

Field Findings of Partial vs. Full Litter Access in Aviary Hen Housing

Jofran Oliveira & Hongwei Xin*, Iowa State University
Darrin Eckard & Craig Rowles, Iowa Cage Free, LLP



*Email: hxin@iastate.edu

A presentation at the 2018 EIC Forum
Scottsdale, AZ; April 17-18, 2018



Objectives & Hypotheses

Objectives

- 1) Assess the effect of daily part-time system door closure
- 2) Assess the effect of including older hens in young flock

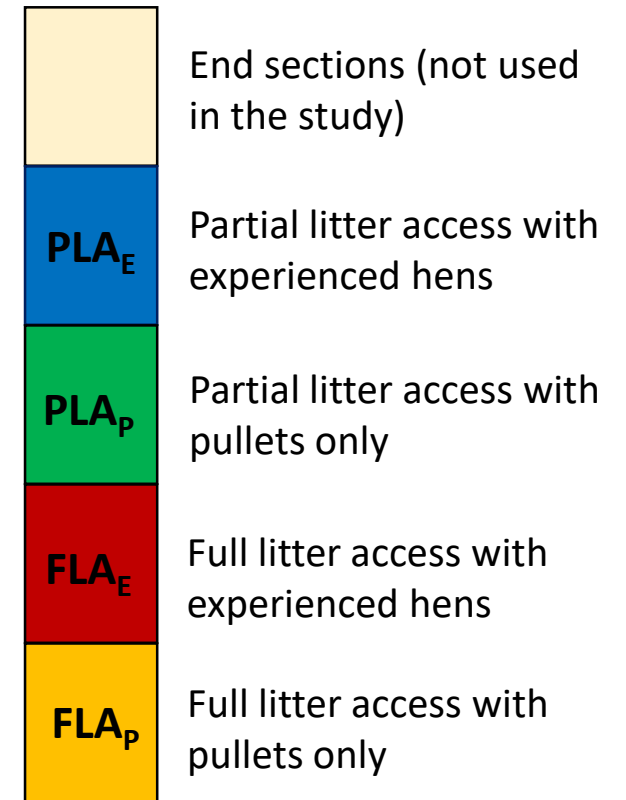
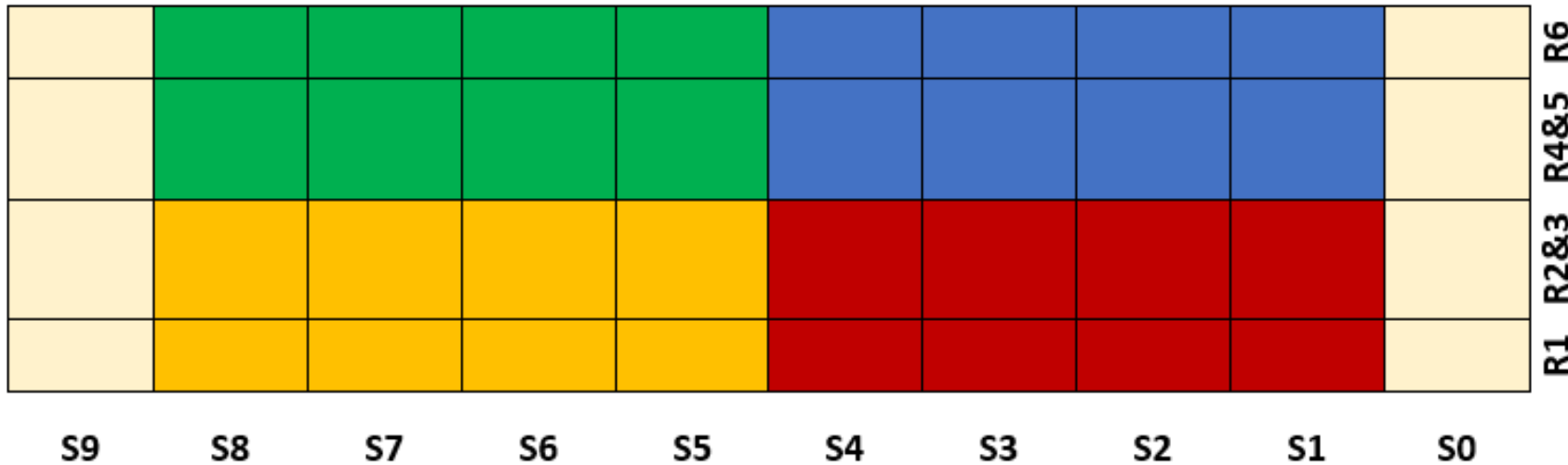
Hypotheses

- 1) Daily part-time door closure (partial litter access, **PLA**) vs. constant open door (full litter access, **FLA**) does not compromise hen well-being or performance while conducive to nest-training and floor egg reduction.
- 2) Introducing older/experienced hens to young flock will “teach” pullets in using nest box, hence reducing floor eggs.



Methodology: *Experiment Design/Layout*

- **2 x 2 factorial = 4 treatments**
(FLA vs. PLA) x (pullets only vs. pullets + older hens)
- **8 replicates per treatment**



- R = Row, S = Section

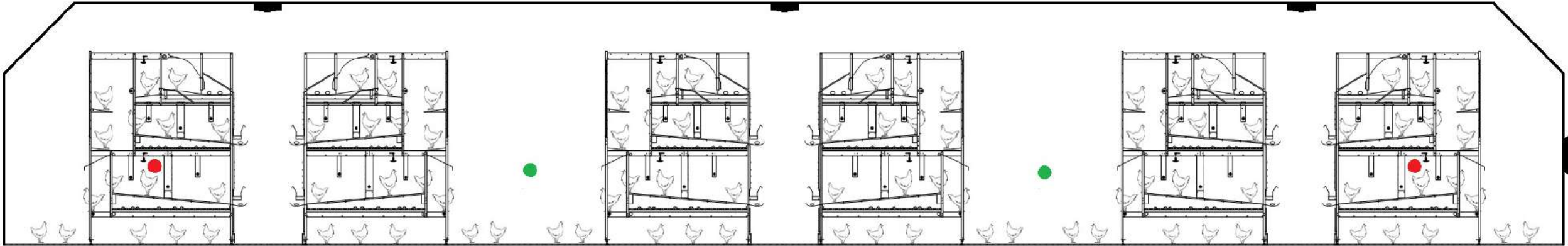


Methodology: *Birds & Housing Conditions*

- Breed: Dekalb white, pullets raised in an aviary CF house
- Total initial hens housed: 51,405; 41,136 used in the study
- No. of hens per section: 857 (narrow) or 1,714 (wide)
- Lights-on at 05:00h, lights-off at 21:00h
- PLA: doors open at 10:50 h, closed after dark
- 1.5% 49-wk-old hens (on the same farm) introduced
- Study period: 11/27/16 to 01/24/18 (17 – 76 WoA)



Methodology: *Environmental monitoring*



		★		◆		★				
		★		◆		★				
		★		★		★				
		★		★		★				
S9	S8	S7	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0	

R1 R2&3 R4&5 R6

- ★ Temperature & RH sensor
- ◆ Temperature, RH & CO2 sensor
- Sensors placed in the litter area
- Sensors placed inside the system



Methodology: *Measurements*

- **Environment**
 - ✓ air temperature, RH, NH₃, CO₂
- **Litter quality and quantity**
 - ✓ Amount on floor, moisture content, caking, bacteria level
- **Production**
 - ✓ Body weight and uniformity
 - ✓ Birds remaining outside the system at night
 - ✓ Floor eggs
 - ✓ Mortality



Methodology: *Measurements (cont'd)*

Hen Welfare

Overall Plumage Score (0-14)

Cleanliness (0-3)

Keel deformation (0 or 2)

Comb pecking (0-2)

Comb abnormality (Yes - 1, No - 0)

Foot pad dermatitis (0 or 2)

Claw length (Long-1, Short-0)

Skin lesions (0-2)

Beak trimming (0-2)

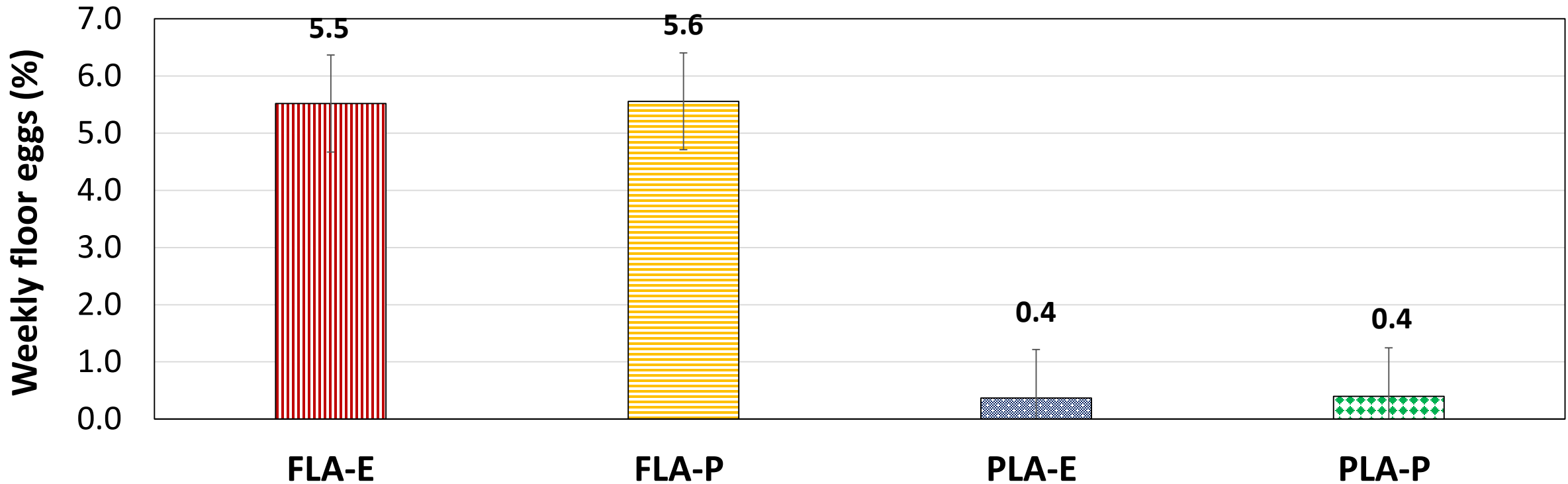
Toe damage (Yes-1, No-0)





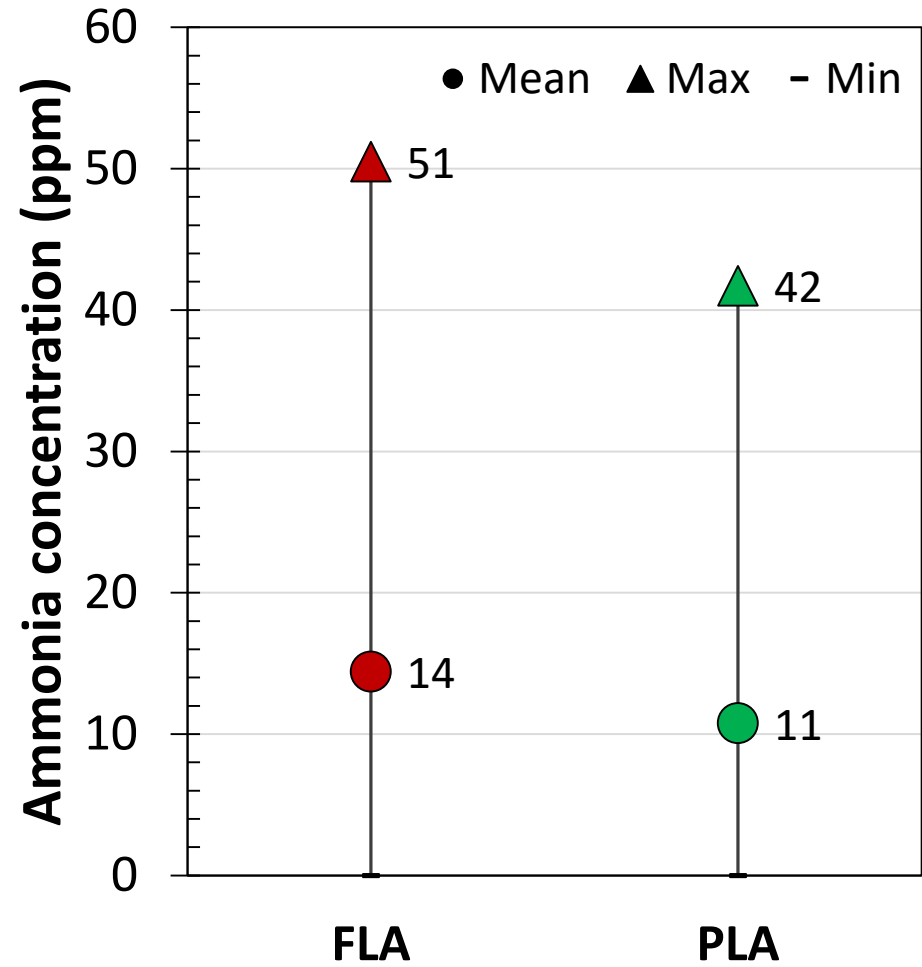
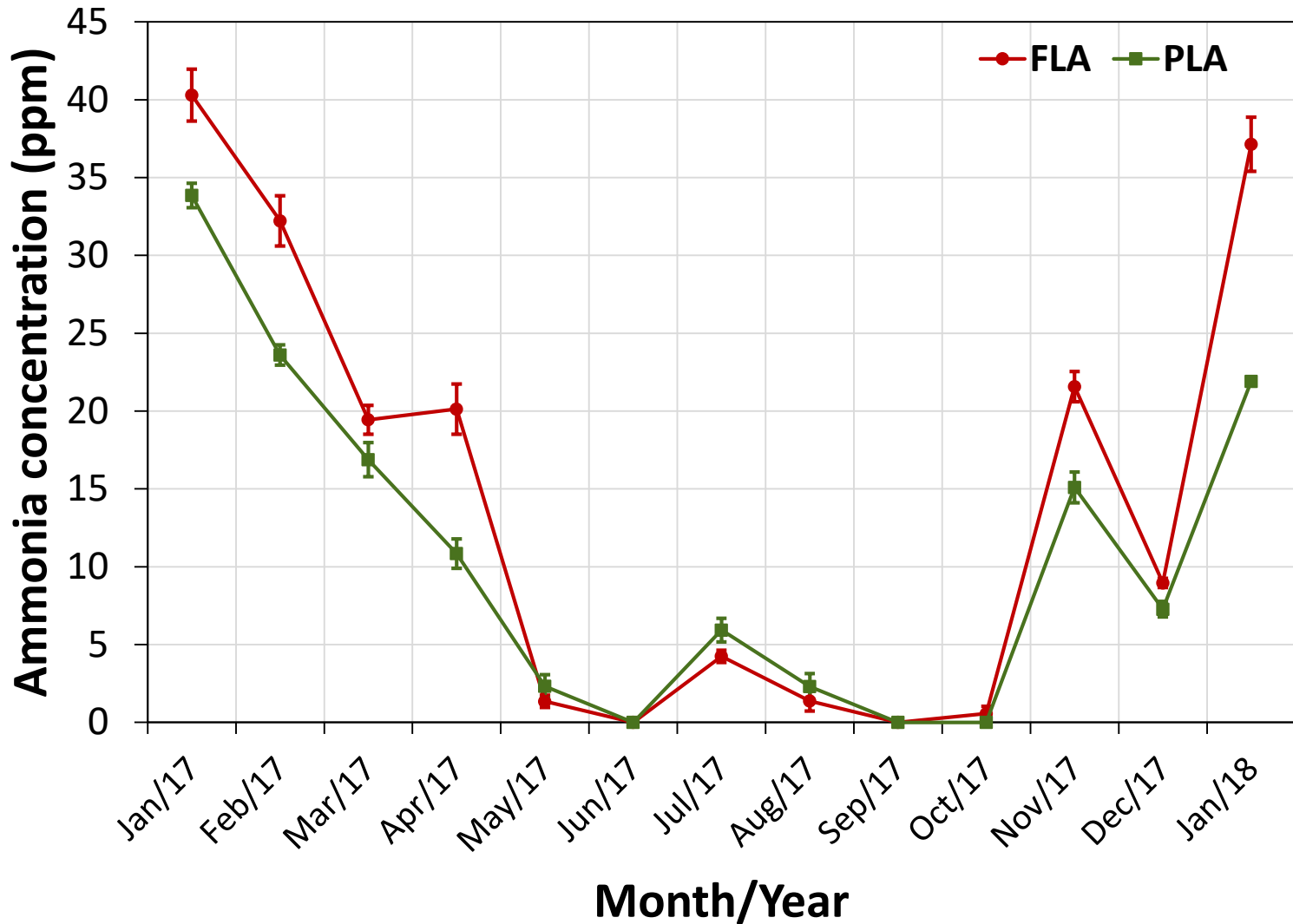
Results: *Effect of Older Hens*

Introducing older hens to the young flock showed no effect on the measured responses.





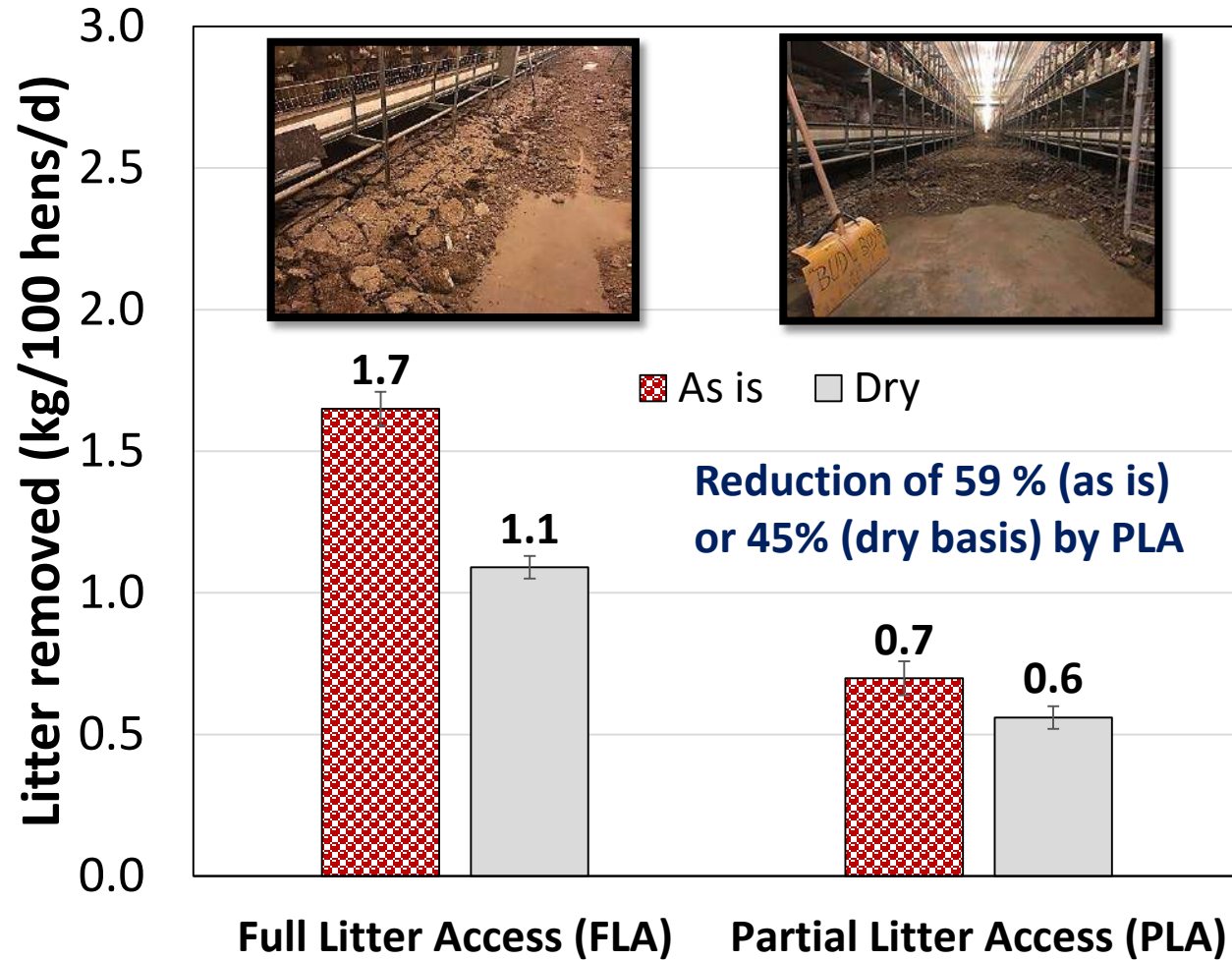
Results: Ammonia level



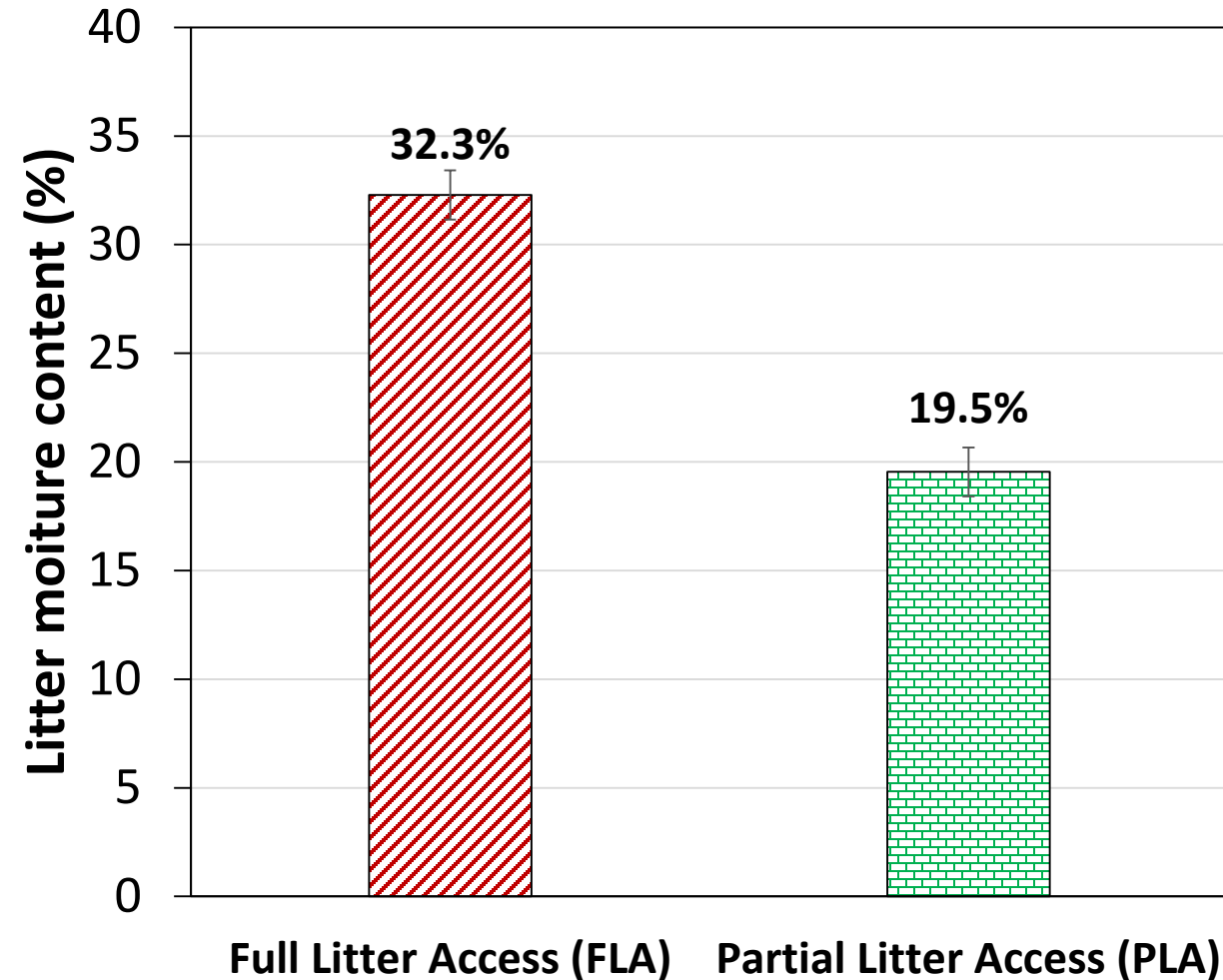
P-value < 0.001



Results: *Litter accumulation on floor and moisture content*



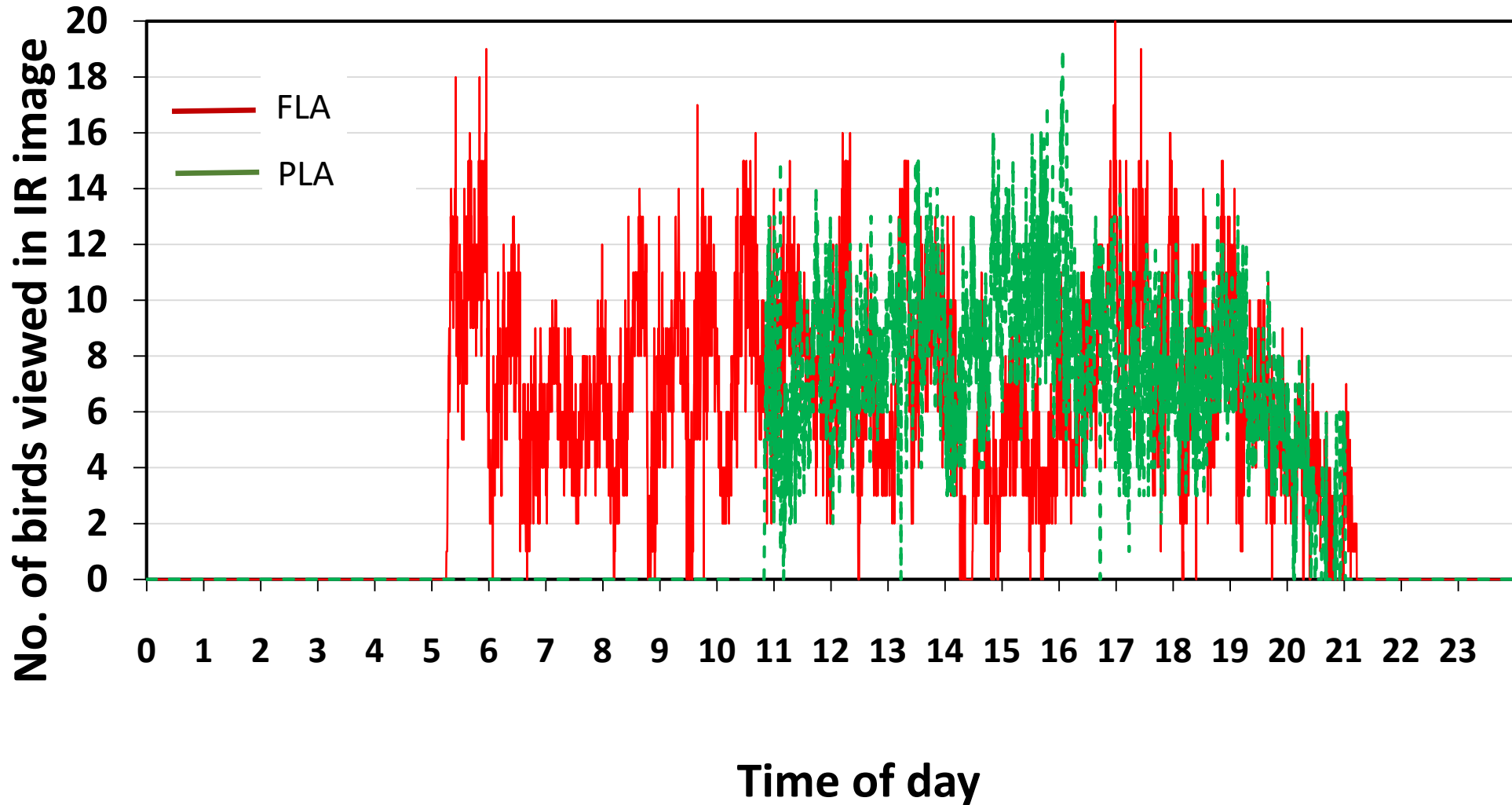
P < 0.0001 (As is) & P < 0.0001 (Dry)



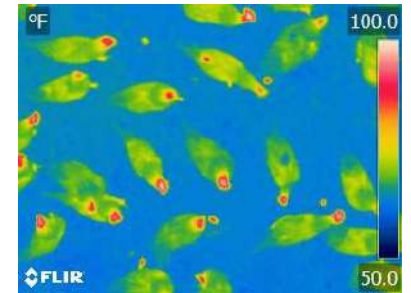
P < 0.0001



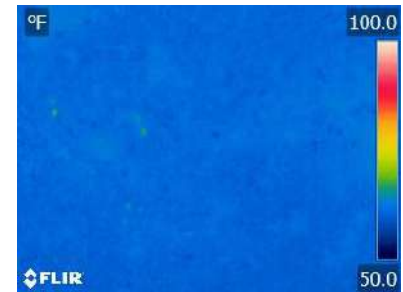
Results: *Litter floor access*



Time: 10:49:45 AM



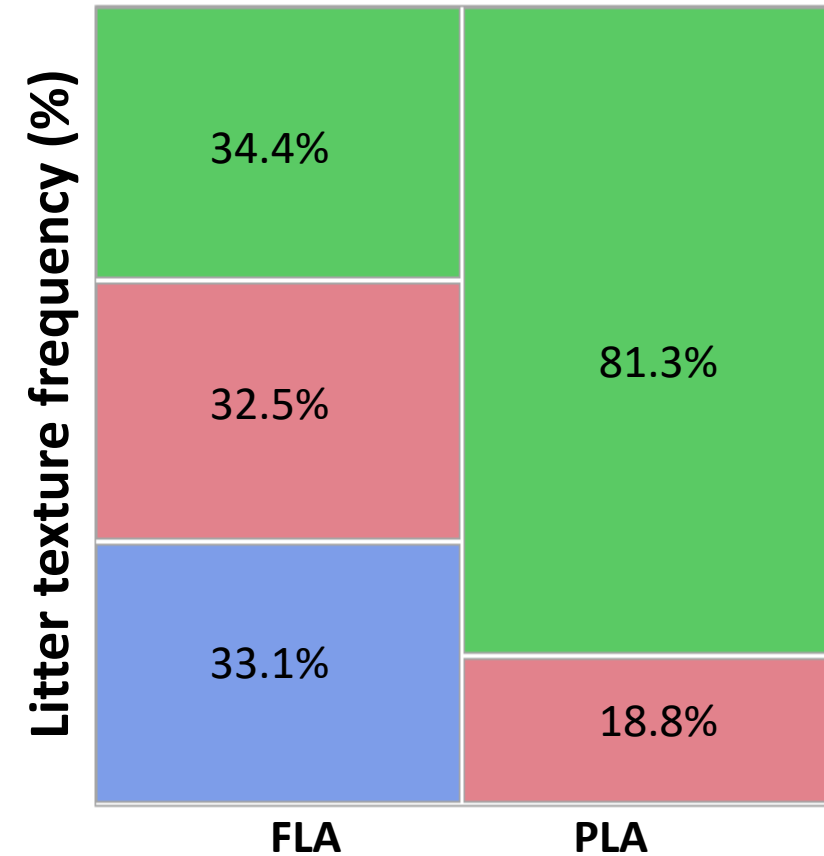
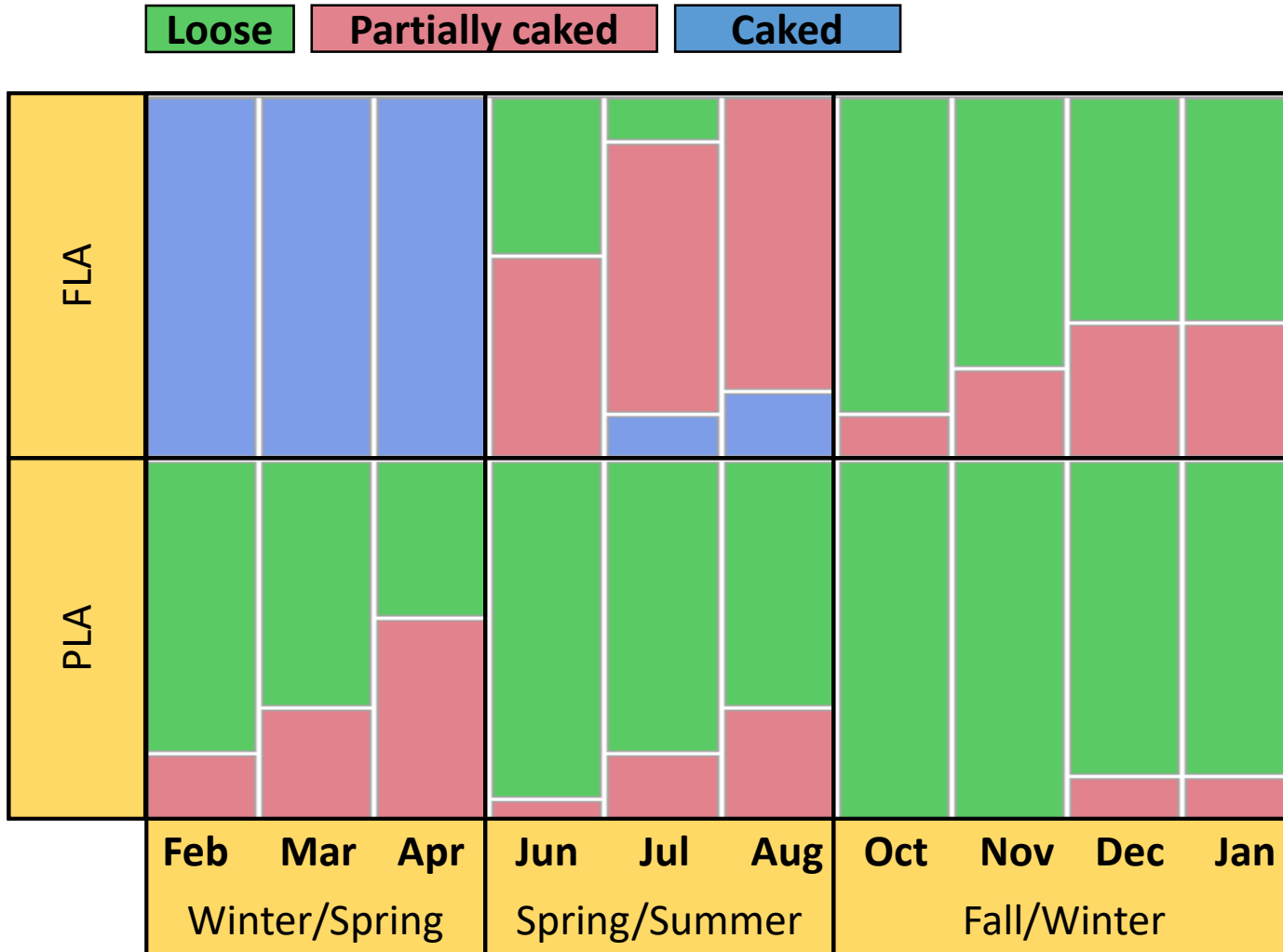
Time: 11:06:00 AM



Time: 09:01:30 PM



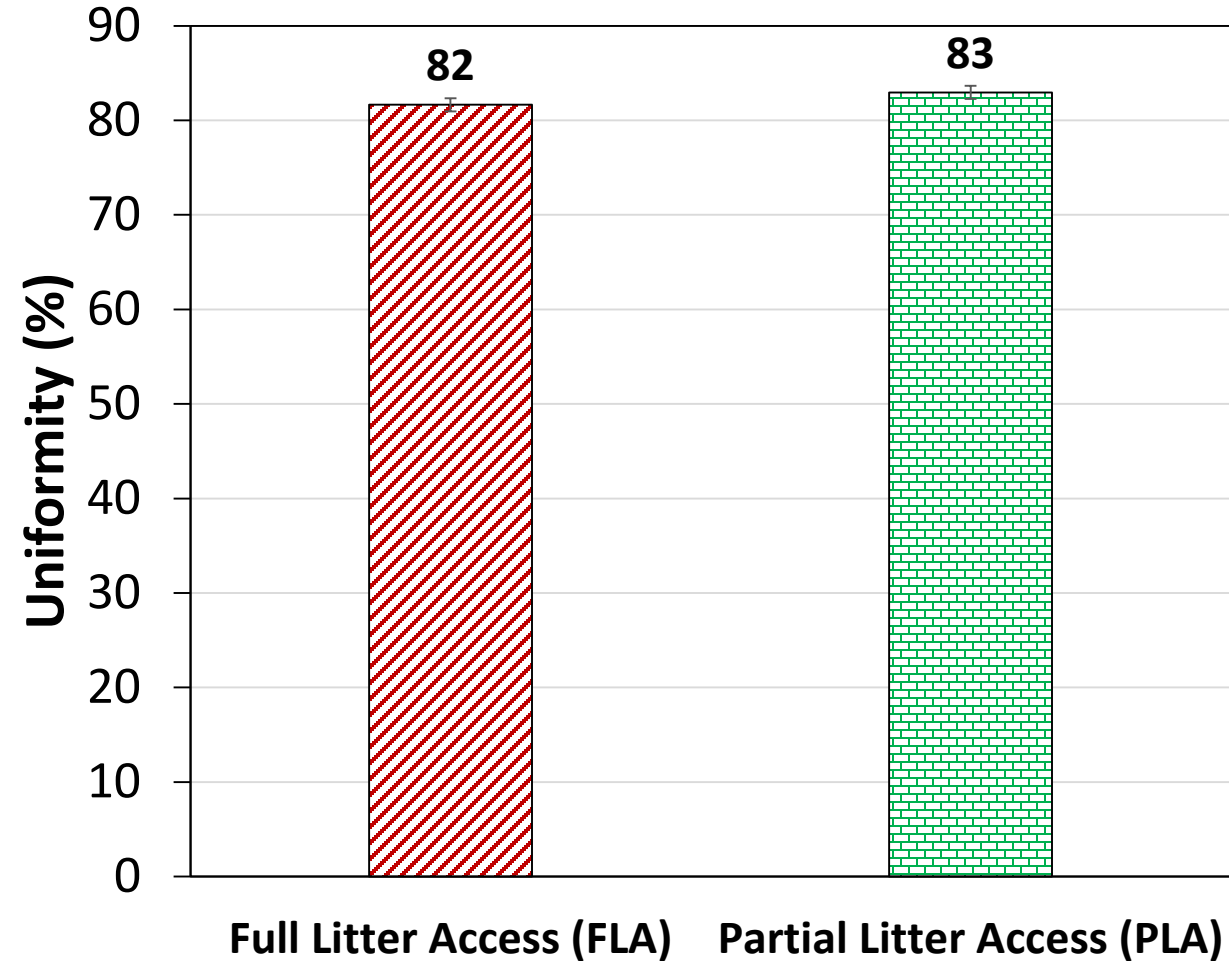
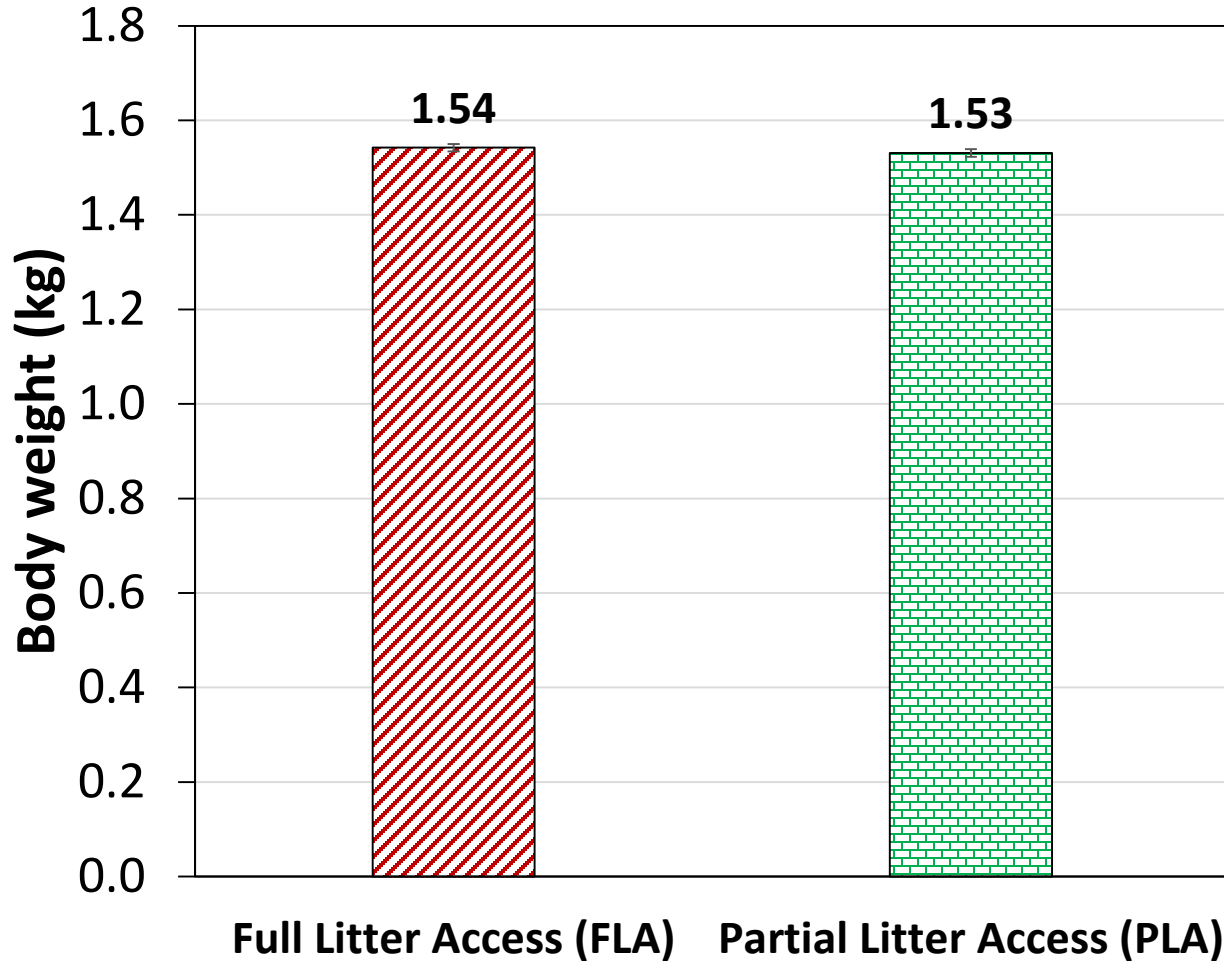
Results: *Litter texture*



P-value < 0.001



Results: *Body weight & BW uniformity*

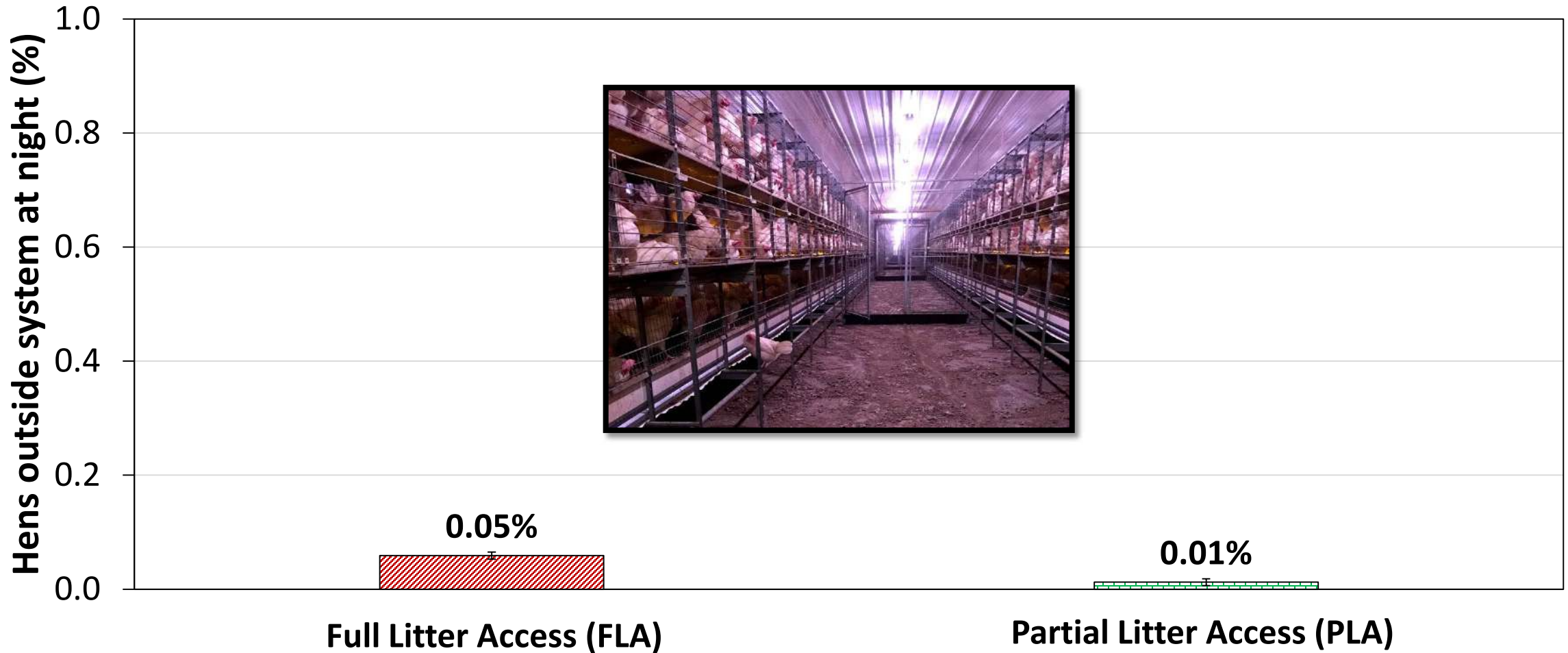


P-value = 0.49

P-value = 0.46



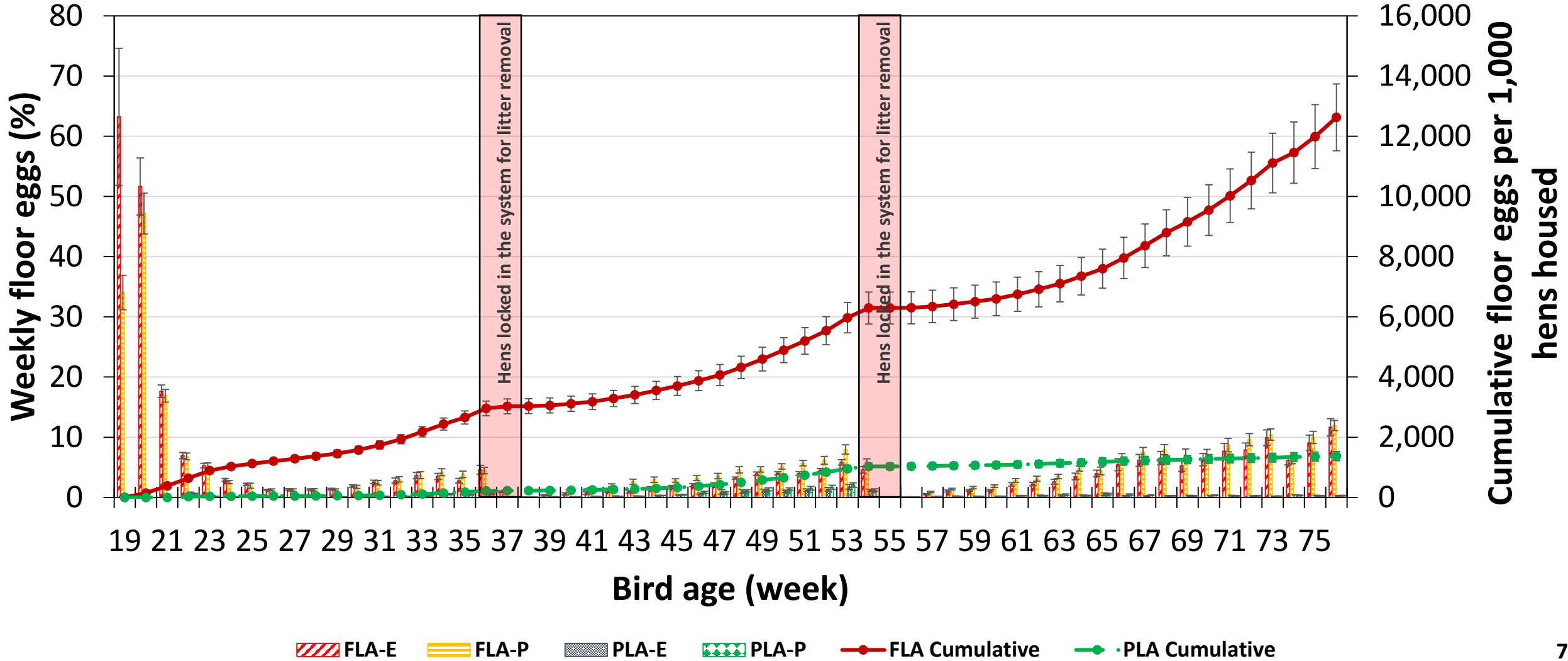
Results: *Hens outside system at night*



P-value = 0.03

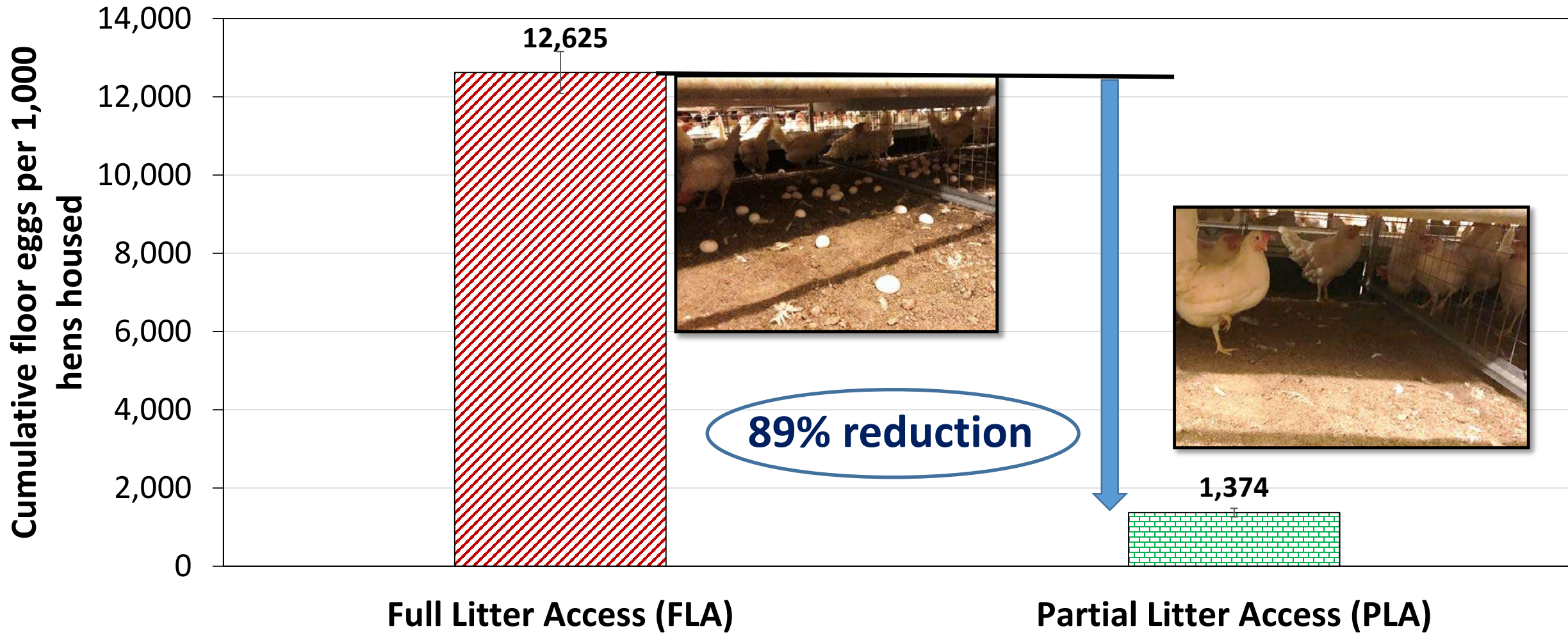


Results: *Floor eggs*





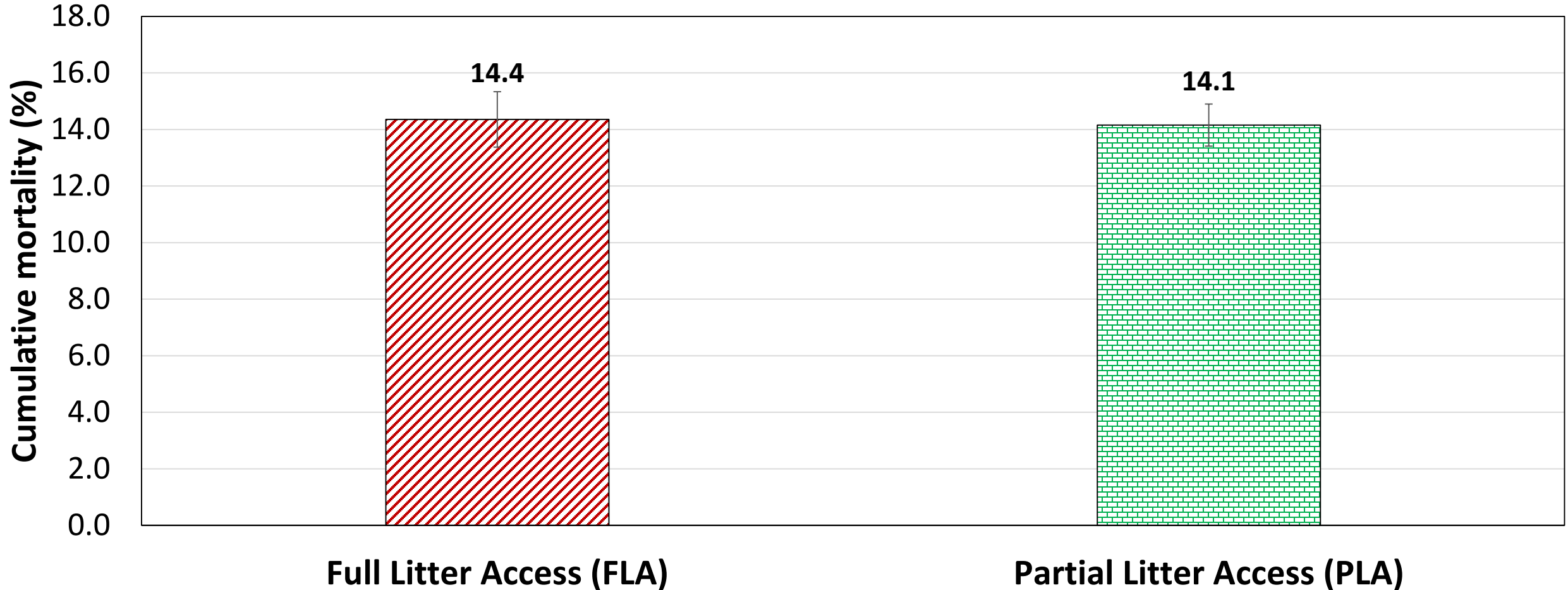
Results: *Floor eggs*



P-value = 0.0012



Results: *Mortality (17 – 76 WoA)*



P-value = 0.50



Results to Date: *Welfare Assessment (72 WoA)*

Parameter	FLA (Mean \pm SE)	PLA (Mean \pm SE)	P-Value
Overall Plumage Score (0-14)	4.71 \pm 0.24	4.97 \pm 0.24	0.54
Cleanliness (0-3)	0.43 \pm 0.05	0.34 \pm 0.05	0.30
Keel deformation (0 or 2)	1.26 \pm 0.10	1.04 \pm 0.10	0.11
Comb pecking (0-2)	0.09 \pm 0.03	0.05 \pm 0.03	0.35
Comb abnormality (Yes - 1, No - 0)	0.01 \pm 0.01	0.01 \pm 0.01	1.00
Foot pad dermatitis (0 or 2)	0.29 \pm 0.05	0.38 \pm 0.05	0.18
Claw length (Long-1, Short-0)	0.82 \pm 0.04	0.83 \pm 0.04	0.85
Skin lesions (0-2)	0.04 \pm 0.02	0.07 \pm 0.02	0.35
Beak trimming (0-2)	1.19 \pm 0.04	1.18 \pm 0.04	0.86
Toe damage (Yes-1, No-0)	0.00 \pm 0.01	0.02 \pm 0.01	0.09



Summary

- 1) No difference in BW, BW uniformity or mortality between partial litter access (PLA) and full litter access (FLA)
- 2) No difference in all measured welfare parameters between the treatments
- 3) PLA reduces floor eggs by 89% (19-76 WOA) vs. FLA.
- 4) PLA reduces manure deposition on litter floor by 45-59%; lower ammonia 21%, and less litter caking in winter.
- 5) Introducing older hens to young flock showed no benefit.



Acknowledgements

- Collaboration of ICF staff
- Dr. Suzanne Millman and Becky Parsons for assistance with hen's welfare assessment
- Egg Industry Center endowed professorship fund
- Brazilian CNPq scholarship for Jofran Oliveira
- Undergrad RA's for assistance with data collection