

Separate Sex Growing

It means when male and females are housed separately. In this way the predicted live weight can be achieved. **The desired CV% also gained easily.** It follows that improvements in uniformity can be attained by growing flocks in **single-sex populations** from placement. Flocks can be sexed by **feather sexing** or other means. Both sexes can be managed more efficiently with regard to feeding, lighting and stocking density.

Males grow faster, utilize feed more efficiently and have less carcass fat than females. A different feeding program can be employed for the different sexes. The most practical method is to use the same feeds for both sexes but to introduce the **Finisher earlier for females** (i.e. before 25 days of age).

Males may benefit from a modified lighting program if being killed at heavier weights compared to females. So where sexed flocks are placed in a divided single house, with a common environment and feed supply, careful thought will be needed to optimize the growth management for each sex without limiting the other.

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Feather Sexing Broiler Chicks of Arbor Acres Chicks page-55

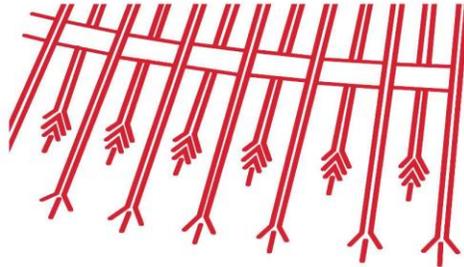
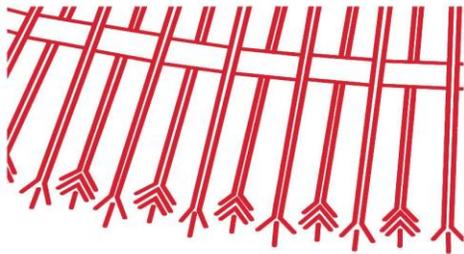
Feather Sexing (Arbor Acres Broiler)

Identification of males and females at day-old may be accomplished easily at the hatchery as most strains of the Arbor Acres Broiler are feather sexable. In feather sexable broilers, **fast-feathering chicks are female, slow-feathering chicks are male.** The type of feathering is identified by observing the relationship between coverts (**upper layer**) and the **primaries (lower layer)** which are found on the outer half of the wing. **In the slow-feathering male chick the primaries are the same length or shorter than the coverts.**

Arbor Acres Male Broiler Chick Wing Feathers

Same length primaries & coverts

shorter primaries than coverts



Arbor Acres Female Broiler Chick Wing Feathers

Longer primaries than coverts

