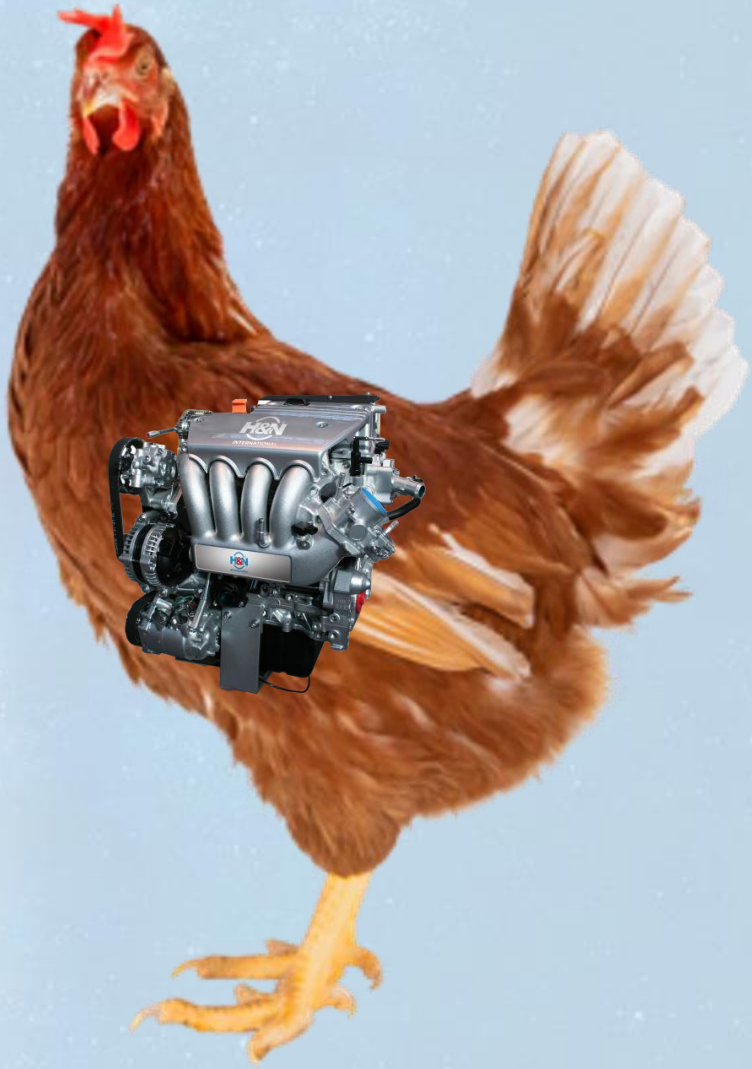
Building the bird of 100 weeks

Rearing is the pre-season

You need to get ready for the season

What is the genetic we select

It is the engine of your company



The budget has a cap

All the teams have limited resources

1. Do I have my basics cover?
    1. Will the structure hold the engine?
    2. Will the tyres resist the engine power?
    3. Is the oil and gasoline good enough?

2. How much am I compromising?
    1. If I reduce the gasoline quality, can the engine step up?
    2. If I use the tyres longer, can I make it?
    3. If I make more kilometres, do I need to reduce the RPM of the engine?

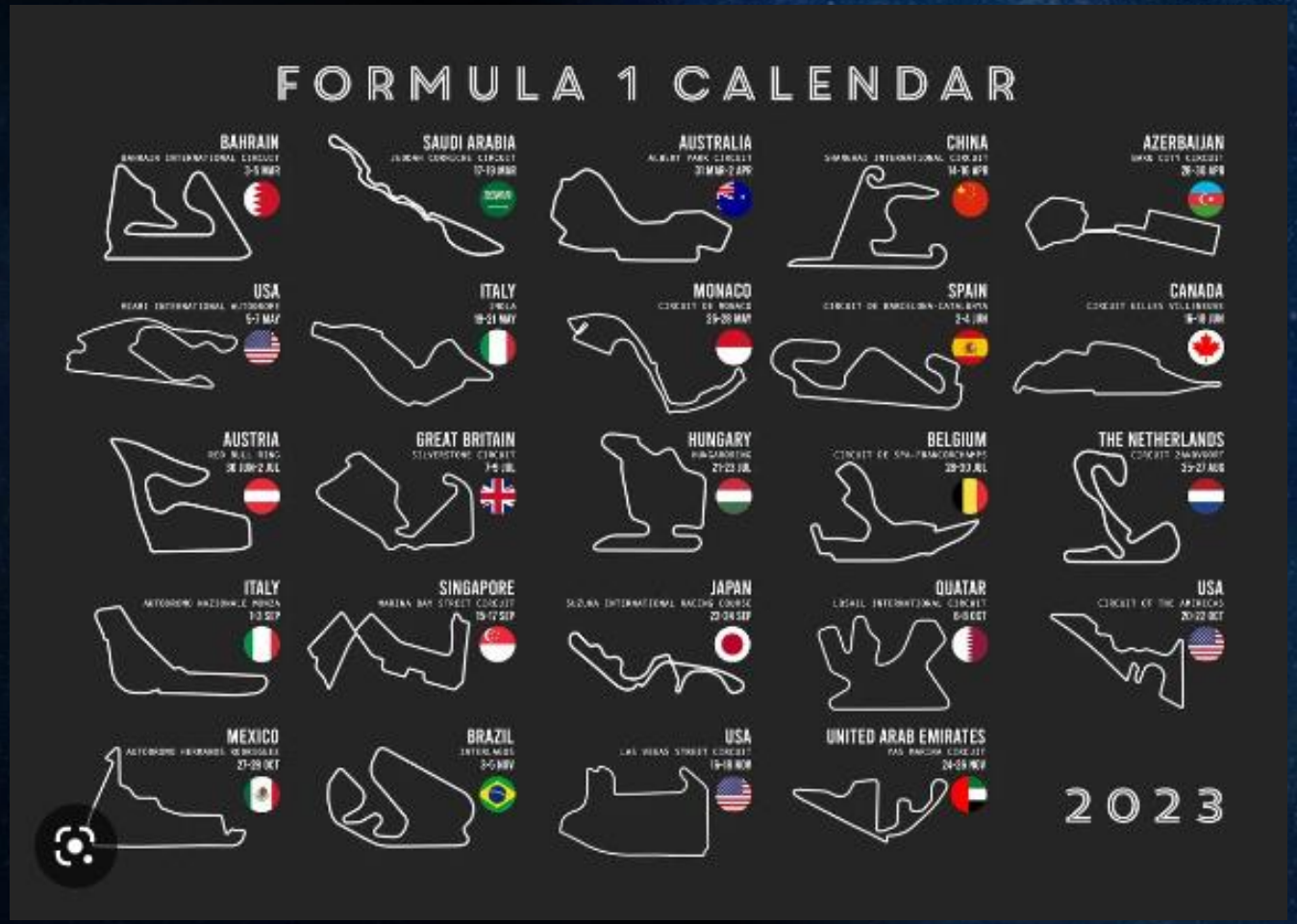
3. Does it make sense what I’m doing?
    1. What are my goals?
    2. Are the goals realistic?

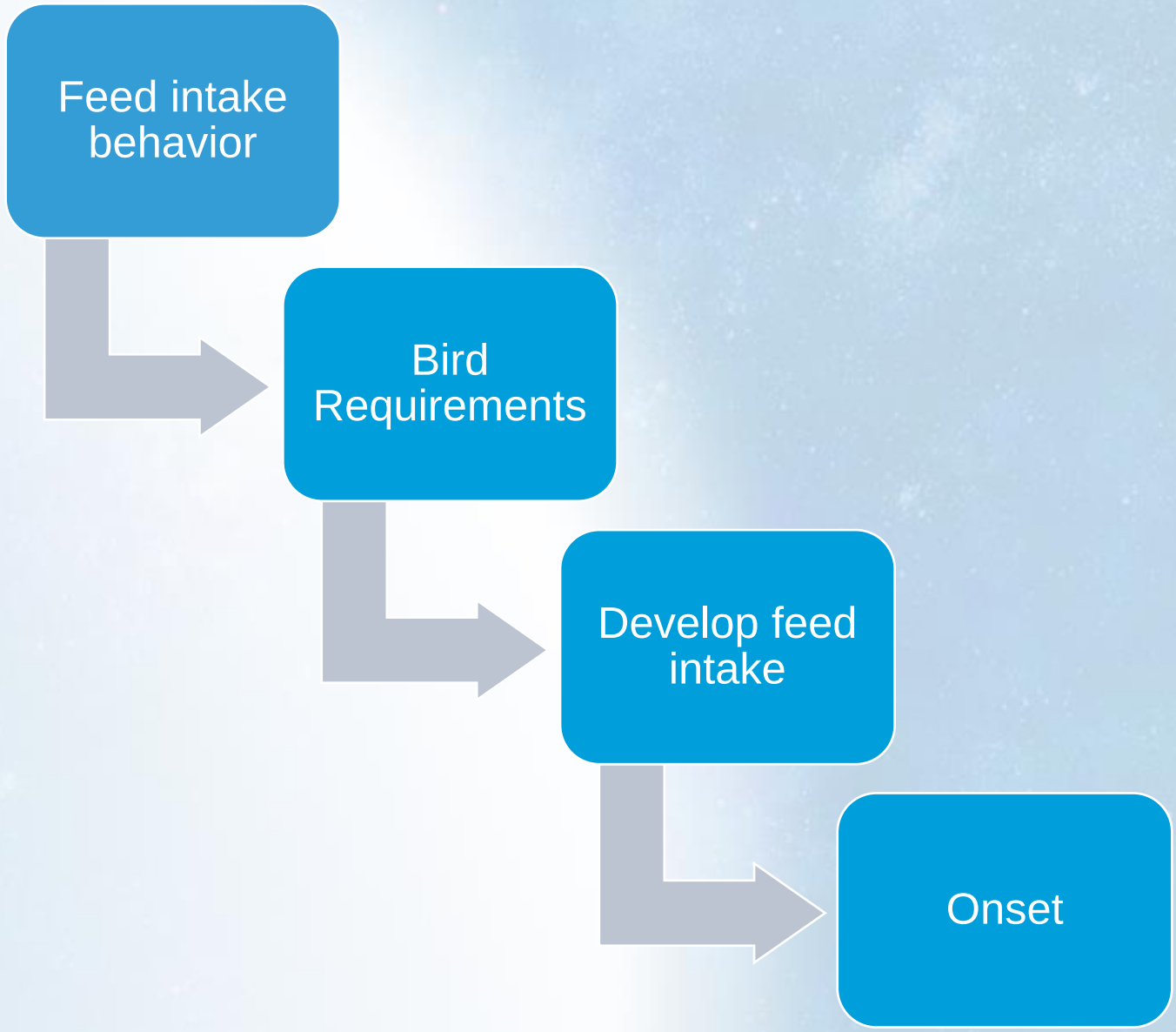
Feeding - rearing

The preseason phase

Not the same conditions

We need to adapt some details



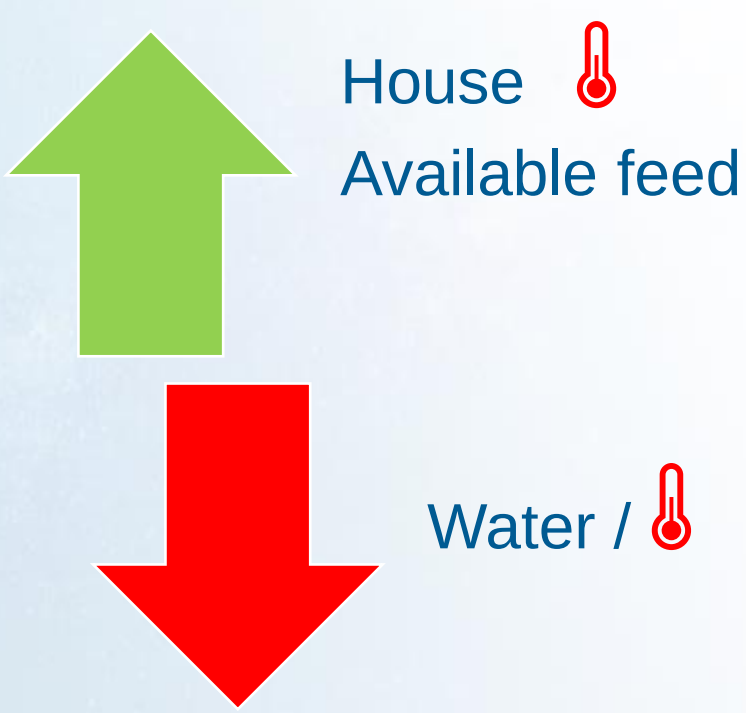

Feed intake behavior
Bird Requirements
Develop feed intake
Onset

Feed intake behaviour

Know how they eat

Pullet intake

No feed, no growth

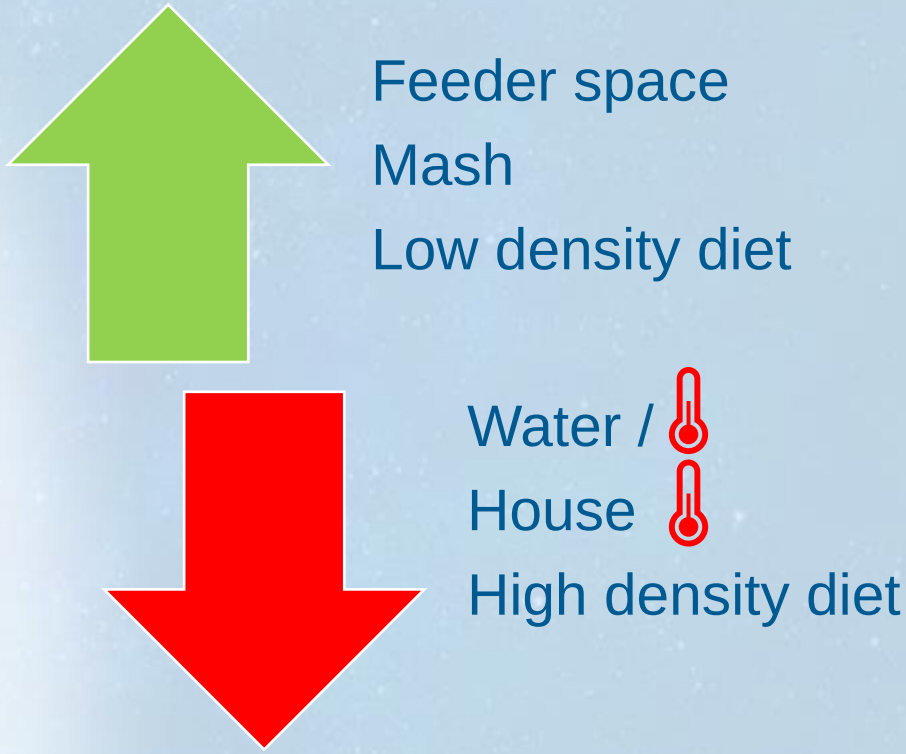


House

Available feed

Water /

0 - 3 weeks



Feeder space

Mash

Low density diet

Water /

House

High density diet

4 - 16 weeks

Practical case

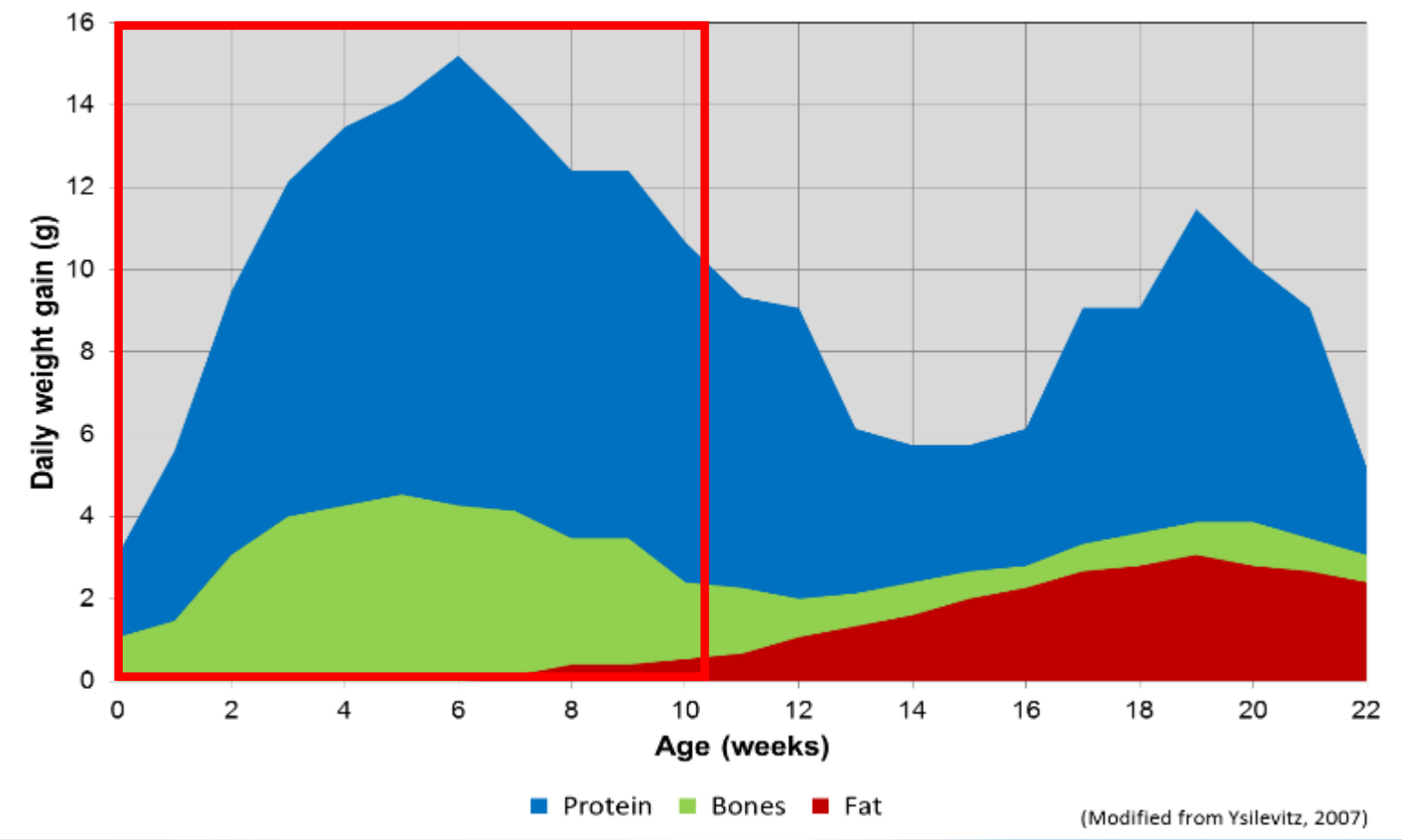
A farmer can’t reach the body weight at 5 weeks, and he can reach it at 16 weeks.

What is happening?

Bird requirement

What do they need in rearing?

Growth needs intake and digestibility



Energy

It isn’t a fix value

Cereals

Cereals
Soya

Oils
Oleins

Soya
By products

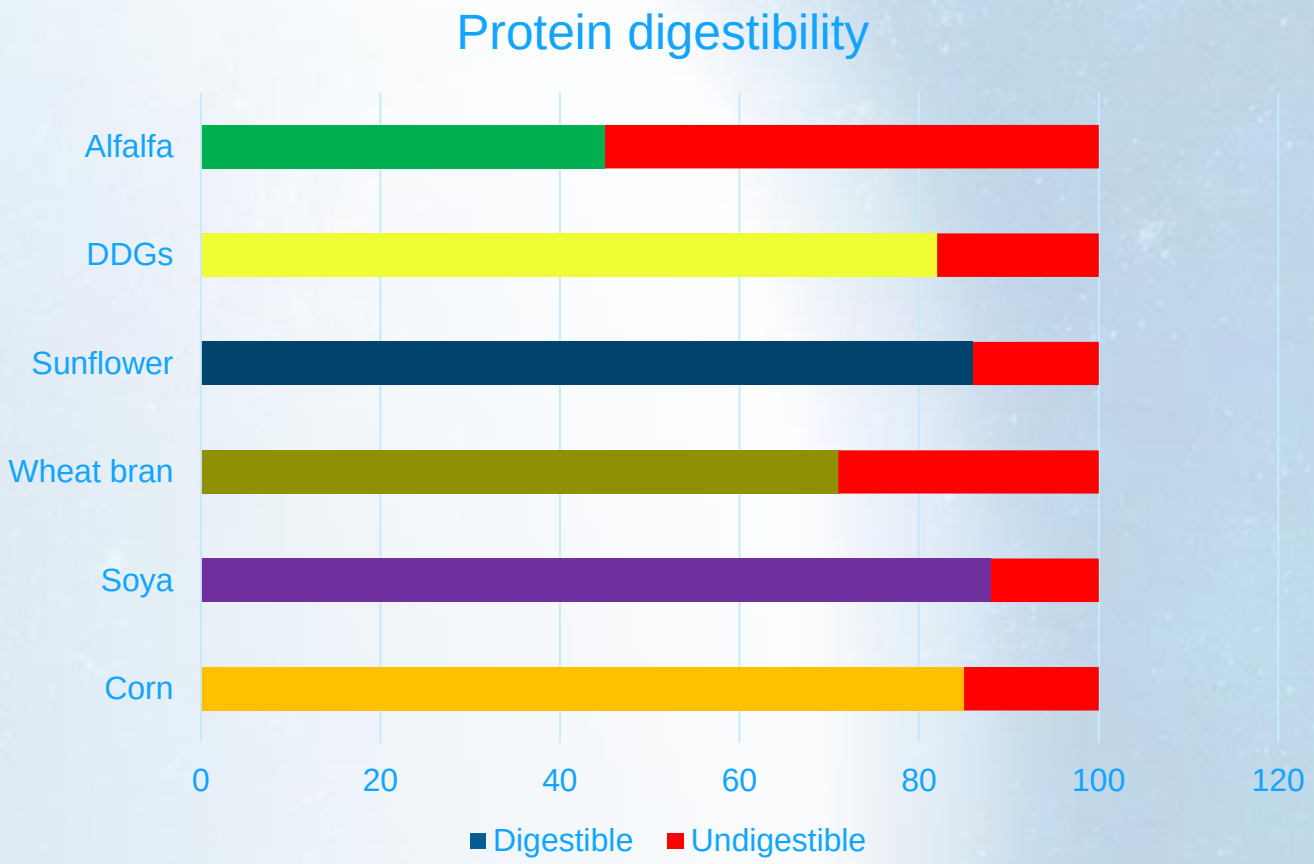
Digestibility

Impact of energy

Energy	< 20 days (kcal/kg)	>21 days (kcal/kg)
Corn	3150	3250
Soya 47%	2040	2360
Sunflower	1425	1615
Wheat bran	1515	1840

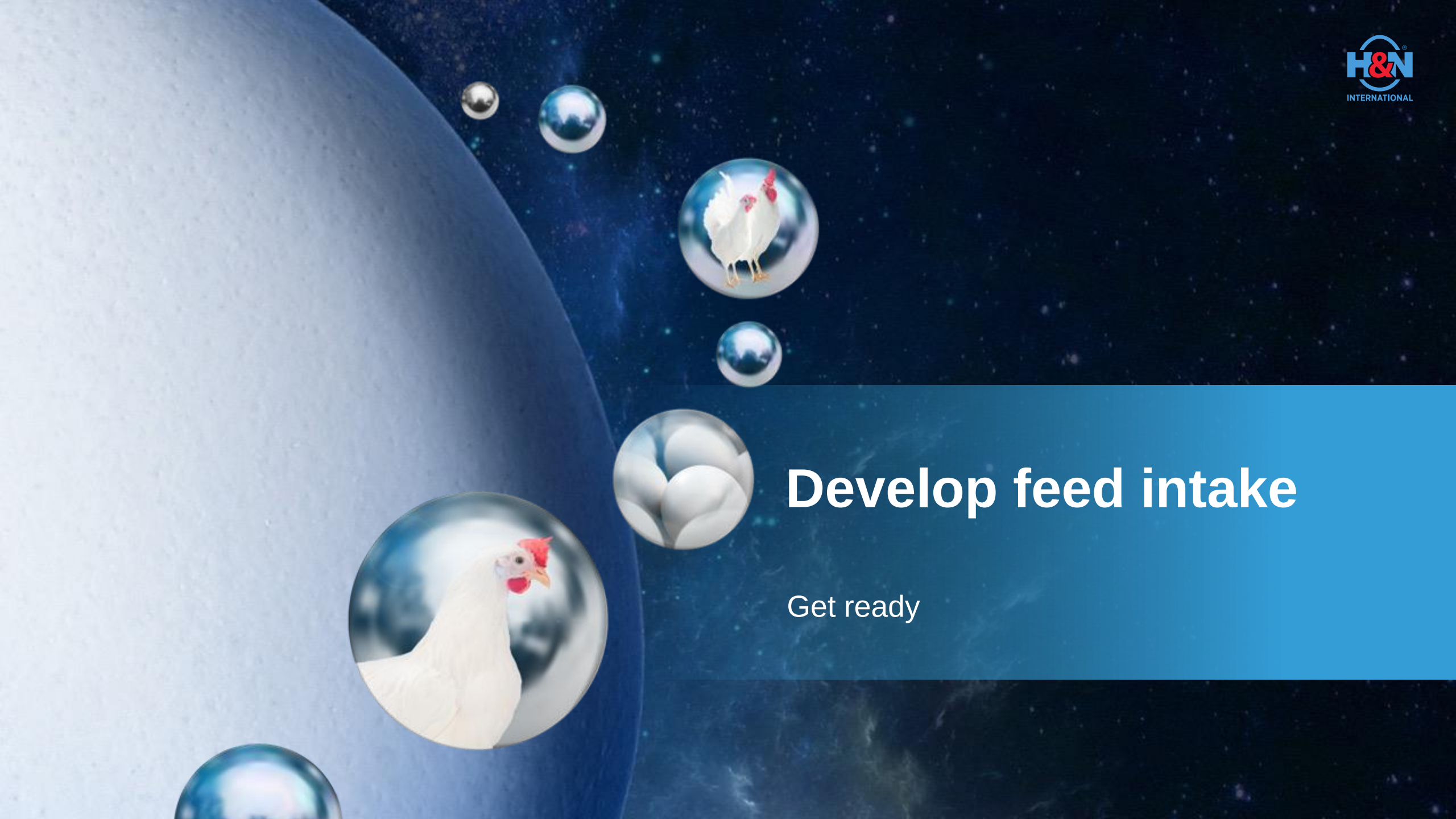
Digestibility

Impact of amino acid digestibility



< 5% by products in the 0-3 weeks

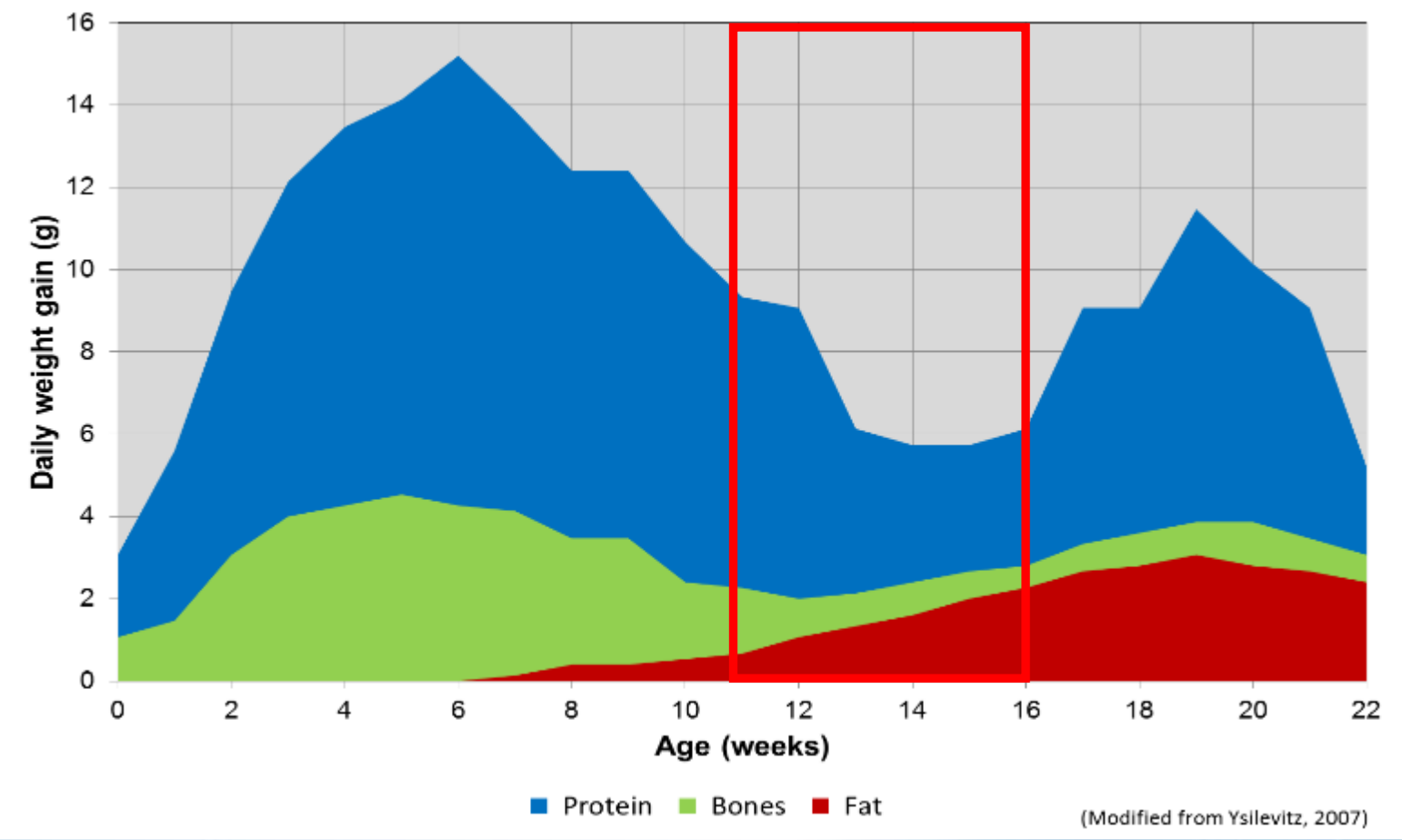
5-10% by products in the 4-10 weeks



Develop feed intake

Get ready

Ready for a big jump



Feed intake development

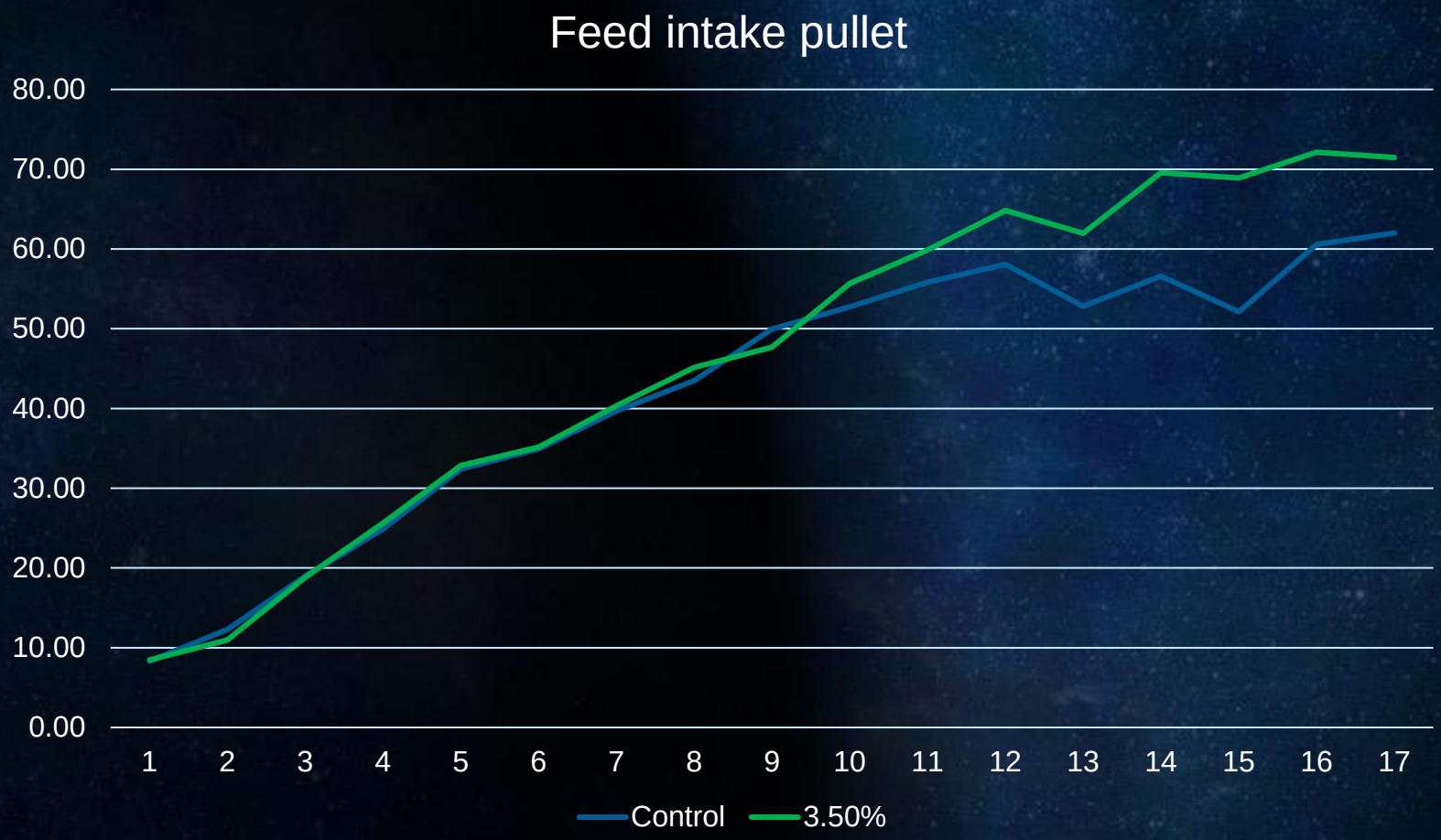
Size of the gut (vs relative weight)

Week 17	Control	Adding 2%	Adding 4%
GIT	11.5	11.9	11.9
Gizzard	3.6	3.80	3.98
ADFI (0-17 weeks)	48.9	49.3	49.6

Adapted from P.Guzman Poultry Science 94, Issue 11, 2722-2733

HOW MUCH FIBER IS NEEDED?

Know the base

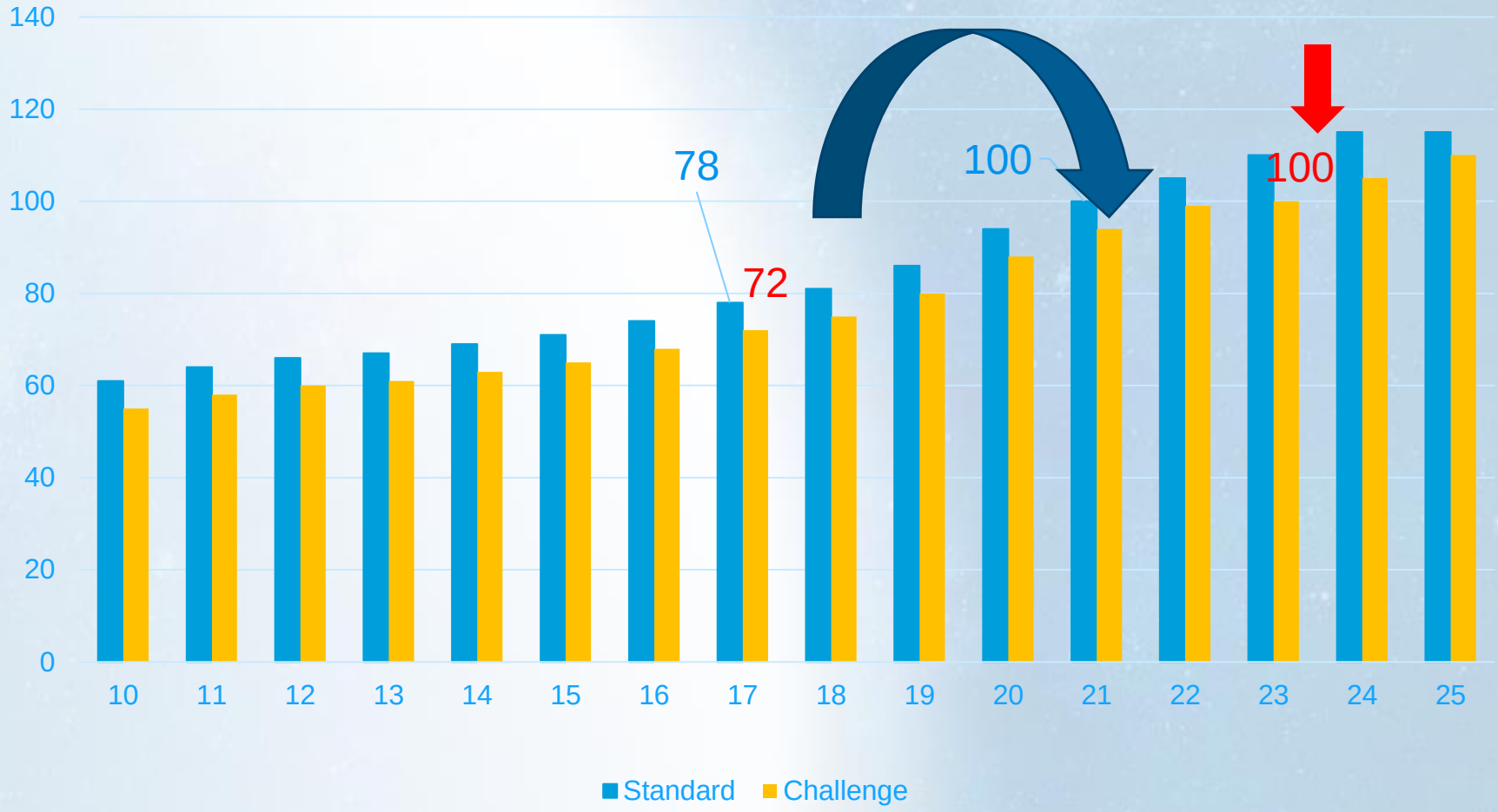


At 17 weeks

62 vs 71 gr

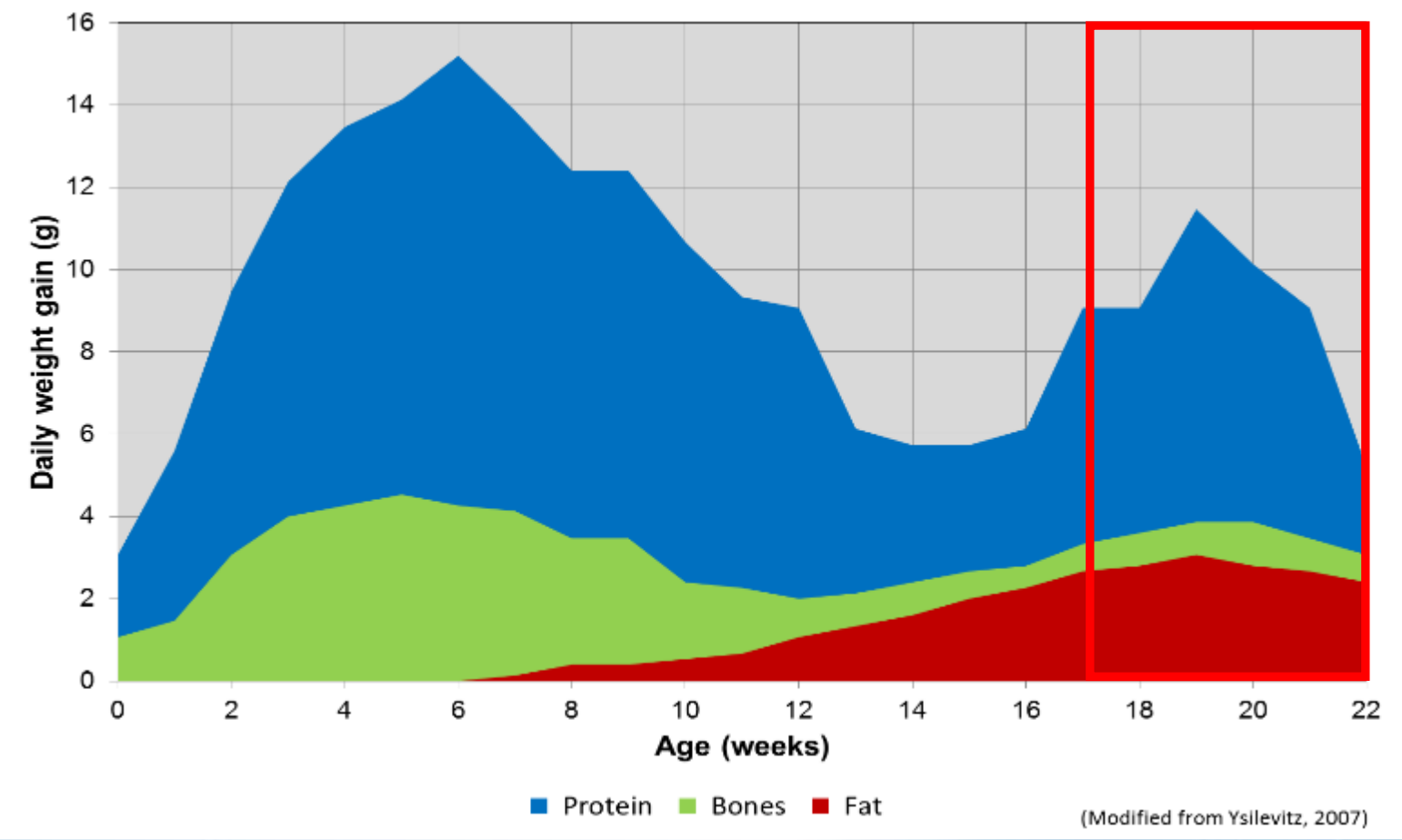
13.67 vs 15.76 lb/100

FEED INTAKE EVOLUTION

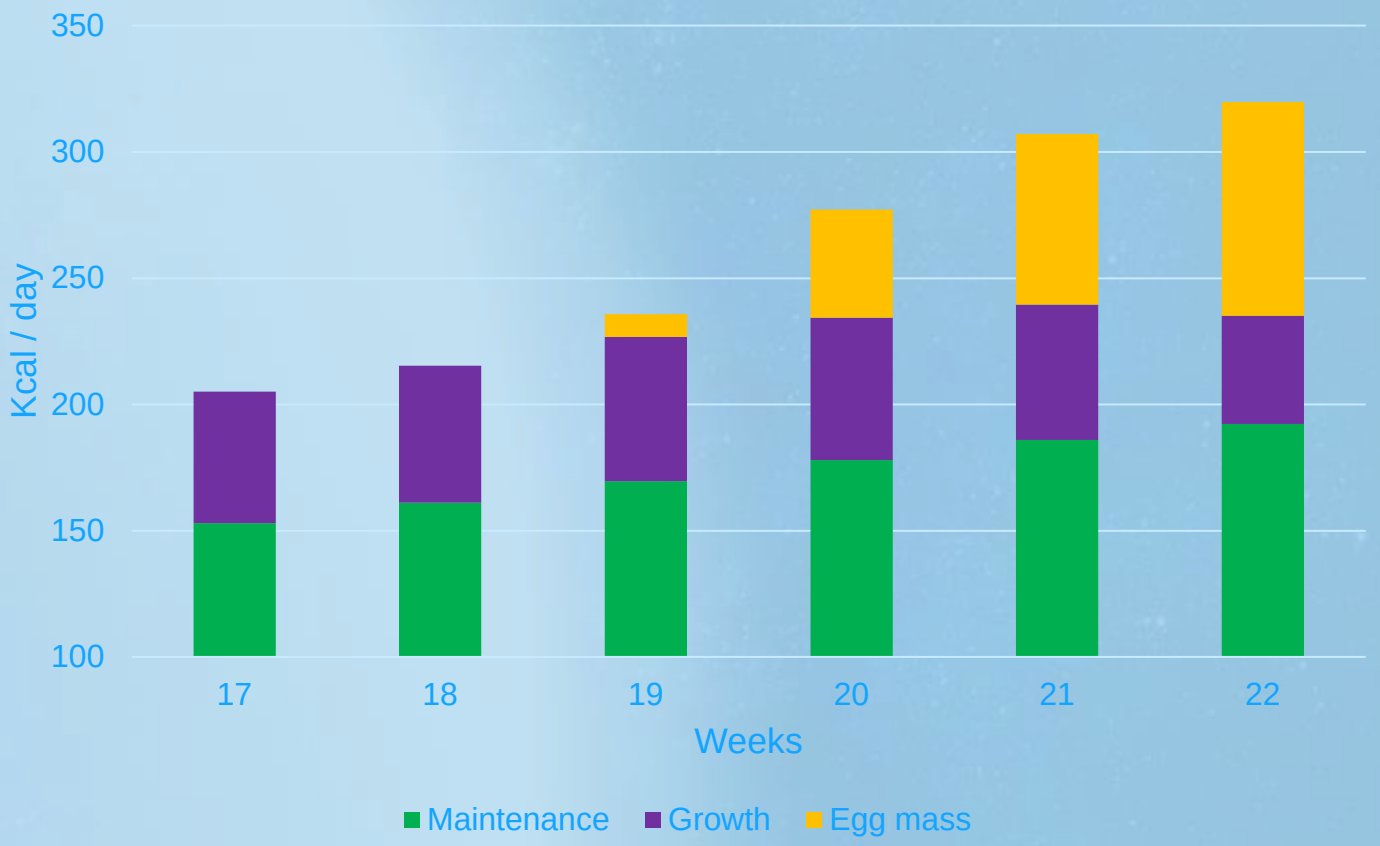


Intake development prevents performance challenges

Many things happening at the same time



A period of variable needs



How to manage it?

Start of lay

	Pre -Lay	Super Starter	Hybrid Feed
Application	-	+	+
Feed intake development	+	-	++
Calcification	+	+	+
Egg production	-	+	++
Cost of feed	+	-	+

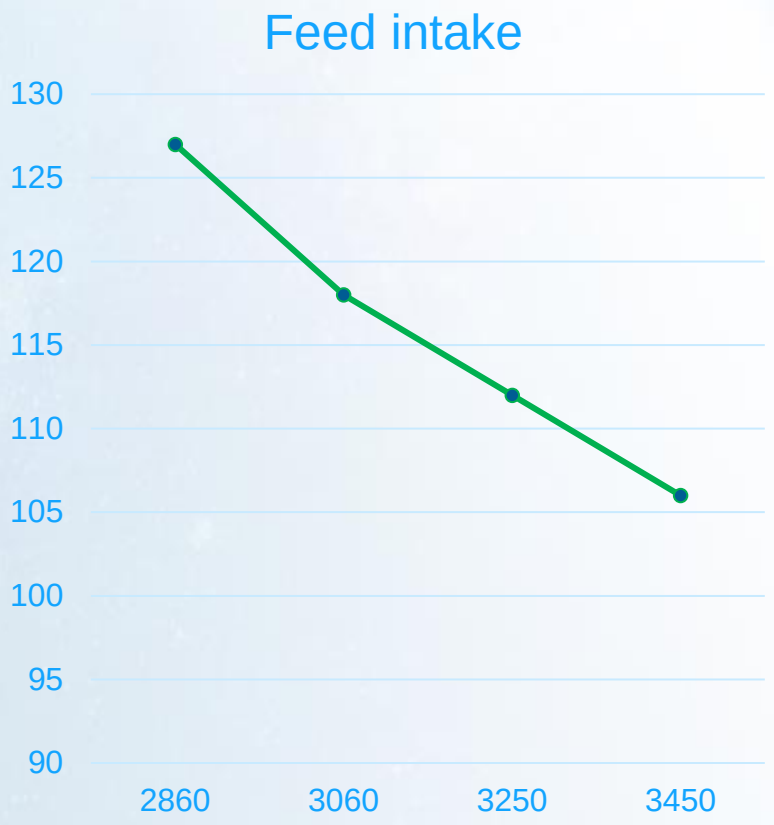
Use of pre - lay

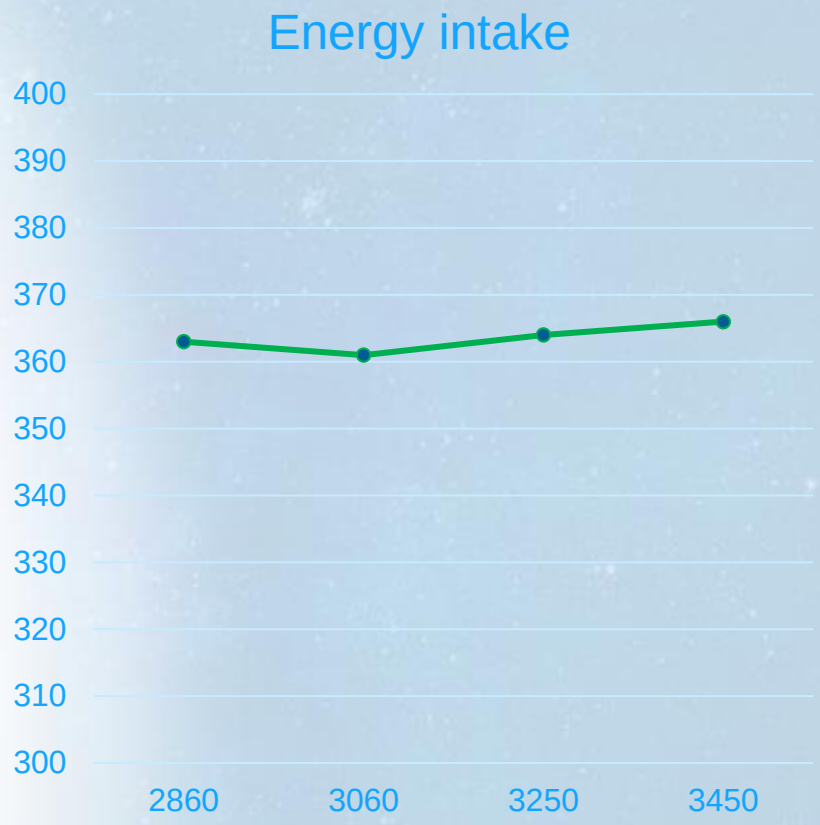
Old times

- **Until x% lay**
  - Egg collection?
  - Enough calcium?
- **X grams / hen**
  - Enough intake?
  - Too long?

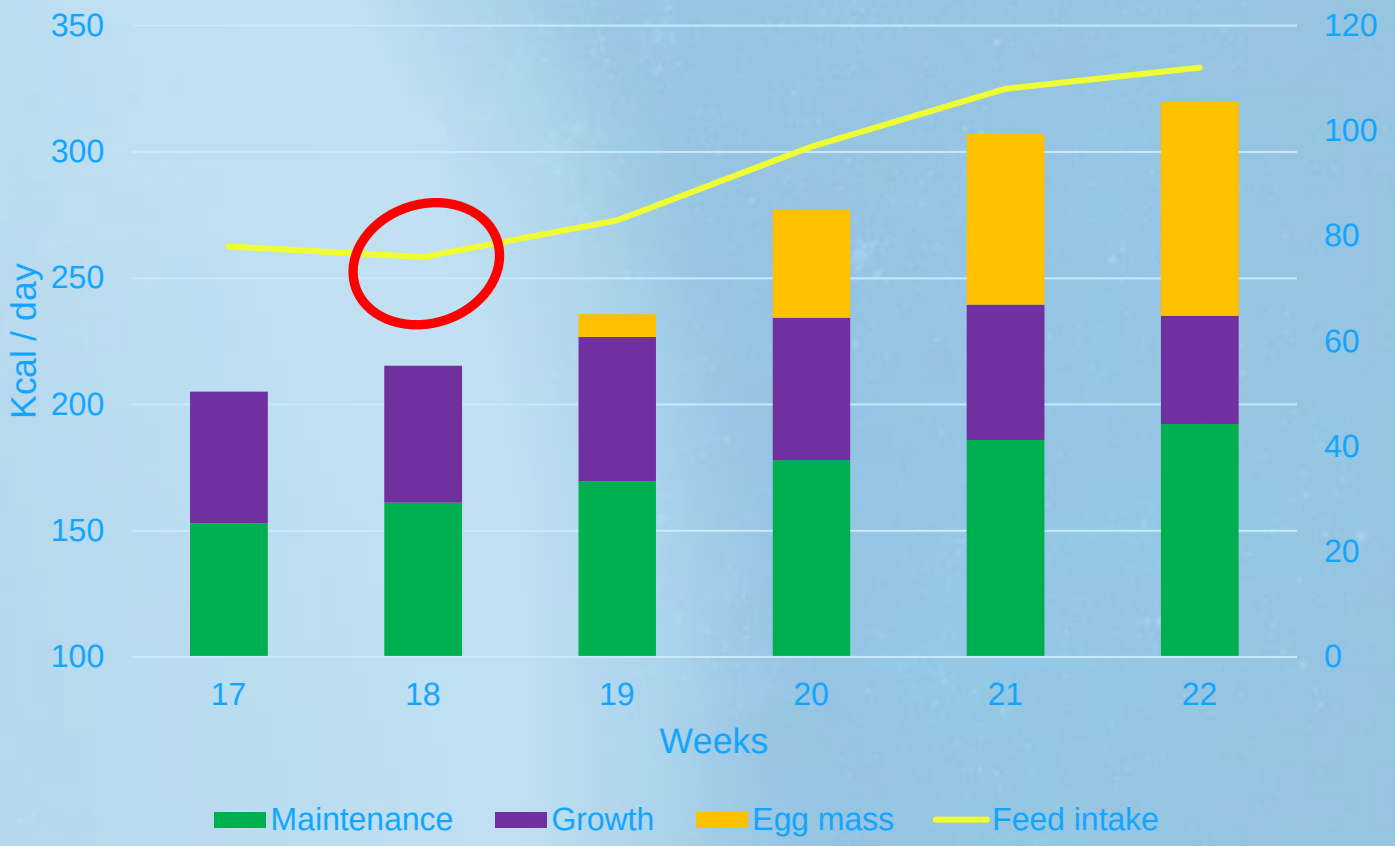
Energy is the driving force

Feed intake controls nutrient intake





Super starter layer – 2850 kcal



Preventing makes things worse

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	%	3.5-4
Salt	%	0.28

→ Low energy

High amino acid

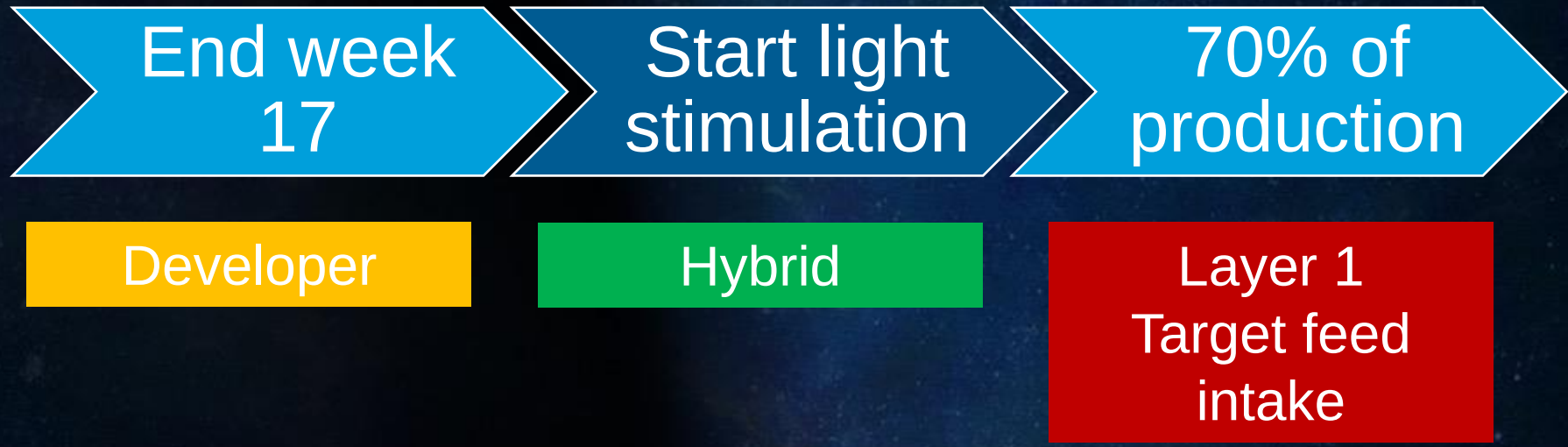
Enough to lay one egg and 60% coarse particle in particle form

→ Keep the feed intake development

→ Stimulate feed intake

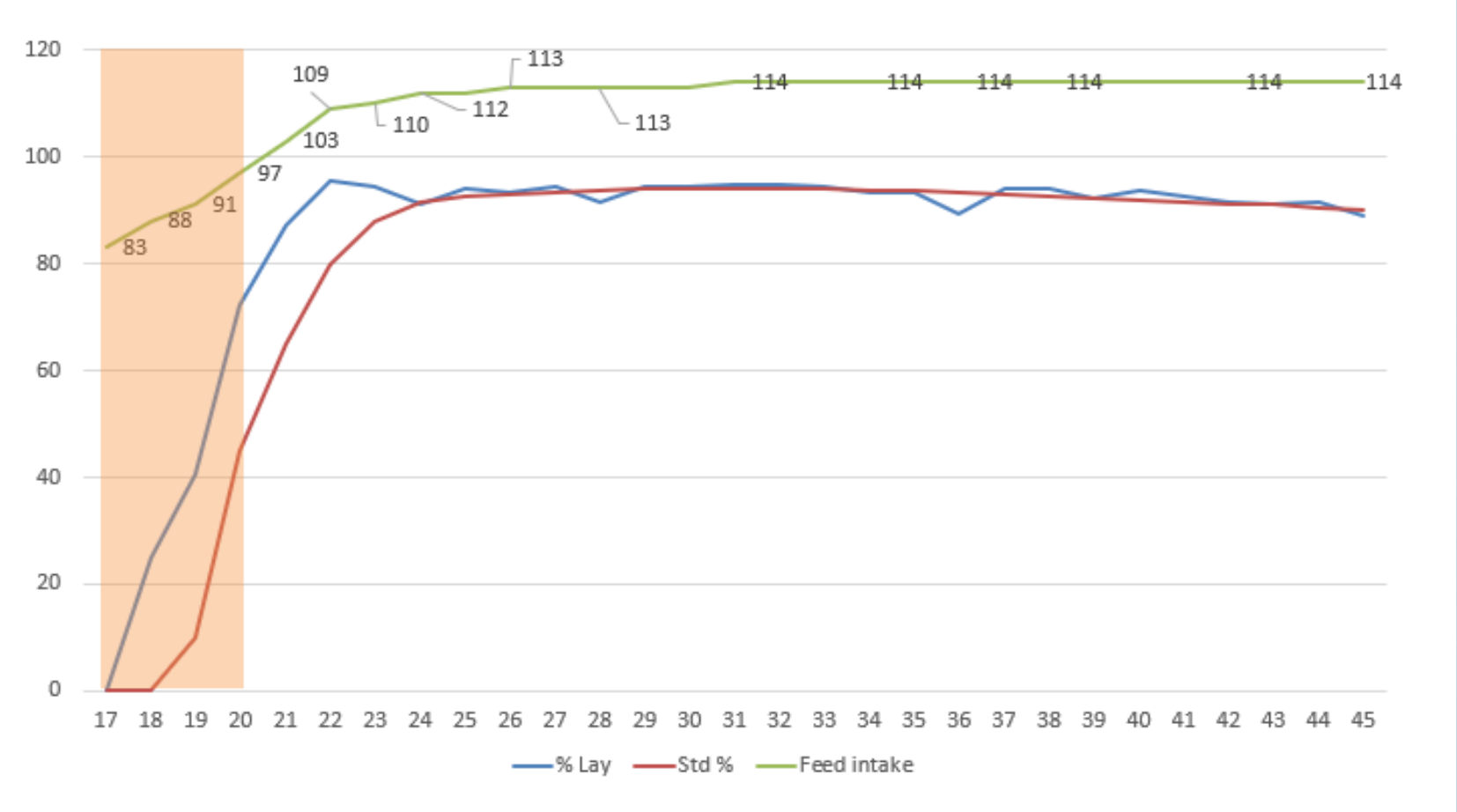
How to use the Hybrid

Easier option

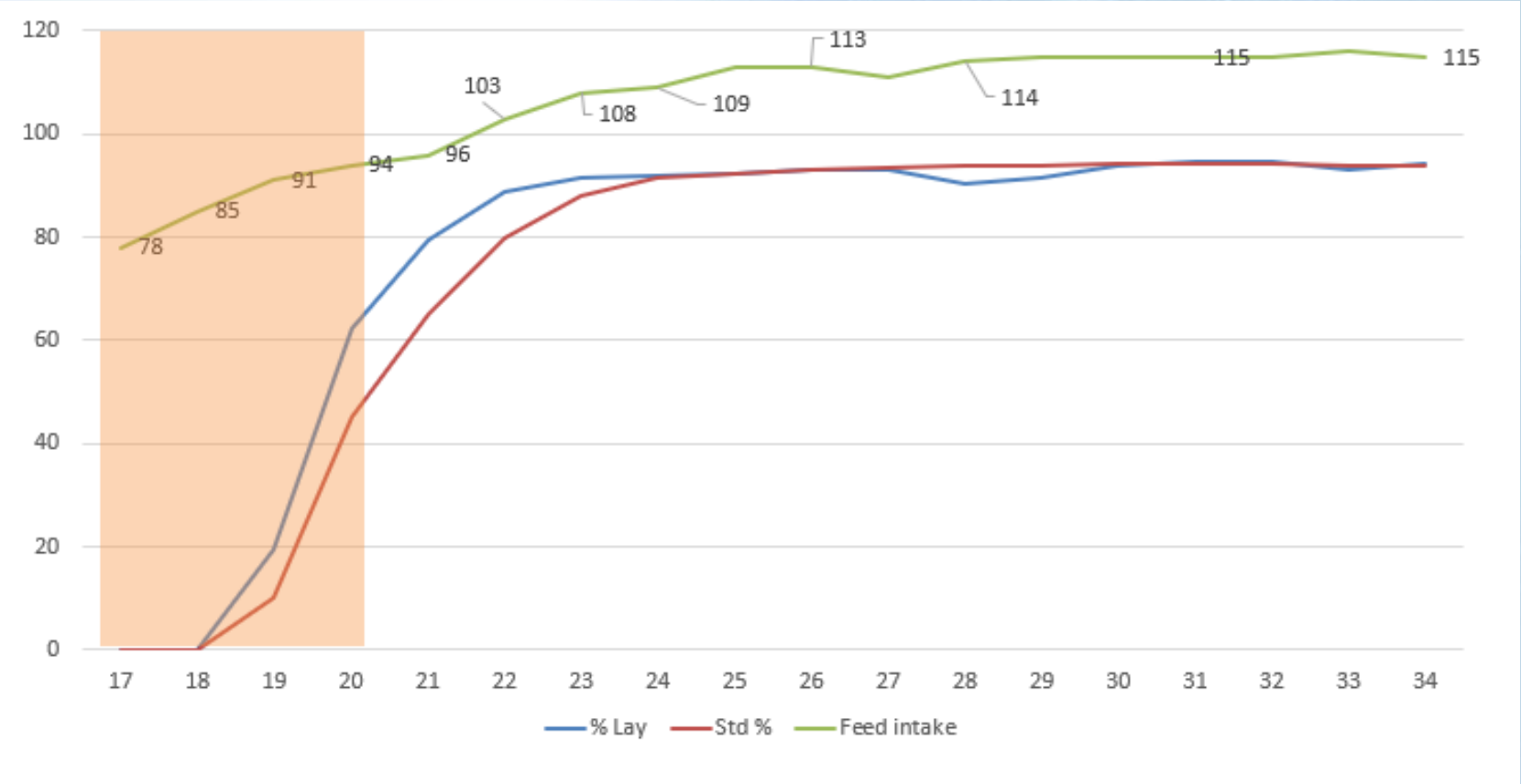


Expected feed intake for Hybrid

Brown in cage

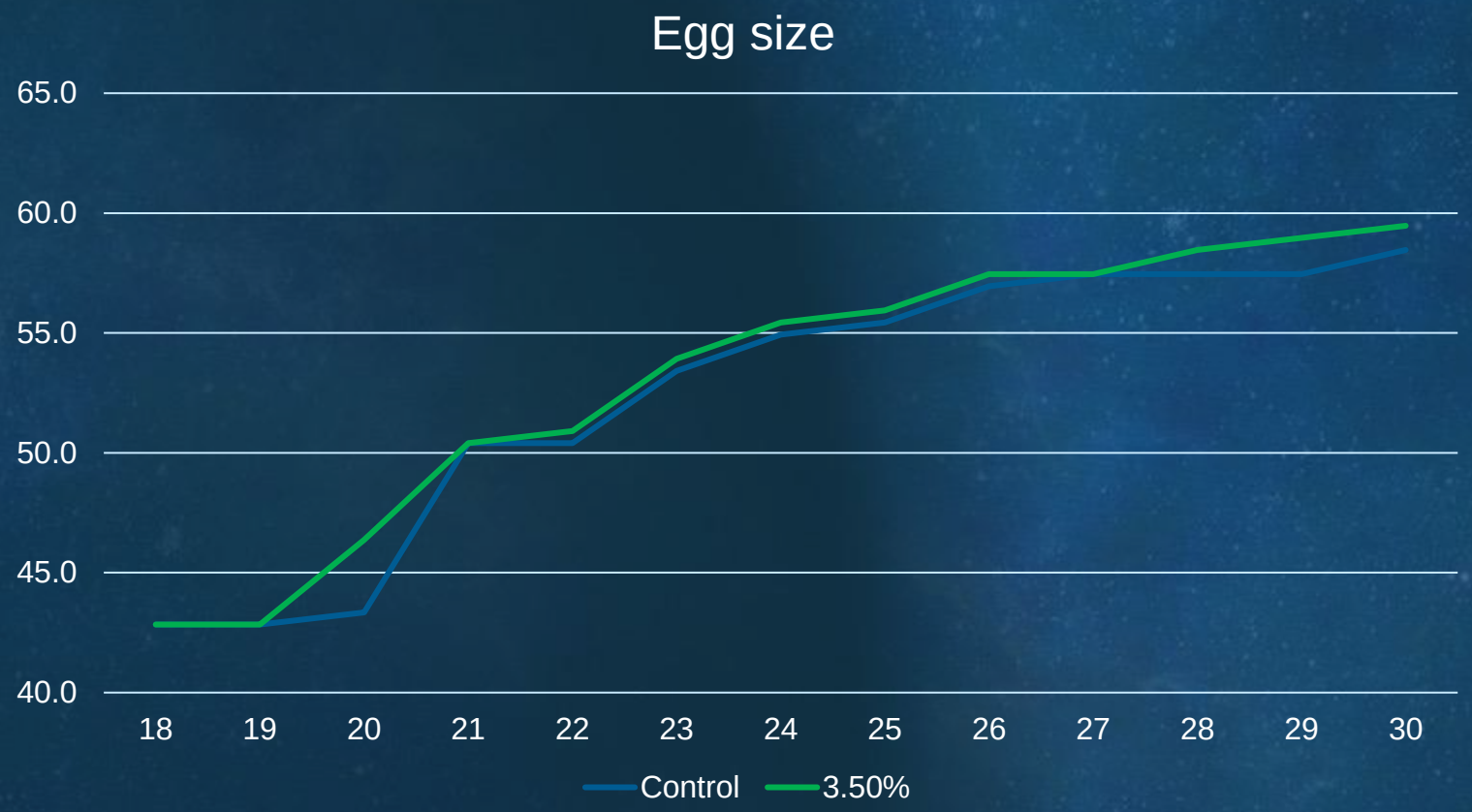


Brown in cage free



Effect on egg size

What a development of feed intake can do



30 weeks

58.5 vs 59.5 gr

46.4 vs 47.2 CW

Summary

Good pre-season is needed

- The pullet rearing ends up at 22 weeks
- The structure of the bird is key in any type of production.
- Feed intake development is key to longevity.
- Feed intake development doesn’t mean bad efficiency in production.
- New approach at the start of production, Hybrid feed.

Thank you for your attention

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