

PREMIUM PARENT STOCK DURING THE PRODUCTION PERIOD



How to maximise the persistency of lay?



TRANSFER 1

- Ensure both the male ratio and quality of mixing are optimised to prevent a stressful environment.



ONSET OF LAY ON TIME 2

- Objective: 5 % weekly lay at 23 weeks of age.
- Refer to "Premium PS Guides and Nutrients Specifications".



APPETITE DURING THE ONSET OF LAY 3

- Feeders should be empty for at least 3 hours in the middle of the day.



- Control feed presentation and formulation.
- Refer to "How to maximise the appetite of Premium females?" Technical Poster.



EGG COLLECTION MANAGEMENT 4

- Frequent collection of floor and belt eggs to minimise cracked eggs and to reduce the risk of broodiness.
- Pay extra time and attention during the onset of lay.



BROODINESS 5

- Can be observed as from peak of lay (see pictures).
- Females can become aggressive.
- A loss of ventral feathers and some red points can be observed. Refer to "Broodiness" Technical Bulletin.



EGG WEIGHT CONTROL 6

- When egg weight exceeds 58 g it is recommended to use breeder II feed.



FATTINESS 7

- Assess abdominal fat on a regular basis (see picture).
- Fattiness should be controlled using breeder II feed and timely feed reduction.
- Feed supplements may be a useful aid to support hepatic function.



WATER QUALITY 8

- Control water quality mainly during onset of lay period with following targets (see pictures):

- pH = 5.5 - 6.8.
- Red.Ox. Potential > 600 mV.
- Free chlorine > 0,5 ppm.



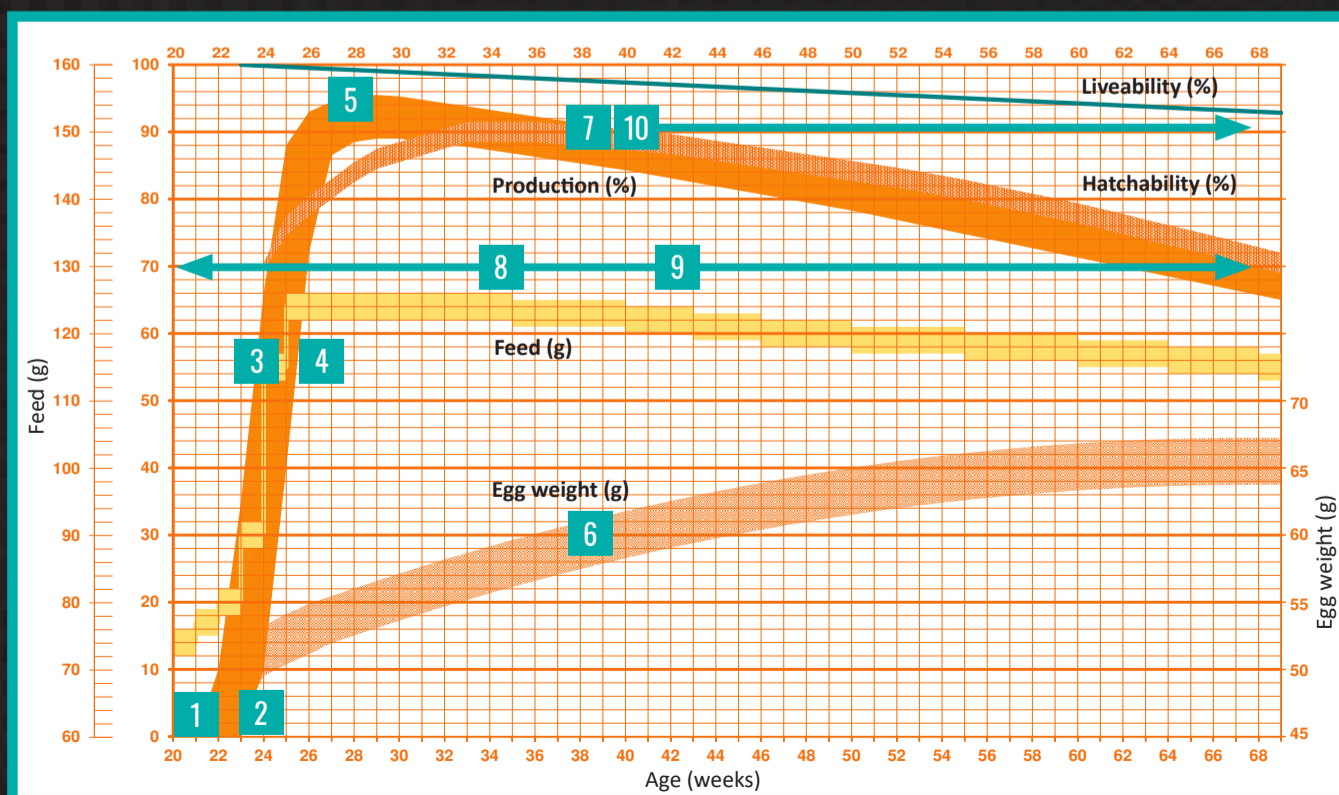
VACCINATION 9

- Adapt the vaccination program to local circumstances based on veterinary advice, avoiding onset of lay period.
- E. coli vaccination is important to control the risk of infections.



LIGHT 10

- If possible, keep a 15 hours plateau and add 1 hour after 40 weeks of age in two stages (half an hour extra over two weeks).



N.B.: The information in this document should be adapted to the specific rearing conditions (e.g.: open/dark house, climate, etc.).