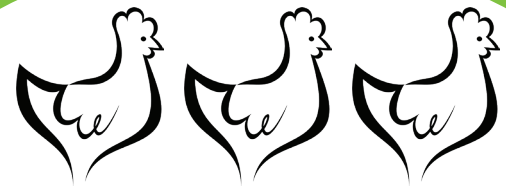


UNIFORMITY = BETTER PERFORMANCE

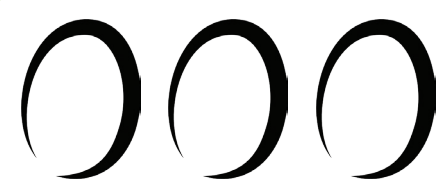


CV ≤ 8%

Uniform Flock



Uniform Eggs



Uniform Chicks



CV > 8%

Less Uniform Flock



Less Uniform Eggs

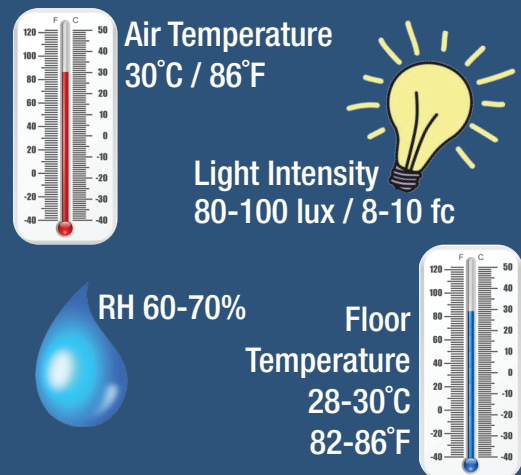


Less Uniform Chicks



Uniformity of Chick Start

Uniform Environment with Easy Access to Feed and Water



Brooding Requirements (per 1000 chicks)

Brooding Area	Whole-house	100%
	Spot	90%
Paper Cover	Feeder trays	12
	Bell drinkers	8
Feeder and Drinker Requirements	Mini-drinkers	12
	Birds per nipple	8-12

Brooding Area Size = 25 m² (269 ft²)
Number of Chicks = 40 / m² (4 / ft²)



Monitor Chicks and Behavior



Crop Fill
2 hrs = 75%
8 hrs = >80%
12 hrs = >85%
24 hrs = >95%
48 hrs = 100%



Vent Temp
39.4-40.5°C
103-105°F

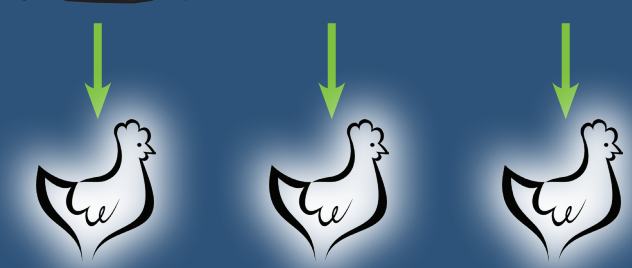
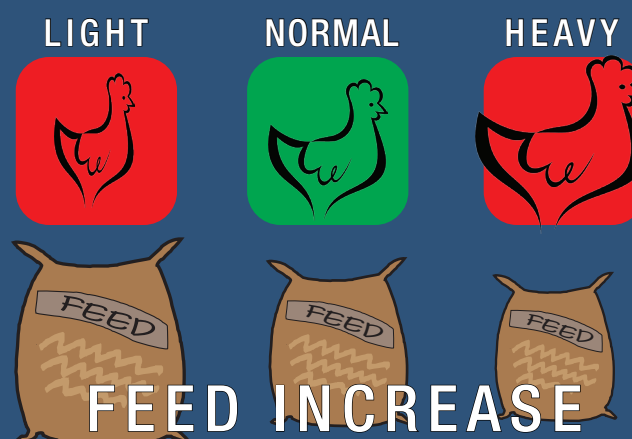


Good Bird Distribution

Uniformity of Body Weight - Grading

Flock Between 28-35 days

Weighing and CV%



Uniform Flock at Point of Lay

Key Points of Grading

- CV 8-10% = 2-way grade.
- CV >10% = 3-way grade.
- Manage feed amount to achieve target body weight. **NEVER REDUCE ENERGY INTAKE.**
- Ensure correct stocking density, feeder and drinker space.



Uniformity of Feed Intake

Feeding Systems

3min
Feed Distribution Time = <3 minutes.

Feeder Space Per Bird		
Females Age (days)	Track Feeder cm (in)	Pan Feeder cm (in)
0-35	5 (2)	5 (2)
36-70	10 (4)	8 (3)
71-105	15 (6)	10 (4)
105-140	15 (6)	10 (4)
140 - depletion	15 (6)	10 (4)

Monitor Feeding Behavior

Leave approximately 1 m (3.3 ft) between feeder lines.



Monitor Crop Fill After Transfer

- Manage feeding before and after transfer carefully to avoid loss of uniformity.
- Observe bird behavior.
- Check crop fill (50 males and 50 females):

✓ 30 minutes after first feed

✓ 24 hours after transfer

