

Keystone Mills



Poultry

All Natural Products
Feeding Guide



Based on

 **provimi** Research



Keystone Mills

1975 Route 336
Romulus, NY 14541
315/ 549-8226



Keystone Mills All Natural Poultry Feeding Guide

Poultry Management Guidelines

Feed, water and air are three critical factors for success in poultry and livestock production.

Keystone Mills has a highly technical team that has designed their poultry feeding program. We rely on professional nutritionists and a team of experienced specialists to provide expert advice to your poultry operation. Whether you raise poultry as a hobby, for 4H or are a commercial operation, Keystone Mills has a poultry program to fit your needs.

■ Pathogen Control Measures:

Young chicks and poults need to be treated with tender care. The environment they will be placed in should be prepared well ahead of their arrival. This means a thorough clean out of the housing, drinkers and feeders and use of a good disinfectant to reduce the challenge from potentially harmful bacteria, viruses and other pathogens. It is advisable that chicks and poults be vaccinated against pathogens that are common to the area. Your Keystone Mill representative, the hatchery or the Cornell Extension service can provide you with information on this important consideration. An approved wormer should be utilized if birds are raised on pasture or on the "floor".

If raising birds on litter, purchase high quality shavings and keep them dry by forking out wet litter and top dressing with fresh litter. If raising birds on pasture, rotate the pastures to limit exposure to worms, cocci and other pathogens.

Birds can be raised without vaccinations and medications if:

- 1.) Raised in isolation from other birds (including wild birds)
- 2.) All in- all out management is used (single age on farm)
- 3.) Extended down times between groups
- 4.) Good disinfection and clean-out procedures
- 5.) Birds are not exposed to pathogens in hatchery or on farm
- 6.) Strict biosecurity procedures are in place. *Keep in mind that if you choose this type of bird management, management will need to be extremely good.*

■ Feed Management:

Ideally, feed should be fed within 2 weeks of manufacture and should be stored in a cool, dry location, if possible. Keeping feed fresh and dry will minimize mold growth and off-feed problems. Providing new feed several times a day, during the first week will promote feed intake. Encourage birds to clean up the feed from the feeders, each day, after the first couple of weeks. This will help to keep feed from getting stale and moldy.

Grit should be provided the first week, to promote "gut health" and improve digestion of feed. Providing grit on a biweekly basis is recommended when mash diets are being fed.

■ Water Management:

Fresh water should be provided at all times and chlorination is recommended to reduce bacterial contamination of drinkers. Clean fountain or trough drinkers daily to minimize growth of pathogens.

■ Housing and Environment:

Air quality and maintaining the correct temperature is critical, especially for young chicks. Consult breeder management books for recommended temperatures for poultry. Again, this is most critical for young birds. If raising birds in confinement, it is critical that dust, ammonia, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and humidity be monitored and controlled. Remember, the birds exposure level is every day, every hour.

Keystone All-Natural Feeds are manufactured from the highest quality ingredients with a stringent quality control program. We continually test incoming ingredients to ensure they meet these standards.

Turkeys

- **Key AN Turkey Starter (27%)**
Feed from 0-7 weeks of age to provide fast & uniform starts.
- **Key AN Turkey Grower (22%)**
Feed from 7-14 weeks of age to keep birds accelerating through the grower period.
- **Key AN Turkey Finisher (17%)**
Feed from 14 weeks of age until market to push turkeys to optimal final weights.



Keystone poultry and turkey feeds contain a specific blend of organic acids and essential oils designed to enhance production performance of poultry fed diets free of growth promoting antibiotics by encouraging feed intake and efficient digestive function.



Broilers/ Pullets

- **Key AN Poultry Starter (21%)**
 - Feed to broilers from 0-3 weeks of age.
 - Feed to pullets from 0-6 weeks of age.
- **Key AN Poultry Grower (19%)**
 - For fast gains and good feed conversion feed to broilers from 3-6 weeks of age.
 - To turn pullets into productive laying hens feed to pullets from 6-17 weeks of age.
- **Key AN Poultry Finisher (17.5%)**
 - Add extra pounds to broilers by feeding from 6 weeks of age until market.





Layers

- **Key AN Layer 120 (17.5%)** - Early/Mid Phase Feed from start of lay at 18-20 weeks to 34 weeks of age.
 - **Key AN Layer 235 (16.5%)** - Mid Phase Feed from 35-44 weeks of age
 - **Key AN Layer 345 (15.5%)** - Late Phase Feed from 45 weeks age to end of lay
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*Your Trusted Advisor
in Animal Nutrition*

Keystone Mills poultry products and programs are based on Provimi research.

- Keystone Mills works closely with Provimi, a poultry nutrition research company, to utilize locally available ingredients that are evaluated and incorporated into diets based on quality, consistency, and cost.
 - Feed **Key AN Layer Feeds** to laying hens for high rates of lay and excellent quality shells.
 - Enzymes have been added to **Key AN Layer Feeds** to enhance digestibility of the feed and also to reduce phosphorus output.
 - Keystone Mills continually evaluates diets to ensure that the feeding programs are meeting customer expectations.
 - Programs are also designed using proven technology to decrease environmental impact.
 - **Lighting Recommendations for Pullets and Laying hens:** Start pullets on 20-22 hours the 1st week and step this down to 11-12 hours by 8 weeks of age. Maintain birds on this level of light until pullets reach target weight (2.8-3 lbs., depending on strain, approximately 17-19 weeks of age). To stimulate hens, add 1 hour of light and an additional 15-30 minutes/week until day-length reaches ~16 hours/day. Hens exposed to natural light, will require supplemental light at night such that they receive ~16 hours of light/day. It is critical that day length is never decreased after laying hens come into production.
 - Consult your Keystone representative for specific recommendations.
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