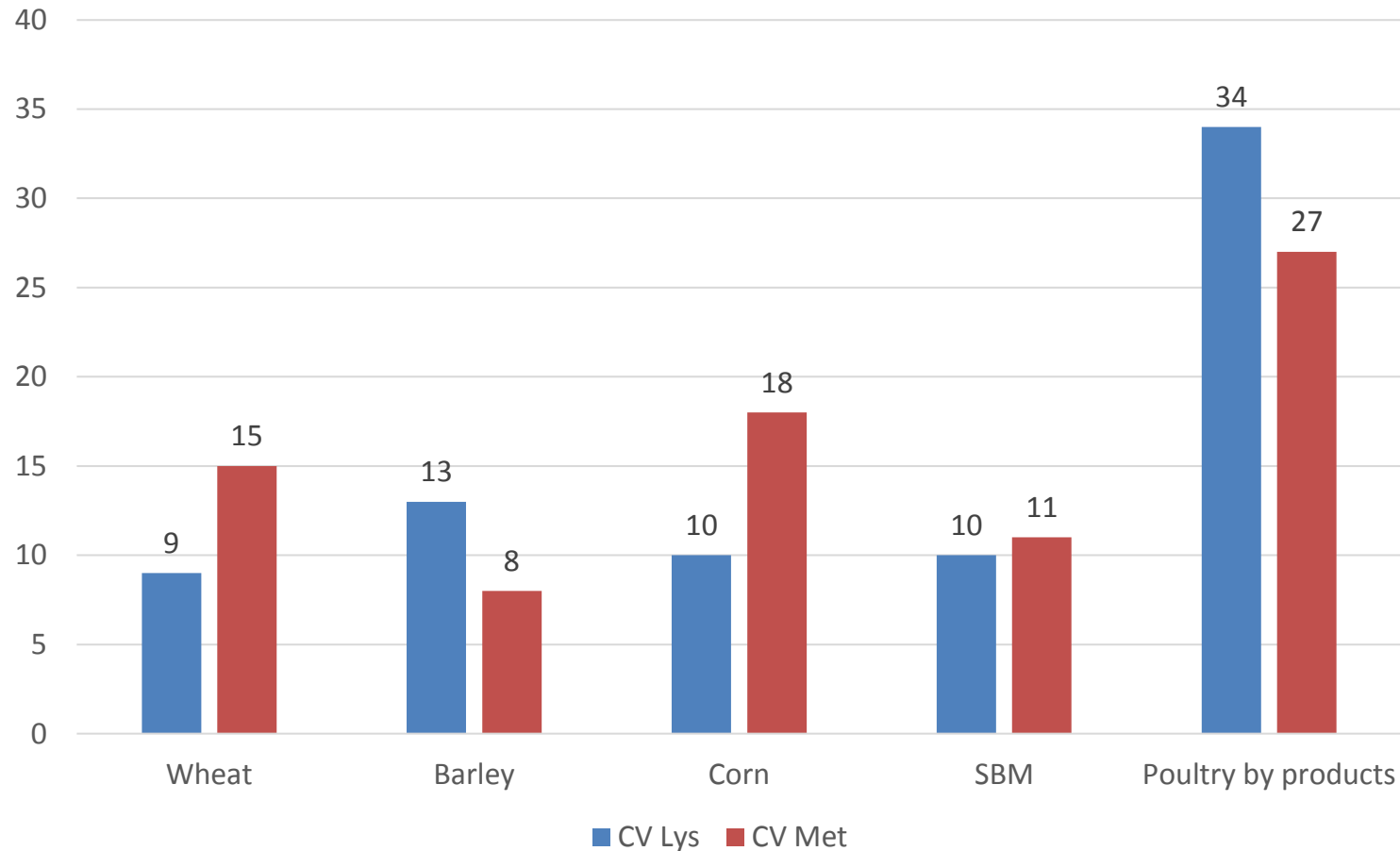
Adapted from Herrera et al
Poultry Science 97, 2018



Feed intake

	Need / bird / day	100	105	110
ME	302 kcal	3020	2876	2745
D Lys	810 gr	0.810	0.771	0.736
D Met	405 gr	0.405	0.386	0.368
D M+C	729 gr	0.729	0.694	0.663
D Thr	567 gr	0.567	0.540	0.515
D Trp	178 gr	0.178	0.170	0.162
Ca	4.1 gr	4.10	3.90	3.73
Av P	420 mg	0.42	0.40	0.38

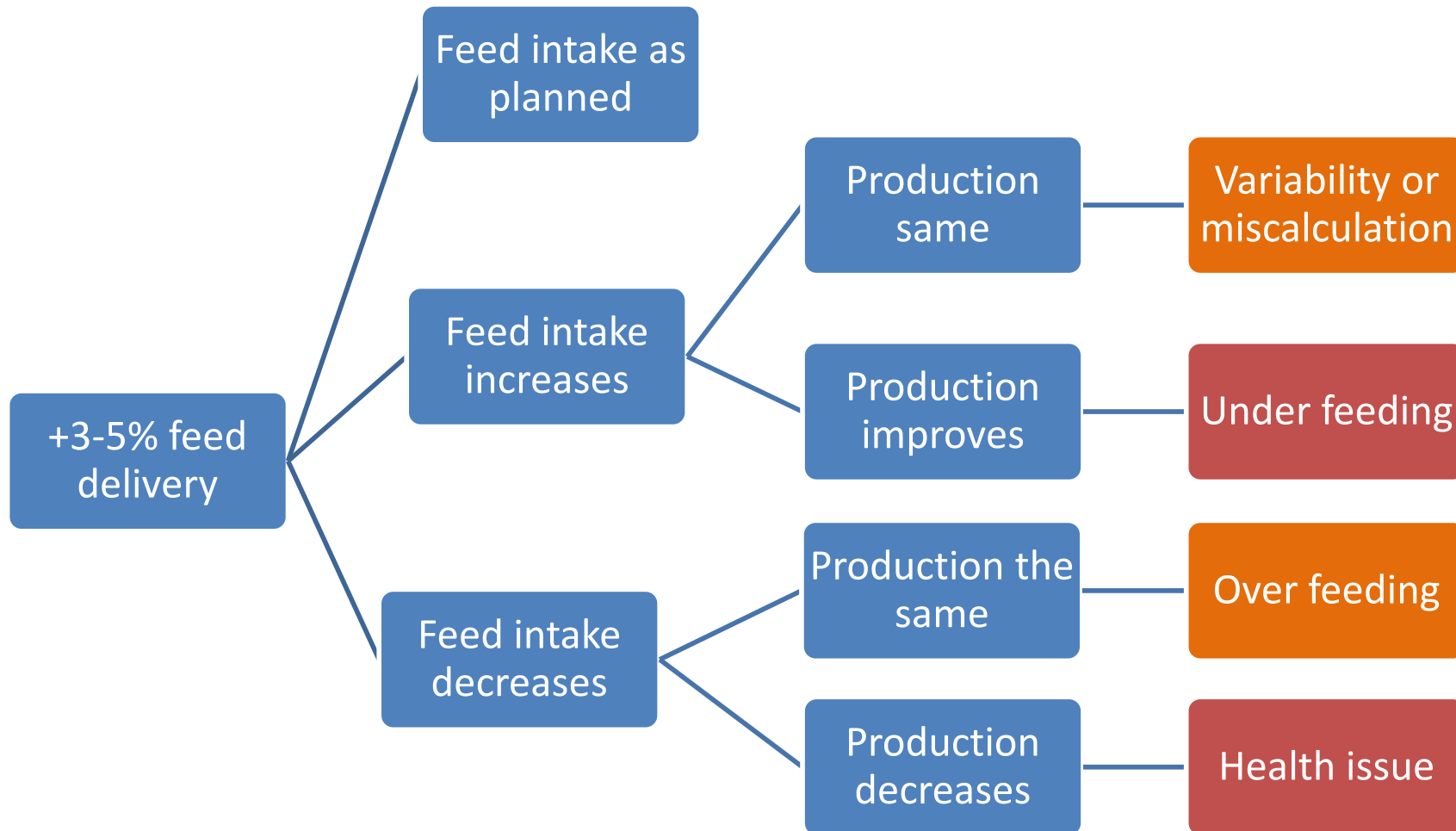
Variability of the raw materials



Simmins PH, van Kempen (1999)



Feed management in the farm



Where is she going to eat?



Targets of feed delivery

- Fast delivery
 - Invest in fast delivery methods
 - Additional silo to deliver quicker?

- Keep the uniformity of the feed
 - Flat bottom silos
 - Big transport augers or feed hoppers to support fast delivery
 - Using conveyors?

Feedmangement



Feedmangement



Feedmangement



Feedmanagement



Summary

- Energy needs is first driver of the feed intake
- Body weight is first driver of the needs, we need to know what is happening
- Temperature plays a new/old role
- Particle size and variability of the raw materials need to be taken into account
- Adjust the number of deliveries to the barn and the bird behaviour