Cobb800™

Breeder Management Supplement

2026

cobbgenetics.com

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Use the recommendations in this guide along with the Cobb Breeder Management Guide as aids to build your management program.

Management must meet the basic needs of the stock but also be optimized to attain the full potential of the breed. Our recommendations are based on current scientific knowledge and practical experience and reflect the genetic potential of Cobb hens.

This information should be used as a guide only and adapted locally according to your own experience when projecting performance from all flocks in a particular operation. You should be aware of any local legislation which may influence the management practices that you choose to adopt.

Breeder Summary		
Photo Stimulation	days	147
	weeks	21
Anticipated 1st egg after photo stimulation	days	8 to 12
Expected timing of 5% production after photo stimulation (TE)	days	15 to 17
Age at depletion	days	455
	weeks	65

Introduction

Cobb is committed to continuously improving and delivering high-performing Parent Stock genetics to our customers. Our latest addition is a high-performing and robust product. This female sexually matures and begins laying eggs early and persists in egg production. Additionally, this female exhibits low mortality rates during the rearing and production phases. As such, our newest female is an efficient breeder that produces a high number of hatching eggs and chicks.

A new tool, the Recommended Intake (RI) table, has been created and is included in this supplement. This tool can assist managers and nutritionists with fine-tuning the Cobb recommended plan to optimize in local conditions.

Cobb continues to expand the variety of breed crosses to meet global customer needs and expectations. Cobb technical representatives are always available for any questions and assistance.

To maximize genetic potential

- Provide Chick Starter feed up to 5 weeks of age.
- Rapidly increase feed allocation from photo stimulation to peak production.
- Ensure steady body weight gain from 40 to 50 weeks of age.

For more technical information download the Cobb Breeder Management Guide at: https://www.cobbgenetics.com/resources

A New Tool: The Recommended Intake (RI) Table

The Recommended Intake Tables are provided for rearing (page 14) and production (page 15). These tables detail the recommended daily intake of calories (kcal), crude protein (g), and balanced protein (digestible lysine (mg)) to achieve the desired skeletal and feather growth, body weight gain, fleshing, and fat reserve during rearing, as well as to optimize body weight gain and maximize egg production during the production period.

The RI tables were used to develop the Feed Intake and Body Weight Guide in Rearing (pages 8 & 9) and Production (pages 12 & 13). The RI tables were also used to develop the Recommended Nutrient Levels (page 16) for the rearing and production period. Compliance with the RI may be achieved by managing the feed guide and feed specifications.

Customers using feeds with a nutrient formulation and / or feed plan that differs from the Cobb recommendations in this supplement can use the RI tables to fine-tune their formulations and / or feed allocation plan. The RI table is also functional for diagnosing body weight or egg production issues if they are deviating from the standard.

Placement to 6 weeks

It is critical to support good development in the first 6 weeks. In particular, proper skeletal structure and feather growth early in life will impact parent stock performance. It is recommended to provide Chick Starter feed for the first 5 weeks to support strong development (see page 16 nutrient recommendations). Allocate feed to keep the flock on the target body weight plan.

Feed allocation during photo stimulation to peak egg production

Once photo stimulated, egg production onset and climb to peak egg production is rapid with low mortality, which requires adjustments to feed allocation. Photo stimulation is recommended at 147 days of age (21 weeks). Under optimal conditions, the first egg will be laid 8 to 12 days after photo stimulation. Make sure that hens are consuming higher calcium containing Breeder 1 (B1) feed by 1% egg production, which involves proactive logistical coordination. Initiating B1 shortly before the first egg will not cause issues, however, delaying B1 could cause lingering mortality and thin eggshells.

With proper body weight gain and adequate calorie allocation, peak production will occur around 28 to 29 weeks of age. This hen has very rapid egg production and therefore requires large daily feed increases. Flock managers should not hesitate to allocate necessary increases.

During peak egg production, the hen's body will allocate more resources to egg production than for growth. To prevent an egg production drop, it is recommended to give peak feed longer than with other Cobb products. Reducing feed post peak should be managed carefully to maximize egg production but prevent excessive weight gain. Focus on hen daily body weight gains, daily egg weight changes, and feed clean up time to help determine the amounts and timing of feed reduction from peak feed amounts.

Changes in feed allocation and body weight gain to promote persistent egg production

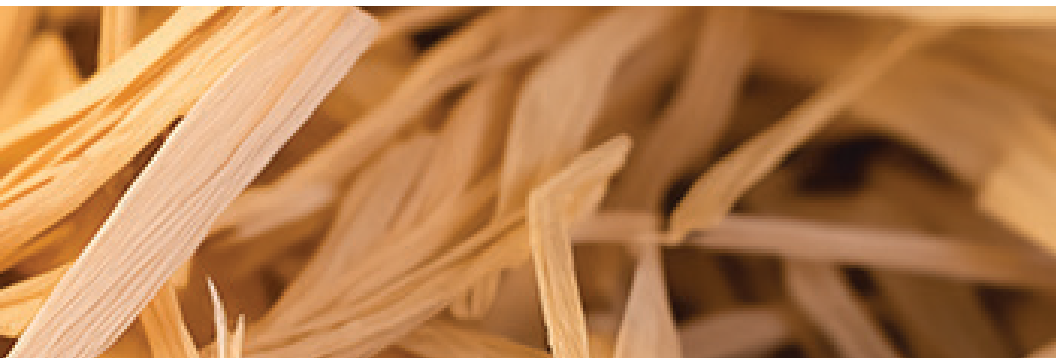
These hens tend to use body fat for production if feed calories are insufficient. Weekly egg production rate tends to drop if growth is not maintained between 40 and 50 weeks of age. To maintain high egg production and persistence late in the flock age, switching to Breeder 2 feed with increased calories and calcium, and slightly lower protein and phosphorus (available) is recommended at around 39 to 40 weeks of age. Ensure a weekly body weight gain of 10 to 20 g (0.02 to 0.04 lb) occurs from 40 to 50 weeks of age. A very slow and cautious weekly reduction in feed allocation is recommended during this period.

Feed nutrient specifications

- The Breeder (B1), Breeder 2 (B2), and Breeder 3 (B3) feeds have higher energy (kcal) recommendations compared to other Cobb products.
- Recommended inclusion levels for vitamins have increased.
- The sodium level specified is slightly higher than Cobb500. Restriction of drinking water during the egg production phase is not recommended.
- All amino acids are expressed as digestible (page 16).
- In general, the recommended balanced protein is lower than feed formulations for other Cobb products.
- Amino acid ratios to digestible lysine are provided in a separate table on page 16. Nearly all amino acid ratios to lysine have been adjusted compared to Cobb500. These recommendations are specifically designed to support normal feather growth early on, prevent abnormal behavioral issues such as feather licking and picking, and avoid excessive feather loss later in the lifecycle. The nutrient recommendations provided are based on available data. If adjusting the inclusion levels, consider management, housing conditions, and feed ingredients. Cobb encourages using the nutrient recommendations in this guide first and adjusting based on field observations and experience.

The Essentials

- Follow Cobb feed recommendations. Research has shown that Cobb's recommended feed specifications have a positive impact on flock uniformity, fleshing, feathering, and performance.
- Provide ideal brooding conditions (feed, light, ventilation, bedding and water management) and closely monitor to ensure physiological requirements are met for optimum bird comfort.
- Adequate feeder space and flock uniformity are essential to achieve optimum performance. Inconsistent feed intake is the main cause of uniformity issues.
- Observe the flock during feeding as often as possible – weekly at a minimum. Ensure feed distribution of < 3 minutes with chain and pan feeders in the dark and correct feed space requirements.
- Use crop evaluations immediately after feed has been cleaned up (before drinking) to confirm that feed distribution is correct.
- Monitor daily water intake and provide adequate drinkers (maximum 10 birds / nipple or 75 birds / bell drinker).
- Biosecurity should always be top priority. Flock health is essential to achieve breed potential.
- Please refer to Cobb Breeder Management Guide for general flock recommendations and uniformity management. Consistent flock uniformity >75 % is preferred during the rearing period to achieve proper condition prior to photo stimulation.



REARING GUIDE

Feed Intake and Body Weight Guide in Rearing (Metric)										
Age		Body* Weight (g)	Weekly Gain (g)	Feed Intake†			Nutrient Intake (/bird/day)			Feed Specifications (page 16)
Days	Weeks			g/bird/day	Feed Type	Increase (g)	Energy‡ (kcal)	Protein (g)	dig. Lys (mg)	
7	1	145	105	23	ST		65	4.4	215	Chick Starter (ST)
14	2	280	135	27	ST	4	77	5.3	259	kcal / kg 2,840
21	3	405	125	31	ST	4	88	6.0	293	% protein 19.5
28	4	520	115	34	ST	3	97	6.6	323	% dig.Lys 0.95
35	5	630	110	37	ST§	3	104	7.2	349	
42	6	740	110	42	GR	5	116	6.1	253	
49	7	840	100	44	GR	2	123	6.4	267	Pullet Grower (GR)
56	8	940	100	47	GR	3	129	6.8	280	kcal / kg 2,750
63	9	1030	90	49	GR	2	134	7.0	291	% protein 14.5
70	10	1120	90	50	GR	1	139	7.3	302	% dig. Lys 0.60
77	11	1210	90	52	GR	2	144	7.6	313	
84	12	1305	95	54	GR	2	149	7.8	324	
91	13	1390	85	58	DEV	4	163	8.4	346	
98	14	1490	100	62	DEV	4	174	8.9	370	
105	15	1595	105	66	DEV	4	187	9.6	397	Pullet Developer (DEV)
112	16	1695	100	73	DEV	7	205	10.5	435	kcal / kg 2,820
119	17	1830	135	79	DEV	6	224	11.5	476	% protein 14.5
126	18	1985	155	86	DEV	7	243	12.5	517	% dig.Lys 0.60
133	19	2145	160	92	DEV	6	260	13.4	552	
140	20	2300	155	97	DEV	5	273	14.0	580	
147	21	2450	150	101	B1¶	4	294	14.6	634	B1 Feed Specifications (page 16)
154	22	2700	250	104	B1	3	305	15.1	657	

The body weight targets are intended as a guide. Body weight targets specific to your operation may vary 5% above or below the guide based on customer needs and recommendations from your Cobb technical service representative.

Feed type: ST = Starter, GR = Pullet Grower, DEV = Developer, B1=Breeder 1.

*****_Weights correspond to the weekly age based on the placement or hatch date. Between 2 to 21 weeks, measure weight when the crop is empty (dry body weight) or at least 6 to 7 hours after feeding. Alternatively, weigh the birds after the lights are on and before feeding. Please consult with your Cobb technical representative for feed and light programs. Body weights at 22 weeks include feed in the digestive system (wet weights)._

†_Feed intake is developed based on Cobb feed specifications which are recommended for Cobb females in their comfort zone (18-28°C, or 64-82°F). Intake is calculated based on the feed guide and type. Feed intake is intended as a guide and must be adjusted using Cobb nutritional specifications to achieve the target body weight and optimum conditions for the birds. When daily feeding in rearing, the weekly feed amount can be increased by 2 to 3 g (0.4 to 0.6 lb / 100 birds) from 5 to 14 weeks by using a lower density diet while maintaining the same nutrient intake/bird/day. This will help reduce stress and achieve more feed availability for proper feed distribution._

‡_Energy (kcal) is calculated from imperial data. Metric values are rounded which may cause very small discrepancies between values shown in the table and calculations using the rounded values._

§_Chick Starter recommended for 5 weeks to support good feathering and skeletal development._

¶_Plan the transition to B1 feed by the time the first egg is expected (8 to 12 days post photostimulation), but no later than reaching 1% egg production. Initiating B1 shortly before the first egg will not cause issues, however, delaying B1 could cause lingering mortality and thin eggshells._

Feed Intake and Body Weight Guide in Rearing (Imperial)										
Age		Body* Weight (lb)	Weekly Gain (lb)	Feed Intake†			Nutrient Intake (/bird/day)			Feed Specifications (page 16)
Days	Weeks			lb/100 bird/day	Feed Type	Increase (lb/100 bird/day)	Energy (kcal)	Protein (g)	dig. Lys (mg)	
7	1	0.32	0.23	5.0	ST		65	4.4	215	Chick Starter (ST)
14	2	0.62	0.30	6.0	ST	1.00	77	5.3	259	kcal / lb 1,290
21	3	0.89	0.27	6.8	ST	0.80	88	6.0	293	% protein 19.5
28	4	1.15	0.26	7.5	ST	0.70	97	6.6	323	% dig. Lys 0.95
35	5	1.39	0.24	8.1	ST§	0.60	104	7.2	349	
42	6	1.63	0.24	9.3	GR	1.20	116	6.1	253	
49	7	1.85	0.22	9.8	GR	0.50	123	6.4	267	Pullet Grower (GR)
56	8	2.07	0.22	10.3	GR	0.50	129	6.8	280	kcal /lb 1,250
63	9	2.27	0.20	10.7	GR	0.40	134	7.0	291	% protein 14.5
70	10	2.47	0.20	11.1	GR	0.40	139	7.3	302	% dig. Lys 0.60
77	11	2.67	0.20	11.5	GR	0.40	144	7.6	313	
84	12	2.87	0.20	11.9	GR	0.40	149	7.8	324	
91	13	3.06	0.19	12.7	DEV	0.80	163	8.4	346	
98	14	3.28	0.22	13.6	DEV	0.90	174	8.9	370	
105	15	3.51	0.23	14.6	DEV	1.00	187	9.6	397	Pullet Developer (DEV)
112	16	3.73	0.22	16.0	DEV	1.40	205	10.5	435	kcal/lb 1,280
119	17	4.03	0.30	17.5	DEV	1.50	224	11.5	476	% protein 14.5
126	18	4.37	0.34	19.0	DEV	1.50	243	12.5	517	% dig. Lys 0.60
133	19	4.72	0.35	20.3	DEV	1.30	260	13.4	552	
140	20	5.07	0.35	21.3	DEV	1.00	273	14.0	580	
147	21	5.40	0.33	22.2	B1¶	0.90	294	14.6	634	B1 Feed Specifications (page 16)
154	22	5.95	0.55	23.0	B1	0.80	305	15.1	657	

The body weight targets are intended as a guide. Body weight targets specific to your operation may vary 5% above or below the guide based on customer needs and recommendations from your Cobb technical service representative.

Feed type: ST = Starter, GR = Pullet Grower, DEV = Developer, B1=Breeder 1.

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†_Feed intake is developed based on Cobb feed specifications which are recommended for Cobb females in their comfort zone (18-28°C, or 64-82°F). Intake is calculated based on the feed guide and type. Feed intake is intended as a guide and must be adjusted using Cobb nutritional specifications to achieve the target body weight and optimum conditions for the birds. When daily feeding in rearing, the weekly feed amount can be increased by 2 to 3 g (0.4 to 0.6 lb / 100 birds) from 5 to 14 weeks by using a lower density diet while maintaining the same nutrient intake/bird/day. This will help reduce stress and achieve more feed availability for proper feed distribution._

§_Chick Starter recommended for 5 weeks to support good feathering and skeletal development._

¶_Plan the transition to B1 feed by the time the first egg is expected (8 to 12 days post photostimulation), but no later than reaching 1% egg production. Initiating B1 shortly before the first egg will not cause issues, however, delaying B1 could cause lingering mortality and thin eggshells._

PREPARING THE FLOCK FOR PHOTO STIMULATION

Week	*Fleshing Score*				*Pelvic Fat*
	# 2 (%)	*# 3 (%)*	*# 4 (%)*	*Total # 3+4 (%)*	*(%)*
12	70	30		30	
16	40	60		60	>25
19	<10	60	30	90	>70
20	<5	60	35	95	>80
21		60	40	100	>90
22		60	40	100	>100

- Body weight should increase 34 to 36 % between 16 to 20 weeks to facilitate fleshing and pelvic fat deposition.
- It is essential for males and females to have sexual synchronization at mixing. If male maturity is ahead of the female, males can be moved or mixed 1 week later.
- Uniformity starts at placement. Achieve early body weight and uniformity target at 1, 4, 8, and 12 weeks of age.
- Establish a feeding curve to achieve +/-2% of the body weight standard during rearing. The feeding curve should be supported by the feed specifications and local conditions.
- To accomplish correct flock condition, it is important to achieve body weight and fleshing targets at 12, 16, and 20 weeks of age.
- Prevent over weight birds in the first 16 weeks of the rearing period. Achieve +/- 2% of the standard body weight.
- Flock performance is directly correlated to flock condition at photo stimulation. The goal is for 100% of the females to have a fleshing score between #3 to #4 and 100% of the females with pelvic fat.

Photo Stimulation Guidelines

Age at Photo Stimulation	Flock Coefficient of Variation (CV)
20 weeks + 3 days (143 days)	< 10
21 weeks (147 to 153 days)	10.1 to 12
22 weeks (154 days)	> 12

The general recommendation for photo stimulation is at 21 weeks or 147 days. However, photo stimulation may be done earlier or delayed based on the CV of the flock. In addition, all rearing data including the body weight curve, feeding curve, feed formulation, fleshing and pelvic fat scoring should be used to decide the timing of photo stimulation.

Timing

- Plan to transition to B1 feed by the time the first egg is expected (8 to 12 days post photostimulation), but no later than reaching 1% egg production. Changing to B1 shortly before the first egg will not cause issues, but delaying B1 could cause lingering mortality and thin eggshells.
- Follow the initial egg production and body weight guide closely and adjust the feed allocation so that the peak feed is reached no later than 55 % total egg production.
- Adopting a proactive feed allocation plan that supports rapidly climbing egg production is critical to achieve maximum peak production.
- Peak feed allocation may be reached at the end of 26 weeks of age or the early part of the 27th week. Do not hesitate to seek help from Cobb Technical Service experts to guide and create the appropriate production feeding plan.

Hen Day (%)	Energy Intake		Feed Intake (g/bird/day)		Feed Intake (lb/100 birds/day)	
	kcal/bird/day	Range	Amount	Increase	Amount	Increase
5	318	316 to 321	109		24.0	
10	334	332 to 337	114	5	25.2	1.2
15	350	348 to 353	120	6	26.4	1.2
20	367	365 to 370	126	6	27.7	1.2
25	383	381 to 386	131	5	28.9	1.2
30	399	397 to 402	137	6	30.1	1.2
35	415	413 to 418	142	5	31.3	1.2
40	431	429 to 434	148	6	32.6	1.2
45	448	446 to 451	153	5	33.8	1.2
50	464	462 to 467	159	6	35.0	1.2
55	480	478 to 483	164	5	36.2	1.2
>85	485	483 to 488	166	2	36.6	0.4

- This feed amount is based on mash Breeder 1 feed. Pellet/crumble feed may require lower calorie intake and adjustments must be made accordingly (reduce energy intake by 5 kcal/lb (11 kcal/kg)).
- The feed amount is based on thermoneutral conditions (21 °C, or 70 °F, from 3 weeks of age). Consult with your local technical service representative when feeding in extreme climate conditions.
- If peak hen day production is expected to go above 87%, add 5 more calories/hen/day (2.5 g/hen (0.5 lb/100 hens)) to the current peak of 480 kcal/hen/day for ten days.
- Focus on hen daily body weight gains, daily egg weight changes, and feed clean up time to help determine the amounts and timing of feed reduction from peak feed amounts. Keep in mind that feed clean up time will vary depending on feed form, feeding system, house climate and other factors.
- Please refer to the Cobb Breeder Management Guide or contact your Cobb technical representative concerning post peak feeding.

PRODUCTION GUIDE

Feed Intake and Bodyweight Guide in Production (Metric)									
Age		Weight (g)	Weekly Gain (g)	Feed Intake*		Nutrient Intake (/bird/day) †			Feed Specifications (page 16)
Days	Weeks			Feed Type	g/ bird/ day	Energy ‡ (kcal)	Protein (g)	dig. Lys (mg)	
161	23	2850	150	B1	See Table for Feeding into Lay page 11				
168	24	3000	150	B1					
175	25	3130	130	B1					
182	26	3260	130	B1					
189	27	3360	100	B1	164	480	23.8	1,035	
196	28	3460	100	B1	164	480	23.8	1,035	Breeder 1
203	29	3540	80	B1	164	479	23.8	1,033	kcal / kg 2,915
210	30	3600	60	B1	164	478	23.7	1,031	% protein 14.50
217	31	3650	50	B1	163	477	23.7	1,029	% dig. Lys 0.63
224	32	3680	30	B1	163	476	23.6	1,027	
231	33	3710	30	B1	163	475	23.6	1,024	
238	34	3750	40	B1	162	474	23.5	1,022	
245	35	3780	30	B1	162	473	23.5	1,020	
252	36	3810	30	B1	162	472	23.4	1,018	
259	37	3830	20	B1	161	471	23.4	1,016	
266	38	3860	30	B1	161	470	23.3	1,014	
273	39	3880	20	B1	161	469	23.3	1,011	
280§	40	3900	20	B2	161	474	22.9	979	
287	41	3920	20	B2	160	473	22.8	977	
294	42	3940	20	B2	160	472	22.8	975	Breeder 2
301	43	3960	20	B2	160	471	22.7	973	kcal / kg 2,950
308	44	3980	20	B2	159	470	22.7	970	% protein 14.25
315	45	4000	20	B2	159	469	22.6	968	% dig. Lys 0.61
322	46	4020	20	B2	159	468	22.6	966	
329	47	4040	20	B2	158	467	22.5	964	
336	48	4060	20	B2	158	466	22.5	962	
343	49	4080	20	B2	158	465	22.4	960	
350¶	50	4090	10	B3	157	464	21.6	927	
357	51	4110	20	B3	157	463	21.5	925	
364	52	4120	10	B3	157	462	21.5	923	
371	53	4140	20	B3	156	461	21.5	921	
378	54	4150	10	B3	156	460	21.4	919	Breeder 3
385	55	4160	10	B3	155	459	21.4	917	kcal / kg 2,950
392	56	4170	10	B3	155	458	21.3	915	% protein 13.75
399	57	4180	10	B3	155	457	21.3	913	% dig. Lys 0.59
406	58	4190	10	B3	154	456	21.2	911	
413	59	4200	10	B3	154	455	21.2	909	
420	60	4210	10	B3	154	454	21.1	907	
427	61	4220	10	B3	153	453	21.1	905	
434	62	4230	10	B3	153	452	21.0	903	
441	63	4240	10	B3	153	451	21.0	901	
448	64	4250	10	B3	152	450	20.9	899	
455	65	4260	10	B3	152	449	20.9	897	

*****_The feed plan is associated with the feed nutrient specifications on page 16._

† _If the feed nutrient specifications are different than Cobb recommended, use the RI table to formulate a new feed plan (page 14)._

‡ _Energy (kcal) is calculated from imperial data. Metric values are rounded which may cause very small discrepancies between values shown in the table and calculations using the rounded values._

§ _Suggest to switch to B2 feed with 45 to 50 kcal/kg (20 kcal/lb) more than B1 (see nutrient recommendation on page 16). Do not to change feed allocation the week of the switch to B2._

¶ _Suggest switching to B3 feed._

Feed Intake and Bodyweight Guide in Production (Imperial)									
Age		Weight (lb)	Weekly Gain (lb)	Feed Intake*		Nutrient Intake (/bird/day) †			Feed Specifications (page 16)
Days	Weeks			Feed Type	lb/100 bird/day	Energy (kcal)	Protein (g)	dig. Lys (mg)	
161	23	6.28	0.55	B1	See Table for Feeding into Lay page 11				
168	24	6.61	0.33	B1					
175	25	6.90	0.29	B1					
182	26	7.19	0.29	B1					
189	27	7.41	0.22	B1	36.2	480	23.8	1,035	
196	28	7.63	0.22	B1	36.2	480	23.8	1,035	
203	29	7.80	0.17	B1	36.2	479	23.8	1,033	Breeder 1
210	30	7.94	0.14	B1	36.1	478	23.7	1,031	kcal / lb 1,325
217	31	8.04	0.10	B1	36.0	477	23.7	1,029	% protein 14.50
224	32	8.11	0.07	B1	35.9	476	23.6	1,027	% dig.Lys 0.63
231	33	8.19	0.08	B1	35.8	475	23.6	1,024	
238	34	8.27	0.08	B1	35.8	474	23.5	1,022	
245	35	8.33	0.06	B1	35.7	473	23.5	1,020	
252	36	8.40	0.07	B1	35.6	472	23.4	1,018	
259	37	8.45	0.05	B1	35.5	471	23.4	1,016	
266	38	8.51	0.06	B1	35.5	470	23.3	1,014	
273	39	8.55	0.04	B1	35.4	469	23.3	1,011	
280§	40	8.60	0.05	B2	35.4	474	22.9	979	
287	41	8.64	0.04	B2	35.3	473	22.8	977	
294	42	8.69	0.05	B2	35.2	472	22.8	975	
301	43	8.73	0.04	B2	35.1	471	22.7	973	Breeder 2
308	44	8.77	0.04	B2	35.1	470	22.7	970	kcal / lb 1,340
315	45	8.82	0.05	B2	35.0	469	22.6	968	% protein 14.25
322	46	8.86	0.04	B2	34.9	468	22.6	966	% dig.Lys 0.61
329	47	8.91	0.05	B2	34.9	467	22.5	964	
336	48	8.95	0.04	B2	34.8	466	22.5	962	
343	49	8.99	0.04	B2	34.7	465	22.4	960	
350¶	50	9.03	0.04	B3	34.6	464	21.6	927	
357	51	9.06	0.03	B3	34.6	463	21.5	925	
364	52	9.09	0.03	B3	34.5	462	21.5	923	
371	53	9.13	0.04	B3	34.4	461	21.5	921	
378	54	9.15	0.02	B3	34.3	460	21.4	919	
385	55	9.17	0.02	B3	34.3	459	21.4	917	Breeder 3
392	56	9.19	0.02	B3	34.2	458	21.3	915	kcal / lb 1,340
399	57	9.22	0.03	B3	34.1	457	21.3	913	% protein 13.75
406	58	9.24	0.02	B3	34.0	456	21.2	911	% dig.Lys 0.59
413	59	9.26	0.02	B3	34.0	455	21.2	909	
420	60	9.28	0.02	B3	33.9	454	21.1	907	
427	61	9.30	0.02	B3	33.8	453	21.1	905	
434	62	9.33	0.03	B3	33.7	452	21.0	903	
441	63	9.35	0.02	B3	33.7	451	21.0	901	
448	64	9.37	0.02	B3	33.6	450	20.9	899	
455	65	9.39	0.02	B3	33.5	449	20.9	897	

*****_The feed plan is associated with the feed nutrient specifications on page 16._

† _If the feed nutrient specifications are different than Cobb recommended, use the RI table to formulate a new feed plan (page 14)._

§ _Suggest to switch to B2 feed with 45 to 50 kcal/kg (20 kcal/lb) more than B1 (see nutrient recommendation on page 16). Do not to change feed allocation the week of the switch to B2._

¶ _Suggest switching to B3 feed._

RI TABLE

Recommended Nutrient Intake							
Age (days)	Age (weeks)	Body Weight (g)	Body Weight (lb)	Recommended Nutrient Intake (/bird/day)* Energy (kcal)	Protein (g)	dig. Lys (mg)	Feed Type
				Rearing			
1	Day old	41	0.09	Ad libitum	3.3	120	ST
7	1	145	0.32	56	4.2	198	ST
14	2	280	0.62	80	5.4	243	ST
21	3	405	0.89	95	6.5	283	ST
28	4	520	1.15	106	7.2	308	ST
35	5	630	1.39	119	7.3	315	ST
42	6	740	1.63	123	7.2	315	GR
49	7	840	1.85	125	7.0	310	GR
56	8	940	2.07	128	6.9	300	GR
63	9	1030	2.27	132	6.8	298	GR
70	10	1120	2.47	137	6.8	298	GR
77	11	1210	2.67	146	7.1	303	GR
84	12	1305	2.87	156	7.6	309	GR
91	13	1390	3.06	168	8.1	338	DEV
98	14	1490	3.28	180	8.9	370	DEV
105	15	1595	3.51	192	9.7	403	DEV
112	16	1695	3.73	205	10.5	436	DEV
119	17	1830	4.03	218	11.3	469	DEV
126	18	1985	4.37	231	12.1	502	DEV
133	19	2145	4.72	244	12.9	535	DEV
140	20	2300	5.07	257	13.7	568	DEV
147	21	2450	5.40	270	14.5	601	B1
154	22	2700	5.95	283	15.3	634	B1
				Production			
161	23	2850	6.28	294	16.3	653	B1
168	24	3000	6.61	338	18.0	723	B1
175	25	3130	6.90	373	19.0	803	B1
182	26	3260	7.19	475	20.0	885	B1
189	27	3360	7.41	480	24.0	1,030	B1
196	28	3460	7.63	480	24.0	1,030	B1
203	29	3540	7.80	480	23.9	1,026	B1
210	30	3600	7.94	479	23.8	1,022	B1
217	31	3650	8.04	478	23.7	1,018	B1
224	32	3680	8.11	477	23.6	1,014	B1

** The recommendation is specific to the body weight plan (page 8; 12).*

Feed type: ST = Starter, GR = Pullet Grower, DEV = Developer, B1 = Breeder 1; B2= Breeder 2; B3 = Breeder 3.

Recommended Nutrient Intake (cont.)							
Age (days)	Age (weeks)	Body Weight		Recommended Nutrient Intake (/bird/day)			Feed Type
		(g)	(lb)	Energy (kcal)	Protein (g)	dig. Lys (mg)	
231	33	3710	8.19	476	23.6	1,010	B1
238	34	3750	8.27	475	23.5	1,005	B1
245	35	3780	8.33	474	23.4	1,001	B1
252	36	3810	8.40	473	23.3	997	B1
259	37	3830	8.45	472	23.2	993	B1
266	38	3860	8.51	471	23.1	989	B1
273	39	3880	8.55	470	23.0	985	B1
280	40	3900	8.60	475	22.9	981	B2
287	41	3920	8.64	474	22.8	977	B2
294	42	3940	8.69	473	22.7	973	B2
301	43	3960	8.73	471	22.7	969	B2
308	44	3980	8.77	470	22.6	964	B2
315	45	4000	8.82	469	22.5	960	B2
322	46	4020	8.86	468	22.4	956	B2
329	47	4040	8.91	466	22.3	952	B2
336	48	4060	8.95	465	22.2	948	B2
343	49	4080	8.99	464	22.1	944	B2
350	50	4090	9.03	463	22.0	940	B3
357	51	4110	9.06	461	21.9	936	B3
364	52	4120	9.09	460	21.8	932	B3
371	53	4140	9.13	459	21.8	928	B3
378	54	4150	9.15	458	21.7	923	B3
385	55	4160	9.17	456	21.6	919	B3
392	56	4170	9.19	455	21.5	915	B3
399	57	4180	9.22	454	21.4	911	B3
406	58	4190	9.24	453	21.3	907	B3
413	59	4200	9.26	451	21.2	903	B3
420	60	4210	9.28	450	21.1	899	B3
427	61	4220	9.30	449	21.0	895	B3
434	62	4230	9.33	448	20.9	891	B3
441	63	4240	9.35	446	20.9	886	B3
448	64	4250	9.37	445	20.8	882	B3
455	65	4260	9.39	444	20.7	878	B3

** The recommendation is specific to the body weight plan (page 8; 12).*

Feed type: ST = Starter, GR = Pullet Grower, DEV = Developer, B1 = Breeder 1; B2= Breeder 2; B3 = Breeder 3.

Recommended Nutrient Levels for Cobb Breeders

Phase Age in Days (Weeks)	Unit	Starter 0 to 35 (1 to 5)	Pullet* Grower 36 to 84 (6 to 12)	Developer* 85 to 1st Egg (13 to 22)	Breeder 1 1st Egg to 273 (23 to 39)	Breeder 2 274 to 343 (40 to 49)	Breeder 3 >343 (49+)	Male** After 196 (After 28)
Metabolizable Energy	MJ/kg	11.87	11.51	11.78	12.20	12.33	12.33	11.27
	kcal/kg	2840	2750	2820	2915	2950	2950	2700
	kcal/lb	1290	1250	1280	1325	1340	1340	1225
Crude Protein	%	19.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.25	13.75	12.0
Calcium	%	0.90	0.90	1.20	3.10	3.20	3.40	0.95
Av. Phosphorus	%	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.42
Sodium	%				0.17 to 0.24			
Chloride	%				0.17 to 0.26			
Potassium	%				0.60			
Linoleic Acid	%	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.40
Digestible Amino Acids to Achieve Balanced Protein								
Lysine	%	0.95	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.45
Methionine	%	0.48	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.25
M + C	%	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.65
Tryptophan	%	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14
Threonine	%	0.72	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.38
Arginine	%	1.05	0.75	0.75	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.63
Valine	%	0.68	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.46
Isoleucine	%	0.68	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.37
Leucine	%	1.19	0.78	0.81	0.88	0.85	0.83	0.63
Histidine	%	0.41	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.20
***Digestible Amino Acid Ratios to Digestible Lysine Recommended Digestible Amino Acid Levels Based on Amino Acid / Lysine Ratios**								
Lysine	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Methionine	%	50	56	56	56	56	56	56
M + C	%	80	115	115	115	115	115	145
Tryptophan	%	24	30	30	25	25	25	30
Threonine	%	76	83	83	83	83	83	85
Arginine	%	110	125	125	125	125	125	140
Valine	%	72	95	95	95	96	97	103
Isoleucine	%	72	82	82	82	82	82	82
Leucine	%	125	130	130	130	130	130	140
Histidine	%	43	45	45	45	45	45	45

**It is recommended to include at least 3% crude fiber in Pullet Grower and Developer feeds.*
***Change to male feed at 28 weeks of age. The higher nutrient level in breeder feed may assist with testicular development in the final phase of maturity at 24 to 30 weeks.*
****All amino acids are expressed as digestible. The recommended levels are formulated to support early feathering, prevent issues such as feather licking and picking, and prevent excessive feather loss in production. Consider local management, housing, and feed ingredients, when adjusting inclusion levels.*

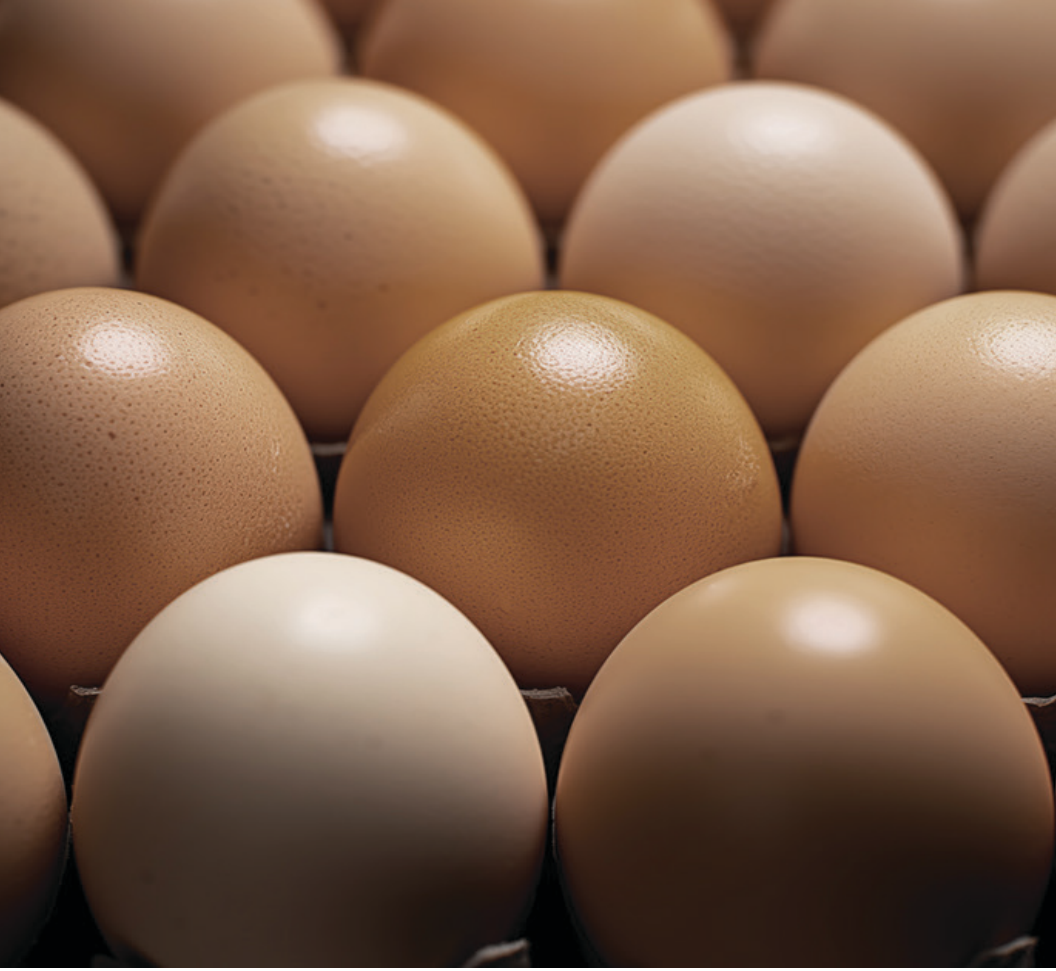
- During the egg production period (B1, B2, and B3 feeds), if the feed energy level needs to be adjusted, then increase energy content, while leaving % protein, % dig. lys. (balanced protein) and feed allocation unchanged. However, during this period, if feed allocation needs to be increased or decreased > 2.5 grams (0.5 lb/100) over a prolonged period, use the protein (g/bird/day) and dig. lys. (mg/bird/day) in the RI table (Page 14, 15) to calculate the % inclusion of protein and dig. lys. to meet the daily requirements, but do not exceed. Excess protein, specifically balanced protein (dig. lys.), will cause overweight hens.
- The energy values are based on WPSA Apparent Metabolizable Energy adjusted for zero nitrogen balance (AMEn).
- The amino acid values are based on Standardized Ileal Digestibility (SID) assays.
- Add at least 0.75 to 1% fat or oil to Developer, Breeder 1, Breeder 2 and Breeder 3 throughout the year in tropical and subtropical regions or during the hot summer months.
- The Cobb nutrient recommendations are based on mash feed. If crumble or pellet feed is provided, decrease the energy recommendations 20 to 40 kcal/kg.

Supplementary Vitamins and Trace Elements

		Starter / Developer / Males		Breeders in Production	
Nutrients	**Unit**	**Per kg**	**Per lb**	**Per kg**	**Per lb**
Added Vitamins in Finished Feed					
Vit. A (Maize Diets)	IU	11,600	5,273	14,500	6,591
Vit. A (Wheat Diets)	IU	12,400	5,636	15,500	7,045
Vit. D3	IU	3,840	1,745	4,800	2,182
Vit. E	IU	96	44	120	54.5
Vit. K	g	6.4	2.9	8.0	3.6
Thiamine (B1)	g	4.0	1.8	5.0	2.3
Riboflavin (B2)	g	14.4	6.5	18	8.2
Pantothenic Acid	g	17.6	8.0	22	10.0
Niacin	g	48	21.8	60	27
Pyridoxine (B6)	g	5.6	2.5	7.0	3.2
Folic Acid	g	3.2	1.5	4.0	1.8
Vit. B12	g	0.05	0.022	0.06	0.027
Biotin (Maize Diets)	g	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.20
Biotin (Wheat Diets)	g	0.48	0.2	0.6	0.30
Added Minerals in Finished Feed					
Manganese	g	120	55	120	120
Zinc	g	120	55	120	120
Iron	g	40 to 60	18 to 27	40 to 60	40 to 60
Copper	g	14 to 20	7 to 10	14 to 20	14 to 20
Iodine	g	2.5	1.14	2.5	1.14
Selenium	g	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Suggested Minimum Inclusion in Finished Feed					
Choline	mg	1400	636	1400	636
Linoleic acid	%	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

IU = International units
Supplementary levels of vitamins and trace elements should always be reviewed to ensure total levels do not exceed those set in local legislation.
Inclusion levels for trace minerals are formulated based on inorganic forms. If using organic or chelated minerals, please contact the supplier for inclusion value adjustments.

Notes



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