ROSS
An Aviagen Brand

Ross 308 highlights

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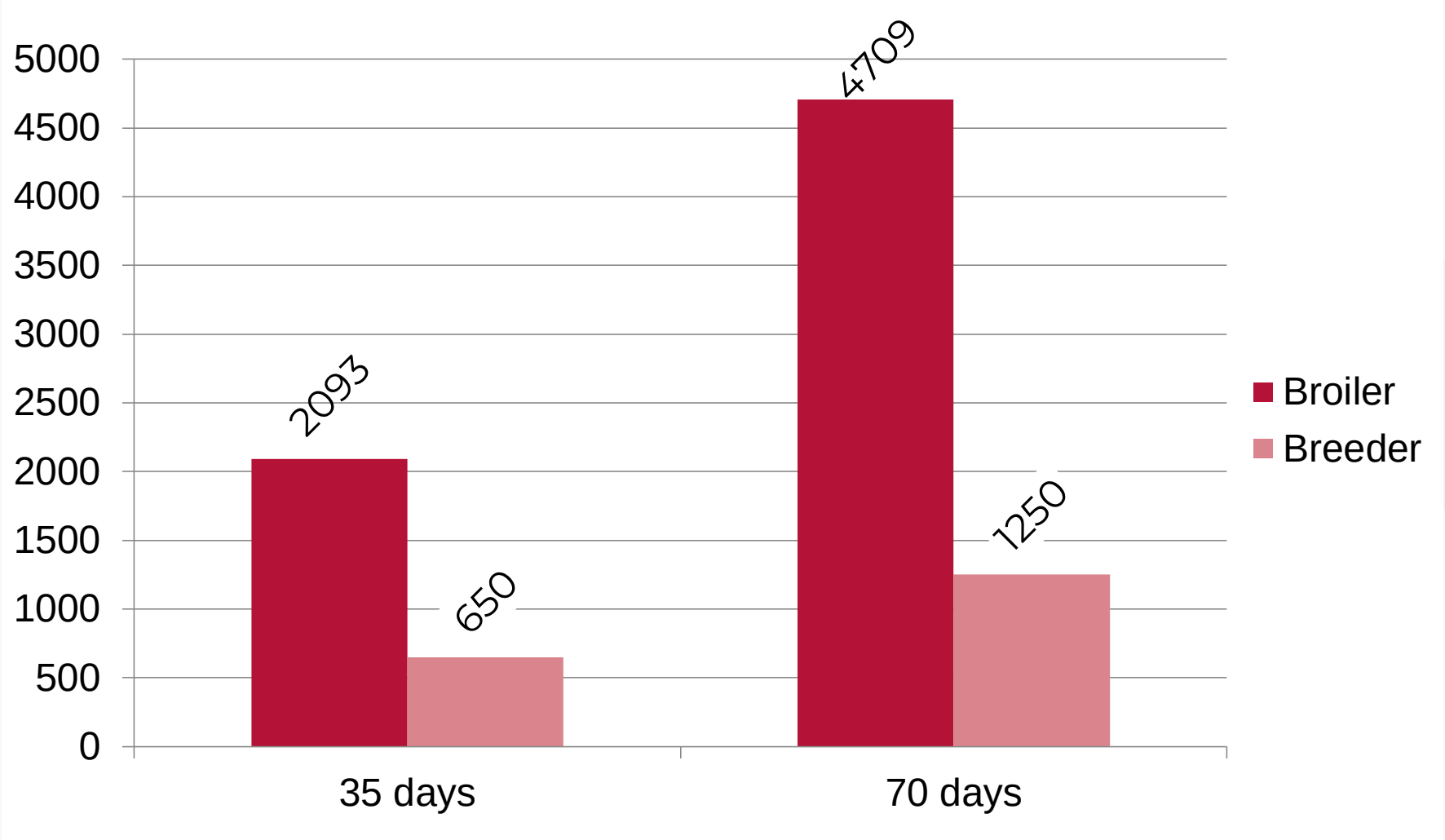
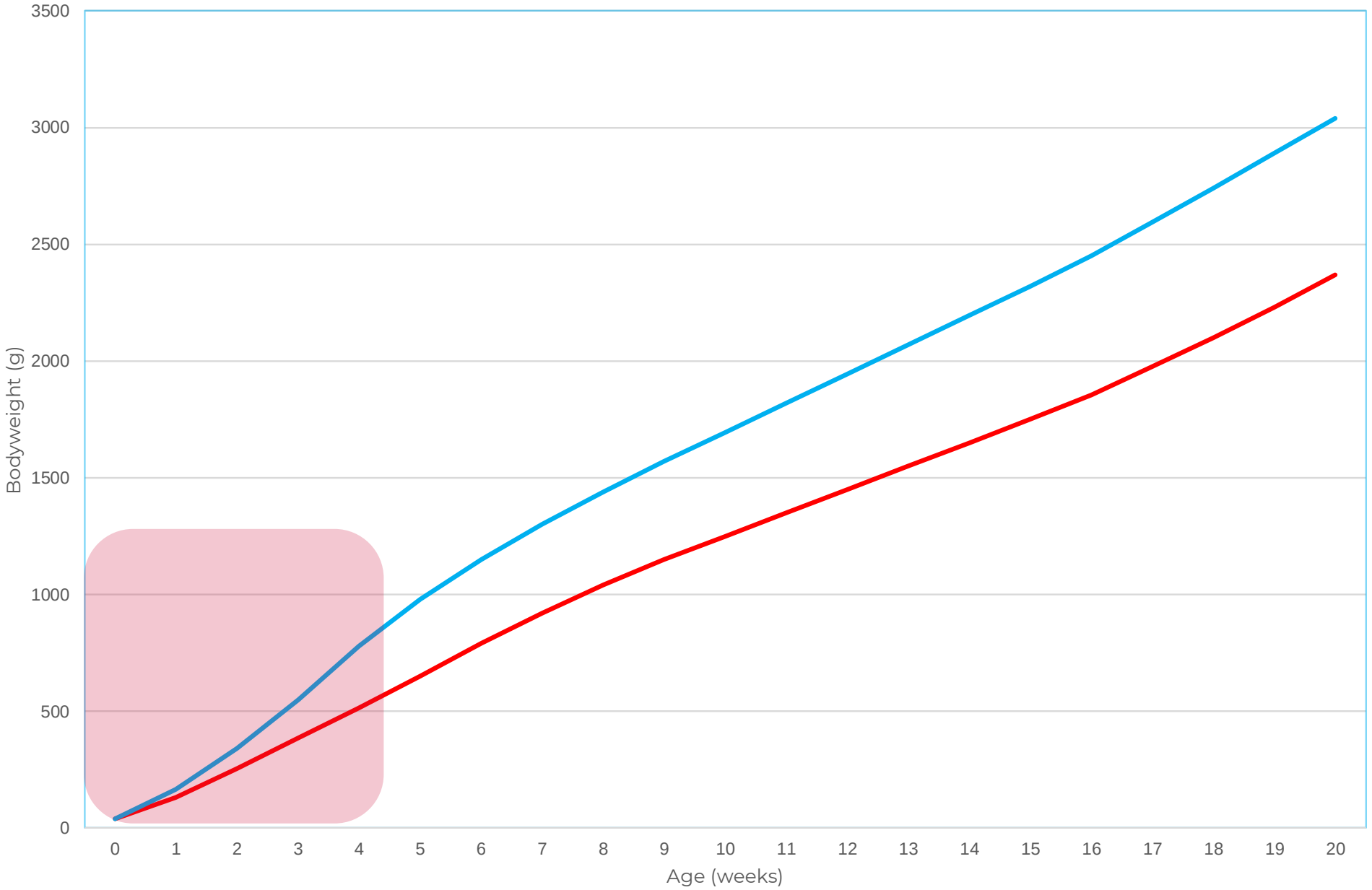
Ross 308 Broiler vs Parent Stock (Females)

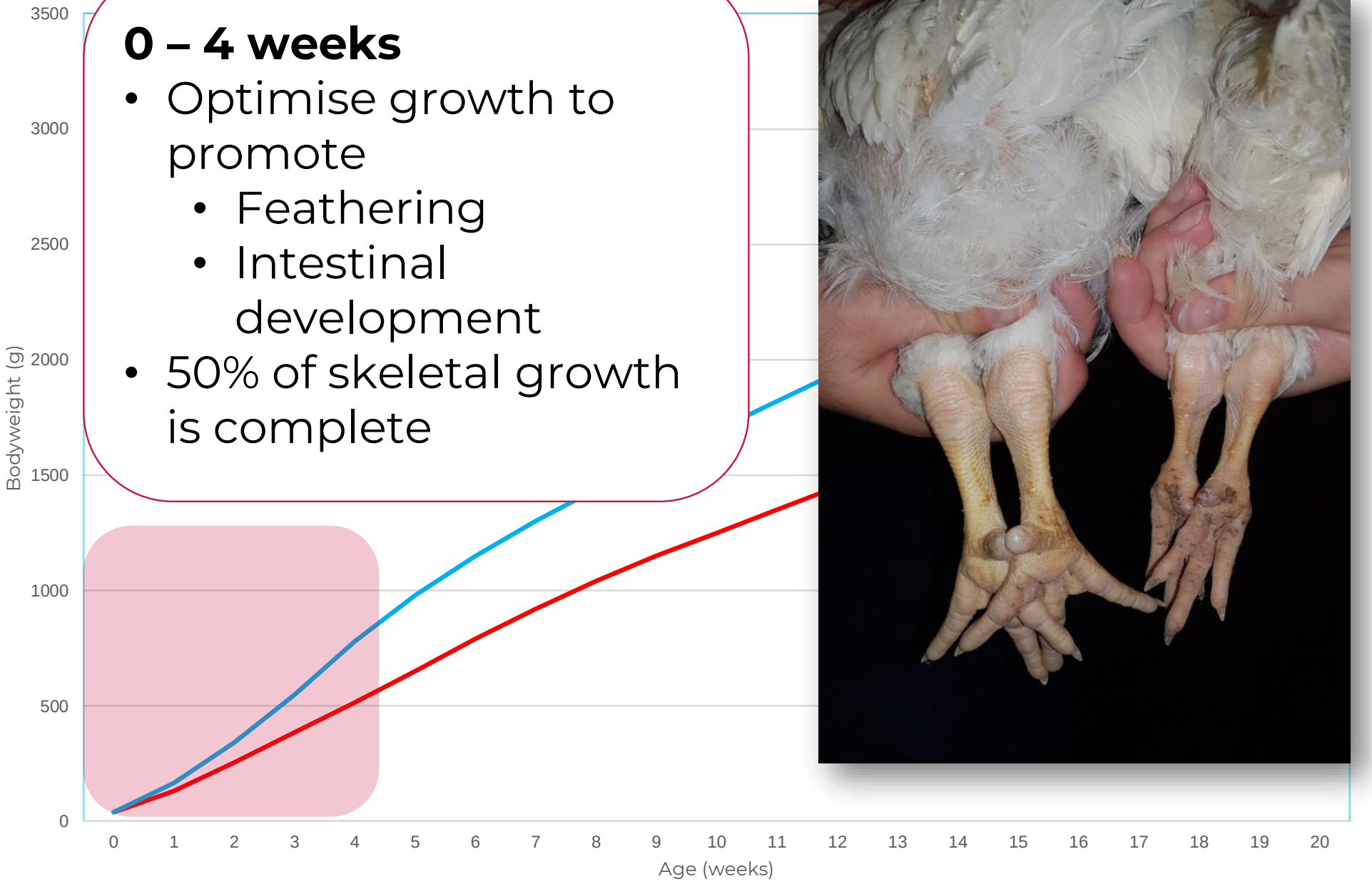




REAR 0 – 21 weeks

0 – 4 weeks

- Optimise growth to promote
  - Feathering
  - Intestinal development
- 50% of skeletal growth is complete



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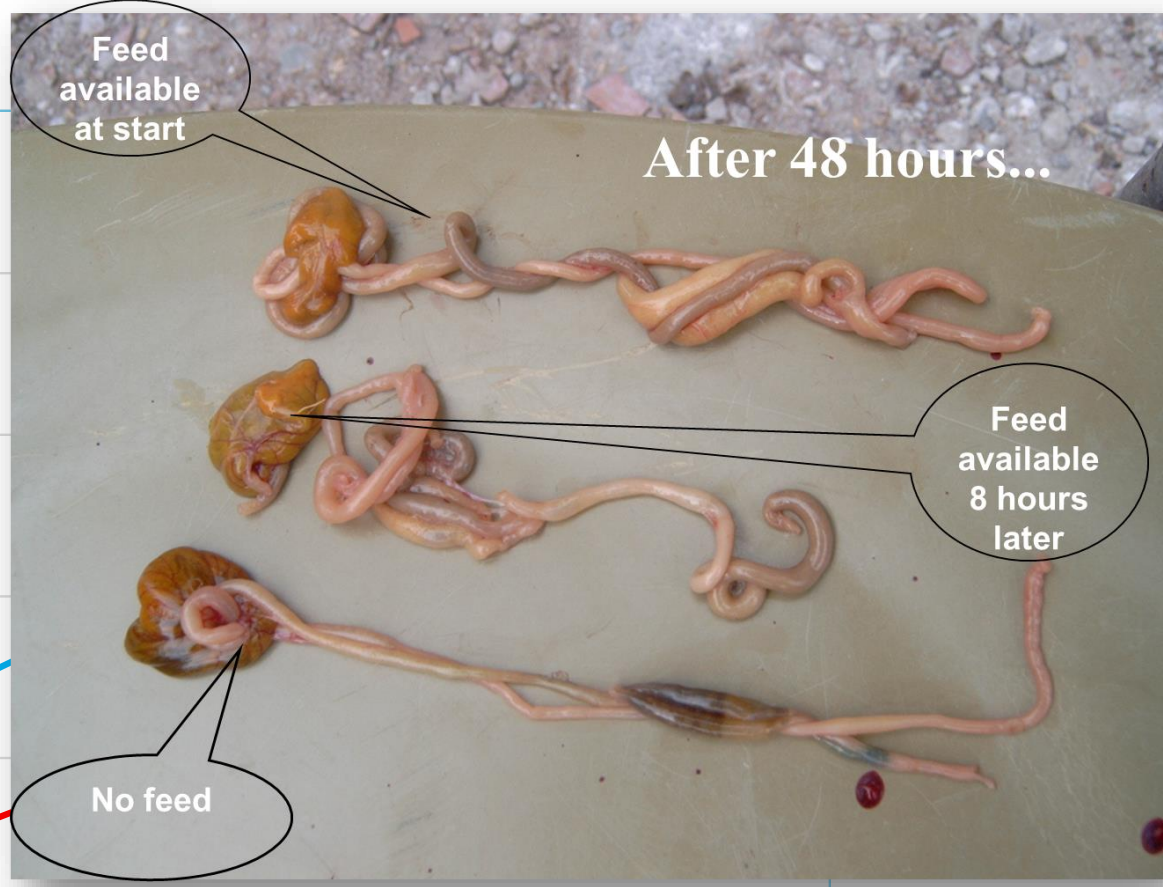
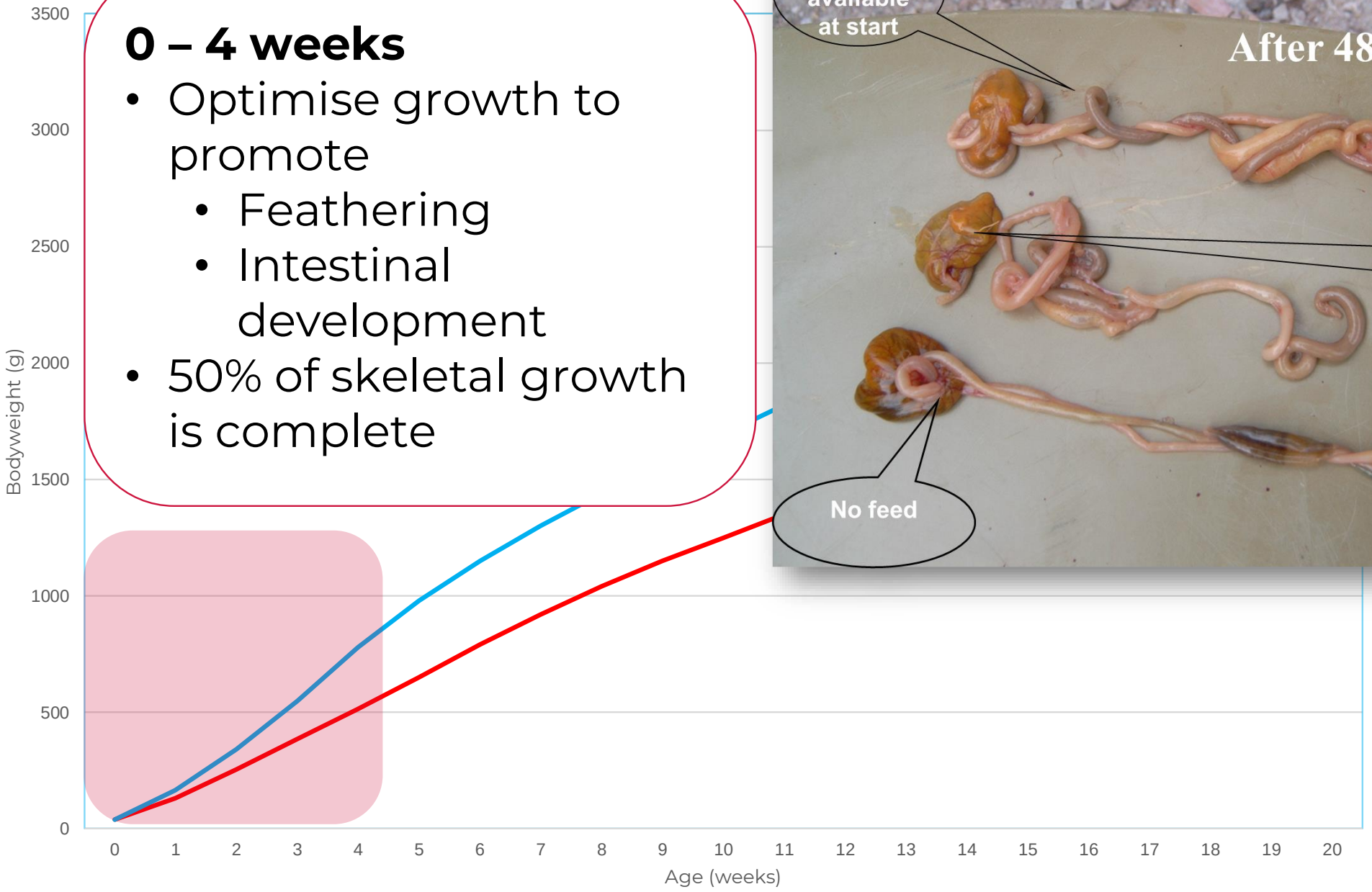




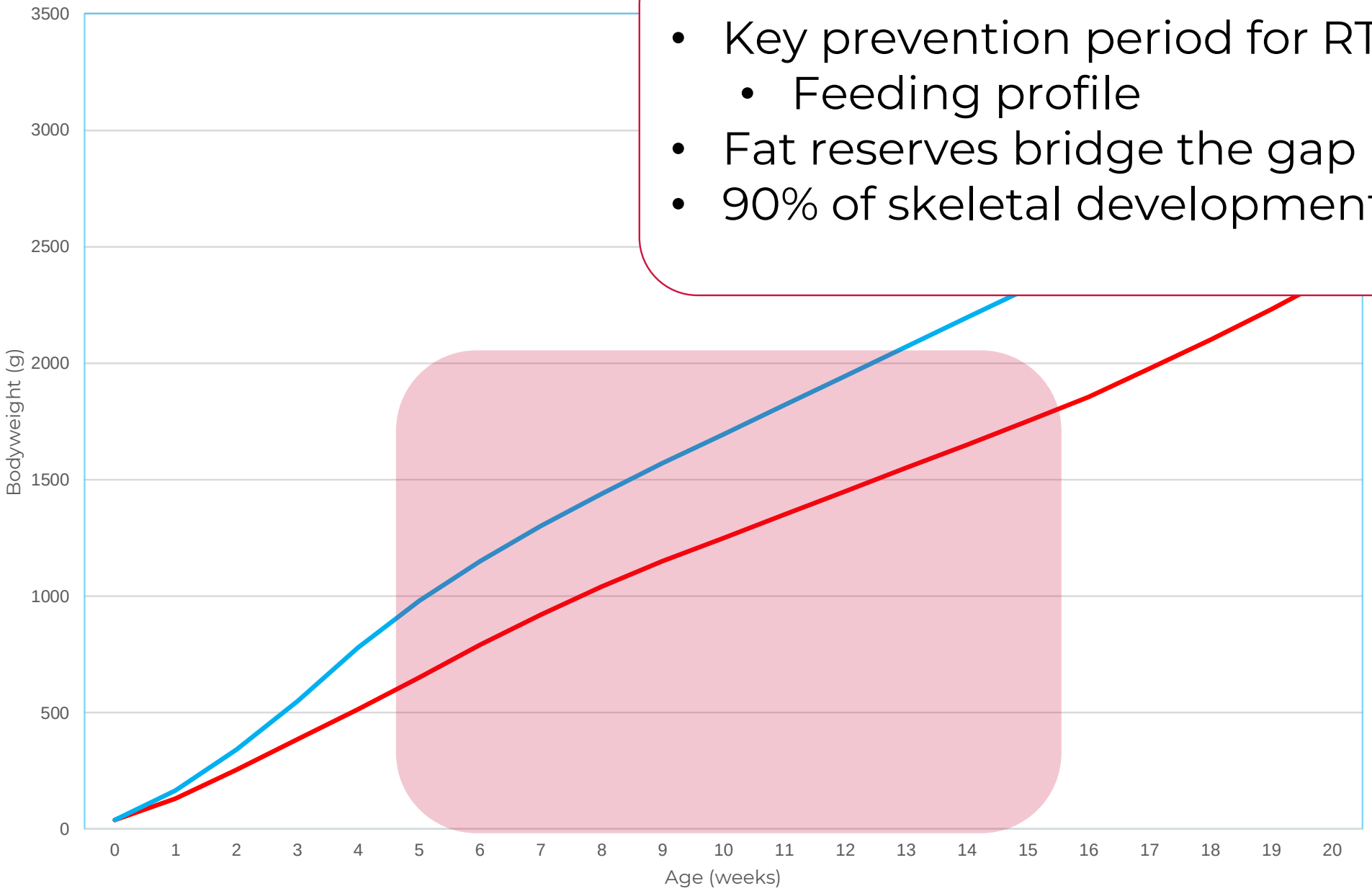
Male Shank Length

- World’s Tallest Man - 173kg
  - 2.51m

- World’s Strongest Man – 205kg
  - 2.05m

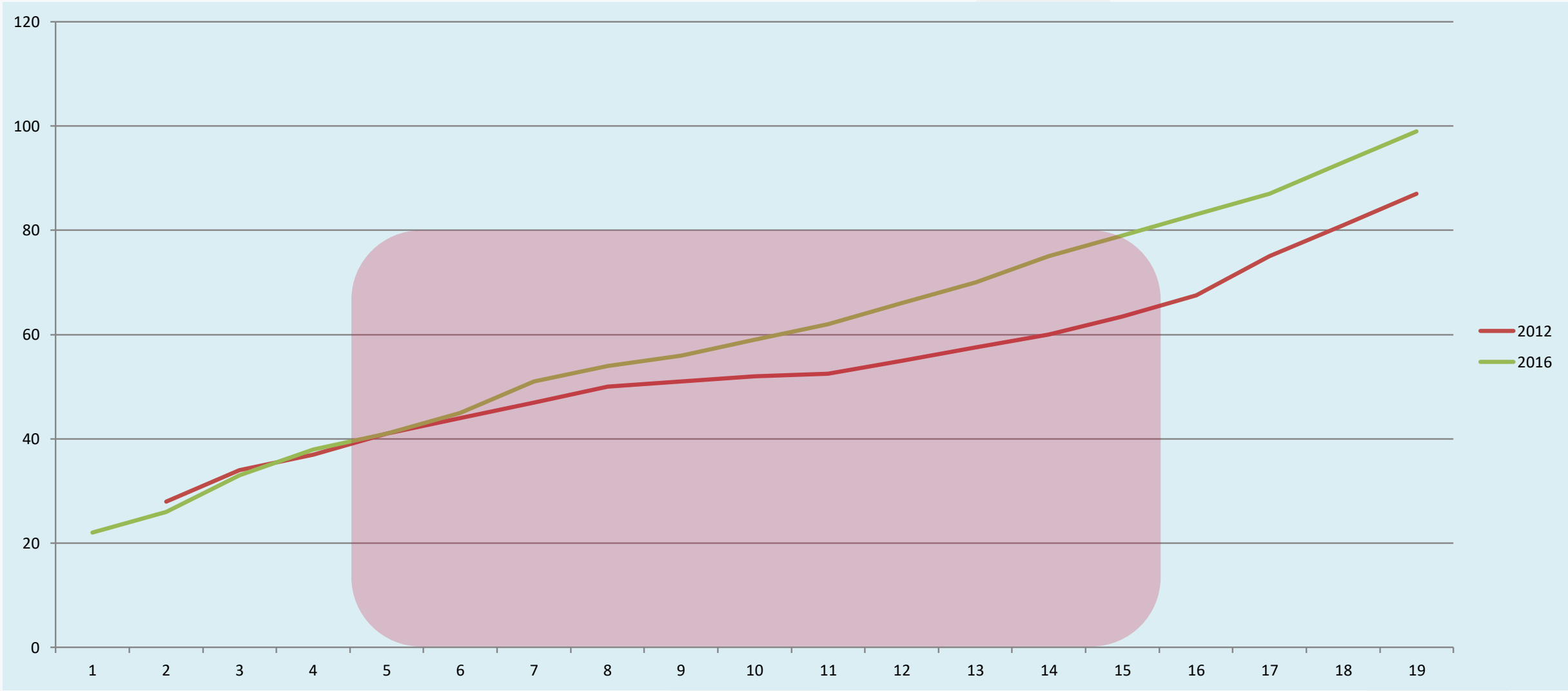
5 – 15 weeks

- Key prevention period for RT
  - Feeding profile
- Fat reserves bridge the gap
- 90% of skeletal development

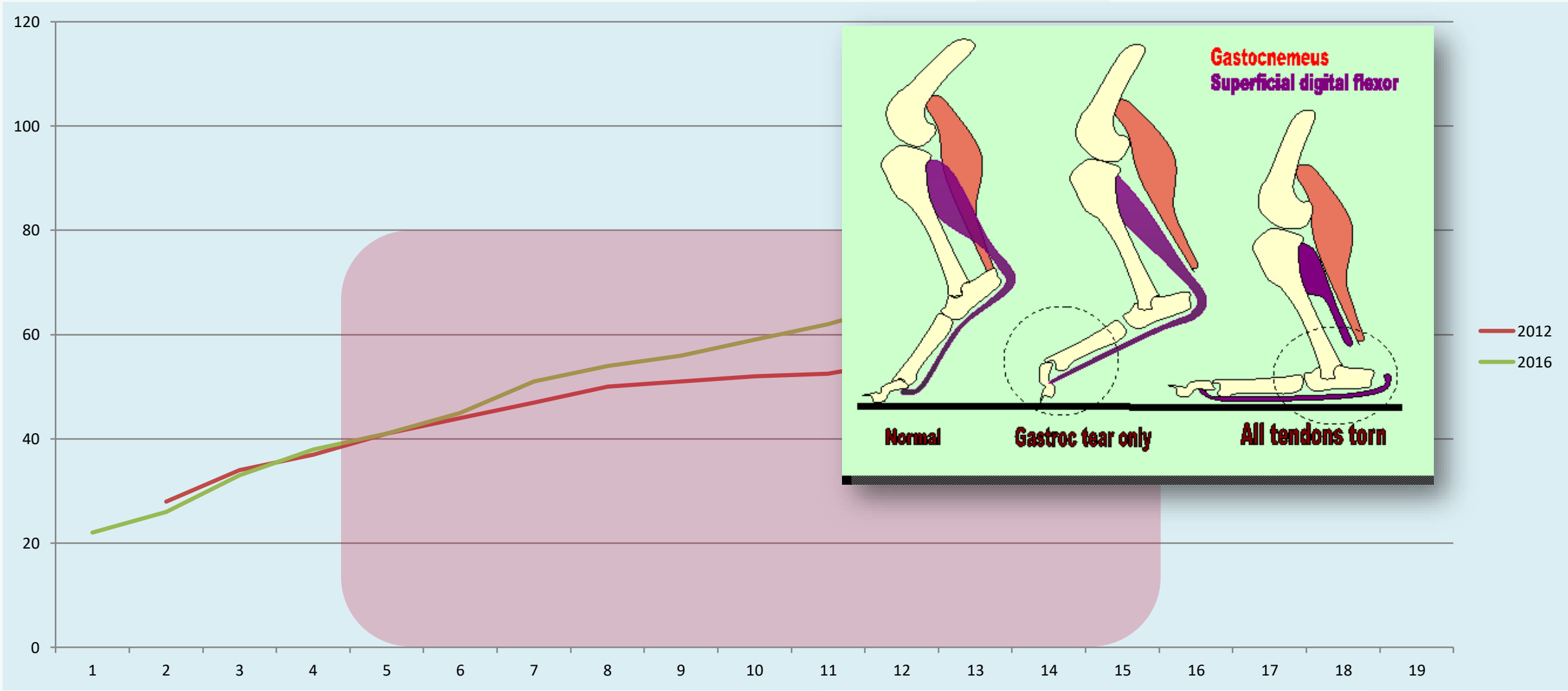


REAR 0 – 21 weeks

Feeding Profiles

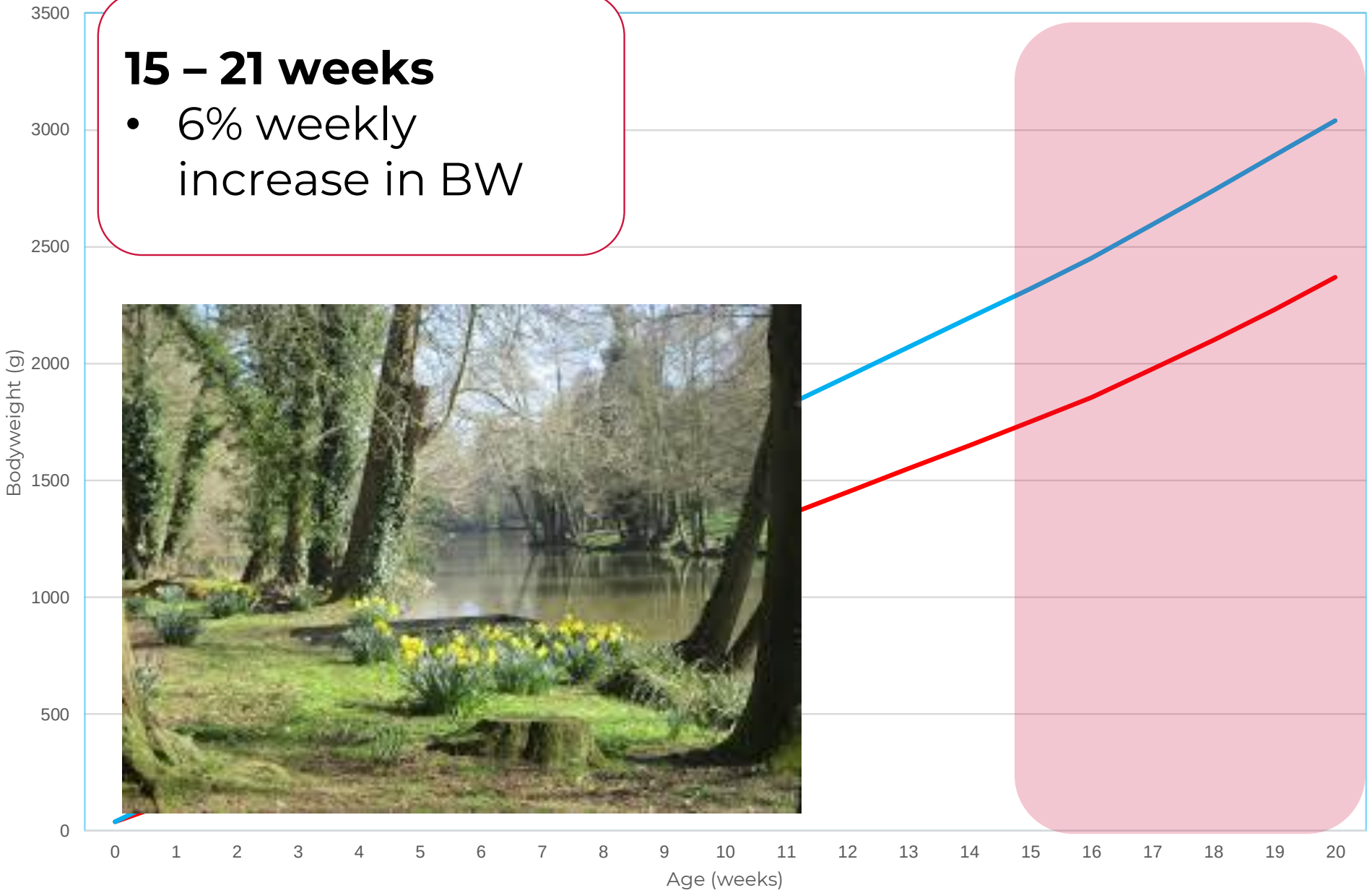


Feeding Profiles



15 – 21 weeks

- 6% weekly increase in BW



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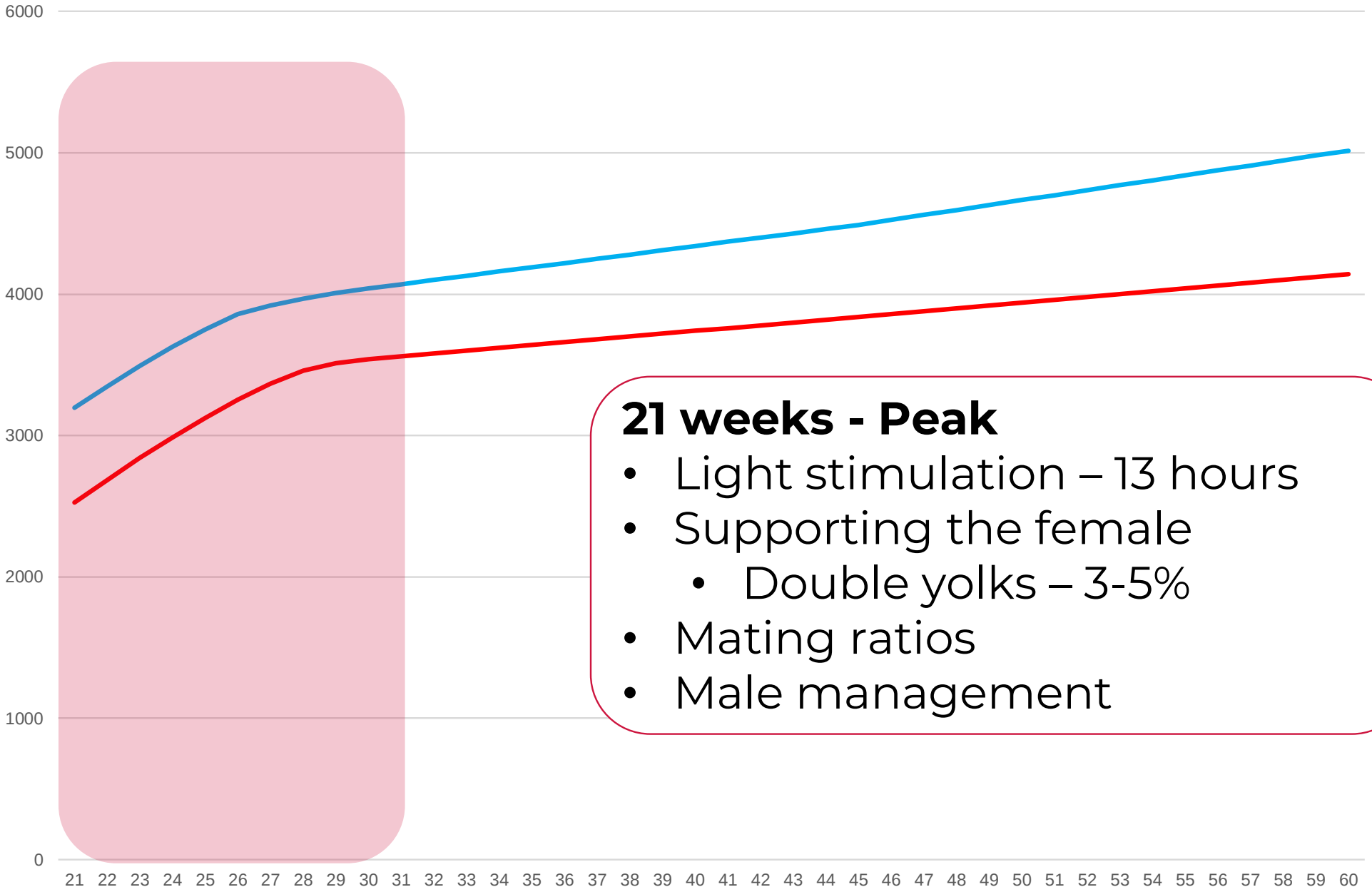


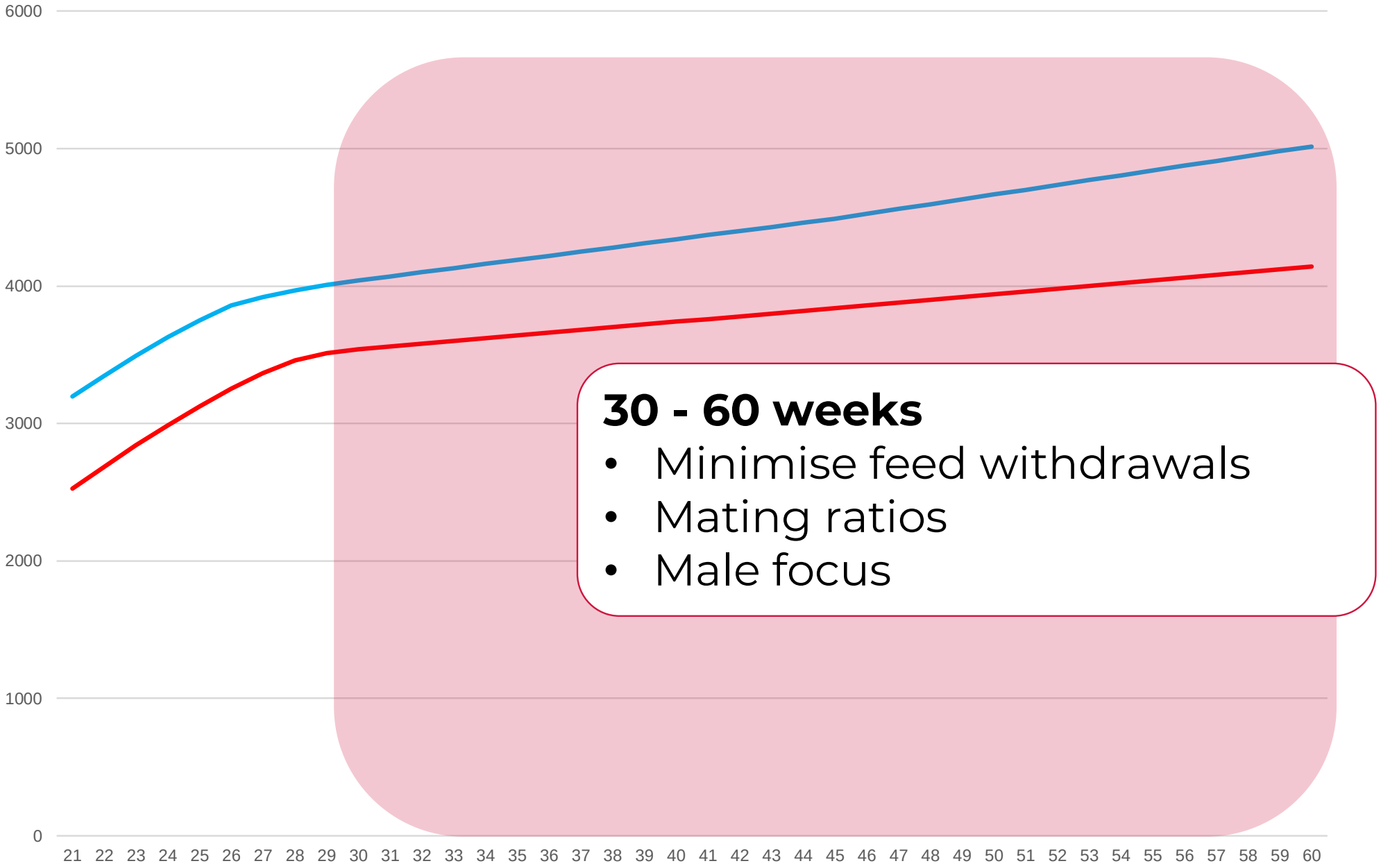
21 weeks - Peak

- Light stimulation – 13 hours
- Supporting the female
  - Double yolks – 3-5%
- Mating ratios
- Male management

Lay 21 - 60 weeks

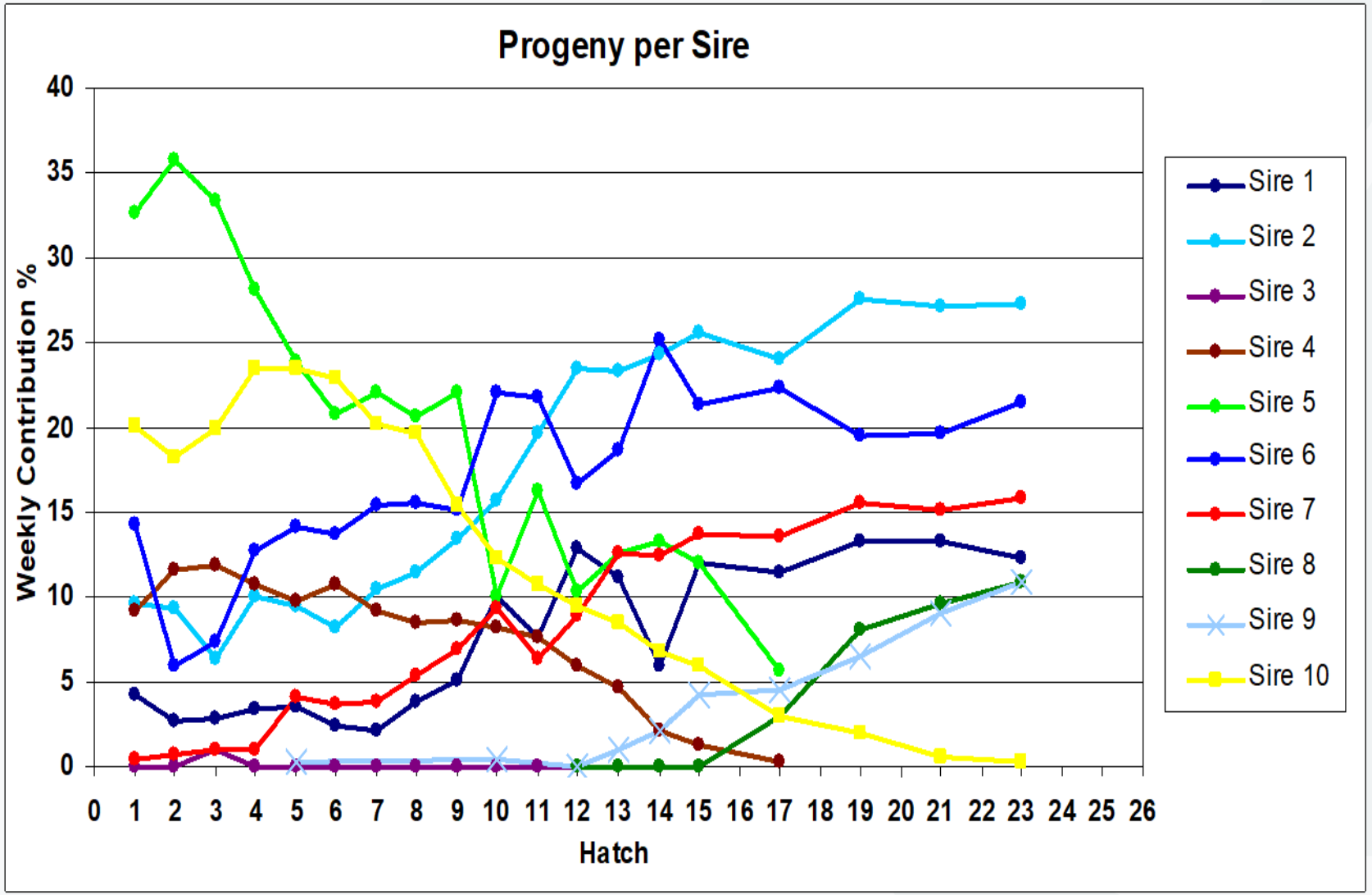
When to Light Stimulate?

Key Factor	Objective at Light Stimulation
Target Bodyweight	Minimum of 2.4kg
Pin Bone Spacing	85-90% of the flock with at least 2 finger spacing (3.8 - 4.2cm)
Uniformity	CV less than 9%
Fat Cover of the Pin Bones	Pin Bones should be rounded



Lay 21 - 60 weeks

Male Management



Age (weeks)	Mating Ratio
22 – 24 weeks	8.5 – 9.0
24 - 30	8.0 – 8.5
30 - 50	7.5 – 8.0
50 - 60	7.0 – 8.0

But…

- There can be too much of a good thing…
- Too many good males
- This also damages fertility!!!
- There’s also another problem in this picture…
- Male feeder height

Overmating

- Look out for the key signs…
- High pitched squawks of females
- Bald headed females
- Excessive feather wear on the females backs

Summary

- 15 minutes – I can't go into great detail
- The entire life of the bird needs divided up into sections as outlined
- Focus on females to peak
  - Shift focus towards males post peak
- This bird has a lot of potential
  - 152.3 chicks (8M PS in UK – 236 farms)

Ranger Classics

Introduction

- Rowan range management advice does not significantly differ to 308.
- The major difference seen is in behaviour
  - Feed clean up times
- Strategy should be to develop early feeding behaviour

2022

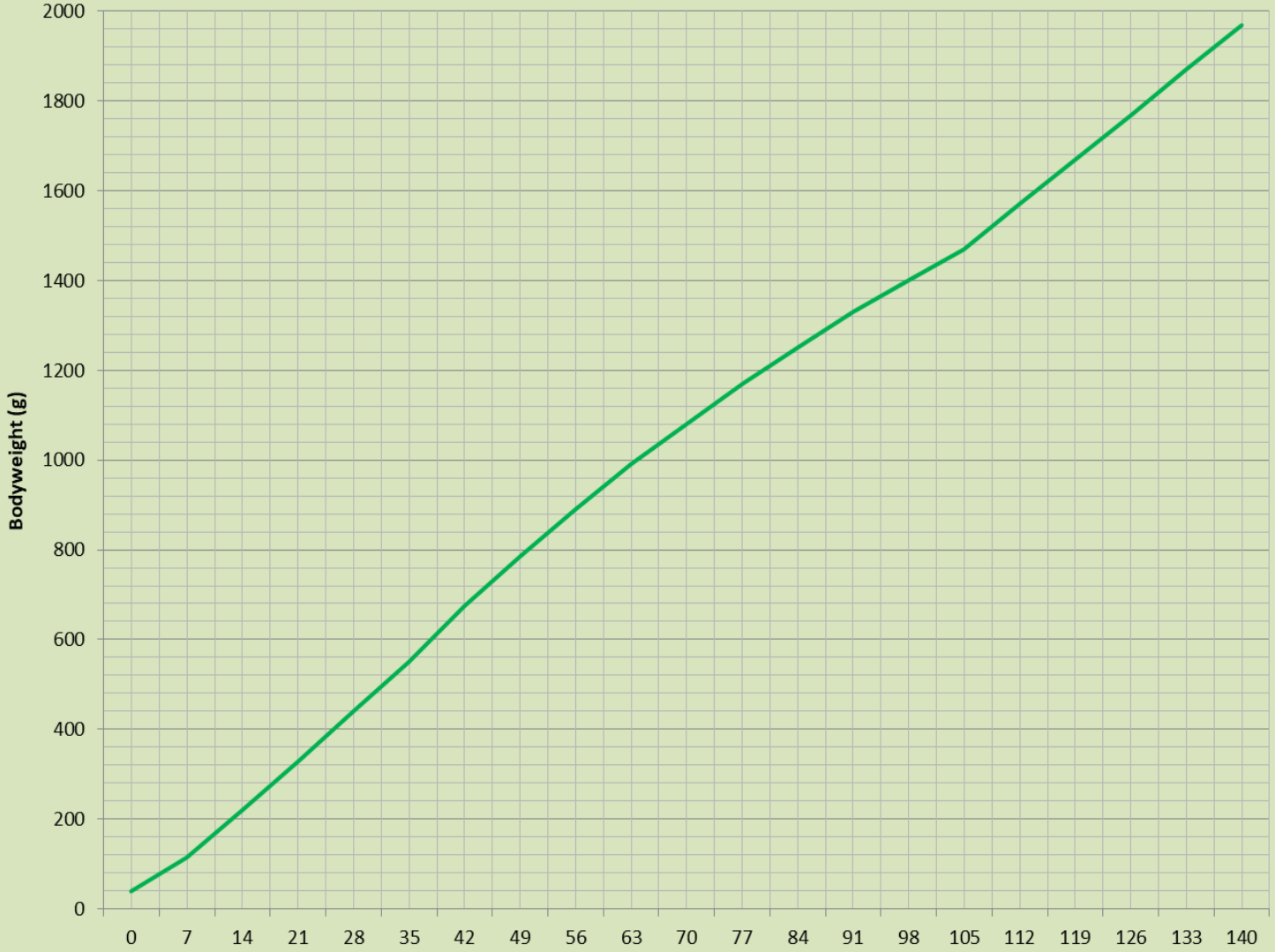
REAR

Ranger Classic

- The male used is the standard Ross male

- Therefore the focus of the presentation will be on female management

Ranger Female Bodyweight Profile



Chick Start

***Objective**: To develop chick feeding and drinking behaviour which will promote uniformity of the flock.*

Parameter		Target
CO_2	(ppm)	< 3000
Relative Humidity	(%)	60 – 70
Air Temp.*	(°C)	31
Concrete Temp.	(°C)	28 – 30
Litter Temp.	(°C)	30 – 32
Chick Vent Temp.	(°C)	39.5 – 40.5

Time after placement	Crop fill %
2 hours	75%
4 hours	80%
8 hours	> 90%
12 hours	> 95%

Rear Period

- We have seen:
  - between week 0 – 6, females eat more slowly than Ross 308
- Maintain higher light intensity until feed is consumed.
- Lighting programme
- Ensure sufficient pre warming and use less litter to prevent feed loss

Lighting Programme

Age	Light Hours
1	23
2	22
3	21
4	20
5	19
6	18
7	17
8	17
9	17
10	17
11	16
12	15

Age	Light Hours
13	14
14	13
15	13
16	13
17	13
18	12
19	11
20	10
21	9
22	8
23	8
24	8

Lighting Programme

Age	Light Hours
1	23
2	22
3	21
4	
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6	
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8	17
9	17
10	17
11	16
12	15

Age	Light Hours
13	14
14	13
15	13
20	10
21	9
22	8
23	8
24	8

Controlled ad lib feeding until 8 hours is reached

Challenges

- Controlled weekly feed rises
- Clean up times v Ross 308

Week	Time in relation to 308
0-6	Slower
6-16	Same
16-22	Slower
22- peak	Same

- Look at the litter
  - Feed presence

- Where feed has been pushed – uniformity has been compromised from 6 weeks when the birds find the feed.

- Follow the feed profile of giving weekly increments but maintaining control even if birds don't "respond"

Practical Advice

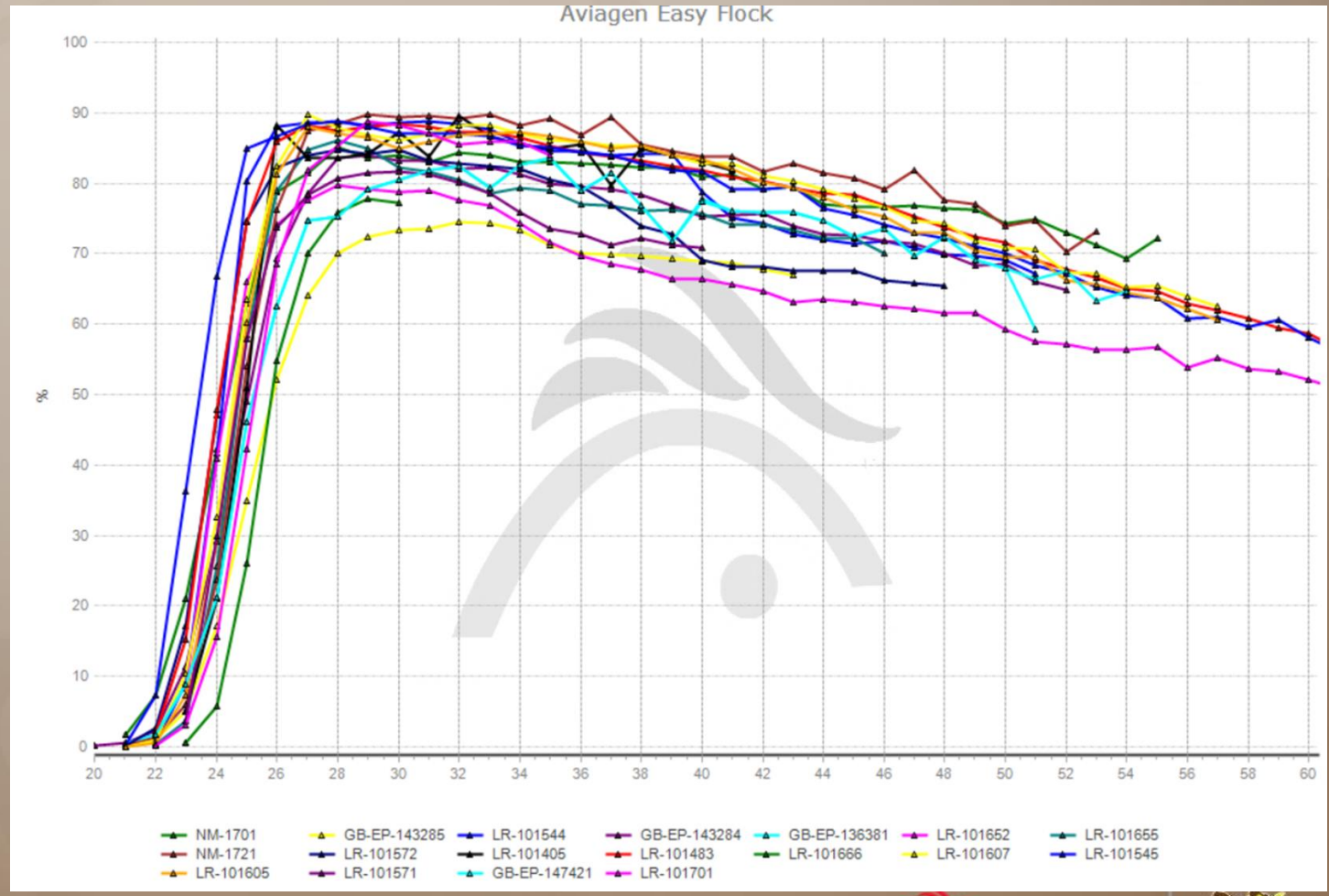
- Ensure pens are securely divided to prevent migration
  - These birds can fly
- They are very active
- Monitor feed in the litter
- Remove sexing errors as early as possible

PRODUCTION

2022-10-12

Ranger Female – Performance Objectives

Summary of 40 weeks of production	
Age at depletion	62 weeks
Age at 5% prod.	23 weeks
Total Eggs	191.5
Hatching eggs	180.4
Hatchability	84.1%
Chicks	151.7

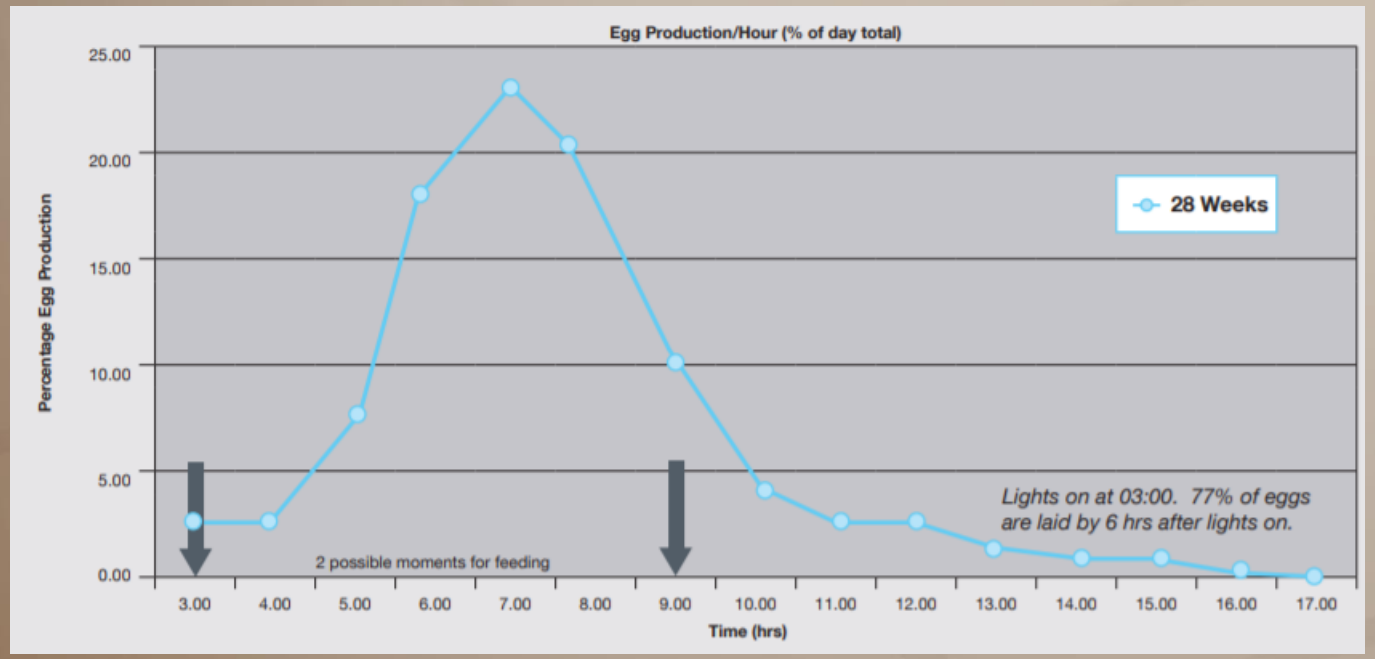


Practical Advice

- Feeding
  - 15cm
  - Ensure availability of other resources
  - Advice on feed volumes on Ross 308 feed specifications

- Nest management
  - Females tend to lay eggs in a tighter period than 308

Laying Period



Females lay in a much tighter period v Ross 308

- Nest availability
- Feed timing
- Nest belt runs etc

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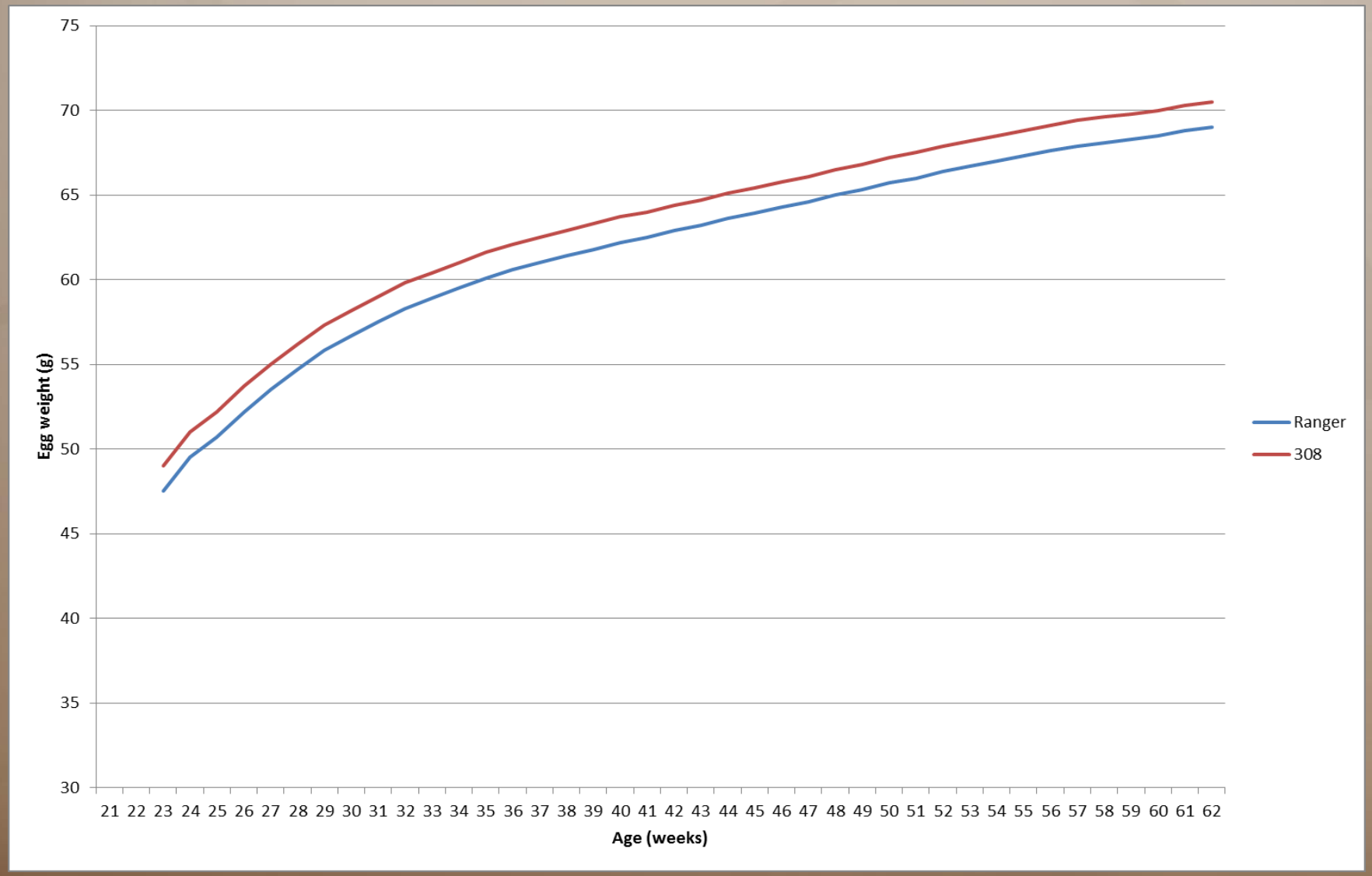
Egg Weight 308 v Ranger



Mating ratios

Age (days)	No. of Good Quality Males per 100 Females
154 – 168	9.50 – 10.00
168 – 210	9.00 – 10.00
210 – 245	8.50 – 9.75
245 – 280	8.00 – 9.50
280 – 350	7.50 – 9.25
350 to Depletion	7.00 – 9.00

Same guidance as for Ross 308
My recommendation is for 0.5% lower than the above

- The female is very receptive to the males
- Feathering is excellent
- The male is very active
- Need to manage this

Storage Conditions

- Flock size tends to be smaller than 308
- Potential for higher egg age
- Storage conditions
  - Decrease storage temperature for longer stored eggs
  - **15°C when egg storage is > 4 days**
  - **18°C when < 4 days**
  - **70 - 75% RH**

Key Points

Rear

- Good chick start is essential to feed and water intake
- Feeding behaviour
- Remove sexing errors as soon as possible

Production

- Feeder management
- Nest management
- Egg Storage

Thank you