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Evaluation of adaptability response, through a behavioural observation, of four different chicken genotypes reared in a free-range system

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A.D. 1308

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DIPARTIMENTO
DI SCIENZE AGRARIE,
ALIMENTARI E AMBIENTALI

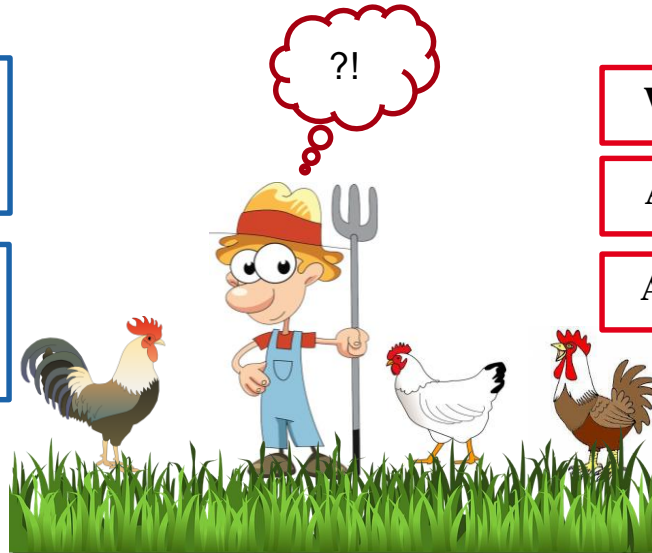
INTRODUCTION

“the welfare of an animal is its state as regards its attempts to cope with its environment” Broom 1986.

DWG

In some EU countries only
Slow-Growing genotypes
are allowed

In others EU Fast-
Growing genotypes are
still used



WELFARE

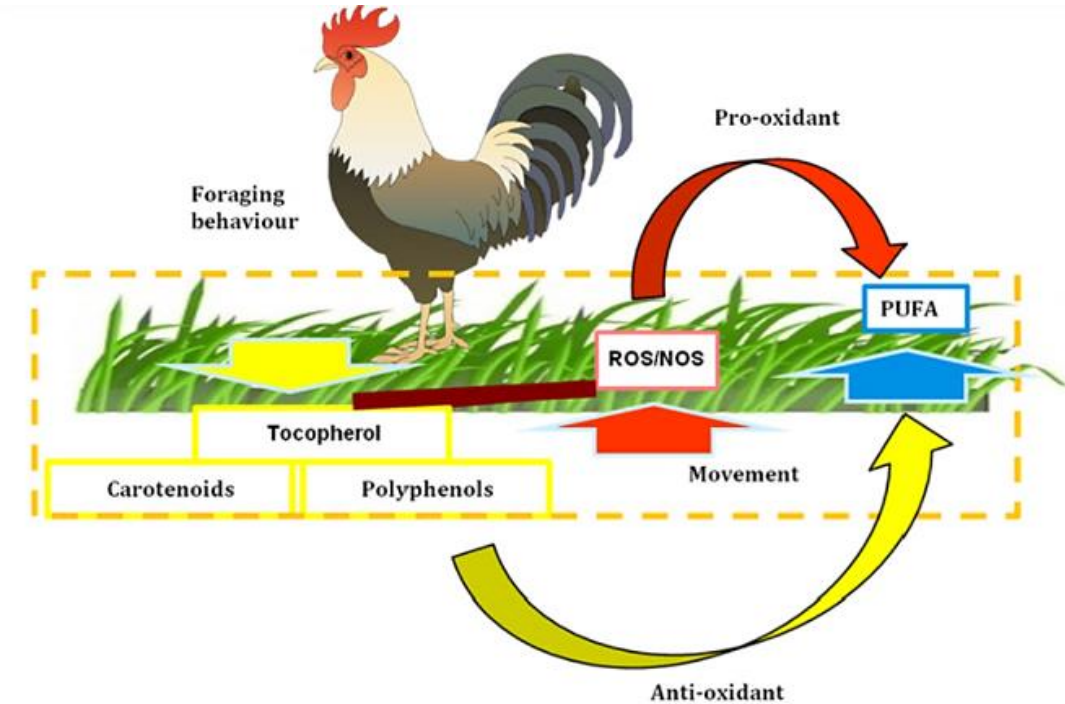
ACTIVITY

ATTITUDE

BEHAVIOUR

The Regulation (EC) n. 848/2018 suggests that in organic production the breed choice should take into account the capacity to adaptation to local conditions.

INTRODUCTION



AIM



The aim of this study was to assess the adaptability through a behavioural observation of four different commercial Slow Growing (SG) chicken genotypes free range reared.

To emphasize the active behaviour among the four genotype studied the most active one was identified as a golden standard.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

4 DIFFERENT SLOW GROWING GENOTYPES (DWG<50g/d)



CB

LD

NN

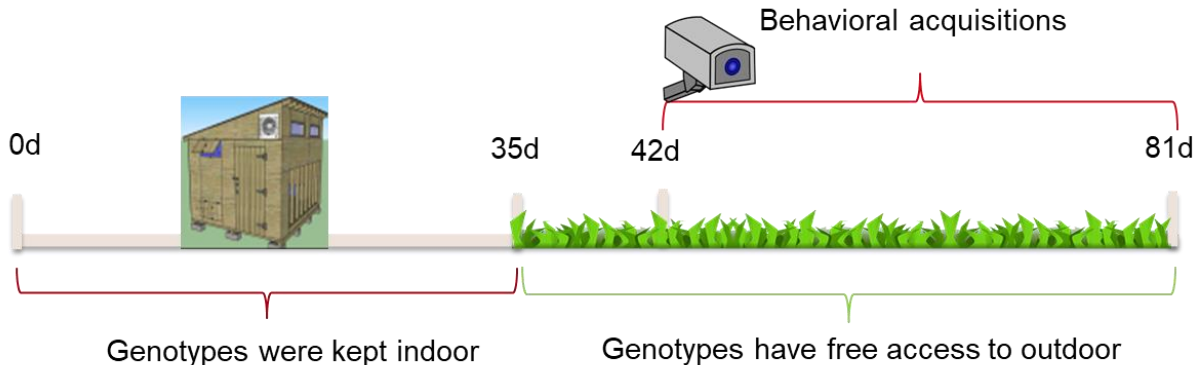
A

100 chickens/genotype
were randomly
housed into 8 pens (2
pens per genotype; 50
animals each, 25
females and 25 males)

200 m²

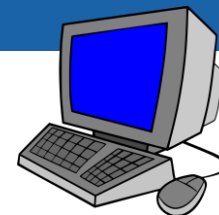
5 m²

Animal density:
0.10 m²/bird
indoor and 4
m²/bird outdoor



For each pen 2 videos/week of 2
hours length (9.00-11.00 AM)
were performed for a total of 10
videos/genotype

MATERIALS AND METHODS



CHICKEN ETHOGRAM

ACTIVE



Walking



Running



Hiding

INGESTIVE

Grass
pecking

Feeding



Drinking

Other
pecking

INTERACTION



Allo-grooming



Attacking



Escaping

STATIC



Resting



Roosting



Sleeping

COMFORT



Self-grooming



Flapping wings



Stretching



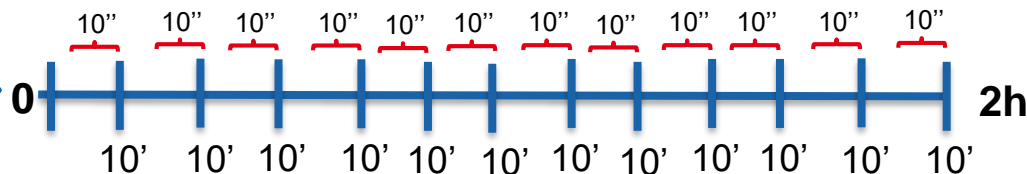
Dust bathing



Scratching

MATERIALS AND METHODS

**SCAN
SAMPLING
METHOD**



For each video:

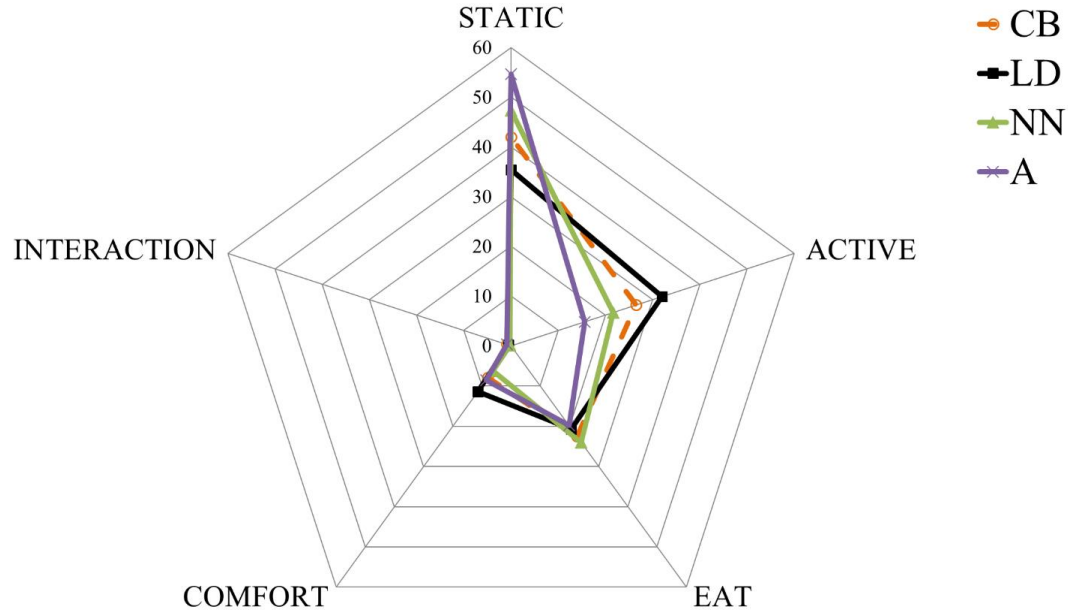
- 12 scans of 10 minutes length
- 10 seconds of observation/scan
- in each scan the behaviour and the total of chickens was recorded.

To identify the Golden Standard Genotype descriptive statistics were used by presenting the mean rate of animals per scan engaging each behavior.

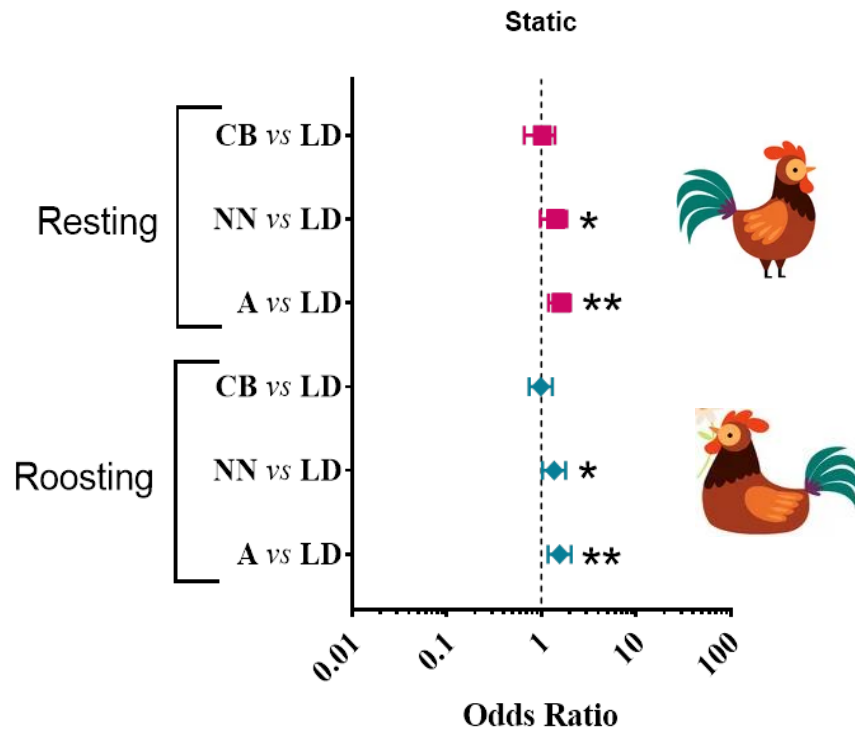
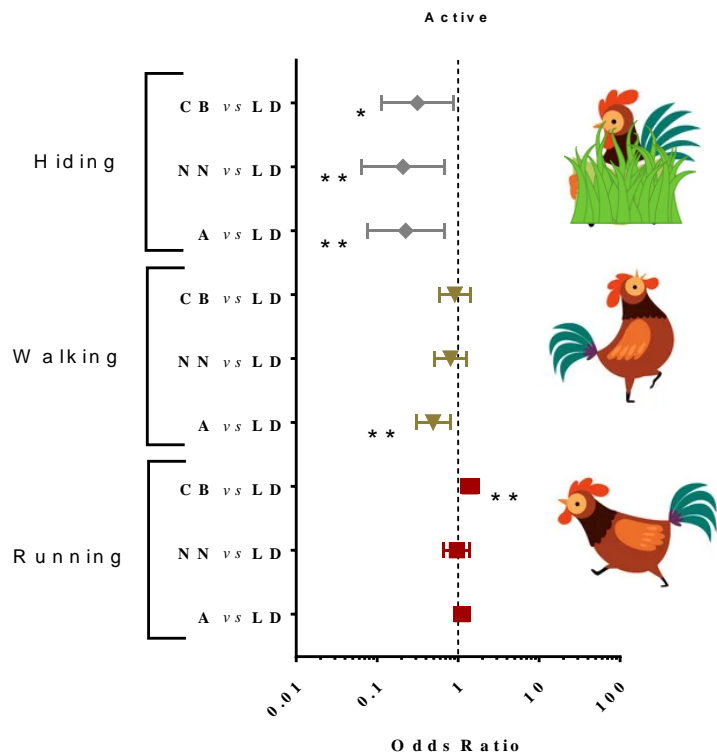


To evaluate whether for each behaviour the Golden Standard Genotype differed from the others genotypes studied the odds ratio (OR) with 95% CI was used.

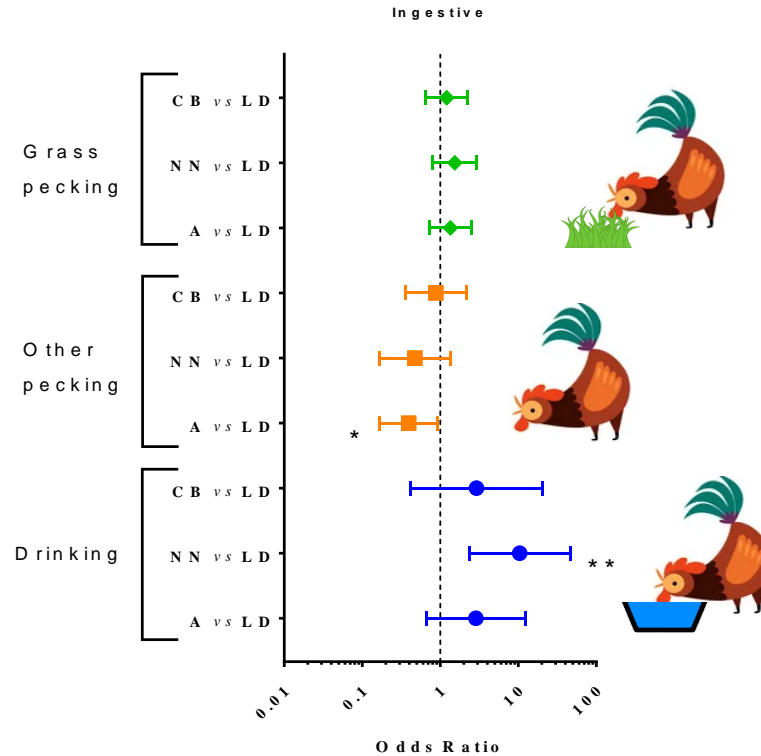
RESULTS



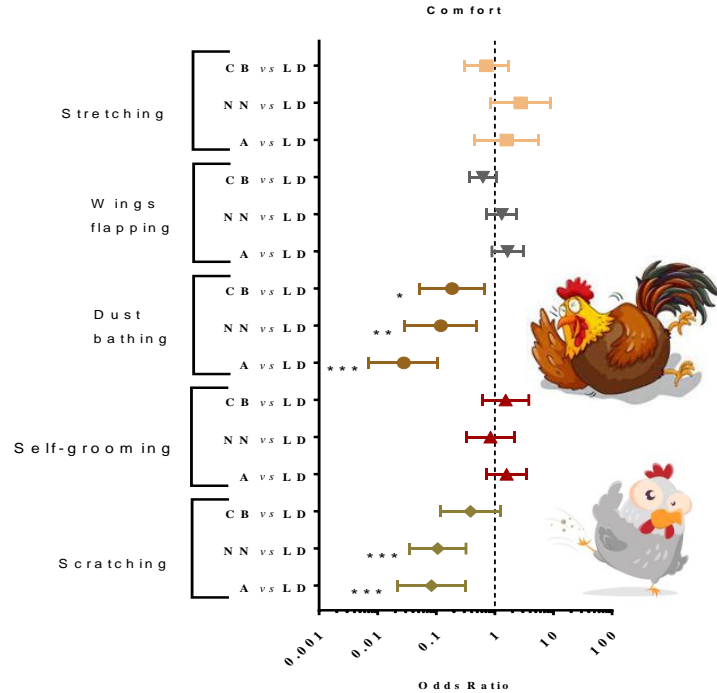
RESULTS



RESULTS



RESULTS



RESULTS

	Behaviours (%)	LD	CB	NN	A
	Hiding	7.77	-	--	--
→	Walking	21.86	=	=	=
	Running	1.85	++	=	=
	Resting	10.08	=	+	++
	Roosting	25.03	=	+	++
→	Grass packing	11.25	=	=	=
	Other packing	9.15	=	=	-
	Drinking	0.19	=	++	=
→	Stretching	0.31	=	=	=
→	Wing flapping	1.06	=	=	=
	Dust bathing	4.48	-	--	---
→	Self-grooming	3.43	=	=	=
	Scratching	0.31	=	---	---
	DWG (g/d)	21	21	24	37

CONCLUSION

LD chickens genotype, by showing the highest frequency of both active and comfort behaviors among the genotypes studied, was identified as a golden standard. However, its higher activity is mainly due to the hiding behavior.

Nevertheless the LD genotype could be considered suitable to be raised in a free range system for a behavioral point of view but it is less interesting with regard to the productive performance.

CB genotype is very similar to LD since its high activity is due to the running behavior however also this genotype showed poor productive performance.

A genotype showed the best Daily Weight Gain but also a highest frequency of static behaviors.

NN genotype resulted interesting both in a behavioral and in a performance point of view.

CONCLUSION

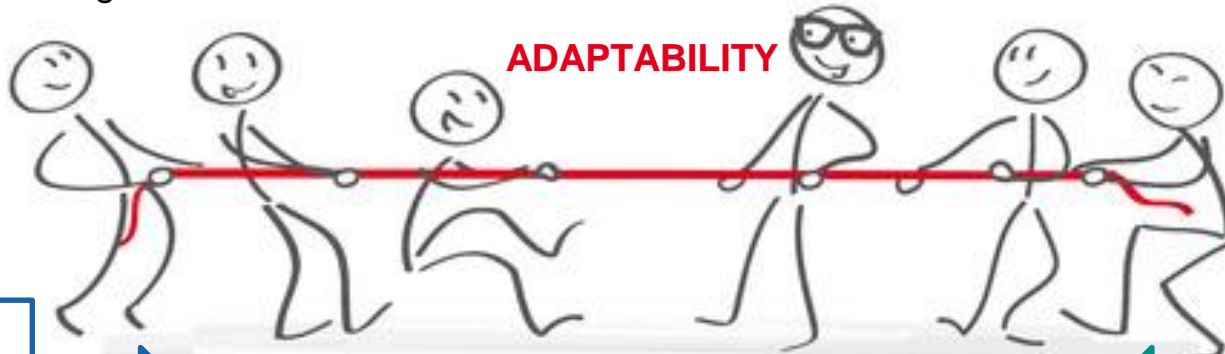
others active
behaviours
i.e. Hiding

Walking

Grass peaking

20 g/d < DWG < 50 g/d

ADAPTABILITY



MANAGEMENT

BEHAVIOUR

PRODUCTIVITY

FEED
STRATEGY

A

NN



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