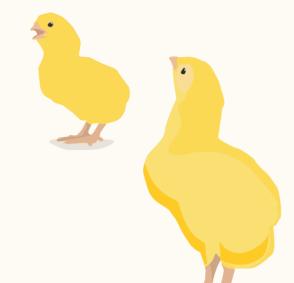
## The 5 Brooding Principles (Broiler Cobb500)

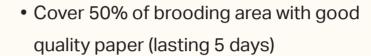
Brooding has to be faultless to unlock full genetic potential!

## 1 Temperature Control: Thermal Neutral Zone



- Concrete: 28 30°C
- Litter: 30 32°C, depending on cloaca temperature
- Ambient: 32 34°C, depending on RH%, parent age, and cloaca temperature
- Chicks from young parents need + 0.5 1°C
   higher ambient temperature
- Cloaca: first 4 days 40 40.6°C, thereafter 41 42°C
- Heating capacity of at least 0.075Kw/m³ of house air volume
- Temperature probes free hanging at chick height, not too close to heater or inlet
- All sensors should be calibrated prior to chick placement
- Water Quality: H<sub>2</sub>O = Hygiene and <20°C
  - Maximum temperature of 25°C
     (If vaccinating orally, maximum 20°C)
  - Flush as often as needed to control water temperature and prevent biofilm build-up
  - Achieve consumption of at least
     1ml/hour/chick in first 24 hours
  - 40ml/minute nipple flow rate in first week
     (always refer to manufacturers' recommendations)
  - Provide comfortable nipple height, adjusting height regularly
  - Chicks need to stretch to activate nipple,
     with feet flat on the floor







- Place a minimum 50g of feed per chick on paper pre-placement
- Feed on paper to last at least 4 days
- Achieve at least 95% crop fill the morning after placement (sample 100 chicks)
- Achieve consumption of 25% of chicks' bodyweight in first 24 hours





## 4 Light Intensity: Promote Activity

- Provide a uniformly bright brooding area
- Minimum 25 lux at floor level, ideally 40 lux
- Maximum variation of 20% at floor level between brightest and darkest area
- Attraction light above each control pan to encourage activation of feed line





## 5 Good quality air

- Oxygen: Minimum 19.6%
- Carbon Dioxide: Maximum 3,000 ppm
- Relative Humidity: 30% to 50%
- Carbon Monoxide: Maximum 10 ppm
- Ammonia: Maximum 10 ppm
- Inspirable Dust: Maximum 3.4 mg/m³ of air

