

A group of brown chickens with red combs are standing in a lush green field. In the background, there are rolling green hills and a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The scene is bright and sunny.

H MPHREY

FEEDS & PULLETS

Advancing Poultry Performance

since 1932



Martin Humphrey
H  M P H R E Y
FEEDS & PULLETS

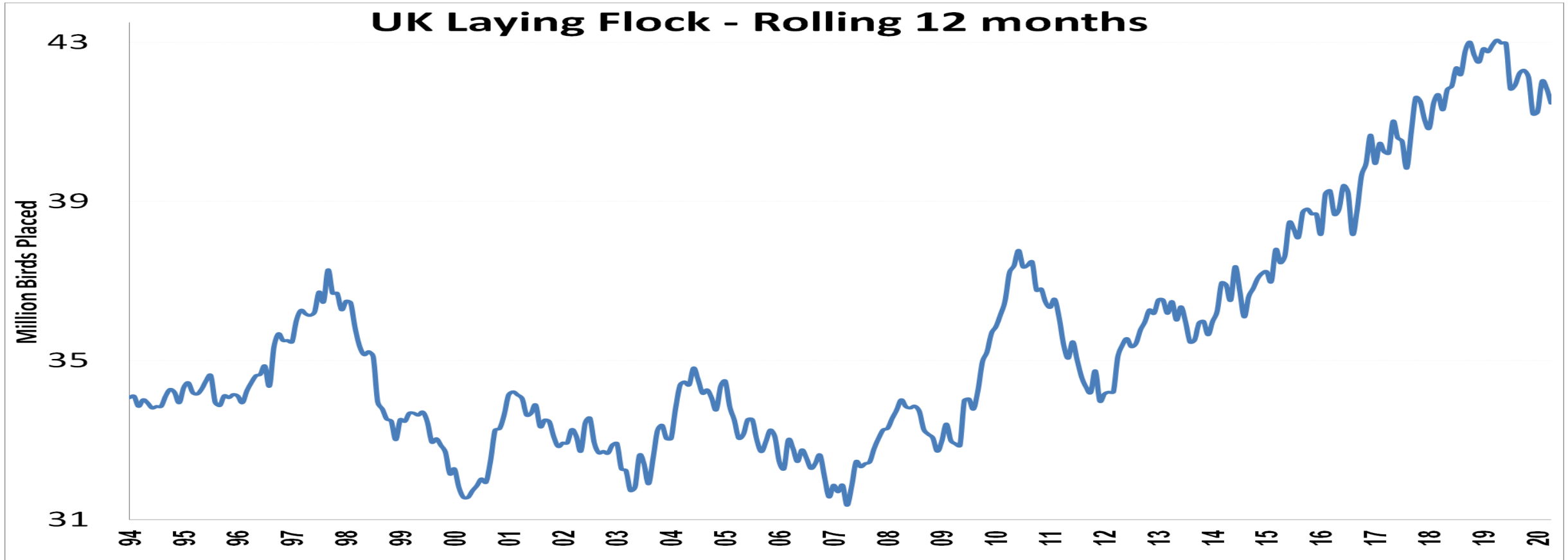
UK Market

Humphrey Feeds & Pullets

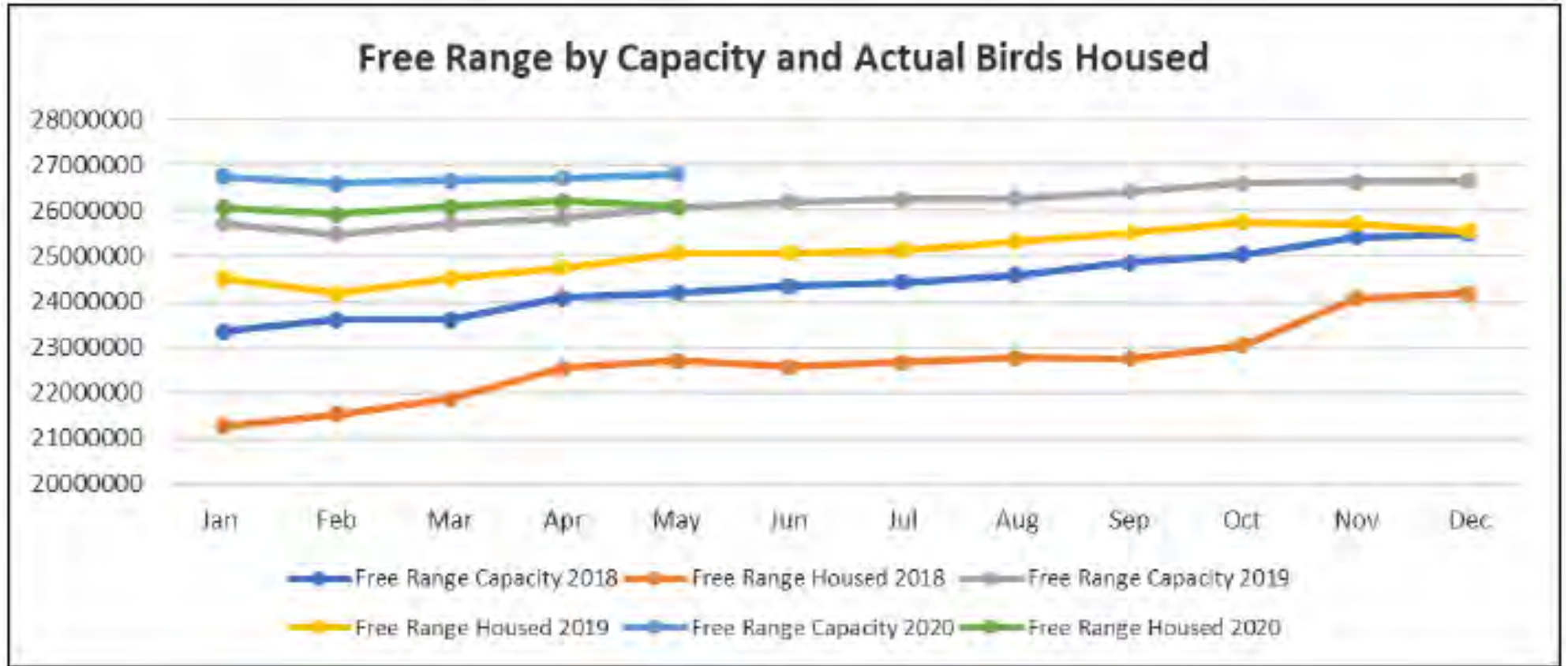
Laying Genetics – 50 Years of Progress

Nutrition

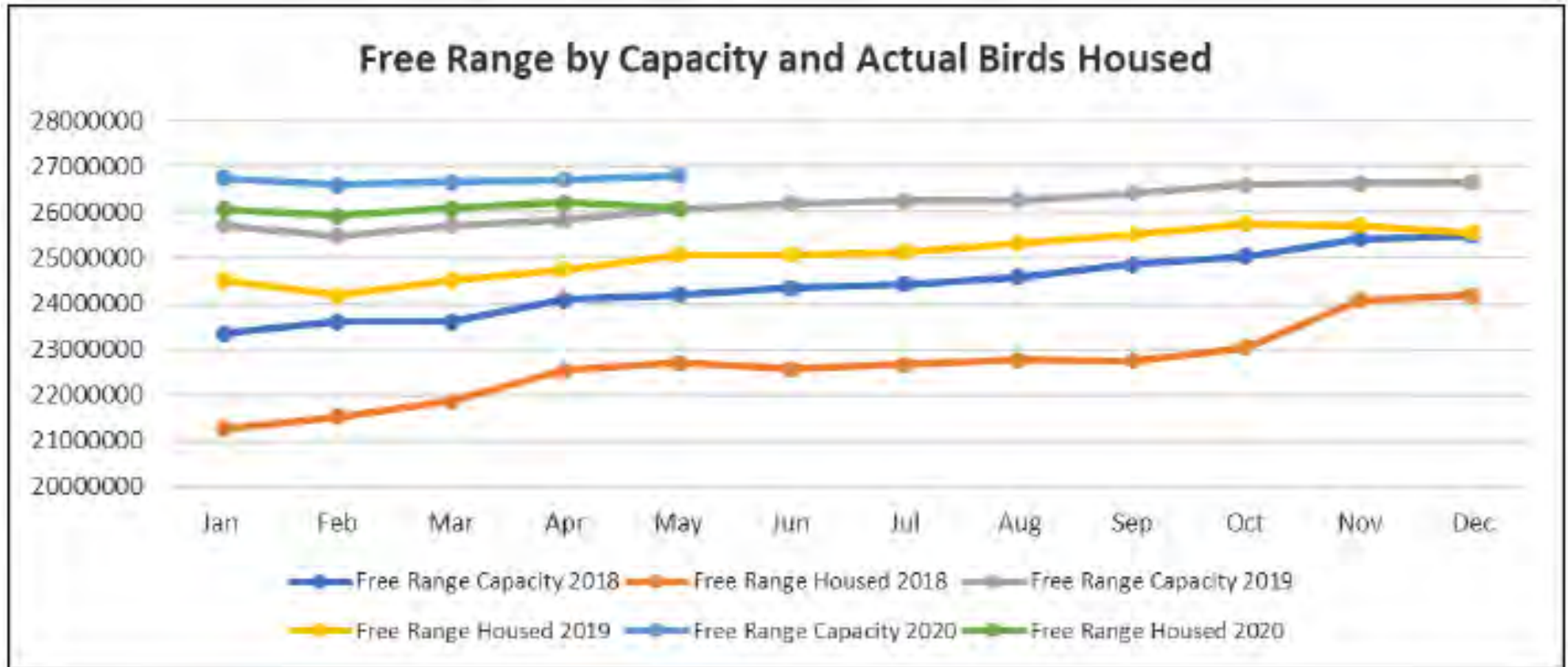
Other Factors



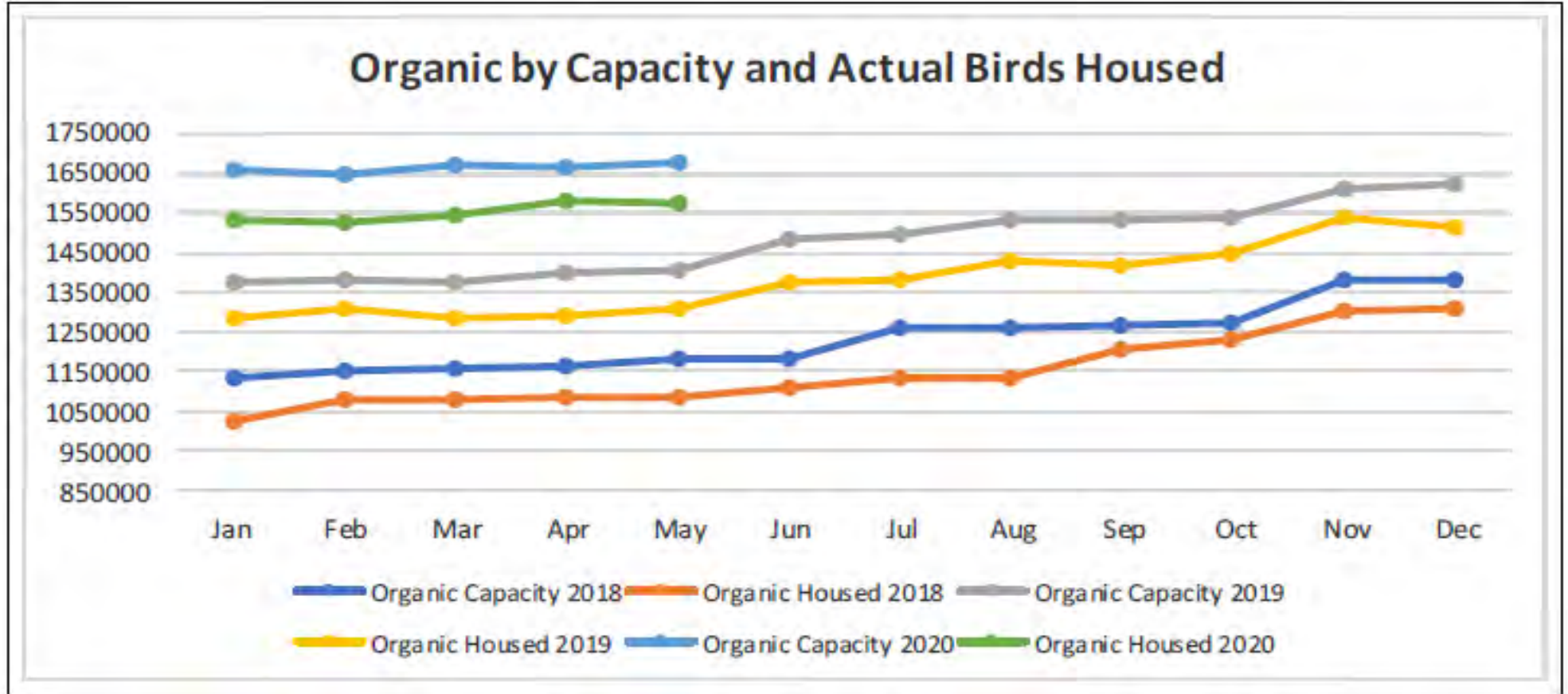
Colony



Free Range



Organic



	2017		2019		2020	
	£/Doz	€/Doz	£/Doz	€/Doz	£/Doz	€/Doz
<i>Exchange Rate:</i>		<i>1.09</i>		<i>1.09</i>		<i>1.09</i>
XL	0.96	1.05	0.99	1.08	1.04	1.13
L	0.96	1.05	0.98	1.07	1.01	1.10
M	0.91	0.99	0.78	0.85	0.87	0.95
S	0.35	0.38	0.2	0.22	0.3	0.33

HOMPNEY
FEEDS & PULLETS

Pullets

4 Internal farms

10 Contracted farms

1,600,000 pa

1,285,000 FR

135,000 Part Organic

180,000 Cage



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

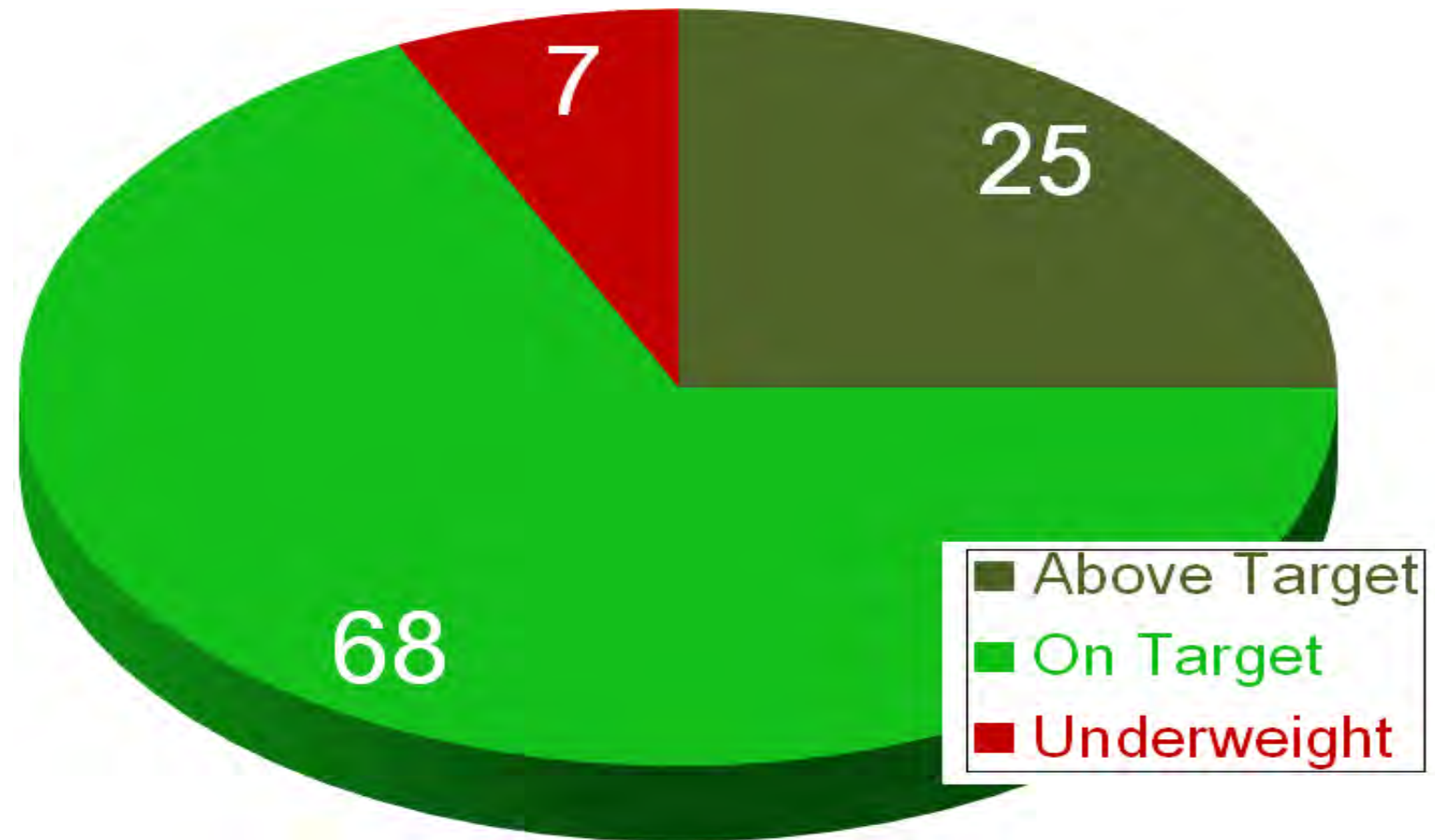
Advancing Poultry Performance
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Pullets



Pullet Weight vs Breed Target

Avg 105 Days
1.6 mln birds
delivered in one year



120,000 tonne feed:

96,000 tonne mash

18,000 tonne pellets

4,000 tonne crumbs

31,000 tonne Organic feed



Product Split:

Layers	75 %
Organic	30 %
Meat	15 %
Breeders	5 %

Conventional Ingredients

Barley

Wheat

Maize

Wheat feed

Hi-Pro Soya

Extracted Sunflower pellets 36%

High and Low Linoleic Oils

Minerals & Vitamins



Organic Ingredients

Wheat

Maize

Expelled Soya

Expelled Sunflower

Fishmeal poultry grade

Concentrated Alfalfa

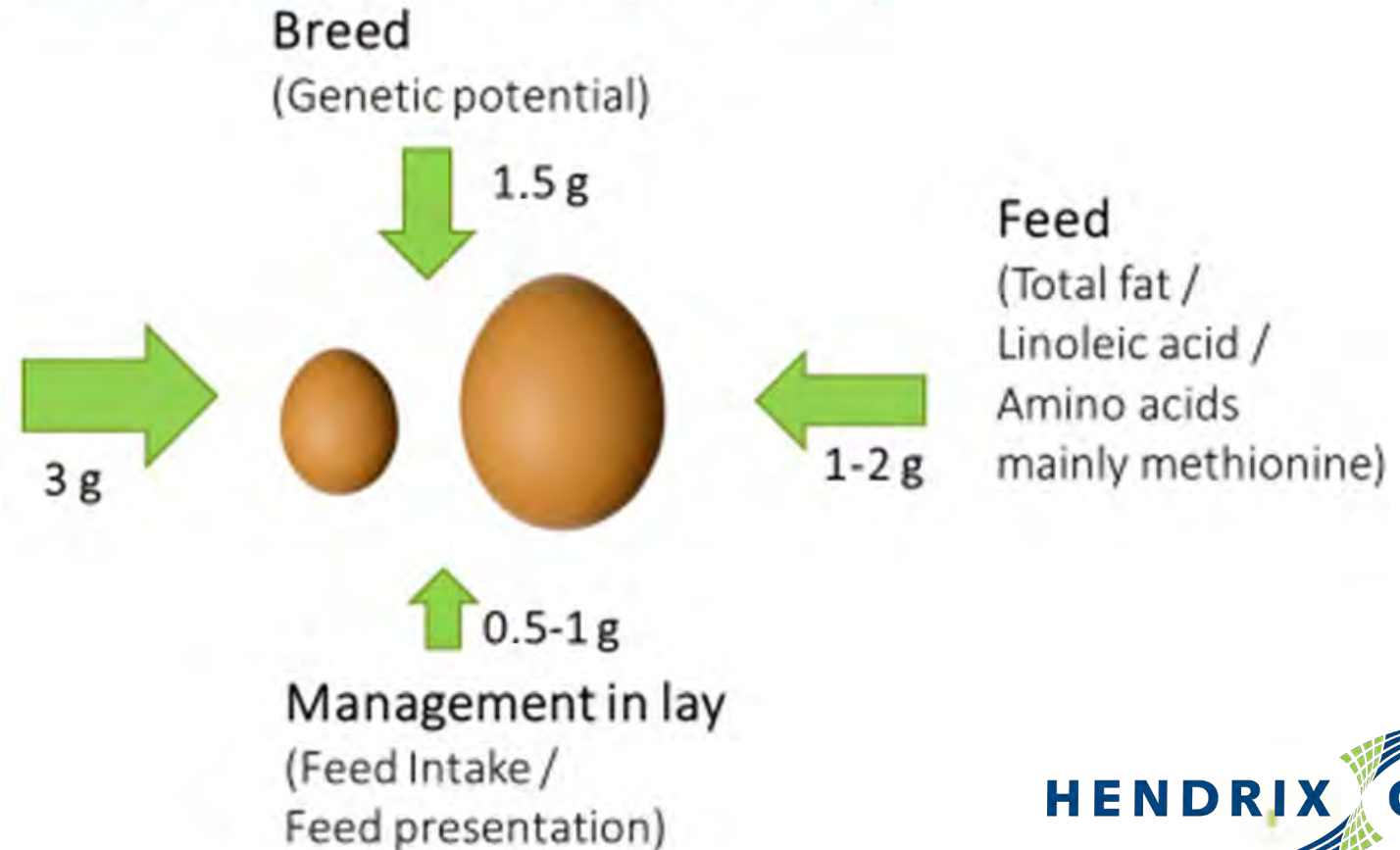
Minerals & Vitamins



Egg weight management

Rearing – Breed – Feed – Management in lay

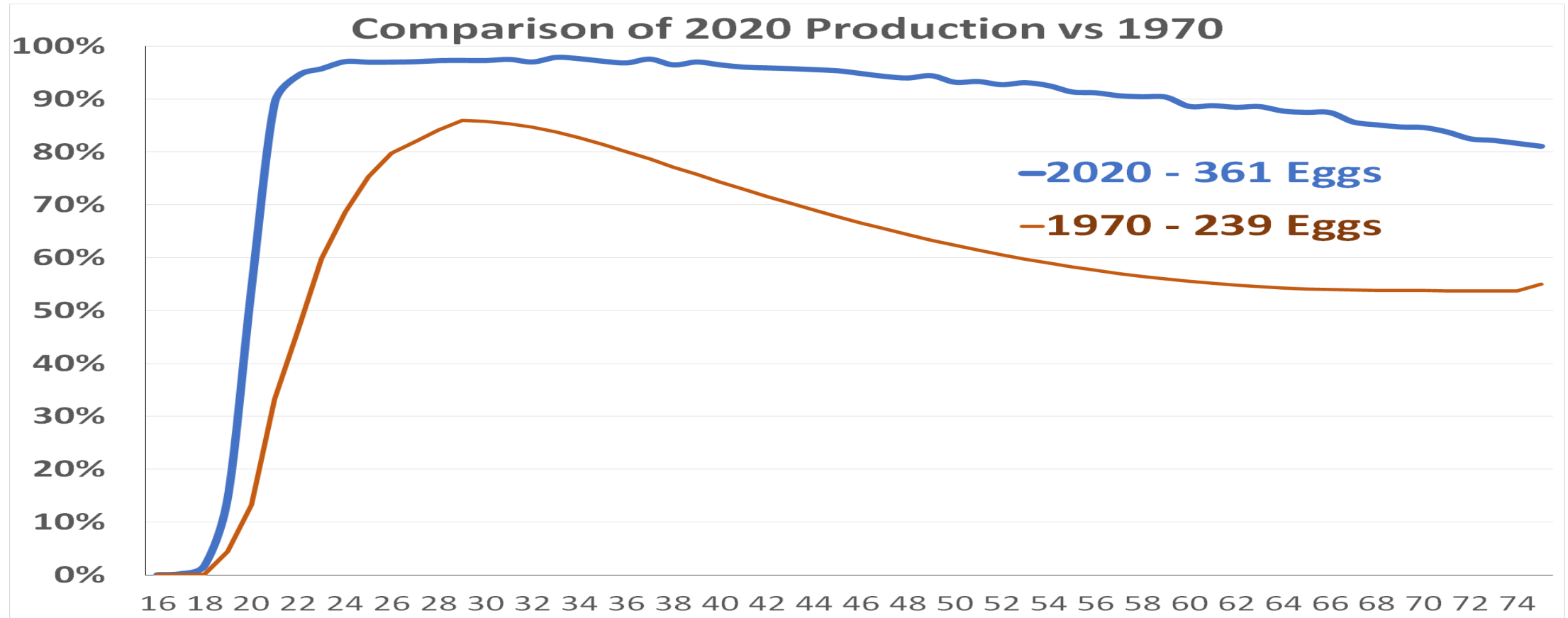
Pullet management
(Sexual maturity /
Light stimulation /
Body weight /
Light step down
program /
Feed intake
capacity
development)



50 Years of Laying Bird Progress

Detail		1970	2000	2008	2013	2020
Total Egg (HH)	75 wks	239	306	324	336	361
	90 wks				409	446
	100 wks					500
Peak	Age	29	26	26	25	25
	%	86	95	96	96	97
Age at 50% Production		26	20	20	20	20
Production %	@75 wks	55	74	76	77	82
Egg mass (kg)	75 wks	14.9	19.2	20.6	21.0	22.6
	90 wks				25.7	28.0
	100 wks					31.5
Feed (cage/col)	g/b/d	127	114	114	113	112
FCR		3.46	2.41	2.25	2.24	2.07
Liveability		90	94	94	94	95
Body wt	Mature	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90
	18 wks	1.72	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.50
(information kindly supplied by Stephen Turner, Joice and Hill, part of Hendrix)						

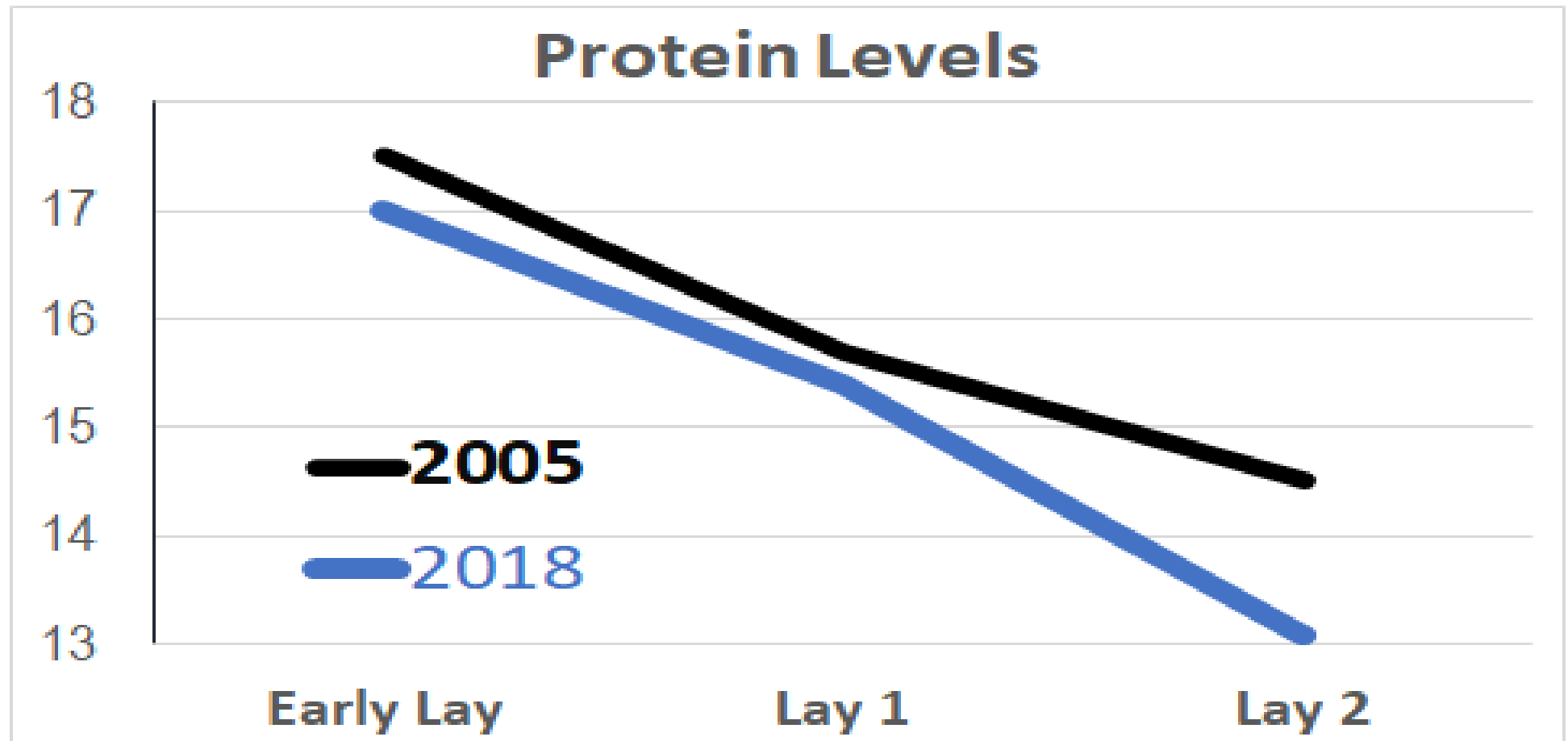
50 Years of Laying Bird Progress



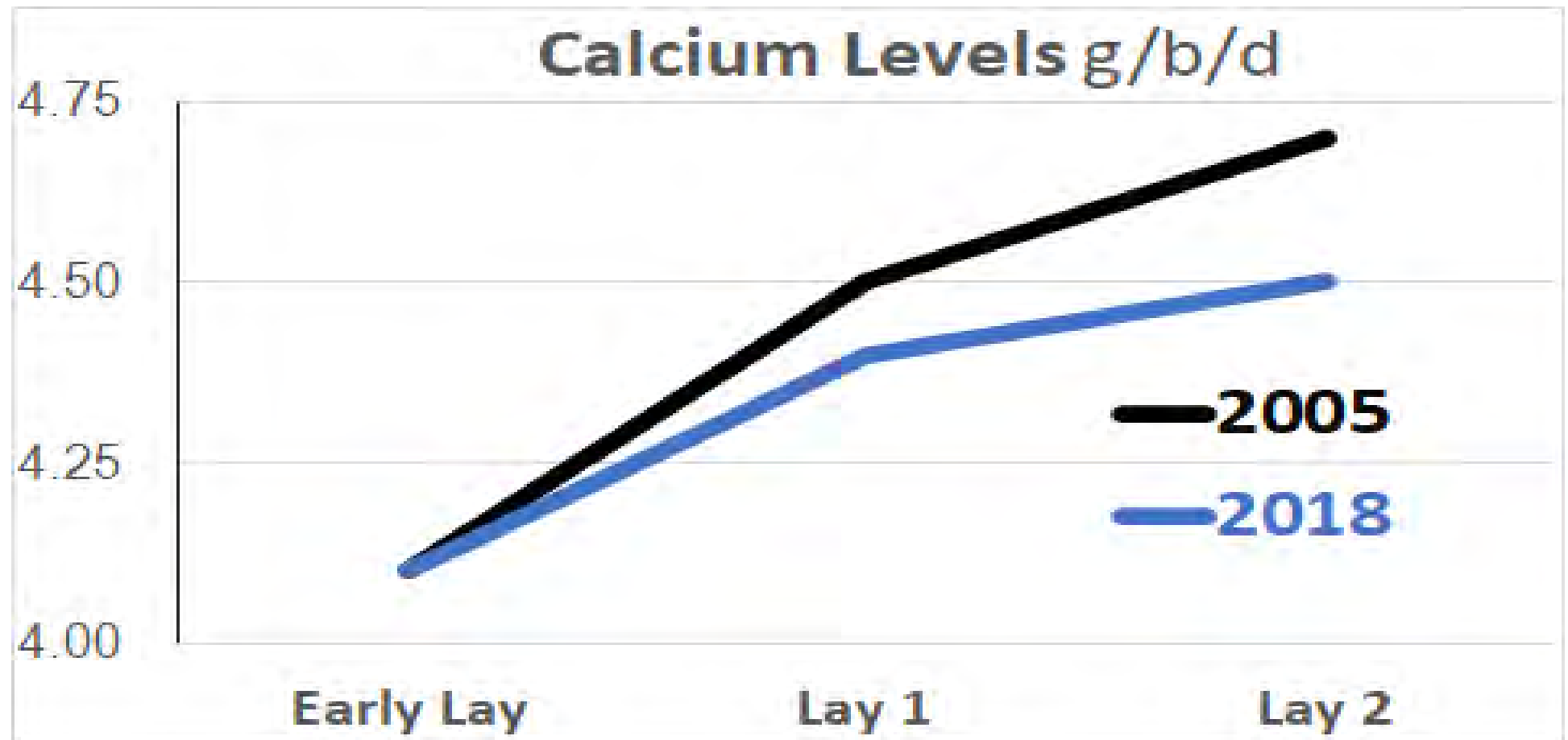
Nutritional Changes

	2005				2018		
	Early Lay	Lay 1	Lay 2		Early Lay	Lay 1	Lay 2
g/b/d	112	117	123		110	117	130
Protein	17.50	15.70	14.50		17.00	15.40	13.09
Lysine	0.78	0.71	0.63		0.80	0.72	0.62
Methionine	0.39	0.32	0.29		0.40	0.36	0.31
Linoleic Acid	1.80	1.37	0.98		1.82	1.37	1.00
Calcium *	4.10	4.50	4.70		4.10	4.40	4.50
Egg Nos (72)		305				311	

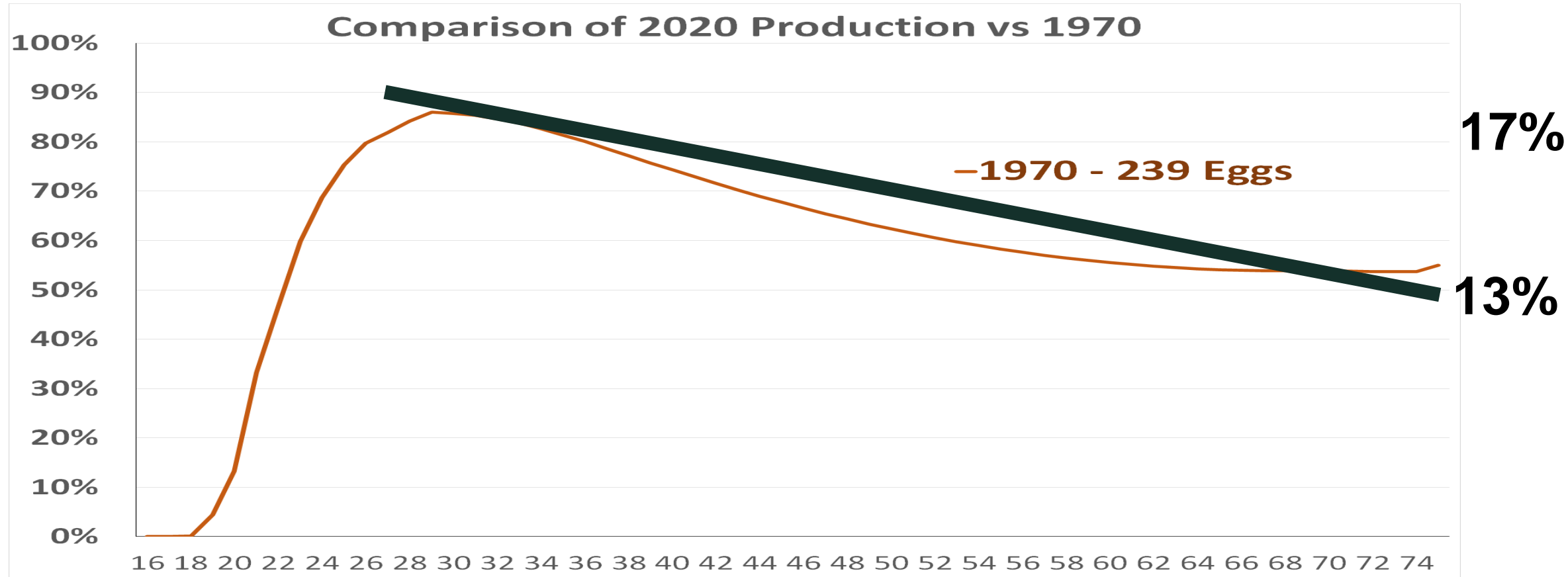
Nutritional Changes Changes over time



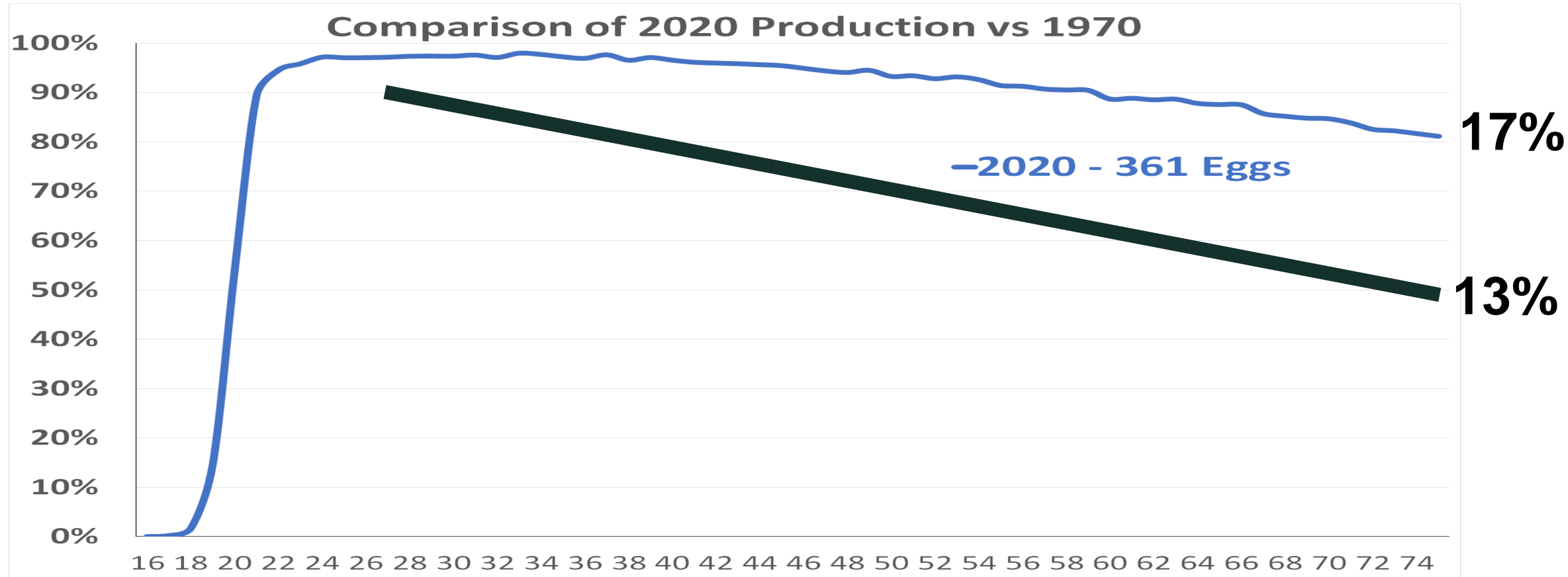
Nutritional Changes Changes over time



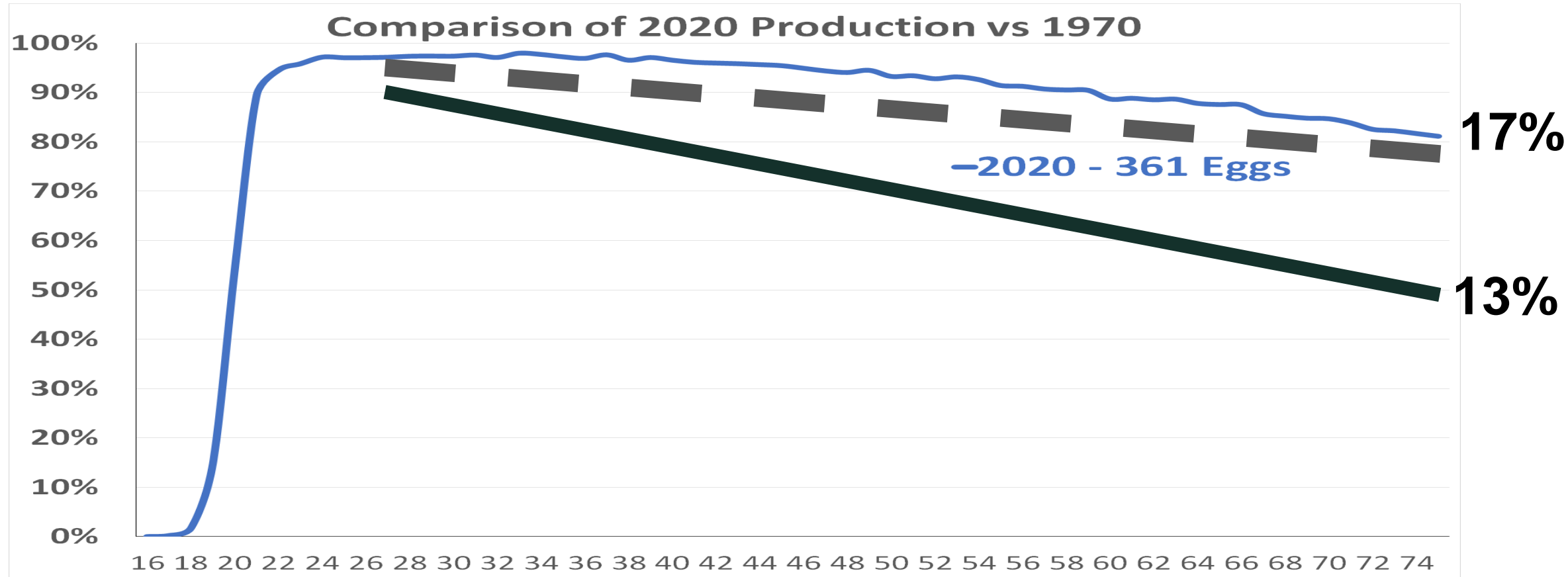
Nutritional Changes



Nutritional Changes



Nutritional Changes



Do not withdraw nutrition by age

Make subtle changes to the feed – do not trip the girls up, with big step changes

Support your flock's gut health

Focus on numbers of saleable 1st quality eggs

Keep them on!
Reduce stress
Control feed intake
Control shell colour



Beak Trimming



The bigger the egg size:
The more stress
More stress = less feathers
pale eggs
Is it economically viable?



- Help the birds' guts last the journey.
- Many customers use Mannan oligosaccharides for gut health and to minimise salmonella.
- Increasing egg size = thinner shells – can use products to aid shell quality.
- Fibre – the higher the better (within reason)

- All the things that Padraig has said!
- Critically need to ensure that the pullets are at least up to weight throughout rear and coming into lay.
- Light control – in and out of the house.
- Season
- Avoid the birds becoming too fat!
- Hygiene – boots, house, range, water.
- Worm the birds



Thank you

