

# DEVENISH<sup>TM</sup>

*Beyond Nutrition*



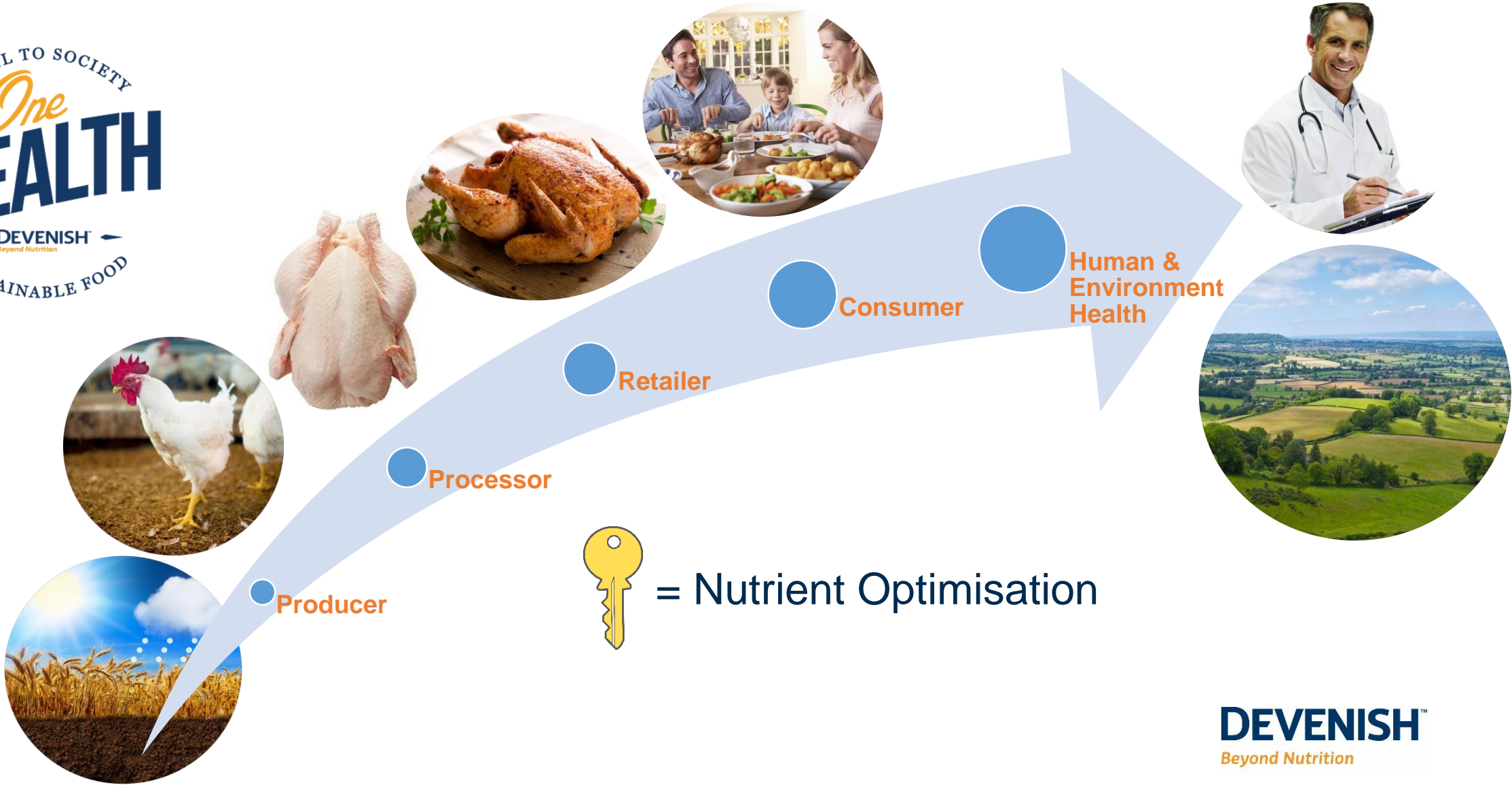
# Poultry Nutrition Time to Take Stock

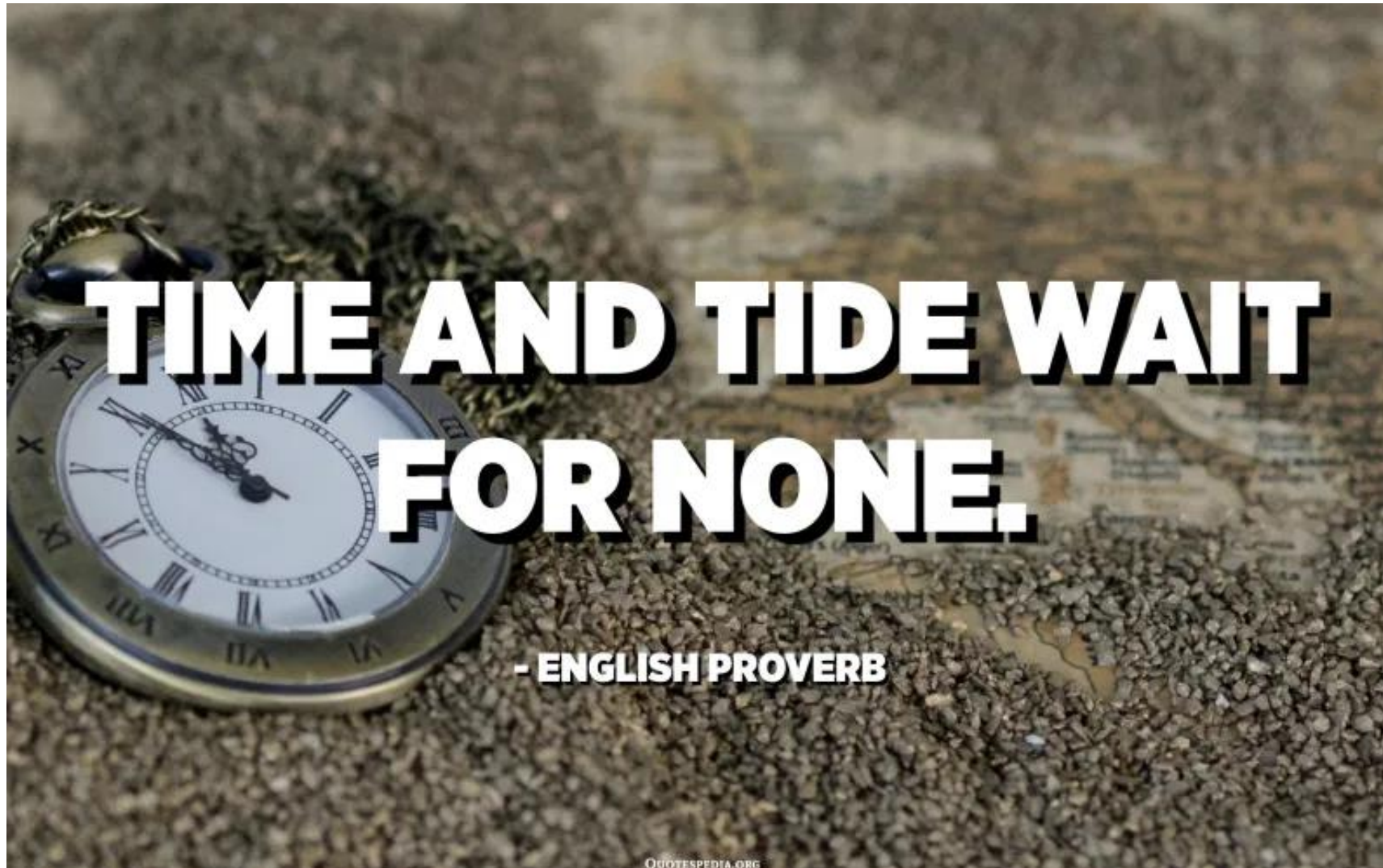
16<sup>th</sup> December 2020

Michelle Burke

Senior Poultry Nutritionist

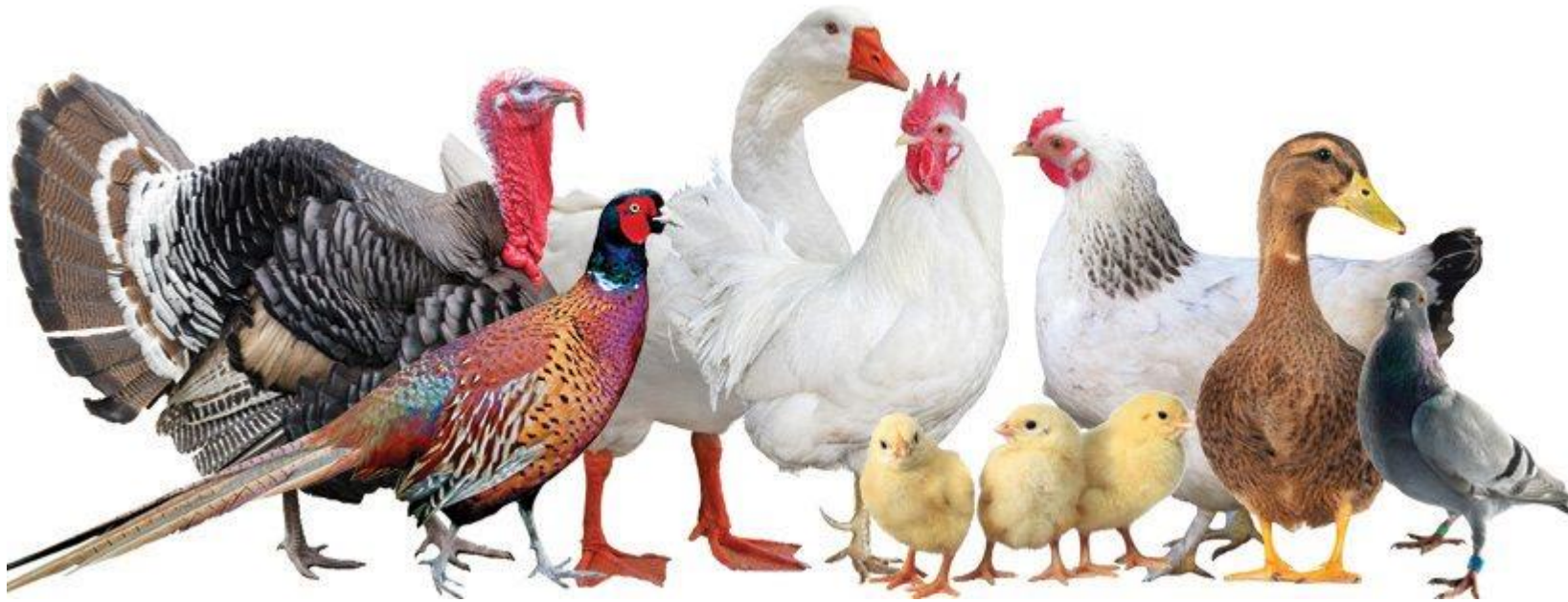
# One Health, From Soil to Society







# Nutrition-The Present and The Future





# The Future- The Progeny

## EMBRYO

✓ 39% of lifespan = 2020

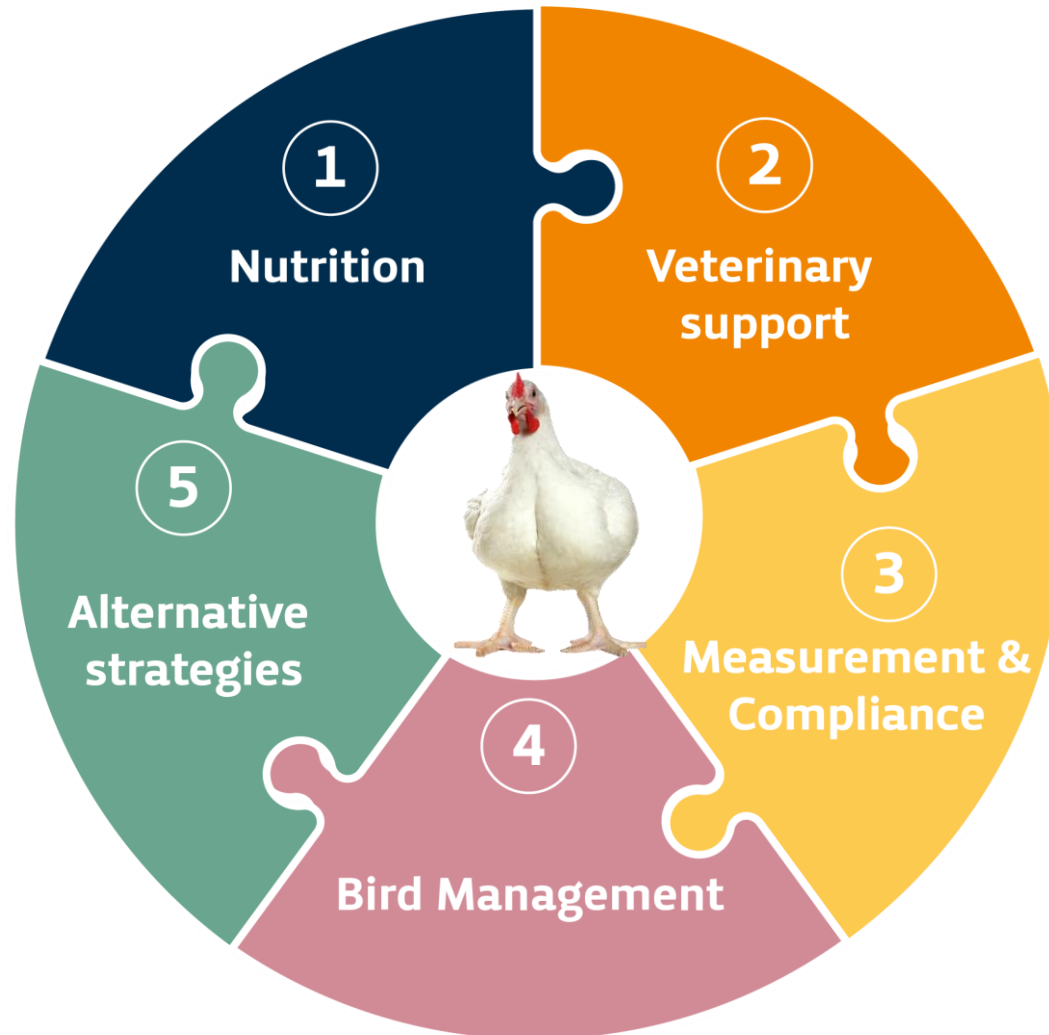
✓ 44% of lifespan = 2030

✓ ~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

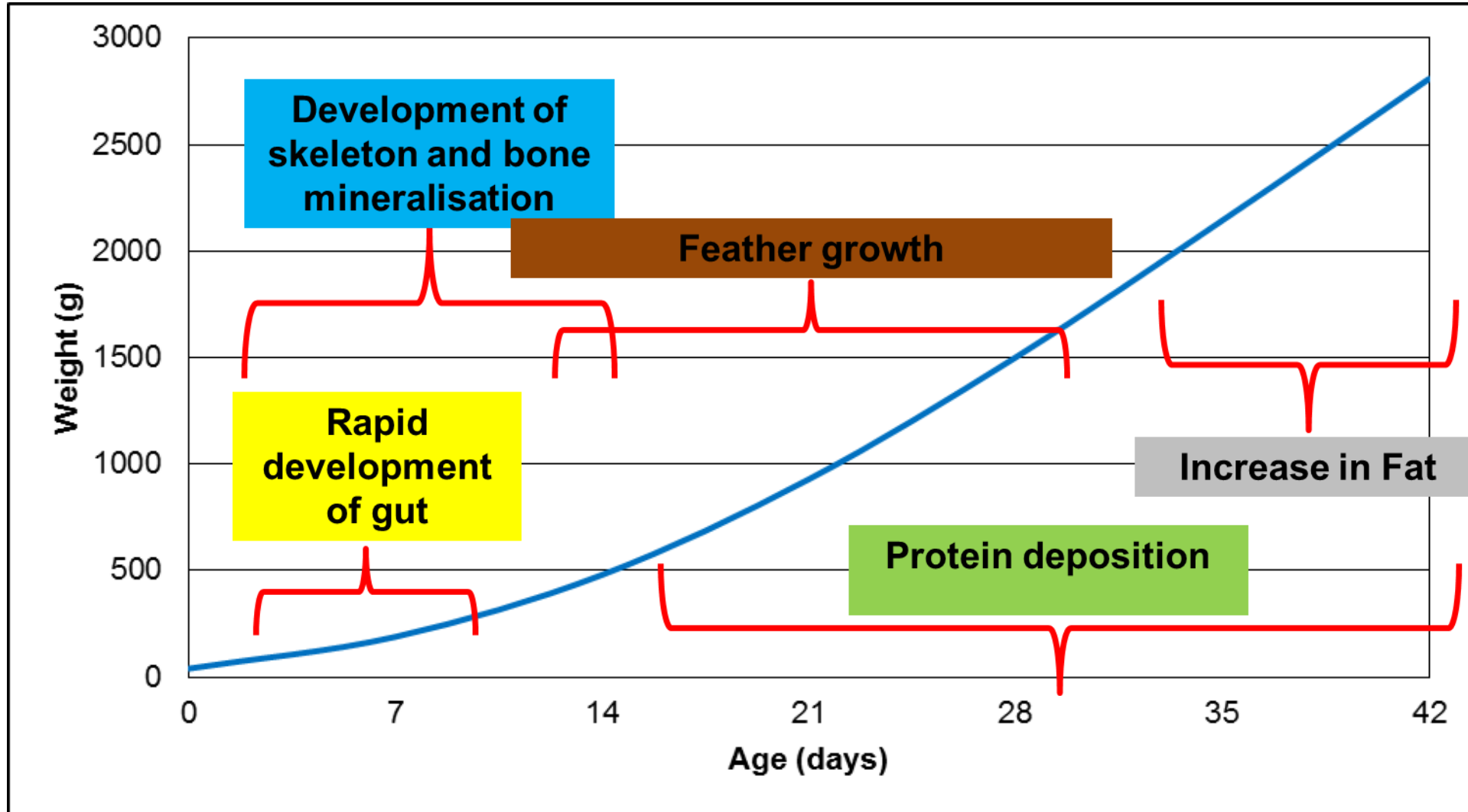


- To supply a range of balanced diets which satisfy the nutrient requirements of all poultry at all stages of their development and production
- To optimise efficiency and profitability
- To ensure bird welfare is not compromised

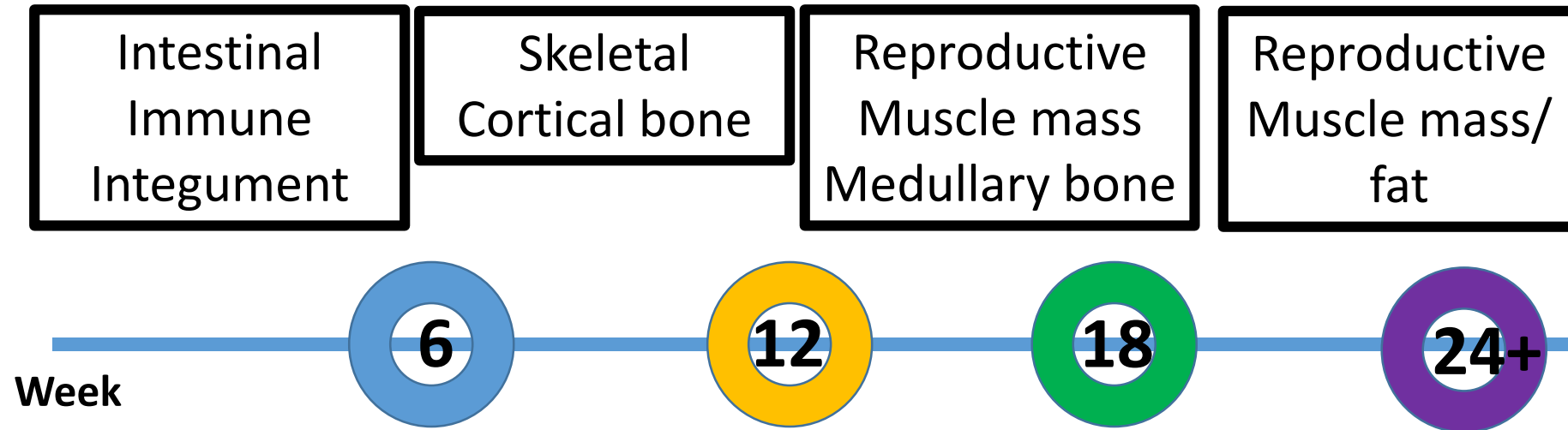
# Nutrition Principles

- 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

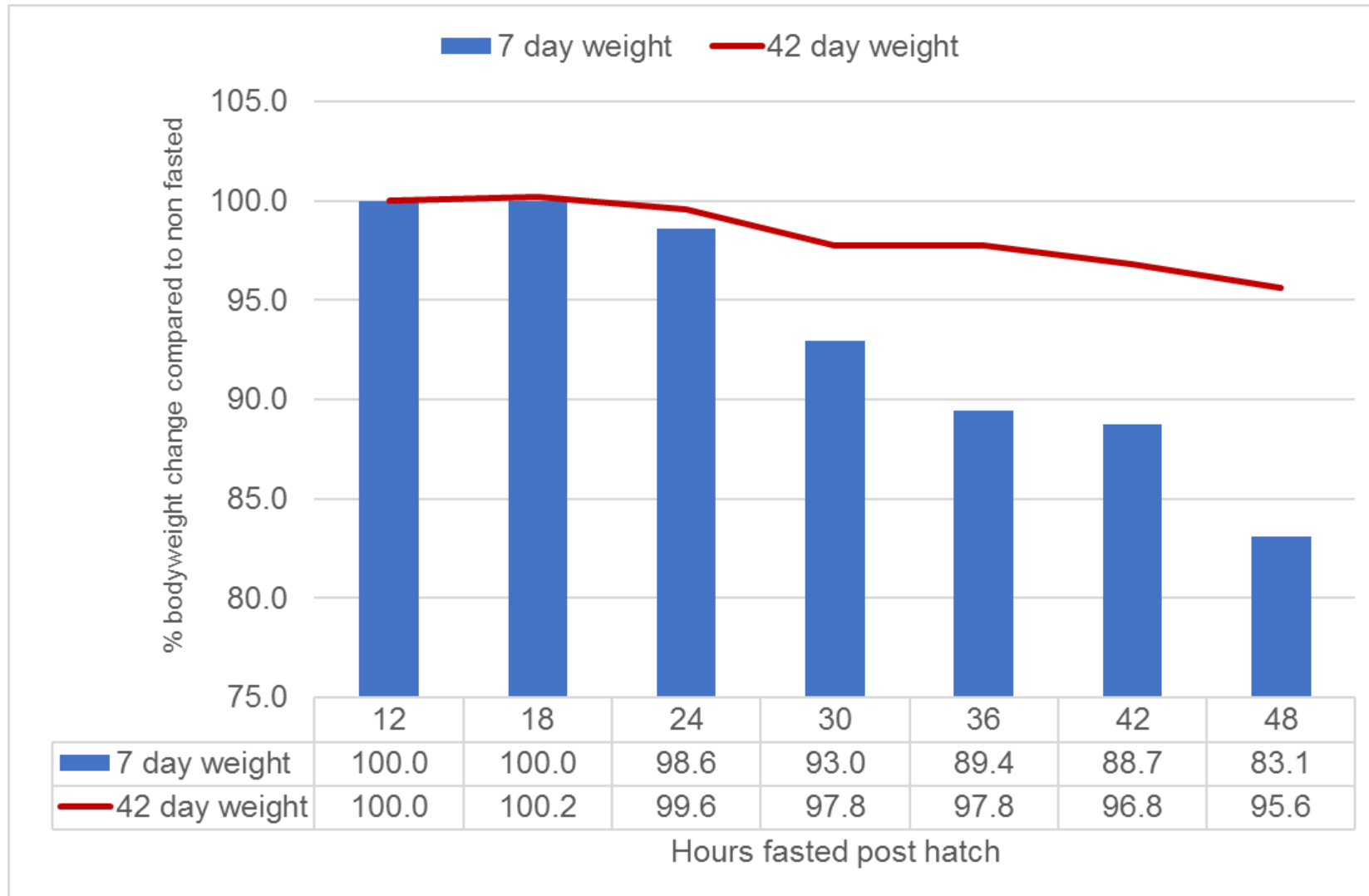


# Laying hen development phases



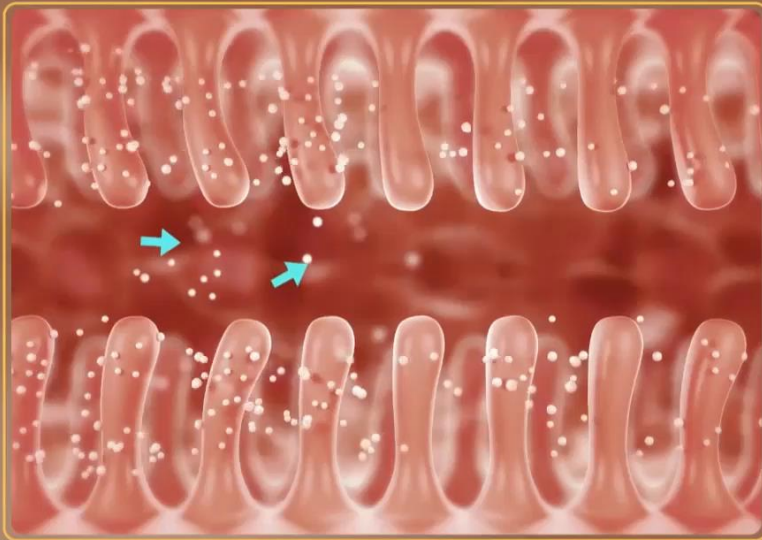


# Importance of early intake



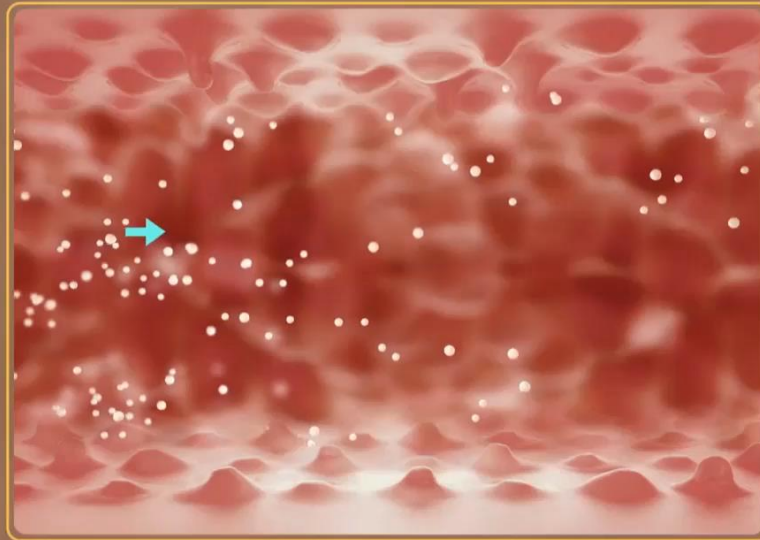
Establishing early feeding behaviour helps gut villi flourish

Healthy, established villi



Increased surface area for  
absorption of nutrients

Stunted, undeveloped villi

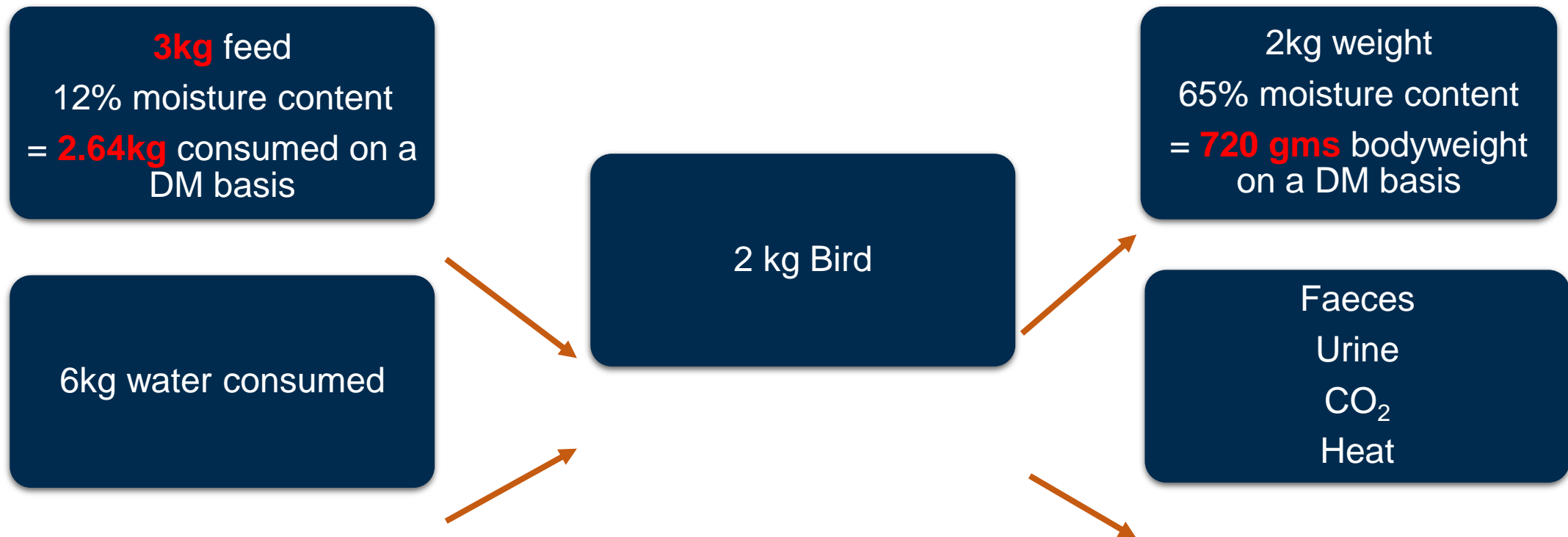


Reduced surface area for  
absorption of nutrients

# 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

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- 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



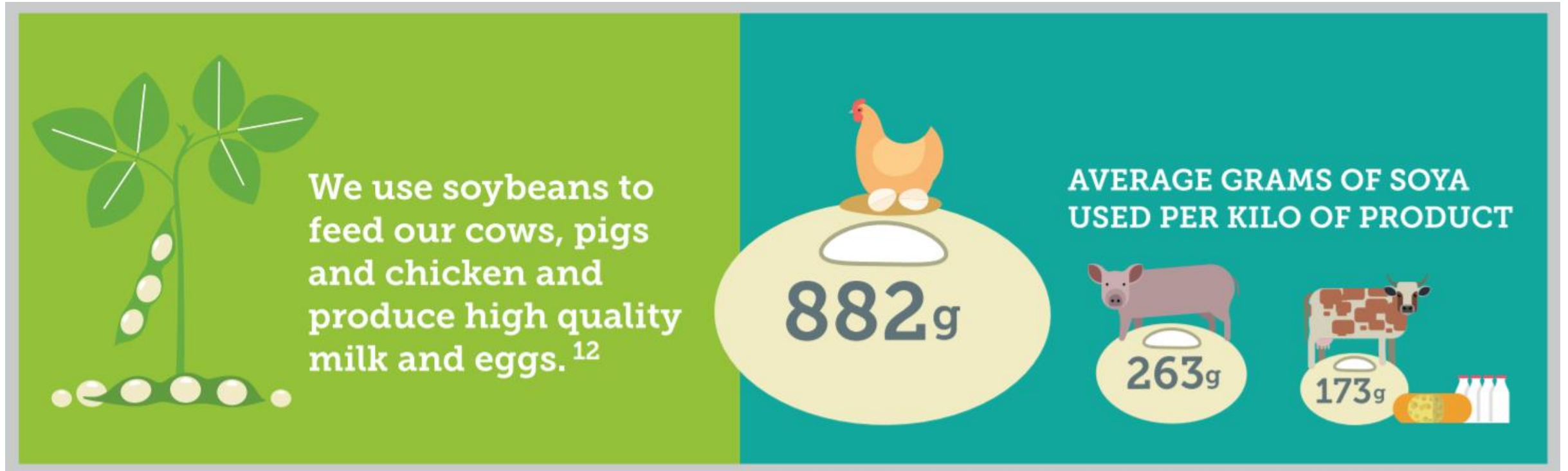


# Protein

- **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?



Credit: EuropaBio

# Soya – how sustainable?

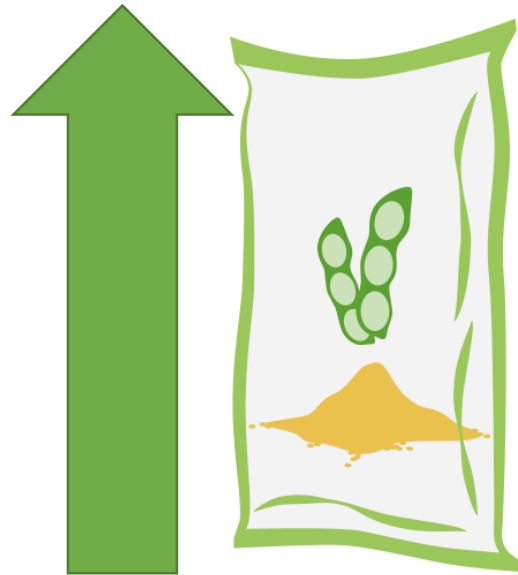


80%

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

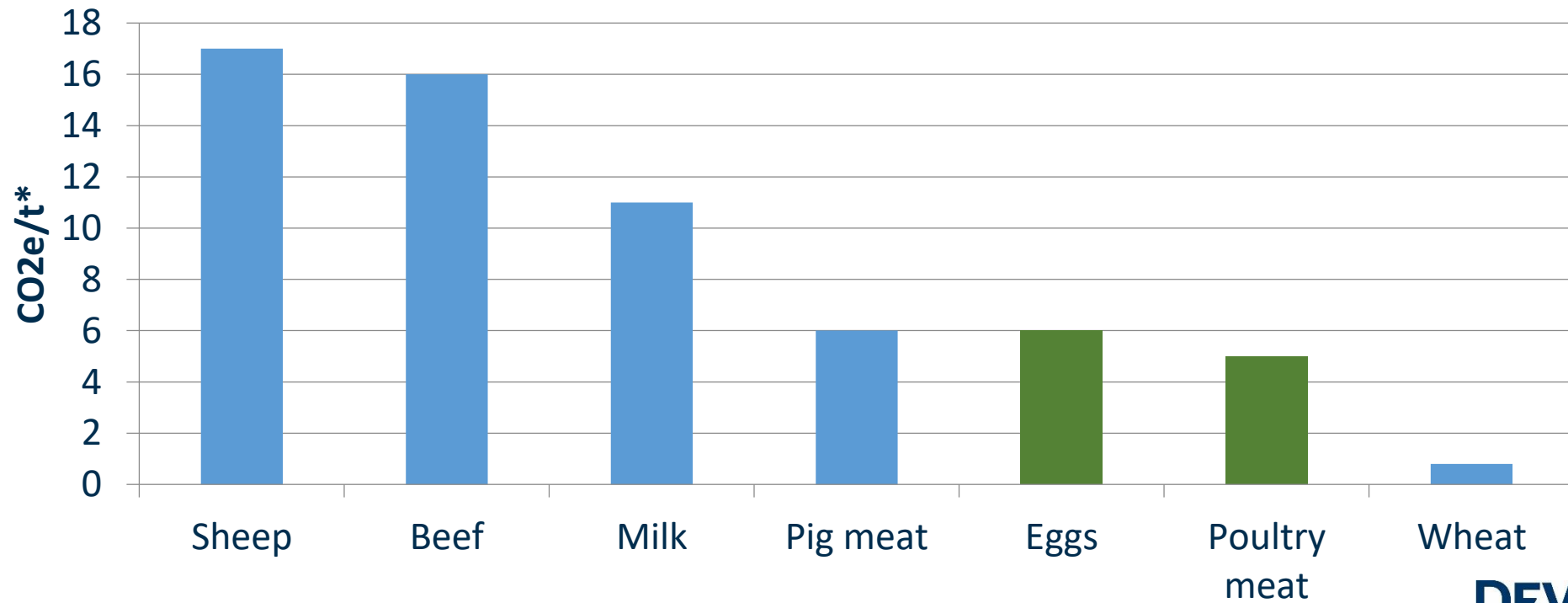
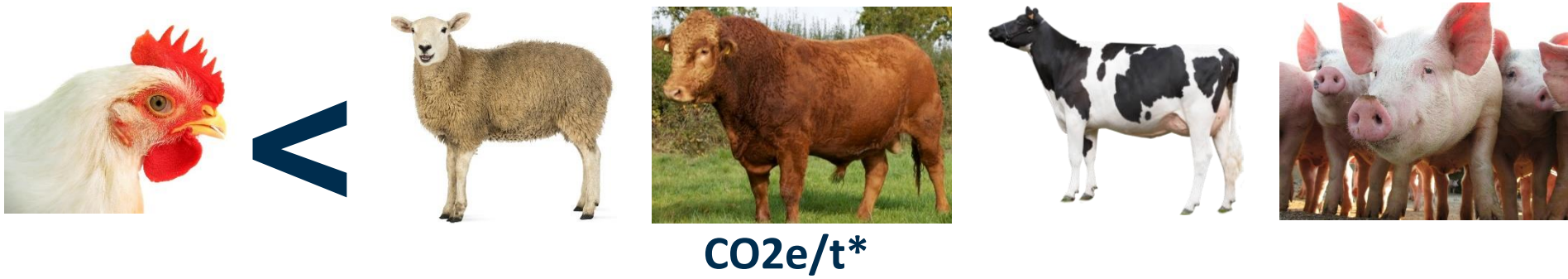
Habitat loss



# Soya – how sustainable?

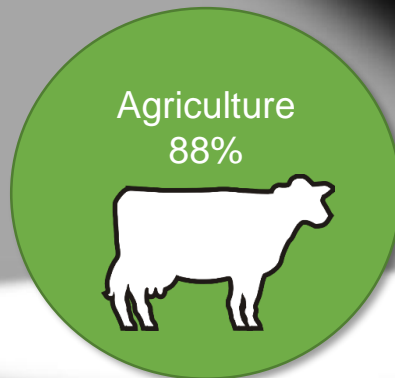


# Carbon Footprint by Species




# Ammonia – Emissions from Agriculture

## UK NH<sub>3</sub> Emissions - 2015



## NH<sub>3</sub> from agriculture

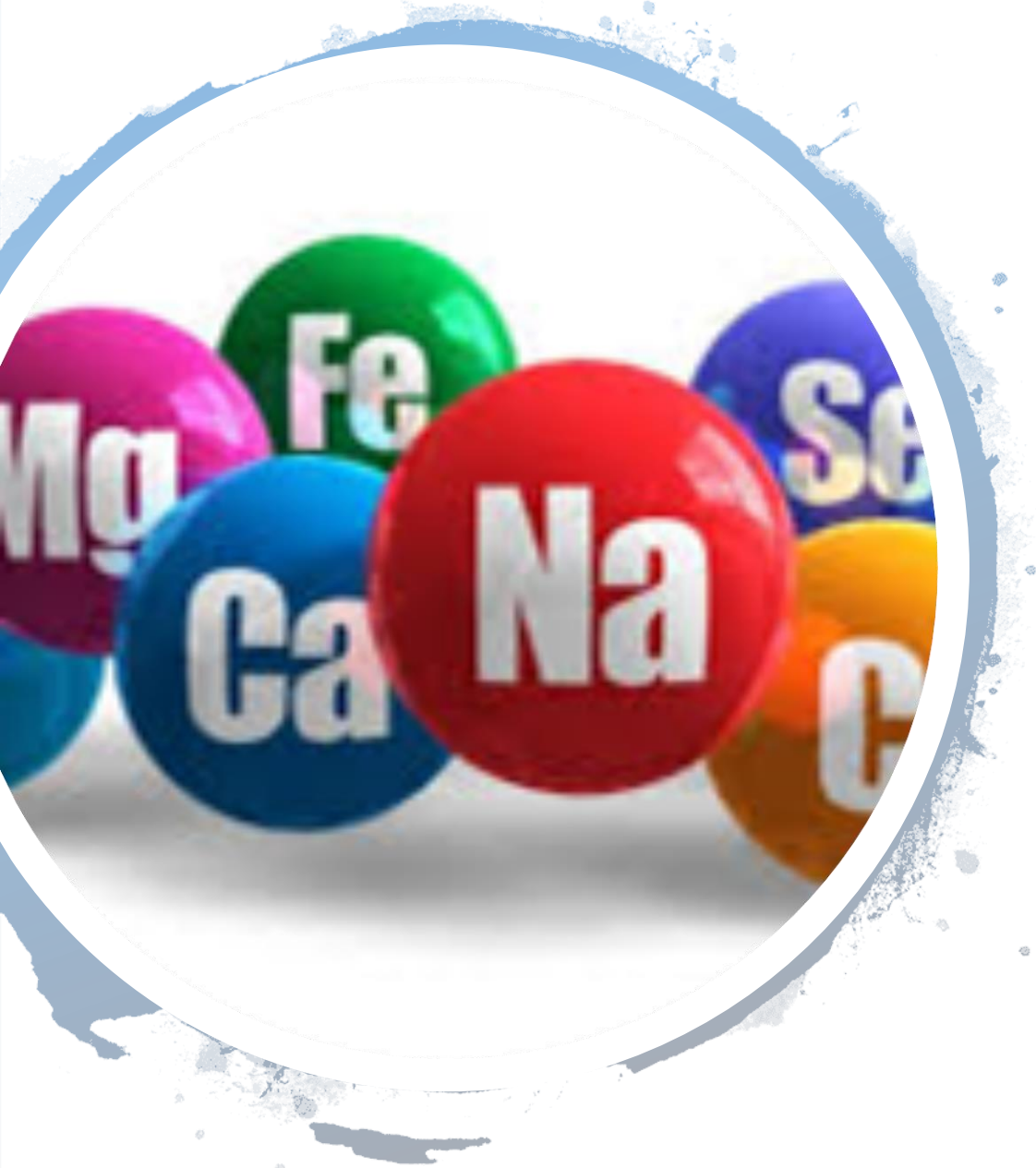
- Ireland = 98%
- NI = 91%
- UK = 88%
- EU average = 94%



# 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, D<sub>3</sub>, E, K, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub>, Niacin, Pantothenic acid, Biotin

# Ingredients- Size does not matter !

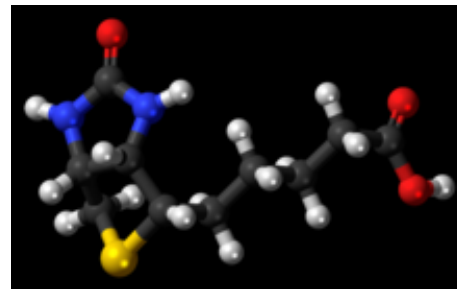


**Soya**

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

**Biotin**

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



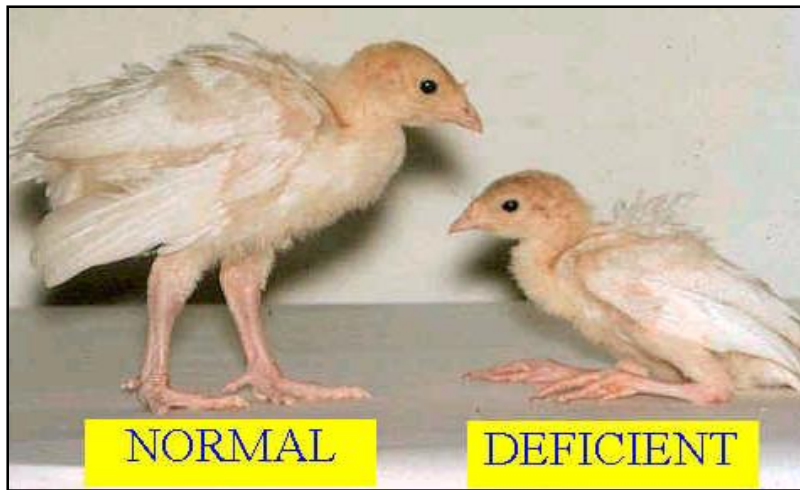
**Zinc**

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

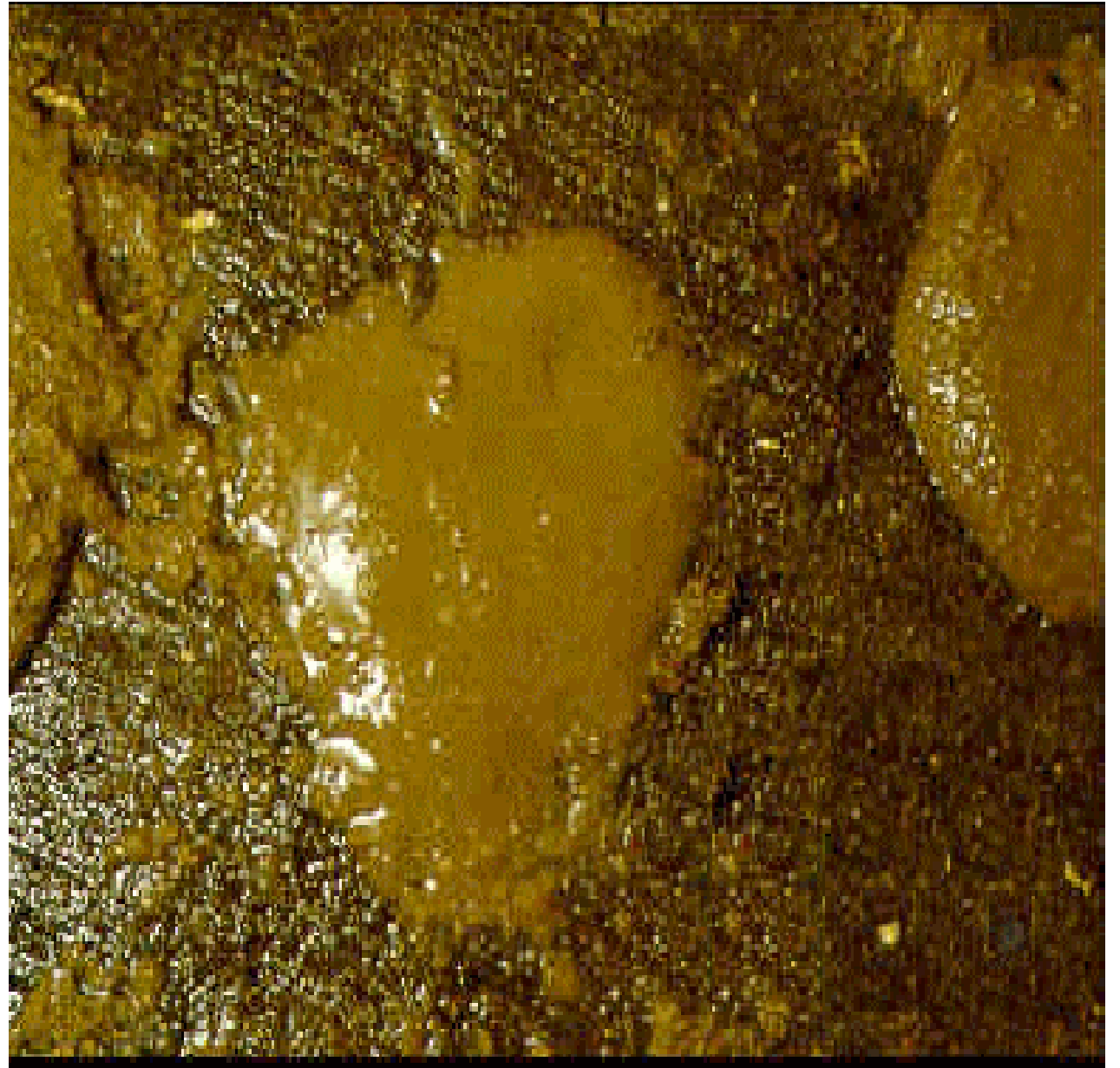
Muscle integrity

Susceptible to infection



# Digestive Scours

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# 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?"**