

DEVENISH™

Beyond Nutrition



Teagasc Webinar



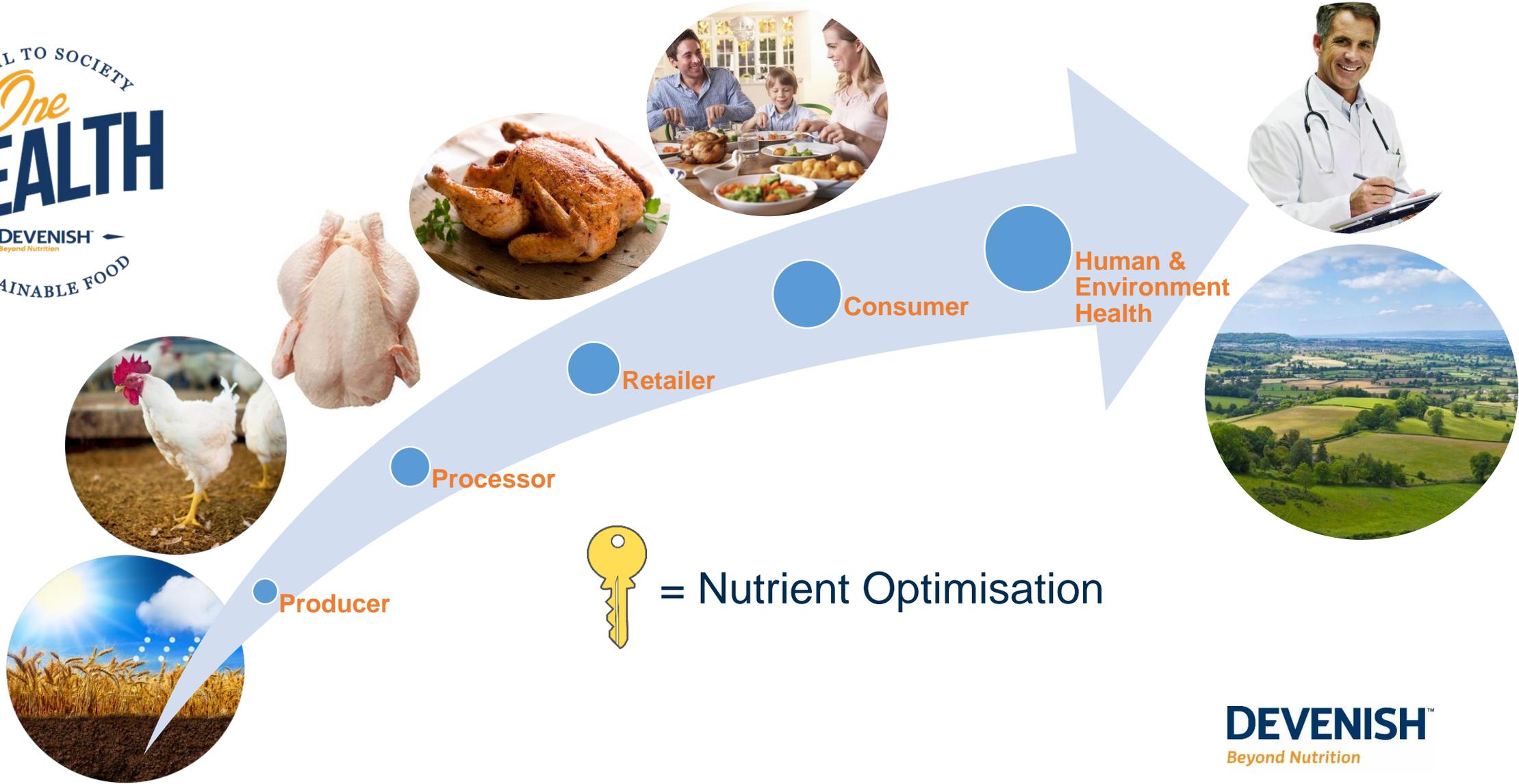
Poultry Nutrition Time to Take Stock

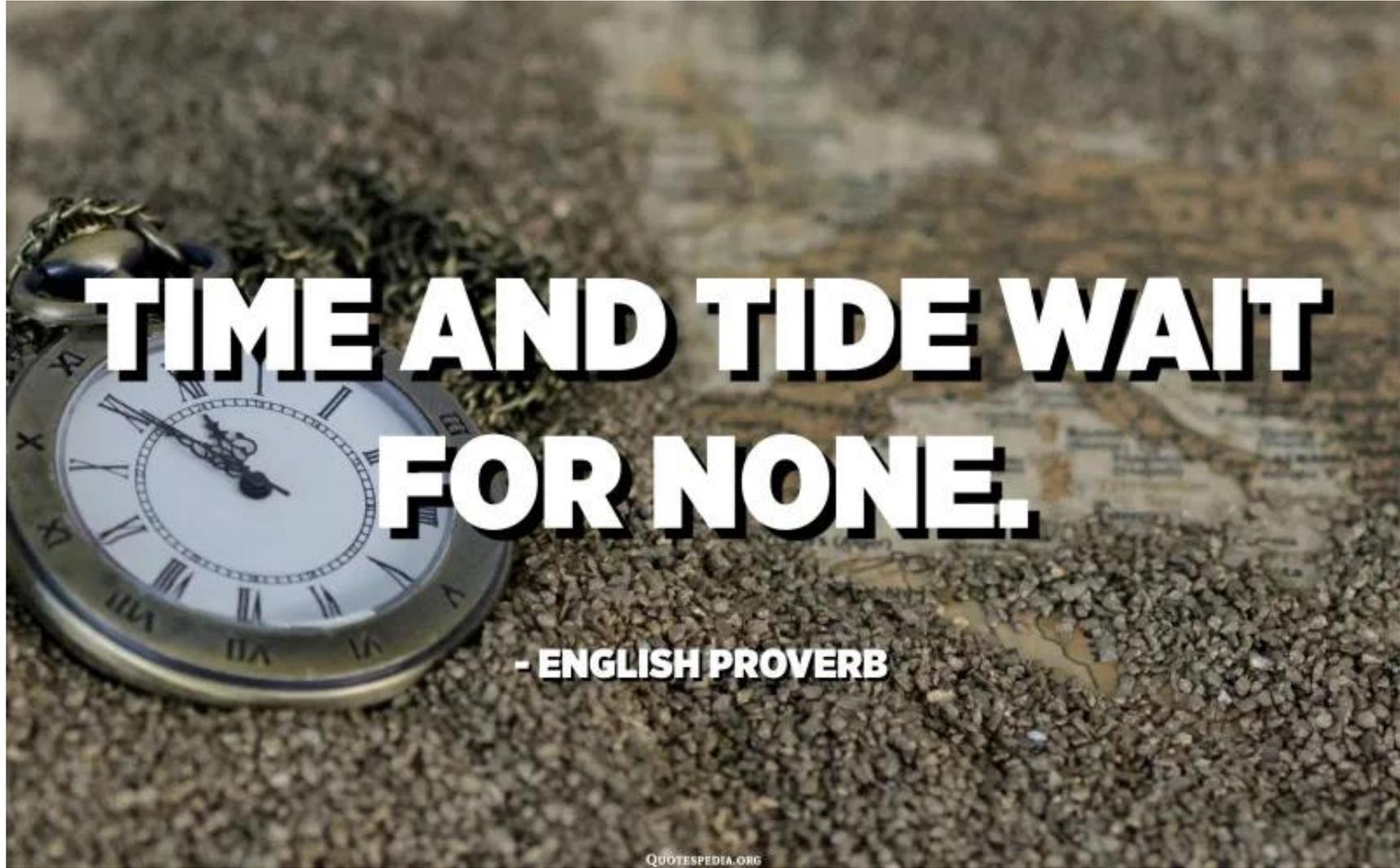
16th December 2020

Michelle Burke

Senior Poultry Nutritionist

One Health, From Soil to Society





Nutrition-The Present and The Future



The Future- The Progeny

EMBRYO

✓ 39% of lifespan = 2020

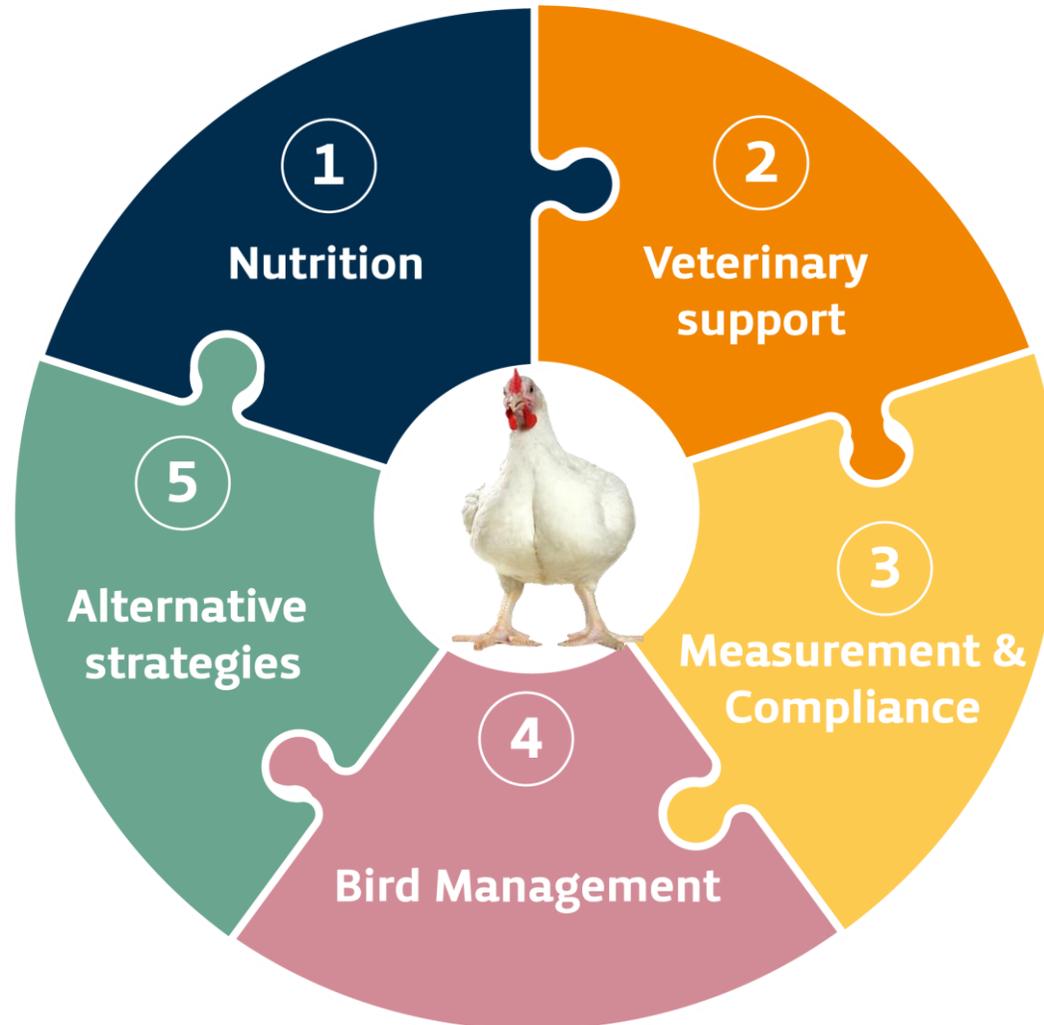
✓ 44% of lifespan = 2030

✓ ~15% increase in time !! Very significant

✓ Critical to Feed our Breeder to Feed our Embryo



Nutrition- Never in Isolation





Nutrition



Health



Genetics



Raw materials



Management



Environment

Nutrition Objectives

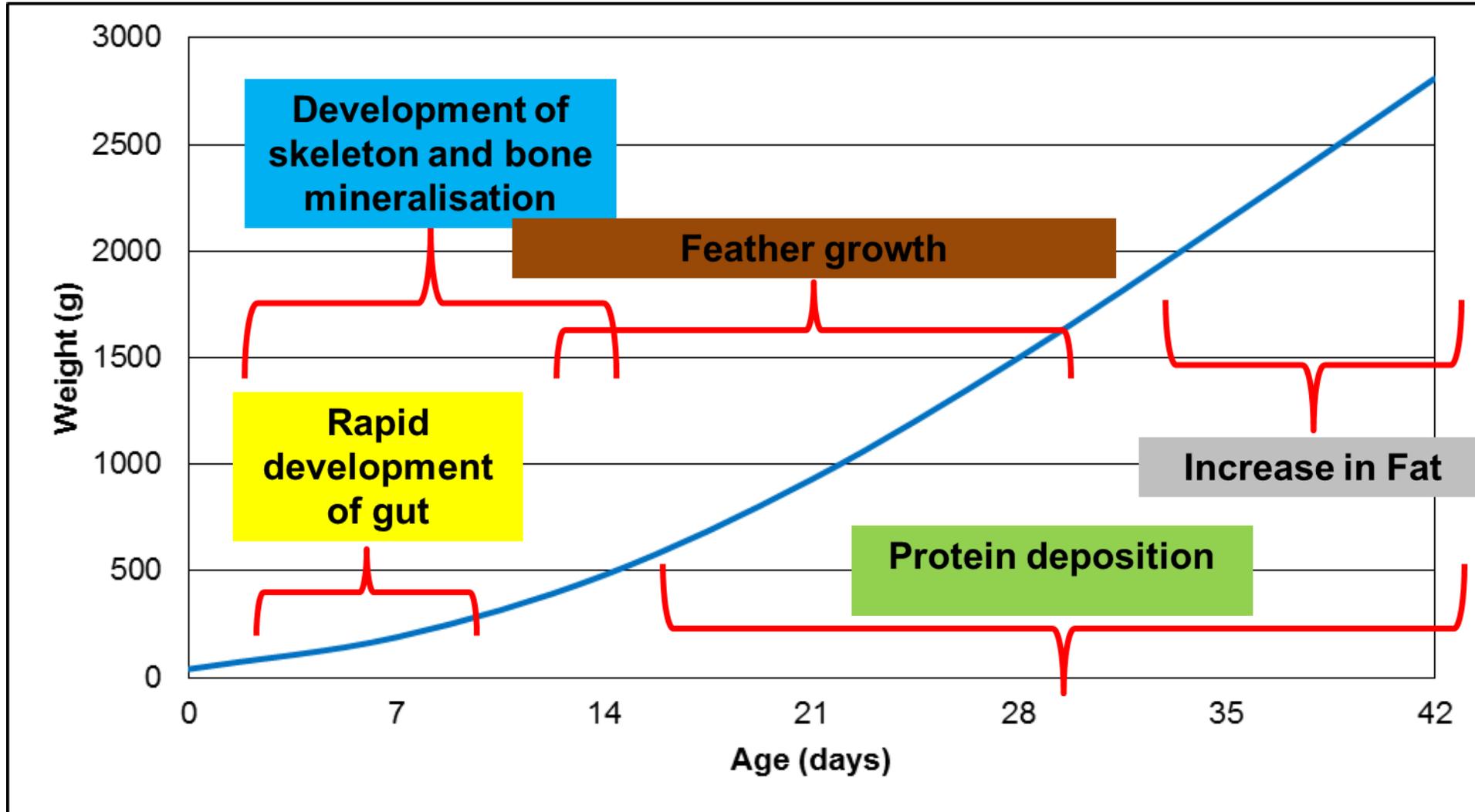


- To supply a range of balanced diets which satisfy the nutrient requirements of all poultry at all stages of their development and production
- To optimise efficiency and profitability
- To ensure bird welfare is not compromised

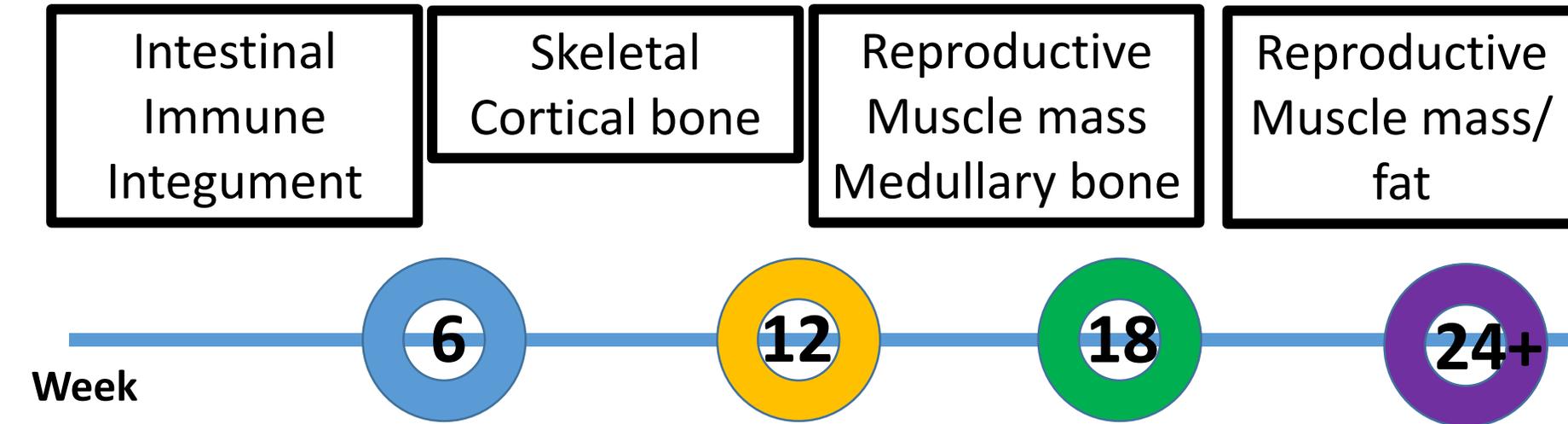
Nutrition Principles

- Feed = 60 to 70% of total costs of poultry production
- Diets- **correct balance** of nutrients for optimum growth and performance
- Management factors may alter FI, LWG and FCR
 - **Daily feed intake** of nutrients that matters

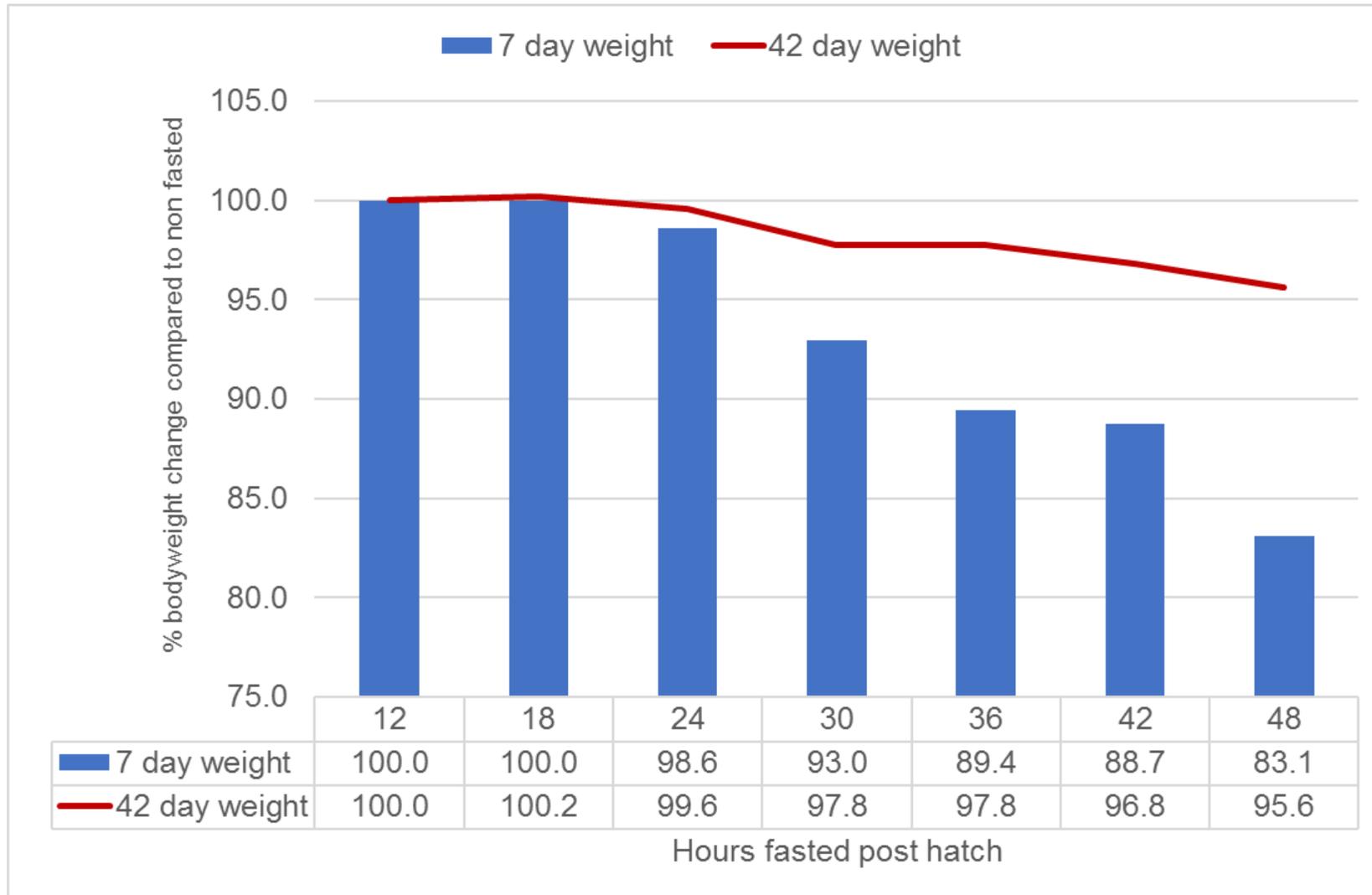
Broiler Growth Curve



Laying hen development phases

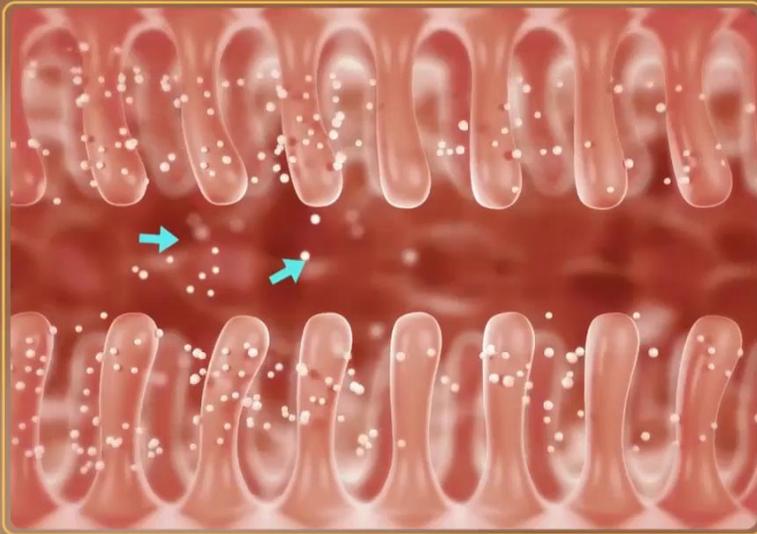


Importance of early intake



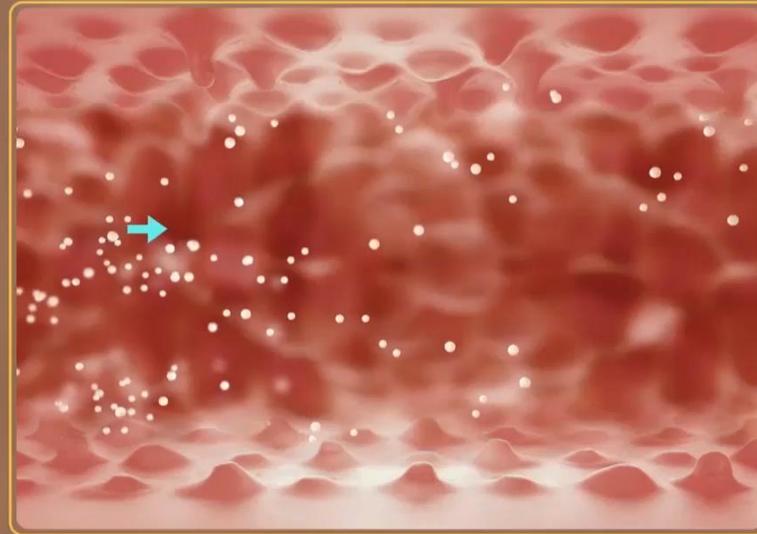
Establishing early feeding behaviour helps gut villi flourish

Healthy, established villi



Increased surface area for absorption of nutrients

Stunted, undeveloped villi

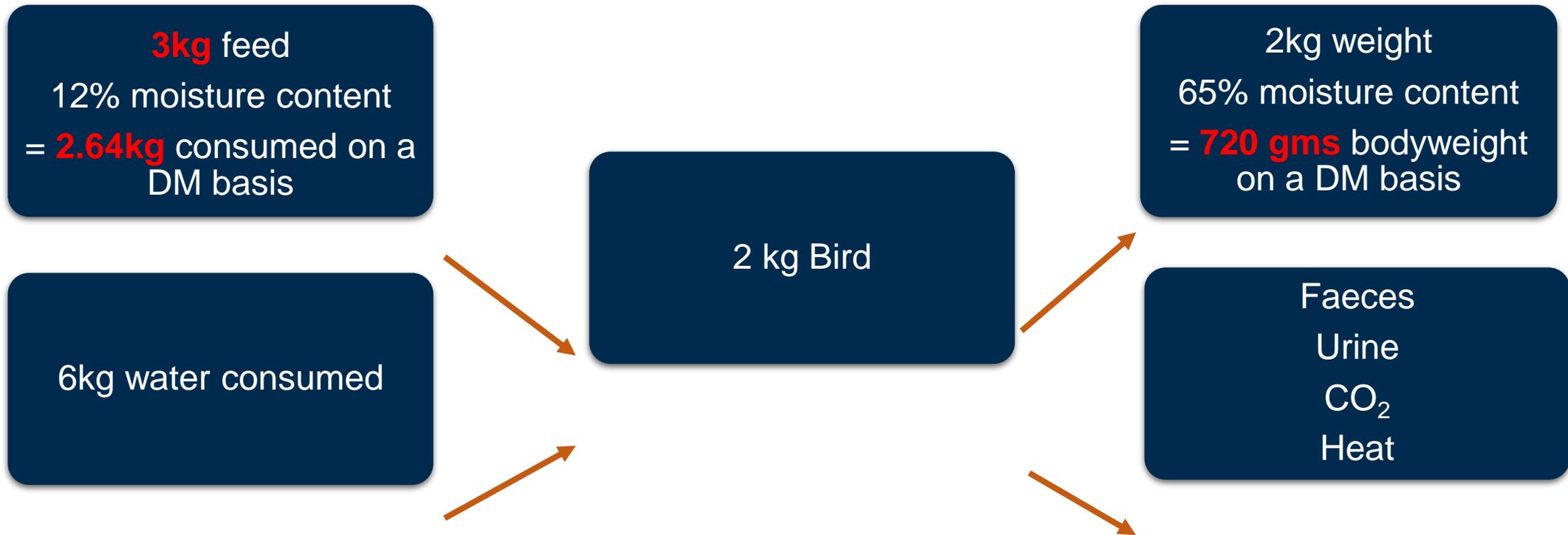


Reduced surface area for absorption of nutrients

Water 2:1 Rule



- 24 hours per day
- Water quality: bacterial, high minerals, temperature, hardness
- Insufficient volume or access= reduced performance
- Close relationship between feed and water intake
- Watch-Sudden increases/decreases in water demand or ratio deviation
 - Environmental Stress
 - Disease (viral or bacterial)
 - Variation in feed quality



Every 1 kg of feed consumed delivers 0.24kg of bodyweight
Only 24% of the feed consumed is converted to bodyweight

Diets

NUTRIENTS	INGREDIENTS
Energy	Wheat
Oil	Hipro soya
Protein	Rapeseed/Distillers meal
Amino acids	Soya oil
Fibre	Maize
Minerals	Premix
Vitamins	Enzymes

Energy

- **Main sources:** Cereals (Carbohydrates)
Vegetable Oils & Oilseeds
- **Role:** metabolism, organ development and maintenance and growth
- **Under supply:** body weight decrease, birds will try to compensate by eating more and giving higher FCR
- **Over supply:** may lead to poor litter and scouring if energy is in excess of birds requirements



ENZYMES NSP and Phytase

- Some nutrients bound within vegetable part of diet –can be relatively indigestible- not readily available to birds
- Fibre fraction of Wheat (NSP)
- Phytate phosphorus of cereals
- Enzymes- compliments the bird's own systems to break down these compounds and improve digestibility and availability



Protein

- **Main sources:** Hipro Soya, Rapeseed, DDGS, Amino Acids
- **Role:** supply of amino acids at cellular level
body maintenance and growth breast muscle development
- **Under supply:** reduced growth, poor feathering, etc...
- **Over supply:** metabolic stress, energy imbalance, poor growth, nutrients for bad bacteria, scouring and wet litter



Soya – how sustainable?

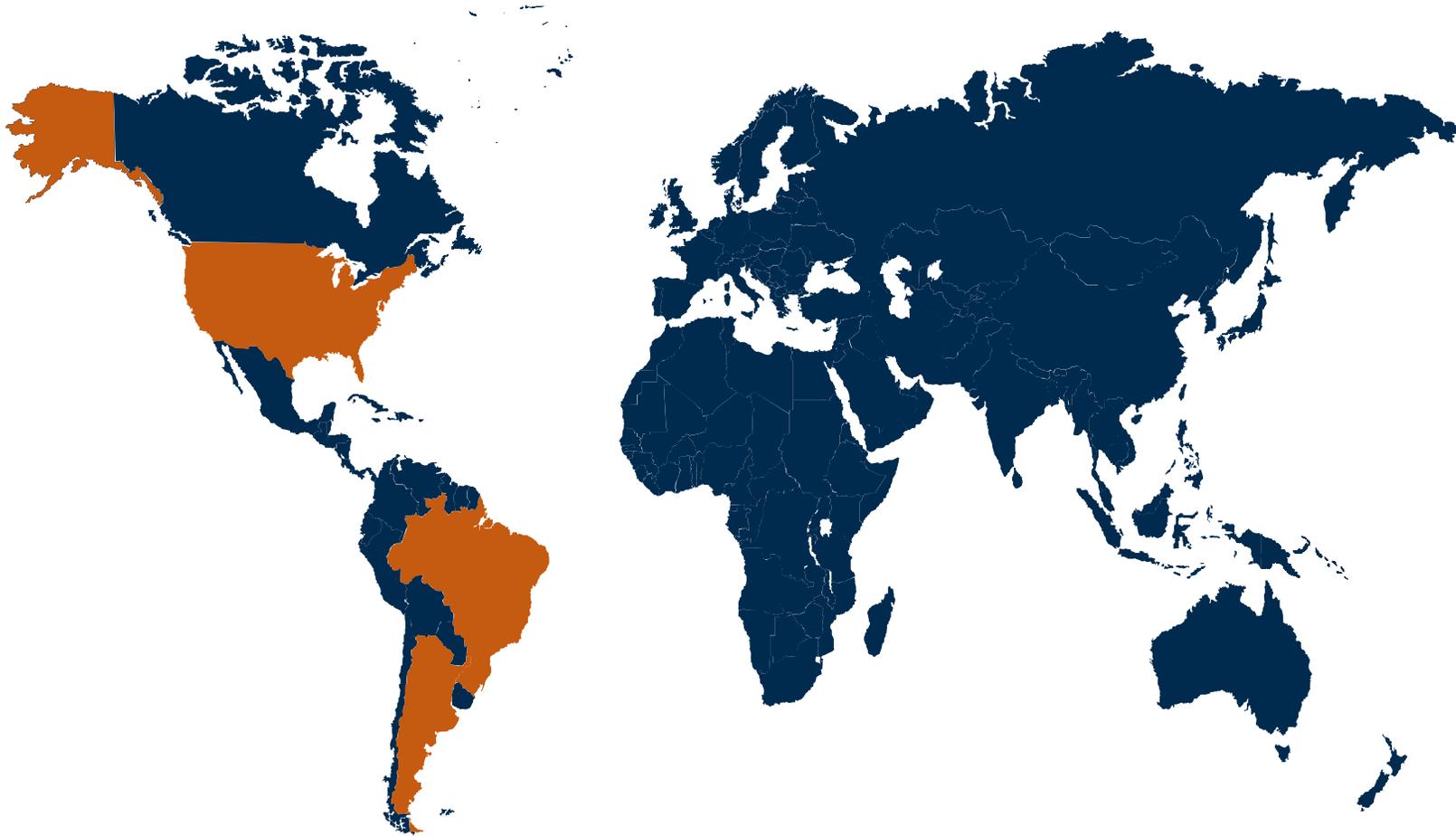


We use soybeans to feed our cows, pigs and chicken and produce high quality milk and eggs.¹²



Credit: EuropaBio

Soya – how sustainable?



80%

The United States, Brazil, and Argentina together produce about 80% of the world's soy.

Soya – how sustainable?



Growing demand
for soya

Competition for land

Deforestation

Cultivation of
High Nature Value land

Release of GHGs
via land use change

Soil erosion

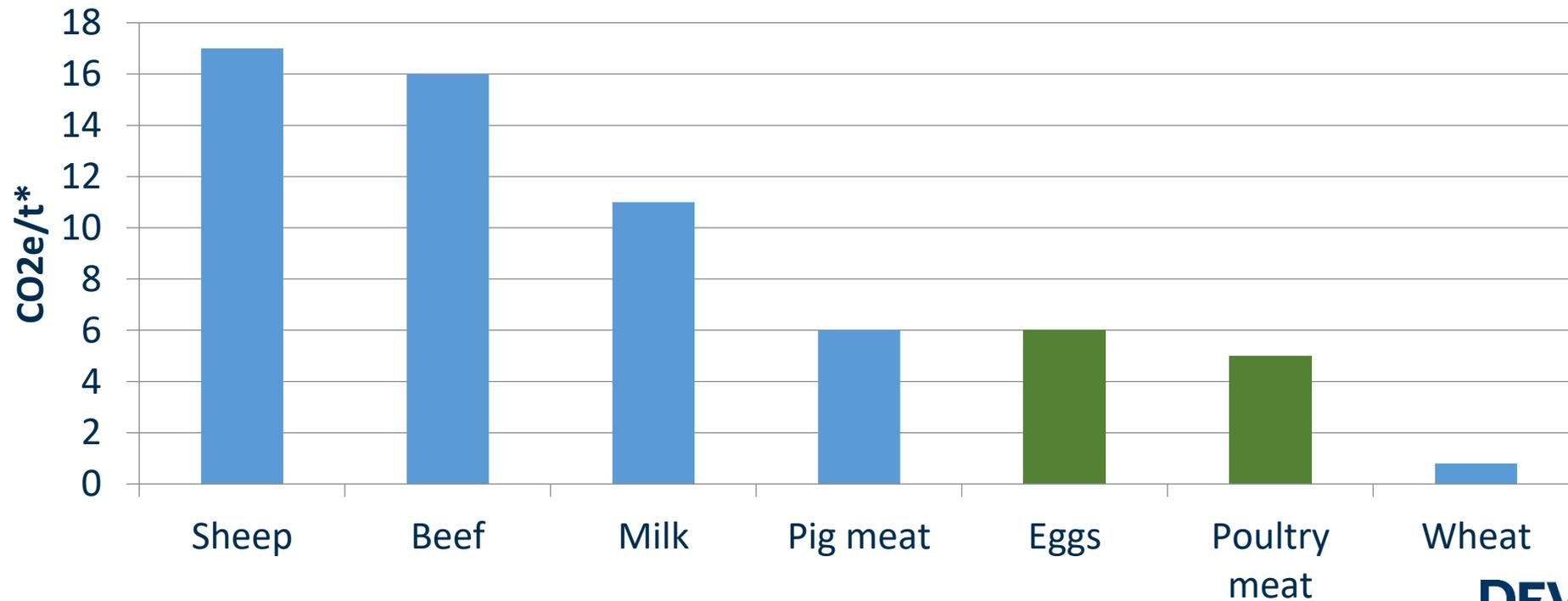
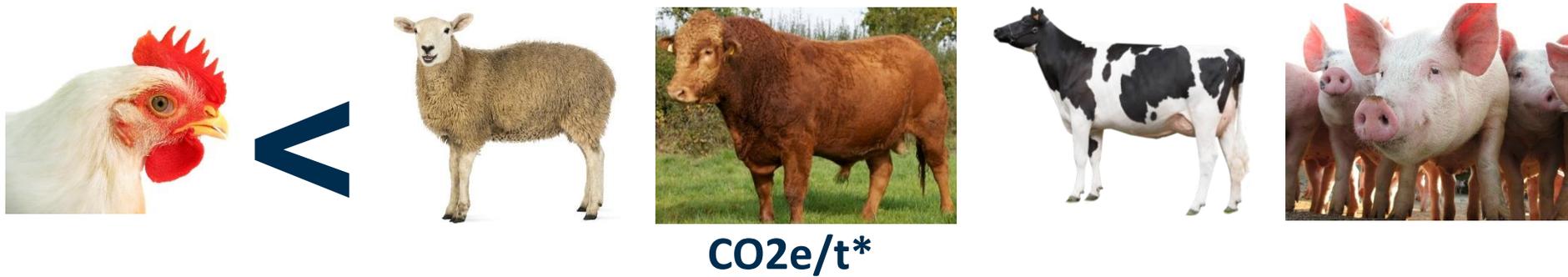
Habitat loss



Soya – how sustainable?



Carbon Footprint by Species



Ammonia – Emissions from Agriculture

UK NH₃ Emissions - 2015



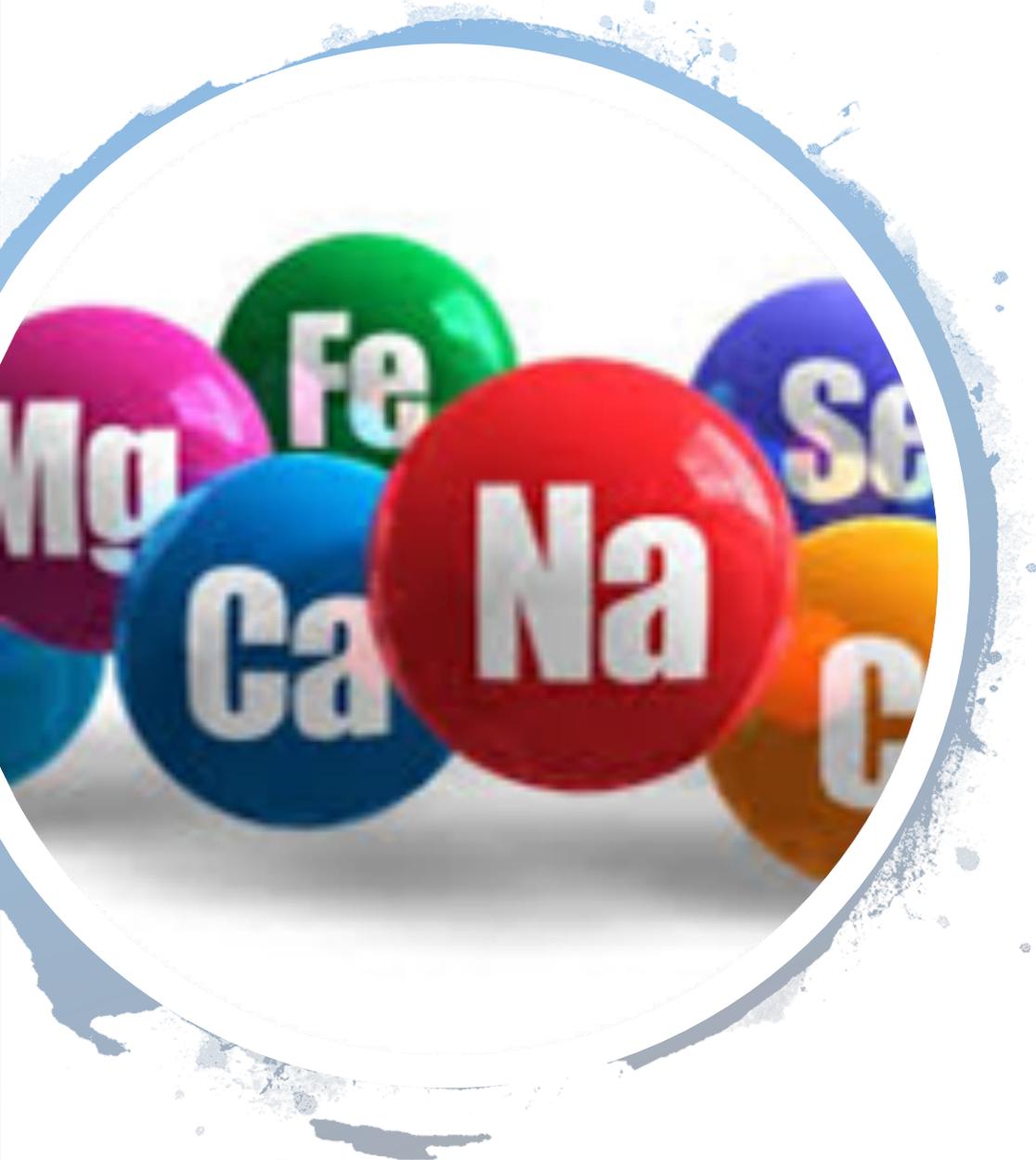
NH₃ from agriculture

- Ireland = 98%
- NI = 91%
- UK = 88%
- EU average = 94%



Macro Minerals Calcium & Phosphorus

- **Main sources:** Limestone, Phosphates & Cereals etc.....
- **Role:** Maintenance of Ca and P balance
 - Bone and leg strength
 - Enzyme reactions & energy metabolism
 - Nerve impulses, muscle control
- **Under supply:** soft bones, impaired mobility, reduced growth
- **Over supply:** Reduced availability of other nutrient and subsequent other mineral/vitamin related issues



Trace Elements

- **Main sources:** Mineral & Vitamin Supplement (Premix)
- **Role:** support general health, immune function, catalytic function, metabolic process, normal growth, electrolyte balance.....
- Manganese, Zinc, Iron, Copper, Cobalt, Iodine, Selenium, Molybdenum.....
- Low level addition (grams) – Premix addition



Vitamins

- **Main sources:** Mineral & Vitamin Supplement (Premix)
- **Role:** Antioxidants, immune system, metabolic support
- **Requirement:** required in small amounts, dependent on cereal type, fat type and level, stressors, disease etc....
- **Under supply:** leads to problems with general growth, appetite, disease resistance, feathering, bone deformities, leg strength, skin abnormalities.
- A, D₃, E, K, B₁, B₂, B₆, B₁₂, Niacin, Pantothenic acid, Biotin

Ingredients- Size does not matter !

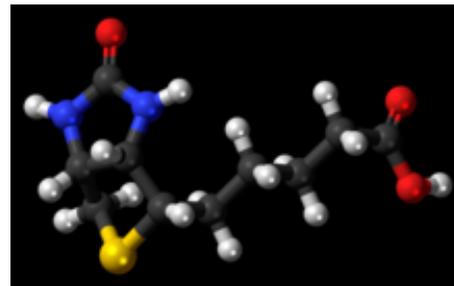


Soya

25% inc = 250kg/ tonne feed
= 1 in 4

Biotin

25mg/ inc = 25 mg/ tonne feed
= 1 in 40 million



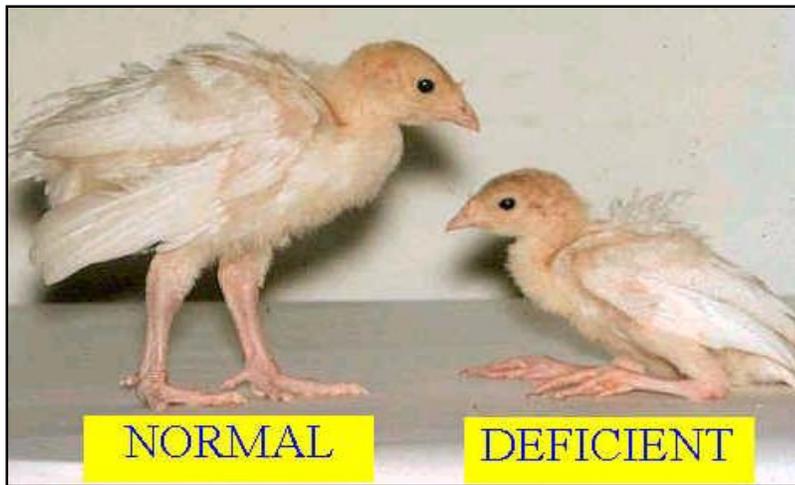
Zinc

80 g/inc = 80 g/ tonne feed
= 1 in 12,500

**The power of the
analytical
chemist**

1 picogram/gram

1 second in 37,000 years



Vitamin D3 deficiency

Rubbery bone

Poor feathering



Vitamin B1 deficiency

Loss of nervous control

Concorde position



Biotin deficiency

Bad feet



Vitamin A deficiency

Eyes and beak



Lysine deficiency

Blanched feathers

No breast meat

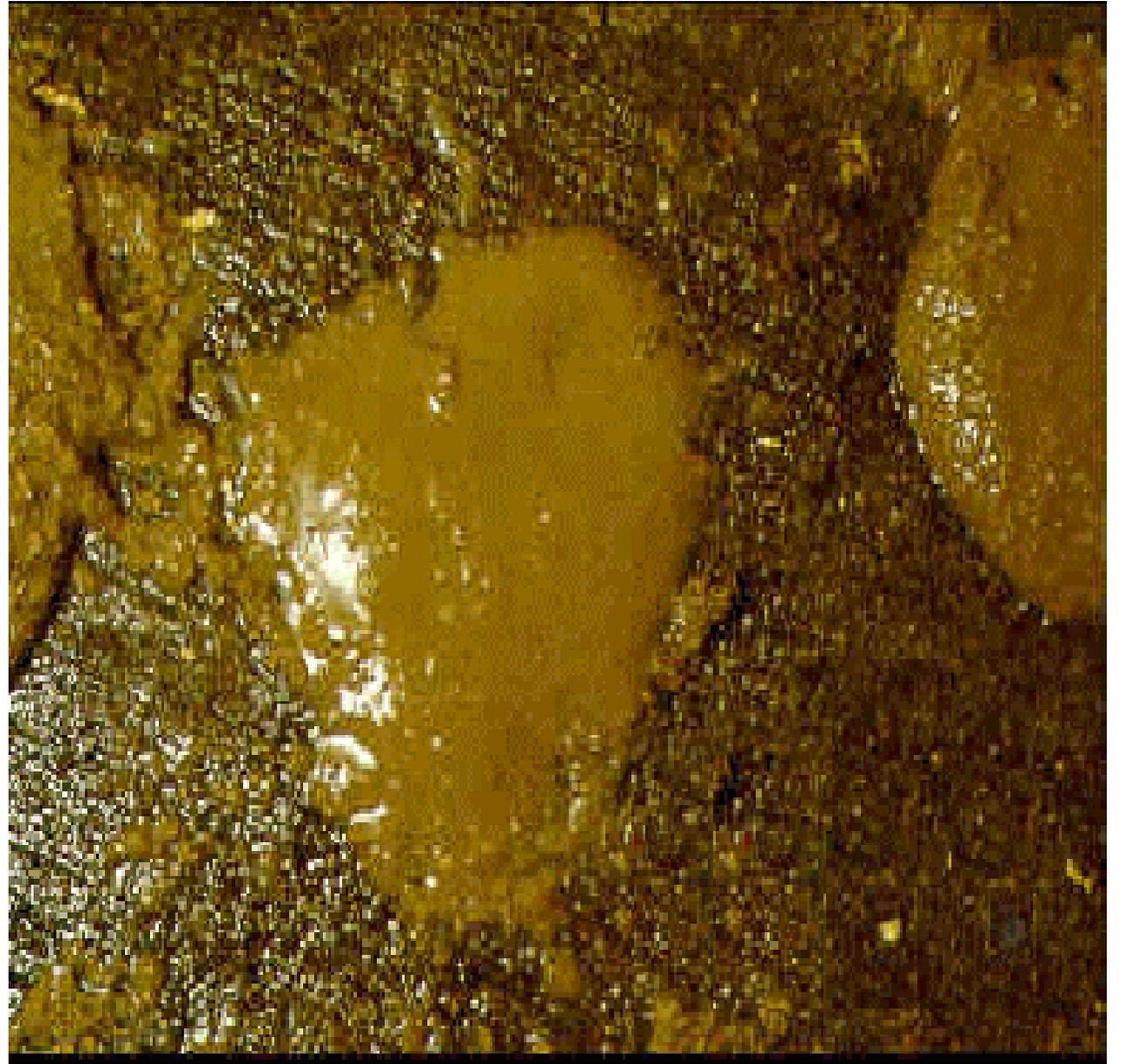


Vit E and Selenium deficiency

Muscle integrity

Susceptible to infection

Digestive Scours





Coccidiosis

- Birds often scour
- Blood often seen in faeces
- Damage to gut lining
- Allows secondary infection
- Nutrients not absorbed
- Performance issues
- Easily controlled
- In feed coccidiostats or vaccinations

Continuously Review

✓ **Environmental changes** – e.g. improved biosecurity, disease status, management input, climate change

✓ **Genetic changes** – continually changing
Genetic selection emphasis in favour of bird welfare and meat quality rather than growth and efficiency

✓ **Alternative raw materials** – cost effectiveness/availability

Health



Genetics



Environment



Raw Materials



Management



Summary



Nutrition and diet formulation only a contributing factor to successful bird performance



Other factors include: farm management, biosecurity, environment, health/veterinary



These all impact on nutritional requirements

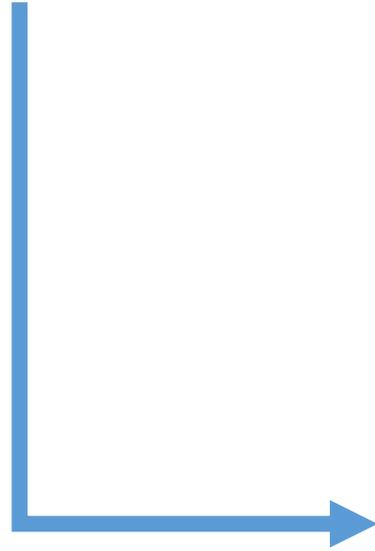


Diet formulation and feed manufacture is complex and considers many aspects of bird and production requirements



Has to firstly meet bird and production requirements and be cost effective

Petrol



Thank You !!



**"I was told to keep my presentation interesting.
How do you program a projector to explode?"**