



INTERNATIONAL

*The key to your profit!*

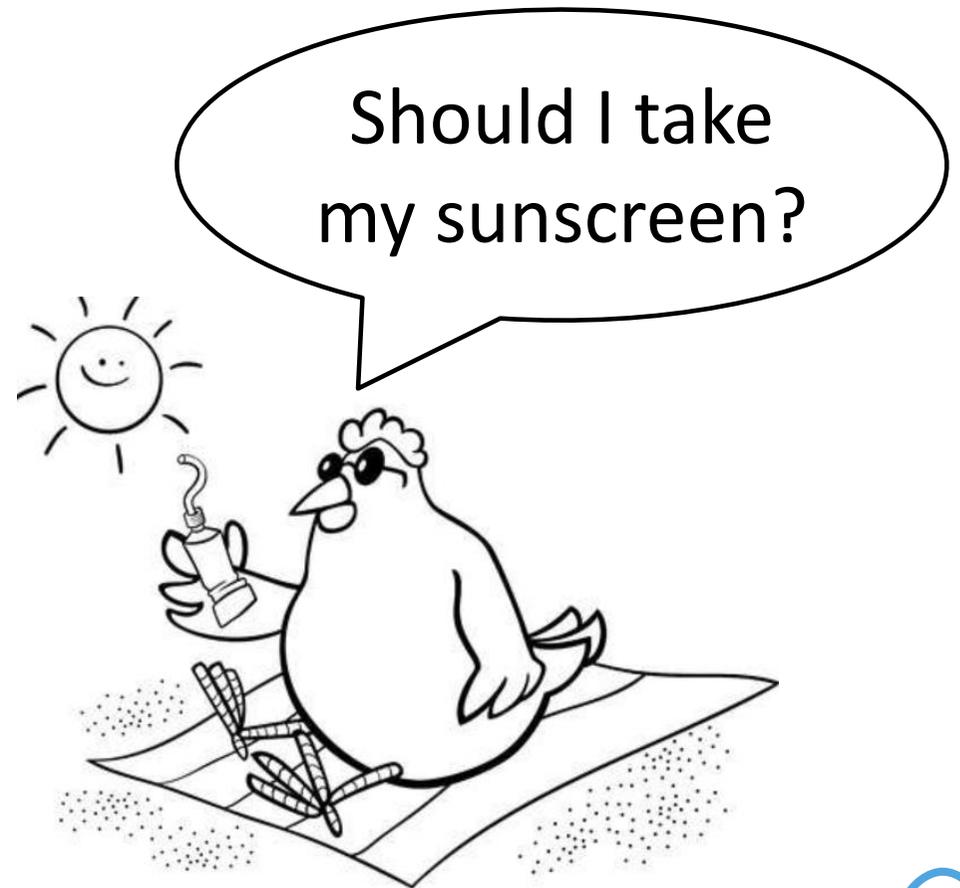


# Lighting Program for Layer Hens: Enlightenment ahead

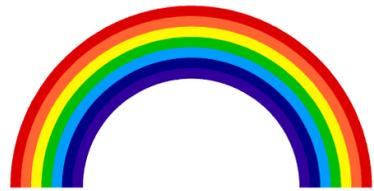
Fernando Carrasquer

# This is about

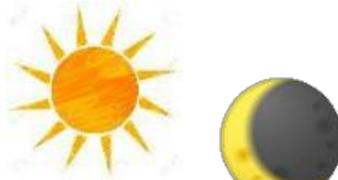
- ✓ Using light to direct your egg production to meet your market demands
- ✓ Setting your lighting system to keep your hens happy and calm
- ✓ Choosing the right equipment for lighting your flocks



# 3 Aspects of light and how they affect layers



Light color

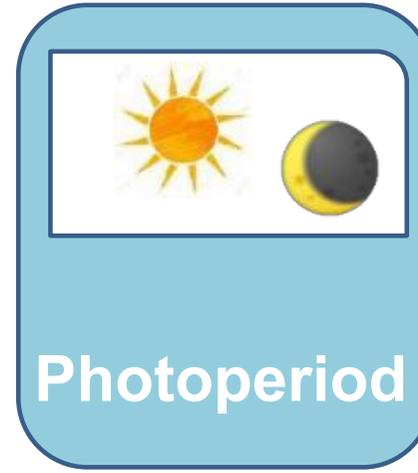
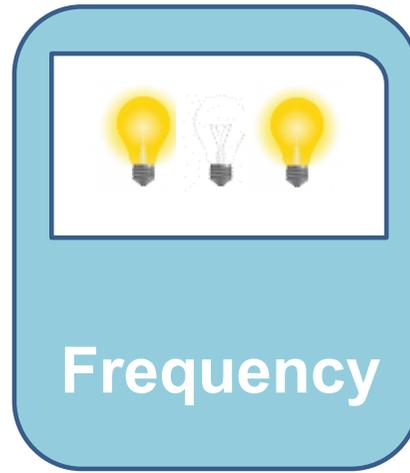


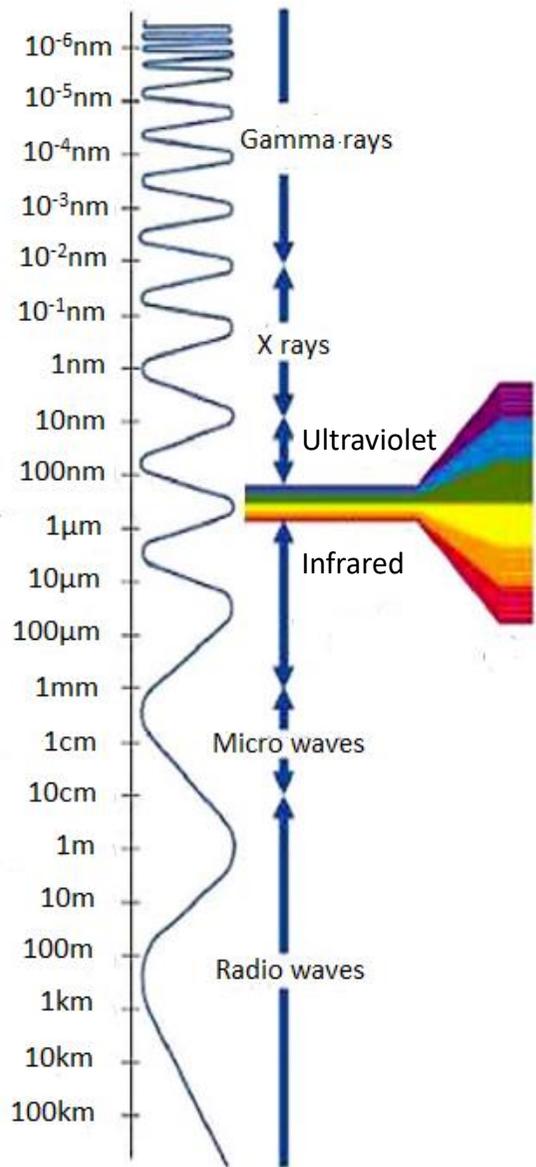
Photoperiod



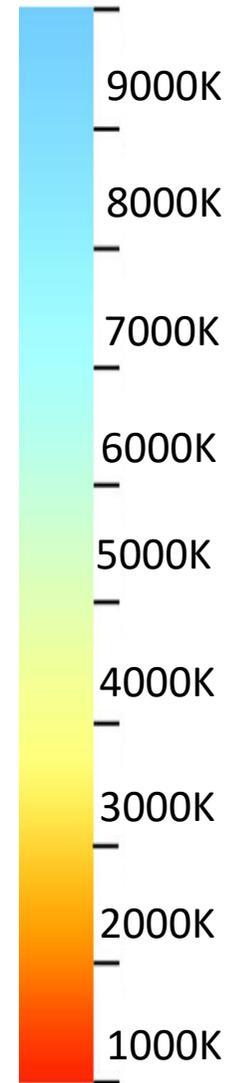
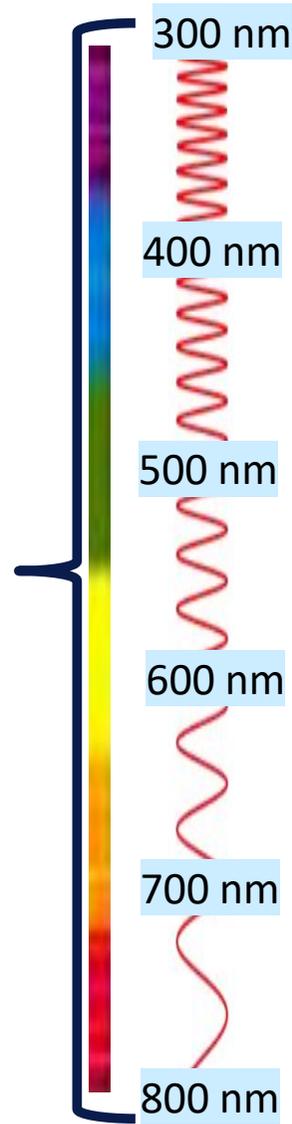
Intensity

# 3 Aspects of light and how they affect layers





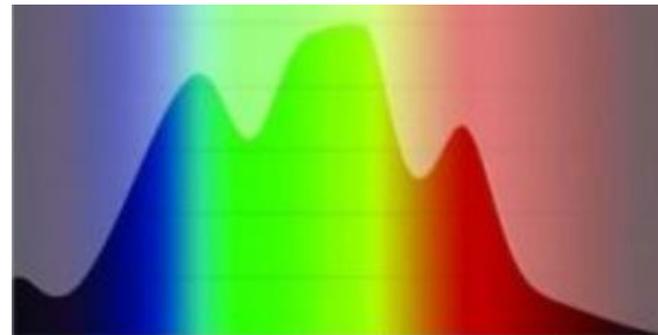
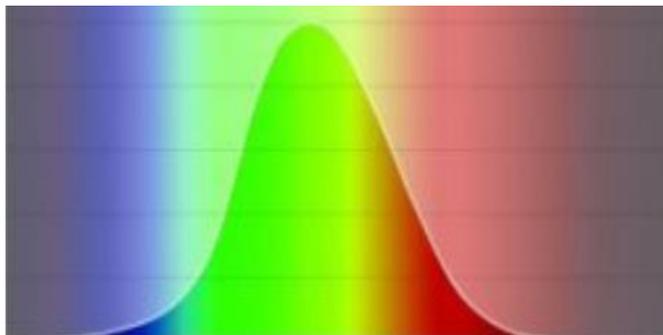
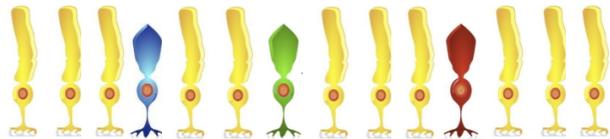
**Light** =  
perceivable  
portion of  
electromagnetic  
radiation



The color of  
light depends  
on the radiation  
wavelength

BUT it is noted  
in Kelvin

# The photopic vision spectrum



# Emitted light color by different sources



SUNLIGHT



INCANDESCENT

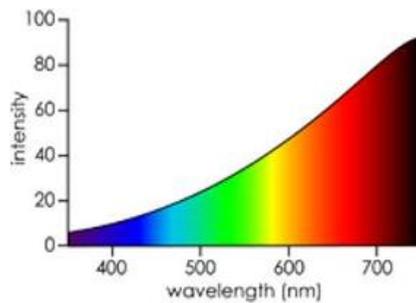
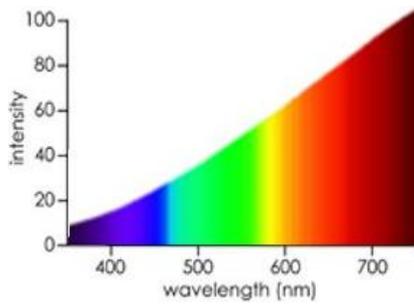


FLUORESCENT

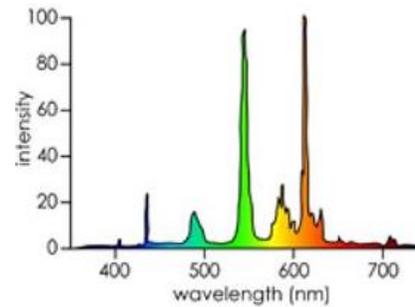


LED

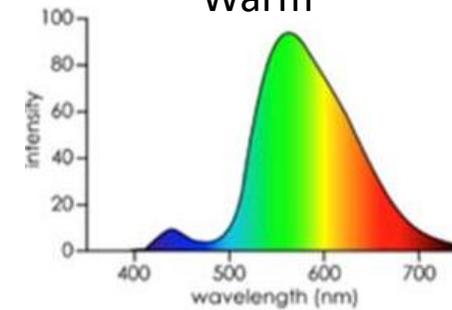
Sunset



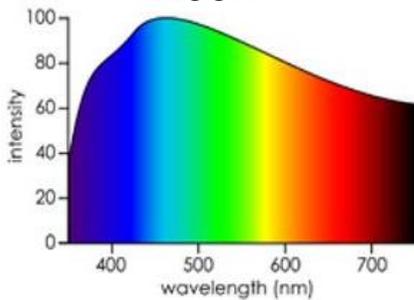
Warm



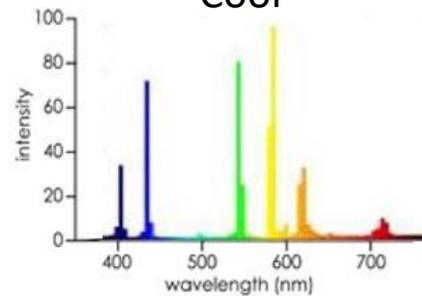
Warm



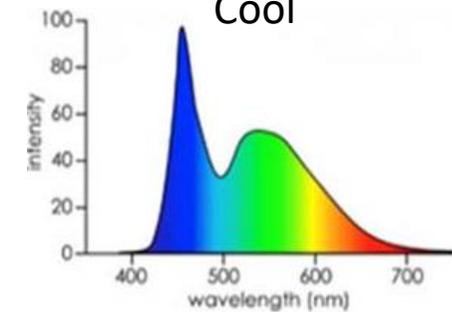
Noon



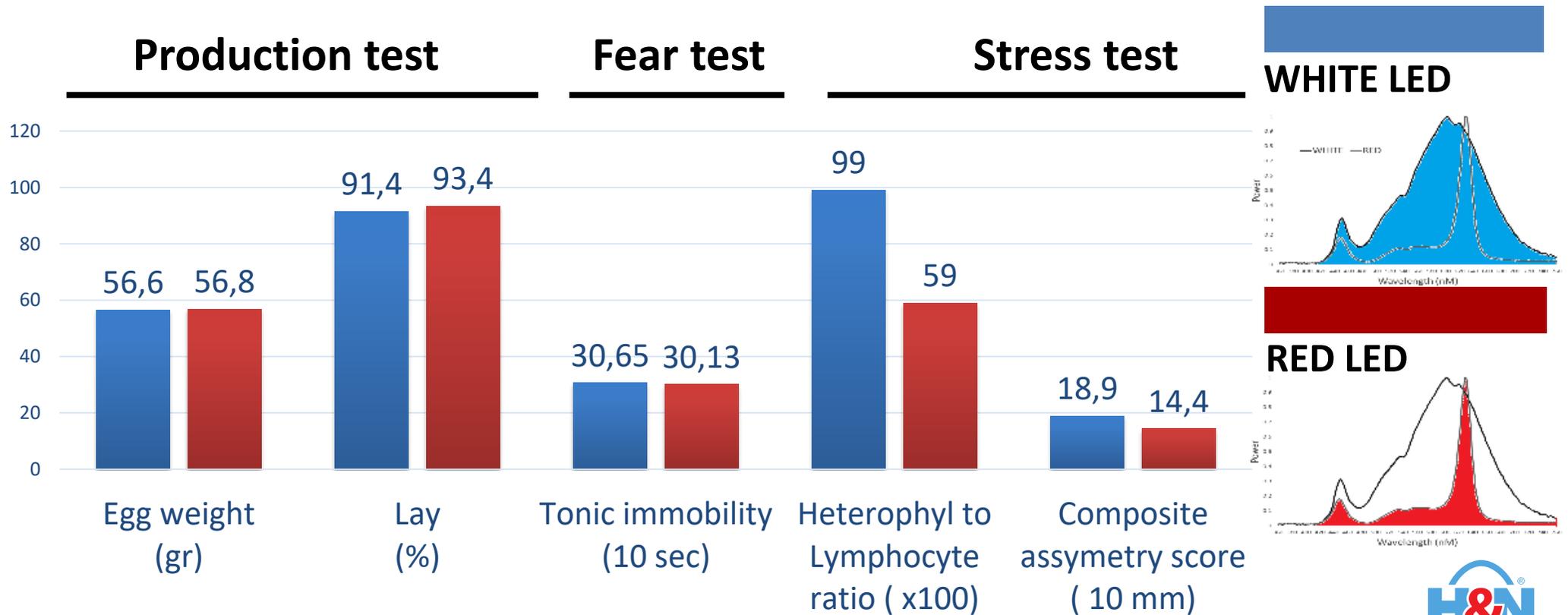
Cool



Cool



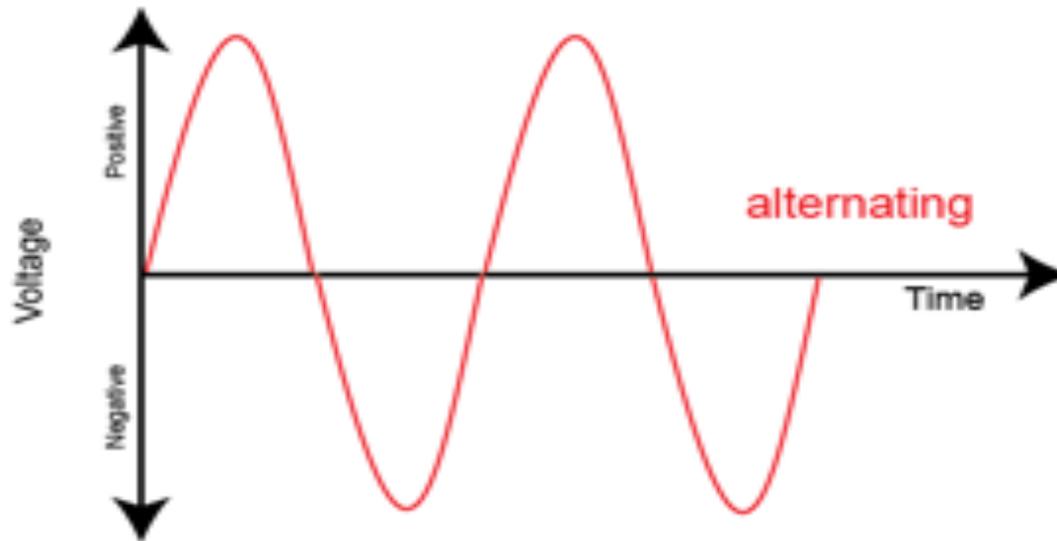
# White hens exposed to different light color between 17 and 72 weeks of life



Source: Archer 2019



# FLICKERING LIGHTS



Due to Alternating current, light bulbs are not producing constant light but discontinuously

# Vision Frequency and Retine Captation/s



24 -30 images per second



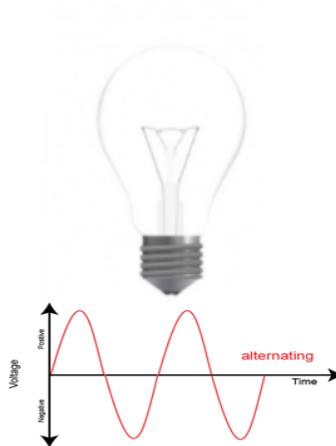
150 -220 images per second



# Stress caused by flickering effect



24 -30 images per second



150 -220 images per second



# Emitted light by different sources



SUNLIGHT



INCANDESCENT



FLUORESCENT



LED



Constant



(60Hz)  
Constant



60 Hz –  
2000 Hz

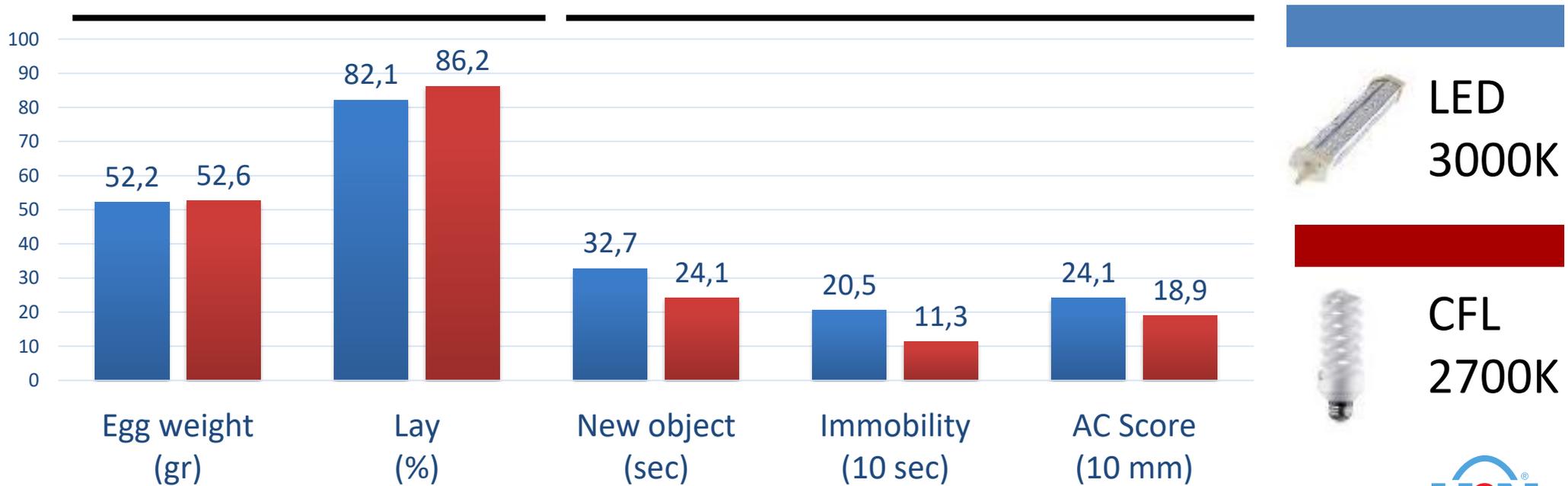


60Hz –  
Constant

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

## Production traits

## Fear & stress traits



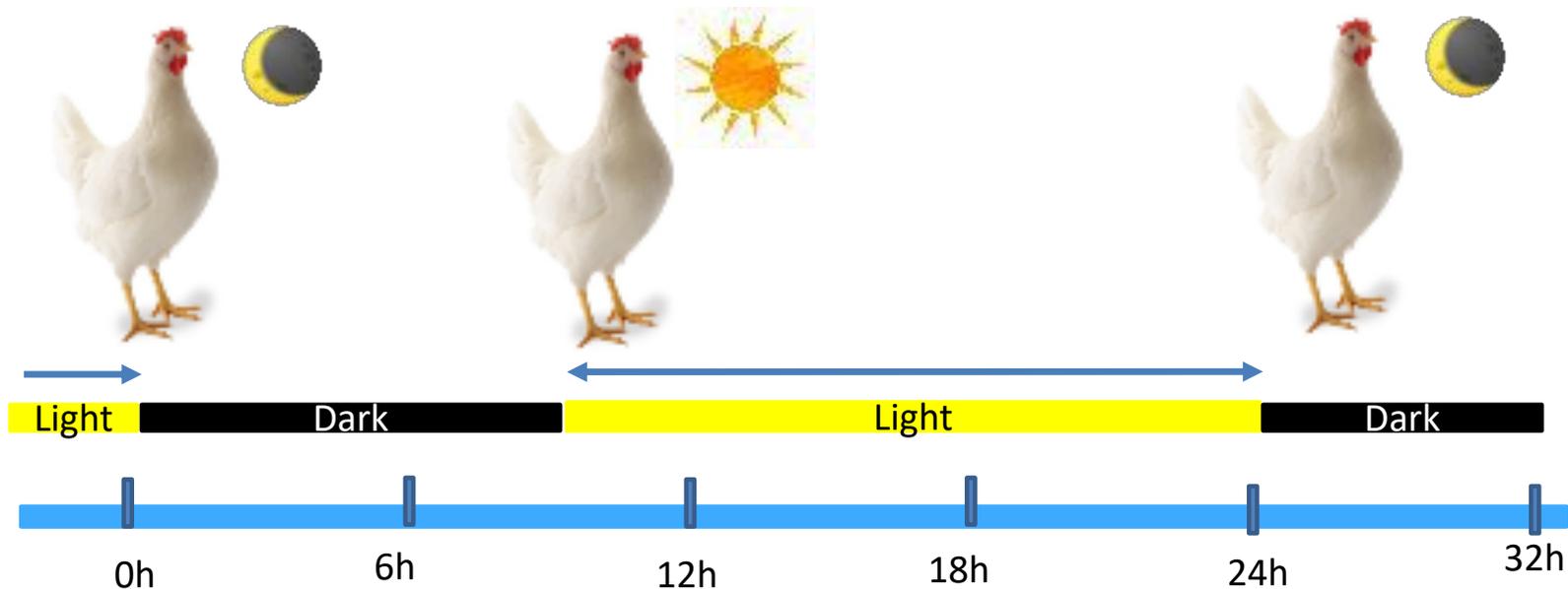
Source: Archer 2017



# The Photoperiod:



Splitting up of the day between periods of light and darkness AND its progression



# In Nature Laying is seasonal



When there will be food available for my chicks?

In spring and summer!



INCREASING  
PHOTOPERIOD  
Stimulation for laying

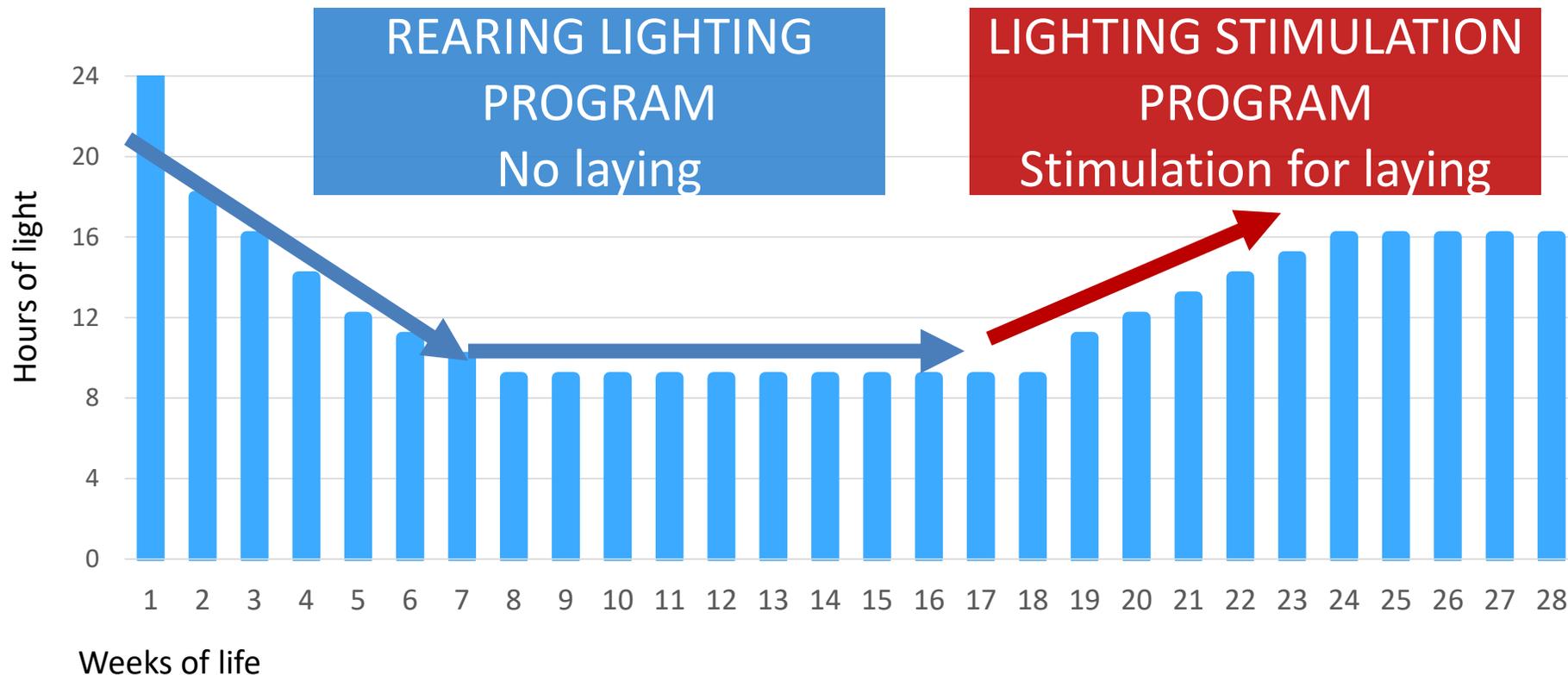
DECREASING  
PHOTOPERIOD  
No laying

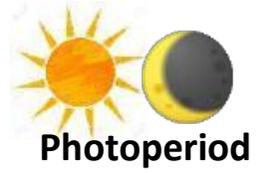


# In Farms: production is programmed



Lighting programs → De-seasonalize egg production





**RETINE**



**HIPOTALAME**



Gn-RH

**OVARY**



Estrogens  
Androgens

**HIPOFISIS**



LH, FSH

**SHORT DAYS SAFETY**

**PINEAL GLAND**



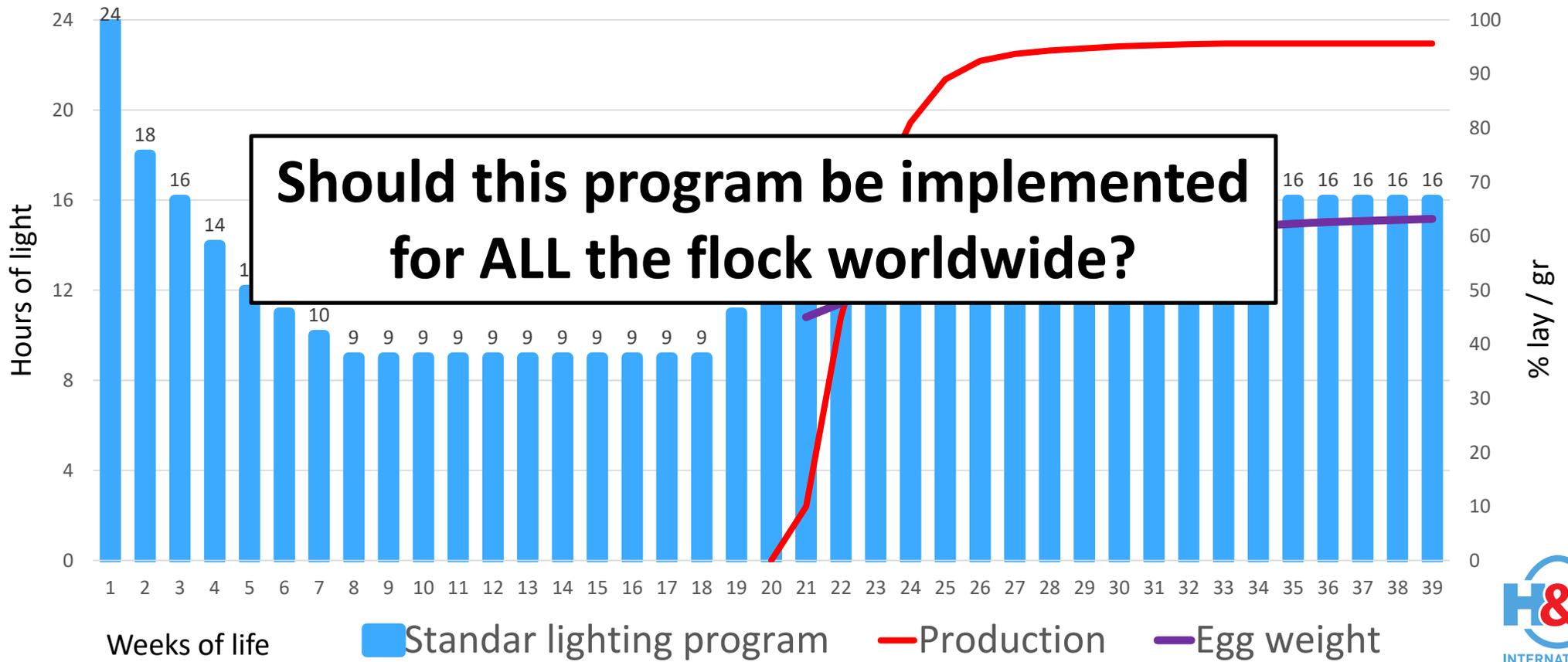
Melatonine

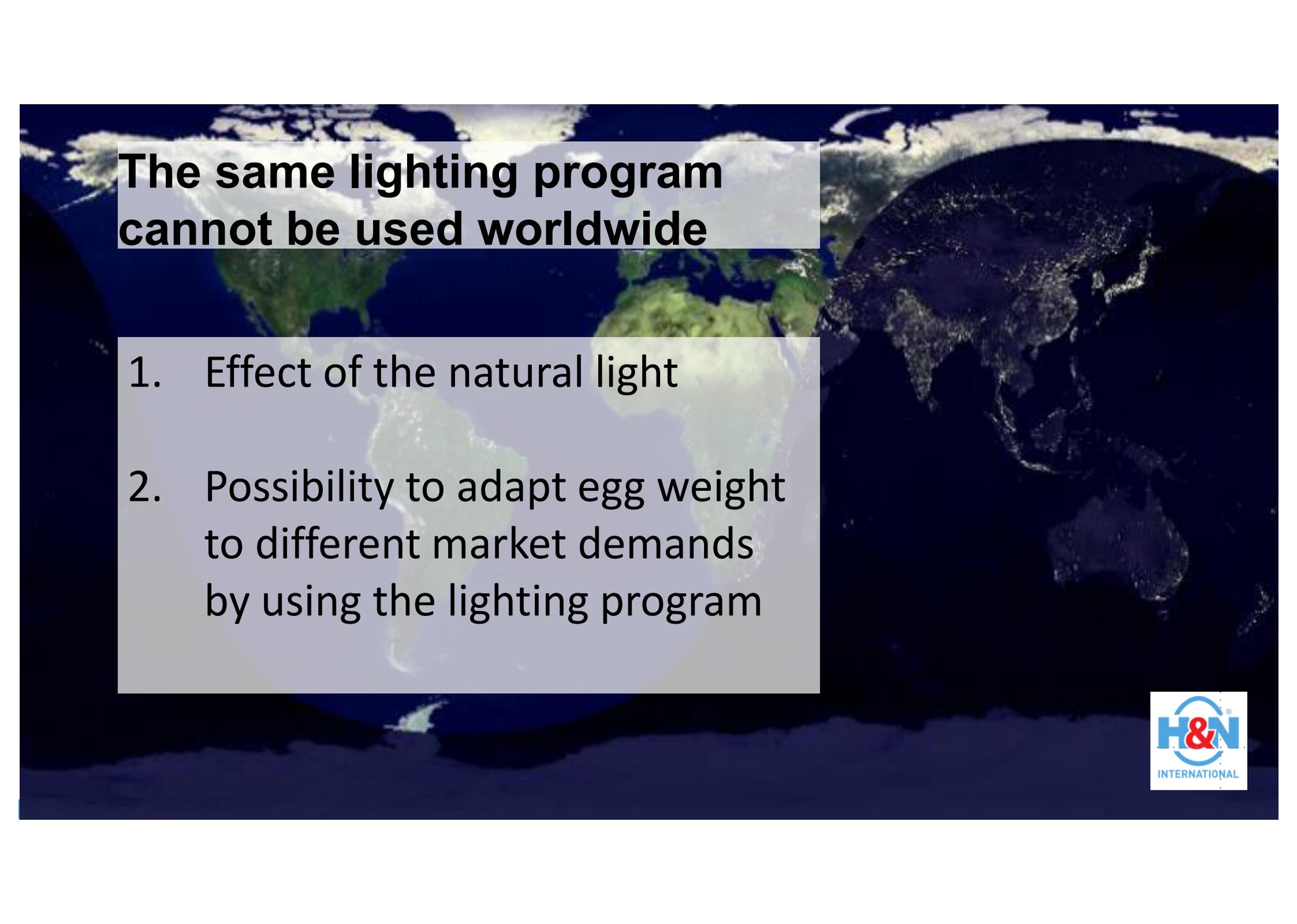
**SUPRAOPTIC NUCLEUS**



Gn I -RH

# Recommended lighting programs

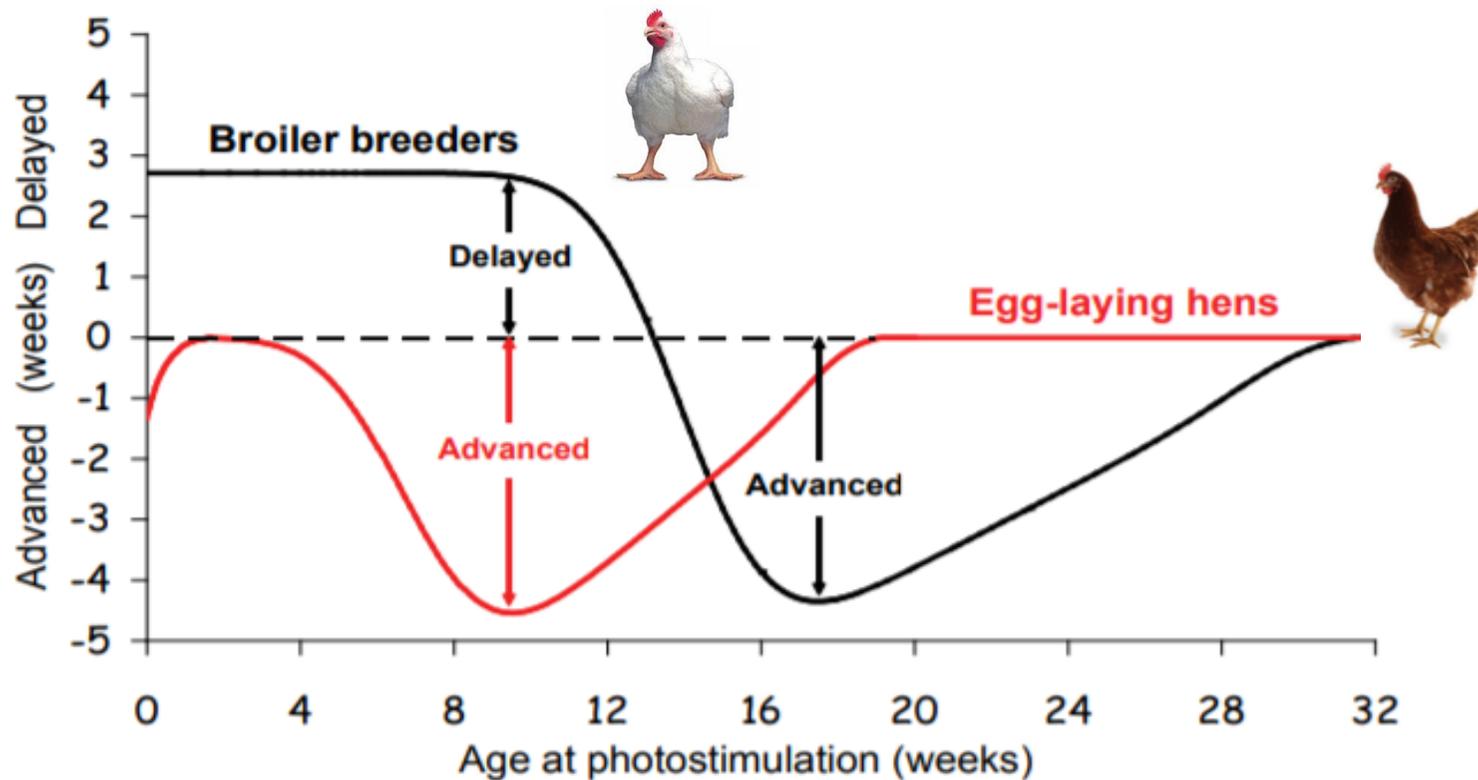




## The same lighting program cannot be used worldwide

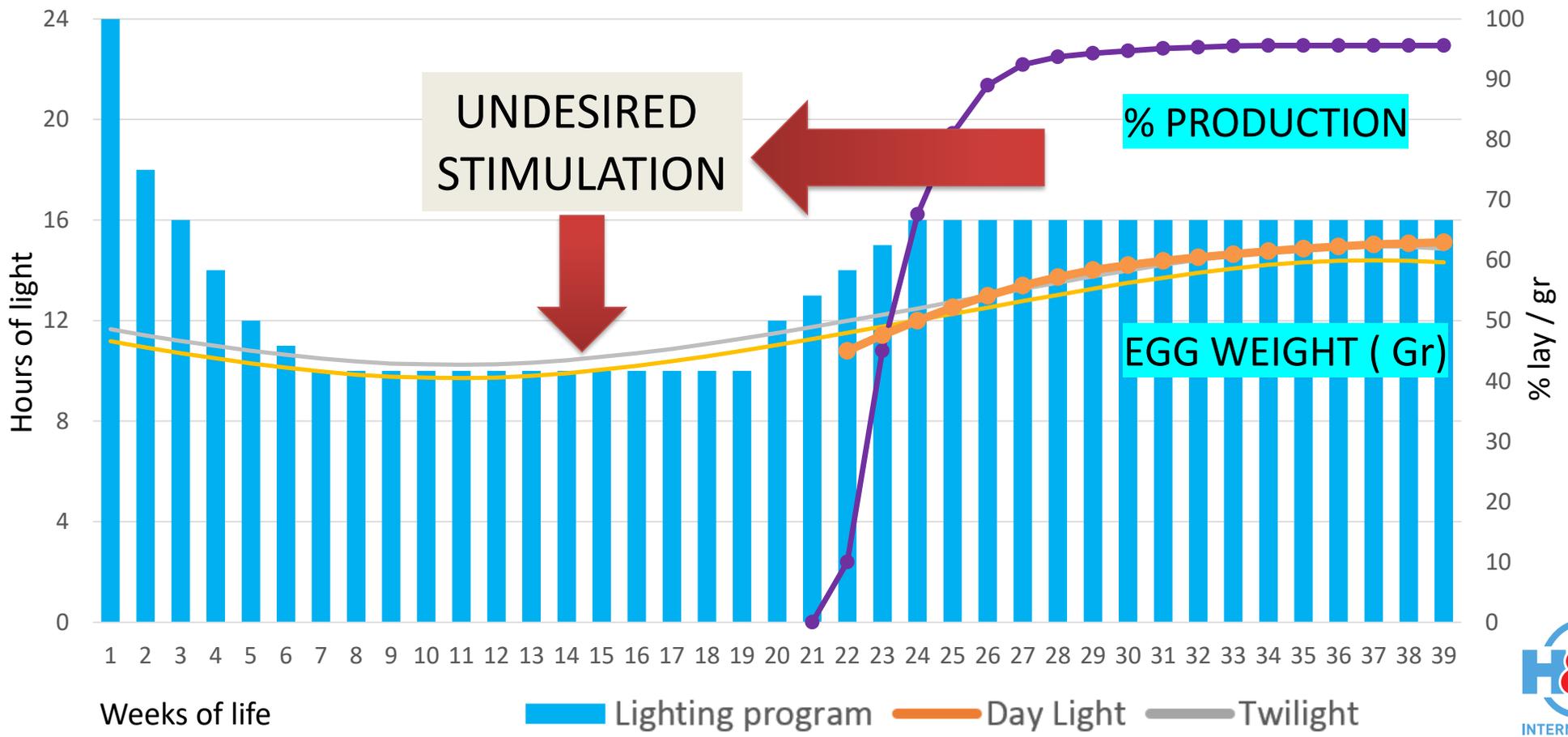
1. Effect of the natural light
2. Possibility to adapt egg weight to different market demands by using the lighting program

# EFFECT OF PHOTO STIMULATION DURING REARING



Source: P. Lewis

# Natural Light Interferences



# Setting a right rearing light programm

1. Determine if your houses are light proof



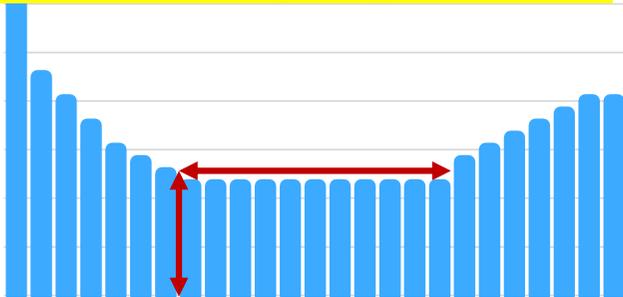
Or



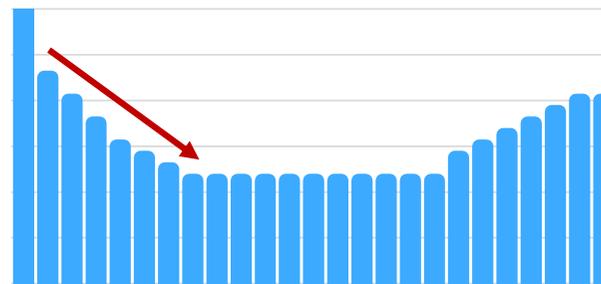
2. Consider the limitation on the lighting program due the house



3. Set the daylength bottom



4. Set the stepdown to the daylength bottom



# 1. Determine if your houses are light proof



Is this house light proof?



Source: H&N International



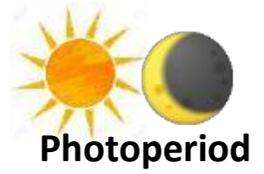


And what about this one?



Source: H&N International



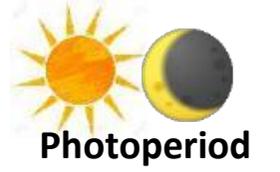


And what about this one?

Source: H&N International



And this ?



Source: H&N International



And now?



Inside house view

Lights off

Ventilation on

Less than 3 lux



## 2. Limitation due to type of housing

### REARING

### PRODUCTION

### LIMITATION



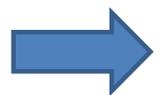
None



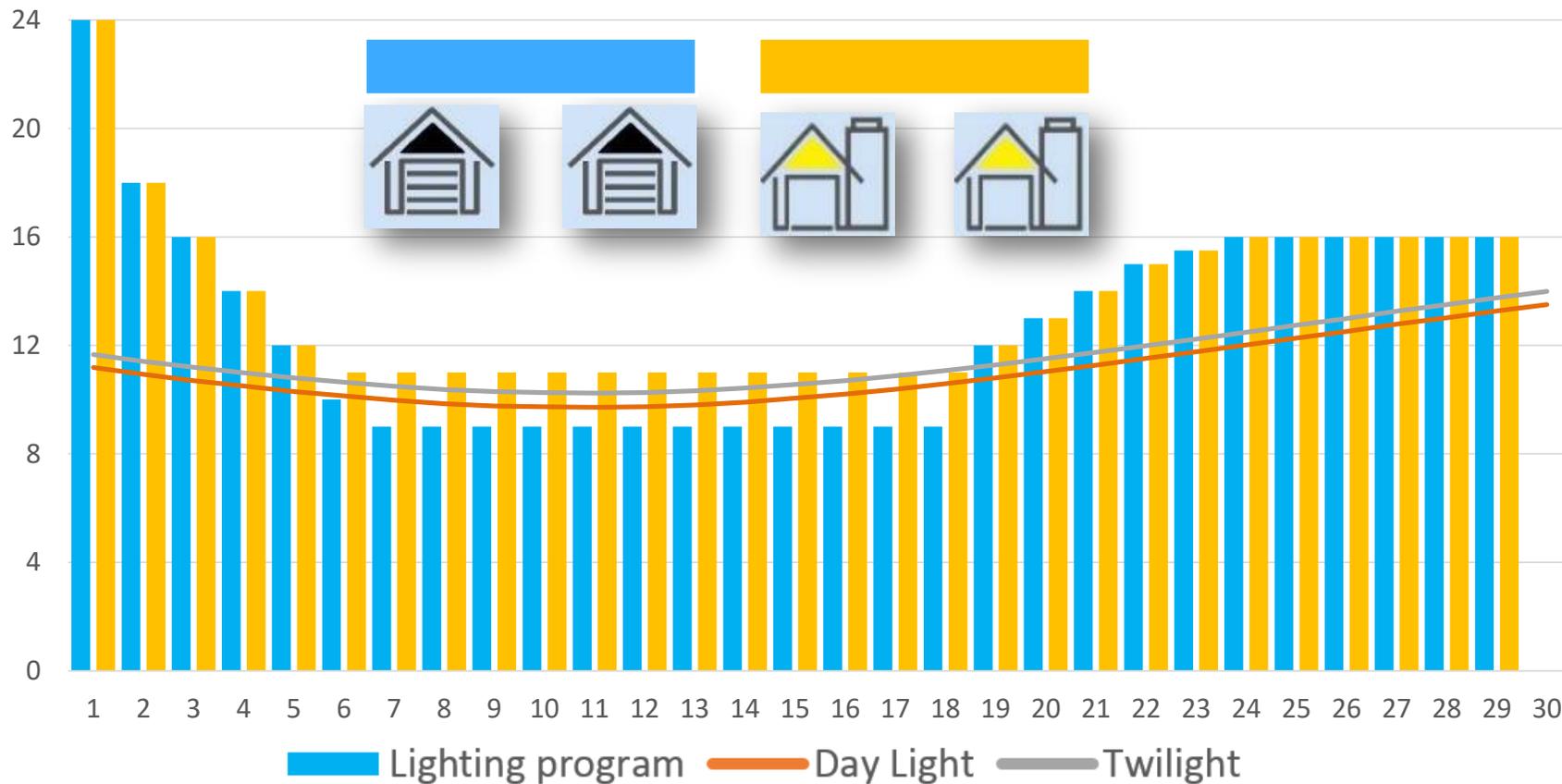
No limitation during rearing period but Lighting program photoperiod at transfer should match with natural daylength



Lighting program bottom = 0 > than the maximum natural daylength at the programmed stimulation week



# Example of a lighting program bottom during increasing natural daylength



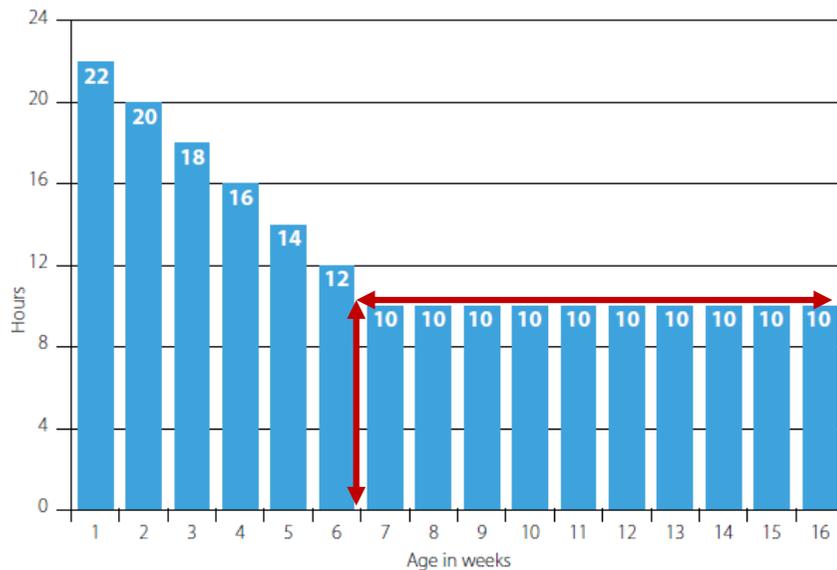


Photoperiod

### 3. Set the daylength bottom

#### SHORT PROGRAM (9-11 hours)

- Easier stimulation program
- Concentrate feed intake



#### LONG PROGRAM (12-14 hours)

- More time for feed intake

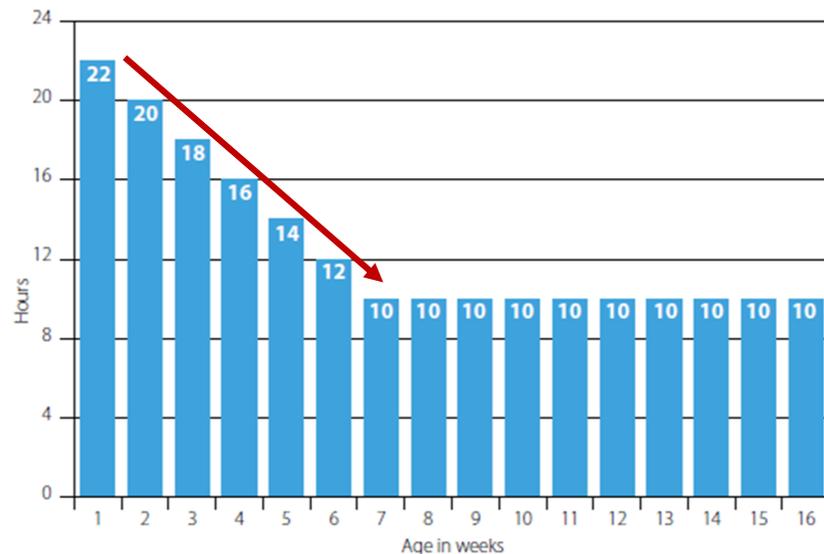




## 4. Set the stepdown to daylength bottom

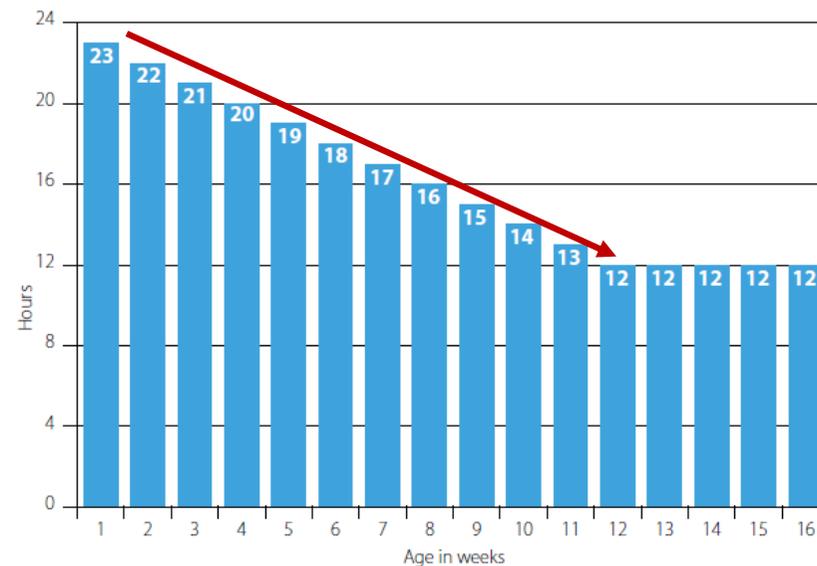
### FAST STEPBACK (-2 Hours /w)

- Higher sensitivity to light
- Faster start in production
- Market:



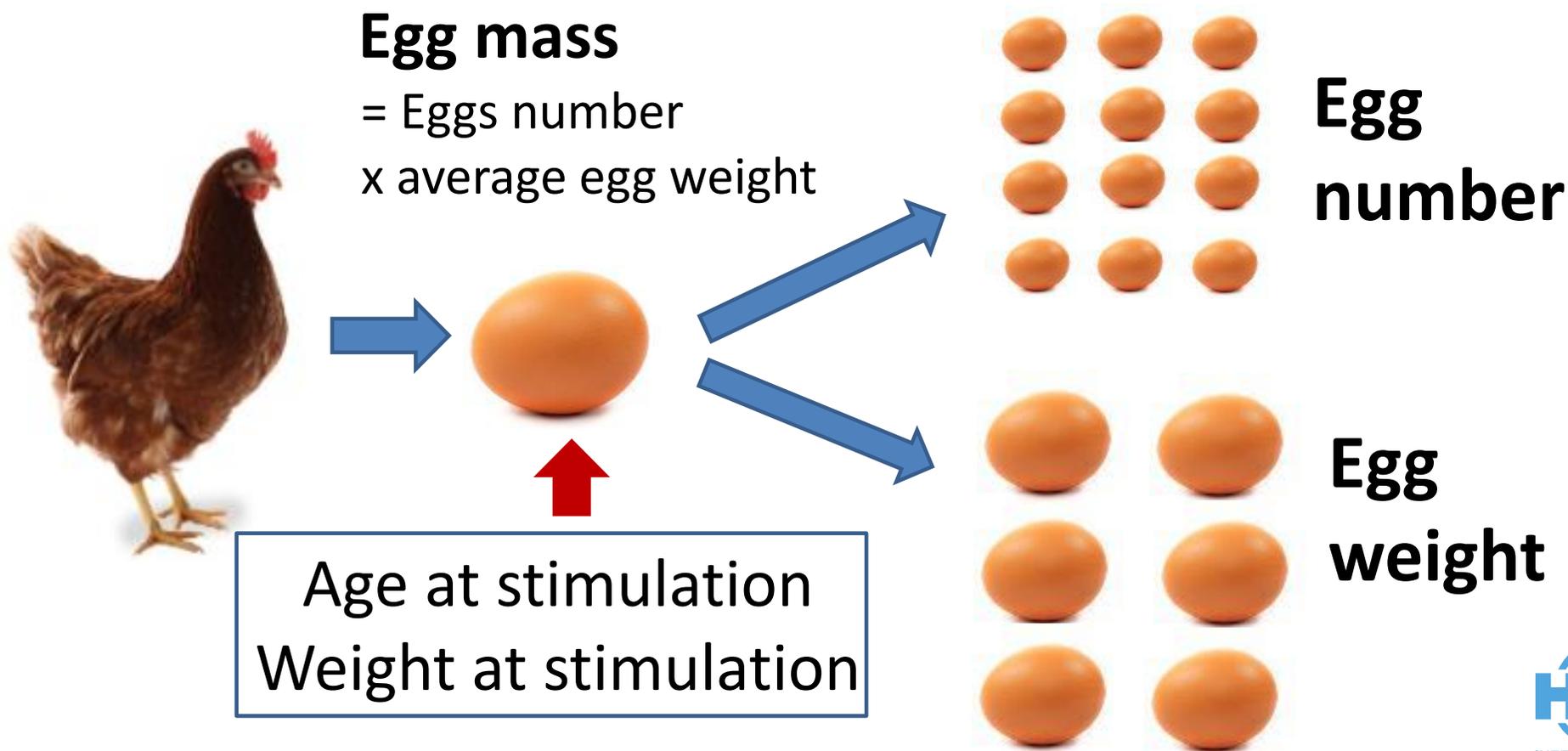
### SLOW STEPBACK (-1 Hours /w)

- Bigger egg size in production
- More time for feed intake
- Market:





# Setting the right stimulation program



# What stimulates the hens to start laying?

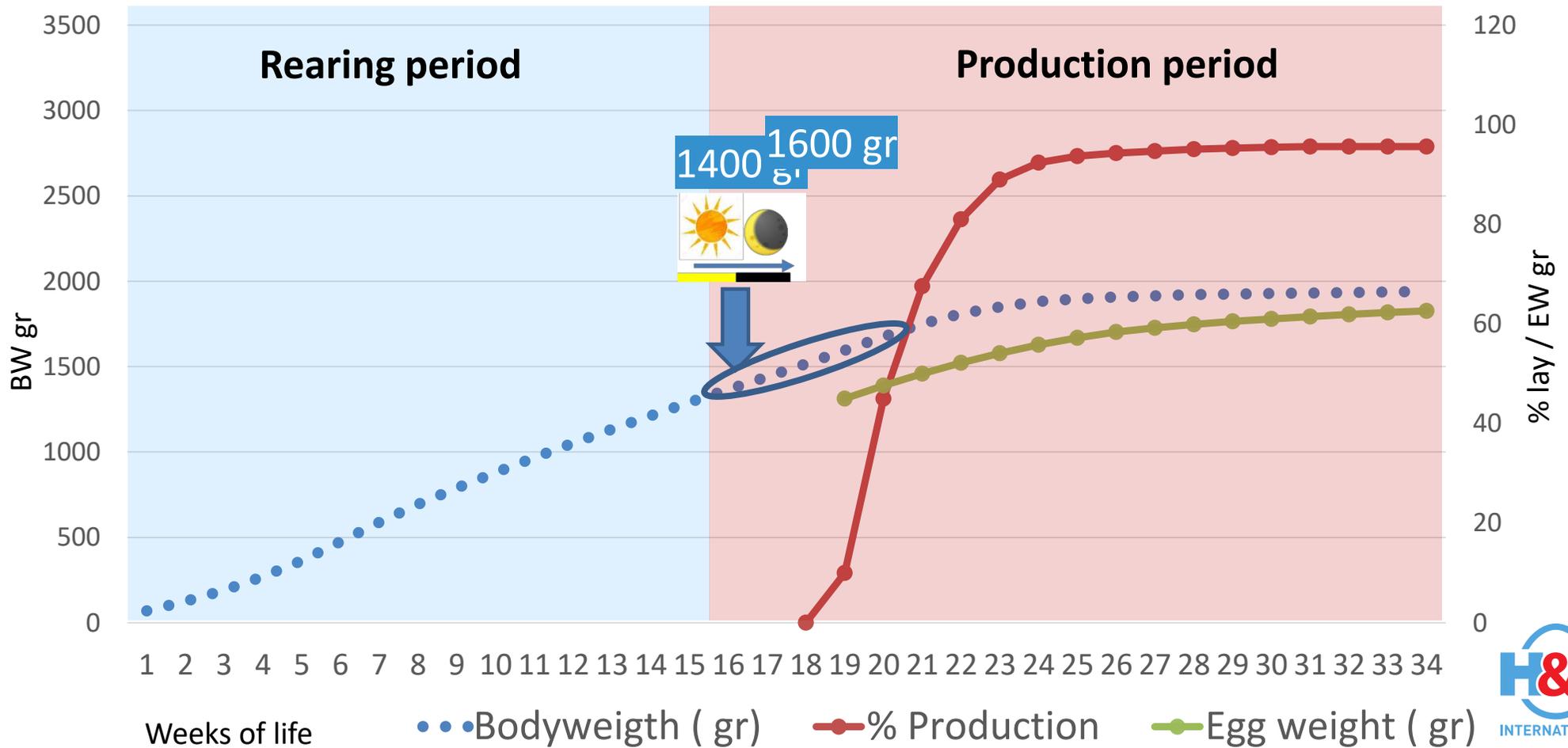
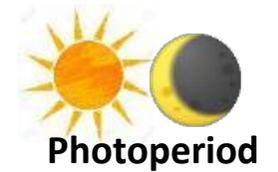


Birds are exposed to an increasing photoperiod

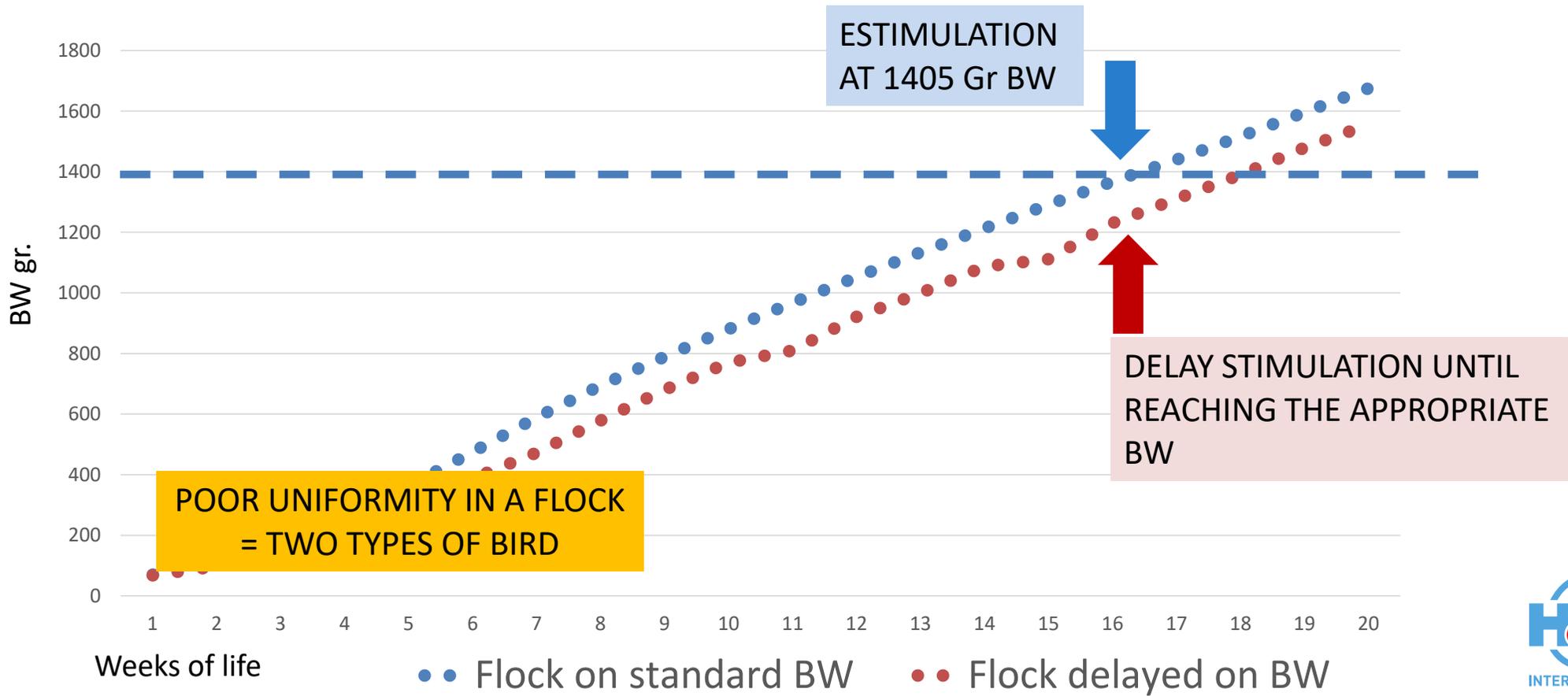


Birds reach appropriate body weight

# What really matters: WHEN?



# Stimulation by body weight



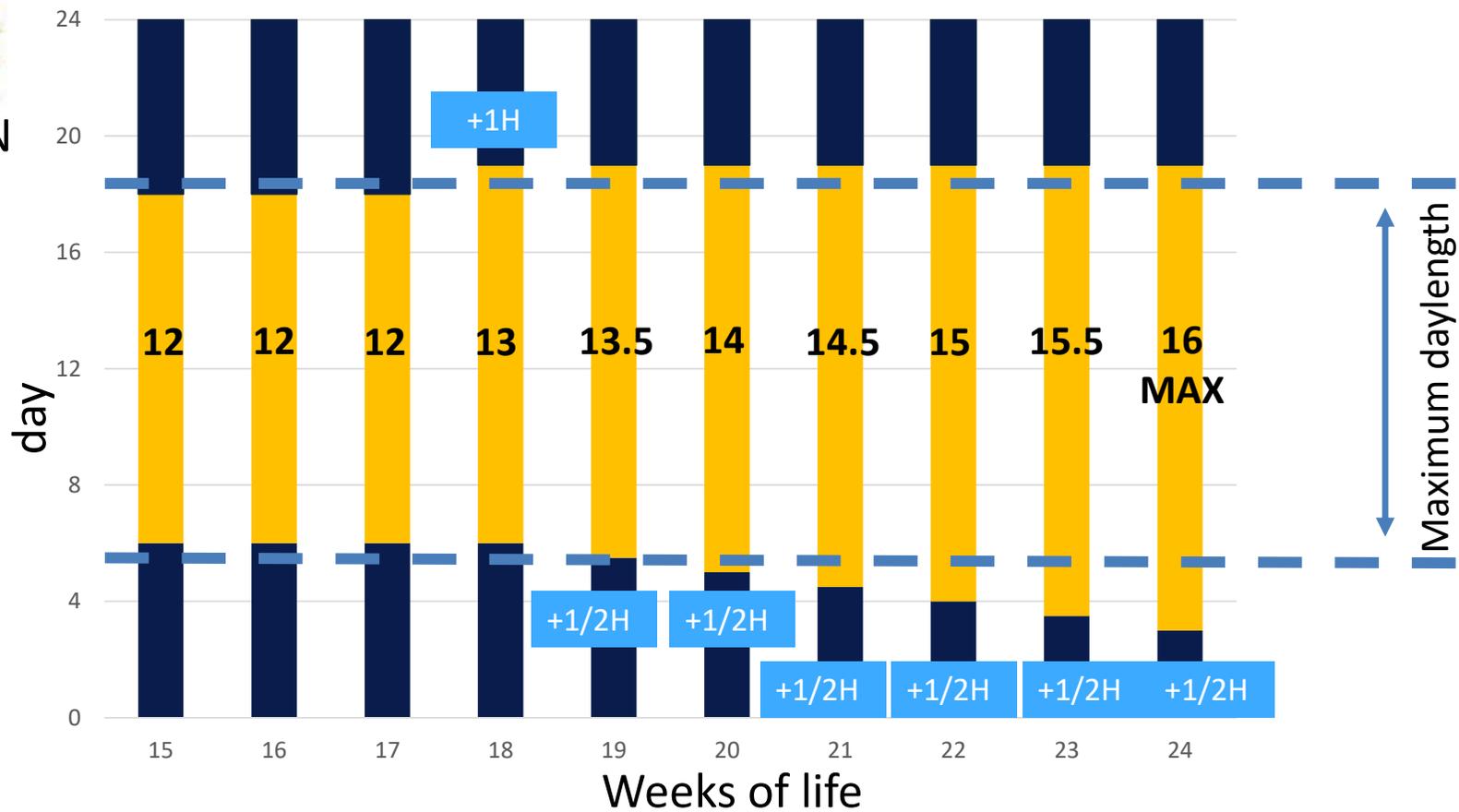
# How to do a daylight stimulation



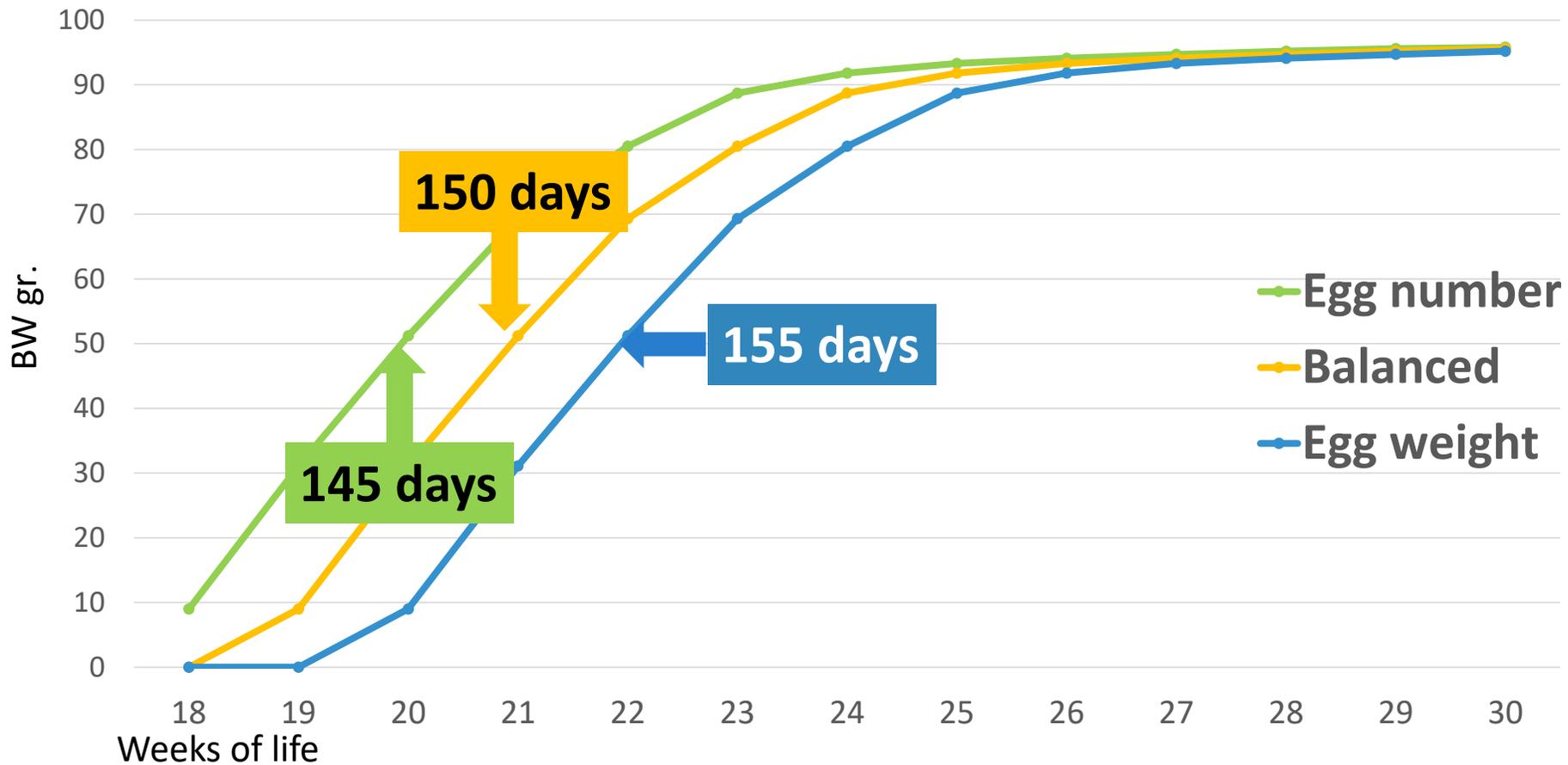
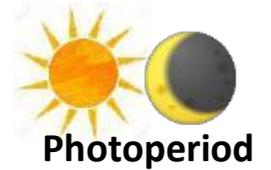
DAWN



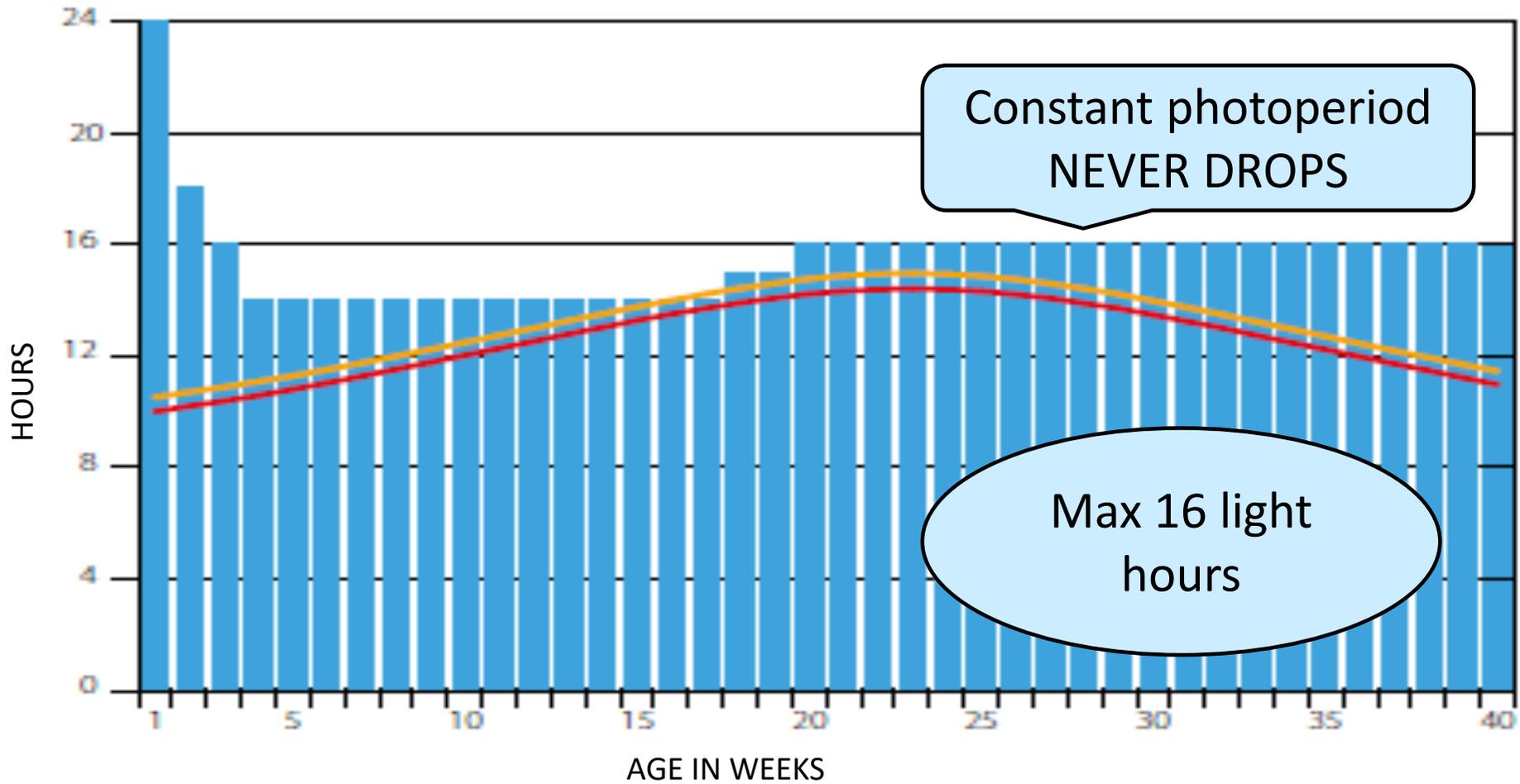
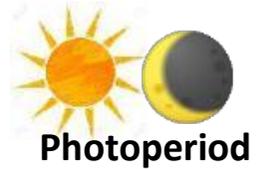
DUSK



# Checking your stimulation: Age at 50% production



# Lighting programs in production







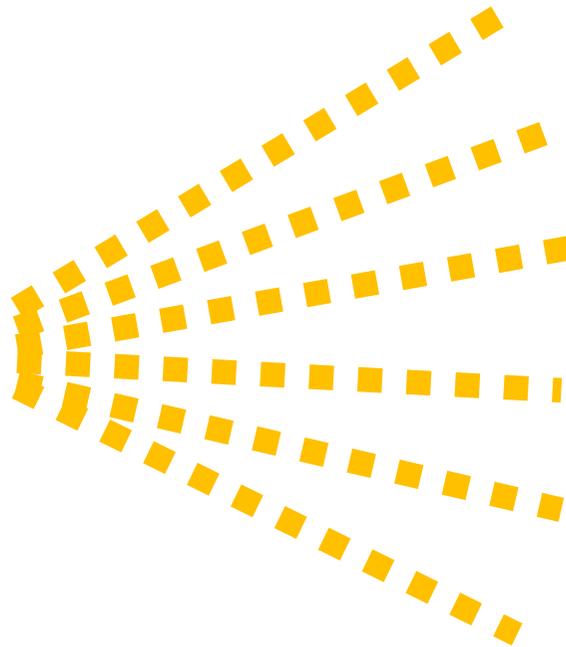
# Light intensity definition



Light Intensity

## LIGHT INTENSITY

Lumen



## ILUMINATION

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

A blue vertical oval representing a narrow beam of light.

280 lux

1 m<sup>2</sup>

A blue vertical oval representing a wide beam of light.

70 lux

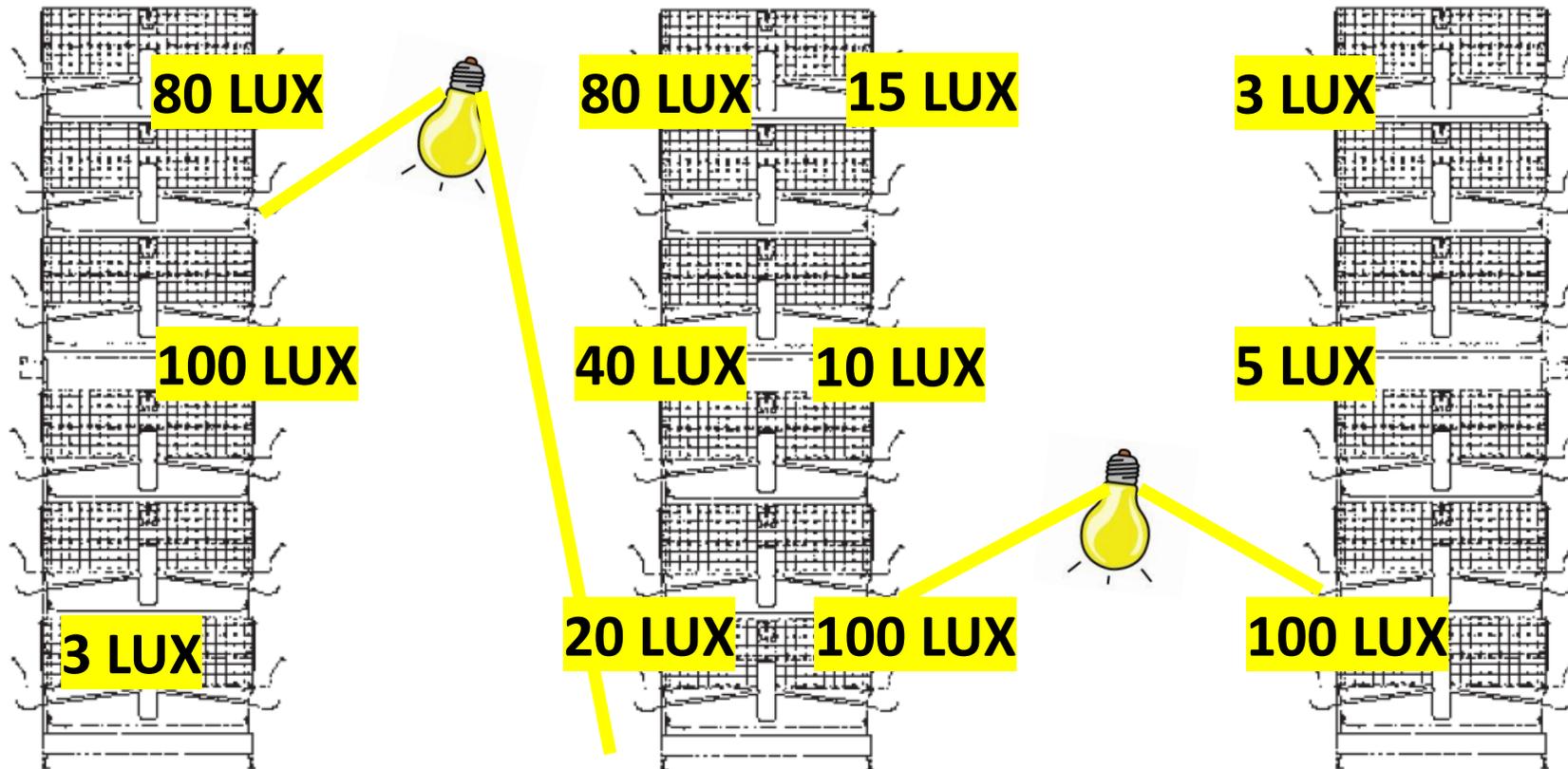
4 m<sup>2</sup>



# Light intensity often is not homogenous



Light Intensity



# Vision Frequency and Retine Captation/s



24 -30 images per second



150 -220 images per second

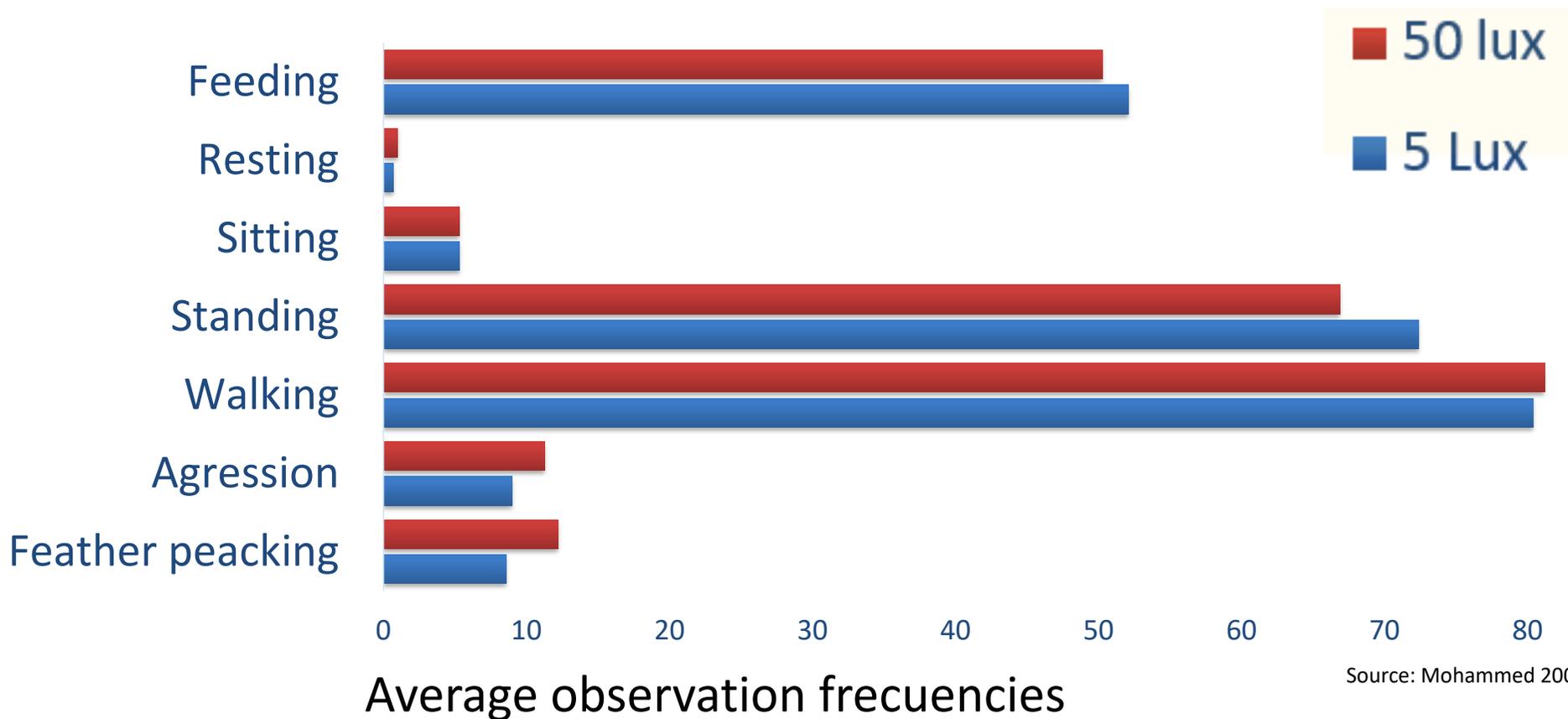


# LIGHT INTENSITY & HENS ACTIVITY



Light intensity acts as the  
volume control for bird activity

# Frequency of behaviors observation in brown hens in cages



# Intensity of different lighting sources



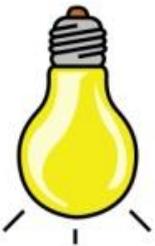
Light Intensity



20000 -100000 lux

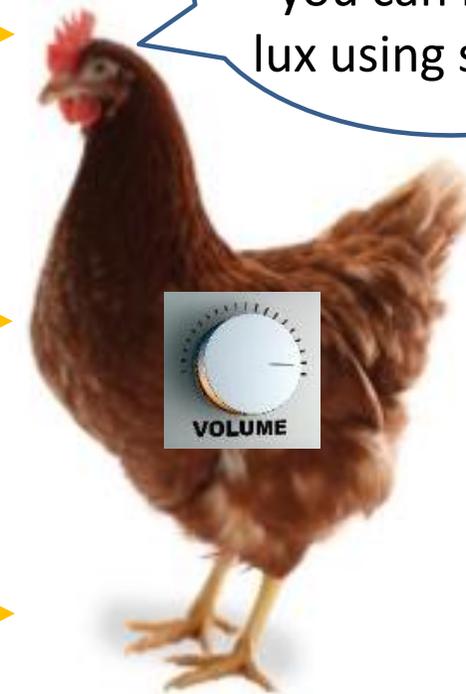


200 -10000 lux



? Lux

Distance & Source lumens



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

# Dealing with natural light intensity: The most common pitfall



Source: H&N International

Sun rays directly entering the house



Source: H&N International

Irregular sunlight distribution in the house



# Controlling light intensity



STEP 1: move to brown or black houses

**Shadow**



Source: H&N International

**Light traps**



Source: H&N International

Be able of decide on the light intensity inside the house



# Controlling light intensity

STEP 2: be able to measure the light intensity



Light Intensity



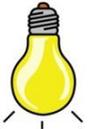
Source: H&N International



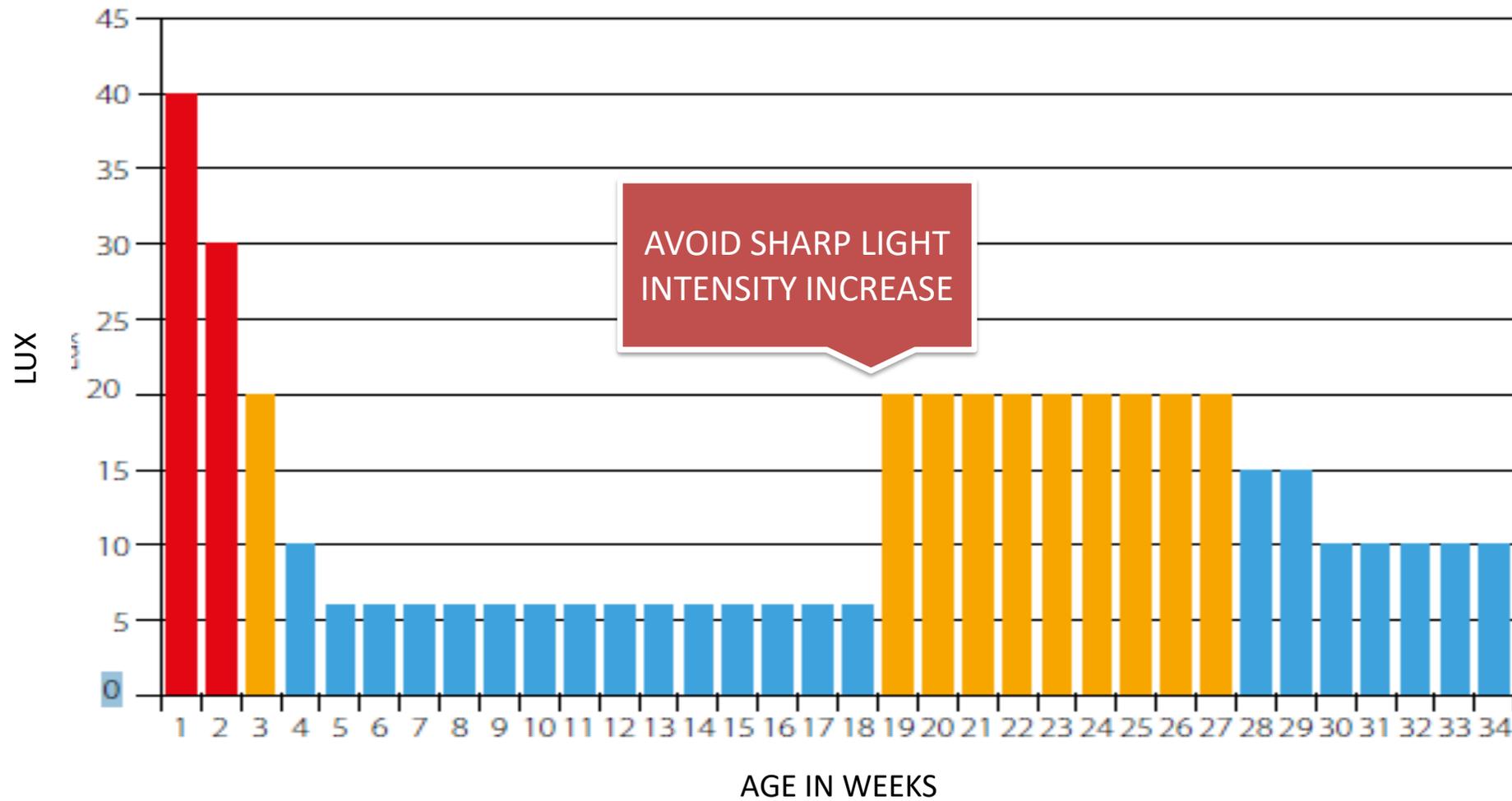
Source: H&N International

Measure intensity at feeder levels  
without shadows interference

# Ideal lighting intensity for layers in cages



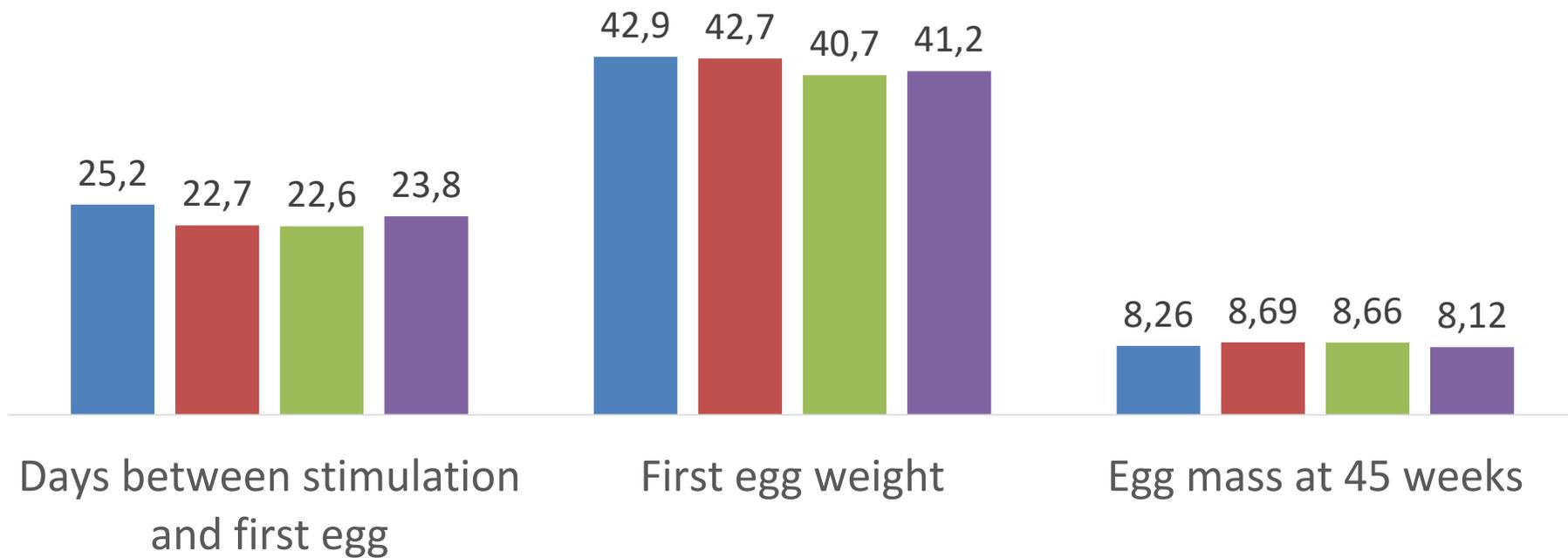
Light Intensity



# 4 different layer breeds stimulated at different light intensity



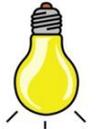
■ 1 lux ■ 5 lux ■ 50 lux ■ 500 lux



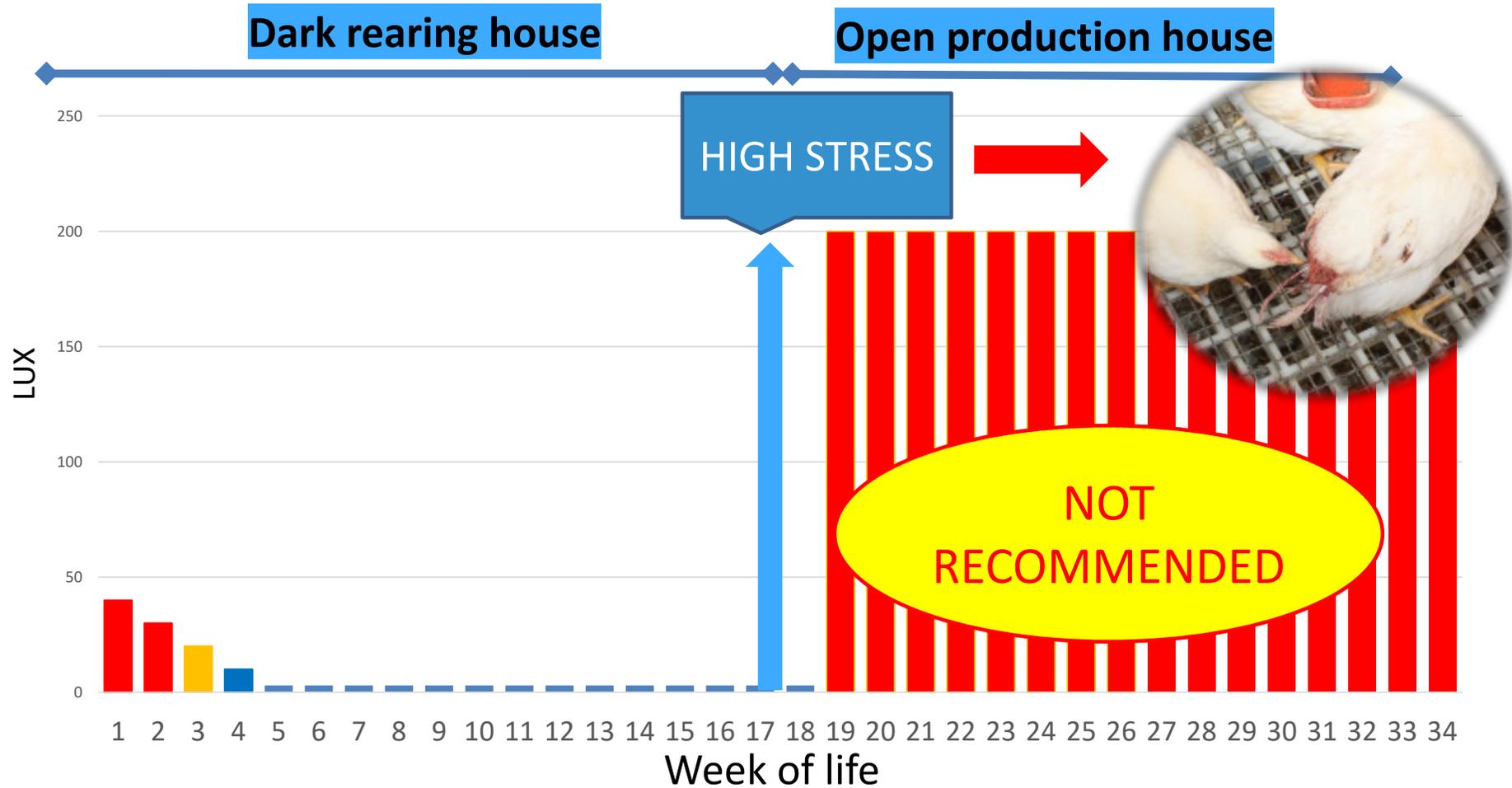
Fuente: Remena 2001



# Sharp increase in light intensity

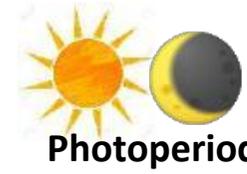


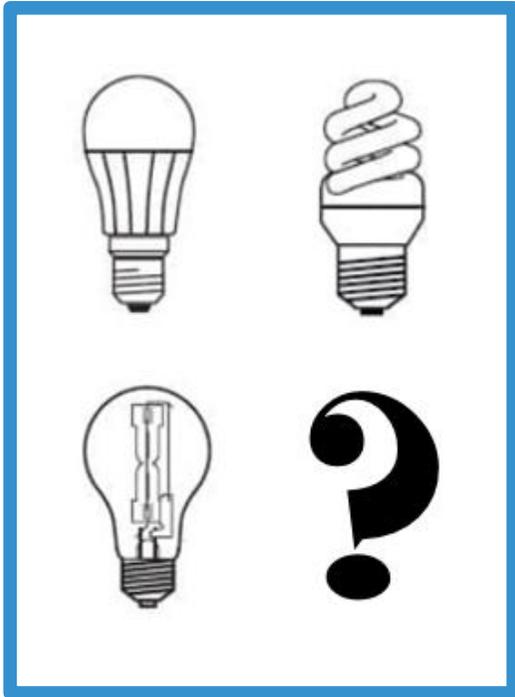
Light Intensity



# Take Aways

- Birds perceive color and frequency of light differently than humans
- Wrong color and frequency can be behind stress issues in birds
- Lighting program is the only way to tell hens when to start production
- Light intensity increases hen activity and should therefore be kept low in production
- Avoid sharp increase in light intensity





## What kind of lamps I should use?

- More than one option is available and right but:
- Warm light ( 2700 K)
- No flickering ( > 200 Hz or constant)