



Rearing for 100 weeks

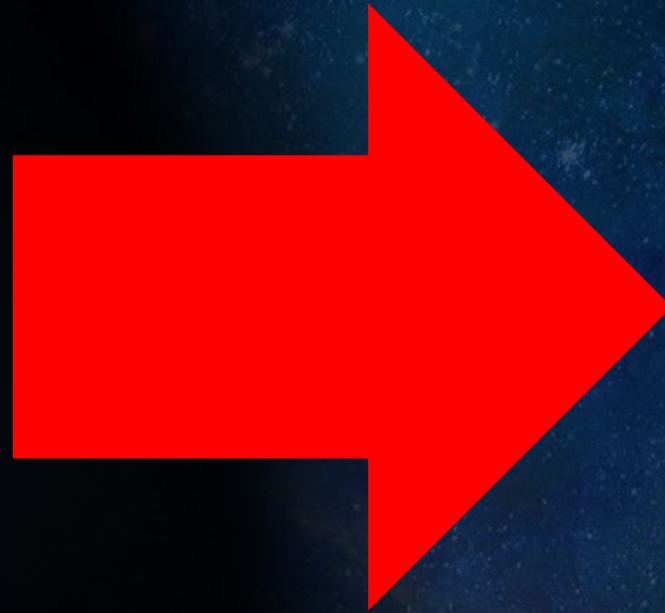
Leon Schouren
Key Account Manager Europe & Global Technical Service
schouren@hn-int.com

Rearing For 100 Weeks Production

Do we need a special rearing program for this?



Right Brooding & Rearing



**Key Success Factors
for a Successful Laying Period >100 weeks**

Rearing For 100 Weeks Production

Influences on Layer Behavior



Lighting



Feed



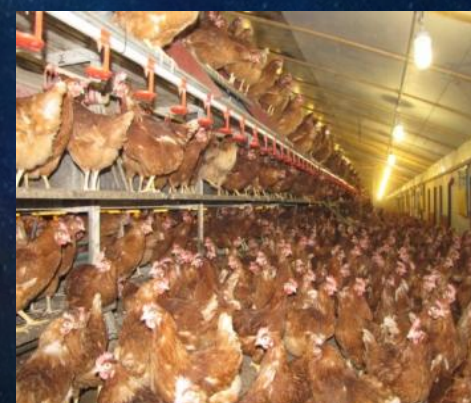
Red mites



Vaccination



Climate



Flock density

Rearing For 100 Weeks

What do we like to know before we start rearing?

- Production based on number of eggs, Kg of eggs, market needs?
- White or Brown layers?
- Age of the Layers in production?
- Type of housing system?
- Type of feed rearing/production?



Rearing For 100 Weeks Production

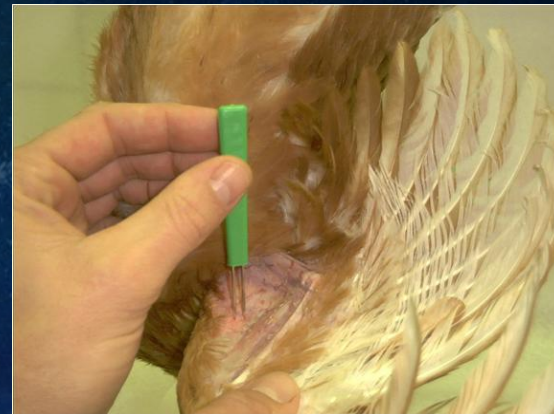
Make a plan before the start of rearing

Determine the strategic road with:

Advisors from the hatchery, feed suppliers, Veterinarian and other involved parties!



Vaccination Program



Discuss with local veterinarian for best choice,
also looking at economic benefits!
Try to finish vaccination program before transfer!

Equipment Requirement

H&N Management Guide

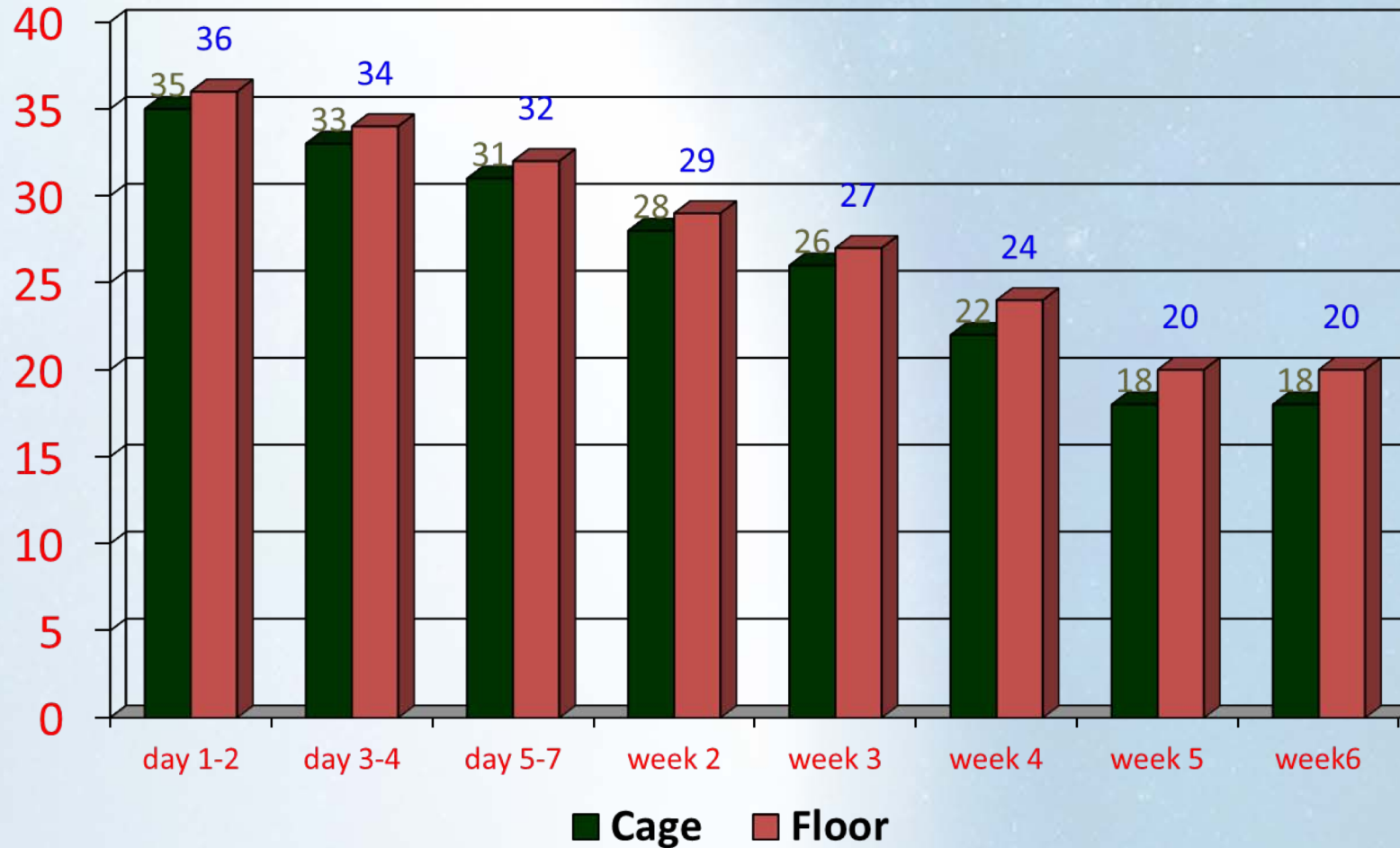
Table 2: Stocking density in rearing farms

Age	Floor space		Feeder space		Drinker Space	
	Cage	Floor	Cage	Floor	Cage	Floor
0 – 3 weeks	140 cm ² /bird	21 birds/m ²	2.5 cm/bird	4 cm/bird 60 birds/pan	1.25 trough cm/bird 16 birds/nipple	1.4 trough cm/bird 16 birds/nipple 100 birds/fountain
3 – 16 weeks	285 cm ² /bird	16 birds/m ²	5 cm/bird	8 cm/bird 30 birds/pan	2.5 trough cm/bird 8 birds/nipple	2.5 trough cm/bird 8 birds/nipple 75 birds/fountain

This table is a general recommendation and you should adhere to your own country's recommendations.

Temperature

Always reduce the temperature gradually!

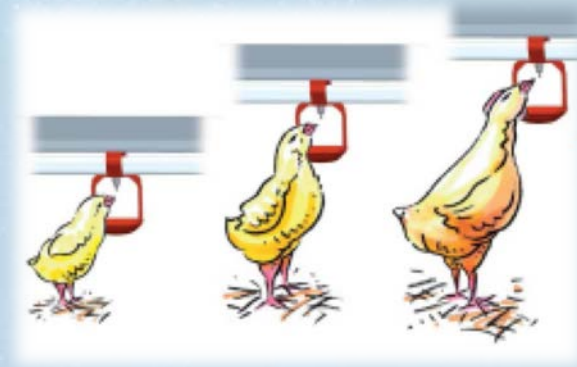


Water

➤ Check the drinker height regularly, especially in first weeks of Rearing

➤ Give extra attention with IR treatment!

360° nipple drinker/cup drinkers



Too Low



Too High



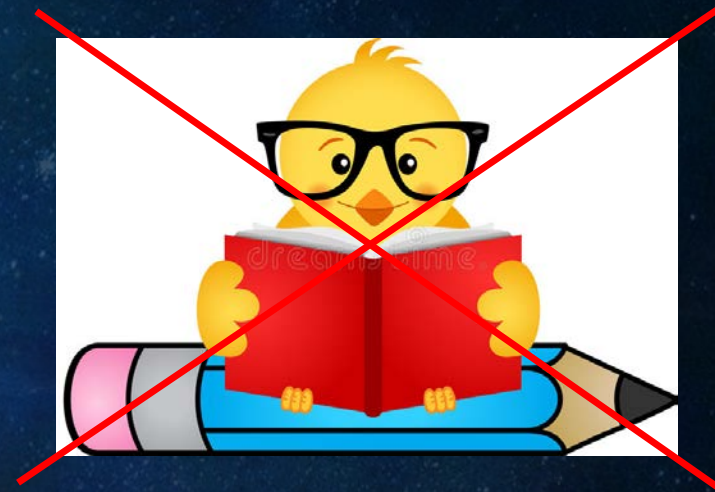
Right Height

Development Of The Chicks

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

- *No management guide*
- *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.*

Bodyweight & Growth Is Influenced By:

- Stocking density
- Feed and water intake
- Feed composition (starter, grower, developer)
- House temperature and humidity
- Quality of the de-beaking
- Housing system, feed distribution
- Health status (vaccination/diseases)
- Management



Development Of The Chicks

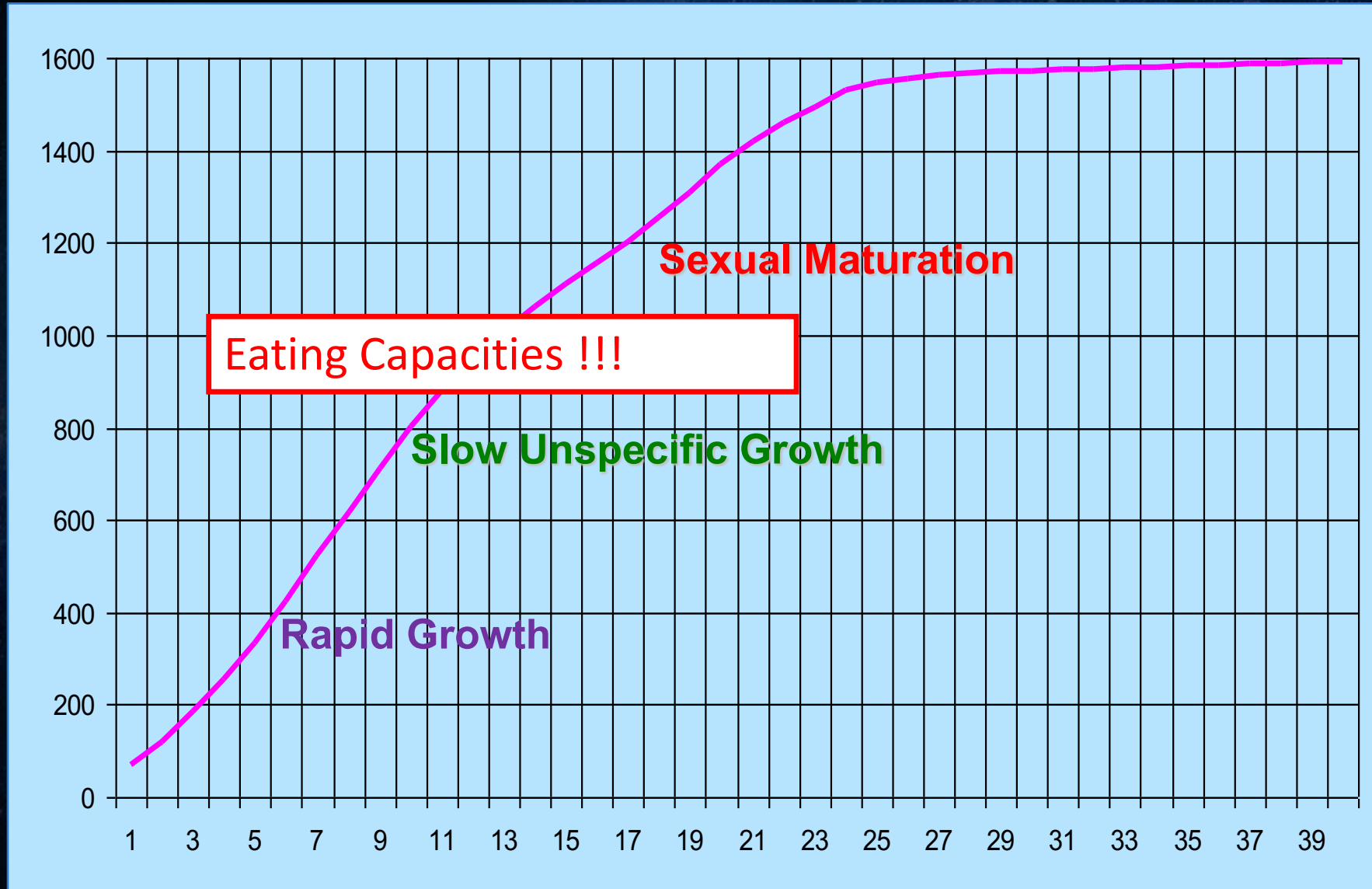
Where and when to check body weight

Chain incoming

Chain outgoing



Body Development During Rearing

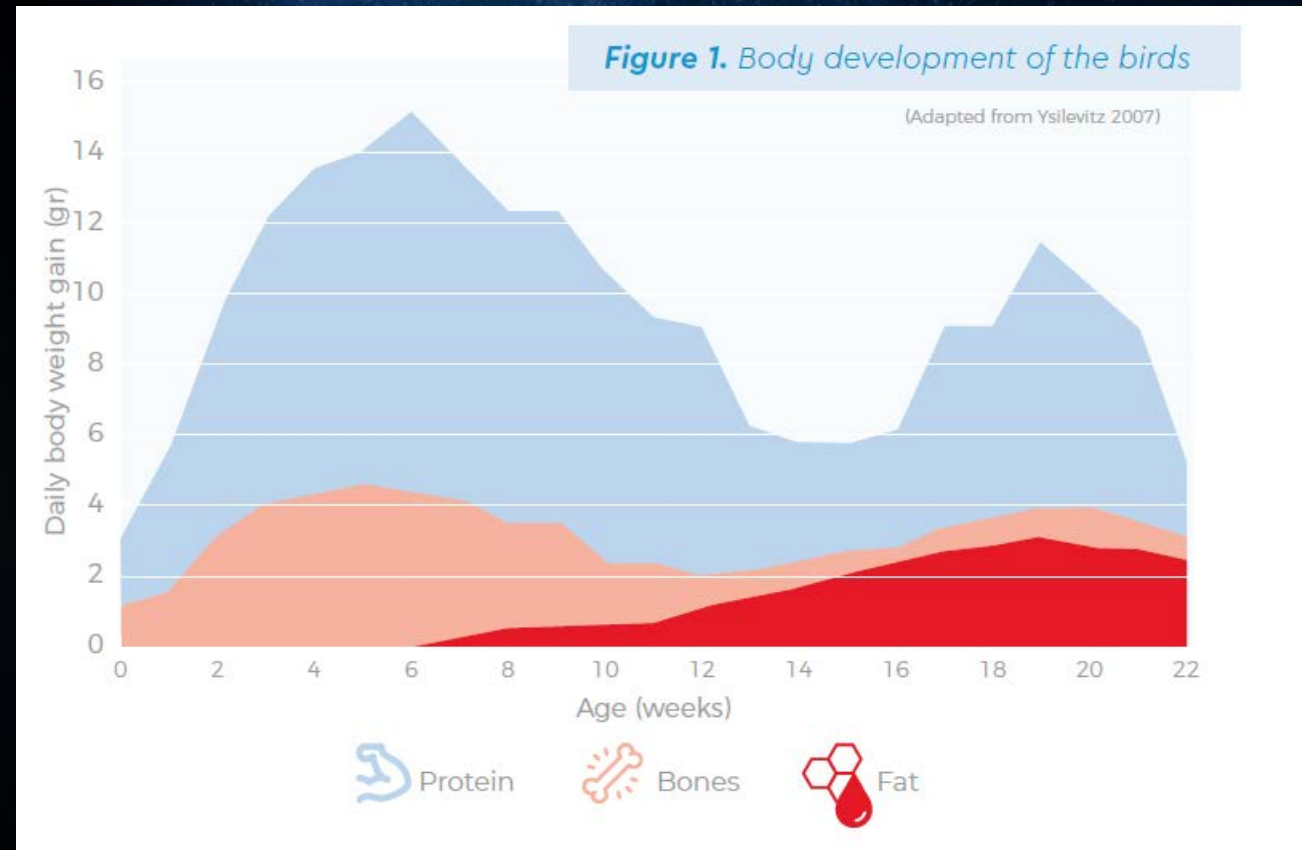


Body Development During Rearing

Rapid growth period very critical (first 8 weeks).

Important body weight/age:

1. 5 weeks
2. 8 weeks
3. 12 weeks
4. Body weight at light stimulation



Body Weight & Uniformity

High body weight at 5 weeks of age (standard or above) gives:

1. better laying performance
2. earlier onset of production
3. higher egg numbers in late laying period (persistency)
4. improved laying livability

High body weight at 10 and 16 weeks :

1. gives early maturing flock

Good Flock uniformity at 16 weeks is essential for:

1. good laying livability
2. persistency of production



Starter Feed To Grower Feed

Feed change after the body weight is on target !

Starter 1-3 weeks

- 350 g / Bird until 3rd Week
- 550 g / Bird until 4th Week /+ 200 g / Bird until 4th Week (+ 1 Cent)**
- 790 g / Bird until 5th Week /+ 440 g / Bird until 5th Week (+ 2 Cent)**



** Difference Chick Starter to Grower = 4 €/100 kg

Grower To Developer Feed

Feed change after the body weight is on target !

Grower 3-8 weeks

- 1765 g / Bird until 8th Week
- 2150 g / Bird until 9th Week / + 385 g / Bird until 9th Week (+ 8-12 Cent)**
- 2555 g / Bird until 10th Week / + 790 g / Bird until 10th Week (+ 16-24 Cent)**

** Difference Grower to Developer = 2-3 €/100 kg



Midnight Snack

Midnight lighting & feeding

- It is an additional period of lighting given during night to improve overall feed intake
- A minimum of 3 hours of darkness is required on both sides of midnight lighting & feeding period. (production)
- **No changes** should be made to the **regular lighting program** when midnight lighting & feeding is introduced.



Lighting Program

influencing factors

- Latitude/ Longitude: *North/South, East/West*
- Hatch date: *Year Season, Natural day light*
- House design: *Closed, light tight, open sided*
- Target body weight: *Egg size, feed consumption*



Lighting Program

Step Down Period

- Step wise reduction of day length from placement until age of 4 to 8 weeks
- Around 3-10 weeks, be extra aware of pecking, then reduce the light intensity. (Temporarily)
- The day length will remain constant on 8-12 hours
- Don't stick to the lighting schedule. If the birds don't reach their bodyweight, don't reduce the light further until they are back of target



Lighting Program

Constant Period

- The day length during the Constant Period should not be chosen too short. (8-12 hours)
- The birds still have to grow. They need some time to eat to supply bodyweight gain.
- Never increase the day length during this period. This can induce an advanced onset of lay.



Feed Management

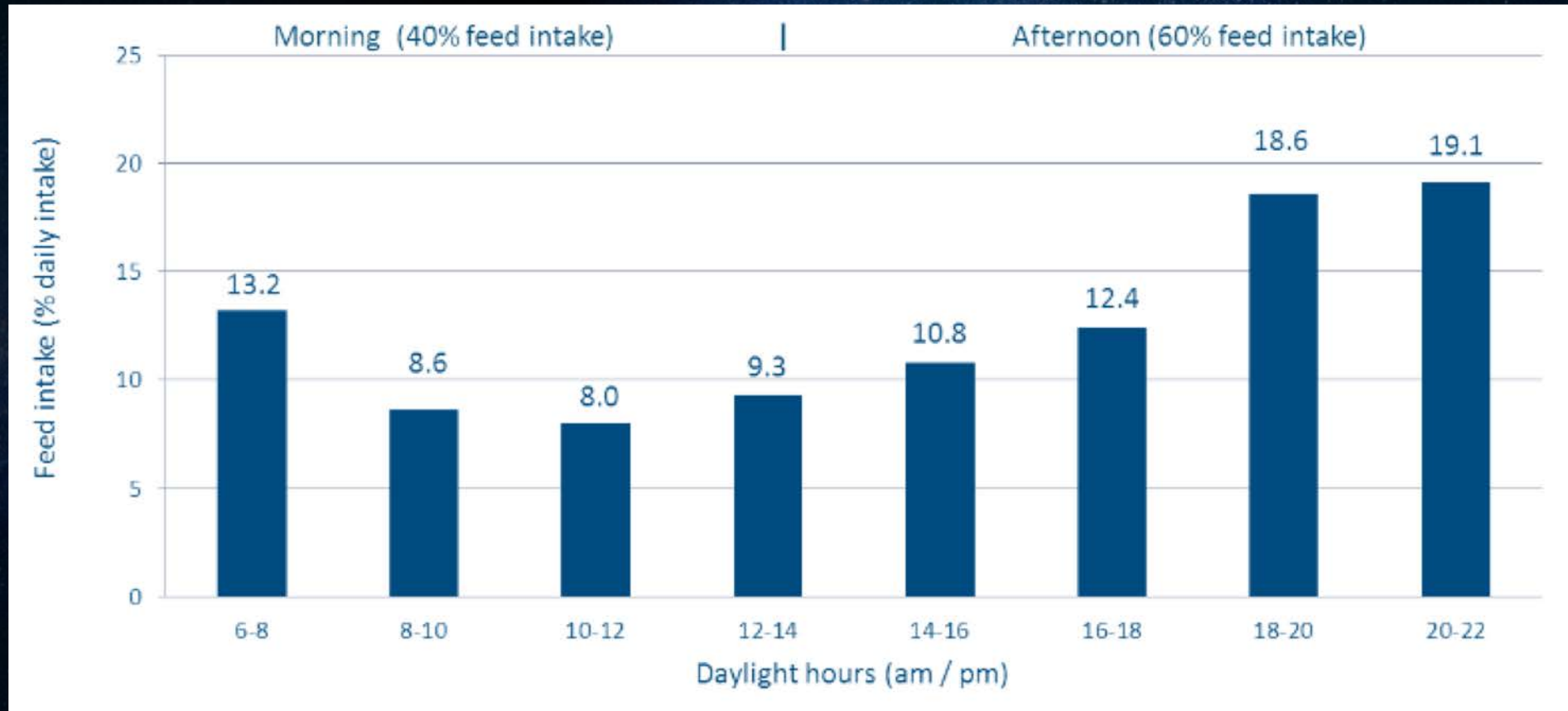
Why do we train our layers to empty the feeders ones a day?

- Target to feed ALL the birds the same quantity, and in this quantity the COMPLETE balanced feed.
- To prepare the birds for the big step in feed intake at the start of production.
- To keep up feeding in hot climate areas
- To reduce select feed intake



Feed Management

How the birds eat during the day



Adapted from Keshavarz, 1998)

Feed Management

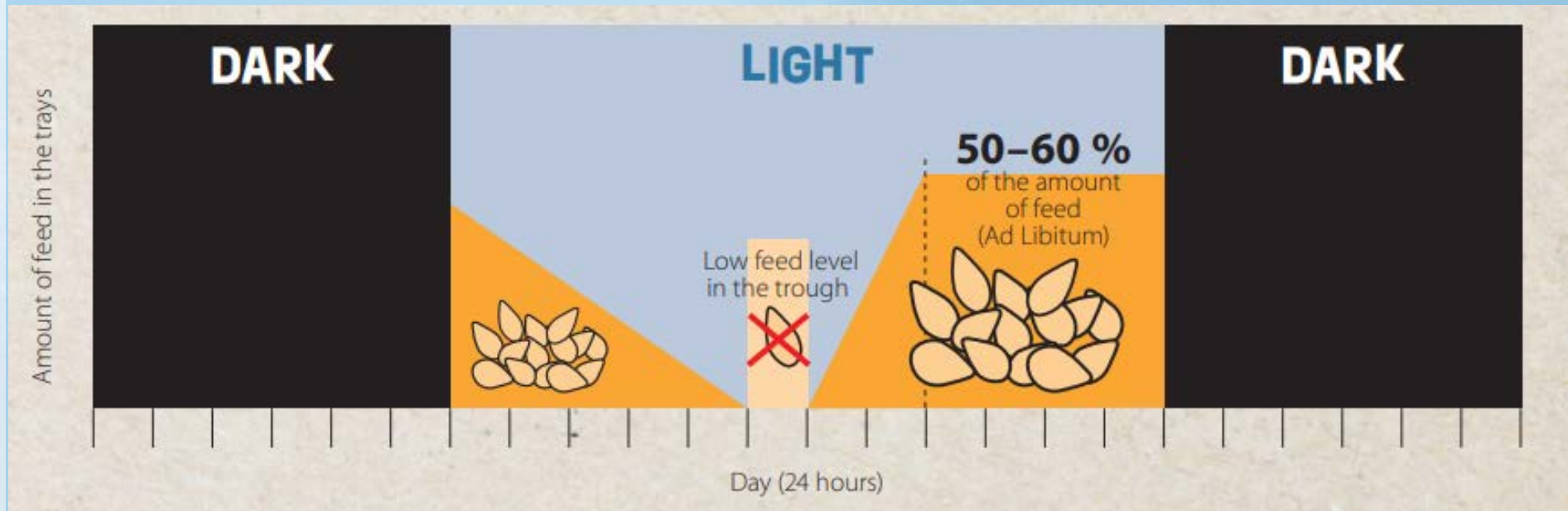
Stack feeding

Stack Feeding

(Example for Cage Housing with 3 Feeding Periods)

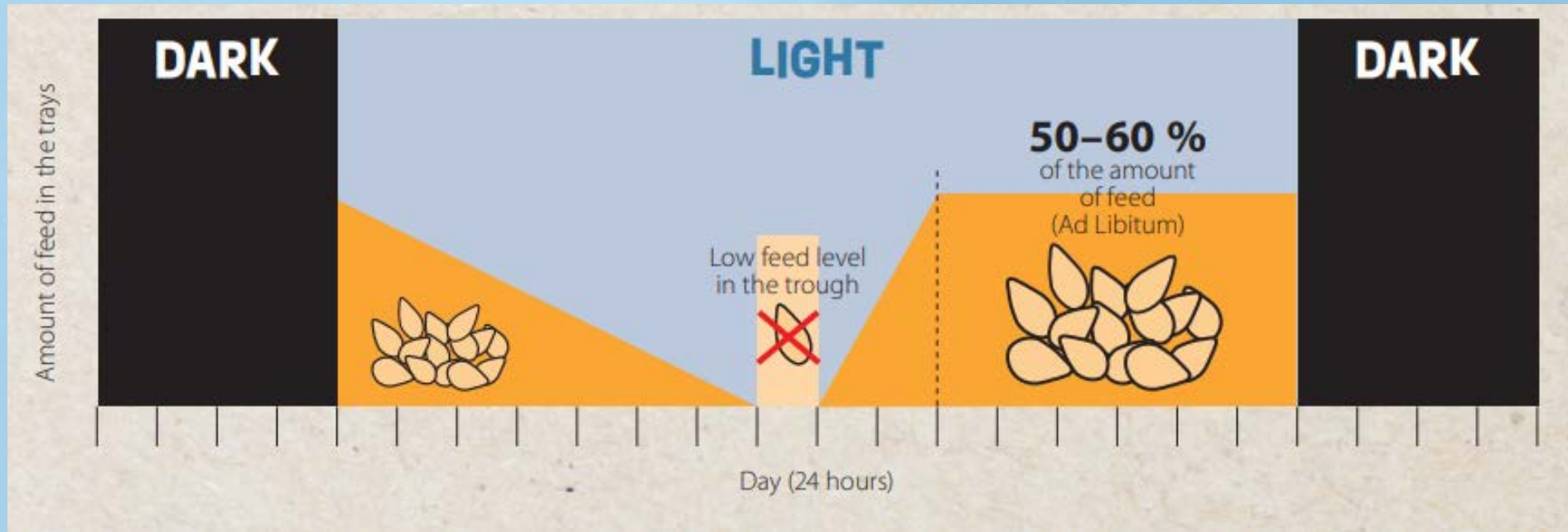


Feed Management In Rearing



Rearing

Feed Management In Production



Production

Feed Management

Mandatory Steps

- **From week 4** in rearing start to train the chicks to empty (low level) to feeding troughs 2-3 times a week!
- **From week 5-6** empty (low level) the feeding troughs every day!
- Continue this training after transfer in production!



REARING FOR 100 WEEKS PRODUCTION

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!!!

Conclusion

Thank you for your attention



H&N International – Making your success the center of our universe



Follow us on LinkedIn
H&N International GmbH



KAI



KAI

Find out more about
KAI farming assistants