## Innovations for sustainable poultry nutrition

11th International Poultry Show and Seminar

#### Leo den Hartog

Director Nutreco R&D and Professor Wageningen University







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## *"To meet demand, agriculture in 2050 will need to produce almost 50 percent more food, feed and biofuel than it did in 2012"*







## Narrowing yield gaps

On average worldwide the productivity of farm animals is 30-40% below their genetic potential because of suboptimal conditions and health status.

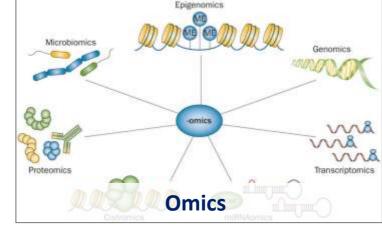




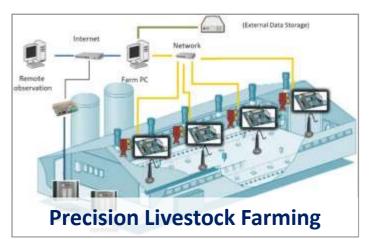


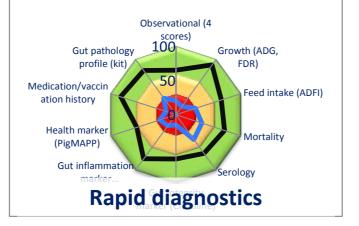
## Emerging technologies that will have an effect on animal production

















### **Innovations for sustainable poultry nutrition**

#### **Early life nutrition**

#### Healthy Life

#### **Precision Nutrition**





## **Innovations for sustainable poultry nutrition**

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### LifeStart sets Life Performance



Broiler breeders



In Hatch



In Transit

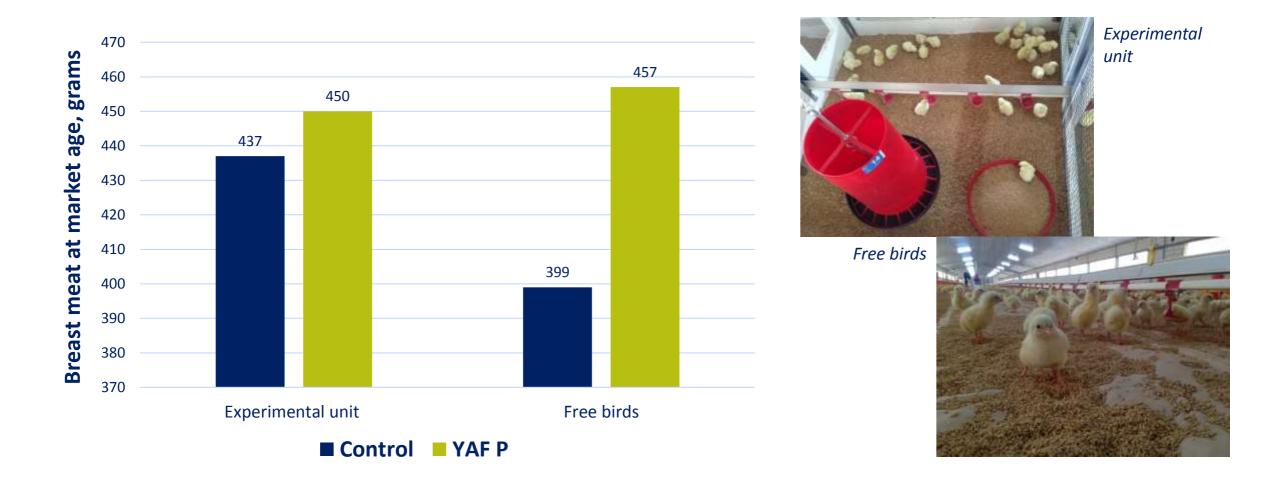


**On Farm** 





#### Pre-starter (YAF P) in broilers improved broiler performance





**On farm validation Spain – 84000 broilers** 

## **Innovations for sustainable poultry nutrition**

#### Early life nutrition

#### Healthy Life

#### **Precision Nutrition**





### **Antimicrobial resistance**

## Today close to 1 million people die due to antibiotic resistance

### By 2050 it will be the main death cause

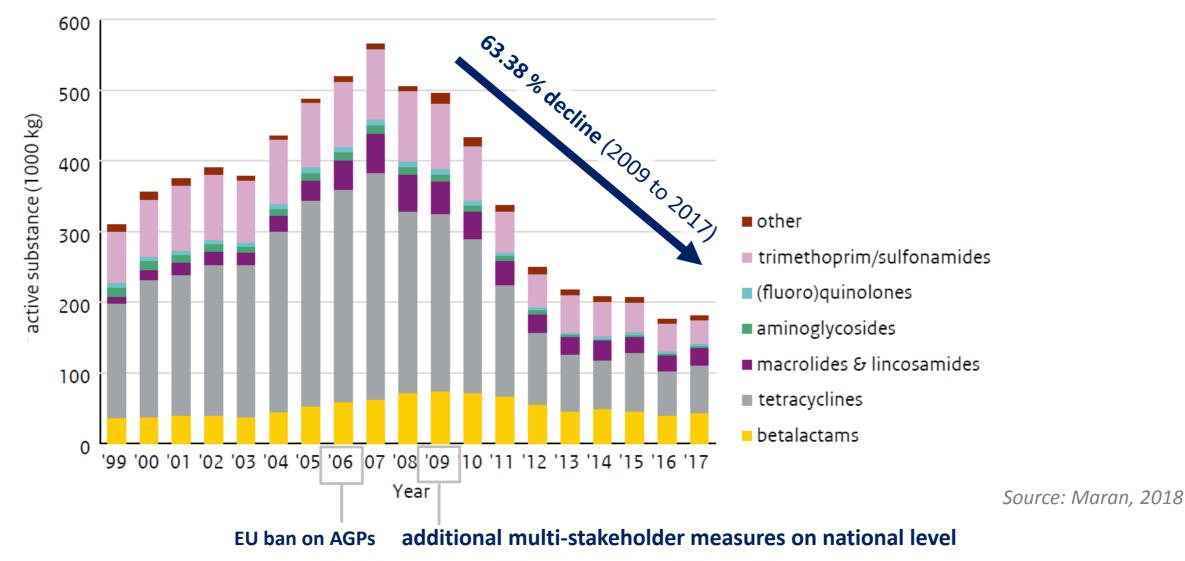


*Source: Review on Antimicrobial Resistance. Antimicrobial Resistance Tackling a crisis for the health and wealth of nations, 2014.* 



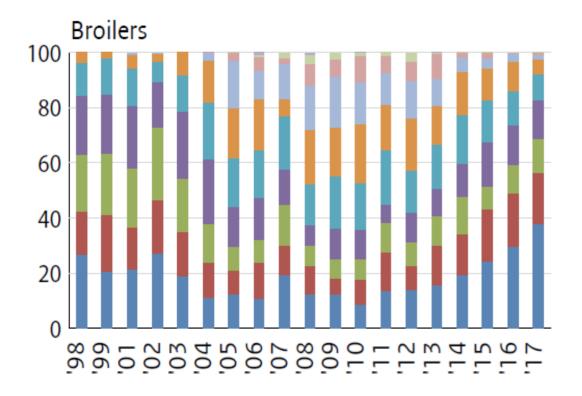
### 63.38 % decline in antibiotic sales in the Netherlands (2009-2017)

A ban on Antimicrobial Growth Promoters (AGPs) doesn't automatically reduce antibiotic use; ambitious targets in combination with multi-stakeholder commitment is pivotal



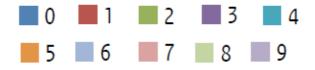
## **Antibiotic resistance is reversible**

Reducing the use of antibiotics pays off: multi-resistance of *E.coli* in the Netherlands decreases



Resistance (%) to 0 - 9 antimicrobial classes among E. coli strains from broilers. 1998 – 2017 in the NL

WAGEN







A drastic reduction of antibiotic in food production <u>can</u> be achieved if we move to a new farming model based on holistic and multi-stakeholder collaboration

Robust animals due to genetic development

Effective vaccines supporting strong immune system

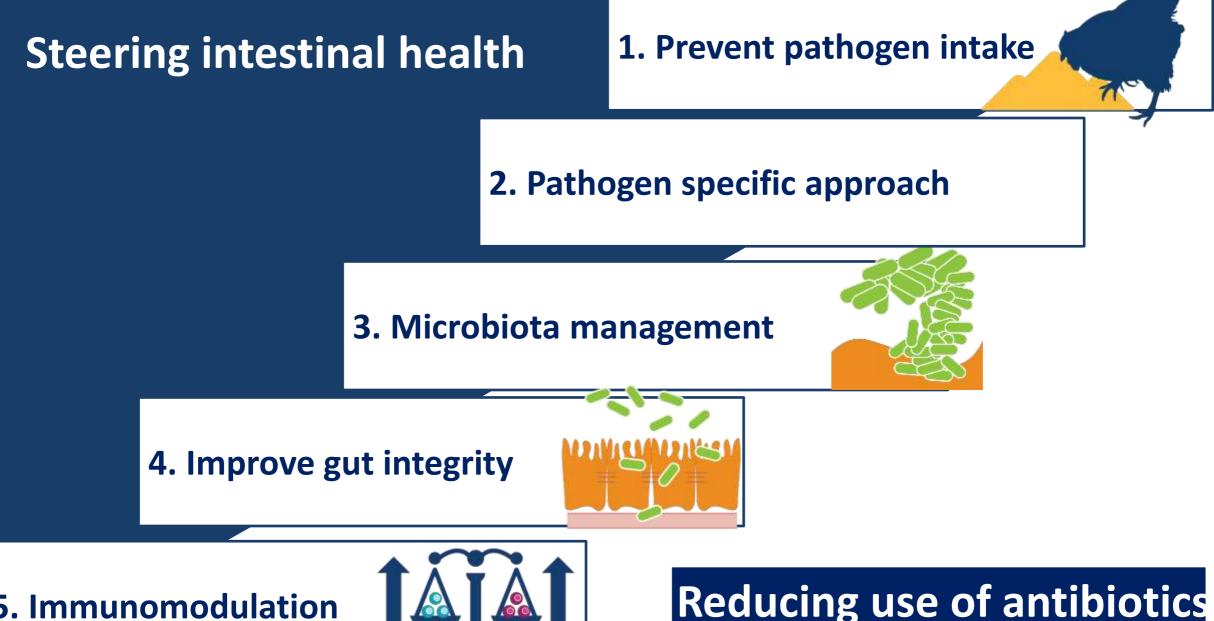
Healthy **nutrition** resulting in healthy animals

Improved hygiene and safety at farm level









5. Immunomodulation

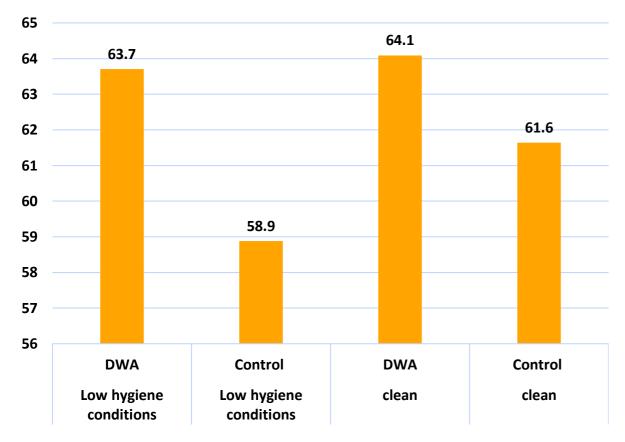


## **Toolkit of feed additives to combine for the desired effect**

|                     | Organic acids                             | Medium Chain Fatty<br>Acids   | Butyrate                                 | Phenolic<br>compounds                 |
|---------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Forms<br>applied    | Formic Propionic<br>Lactic                | Mixture of MCFA<br>derived from plant<br>oils<br>Controlled release                           | Controlled<br>release<br>butyrate        | Specific plant<br>extracts as source  |
|                     | о<br>Ш<br>Н ОН                            | о н н н н н н н<br>и 1 1 1 1 1 1 1<br>н-о-С-С-С-С-С-С-С-С-н<br>и н н н н н н<br>н н н н н н н | ннн о<br>н-с-с-с-с<br>нн н о-н           | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 |
| Targeted<br>effects | Activity bacteria↓,<br>balance microbiota | Activity bacteria $\downarrow$ , balance microbiota   | Turnover<br>epithelial cells,<br>mucus 个 | Immune<br>modulation                  |

## Drinking water acidifier (DWA) improved performance in broiler chickens housed in either clean or low hygiene conditions

Daily weight gain (g/day)







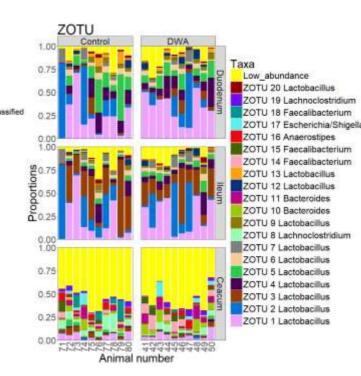
Source: Roubos et al, 2017

Drinking water additives (DWA) influence microbiota composition in the intestinal tract in broilers - lower abundance of Streptococcus From phylotyping to OTU clustering to insights in microbial shifts that relate to performance and health

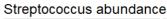
Genus 1.00 Taxa 0.75 Low abundance Brachybacterium 0.50 ostridiales\_vadinBB60\_group\_unclassified minococcaceae\_unclassified 0.25 Candidatus Arthromitus X.Eubacterium, hallii group 9.88 Alistipes Ruminococcaceae UCG.014 20.75 uoituodo 0.25 Enterococcus Ruminiclostridium 5 ubdoligranulum Escherichia Shigella Fusicatenibacter Anaerostines Blautia Staphylococcus Lachnospiraceae unclassified Bacteroides aecalibacterium achnoclostridium Lactobacillus Animal number

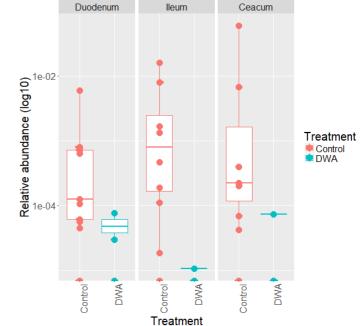
Phylotyping





#### *Zooming in on shifts in bacterial species*

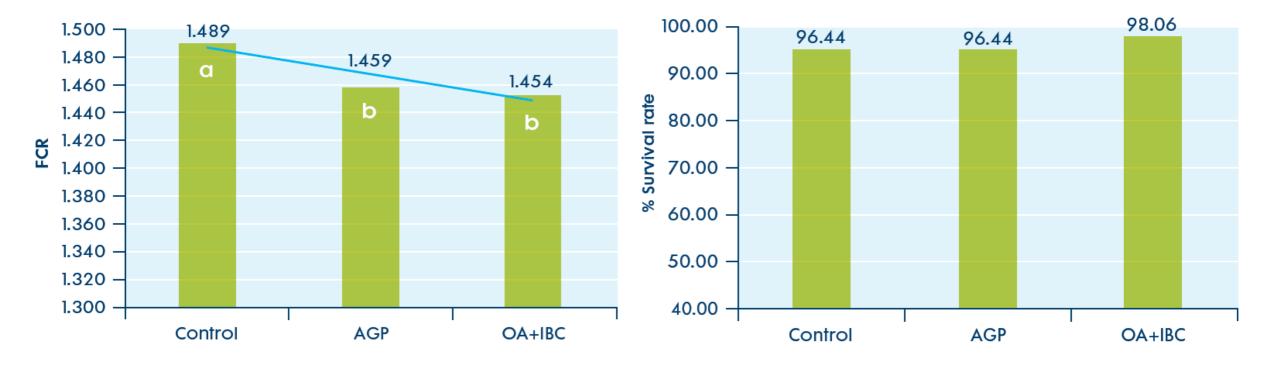




C trouw nutrition

Source: Roubos et al, 2017

Effects of hydroxy copper chloride in combination with a synergistic blend of organic acids (OA + IBC) on performance of broiler chickens raised under challenged conditions in Thailand





Source: Pineda and Han, 2018

## Facing the challenge. Together.

We can reduce antibiotic use in food production globally, by applying Feed-Farm-Health management strategies.



**Optimal farm management** 

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Healthy nutrition and functional feed additives

**Optimal health management** 





### **Innovations for sustainable poultry nutrition**

#### Early life nutrition

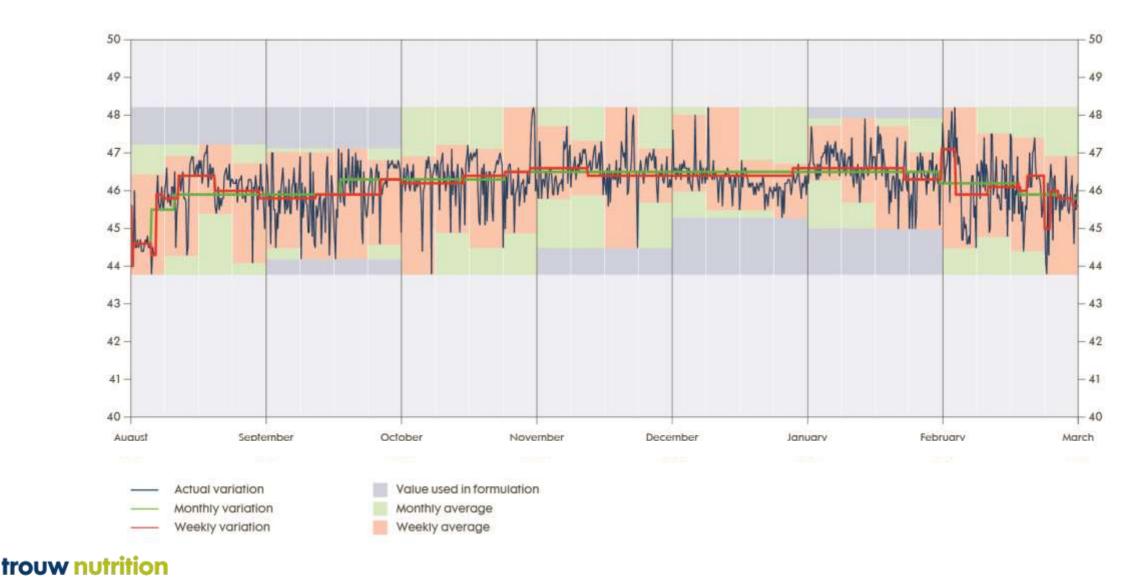
#### Healthy Life

#### **Precision Nutrition**





### NIR analysis: soybean meal variation in protein content



a Nutreco company

## Speed up raw material quality control

#### Bring the lab to the sample

#### NIR & reactive lysine



#### **On-site Adviser**



#### Mycotoxin risk management

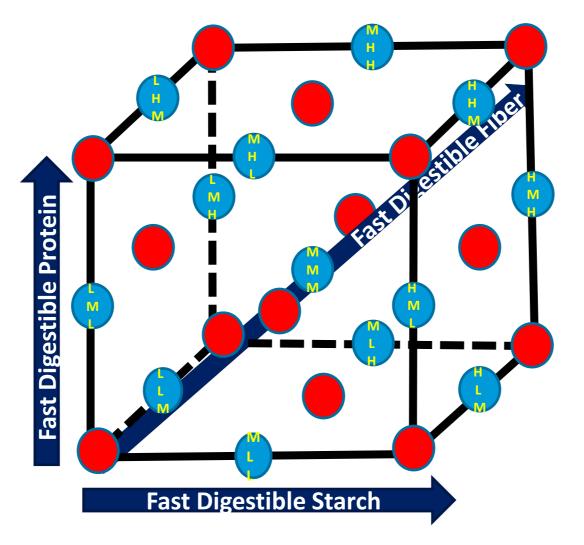






## Protein, fiber and starch are all interconnected

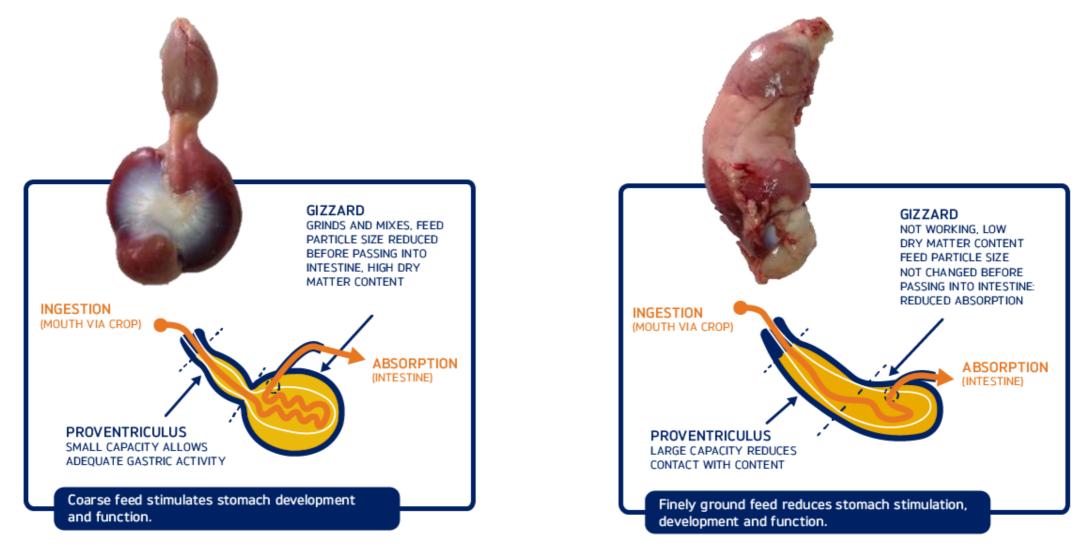
Kinetics of nutrient digestion should be used to evaluate feed ingredients and formulate diets







## **Functional vs non functional gizzard**

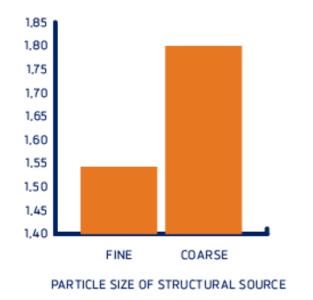




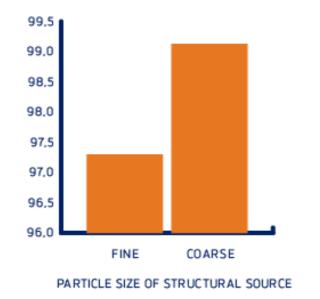


# Effect of particle size of structual sources on gizzard weight, starch digestion and FCR

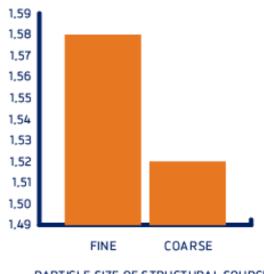
Relative gizzard weight (%)



Starch digestibility (%)



Feed conversion (g/g)



PARTICLE SIZE OF STRUCTURAL SOURCE



Source: Navarro-Villa et al., 2015

## Effect of zinc on breast meat yield

| Treatments | Breast meat yield (g/100g live weight) |  |  |
|------------|--|--|--|
| РС         | 20.69 <sup>ab</sup>                    |  |  |
| NC0        | 19.45 <sup>b</sup>                     |  |  |
| IBZ20      | 19.88 <sup>ab</sup>                    |  |  |
| IBZ40      | 19.79 <sup>ab</sup>                    |  |  |
| IBZ60      | 20.56 <sup>ab</sup>                    |  |  |
| IBZ80      | 20.89 <sup>a</sup>                     |  |  |
| IBZ100     | 20.93 <sup>a</sup>                     |  |  |
| P-value    | 0.003                                  |  |  |

PC: Positive control, 100 mg/kg Zinc supplied in form of ZnO and ZnSO4; NC: Negative control, no added Zinc. 15ppm CuSO4 & 80ppm MnSO4 in all treatments

Source: Swick, Tongan, Pineda & Han, 2018 In collaboration with University of New England, Australia



| Parameters                           | IBZ   | INO   | P-value |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Breast<br>Weight<br>(g/100 g<br>HCW) | 28.97 | 28.39 | 0.07    |

50 & 100ppm Zn from Intellibond Zinc & ZnSO4.

Source: Yuwares, Pineda and Han, 2018 In collaboration with Kasetsart University, Thailand





# Feed requirements based on the hen's physiological needs for egg formation

Split-feeding system

Hens are fed **two different diets** to meet the requirements of the specific phases of egg formation:

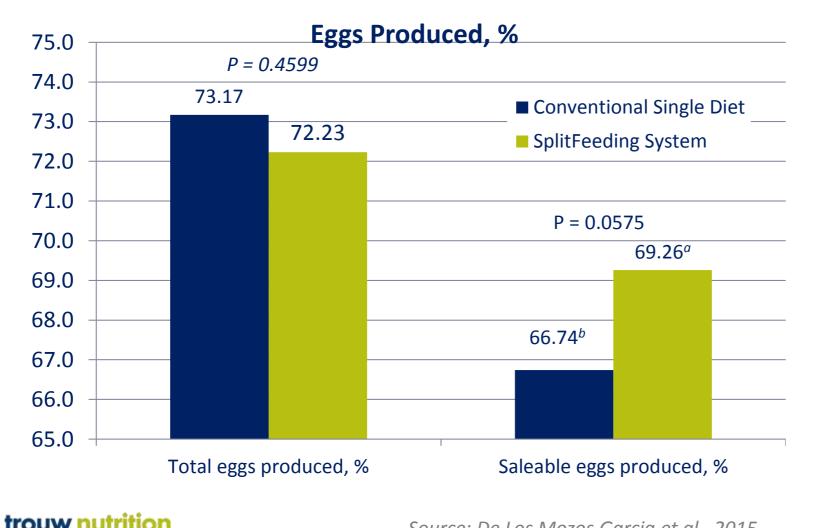
- Morning diet
  - Meets the requirements for **egg production**
- Afternoon diet
  - Meets the requirements for **eggshell** formation





# Split-feeding system increased saleable eggs produced in the late production phase

Source: De Los Mozos Garcia et al., 2015

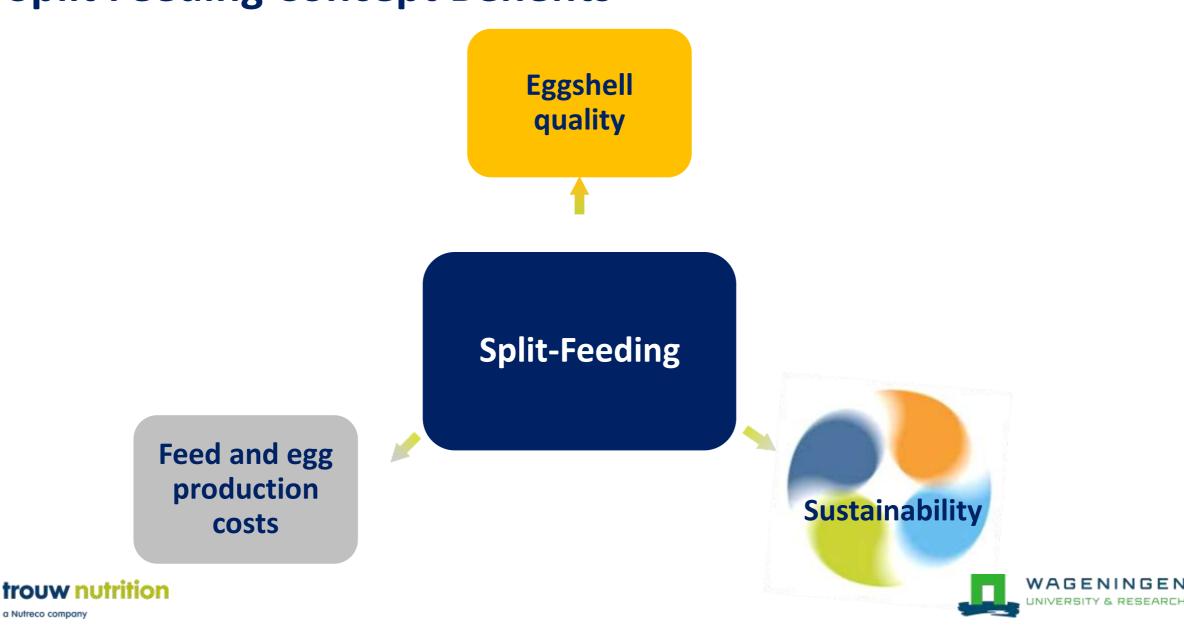


a Nutreco compar

ISA brown laying hens:

- Conventional singe diet from 91 – 94 weeks
- Same hens split-feeding diet from 95 98 weeks

## **Split Feeding Concept Benefits**



- 72% increase in poultry production (2017 2050)
- Early life interventions have an effect on bird performance
- The need for antibiotics in food production globally can be reduced by applying feed-farm-health management strategies
- Precision nutrition to improve performance and sustainability









