

Hubbard M99 Management Outline for Success U.S.A. and Latin America Conditions

Brooding (0 - 6 weeks)

- Good brooding = Good Uniformity
- Minimum of 90°F (32°C) floor temperature at day 1, then gradually stepping down to 75°F (24°C) by 4 weeks.
- 1 supplemental drinker and feed lid for each 100 chicks.
- Keep supplemental feeders down and full through 14 days of age.
- Utilize paper under the drinker lines to attract chicks to drinkers.
- Light Intensity = Minimum 2 FC (22 lux). This is a must for starting M99 chicks.



- Light Schedule
 - 1-5 days: 24 hrs @ 2+ FC (22 lux)
 - 6-14 days: 14 hrs @ normal intensity
 - 15-27 days: 12 hrs @ normal intensity
 - > 27 days: move 8 hrs @ normal intensity
- Feed Schedule
 - Full feed start ration through first 3 weeks.
 - Begin measured amount at 3 weeks. This should last throughout the light period.
 - Begin skip-a-day feeding at 4 weeks and give good weekly feed increases.
 - The goal is to do everything needed to reach 1.45 lbs. (660 gr) at 4 weeks of age. Adjust feeding and or lighting schedules in order to achieve the 4 week body weight goal.

7 weeks trough move

- A period of methodical feeding for controlled, restricted growth.
- Develop a feeding "program" for your operation. The goal is to avoid jumping around with weekly feed increases.
- Weigh the flock weekly to insure your feed program achieves the proper weekly gains.
- Plan on a 20 week male weight of 6.00 lbs. (2.7 kg)
- Do everything possible to maximize uniformity during this grow phase: feed distribution, feeder heights, feed timing, feed programs, etc.

Housing through 40 weeks

- A focus on Fleshing & Activity.
- The first few weeks in the breeder house are critical for the M99 male. Keep in mind that the M99 male is smaller and typically less mature at move which allows him the opportunity to steal from most hen feeders. Due to this we must adjust our feeding accordingly to keep weight gains under control during the first 2-3 weeks in the breeder house.
- Depending on your housing and male condition, starting feed amounts in the breeder house will range from 12 lbs./100 to 20 lbs./100 (55 - 91 gr/bird). Keep in mind that by 24 weeks of age male restriction from the female feeder has begun. So, if you start on lower feed amounts, be ready to give consistent feed increases from this point to about 28-30 weeks.
- Not only is the male physically larger and restricted from the female feeder, but he is also becoming sexually mature and therefore daily caloric needs are higher than they were at housing.
- Rule of Thumb: start on lower feed amounts to control early gains, then give larger and consistent feed increases once male is restricted from female feeder leveling off around 28-30 weeks to maintain desired fleshing and mating activity.
- Don't be overly concerned about weight goals at this point. Your goal is to maintain a male with good "V" shaped fleshing with firm musculature.
- Normal housing ratios should be between 9% & 10%. Keep in mind that this will depend on how much above or below the actual body weights are as compared to the 20 week weight goal of 6.00 lbs. (2.7 kg). A heavier male will tend to be more mature and you may need to house less males in order to keep a good mix of males and females and by the same token if you have a smaller less mature male you will be able to house a higher ratio and still keep a good mix of males and females on the floor.
- Under normal housing ratios and with the M99's good breeder house livability and performance you should be required to spike less often when compared to other males.

40 weeks through depletion

- Another period of controlled, restricted growth keeping focus on Fleshing.
- As the males age and become larger, you must slightly increase their feed amounts in order to maintain fleshing and mating activity.
- The key will be to flesh males regularly in order to determine the necessary feed changes to make based on breast musculature and signs of mating activity.
- Don't be overly cautious when making feed changes, the common mistake is to wait too long to give more feed and often times you will find that there are a group of males in the house that have fallen behind the average. Boost feeding is a good tool to use if you find this situation.
- When boost feeding: give 50%-100% more feed for 1 to 2 days in succession and then reevaluate fleshing the next week. The goal is to increase overall feed time for the males so that the "low end" male has a chance at consuming more calories while this large amount of feed is being fed.
- Spiking will most likely need to be done less often with the M99 male due to the livability and fertility advantages. The key is to maintain between 8.5% - 10% and to be sure that you are using mature well fleshed spike males.



Hubbard M99 Male Feeding And Bodyweight Standard									
Age		Ration (lbs./100)	Bodyweight (lbs.)	Growth (lbs.)	Age		Ration (lbs./100)	Bodyweight (lbs.)	Growth (lbs.)
Weeks	Days				Weeks	Days			
STARTER FEED					GROWER FEED, continued				
0		0			20	140	21.00-	6.00	0.30
1	7	0	0.28		21	147	22.00-	6.28	0.29
2	14	7.00-7.50	0.65	0.37	22	154	23.00-	6.56	0.28
3	21	8.00-8.50	1.05	0.40	23	161	24.00-	6.82	0.26
GROWER FEED					BREEDER FEED				
4	28	9.00-9.50	1.45	0.40	24	168	24.00-	7.08	0.25
5	35	10.00-	1.80	0.35	25	175	25.00-	7.32	0.24
6	42	11.00-	2.10	0.30	26	182	25.50-	7.54	0.22
7	49	11.50-	2.40	0.30	27	189	26.00-	7.73	0.19
8	56	12.00-	2.70	0.30	28	196	26.50-	7.88	0.15
9	63	12.50-	2.95	0.25	29	203	26.50-	8.00	0.12
10	70	13.00-	3.20	0.25	30	210	26.50-	8.05	0.05
11	77	13.50-	3.45	0.25	31	217	26.50-	8.10	0.05
12	84	14.00-	3.70	0.25	32	224	26.50-	8.15	0.05
13	91	15.00-	3.95	0.25	35	238	26.50-	8.30	0.05
14	98	16.00-	4.20	0.25	40	252	26.50-	8.55	0.05
15	105	17.00-	4.50	0.30	45	266	26.50-	8.80	0.05
16	112	18.00-	4.80	0.30	50	280	26.50-	9.10	0.06
17	119	19.00-	5.10	0.30	55	350	26.50-	9.40	0.06
18	126	19.50-	5.40	0.30	60	420	26.50-	9.70	0.06
19	133	20.50-	5.70	0.30	65	448	26.50-	10.00	0.06

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