

## **Today Genetics**

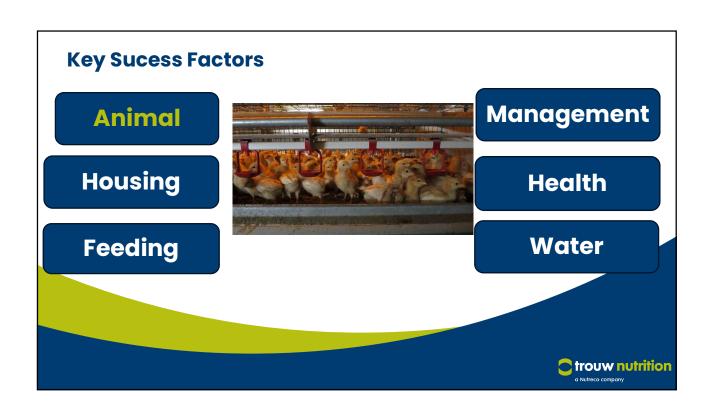
The modern egg-laying pullet:

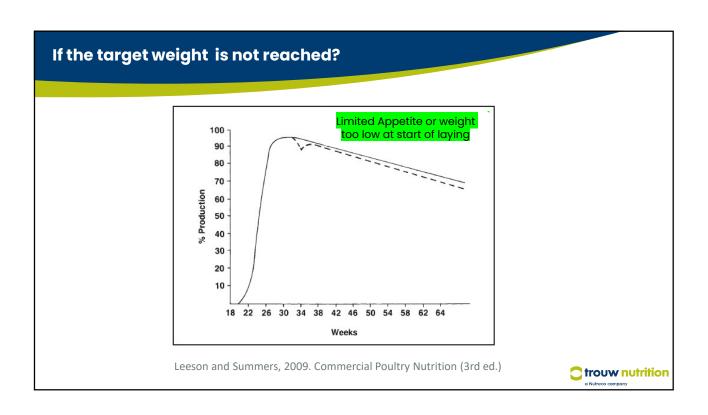
- ✓ Longer egg clutches (more eggs) → better persistency
- ✓ Early egg production & High peak production
- ✓ Still laying 1 egg per day!
- ✓ However → 500 eggs at 100 weeks old; 360 egg at 80 weeks old
- ✓ Higher amount of eggs produced
- ✓ Changing feeding habits → better feed conversion
- ✓ Bone health is crucial (shell quality, extended egg cycles)
- ✓ Lighter birds & lay smaller eggs
- ✓ Housing systems are evolving rapidly
- ✓ Improved environmental footprint
- ✓ More reliant on what happens during the growth stage! Everything starts with the pullets

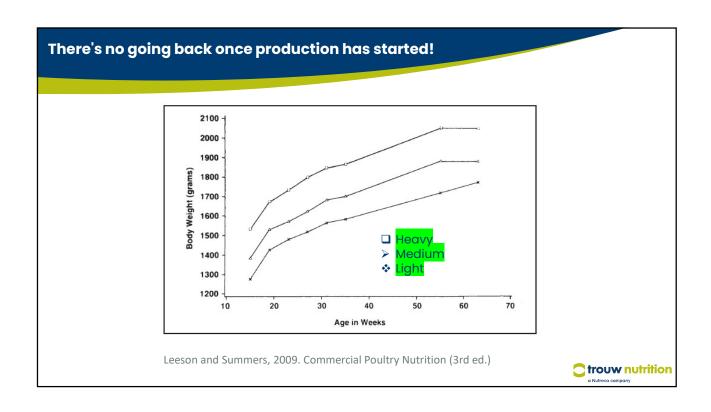


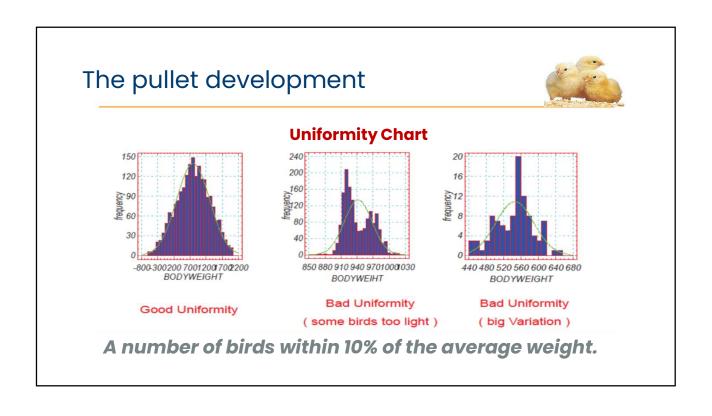


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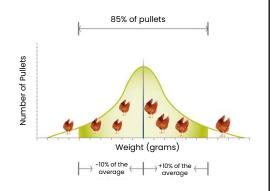


### The impact of flock uniformity

### **Exemple of Uniformity:**

Flock of 10 000 pullets – Average weight = 1.30 kg

- 80 % Uniformity
  - 8 000 pullets ± 10% average weight
    - 1000 pullets < 1.17 kg
    - 1000 pullets > 1.43 kg
- 90 % Uniformity
  - 9 000 pullets ± 10 % average weight
    - **500** pullets < 1.17 kg
    - **500** pullets > 1.43 kg
- 100 % Uniformity
  - 10 000 pullets ± 10 % average weight





# Why is uniformity so important?

- > Nutrional needs are similar for all pullets
- > Physiological state at the same stage of development
- > Response to photostimulation is more uniform
- > Nutritional reserves are similar throughout the flock
- > Longer production cycles are easier to manage



# Animal Housing Health Feeding Water

## **Evolving Housing Systems**

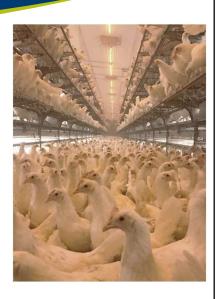
- > Knowing how to adapt to rapidly changing markets
  - > What do consumers want ? (Restaurants? Institutions? Groceries?)
  - > What are other countries doing? (EU, USA, ...)
  - ➤ What will be our needs in 1, 2, 5 and 10 years?
- > To ensure a smooth transition => equiments should be similar for pullet growers vs egg farmers
  - > Check with your egg farmer
  - > Adapt equipment to facilitate the transition to the laying barn
  - > Adapt to changes, and be imaginative



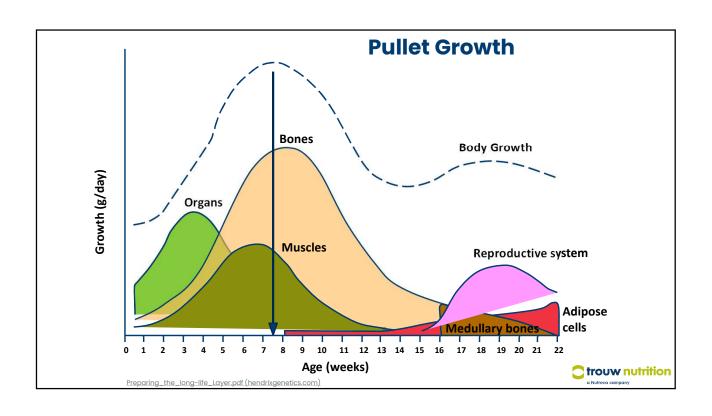


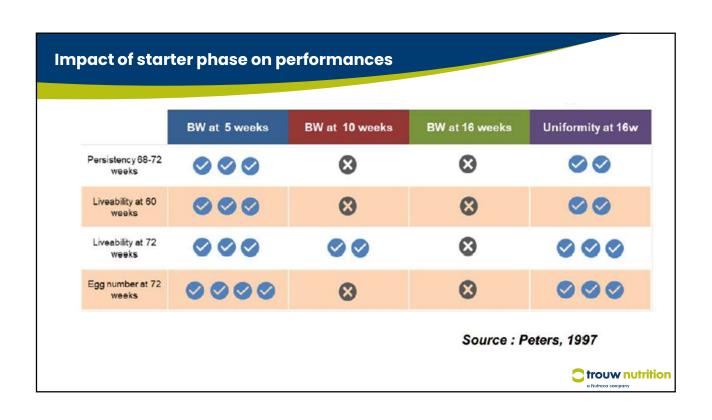
## **Feeding Goals**

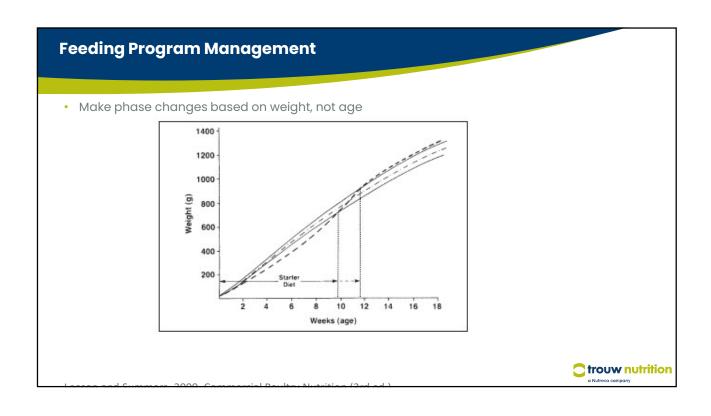
- > Achieving good body composition in ready-to-lay pullets
  - > Sufficient calcium in the bones
  - > Well-developed organs from the 0 to 5 weeks stage
  - > A positive energetic balance (reserves) at the beginning of egg production
  - Good feathering
  - > Reserves in skeletal & medullary bones
    - > Bone health & shell quality

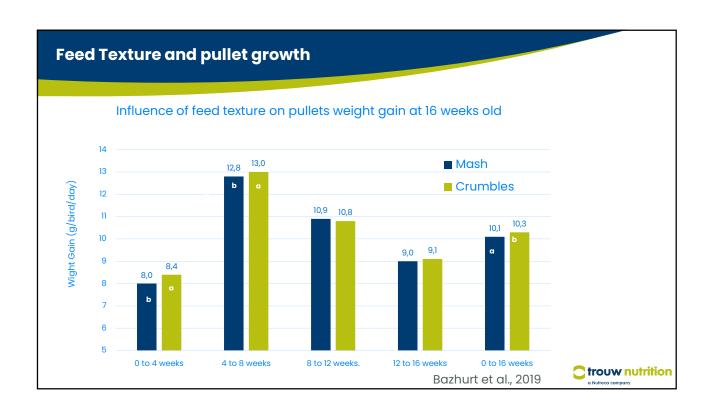








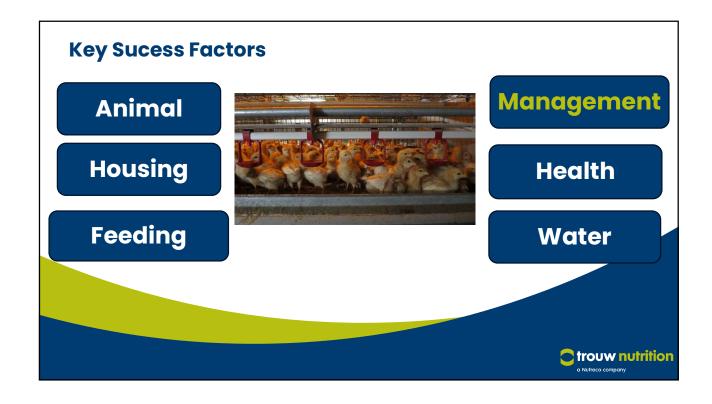




# Feeding program example

	Period in weeks	Feed Textures (ideal)	Crude Protein, %	Calcium, %
Starter	0 à 4-5	Crumbles (without dust)	20 à 22	0,7 à 1,0
Grower	4-5 à 8-10	Coarse Mash or Crumbles	17 à 18	0,7 à 1,0
Developer	8-10 à 14-15	Coarse Mash	14 à 16	0,6 à 0,9
Pre-lay/Conditioner	around 16	Coarse Mash	17 à 18	2,0 à 2,5
Pre-Peak/Hybrid	17 à 23	Coarse Mash	17 à 20	3,5 à 3,8





### Common problems and solutions

• Ensure good environmental conditions in the pullet barn

Gas	Target levels for air quality	
Oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> )	>20%	
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	< 0.3% or <3000 ppm Ideal: <0.2% or <2000 ppm (for optimal growth)	
Carbon Monoxide(CO)	< 5 ppm	
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	< 20 ppm	
Hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	< 5 ppm	



# If pullets are under the target body weight...

- > Check for stressors that may reduce feed consumption
- > Feed distribution (Check feed levels in every feeders on the alleys and returns)
- > Increase number of meals per day to stimulate feed intake
- > Feeding hours -> 'stack feeding' (2 meals closed together)
- > Train pullets to eat regularly
- > Make feed changes according to the birds needs, not its age
- Weigh pullets before changing feed type and/or texture
- > Vaccination (stressor) avoid making feed changes simultaneously
- > Quality of beak treatment feed quantity in the feeder



# If pullets are under the target body weight...

### Solutions:

- > Give a higher density feed
- > Give a crumble feed if feed intake is critical
- > Keep the same feed until the target body weight is reached
- > Delay photostimulation, if necessary
- > Night feed during the development stage, if equiments, housing and staff allows it
  - > For conventional cages and enriched housing



# Feeding for underweight pullets – Development Stage

- > Use of the "Midinight feeding" method
  - > to maintain pullet growth, particularly during periods of heat
  - > Supplemental tool requires strict monitoring

### Important notes:

- > Do not exceed 1 hour of light per night
- > Ensure sufficient periods of darkness before and after light hours

This figure is for layers <u>not</u> pullets Pullets – increase # of hours of dark before and after midnight feeding



Hy-Line International











# Age at maturity has decreased => early maturity Achieving weight-for-age goals more difficult Modern pullets weigh less and eat less Slightly heavier bird lead to better egg production & persistency Flock uniformity is crucial at every stage => close & rigorous monitoring The feeding program should be adjusted according to the pullets' body weight, not their age. Pullets must have an ideal body composition at all production stages https://www.japfacomfeed.co.id/en/product-and-services/product-

