



INTERNATIONAL

The key to your profit!



Brooding and Rearing

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What do we like to know before start rearing!

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

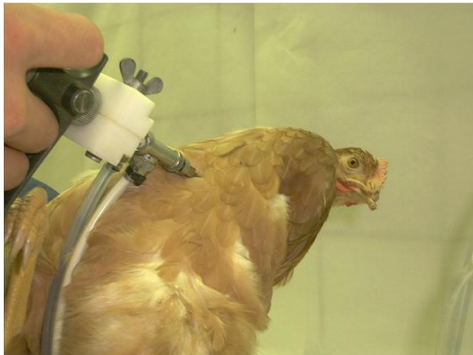
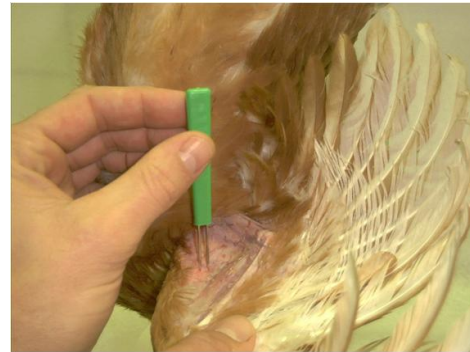
Make a plan before start of rearing

Determine the strategic road with:

Advisors from hatchery, feedsuppliers, 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

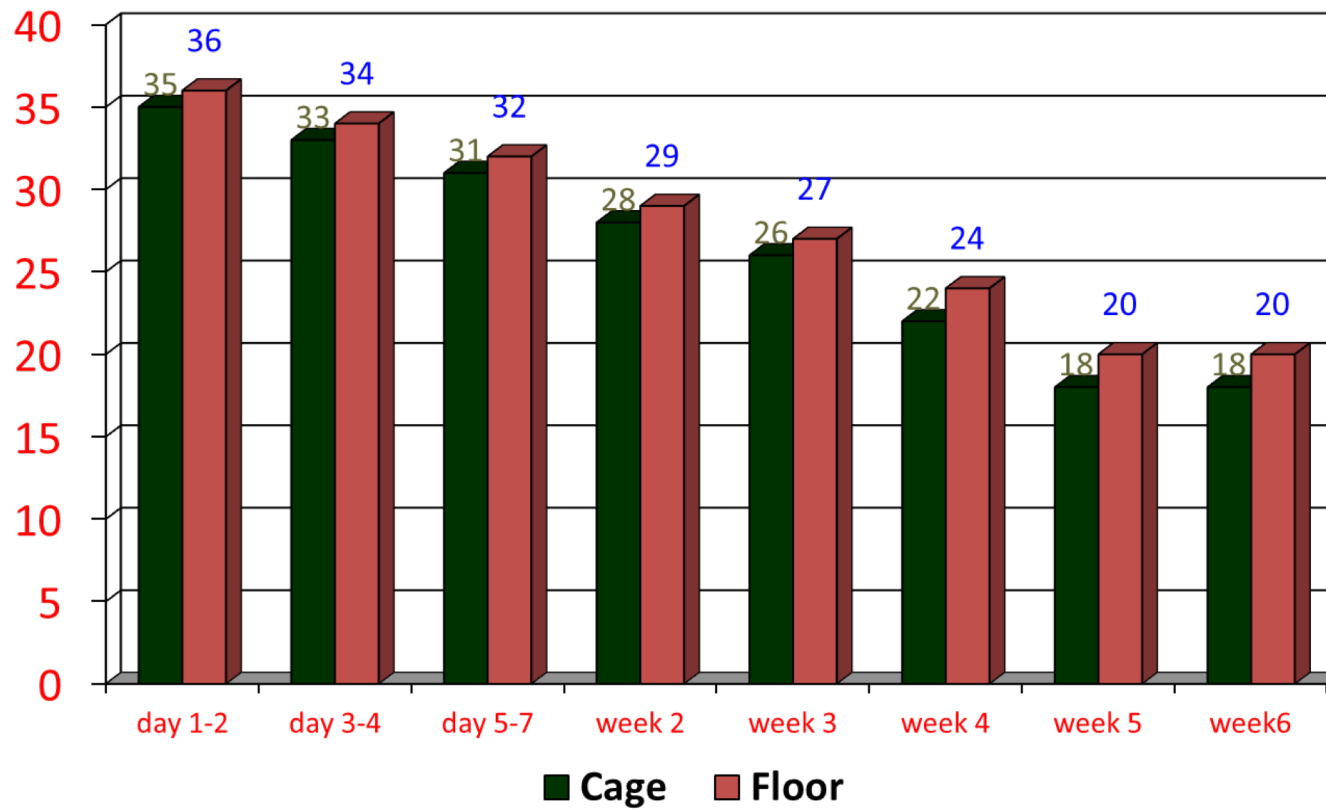
Table 17: Equipment Requirement for Rearing Period

Equipment	Age in Weeks	Requirement
Chick founts	1	1 fount (4–5 l) for 100 chicks
Round drinkers	to 20	1 drinker (Ø 46 cm) for 125 birds
Linear drinkers	to 20	1 running m for 100 birds
Nipple drinkers	to 20	6–8 birds per nipple
Chick feeding trays	1–2	1 tray for 60 chicks
Cut off chick cartons	1–2	1 carton for 100 chicks
Round feeders	3–10	2 feeders (Ø 40 cm) for 100 birds
	11–20	3 feeders (Ø 40 cm) for 100 birds
Chain feeders	3–10	2.5–3.5 lin. m for 100 birds
	11–20	4.5 lin. m for 100 birds

Follow the Instructions of Manufacturer!

Temperature

Always reduce temperature gradually!



Water

- Check the drinker height regularly, especially in first weeks of Rearing
- Give extra attention with IR treatment!



Too Low

Pictures: LUBING GmbH & Co. KG



Too High



Right Height

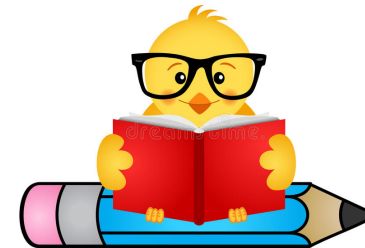
Development of the chicks

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

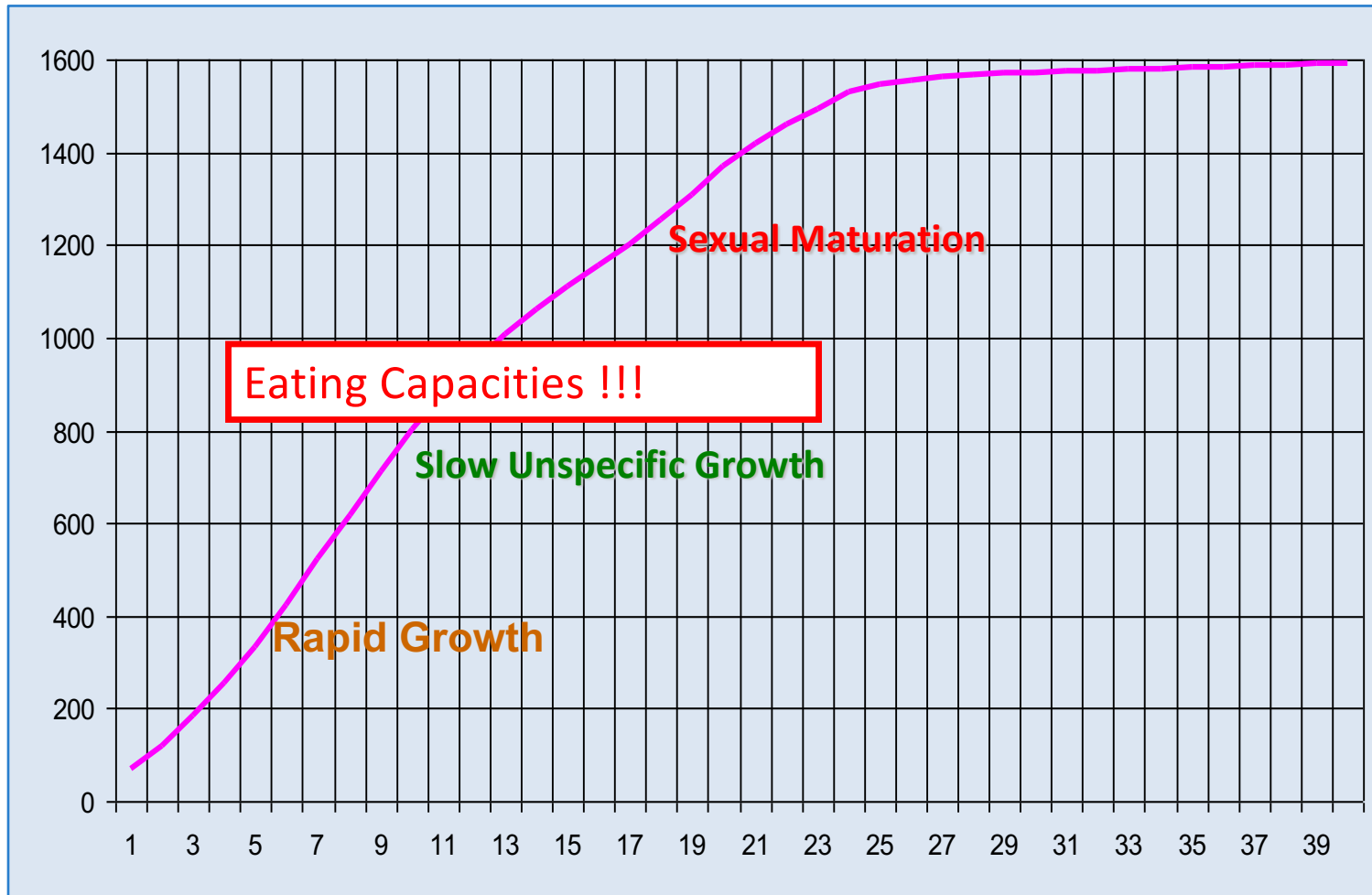
- *No managementguide*
- *No lighting program*

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.*



Development of the chicks



Bodyweight & growth is influenced by:

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



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Make use of our multiple-choice poll tool and pick what you think is correct.

Body weight in rearing



- Weight weekly 1% or at least 100 birds
- Take body weight of all the birds in the cage, or front and back in cage free rearing
- Compare with the Management Guide
- Calculate the Uniformity
- Make management decision if needed

Starter feed to grower feed

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

Feed change after the body weight is on target !

Grower to Developer feed

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

Feed change after the body weight is on target !

Midnight lighting & feeding (midnight snack)

- It is an additional period of lighting given during night to improve overall feed intake
- *Help birds in rearing period to increase the body weight*
- Help birds in production to fulfill their needs of nutrients to sustain the production
- 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 Programme

influencing factors

- Latitude/ Longitude: *North/South, East/West*
- Hatch date: *Year Season, Natural day light*
- House design: *Closed, light tight, open sided*
- Nice Tool: <https://apps.hn-int.com>
- Target body weight: *Egg size, feed consumption*



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 8-10 hours
- The faster the day length reaches the constant length the more sensitive the birds become for light
- 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

Constant Period

- The day length during the Constant Period should not be chosen too short. (8-10 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.



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Feed management

- To prevent select feed intake
- Start to feed on an empty feeder from 4-5 weeks of age in rearing
- Continue this in production



Quality of water

- Every day fresh water
- Vaccinating or other additives by the water system (Dirty the lines?)
- Test the drinking water on a regularly base



Transfer from rearing to production

- Optimal age for transfer > 16-17 weeks
- Check bodyweight & uniformity
- Check feathers and signs of pecking
- Take blood samples, freeze blood serum!
- Know the light (hours/Lux) and vaccination program from rearing
- Be present during transfer as a Farm Manager

Preparing

- Determine the strategic road
- Discuss before the pullets will be placed, settings of:
 - Light*
 - Feed*
 - Water*
 - Climate*
- NEW Functions & settings in computer & clocks



Conclusion

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!!!

Thank you for your attention!
Your Questions, please!

