

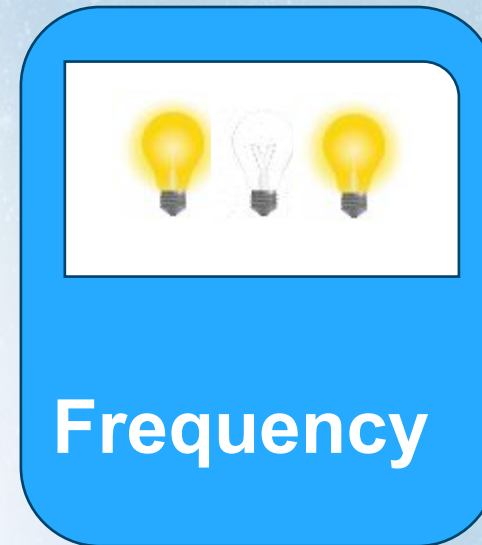
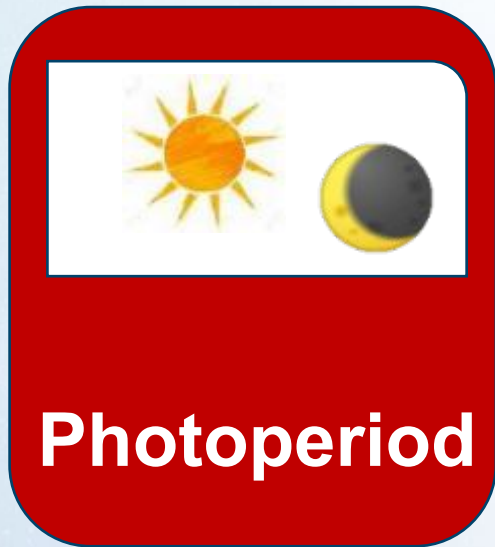


Lighting management

Cage-free academy
Cuxhaven

Fernando Carrasquer Puyal
DVM CEAV
Global technical service. Veterinary Specialist.
H&N International GmH

4 Features of Light



In nature, production is seasonal

When will grain
be available for
my chicks?

In spring and
summer!



SUMMER

AUTUMN

SPRING

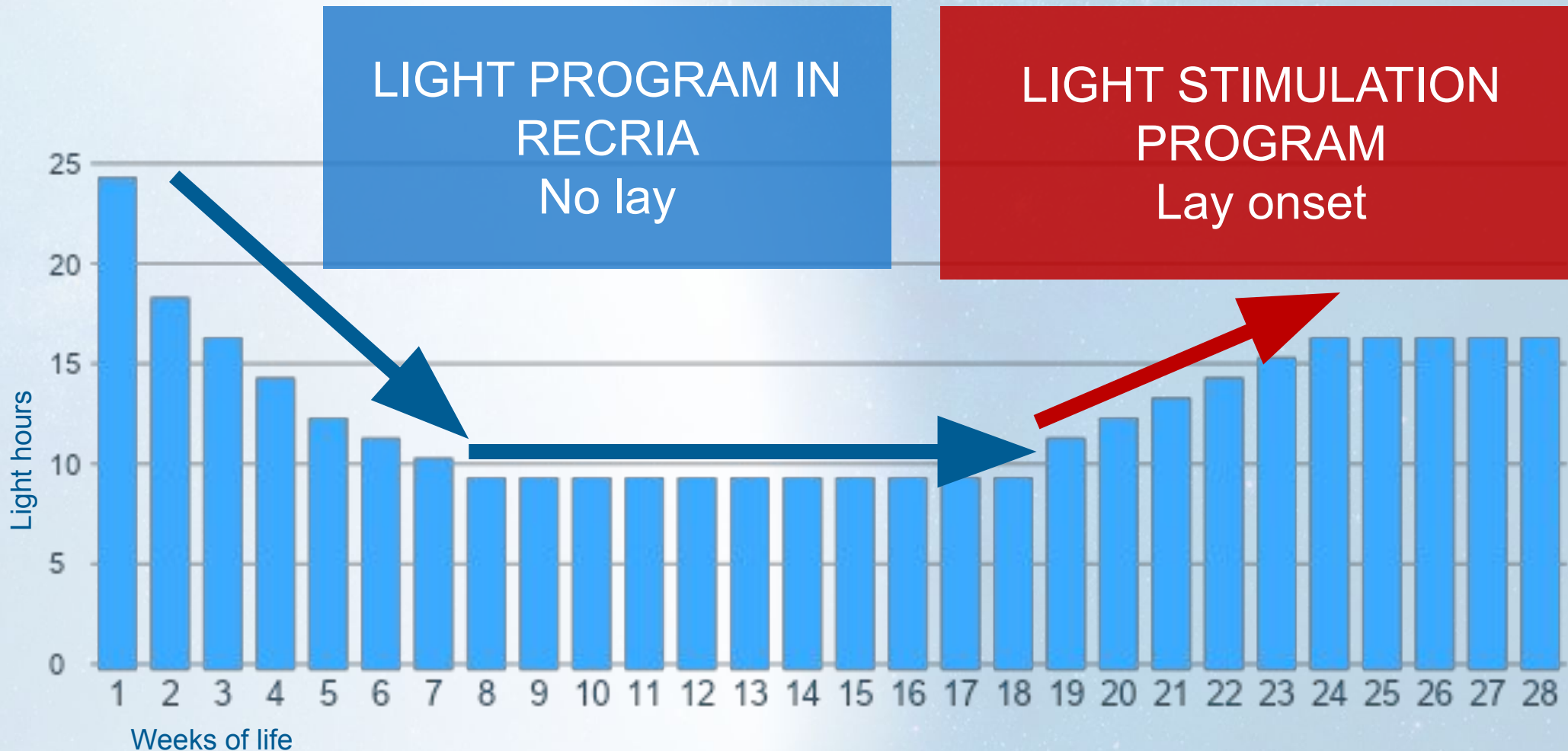
WINTER

INCREASED
PHOTOPERIOD
Lay stimulation

DECREASE IN
PHOTOPERIOD
No lay

On farms, production is scheduled

Light Programs - Deseasonalization of egg production



Recommended lighting program





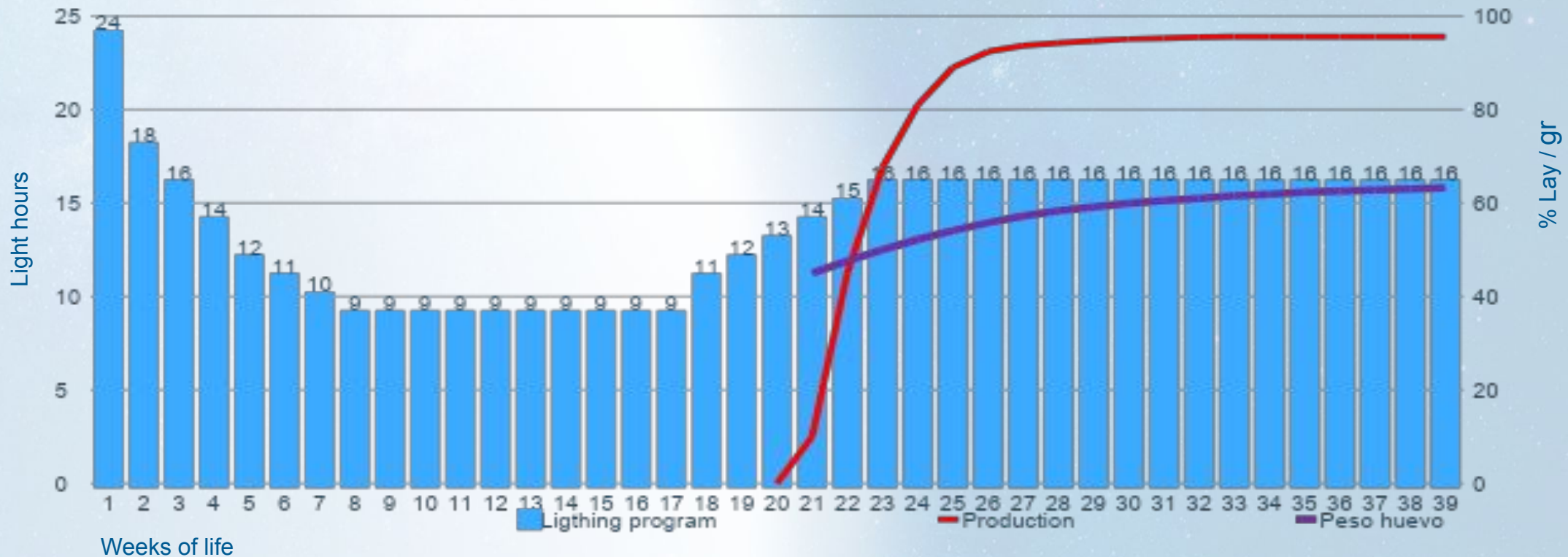
The same program cannot be used all over the world

1. Natural light effect

2. Possibility to adjust the egg weight according to market needs

Stages in a lighting program

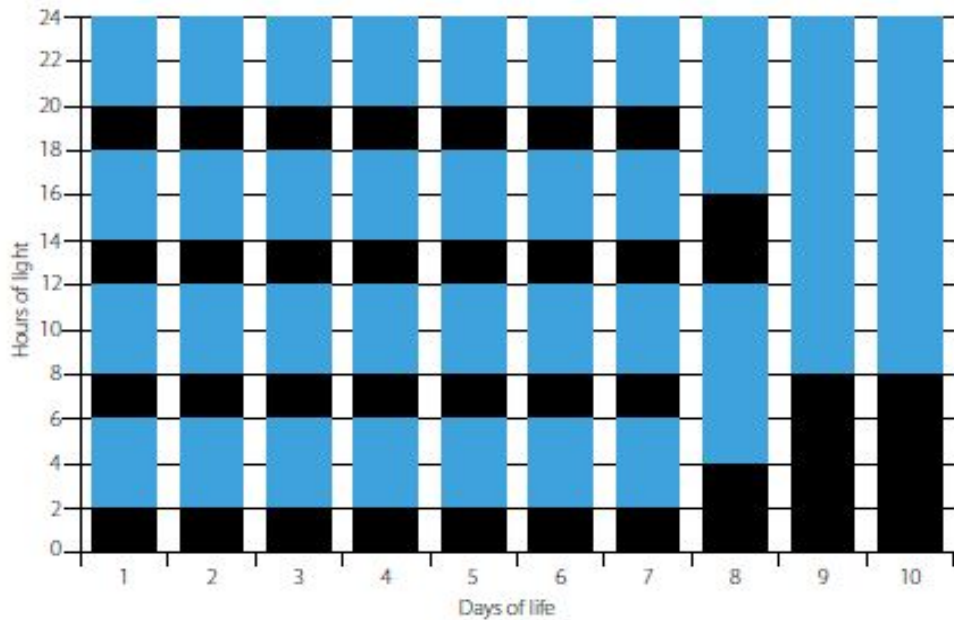
Brooding Rearing Stimulation Production



Lighting programs for brooding

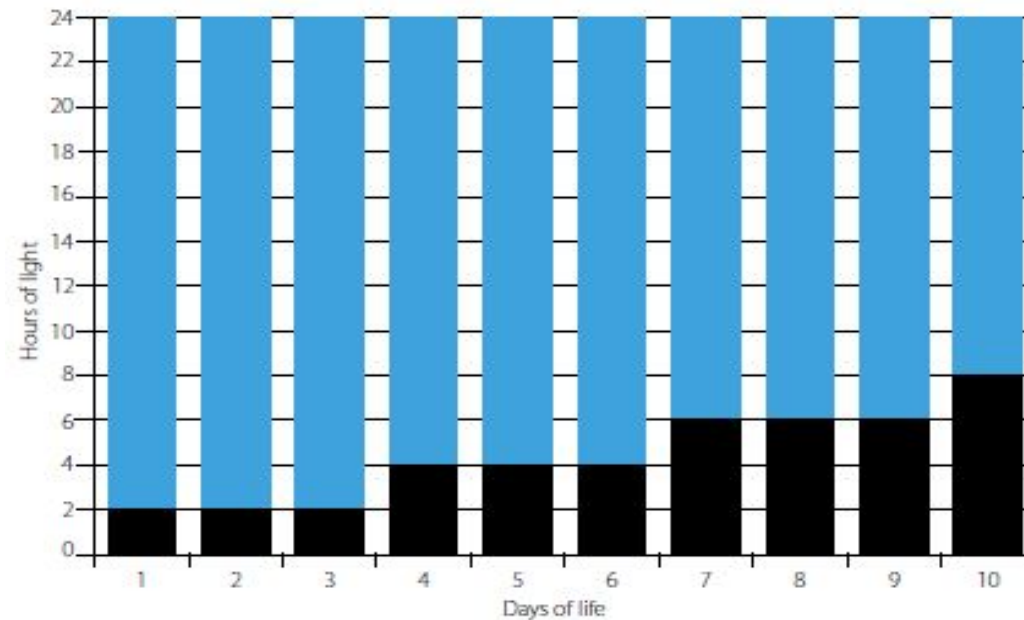
INTERMITTENT PROGRAM

- Better chick activity
Better flock visualization



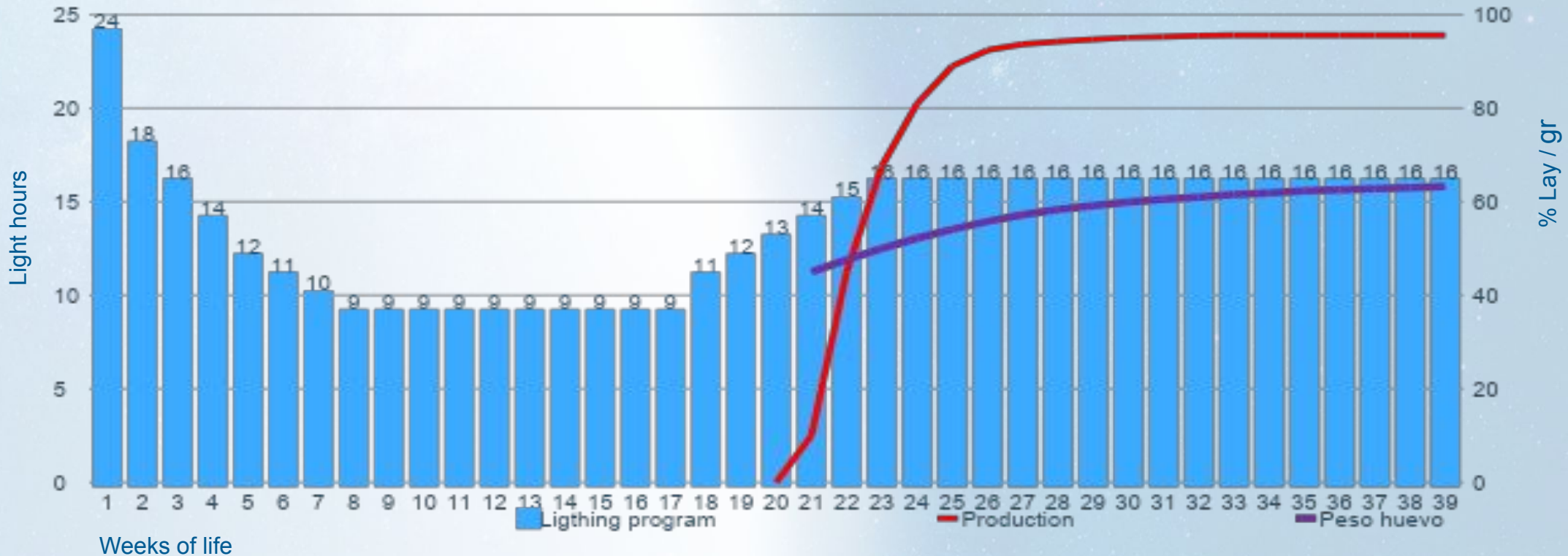
NON-INTERMITTENT PROGRAM

- Applicable in open houses
No interruptions in work

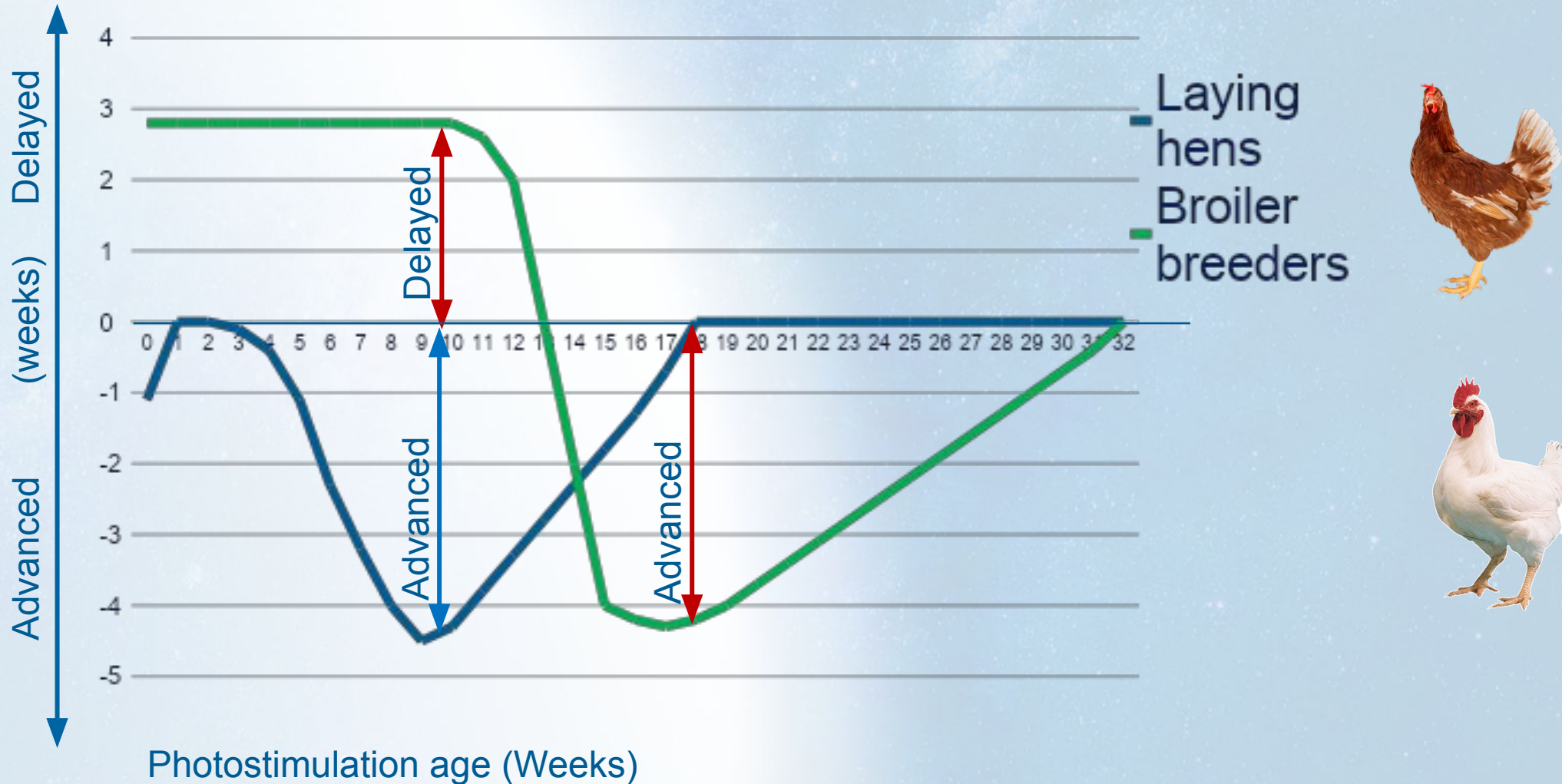


Stages in a lighting program

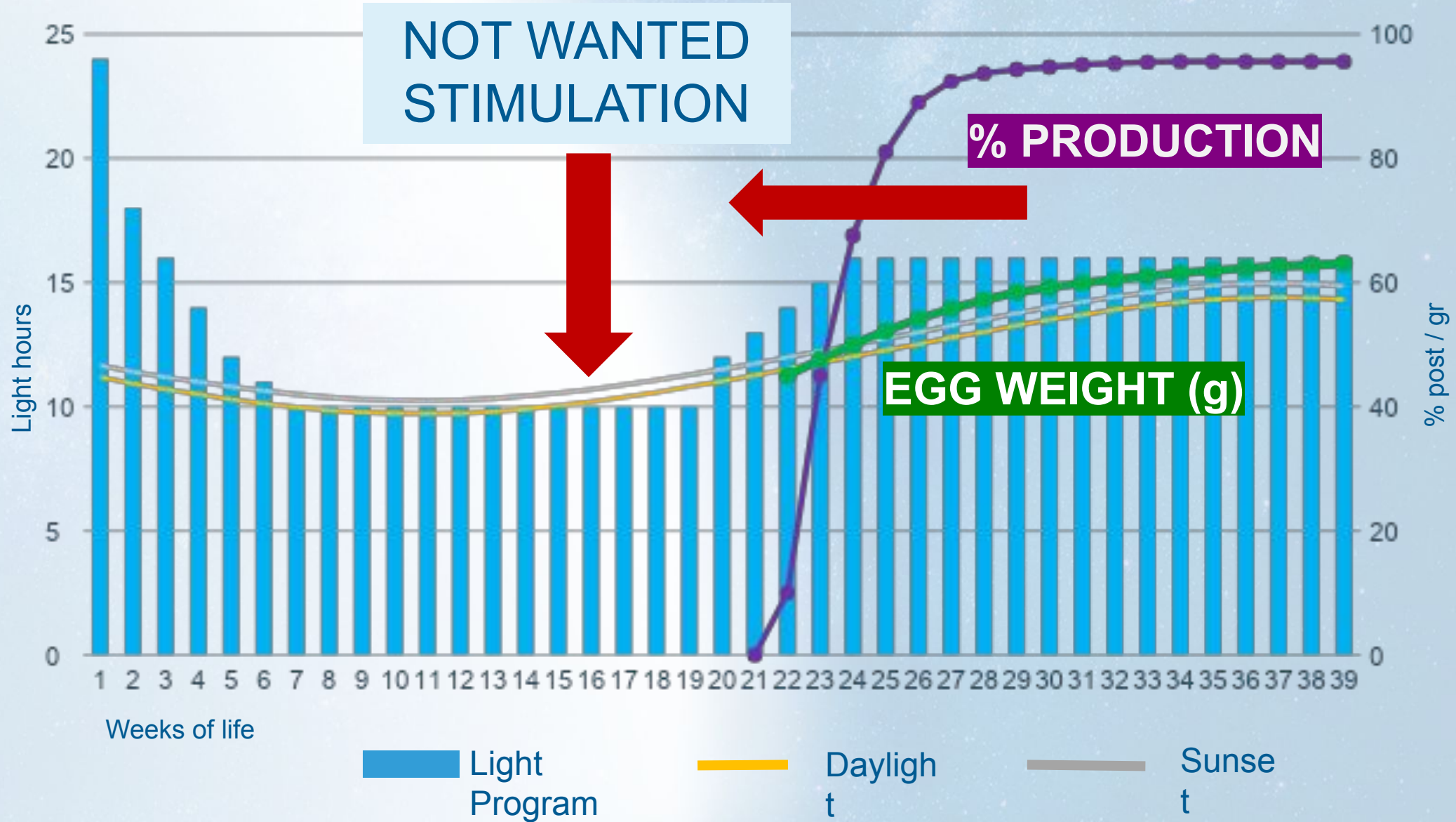
Brooding **Rearing** Stimulation Production



Effect of photostimulation during rearing



Natural light interference



Designing a rearing lighting program

1. Determine if your house is Lightproof



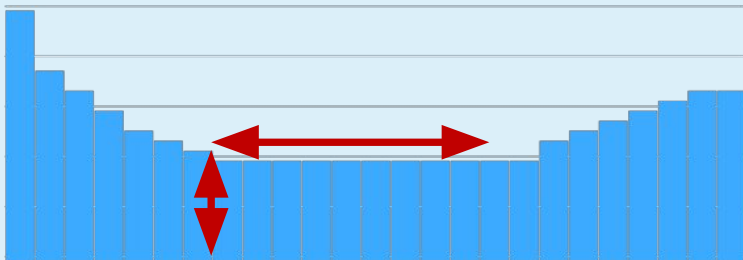
Or



2. Consider the limitation on the lighting program due the house



3. Set the lighting program bottom



4. Set the stepdown to the lighting program bottom



1. Determine if your house is Lightproof

Is this house light proof?



And what about this one?



And what about
this other one?



And now?



View of the interior of a house

Lights Off

Ventilation on

Less than 3 lux

2. Limitations due to the type of house

REARING

PRODUCTION

LIMITATIONS



None



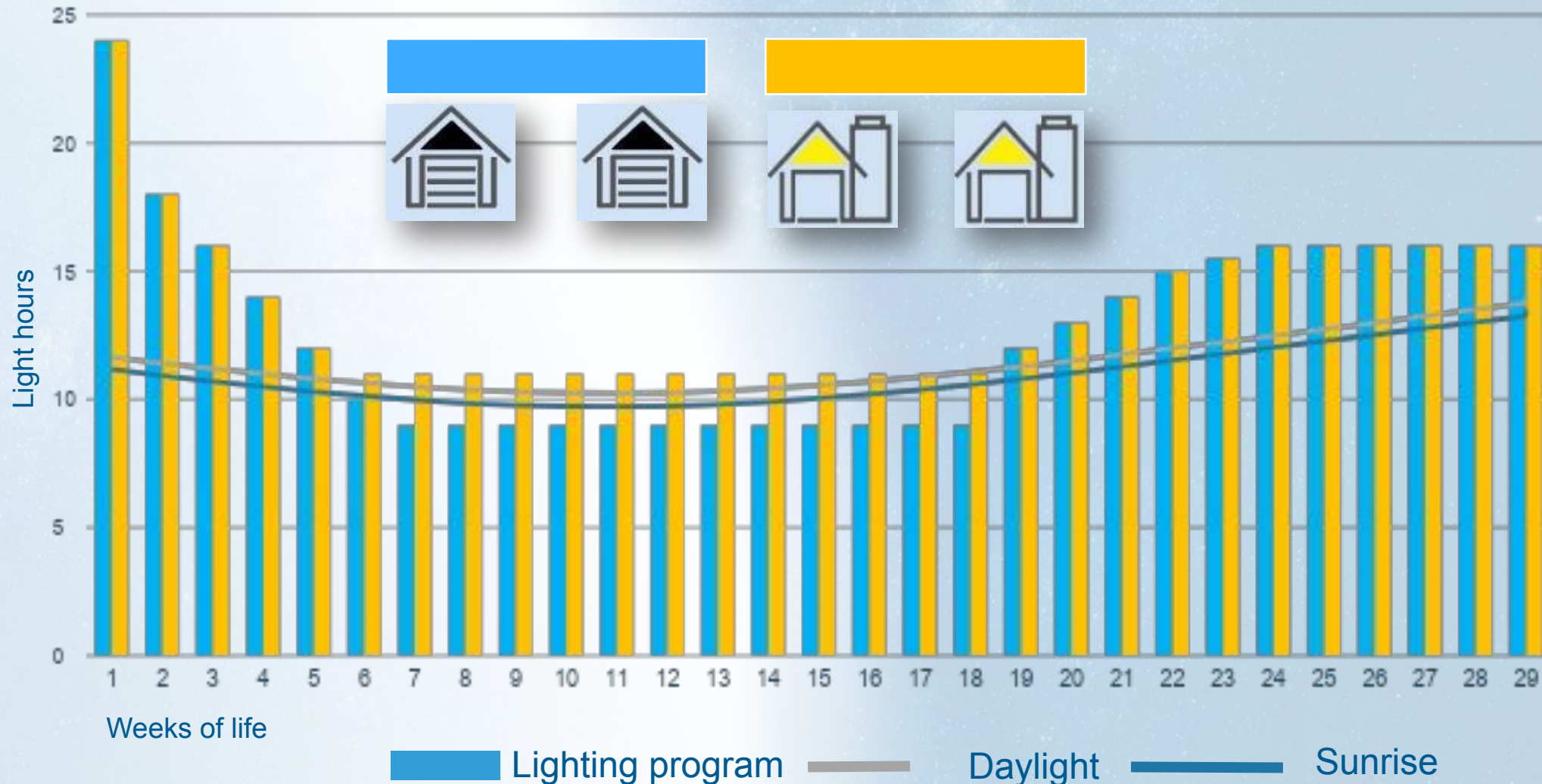
There is no limitation during the period but the photoperiod in the transfer must coincide with the natural length of the day



The bottom of the lighting program must be greater than the maximum length of the natural day in the week of scheduled for stimulation.



Open rearing house / Open production house

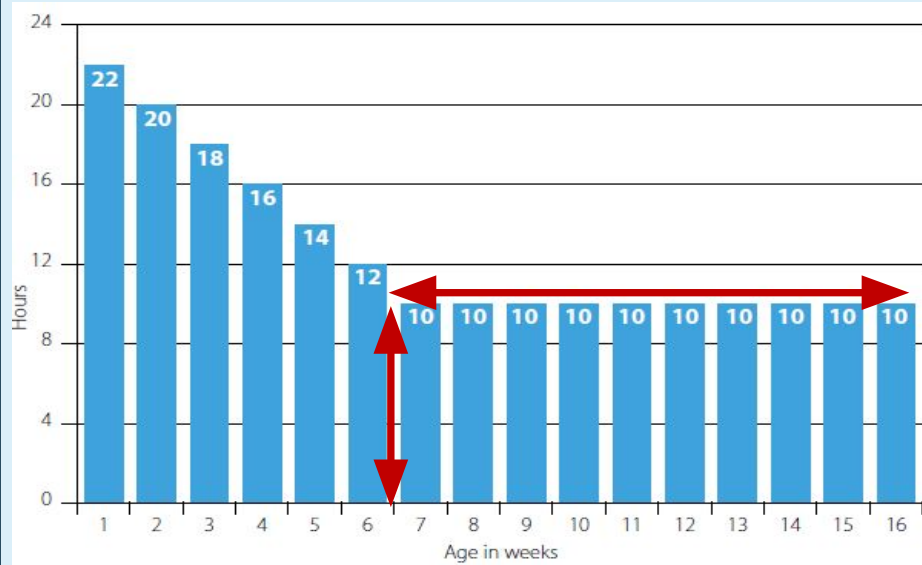


3. Set the lighting program bottom

SHORT PROGRAM (9-11 hours)

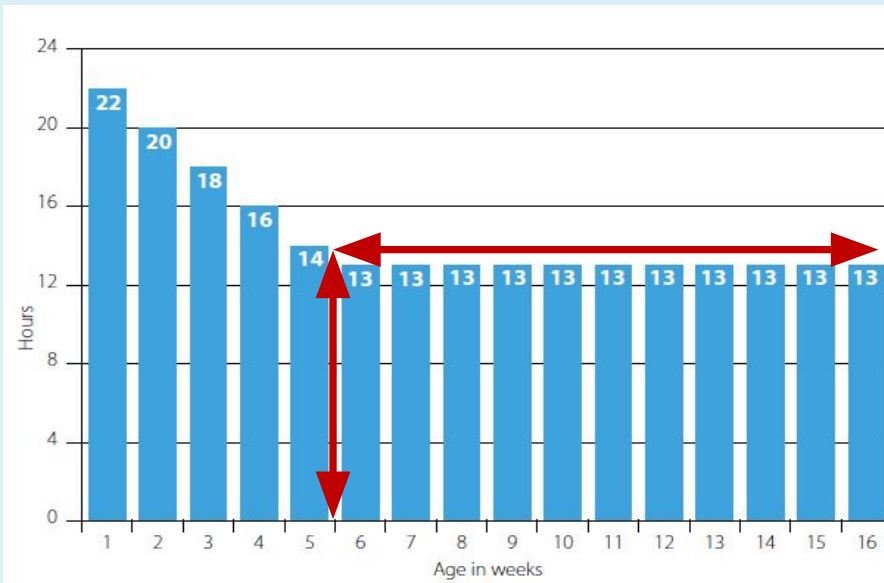
Cage-free choice

- Easier stimulation
Feed intake in fewer hours



LONG PROGRAM (12-14 hours)

- More time for feed intake

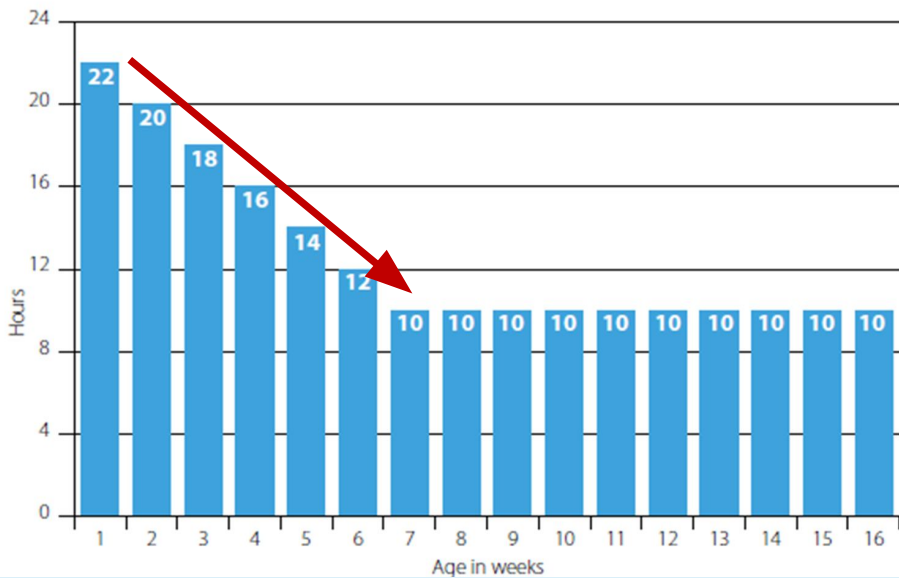


4. Set the stepdown to the lighting program bottom

QUICK STEPDOWN (-2 Hours/week)

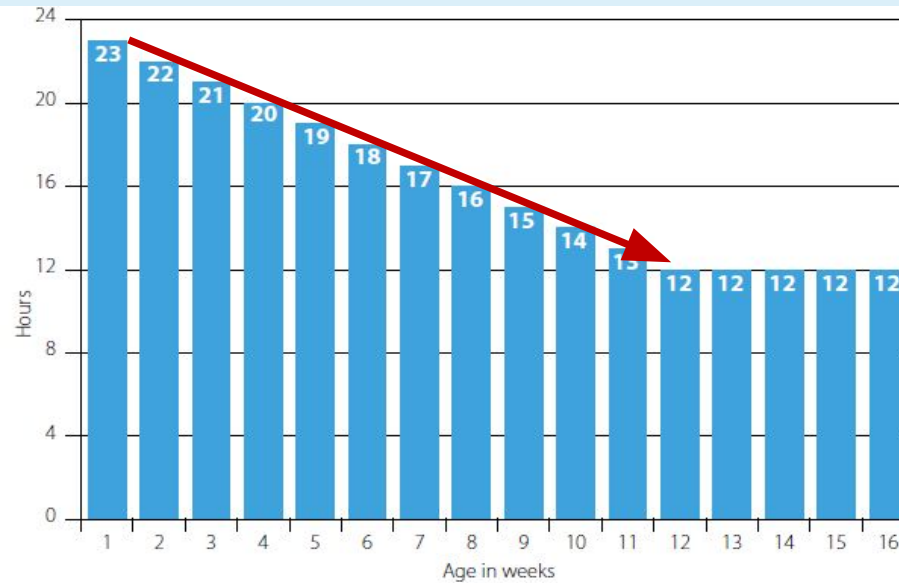
Cage-free
choice

- Increased sensitivity to light
- Faster start to production



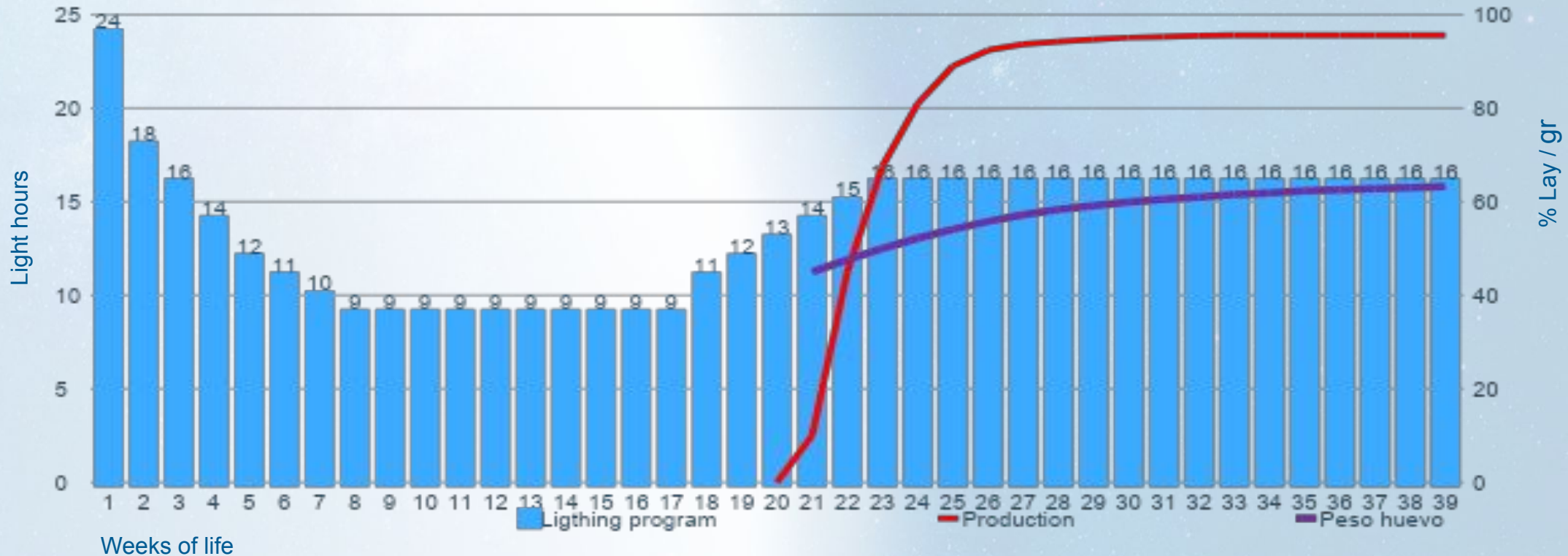
SLOW STEPDOWN (-1 Horas / semana)

- Larger egg size
- More time for feed intake

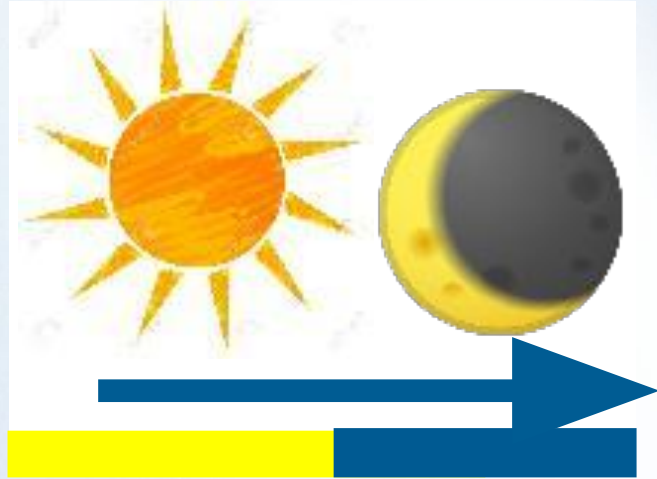


Stages in a lighting program

Brooding Rearing **Stimulation** Production



What stimulates the hens to start production?

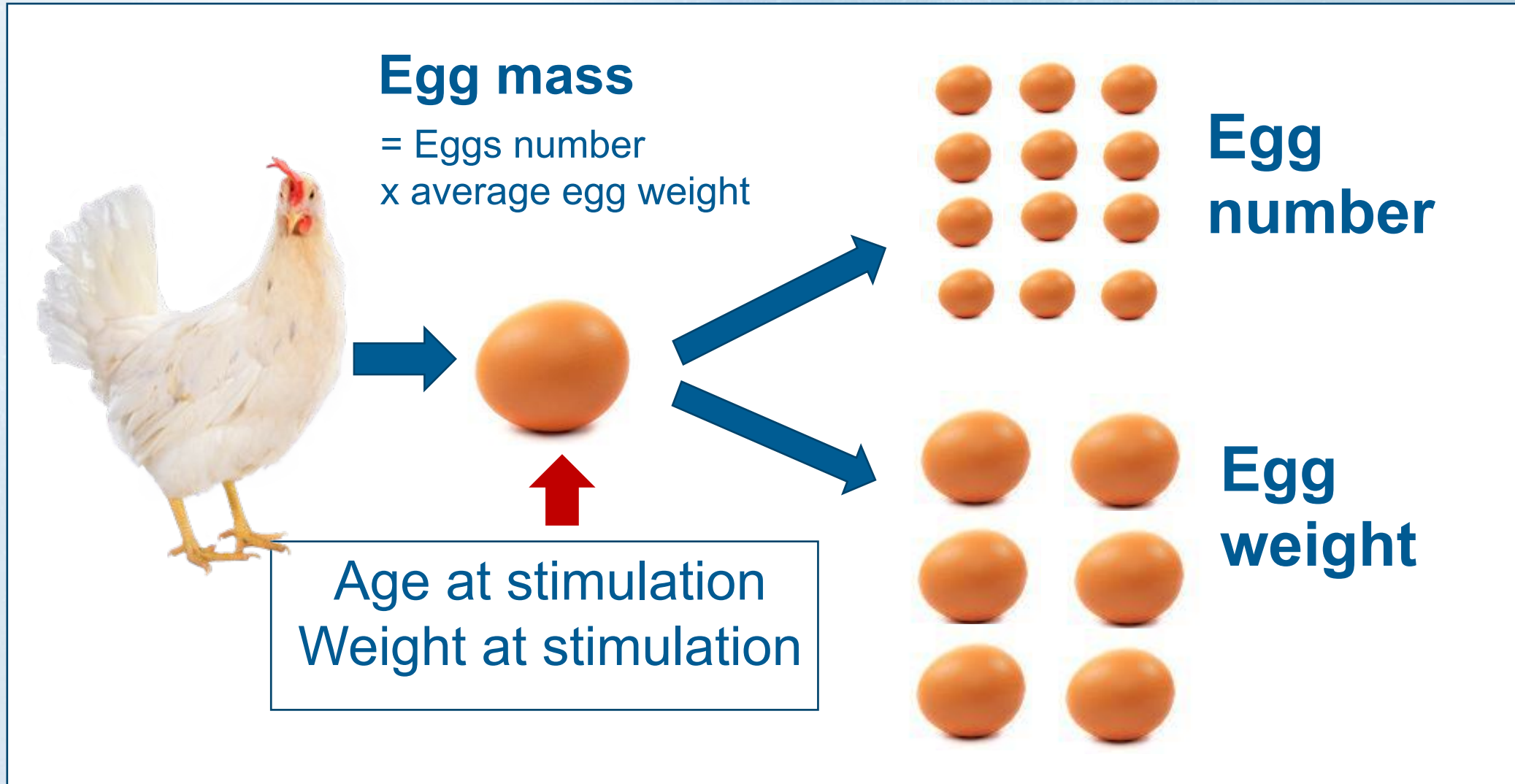


Period of exposure to increasing photoperiod

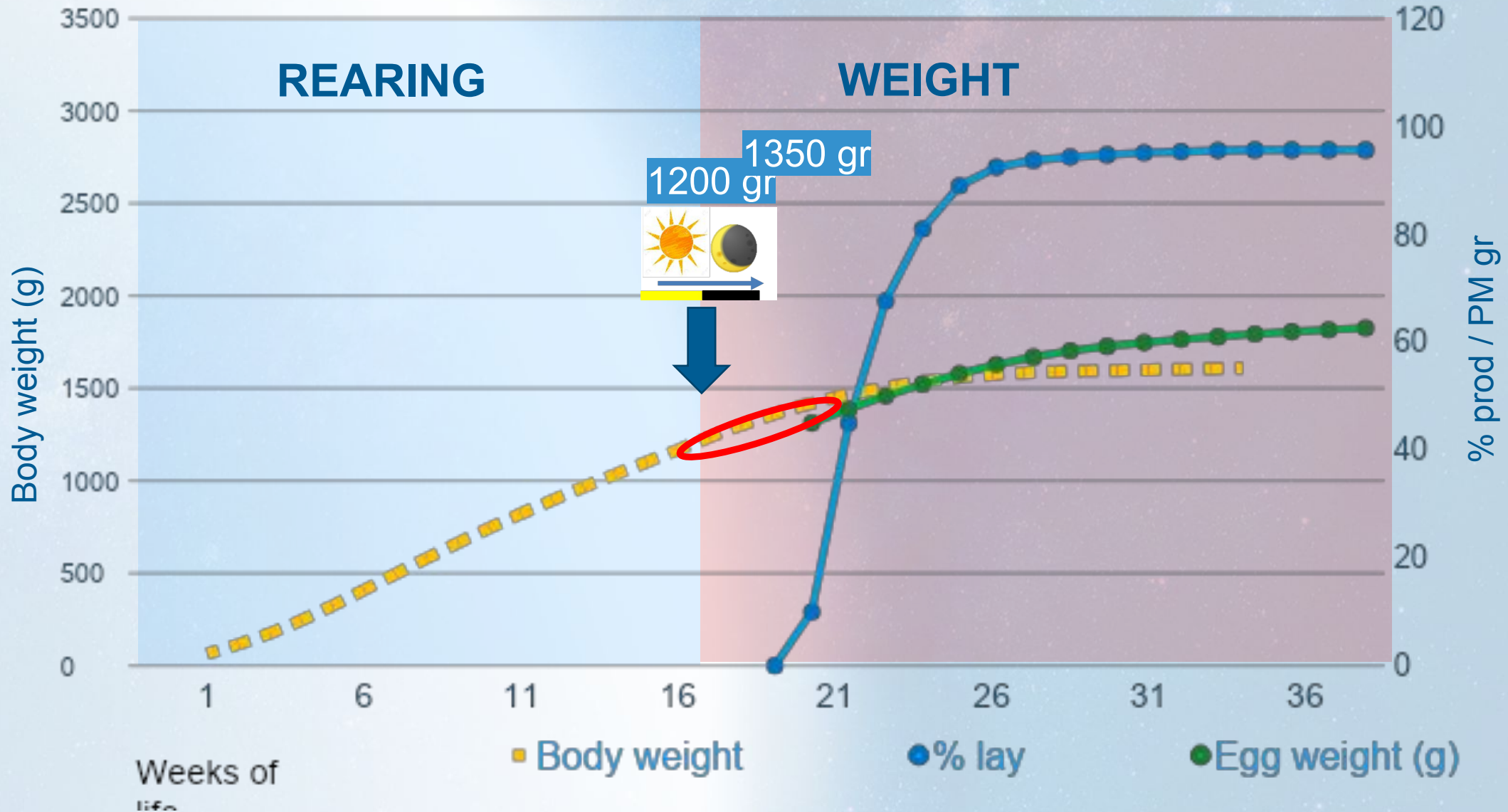


Birds reach maturity weight

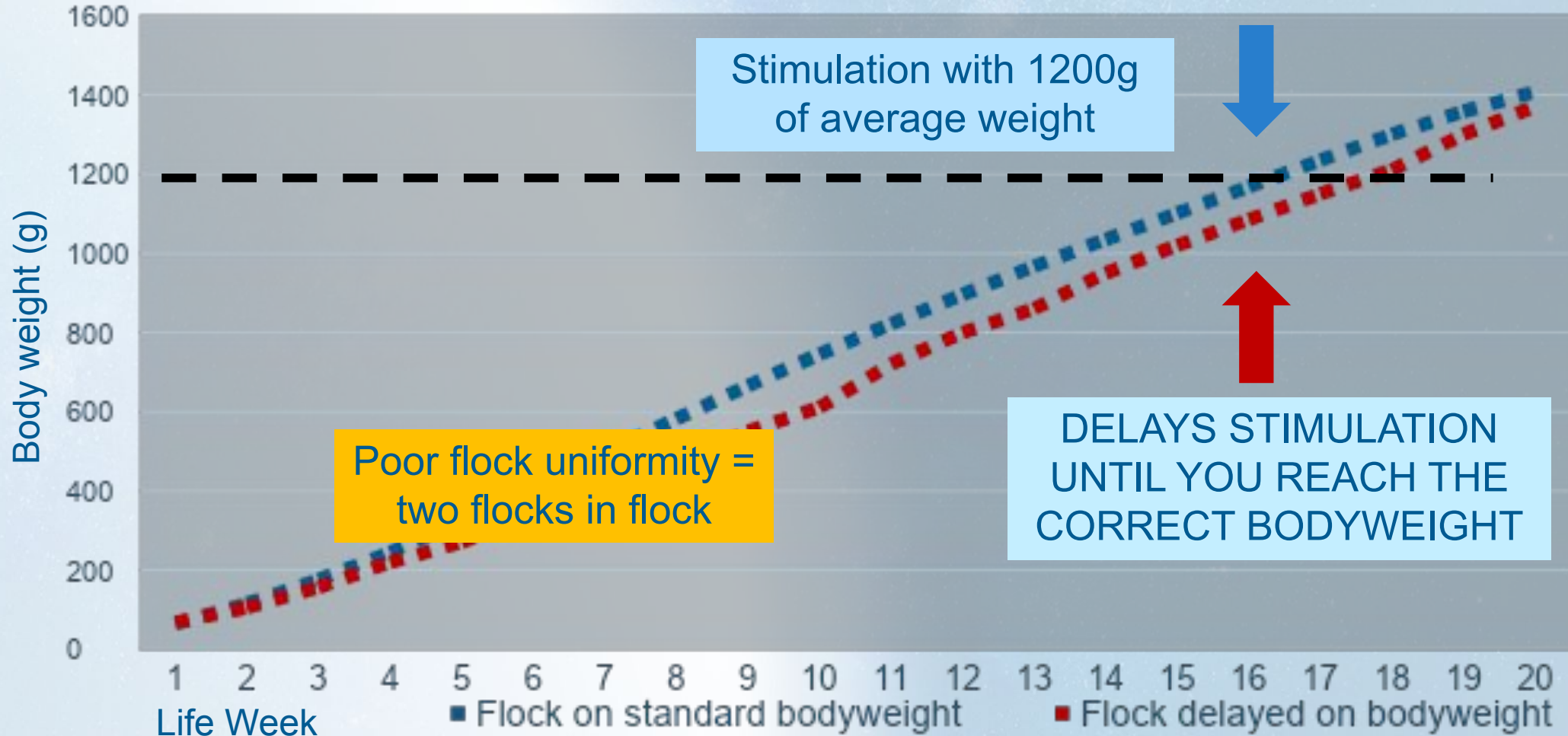
A key choice for the flock



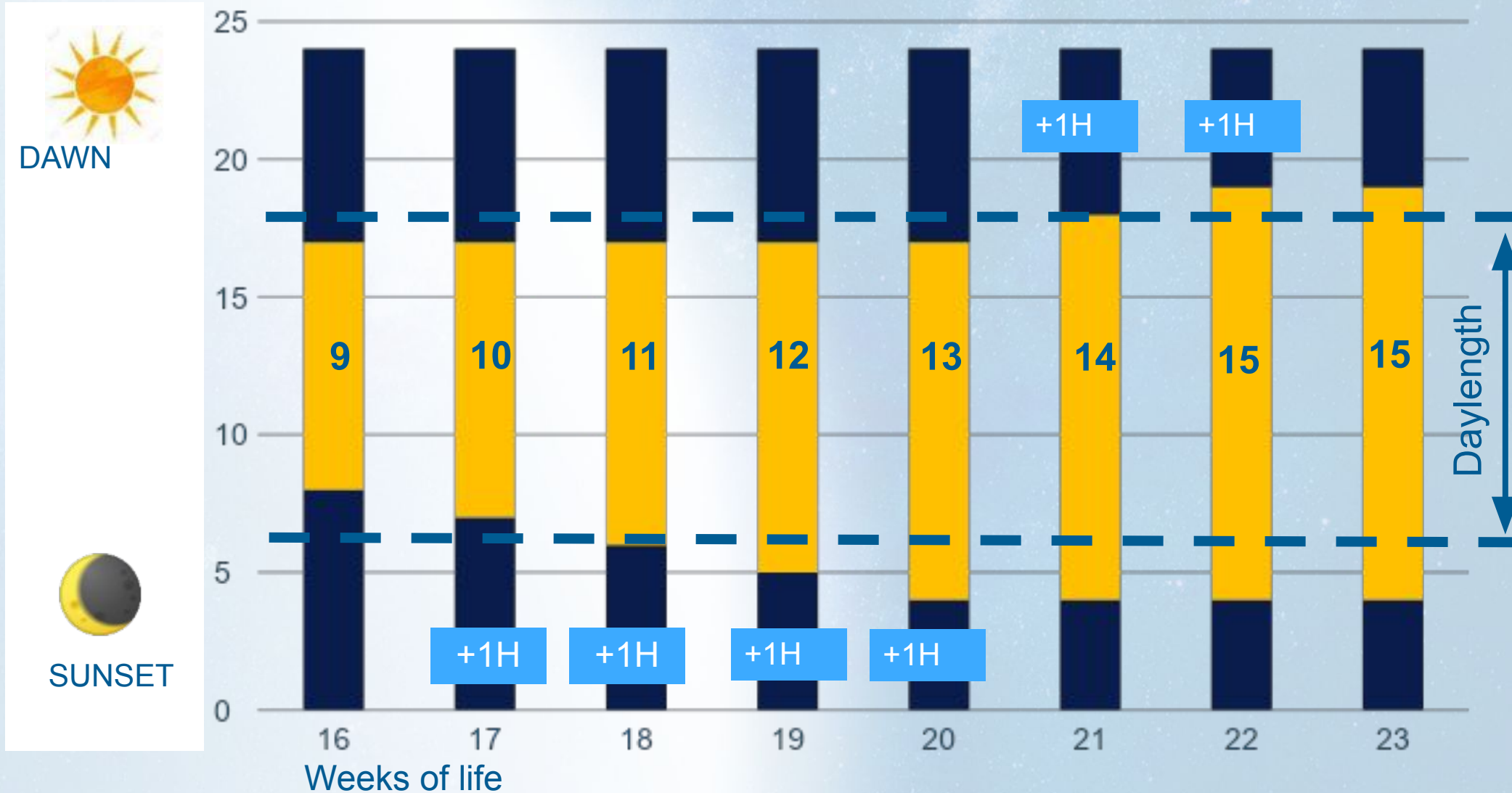
What Really Matters: WHEN?



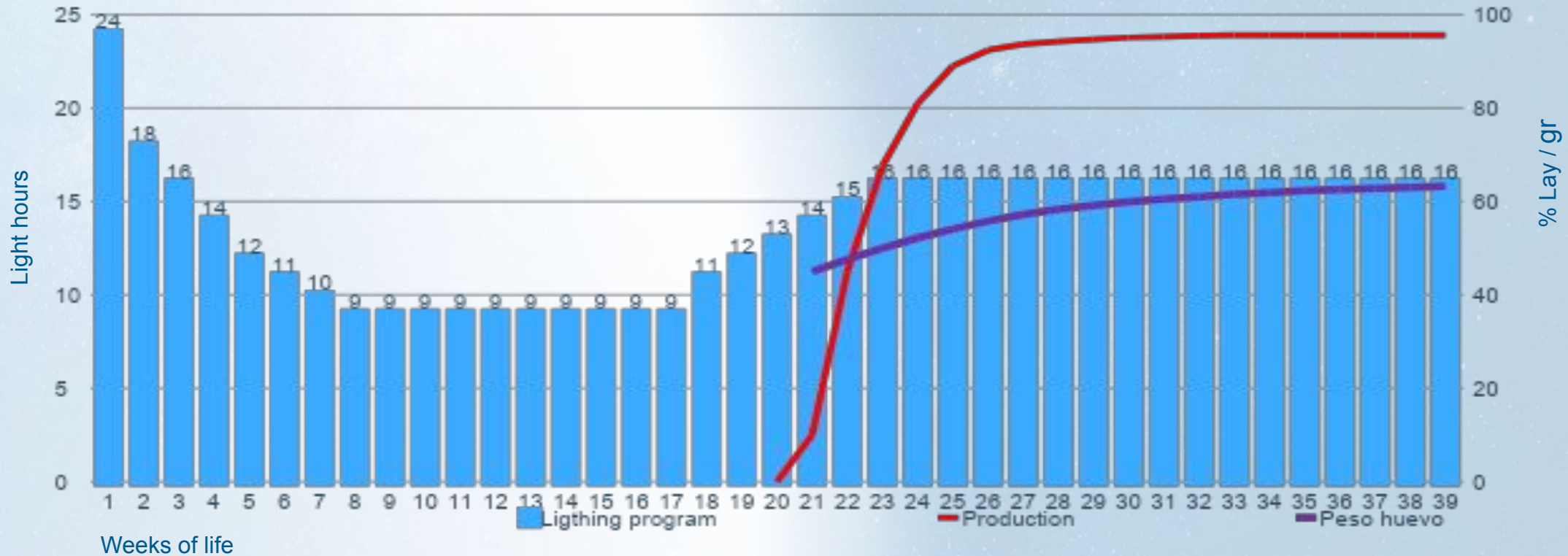
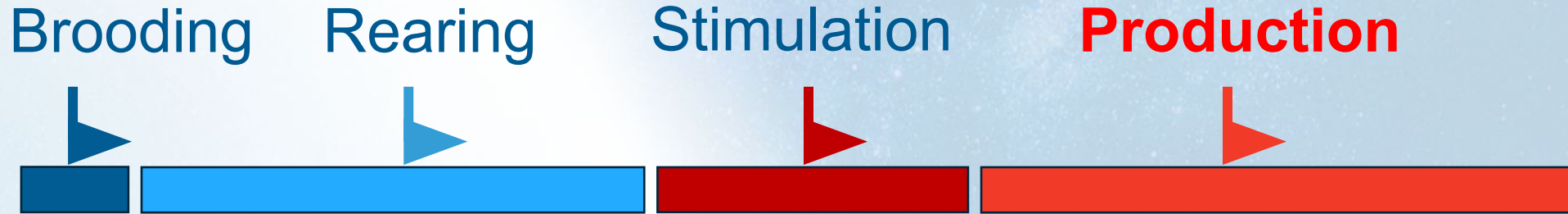
Bodyweight stimulation



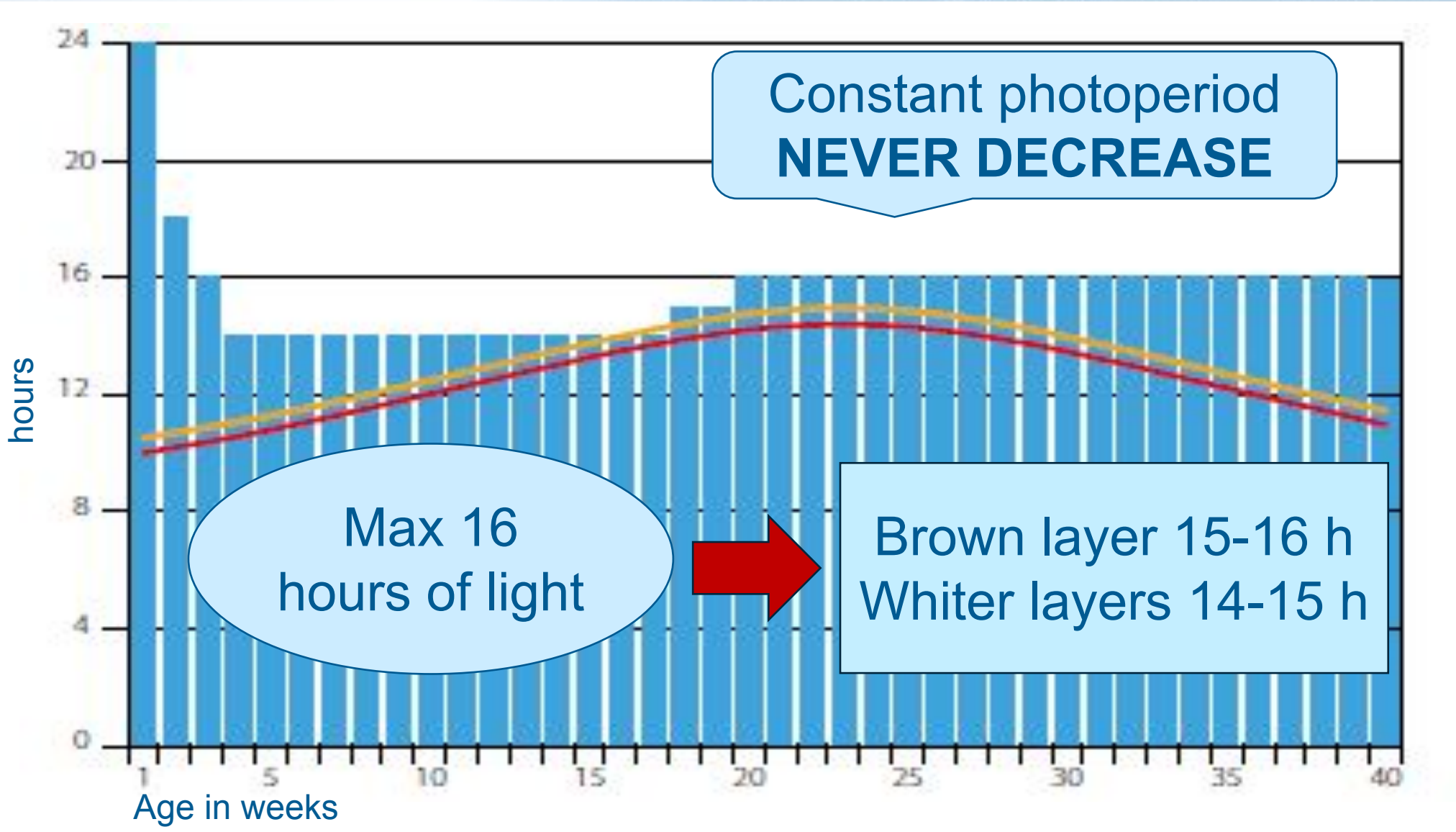
How to do lighting stimulation



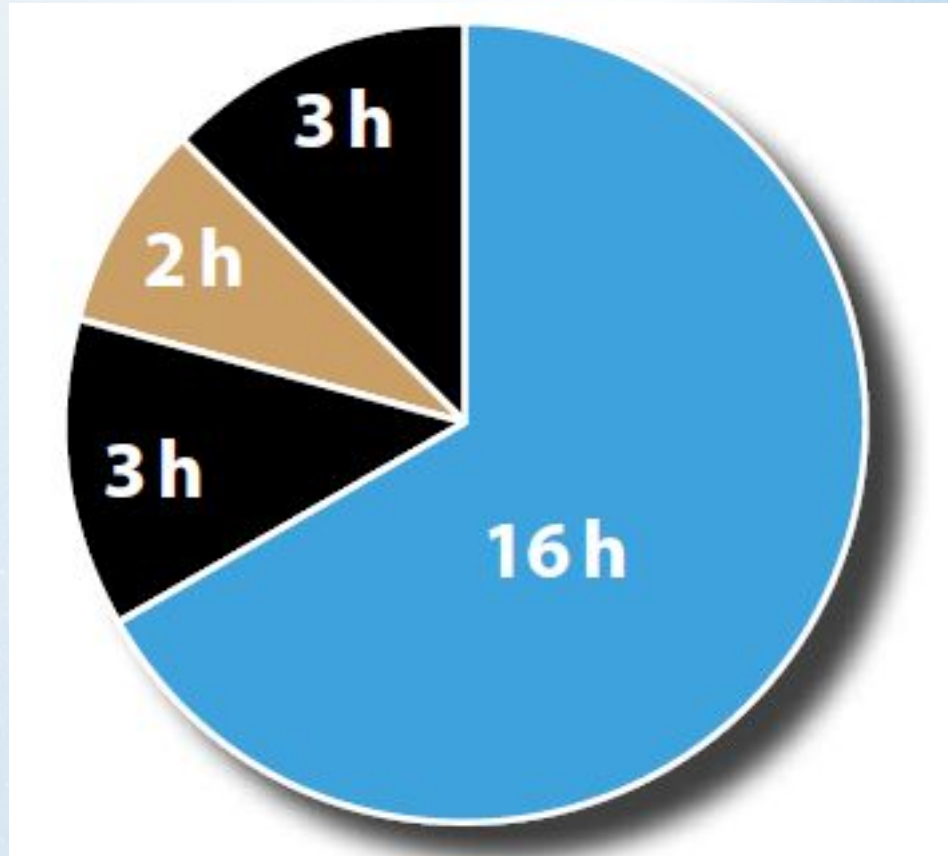
Stages in a lighting program



Light program in production



Midnight Snack



■ LIGHT ■ DARKNESS

ADVANTAGES

- Increased feed intake
- Improvements in the quality of the shell
- Decreases bone decalcification

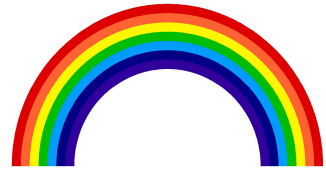


Not easy implementation in aviary systems

4 Features of Light



Photoperiod



Color

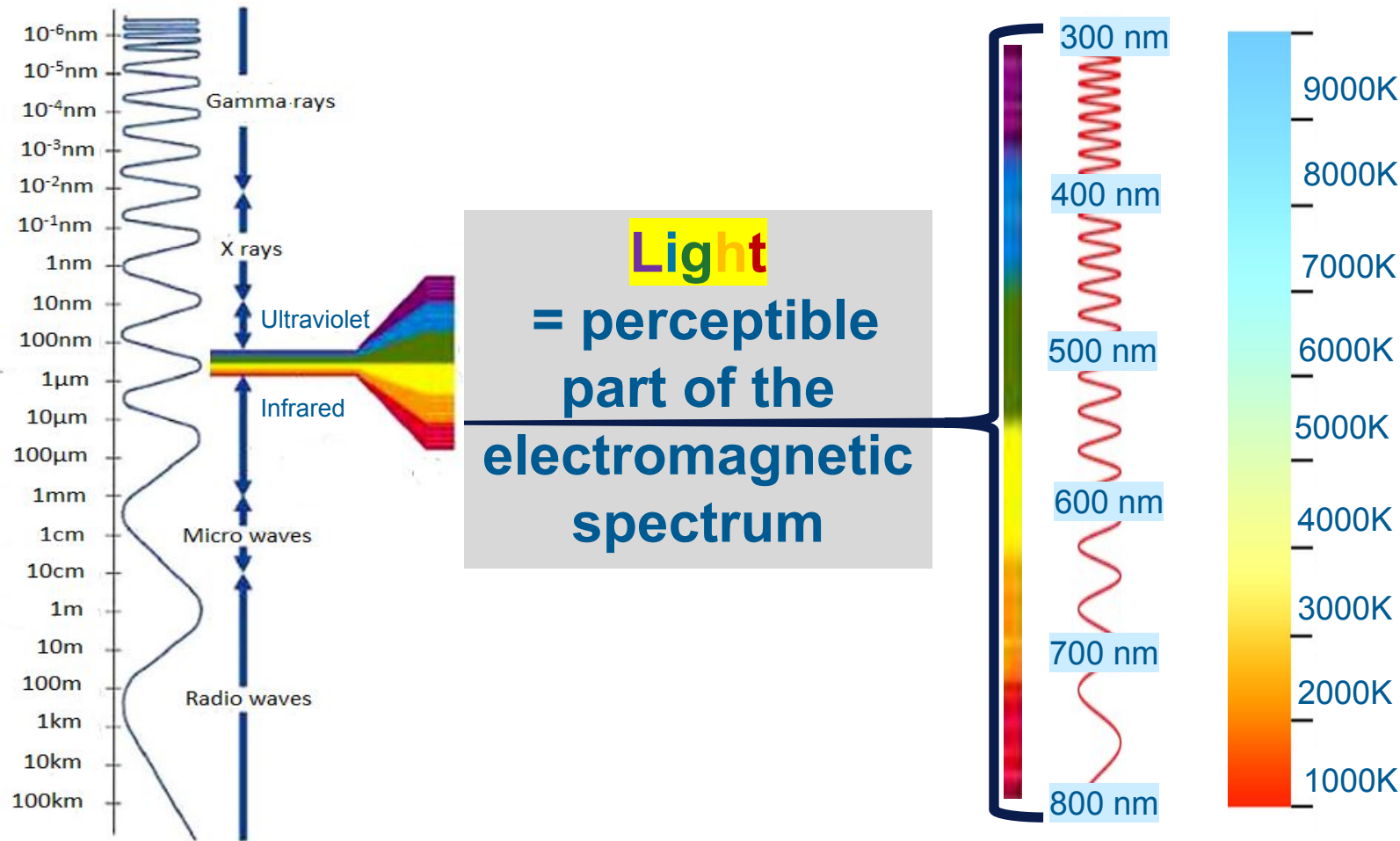


Frequency



Intensity

The Nature of Light

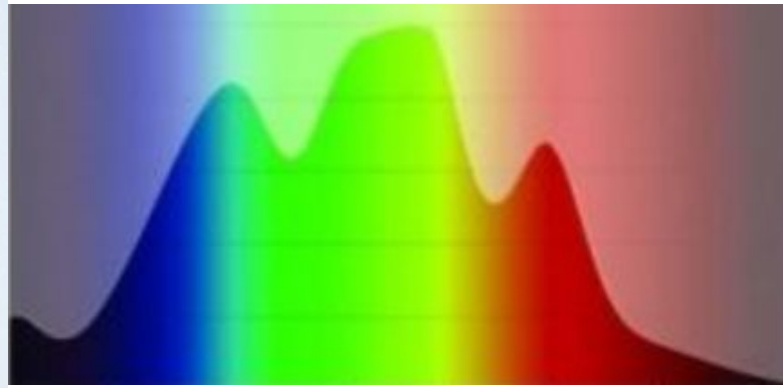
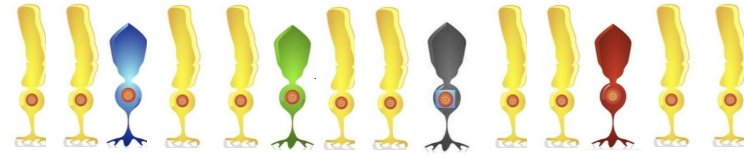
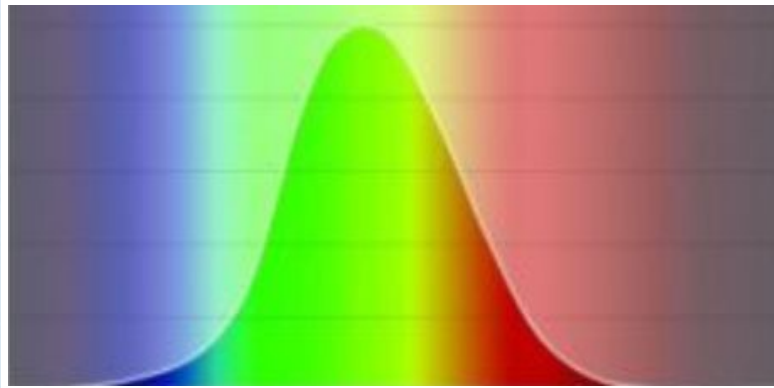
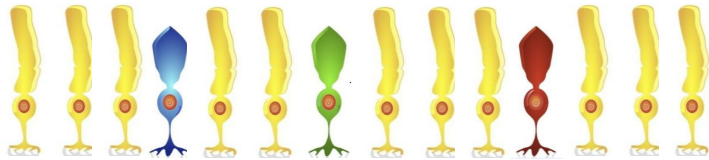


Light
= perceptible
part of the
electromagnetic
spectrum

The color of
the light
depends on
the wavelength
of the radiation

But it is referred
to Kelvin

The Photopic Vision Spectrum

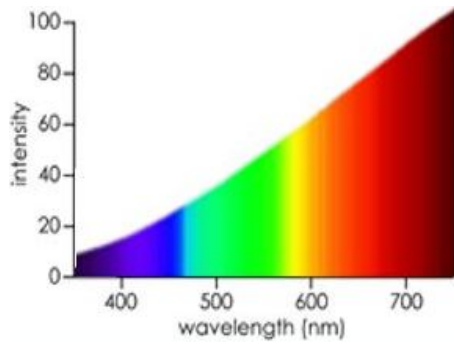


Color of light emitted by different sources

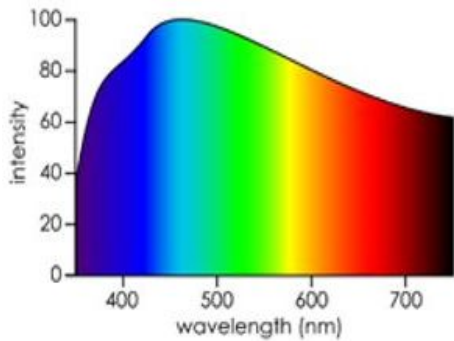


SUNLIGHT

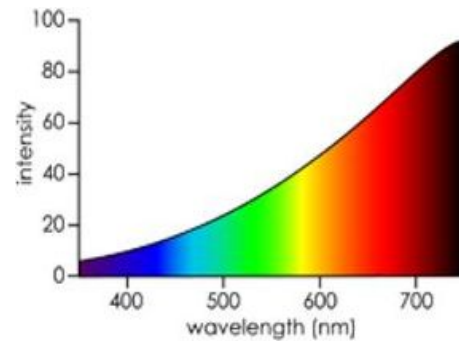
Sunset



Noon

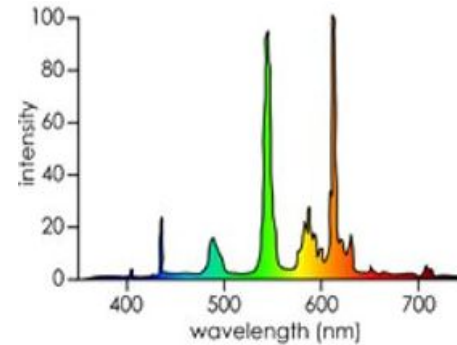


INCANDESCENT

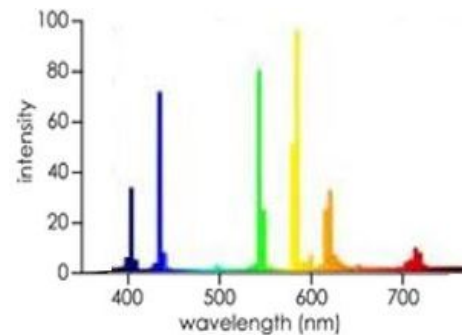


FLUORESCENT

Warm

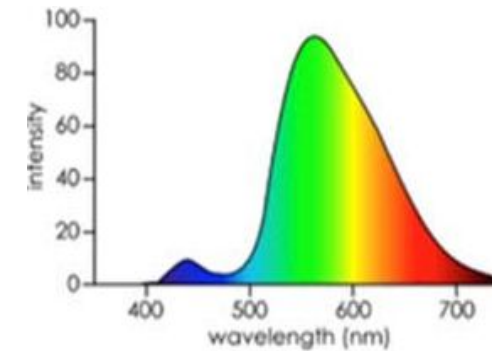


Cold

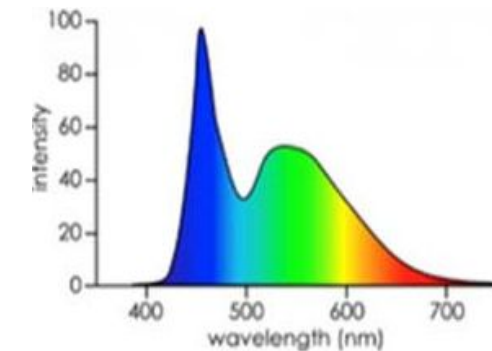


LED

Warm



Cold

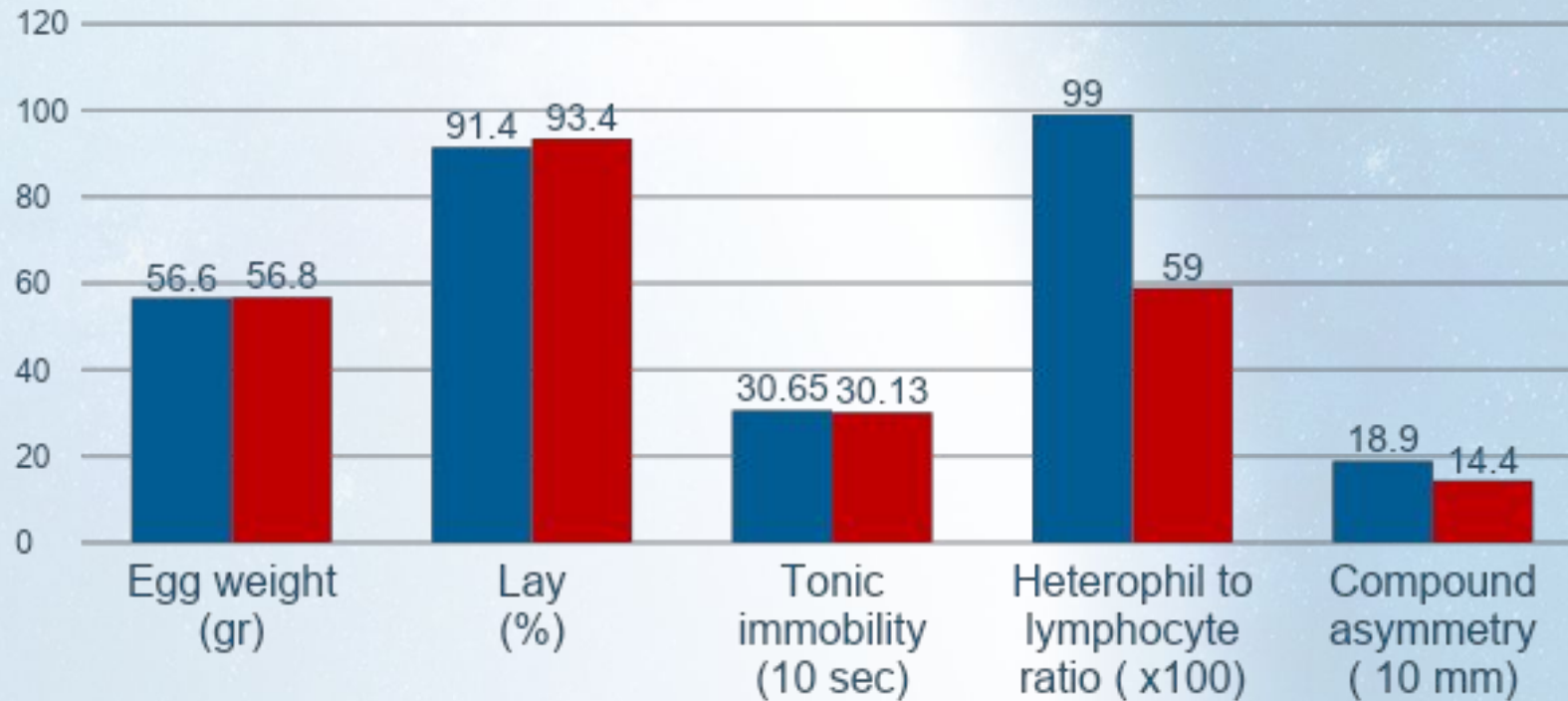


White hens exposed to different light colors between 17 and 72 weeks of age

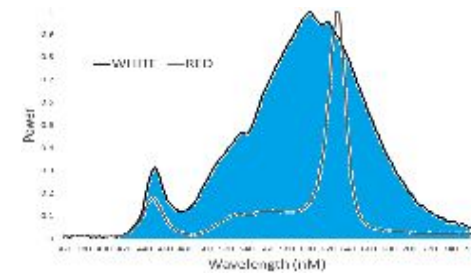
Production

Fear

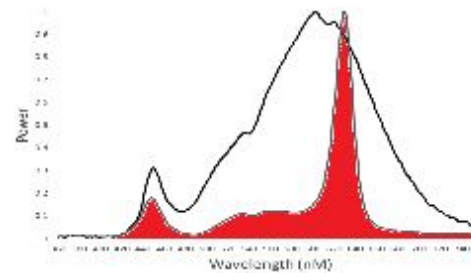
Stress



COLD LED

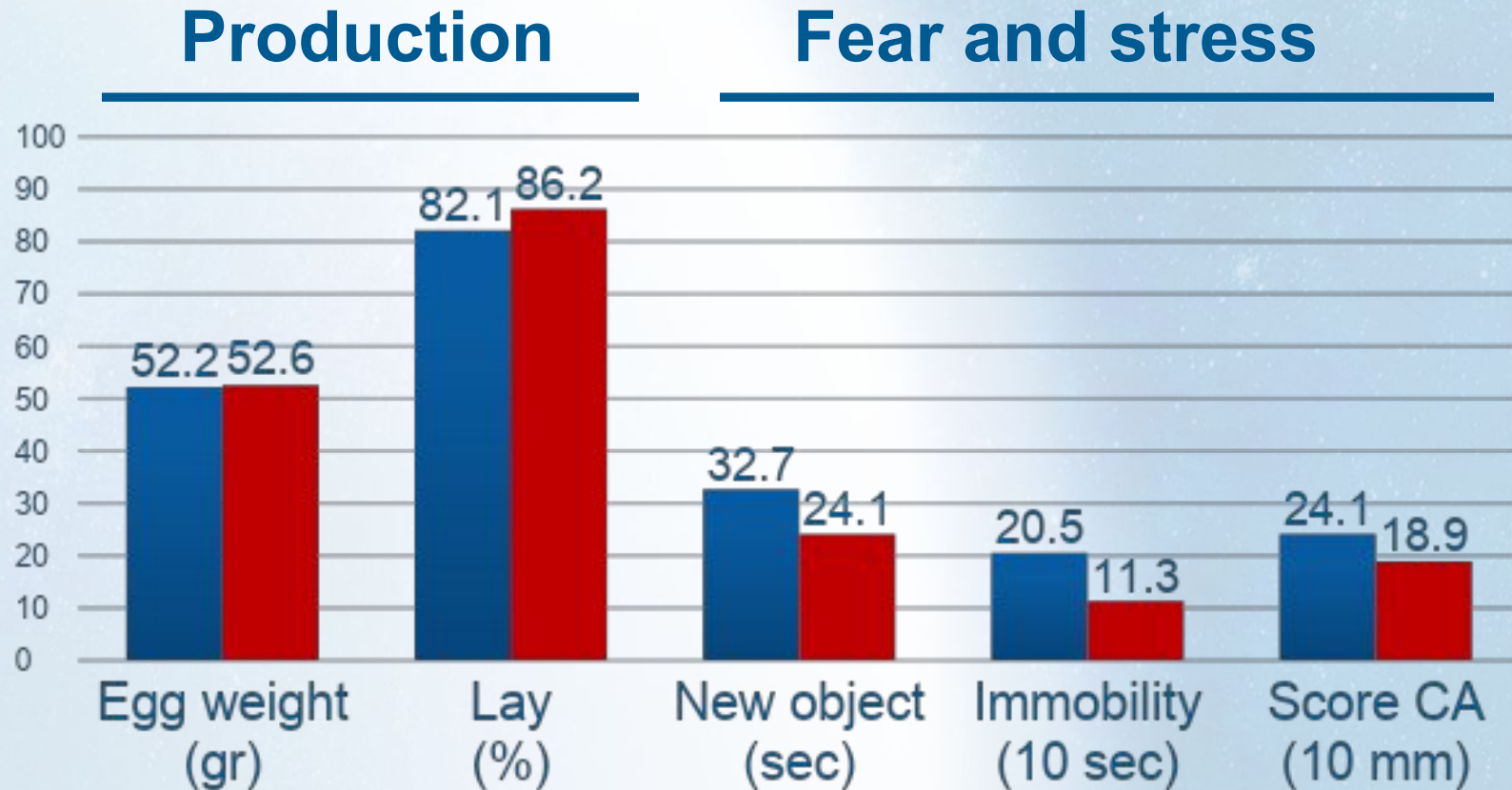


LED WARM



Source:
Archer 2019

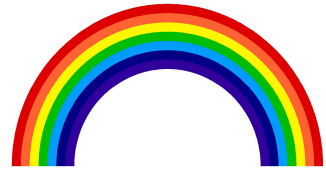
White hens exposed to different light sources between 21 and 31 weeks of age



4 Features of Light



Photoperiod



Color

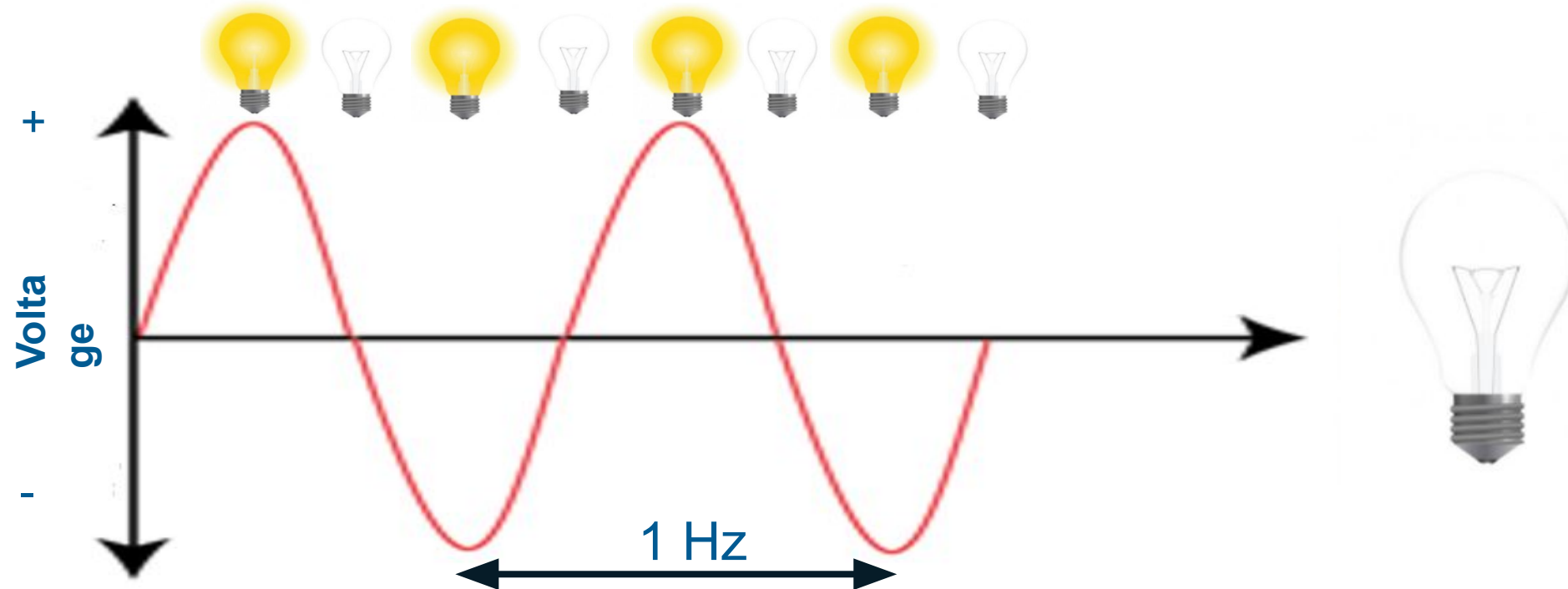


Frequency



Intensity

Light frequency



Due to alternating current, bulbs do not produce constant light but discontinuously.

Vision frequency and retinal uptake



24 -30 frames per second



150 -220 frames per second



Stress caused by the flickering effect



24 -30 images per second



150 -220 images per second



Light emitted from different sources



SUNLIGHT



INCANDESCENT



FLUORESCENT



LED



Constant



(60Hz)
Constant

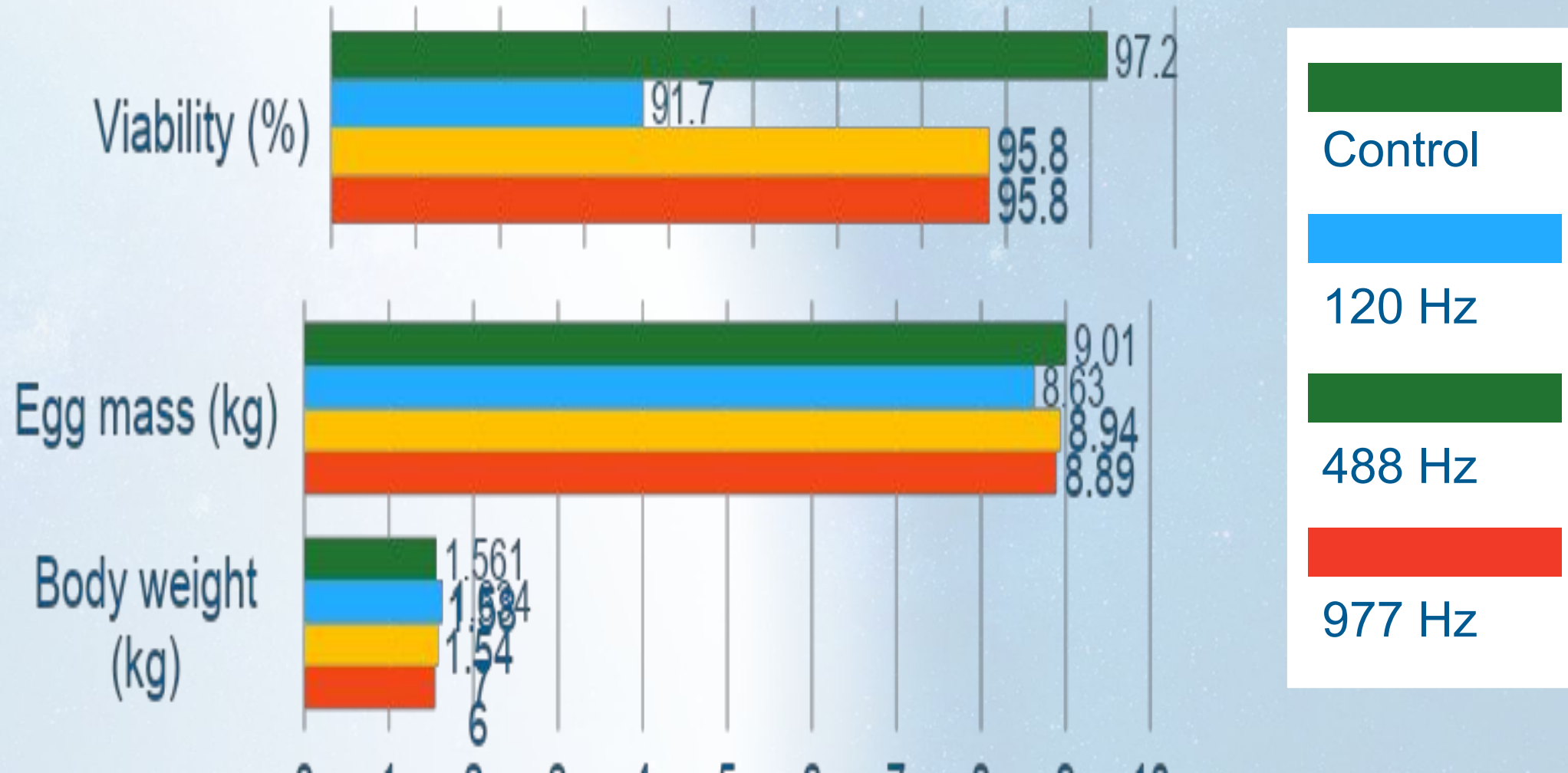


60 Hz –
2000 Hz

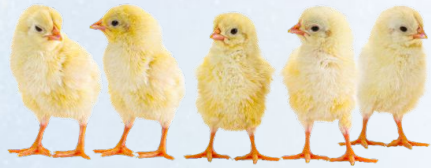
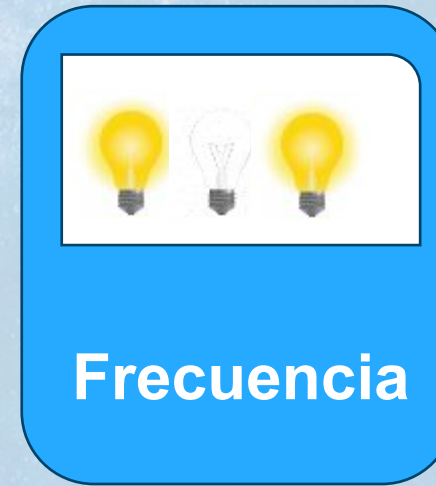


60Hz –
Constant

White hens exposed to different light frequencies up to 46 weeks of age



Types of Posture Bulbs



3500 K

Flicker-free
(>200 Hz)



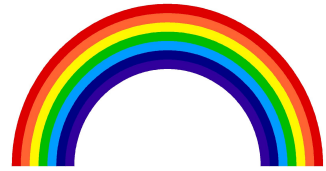
2800 K

Flicker-free
(>200 Hz)

4 Features of Light



Photoperiod



Color



Frequency

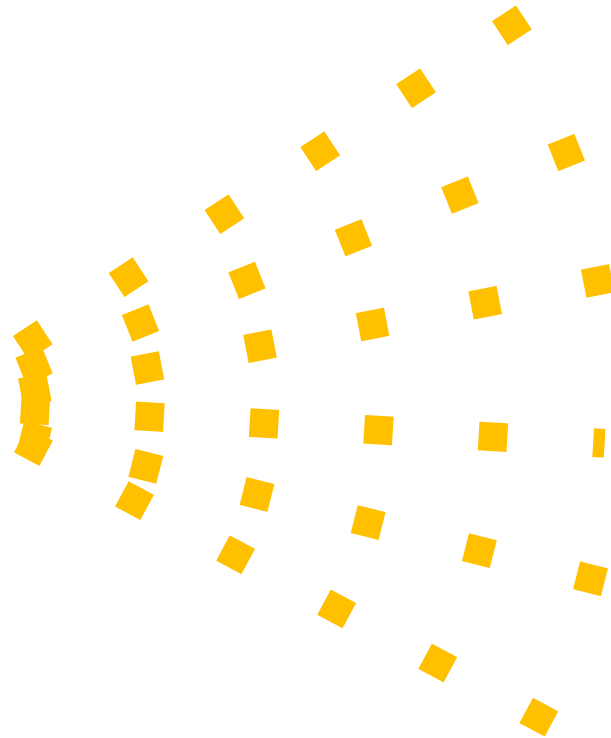


Intensity

Definition of light intensity

LIGHT INTENSITY

Lumen



ILLUMINATION

$\text{Lux} = \text{Lumens}/\text{m}^2$



280 lux

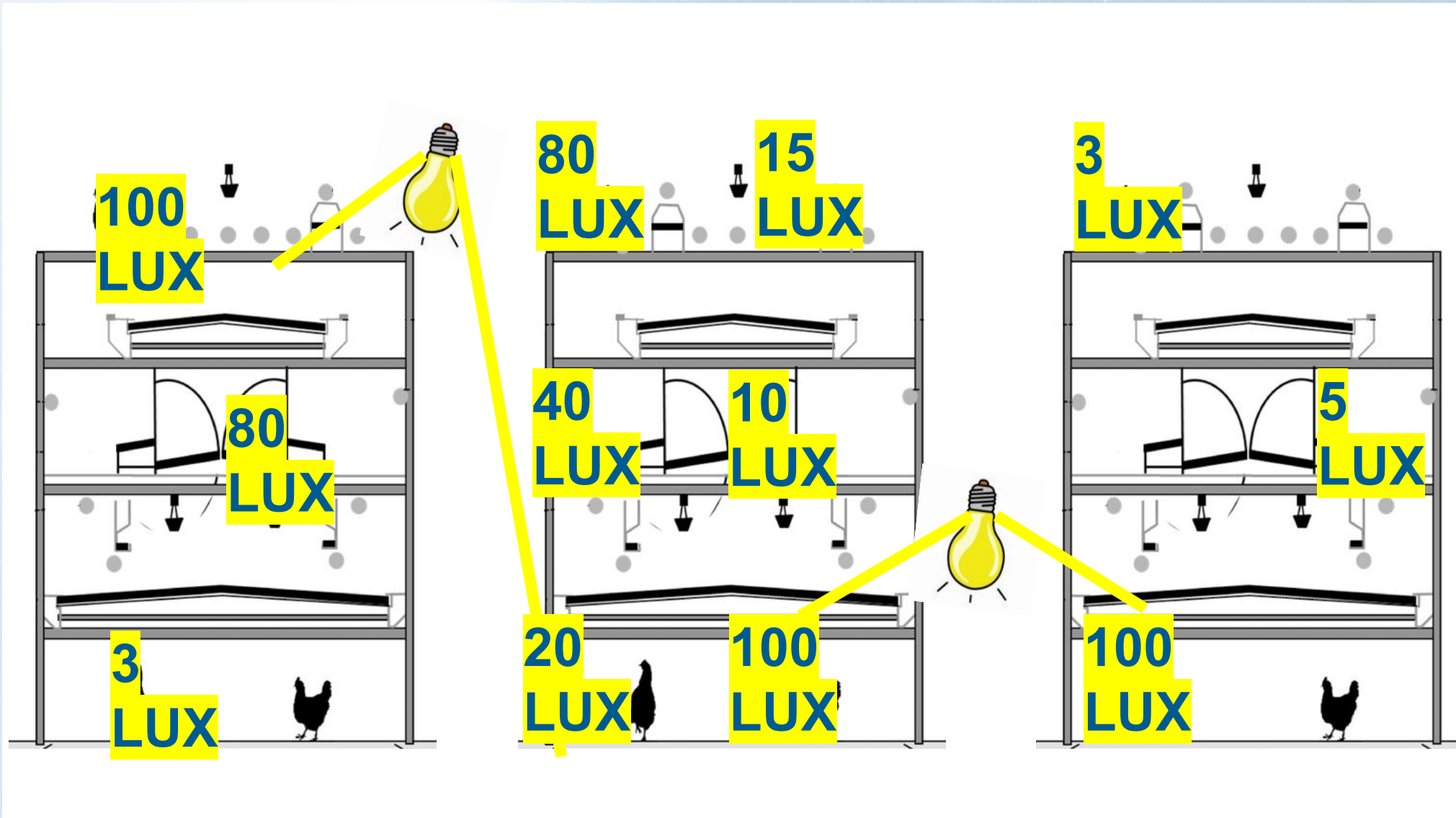
1
 m^2



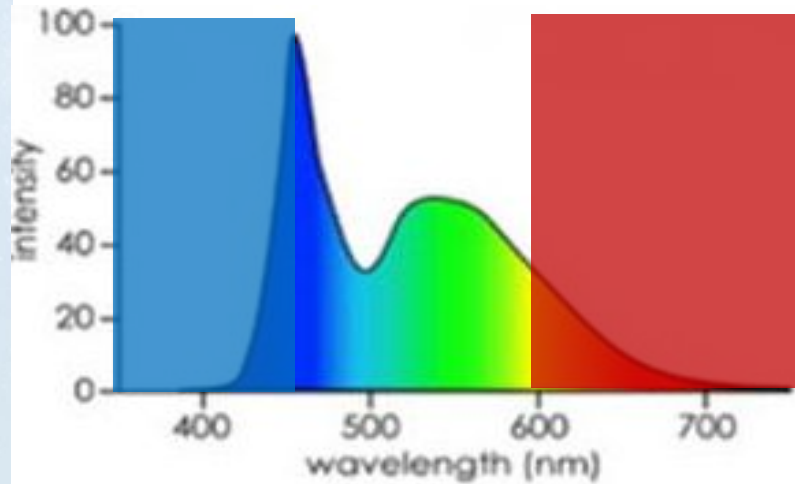
70 lux

4
 m^2

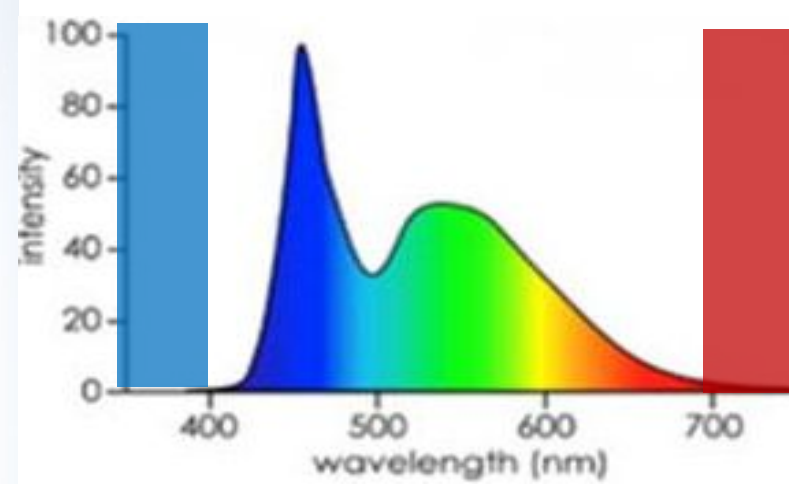
Light intensity is not homogeneous feature



The Photopic Vision Spectrum & intensity

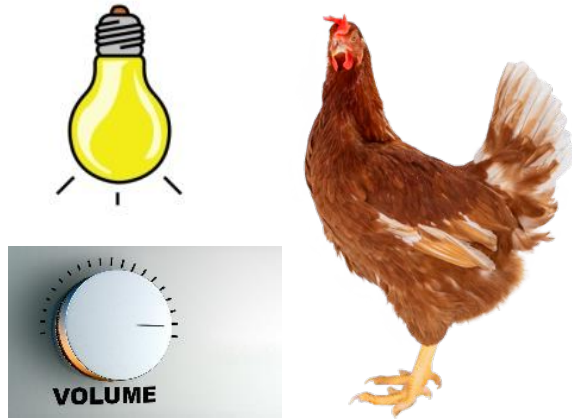


Lux

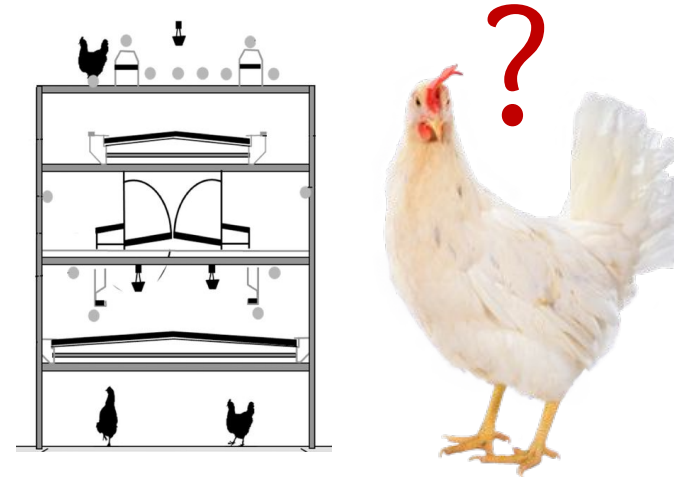


C-Lux

Effect of light intensity on hens

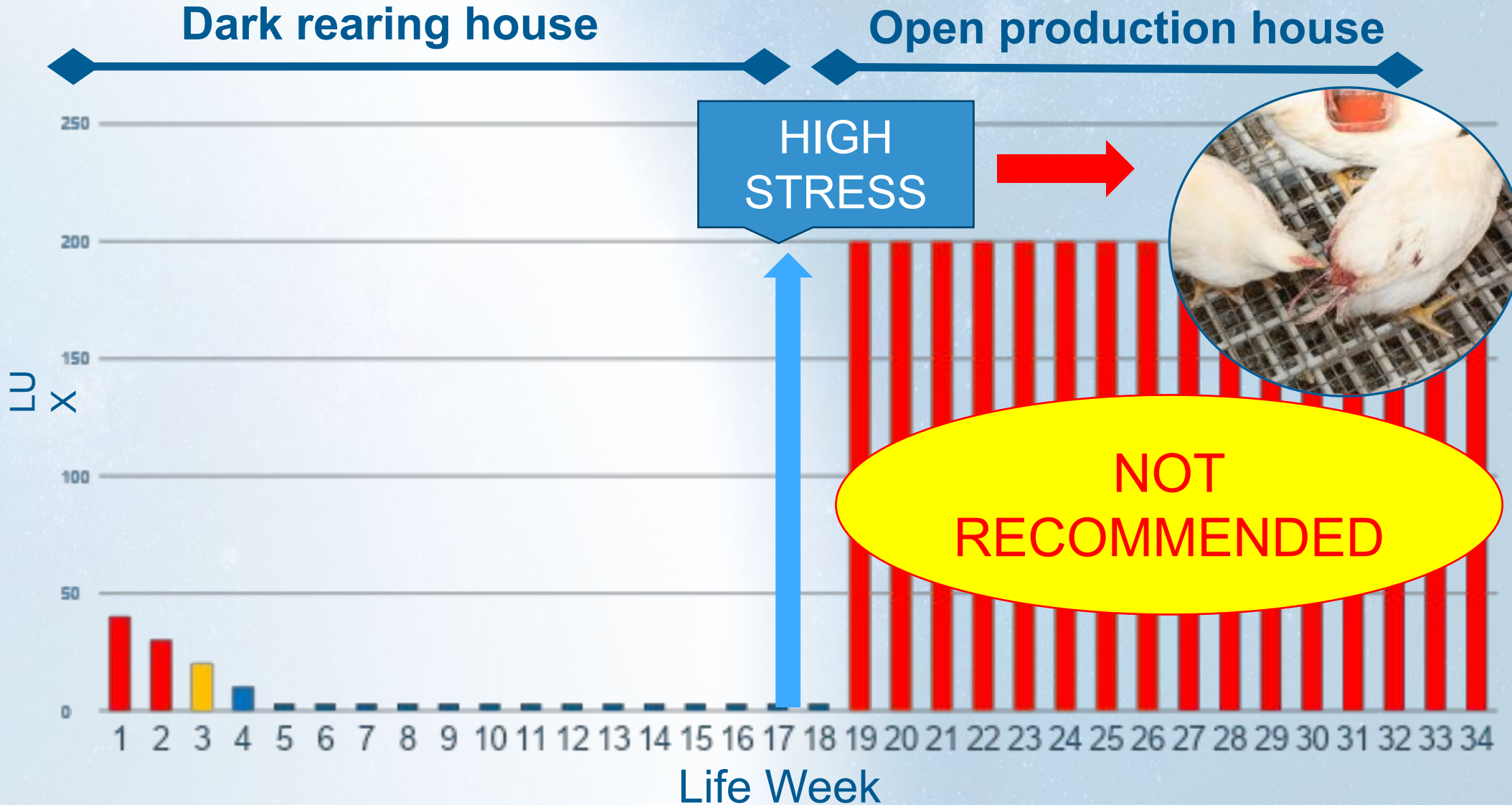


Light intensity acts
as a volume control
for bird activity

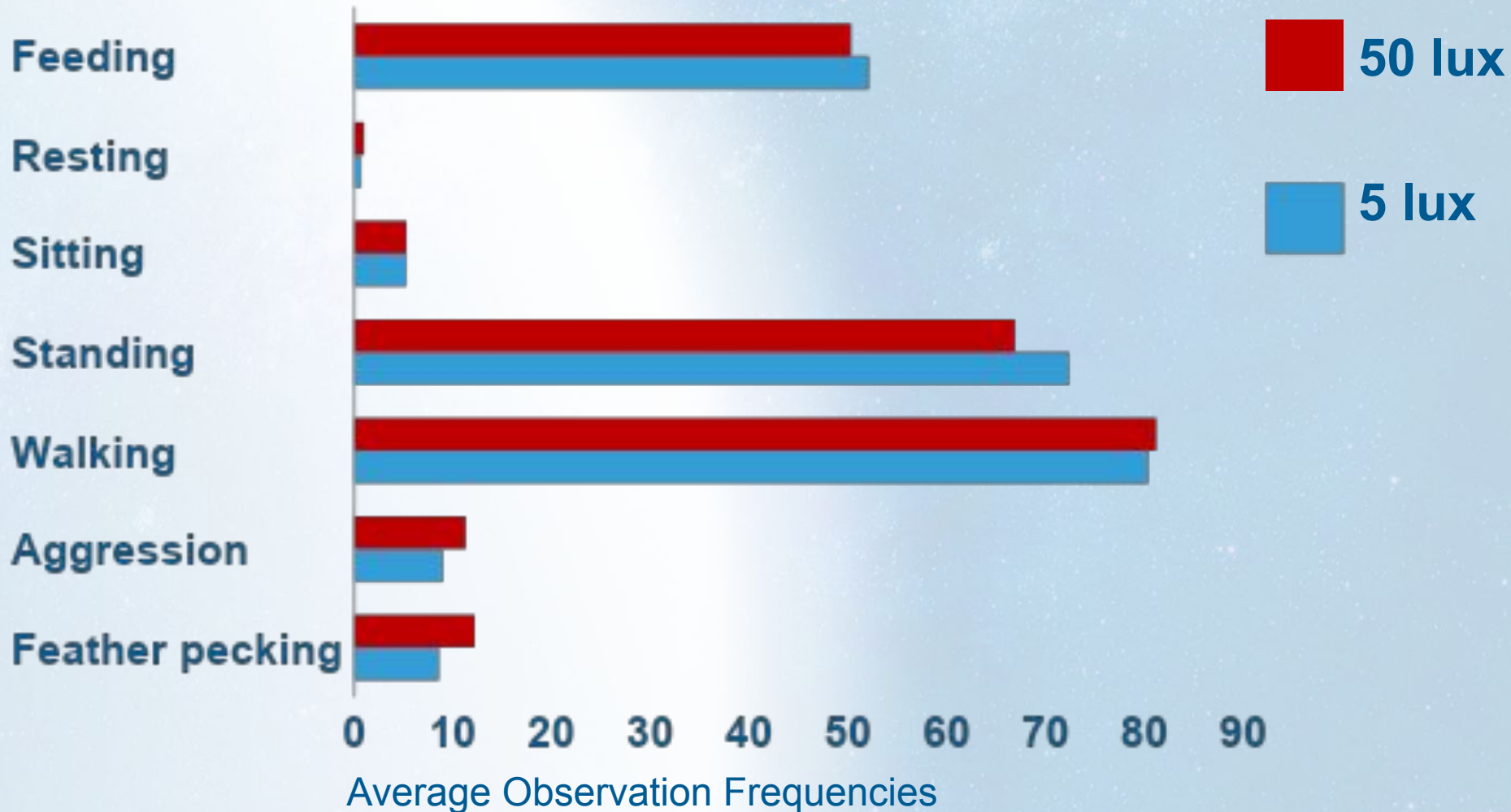


Light intensity can
attract or repels
birds from an area

Avoiding sharp increases in light intensity




Frequency of observation of behaviors in brown hens in cages




Source::
Mohammed 2009

Intensity of the different light sources





20000 - 100000
lux



200 - 10000
lux

? Lux

Source: distance and lumens



Do you really think you can have 10 lux using sunlight?

The diagram illustrates the relative intensity of three light sources: sunlight, a cloudy sky, and an indoor lightbulb. Sunlight is shown to have the highest intensity, ranging from 20,000 to 100,000 lux. A cloudy sky has a lower intensity, ranging from 200 to 10,000 lux. An indoor lightbulb's intensity is unknown, marked with a question mark. A chicken is shown with a volume knob on its chest, and a speech bubble asks, 'Do you really think you can have 10 lux using sunlight?' The text 'Source: distance and lumens' is also present.

Dealing with the intensity of natural light



Source: H&N
International

Sunlight rays
entering directly
into the house



Source: H&N
International

Irregular sunlight
distribution in the
house

Controlling the intensity of light

STEP 1: Moving to work with semi-dark houses



Being able to decide the intensity of the light indoors of the house

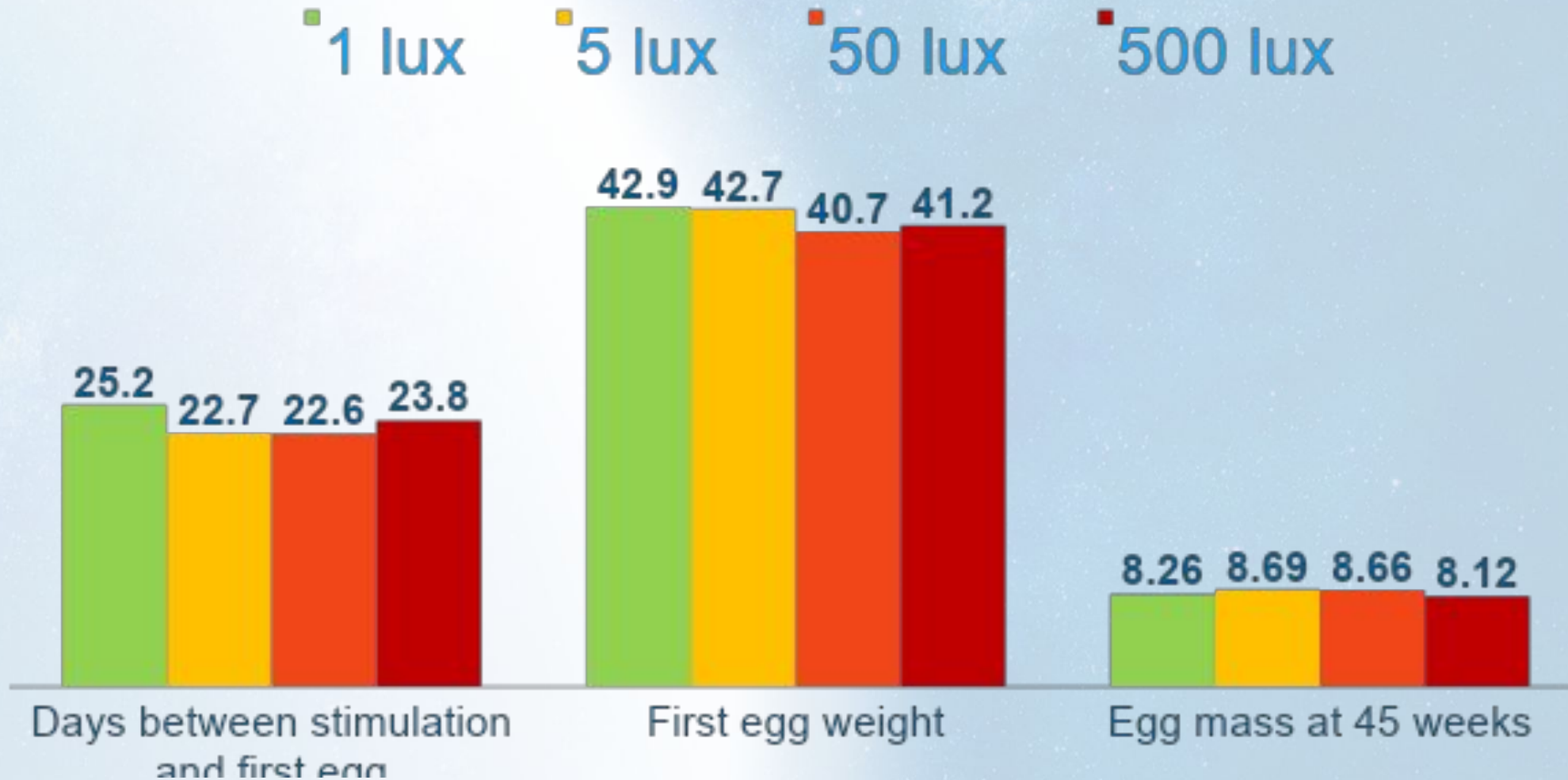
Controlling the intensity of light

STEP 2: Be able to measure light intensity

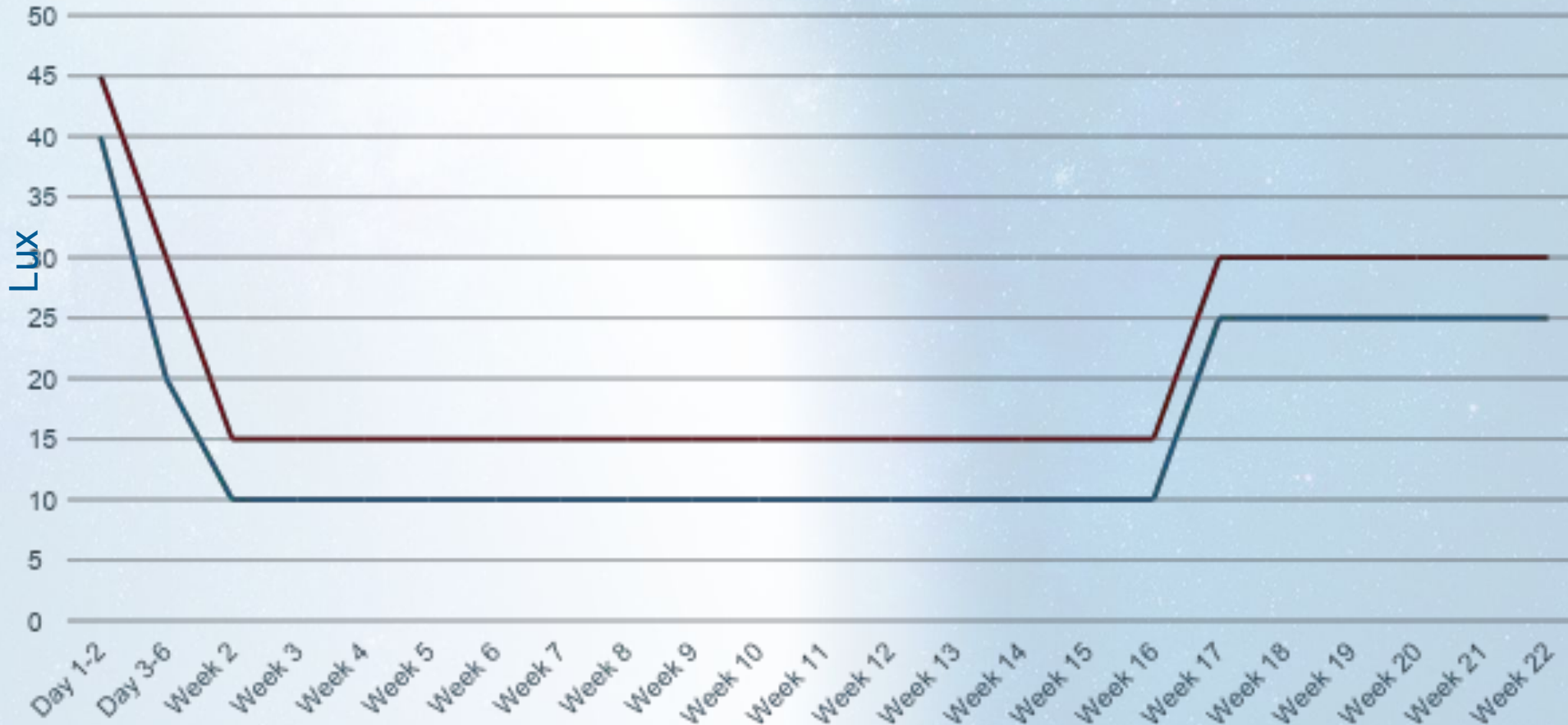


Measure intensity at slat levels or in the corridor without shadow interference

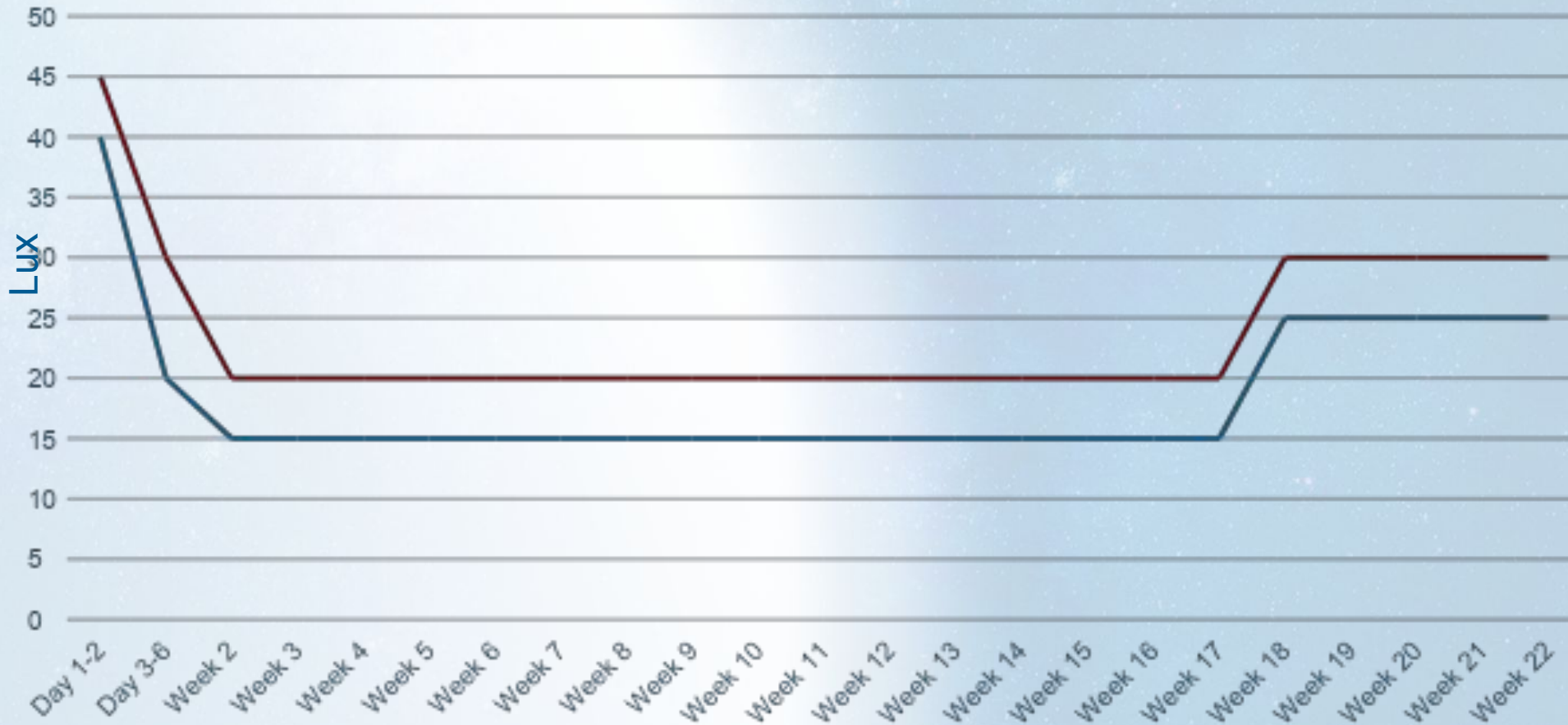
4 different layer breeds stimulated at different light intensity



Minimum lighting intensity ideal for white layers

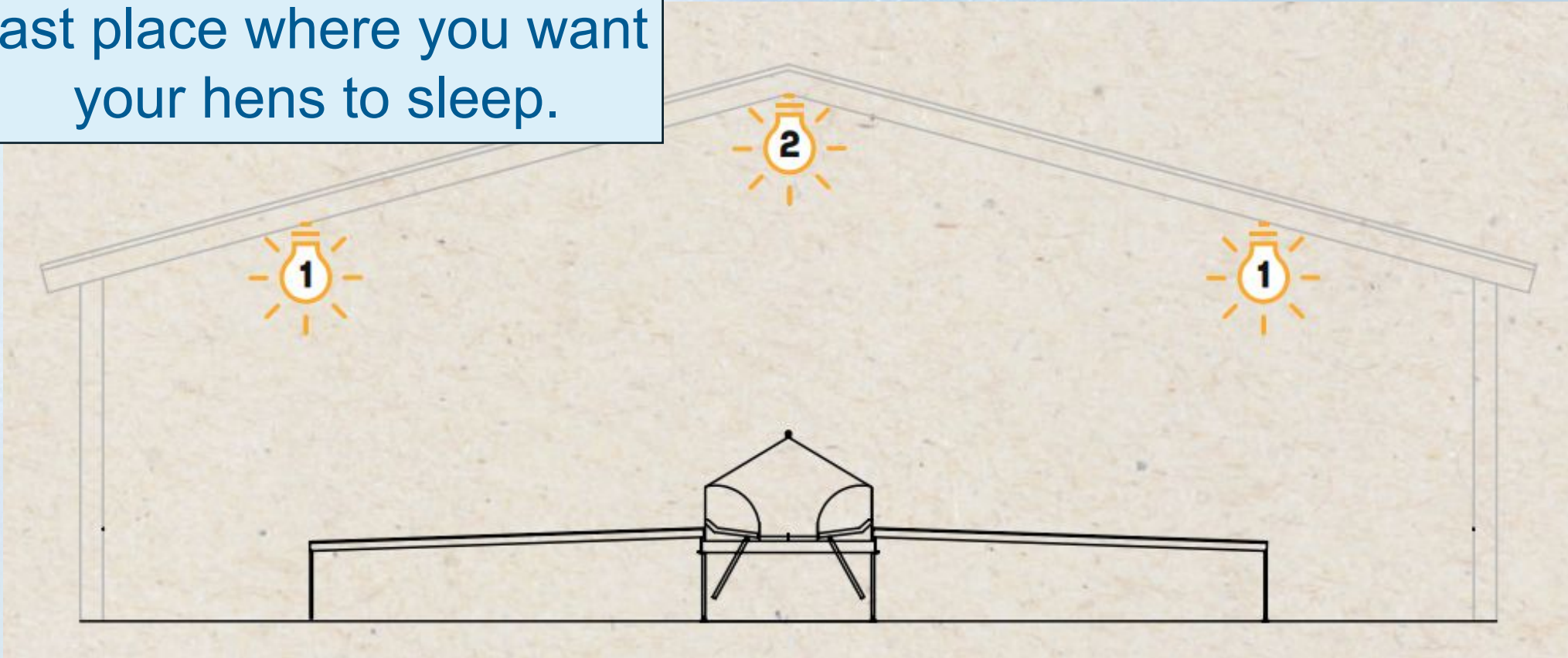


Minimum lighting intensity ideal for brown layers

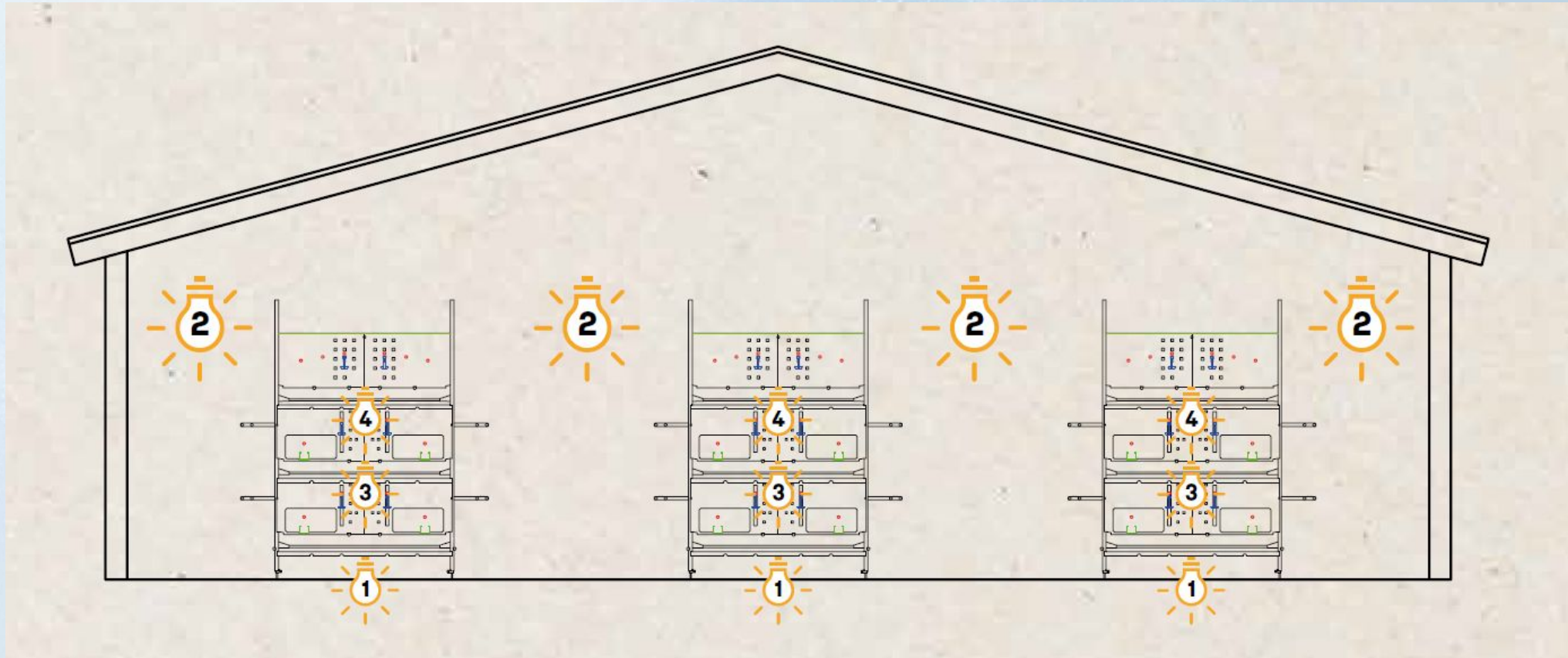


Progressive lighting off in floor systems

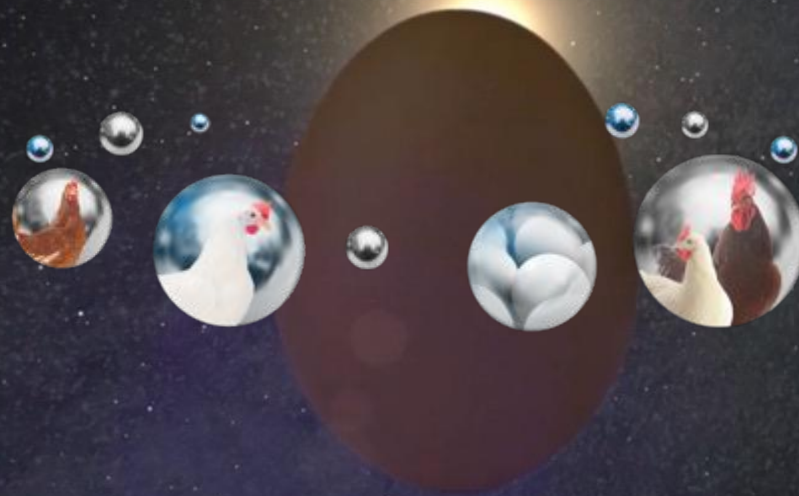
Lower the intensity in the last place where you want your hens to sleep.



Progressive lighting off in aviary systems



¡Gracias por su atención!



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KAI

Find out more about
KAI farming assistant