Laying period







General

Keep hens healthy

Maximum production

Efficient production

Recommendations of breeder manual for equipment

Good quality of produce



Feeding management

Feed consumption should increase in the right way If not a mid-night snack can be given

Start feed of different phases at right time

Calcium contents of the diet; at start of lay some bird have high requirement

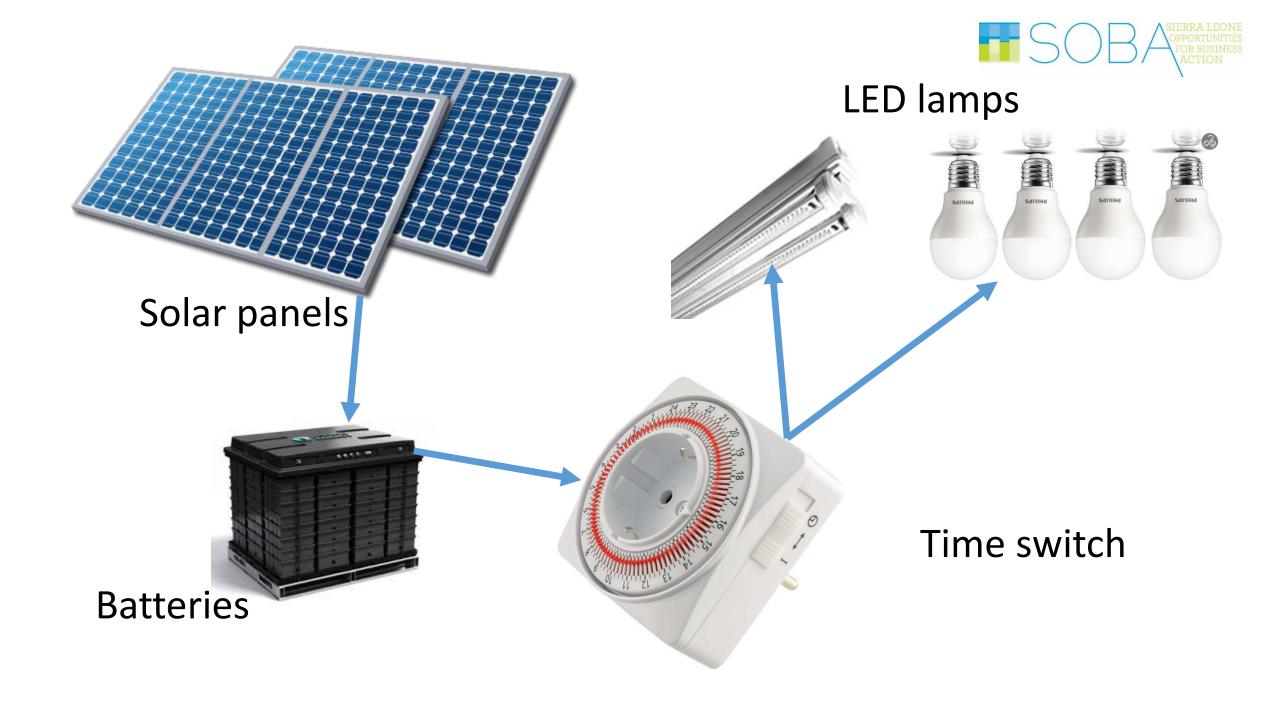
Avoid fatty livers



Light

Windowed houses

- natural day length just before laying period starts
- Increase till 2/3 of top production is achieved
- No decrease of light
- During night minimum 40 lux at hen level
- In warm period a little bit of light in middle of night to stimulate feed consumption?

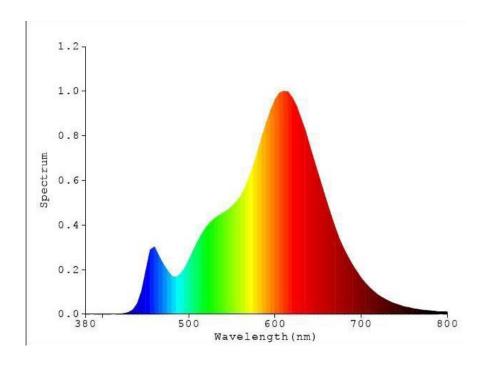




Colour of the LED light

2600K - 2700K lamps

Layers need red light part of spectrum

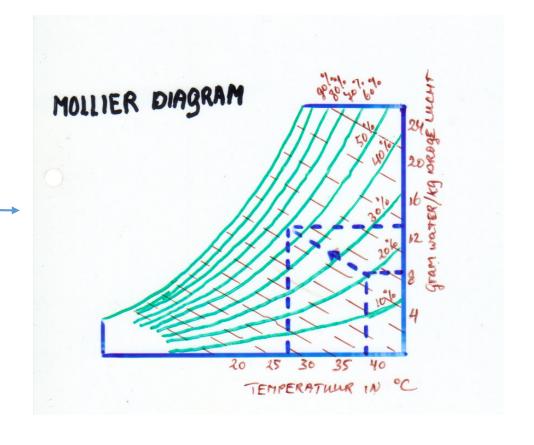




Climate control

Warm periods

- water evaporation or fogging
- avoid sharp falls in temperature
- vitamin C
- fat in formula





No obstruction of air in inlets

Maintenance

Avoid areas in the hen house with no/ little air movement

If feed consumption decreases: turn light on for 1-1,5 hours in the night



Daily work

Each day the poultry attendant has to check the following things:

- obstructions for feed/drinking equipment
- birds
 - behaviour
 - colour of eyes and comb
 - mortality
 - sound
 - manure



- Functioning of drinking system
- Registering water consumption
- Check for vermin



Vermin control

Important in layer operations:

- egg rests
- feed rests
- manure
- are feed for vermin:
- rats and mice
- flies
- bugs





Damage caused by vermin

Possible source of diseases

Feed consumers

Agitation



Rats and mice

- 1) Clean houses
- 2) Make a program for bait placement
- 3) Use different chemicals alternately
- 4) Check in remote parts of the house



Other bugs

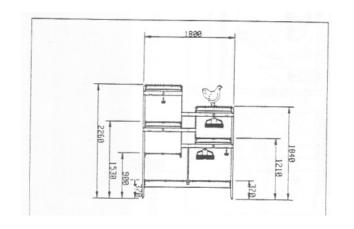
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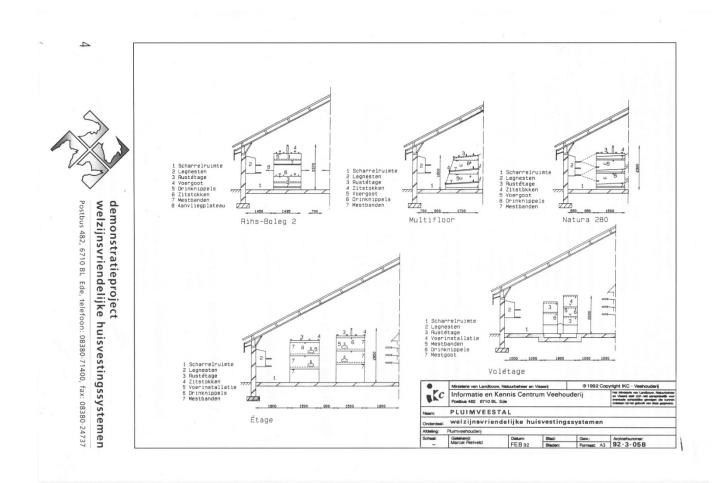
Beetles

- not harmful for hens
- can transmit diseases



Alternative to floor: Aviary system







Thank you