

Pullet Performance			
Age in Weeks	Body Weights Lbs	Feed Consumption Per 100 birds	Water Consumption Per 100 birds
1		2.58	.063
2		4.41	1.08
3		5.95	1.45
4	0.64	6.61	1.61
5	0.82	7.49	1.83
6	0.99	8.38	2.04
7	1.16	9.25	2.26
8	1.34	10.14	2.47
9	1.51	10.80	2.63
10	1.69	11.50	2.80
11	1.86	12.12	2.96
12	2.05	12.79	3.12
13	2.24	13.44	3.28
14	2.44	14.11	3.44
15	2.63	14.77	3.60
16	2.85	15.43	3.76
17	3.07	16.09	3.92
18	3.25	16.97	4.14
19	3.50	17.50	4.30
20	3.68	18.20	4.46



Age		Light	
Days	Weeks	Total Hours	Intensity (10 lux=1fc)
1-3	1	23	20 lux
4-7	1	22	10-20 lux
8-14	2	18	10 lux
15-21	3	14	5-10 lux
22-28	4	12	5 lux
29-112	5-16	8	5 lux
113-119	17	10	5 lux
120-126	18	12	5 lux
127-133	19	13	5 lux

Increasing by ½ hour each week to 16 hrs

Helpful Management Hints

Temperature

Although the laying hen can tolerate a wide range of temperature and still perform well, excessive fluctuations in environmental temperatures are detrimental to productivity and efficiency. The ideal house temperature is between 70-75 degrees ferine height at the beginning of production and slowly increasing as the bird ages. Temperatures below 54 degrees and above 82 degrees will negatively affect performance.

Mid-Night Feeding

During times of very hot weather when the flock is not consuming adequate feed to maintain egg production and /or egg size, a feeding during the night has been shown to be beneficial. The lights should be turned on for one hour, during this feeding time the feeders should be activated to stimulate feed consumption.

Lighting Program

The onset of egg production is stimulated by many factors, the most important being body weight and increasing number of daylight hours. In the commercial egg industry, we utilize this knowledge to develop lighting programs, which promote optimal egg numbers, egg size, livability and overall profitability. To optimize the genetic potential of the egg layer, the following basic lighting programs should be followed.