



PO Box 187
YOUNG NSW 2594

Tel. 02 6382 4847
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ABN 92 076 625 482

LAYER BREEDER PELLETS

A complete grain based feed suitable for laying and breeding birds. It contains oil from canola, natural yellow pigments and the correct balance of vitamins, minerals and enzymes to ensure that the nutritional requirements are met.

Feeding directions

Feed out to layers and breeders with constant access to fresh water. A calcium source such as limestone chips or shell grit may also be offered but not required. For best results during breeding season 95% of their total feed should be made up of the Layer Breeder Pellets

Specifications

Nutrient	Level	Nutrient	Level
Crude Protein	16.5%	Av. Phosphorus	0.5%
Metab. Energy	11 MJ/kg	Added salt	0.2%
Calcium	3.6%	Vit/Min premix	0.2%

Technical Information

For more information on how to achieve your goals please contact us at AMBOS or refer to our FACT sheets.



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NUTRI-SOLUTIONS – FACT SHEET

AMBOS stockfeeds has a team of Nutritionists and technically trained staff to help with nutritional solutions (nutri-solutions) for your bird's requirements.

Interest in Vitamin E - its Role and feed sources

According to a leading supplier of Vitamins, Laying hens and Breeding birds require 15-30 and 40-80 mg/kg feed respectively of Vitamin E. The main role is for rooster fertility, protection of cells against destruction (antioxidant) and hatchability (embryo survival, especially in the first week).

Wheat contains approx. 15 mg/kg Vitamin E, so a diet comprised of wheat only will have a Vitamin E level at the lower end of the range. High levels of Vitamin E are contained in oils and fats (canola oil has approx. 3 times the amount of Vitamin E than wheat). AMBOS feeds compensate for this with adequate levels of all vitamins, including riboflavin which is important in embryo survival.

Lead-up Breeder Feeding

The levels of selected vitamins and minerals in Layer Breeder Pellets is higher than in the Layer Feeds, however there would be no problem in changing from layer to breeder at the start of the spring breeding season. If producers want a safety margin, then a 2-5 weeks introduction period on breeder feed before the start of breeding would cover any concerns.

Feeding Wheat at Night, pellets in the morning

Feeding Wheat at night is not advised due to the requirements of calcium in the early hours of the morning by the laying birds. It would be better to feed pellets and coarse grit (shell) at night and pellets in the morning (laying birds require protein in the morning). Vitamin E in wheat is not very high, therefore hatchability may suffer.

Hard and Soft Wheats, Hard and soft feathering

AMBOS Feeds generally contain wheat as the major contributing raw ingredient. We aim to have high protein varieties of the soft wheats, the hard wheats are

generally used for baking bread. The higher protein varieties generally have higher levels of sulphur amino acids which is necessary for good feather growth.

There is some anecdotal evidence to suggest that harder wheats produce harder feather growth. However, the major contributor to soft and hard feathers is genetics. In other words the modern game birds will reproduce hard feathered offspring and the Orpington will produce soft feathered offspring.

Delaying Maturity for show purposes

Delaying females from breeding in order to maintain bloom for show can be done in two ways: Reduce day lengths in rearing by one to five hours per day or restrict feed in rearing by 30%.

Control of Mareks

Biosecurity is the buzz word for the continual control of Mareks, once vaccinations have been carried out. Biosecurity is a term relating to the separation of young from old stock and/or contaminated stock from clean stock.

Deworming by feed

Deworming is generally done via water medication, with NilverTM (levamisole) being the most popular. Using an in-feed dewormer is not an option because the medicine registered for in-feed use is not as effective. Please contact me for more details.

Weedseeds- Which are poisonous to poultry?

Burrs, castor oil plant, heliotrope, Mexican poppy, nightshade, Paterson's curse, rattlepods, sesbania pea, horehound, wireweed, hexam scent and hogweed are the most common weed seeds that cause problems such as liver damage and taints in meat or eggs in poultry.

Foraging Plants- Which plants are safe for poultry to eat?

Comfrey, southernwood, yarrow, white clover, kikuyu, kike, cocksfoot, lucerne, legumes, pigeon pea, leucaena, tagasaste, wandering jew, Pinto's peanut, chillies, pumpkins are all safe to use for poultry. Reference: Backyard Poultry Naturally by Alanna Moore, Bolwarrah Press

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