



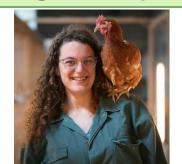


PPILOW-talk:

Light & larvae as early-life interventions to prevent feather pecking in laying hens

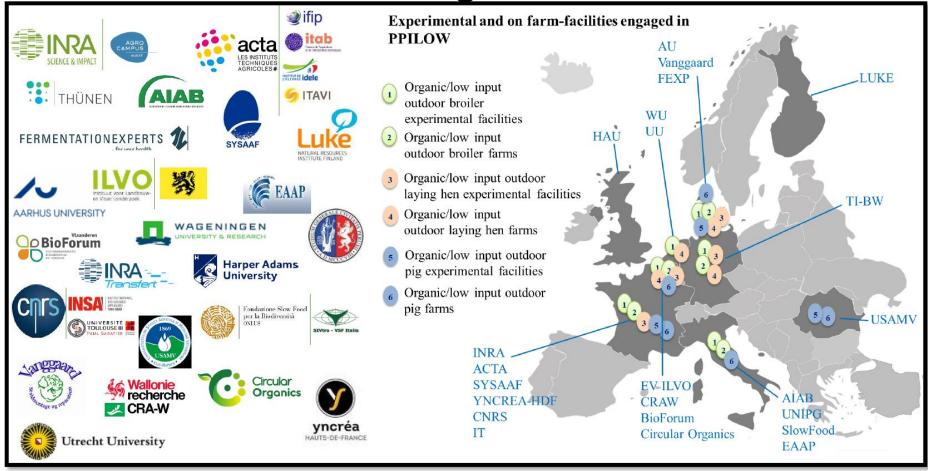
Saskia Kliphuis

PhD candidate Animal Welfare group Animals in Science and Society <u>s.kliphuis@uu.nl</u>





PPILOW consortium: 23 organizations in 9 countries

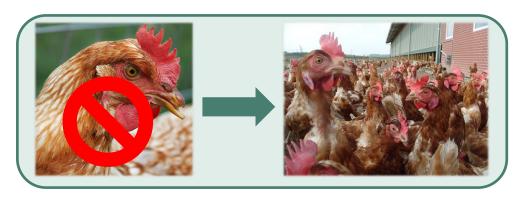








Background



Ban on beak trimming, increased risk of damage feather pecking (FP)
Rodenburg et al., 2013



Adapt environment to animal behavioural needs



Prepare laying hens for outdoor life

Campbell et al., 2019





Importance of early life experiences



Incubation environment influences stress sensitivity

Archer and Mench, 2014; Özkan et al., 2022



Enriched rearing environment reduces fearfulness and increases cognitive abilities

Brantsaeter et al., 2016; Gilani et al., 2013; de Haas et al., 2014





Objective & methods

Reduce stress sensitivity and the risk of FP, through:

Green light-dark cycle during incubation



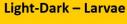
Black soldier fly (BSF) larvae as enrichment during rearing



2x2 factorial design, 44 pens (400 birds) in total:











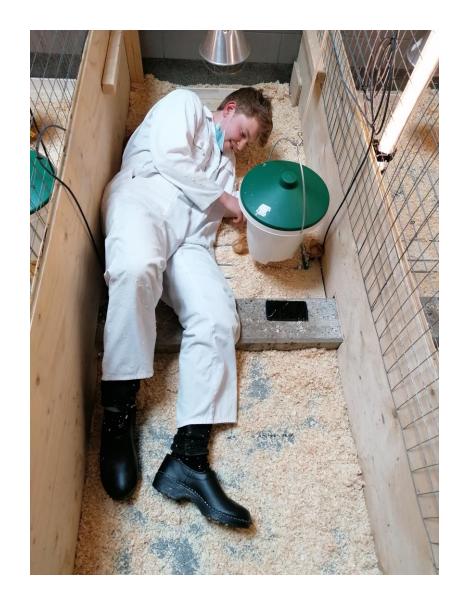








44 home pens









Behaviour tests – overview

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Round 1 Jan-Jun '20	NO-1		LT		<u>FP</u>	COVID				NOT-2 HA	TI			VR	<u>FS</u>			
Round 2 Apr-Sep '21	NO-1 <u>FBO</u>		LT <u>FBO</u>		<u>FP</u>	<u>VA</u>	<u>FBO</u>	OF		NOT-2 HA	TI		VR		MS <u>FS</u>		CFL	

Individual tests:

LT = Lateralisation test

VA = Voluntary approach test

TI = Tonic immobility test

OF = Open field test

MS = Manual restraint test

FS = Feather scoring

CFL = Contrafreeloading test (pilot)

Pen level tests:

NO = Novel object test

FBO = Foraging observations

FP = Feather pecking observations

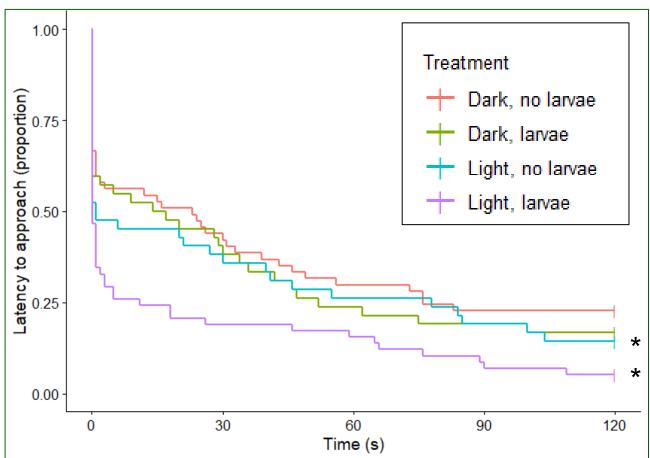
HA = Human Approach test

VR = Vaccination recovery test





Fear of humans (6 wks)



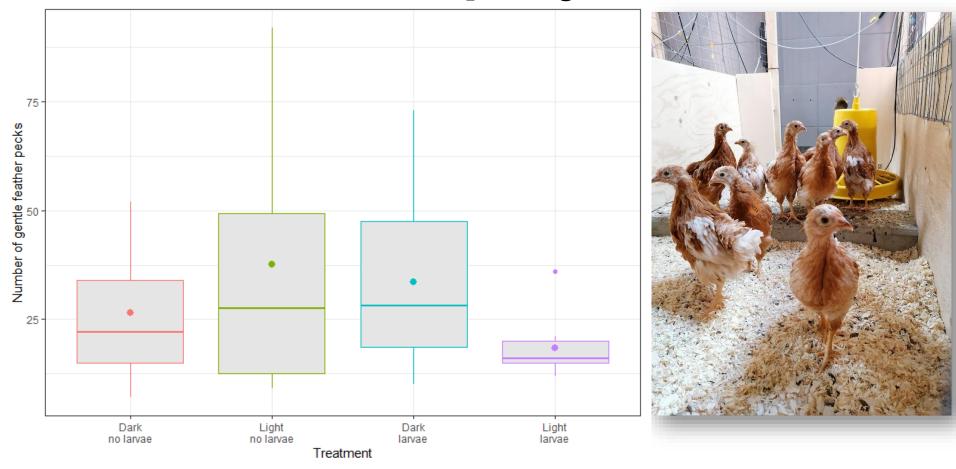
- Light-incubated birds <u>approached 1.29 times faster</u> <u>than dark (95% CI 0.09-0.99, p<0.05)</u>
- However: No effects found in other fear tests performed (NOT, HAT, TI, OFT, MR)







Feather pecking (5 wks)

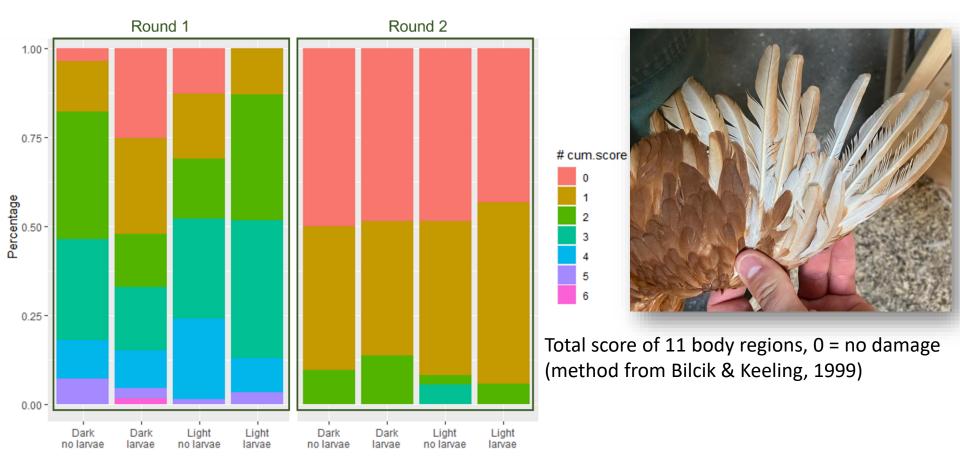


- No effect of light-incubation and larvae on number of gentle FP
- Hardly any severe FP observed
- Gentle FP 1.34 times more often in round 1 compared to round 2 (95% CI 0.27-0.44, P<0.0001)





Feather scoring (15 wks)

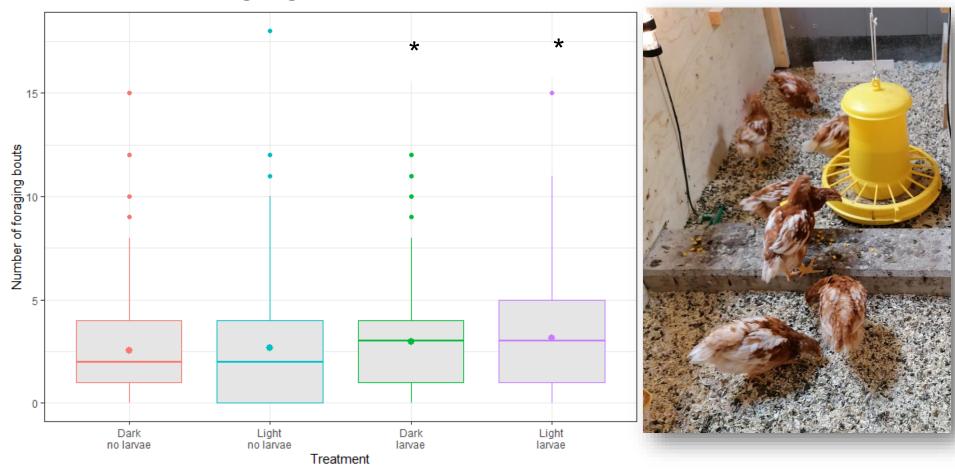


- Overall little feather damage (max score = 54, our birds had max 6)
- No effects of light or larvae on feather damage
- Slightly more feather damage in round 1





Foraging behaviour (1, 3 and 7 wks)



- Larvae-enriched birds <u>foraged 1.19 times more often</u> than birds that did not receive larvae (95% CI 1.02-1.29, p=0.008)
- However: no effect on total foraging time
- Pen level data only scored in round 2 → low sample size



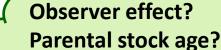


Take home messages

Early-life effects

- In general, minor effects of treatments on behaviour
- Light during incubation...
 - <u>reduced</u> fear_of humans, but only in one test
 - <u>did not affect</u> feather pecking
- Larvae enrichment...
 - <u>increased</u> foraging bouts, but not duration (though low sample size)
 - did not affect fearfulness or feather pecking

Round effects in some tests



COVID lockdown?

Long-term effects

Follow-up study in progress, results expected in 2023 (effect on fear, feather pecking and free-range use)



Too enriched?
Longer photoperiod?
Scattering larvae?







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Thanks for your attention! Questions?

