

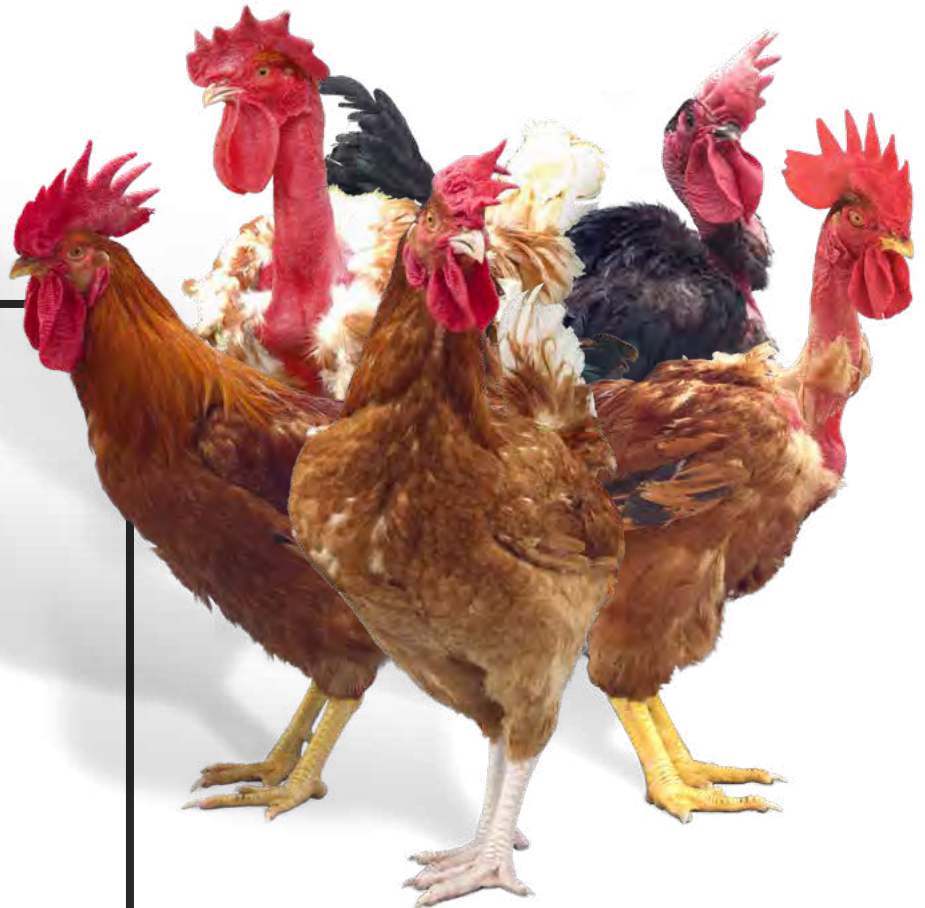
Slow Growth / 慢速型公鸡

166 - G66N - S77 - S77N - S88 - RIR

PARENT STOCK

Performance objectives

父母代
生产性能目标



Flock delivered on:
进鸡日期：

Number of females delivered:
母鸡入舍数量：

Number of males delivered:
公鸡入舍数量：

Farm:
养殖场名称：

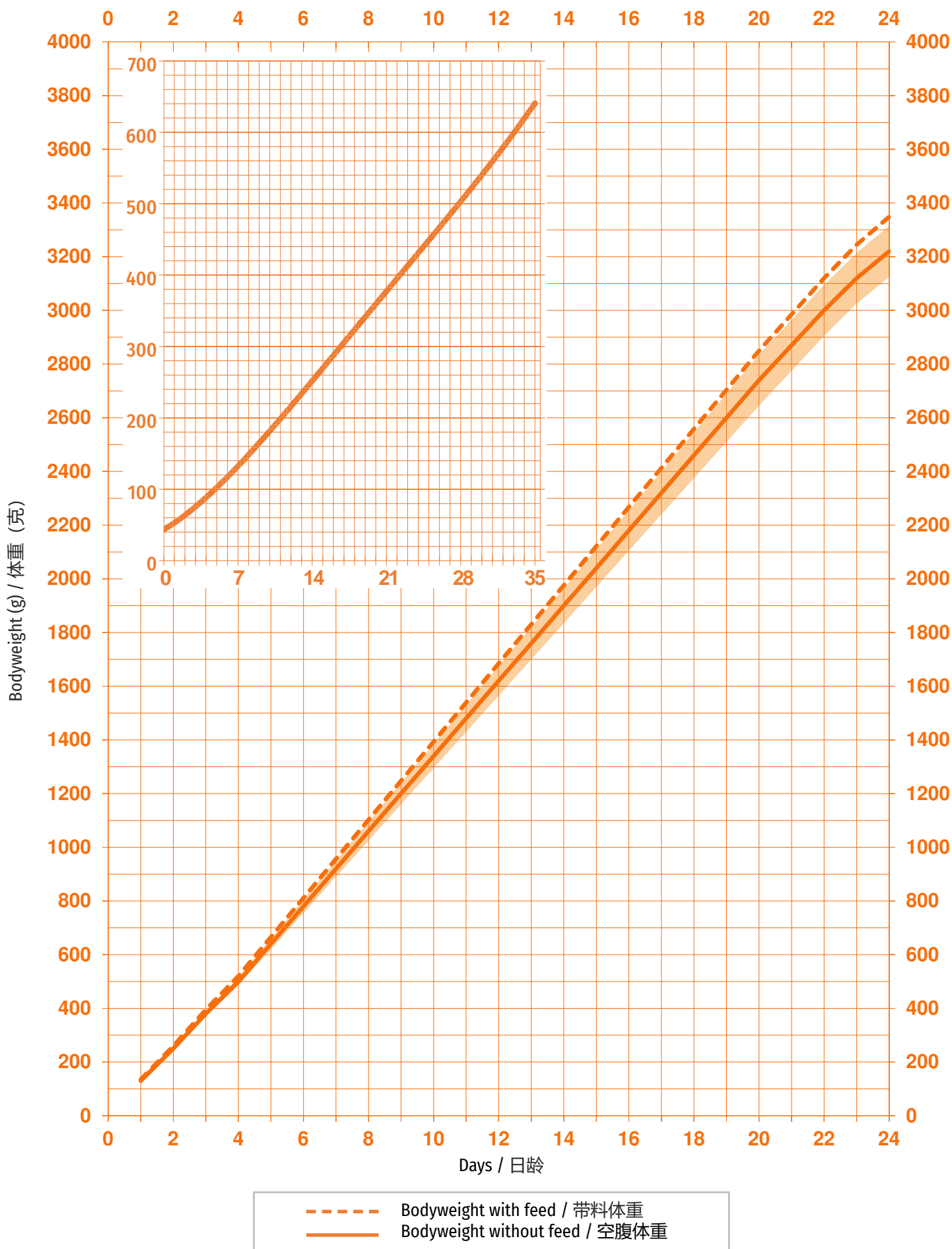
House:
鸡舍号：

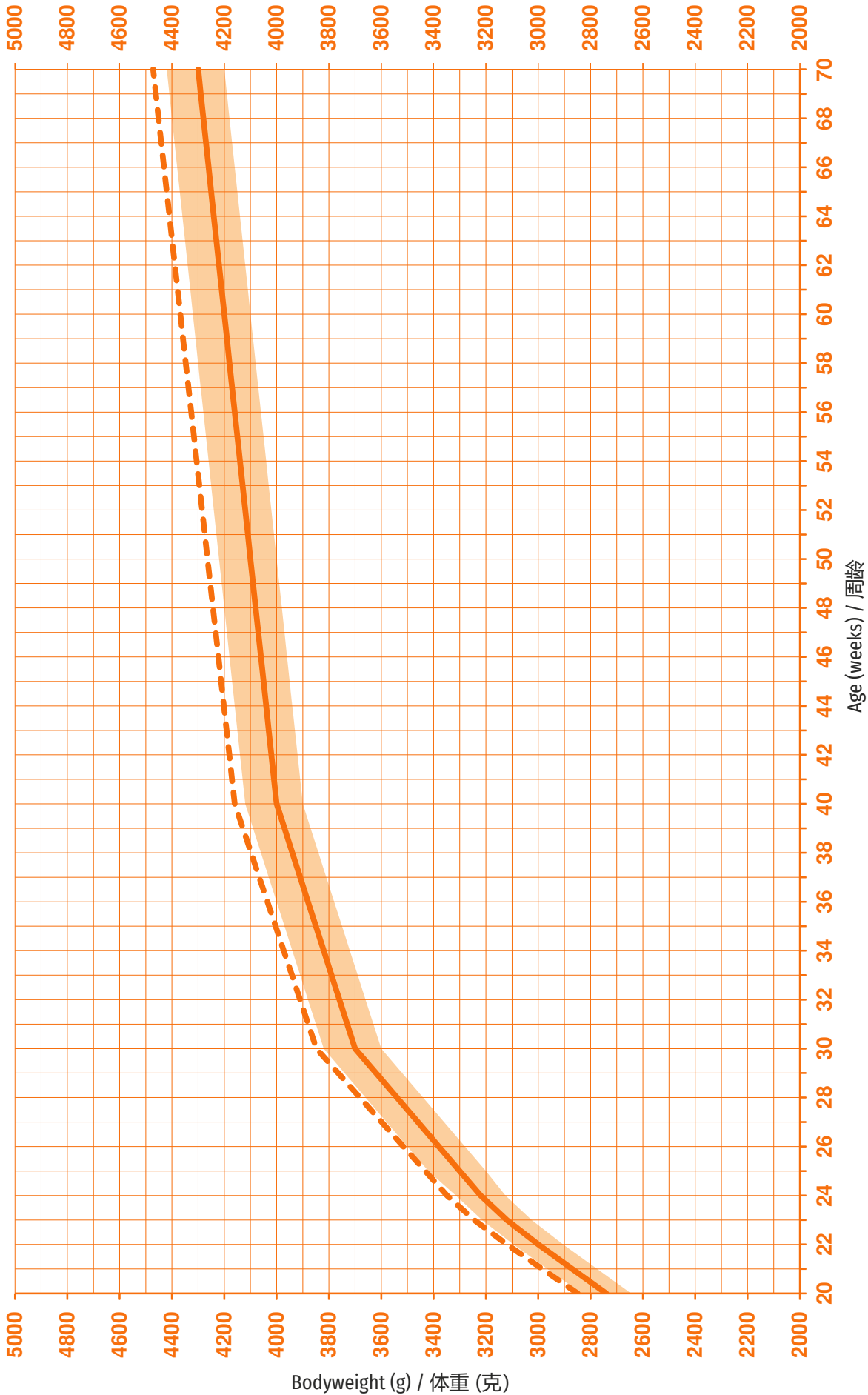
Age / 年龄		ME (kcal) 代谢能 (千卡)	Ration (g)** 料量 (克)**	Bodyweight (g)* 体重 (克)*	Growth (g) 周增重 (克)
Weeks 周龄	Days 日龄				
0	0		自由采食		
1	7		自由采食	130	
2	14	112	40	250	120
3	21	118	42	380	130
4	28	123	44	500	120
5	35	134	48	640	140
6	42	138	52	780	140
7	49	148	56	920	140
8	56	159	60	1060	140
9	63	172	65	1200	140
10	70	186	70	1340	140
11	77	199	75	1480	140
12	84	212	80	1620	140
13	91	225	85	1760	140
14	98	239	90	1900	140
15	105	252	95	2040	140
16	112	265	100	2180	140
17	119	278	105	2320	140
18	126	292	110	2460	140
19	133	305	115	2600	140
20	140	318	120	2740	140
21	147	318-331	120-125	2870	130
22	154	318-331	120-125	3000	130
23	161			3120	120
24	168			3220	100
25	175			3300	80
26	182			3380	80
27	189			3460	80
28	196			3540	80
29	203			3620	80
30	210			3700	80
31	217			3730	30
32	224			3760	30
33	231			3790	30
34	238			3820	30
35	245			3850	30
36	252			3880	30
37	259			3910	30
38	266			3940	30
39	273			3970	30
40	280			4000	30
41	287			4010	10
42	294			4020	10
43	301			4030	10
44	308			4040	10
45	315			4050	10
46	322			4060	10
47	329			4070	10
48	336			4080	10
49	343			4090	10
50	350			4100	10
51	357			4110	10
52	364			4120	10
53	371			4130	10
54	378			4140	10
55	385			4150	10
56	392			4160	10
57	399			4170	10
58	406			4180	10
59	413			4190	10
60	420			4200	10
61	427			4210	10
62	434			4220	10
63	441			4230	10
64	448			4240	10

Add 5 % to these weight objectives if birds are weighed with feed in the crop. / 如果是带料体重，则在本标准上加5%

NB*: Ration / 标注: 饲料代谢能 0 - 5 weeks / 周: 2 800 kcal ME / kg,
6 - 64 weeks / 周: 2 650 kcal ME / kg (20 °C).

*The feed intakes shown are only a guide. Feed amounts need to be adjusted to achieve the bodyweight target. / 此处的料量仅是指导。需要调整以实现目标体重。





Bodyweight with feed / 带料体重
Bodyweight without feed / 空腹体重

1. REARING METHOD

To obtain 8 - 10 % males with uniform maturity at 22 weeks to match the maturity of the females.

1.1. STANDARDS

Maximum density after 4 - 5 weeks: 5 males / m².

FEEDERS

- Trough: 7,5 m of trough for 100 males.
- Round Ø 35 cm: 1 for 12 males.

DRINKERS

- Round: 1 for 80 males.
- Nipples: 1 for 6 - 10 males.

1.2. SEPARATION OF THE MALES

Males should be reared separately from the females and separated according to breed.

Transversal partitioning of the house is preferable.

Beak trimming is recommended at 9 - 10 days, especially in open houses or if possible at day old.

1.3. FEED PROGRAMME

0 - 14 days: ad libitum.

14 - 21 days: control consumption according to the growth.

After 21 days: follow the restriction programme according to the type of male.

Feed: Follow the performance summary for each specific product.

1.4. BODYWEIGHT CONTROL

Weigh a sample of a minimum of 60 birds each week.

1.5. LIGHTING PROGRAMME

In general it is the same as for the females. In certain conditions it is recommended to stimulate the males 7 or 10 days before the females.

At the end of the rearing period, choose the light intensity depending on the state of maturity between males and females and the male behaviour.

1.6. TRANSFER

The males can be transferred one week before the females in order to advance maturity.

Avoid transferring immature or underweight males and a progressive mixing is highly recommended.

2. MANAGEMENT IN PRODUCTION

2.1. OBSERVE FLOCK BEHAVIOUR

Mixing males and females can be encouraged by distribution of grain in the afternoon.

If males are aggressive or overly active check the percentage of males.

Male sexual maturity:

- if males mature early reduce the number of males;
- if males mature late mix only the mature males.

2.2. BODYWEIGHT CONTROL

Weekly weighing of a minimum of 50 males and adjust the feed allowance accordingly throughout the production period.

Take special care during the first weeks after mixing, as the risk of excessive bodyweight gain is high and this can affect fertility.

1. 育成期

在22周龄得到性成熟度一致的8-10%比例的公鸡，和母鸡的性成熟相匹配。

1.1. 标准

4-5周龄后的最大密度：5只公鸡/平方米。

料位

- 料槽：100只公鸡7.5米。
- 直径35厘米圆形料盘：12只公鸡每个。

饮水器

- 圆形饮水器：80只公鸡每个。
- 饮水乳头：6-10只公鸡每个。

1.2. 公鸡的单独饲养

应将公鸡和母鸡分开饲养。横向隔断鸡舍更好。

推荐9-10日龄进行断喙，尤其是开放性鸡舍；如果有条件的话，可以在孵化场出雏日断喙。

1.3. 饲喂程序

0 - 14日龄：自由采食。

14 - 21日龄：根据生长情况控制料量。

21日龄后：根据公鸡的类型遵循饲喂程序。

料量：根据相应产品参考生产性能汇总。

1.4. 体重控制

每周至少称取60只鸡的最小样本量。

1.5. 光照程序

总的来说，和母鸡相同。在某些情况下，推荐公鸡加光早于母鸡7-10天。

育成末期，依据公鸡和母鸡的性成熟协调度以及公鸡的行为选择光照强度。

1.6. 转群

为了将公鸡的性成熟提前，可以将公鸡早于母鸡一周进行转群。

避免转群不成熟以及低于标准体重的公鸡，非常推荐逐步混群。

2. 产蛋期公鸡的管理

2.1. 观察鸡群行为

可通过在下午撒谷物促进公鸡和母鸡的混合。

如果公鸡凶猛或者过度活跃，检查公鸡的比例。

公鸡性成熟：

- 如果公鸡成熟过早，减少公鸡数量。
- 如果公鸡成熟过晚，仅混入成熟的公鸡。

2.2. 体重控制

每周称取至少50只公鸡的样本量。产蛋期全程根据实际情况相应调整料量。

混群后前几周，要特别注意。因为这一阶段超重的风险很大，并且这能够影响受精率。

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优质鸡父母代母本饲养管理指南



小型优质鸡 - 红宝

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES - PARENT STOCK - PREMIUM FEMALES
优质鸡父母代母本生产性能目标



JA57 - JA57Ki - P6N - REDBRO MINI / 红宝小型 - JA87 - REDBRO / 红宝

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