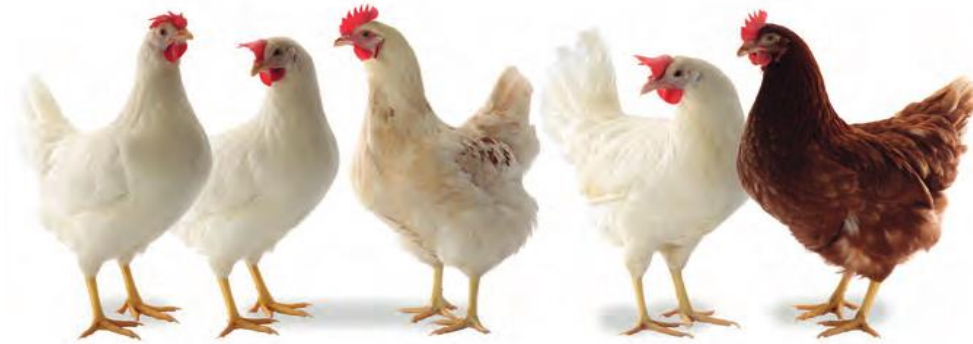




INTERNATIONAL

The key to your profit!



Nutrition for extended lay cycles



H&N LAYER ACADEMY

INTERACT WITH US!

Make use of our multiple-choice poll tool and pick what you think is correct.

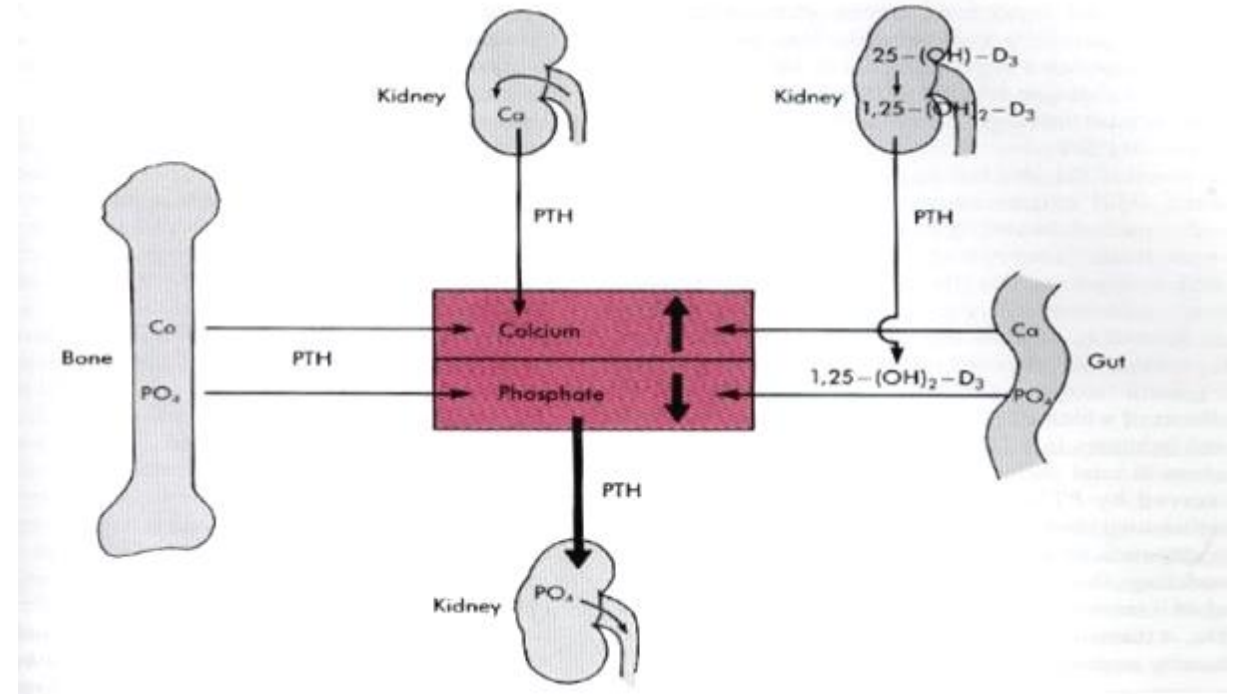
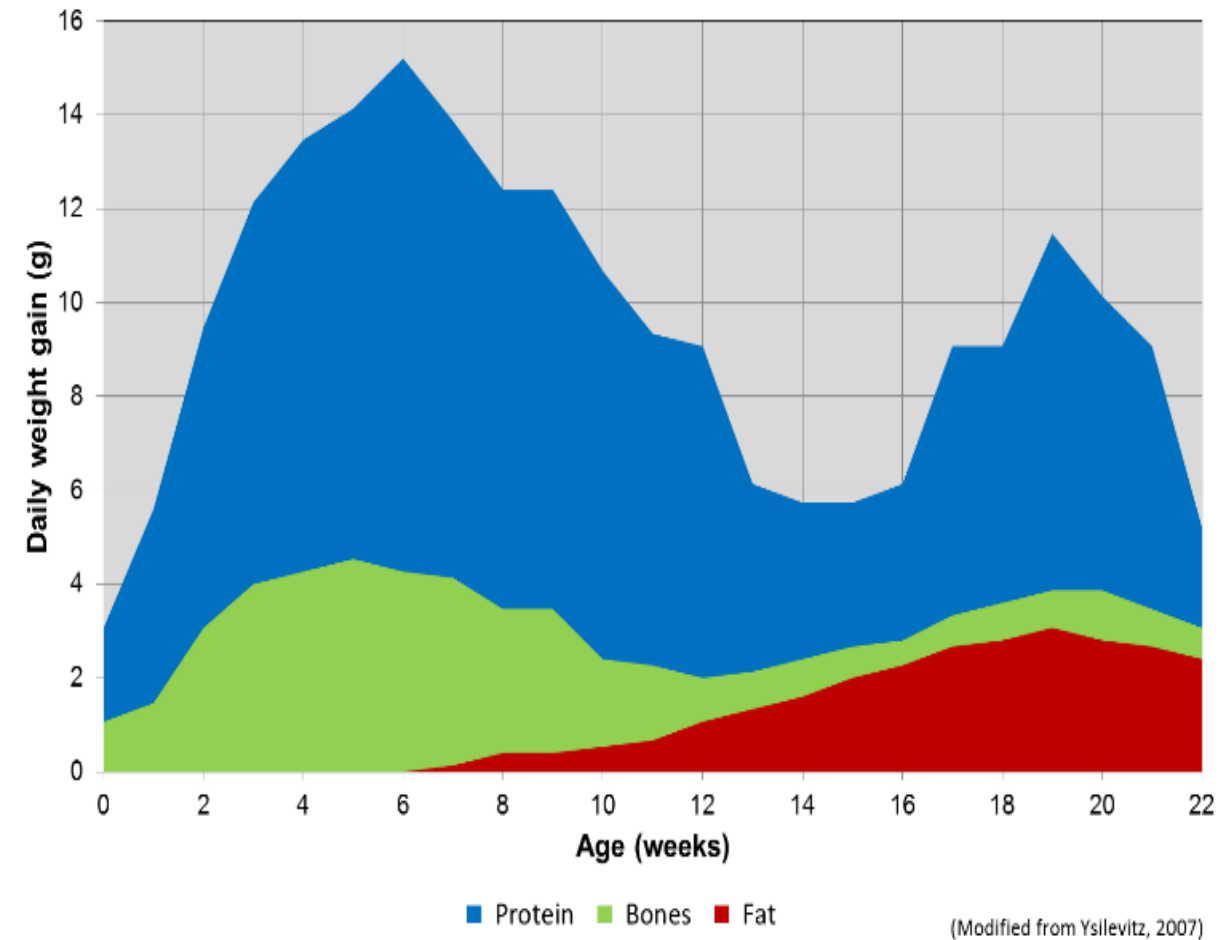
1. Feeding for egg shell.

2. Feeding for feathering.

3. Feeding for gut health.

4. Feeding for oxidation.

Bone development and protection

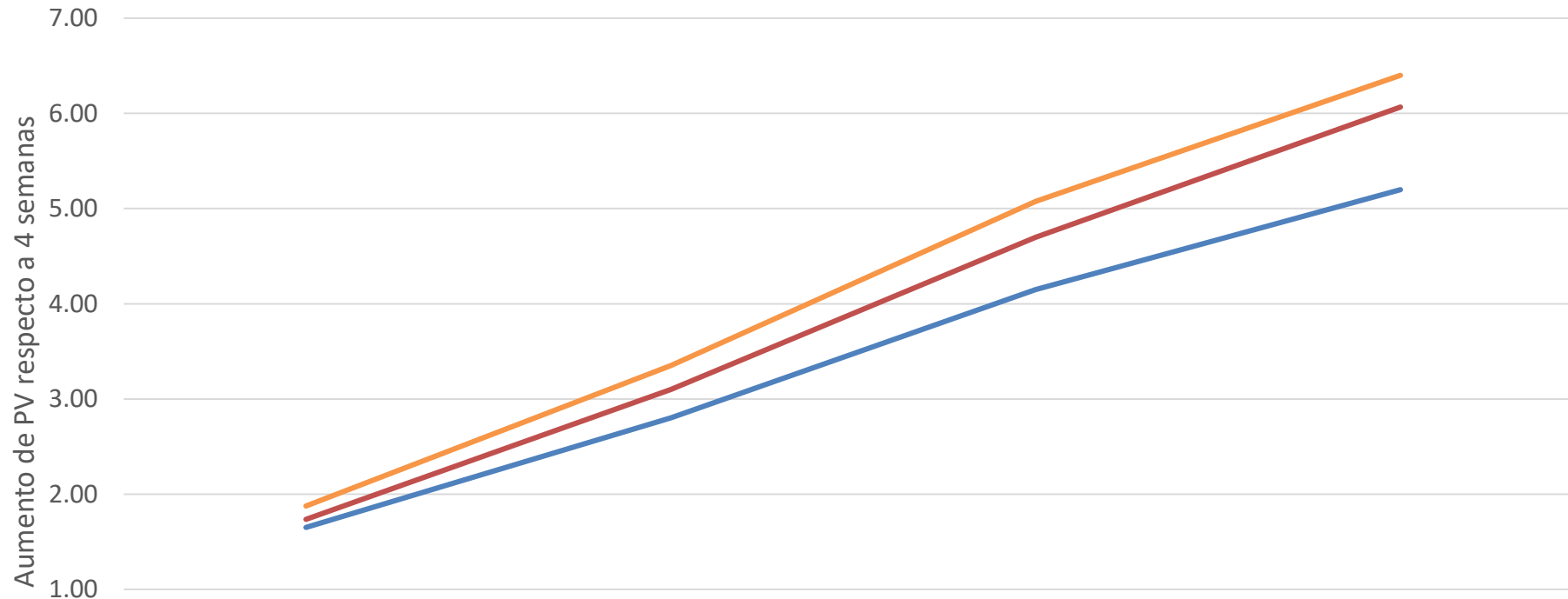


Developing the carcass

- Starter diet
 - >2900 kcal
 - Use crumble in high density; low management; bad climate.
- Feeder space after 3 weeks



Different feeder space – practical experience



	6	9	12	15
T 7	1.65	2.80	4.15	5.20
T 5	1.73	3.10	4.70	6.07
T 4	1.88	3.35	5.08	6.40

Hybrid feed - Concept

Nutrient		
ME	Kcal / kg	2700
Dig Lys	%	0.8
Dig Met	%	0.4
Dig M+C	%	0.72
Dig Thr	%	0.56
Dig Trp	%	0.176
Ca	%	3.8
Av P	%	0.44
CF	%	4
Salt	%	0.28



Low energy



High amino acid



Enough to lay one egg and 60% coarse particle in particle form

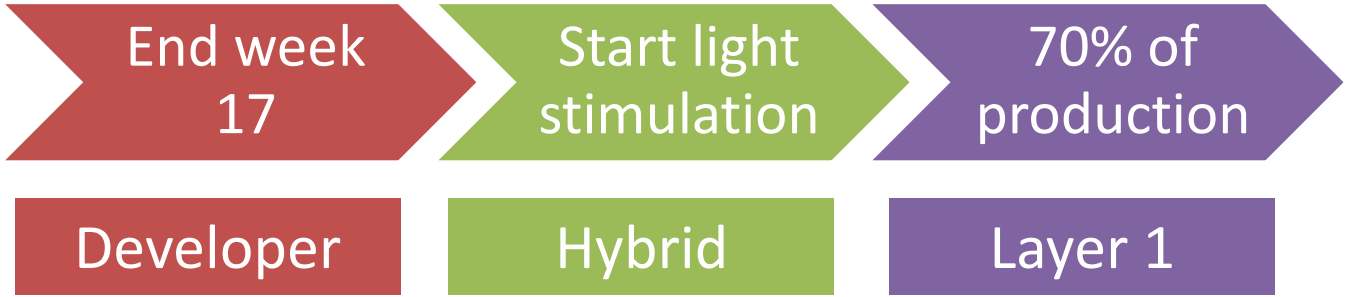


Keep the feed intake development

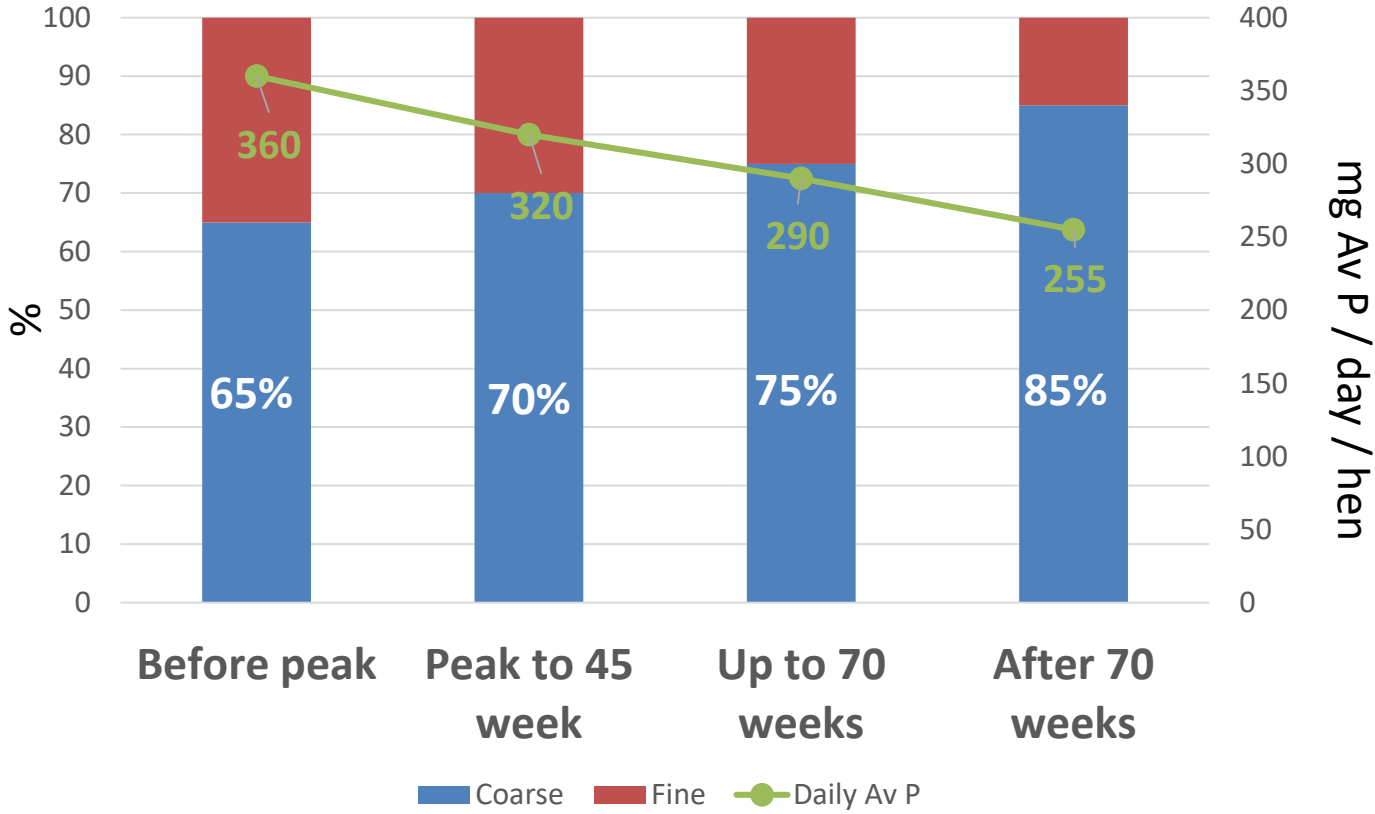


Stimulate feed intake

How to use the Hybrid

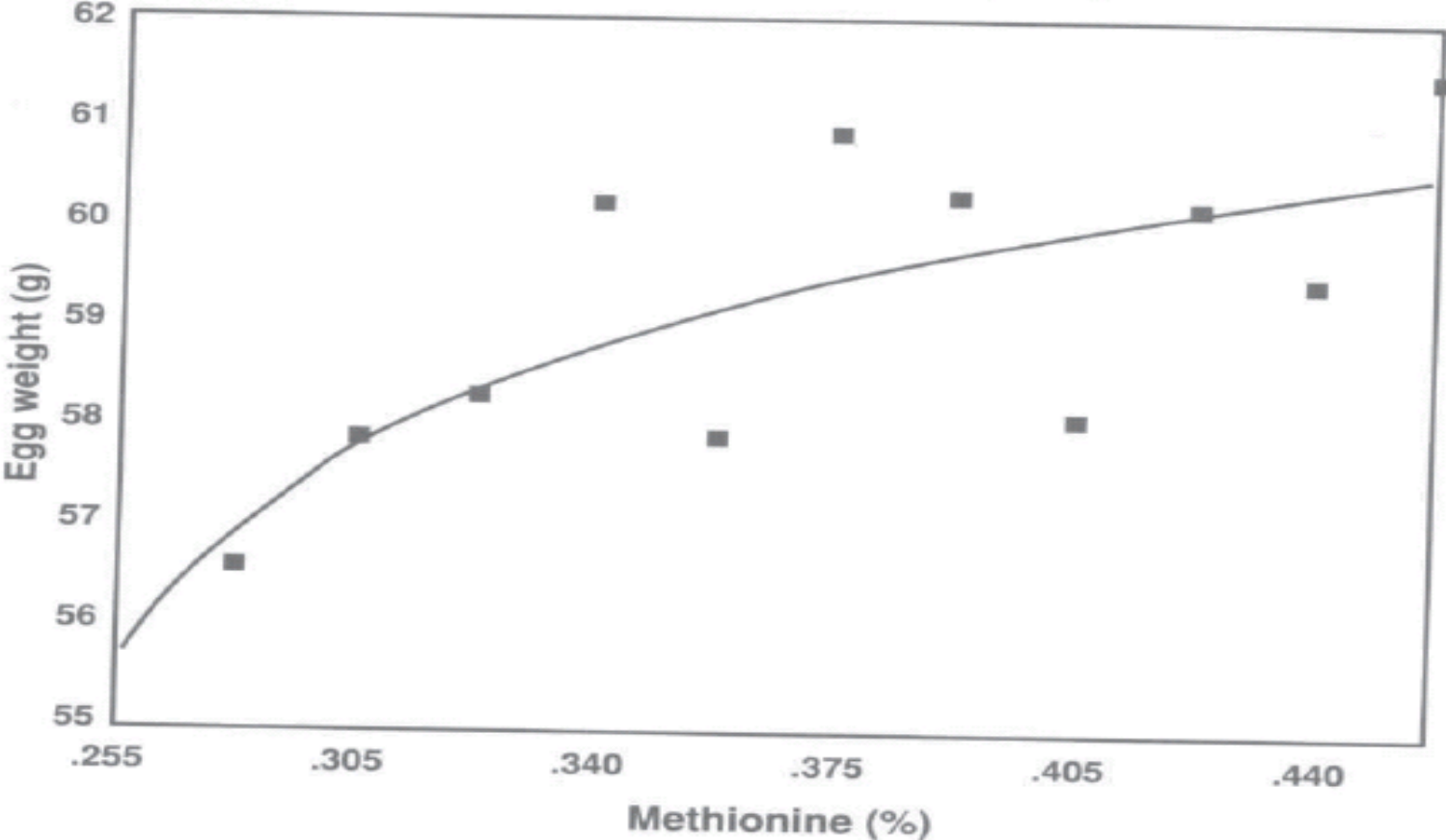


Calcium and Phosphorus



1. Feeding for egg shell.
- 2. Feeding for feathering.**
3. Feeding for gut health.
- 4. Feeding for oxidation.**

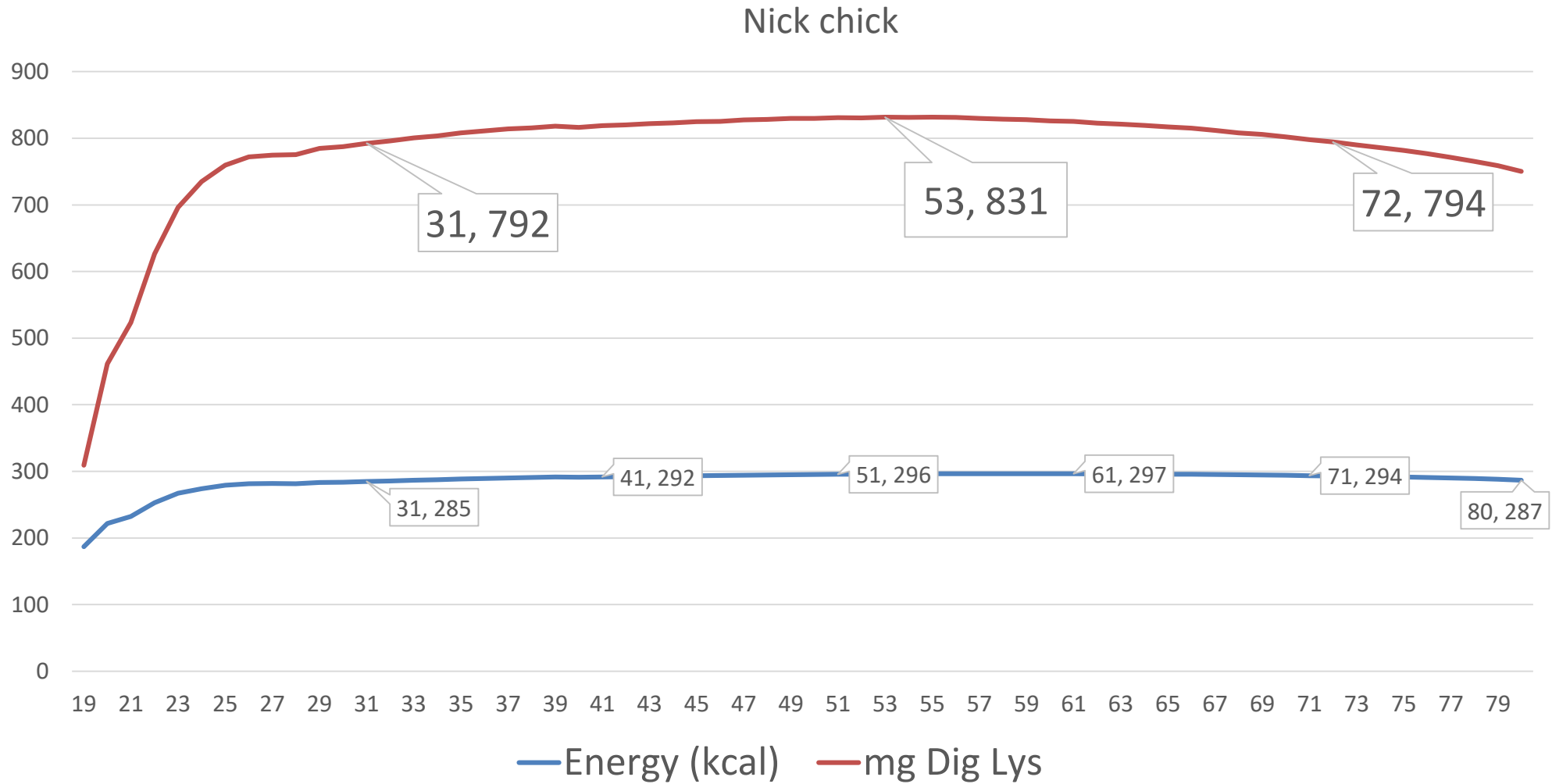
Consumption - Methionine



Courtesy S. Leeson



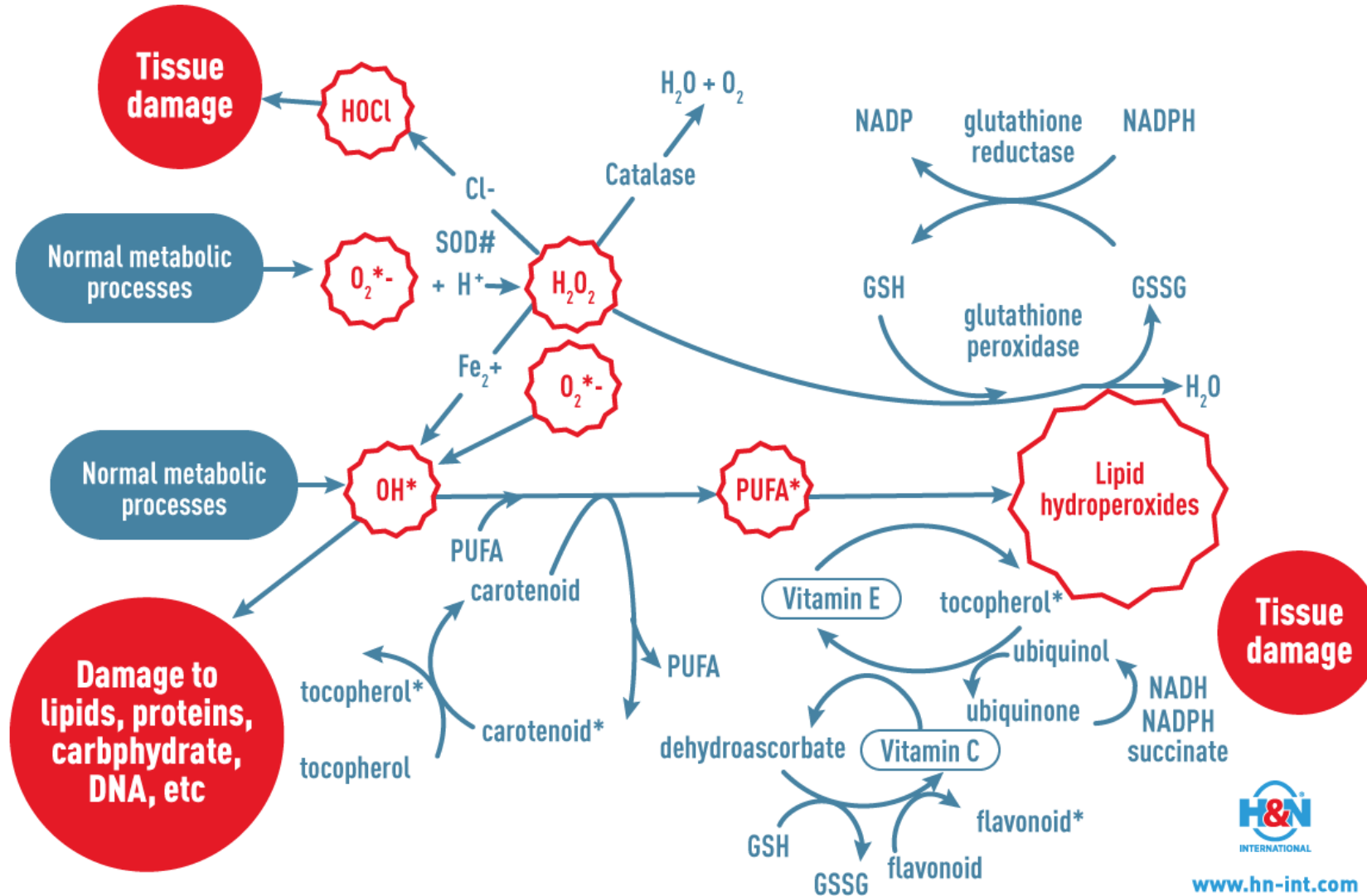
Need / day



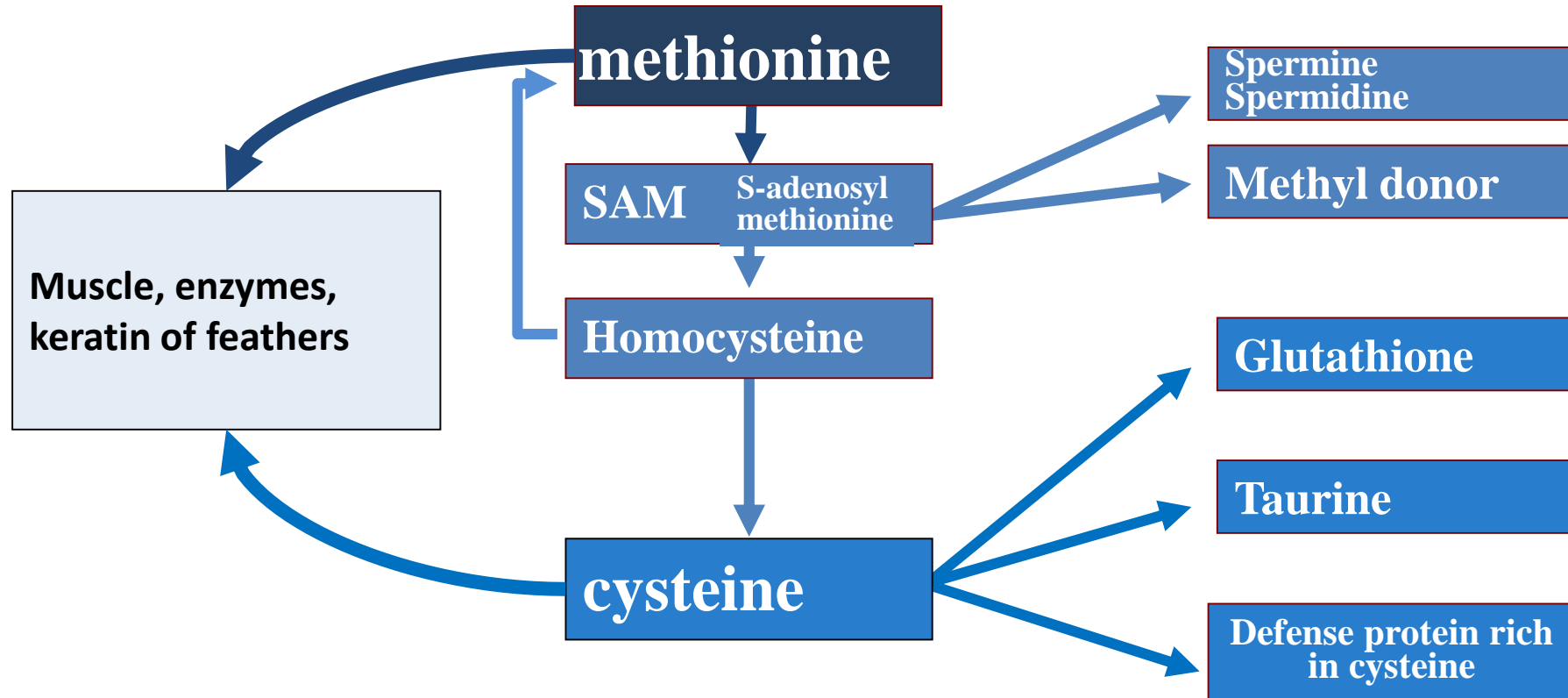
Change of feed vs bird needs

Needs	Age	mg / bird / day	D Lys in feed (%)	Feed intake (lb/100 bird)
D Lys	31	792	0.75	23.37
	53	831	0.72	25.35

Oxidative stress



Methionine + Cysteine



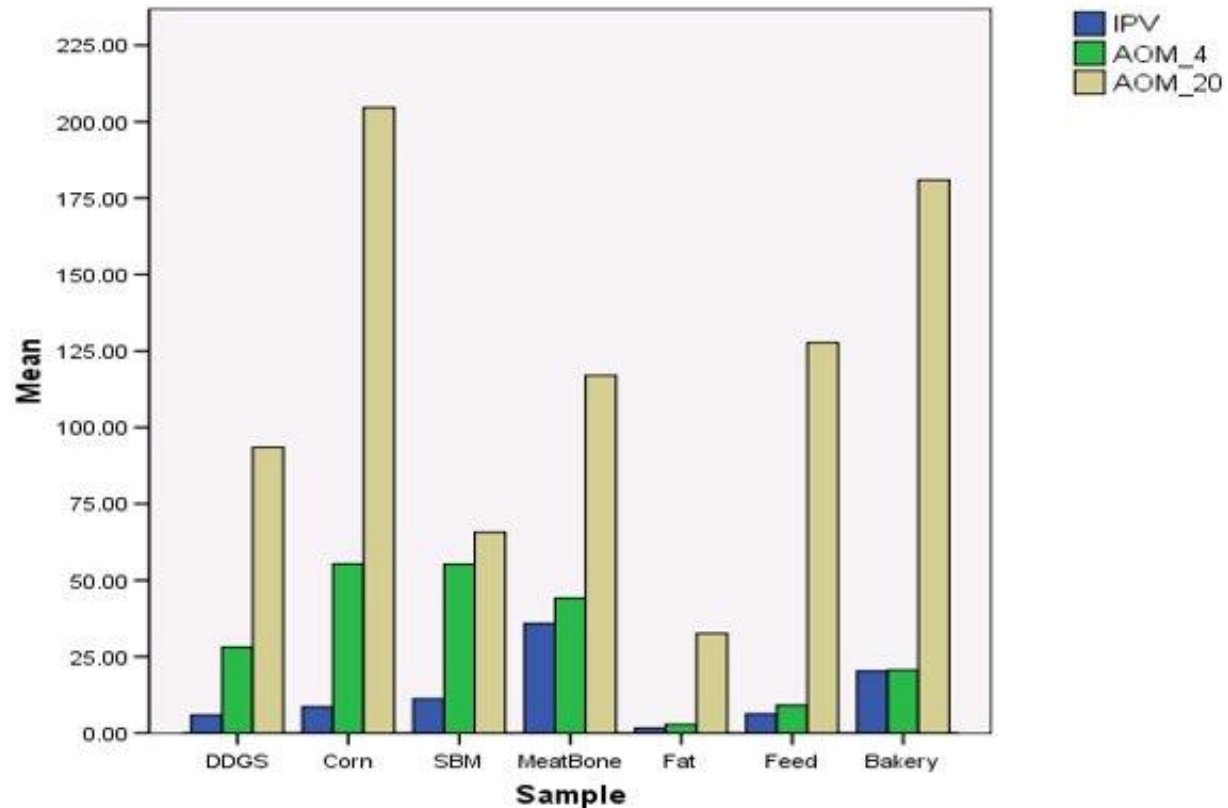
Egg size controlled by ALL the amino acids

Pullet same size at 17 weeks, same energy feed and production from 22 to 50 weeks

Protein (%)	Fat (%)	Lay (%)	Egg size (gr)	Egg mass
18.5	1.8	91.6	65.2	59.7
17.5	1.8	92.4	64.9	60
16.5	1.8	92.3	64.3	59.3

Adapted from Perez-Bonilla et al 2011b

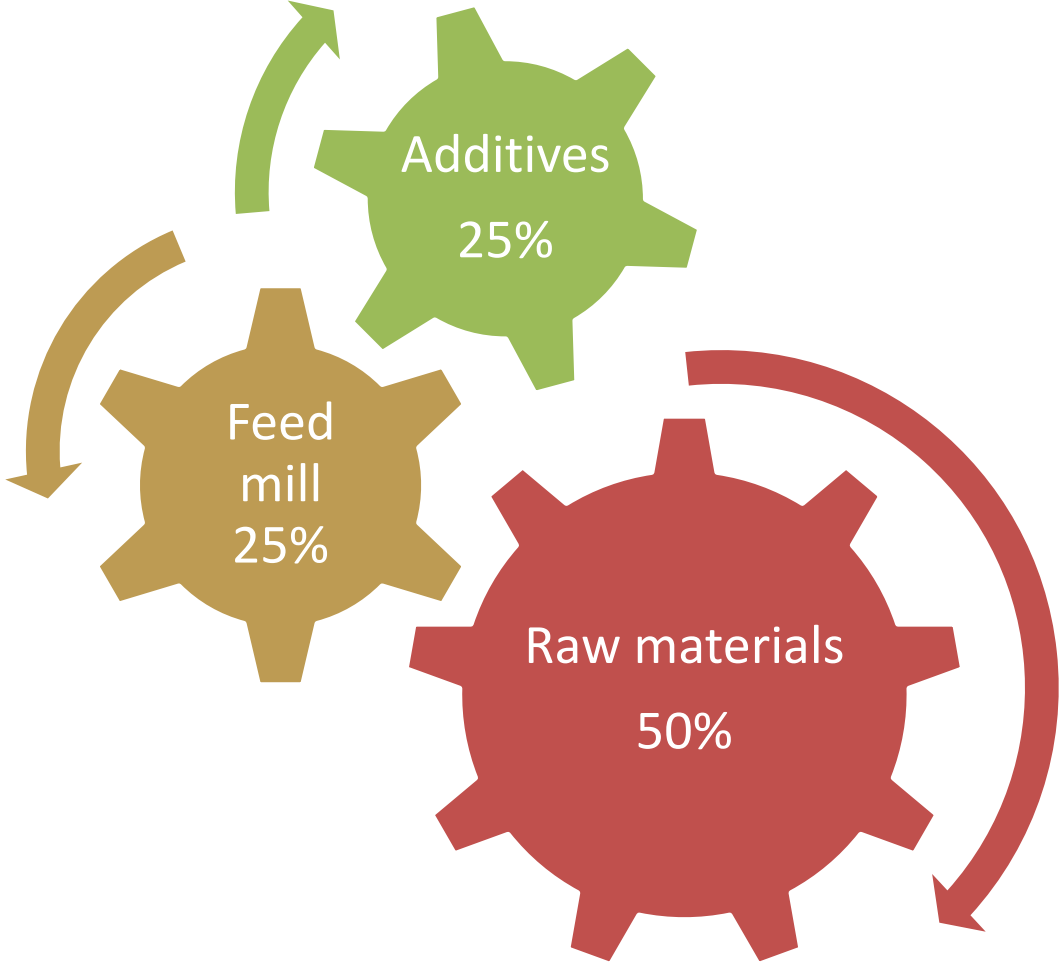
Antioxidant system



- Need to reduce the challenges.
- Support the antioxidant system.
- Reduce external challenges.


1. Feeding for egg shell.
2. Feeding for feathering.
- 3. Feeding for gut health.**
4. Feeding for oxidation.

Feed quality program



Strategy – Raw materials

Parameter	Number	Minimum (CFU/g)	Maximum (log CFU/g)	Average (log CFU/g)	SUGGESTED (log CFU/g)
<i>ASR46</i>	300	< 1	3.69	1.80	< 1
<i>E. coli</i>	300	< 1	2.08	-	< 1
<i>Enterobacteria</i>	300	< 1	5.18	3.54	< 1
<i>Moulds</i>	300	< 1	4.46	3.16	< 1

Parameter	Number	% positive	% negative	Main serotypes
<i>Salmonella</i>	300	9 	91	Liverpool, Rissen, Tennessee, Infantis, Senftenberg, Livingstone

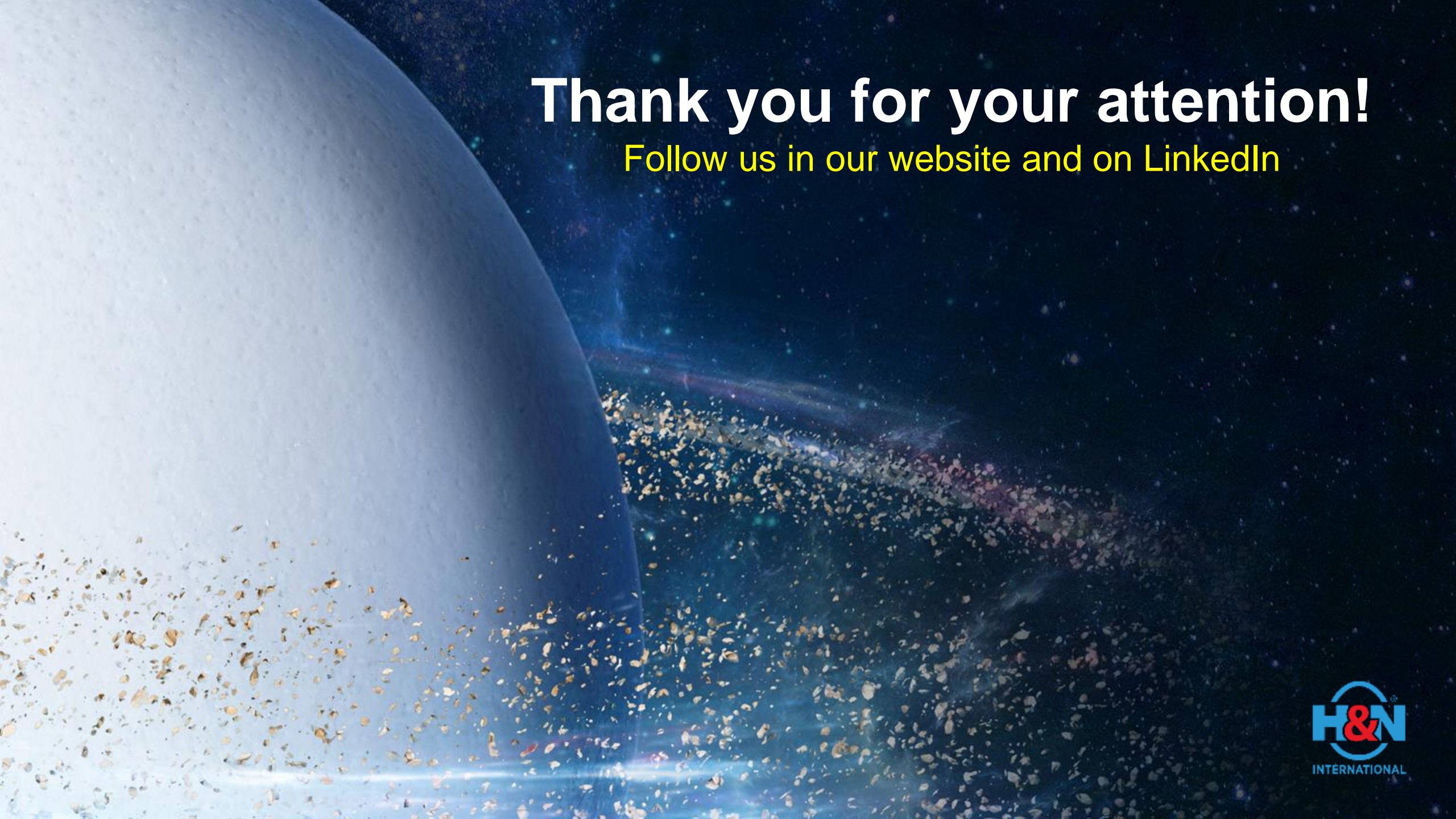
Strategy – Feed mill



- Mash feed but crumble might not be the answer.

Summary

- In layers prevention is the key of success.
- The genetic potential is there to develop.
- It is a matter of fine tuning the actual practices.
- The devil is in the details.

A space-themed background featuring a large, bright, cratered planet on the left side. The rest of the image is a dark, starry space filled with a dense field of golden-brown dust or debris, possibly a protoplanetary disk or a comet tail, with some blue and purple light streaks.

Thank you for your attention!

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