



Day 2 - Session: Co-adapted systems, genotypes and animals

## Principal characteristics of suitable broiler genotypes adapted to outdoor system

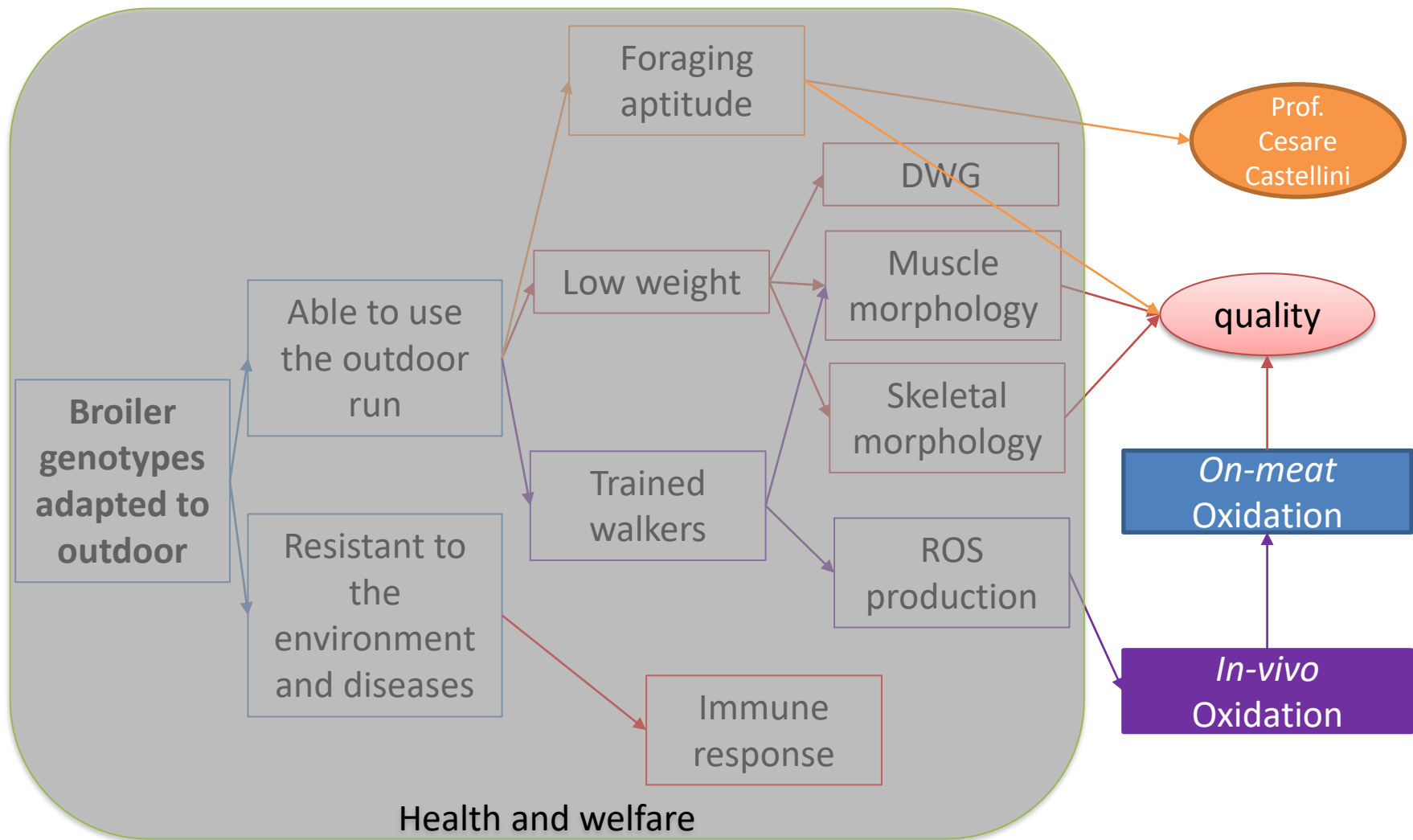
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French National Institute for Agriculture, Food,  
and Environment (INRAE)

*France*



# Outdoor system mandatory conditions

- the chickens need to go out

too much sun, rain, wind



Environmental enrichments

- presence of pasture

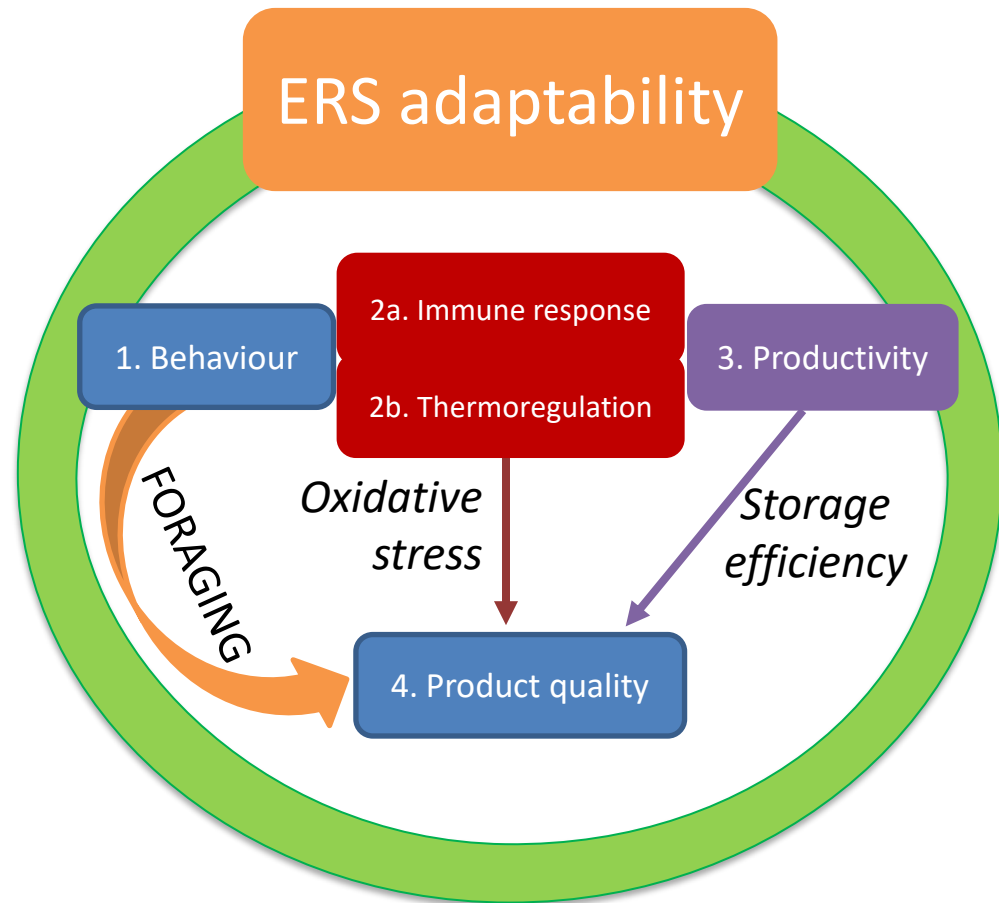


VS

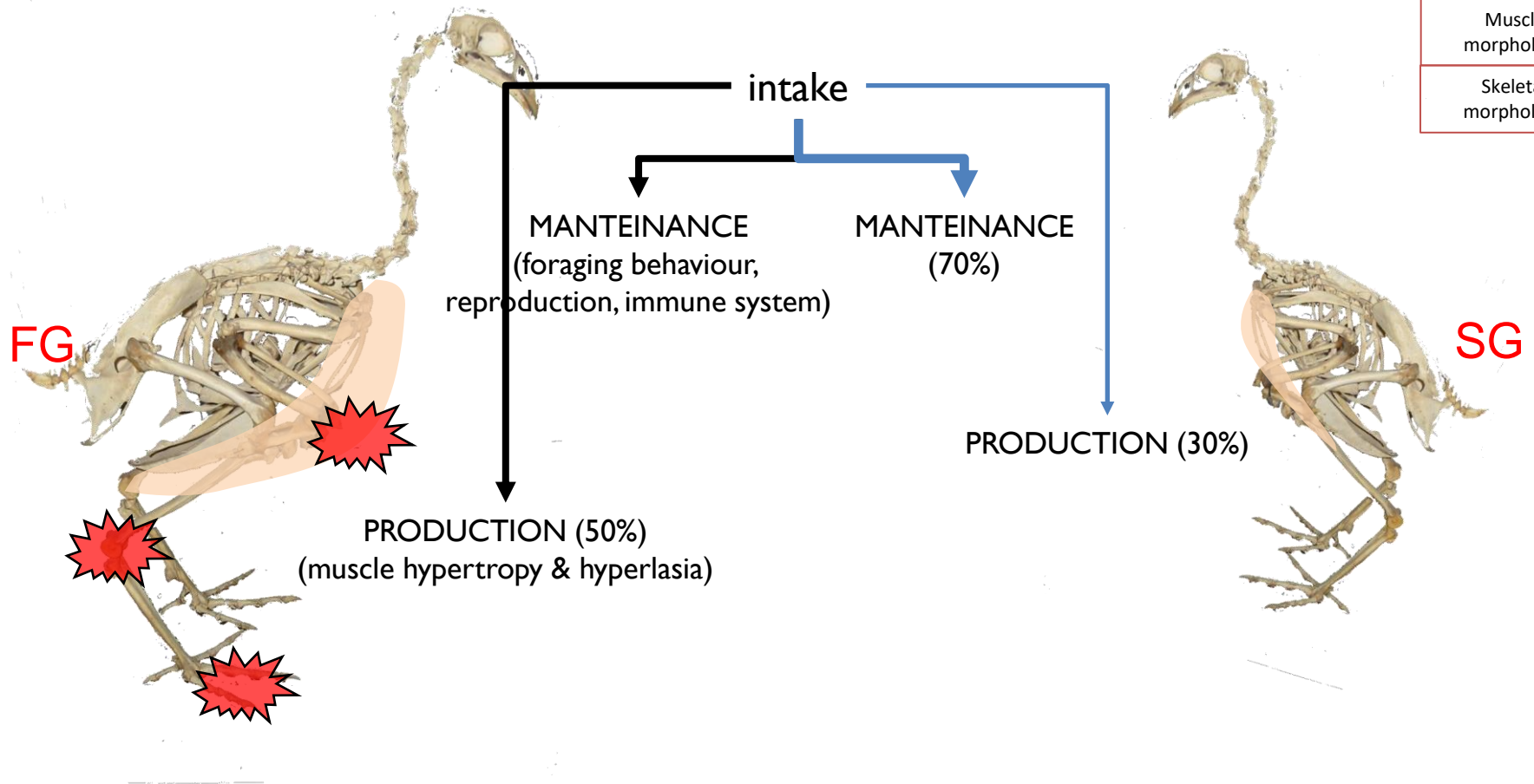


# Outdoor adaptability criteria

Extensive Rearing System (ERS)  
must **optimize a production  
system that promotes  
biodiversity, environmental  
sustainability and food safety**  
(National Organic Standards  
Board, 1995)



# RESOURCE ALLOCATION





sternal lesions

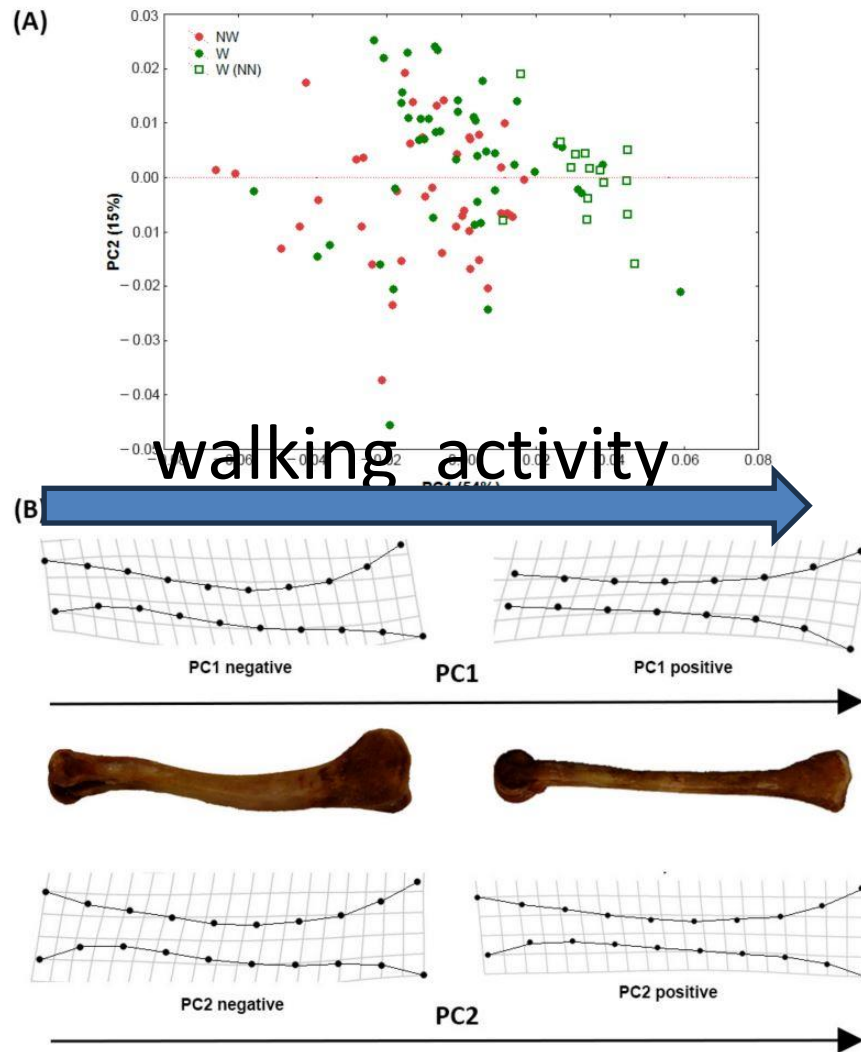


plantar lesions

VSG <30g/d      SG 30-45 g/d      FG >45 g/d



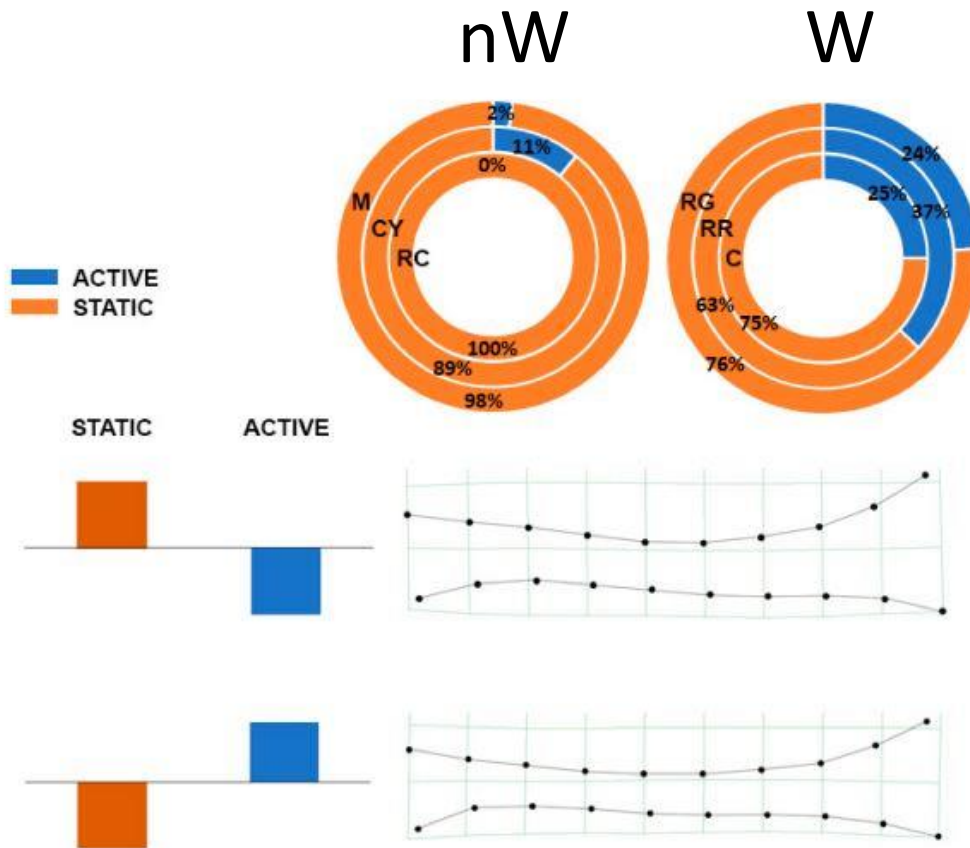
Tibia length and shape



(A) Principal component analysis plot of chicken classified on the basis of walking activity.

- walking (W)
- not-walking (NW)
- walking naked neck (W-NN)

(B) Shape variation along PC1 and PC2 was represented by splines relative to positive and negative extremes of the axes. For shape variation along PC1, tibiae of two extreme individuals were reported.



Partial least squares (PLS) showing the **morphological relationship between the tibia and the walking/resting behavior** described as a percentage of time spent in two main activities (Walking W and Not Walking—NW).

Percentages for each genotype are represented in pie charts. The splines depict tibia shape configuration corresponding to opposite patterns of behavior.





DWG  
(g/d/bird)

32.11

32.50

34.91

38.60

42.36

44.83

48.87

Walking (W) chickens

Not-Walking (NW) chickens

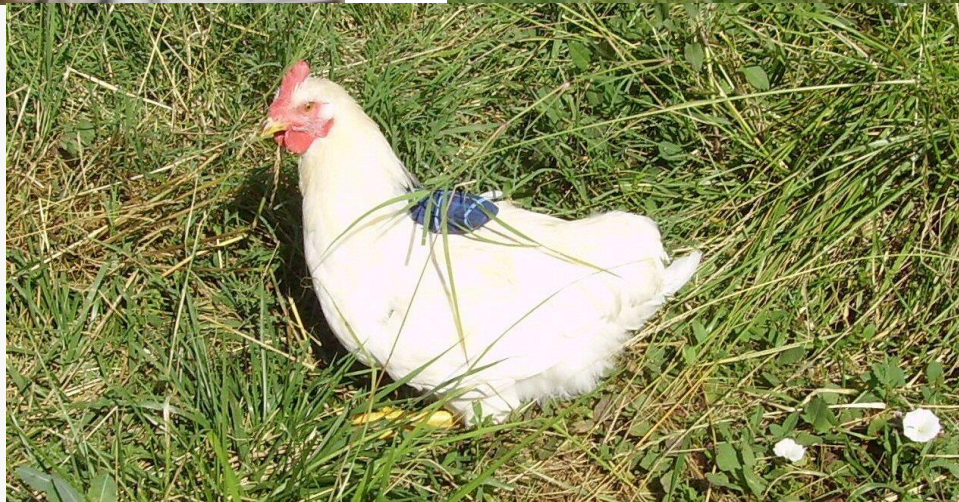
Cartoni Mancinelli et al. (2021)  
Pulcini et al. (2021)

# Use of outdoor run\*



\* Schematic representation of the exploitation of the outdoor run by the different genotypes on the basis of behavioral observations or GPS movement detection in different experimentations

# Behavior of different strains



(link:[www.trackstick.lu/htm](http://www.trackstick.lu/htm))

Device Name: Trackstick  
Device Type: Super Trackstick (v 4.05)  
Created By: Trackstick Manager 3.0.0

### Covered distance (mt)

#### Slow growing Organic-plus

Records: 2361 - 2481  
Dates: 06/27/2008 08:00 AM - 06/27/2008 20:00 AM  
Duration: 12 hr 00 min  
Distance: 1.13 kilometers  
Latitude: 43 00 0972N Longitude: 12 17 5125E  
Course: S Altitude: 238.1 m  
GPS Fix: Y Signal: 3  
Av. Temp: 27.1°C  
Map Link: <http://maps.google.com/maps?q=43.000972+12.175125&h=en&t=h>



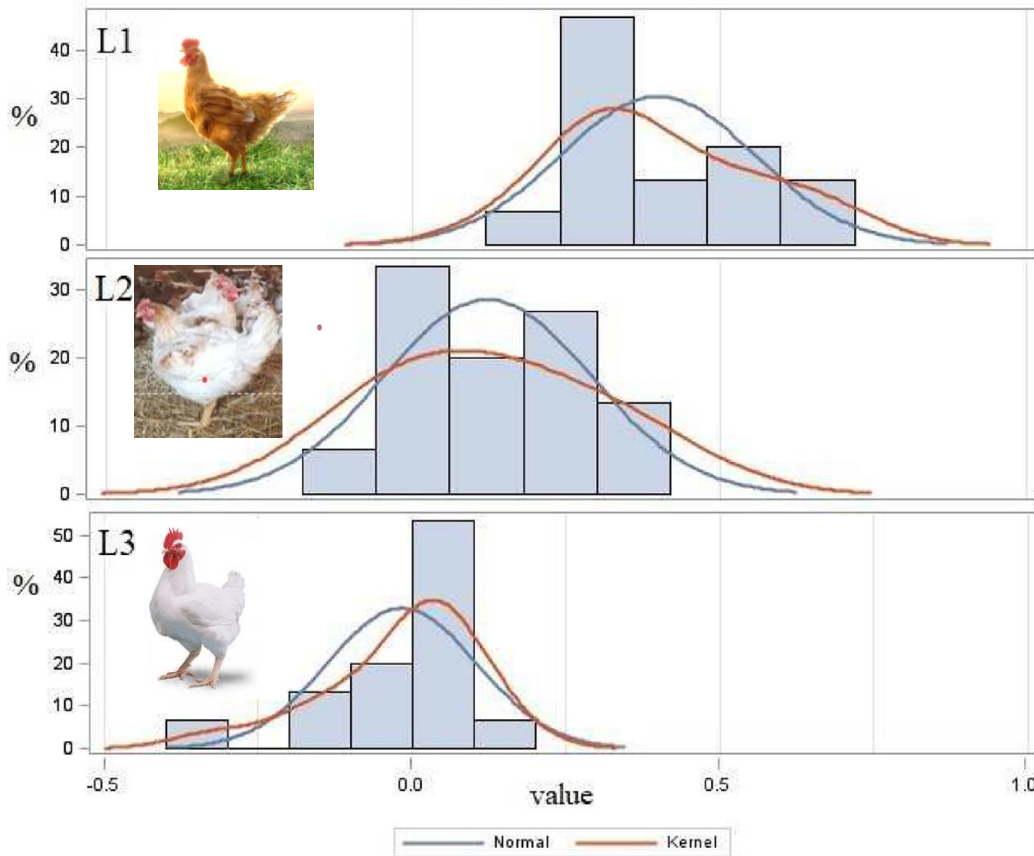
#### Fast growing organic

Records: 4145 - 4265  
Dates: 06/28/2008 08:00 AM - 06/28/2008 20:00 AM  
Duration: 12 hr 00 min  
Distance: 0.22 kilometers  
Latitude: 43 00 0837N Longitude: 12 17 4834E  
Course: S Altitude: 229.9 m  
GPS Fix: Y Signal: 3  
Av. Temp: 26.9 °C  
Map Link: <http://maps.google.com/maps?q=43.000837+12.174834&h=en&t=h>



# KINETIC ACTIVITY

Activity index



Probability distribution expressed as percentage, normal and density curves of Activity index in three commercial lines.

Commercial lines:

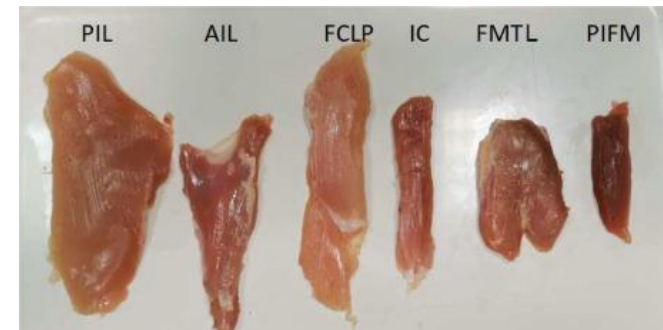
L1 = active commercial line;

L2 = sedentary commercial line;

L3 = Fast Growing Ross 308.

The blue lines indicate normal distribution;

The red lines indicate kernel density estimation.



Failla et al., 2021 – Poultry Science

$$\text{Activity index} = \frac{\text{White m} (n - 3 \text{ HUFA})}{\text{ALA}} - \frac{\text{Red m} (n - 3 \text{ HUFA})}{\text{ALA}}$$

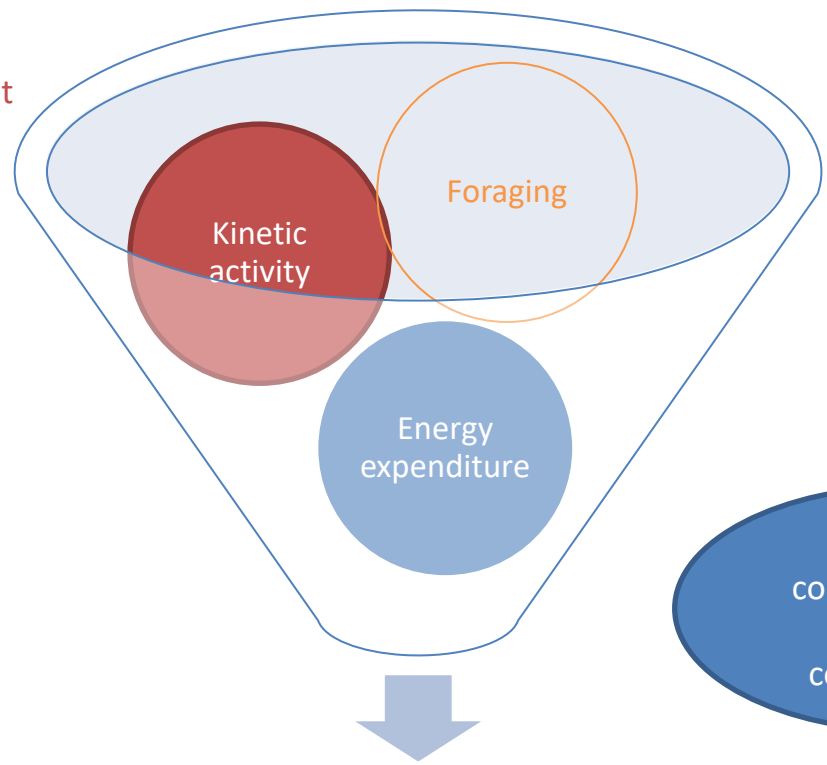


*In vivo*  
Oxidation

Antioxidants  
PUFA n-3

↑lipid/protein oxidation of meat  
↓ Shelf-life of meat  
↓ technological quality

↑ animal welfare (disease)  
↑ meat antioxidants  
↓ meat oxidation  
↓ technological quality



Activity index

LC-PUFA  
consumption for  
energy  
compensation

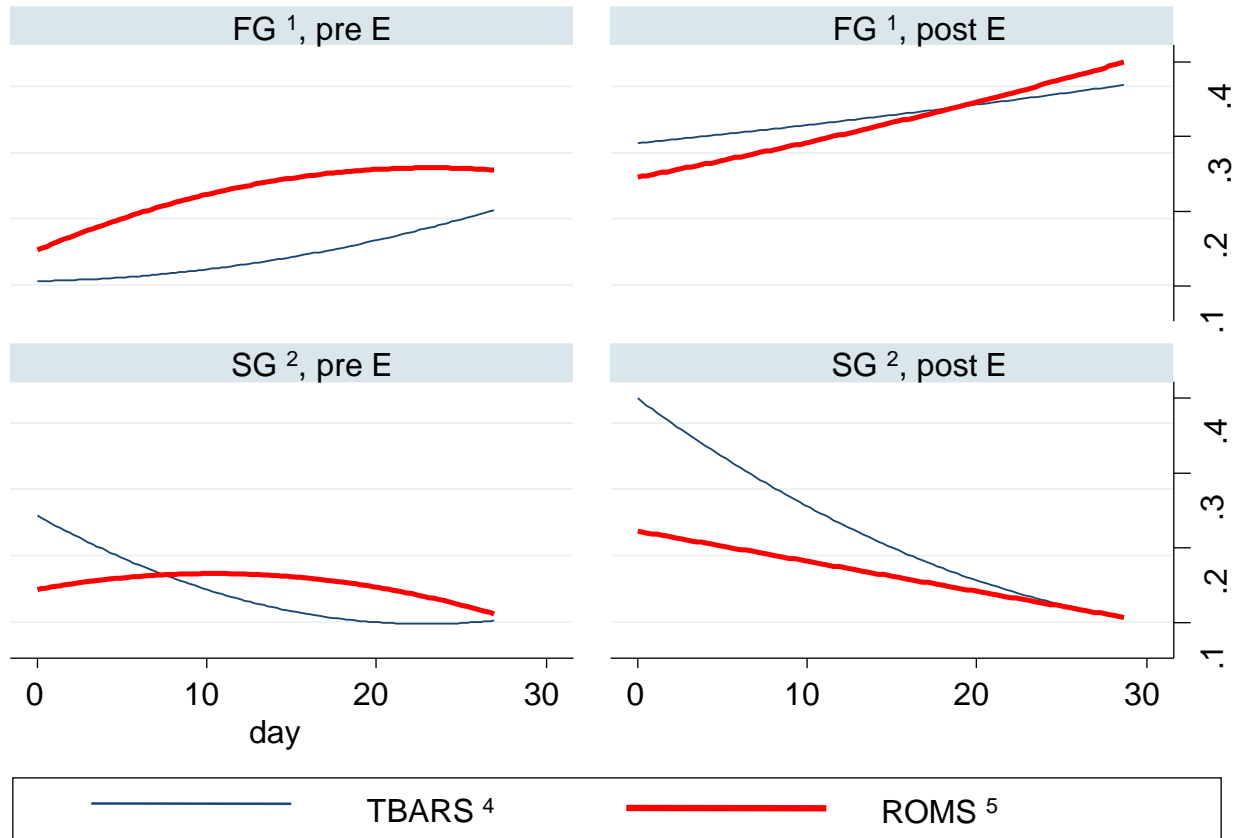
↓ fat deposit  
↓ lipid % in meat  
↓ healthy PUFA

Failla et al., 2021 – Poultry Science



# TREINED Walking: EXERCISE IN FAST vs SLOW-GROWING

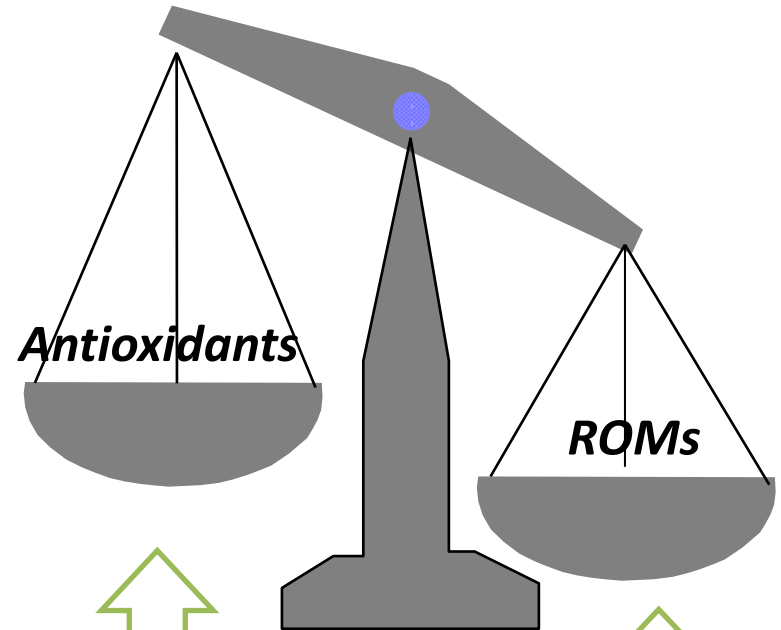
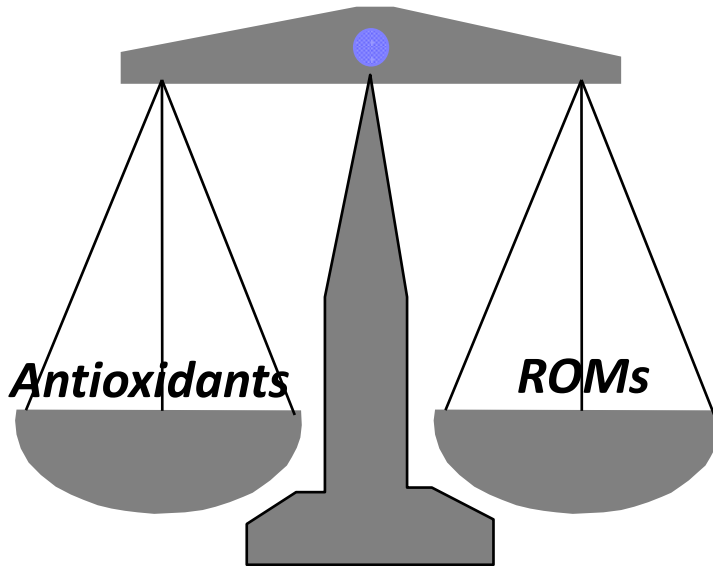
Kinetic activity



Mattioli et al., 2014 –Poultry Science

**IN VIVO**

What means  
*Trained and not  
trained animals?*



↑  
*Health status  
Antioxidants intake*







Energy expenditure



anabolica

ALA



HUFA



acetyl-CoA

Catabolica

**β Oxidation**

Occurs in mitochondrion

$(C_{n+2})$  CoA is acyl group carrier

FAD is electron acceptor

A

yl-CoA L-β-Hydroxyacyl group

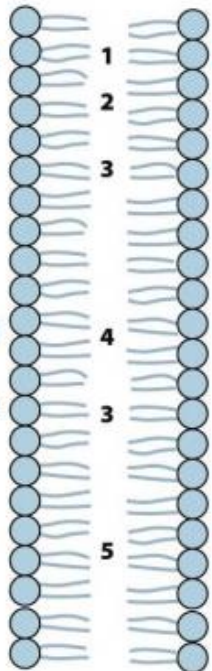
NAD<sup>+</sup> is electron acceptor

CoA

C<sub>2</sub> unit product is acetyl-CoA

$(C_n)$

n-3



**Biosynthesis**

Occurs in cytoplasm

ACP is acyl group carrier

NADPH is electron donor

D-β-Hydroxyacyl group

NADPH is electron donor

C<sub>2</sub> unit donor is malonyl-CoA

Fatty

3-D

f

Fat

anabolica (Δ6)

ALA

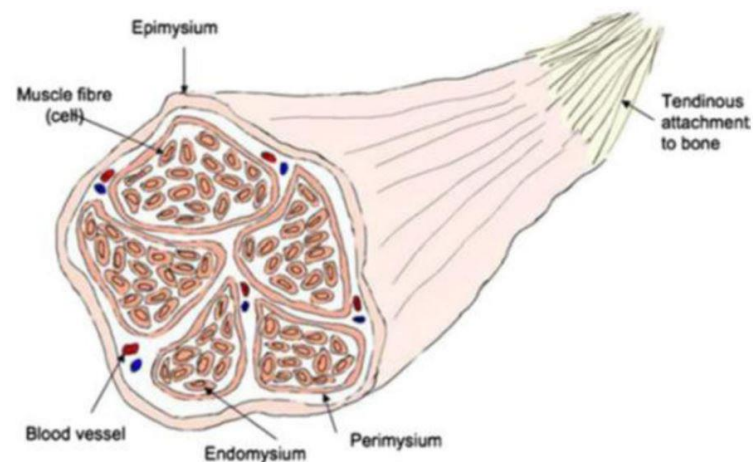


HUFA

diet



# Muscle chickens' changes in the last 70 years



Chang et al., 2016 – *Animal Production Science*  
Smith et al., 2010 – *Meat science*

# News



More than 200 leading food companies across Europe are embracing the European Chicken Commitment (ECC), which defines standards for improving **broiler welfare**, **production sustainability**, and **food safety** in the poultry meat chain.

Poultry producers providing meat to **ECC-adopting retailers** must ensure that, by 2026, all supplied meat is obtained according to the ECC requirements.

Hubbard Redbro (only indoor)

Hubbard Norfolk Black/JA757/JACY57/787/957/987

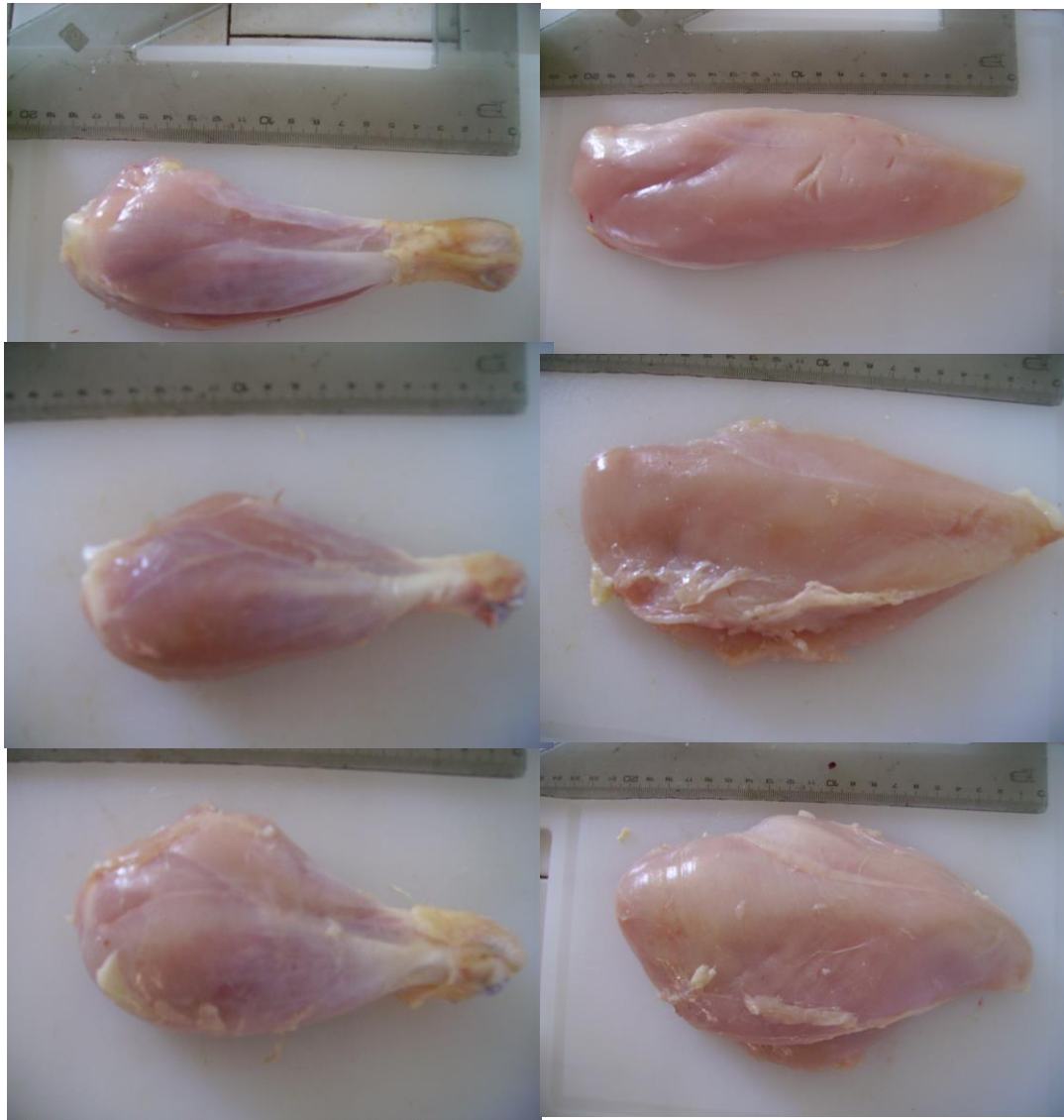
Rambler Ranger,

Ranger Classic,

Ranger Gold

....others that satisfy the criteria of the Protocol “RSPCA Broiler Breed Welfare Assessment”

# Meat Cuts morphology



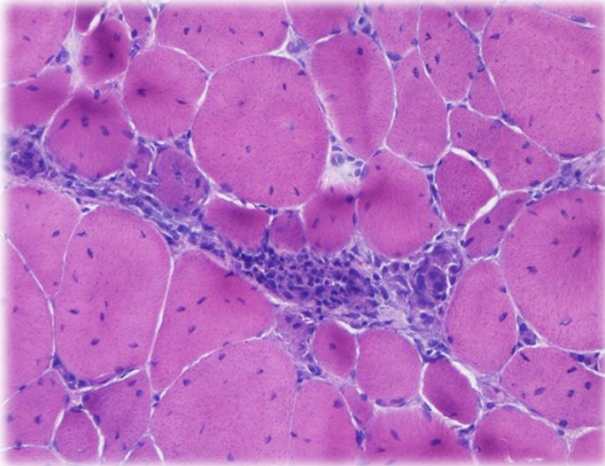
# Muscle fiber and genetic strain

	Fiber	Slow-growing	Fast-growing
<i>Pectoralis major</i>	$\alpha$ R (1)	4	0
	$\alpha$ W (2)	96	100
<i>Biceps femoris</i>	$\alpha$ R	56	37
	$\alpha$ W	44	63

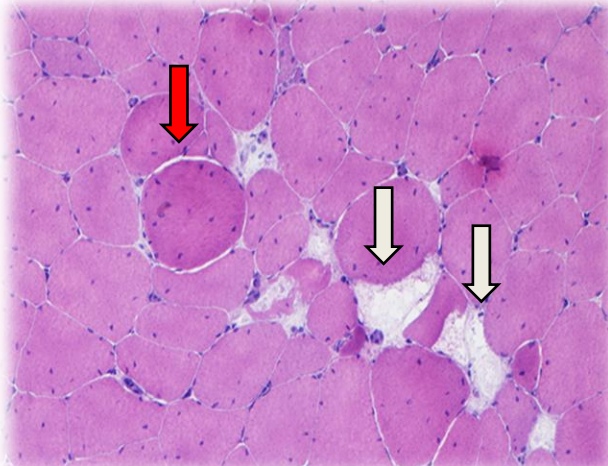


Branciari et al., 2009 – *Journal of Animal Science*

# Muscle anomalies in broilers



Ross; *PM*. Inflammatory infiltrates composed mainly by lymphocytes, plasma cells and macrophages.

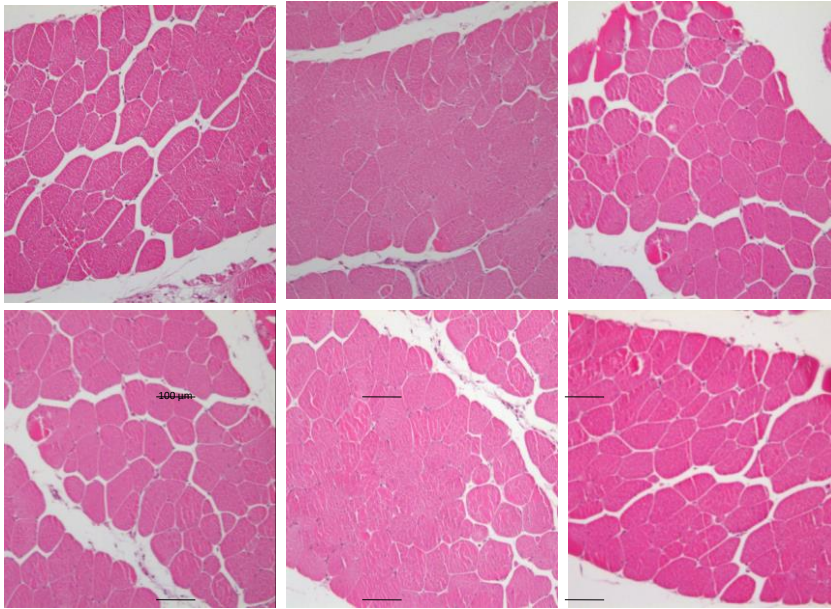


Ross; *PM*. with muscle fibers necrosis (black arrows) and giant fiber (red arrow)

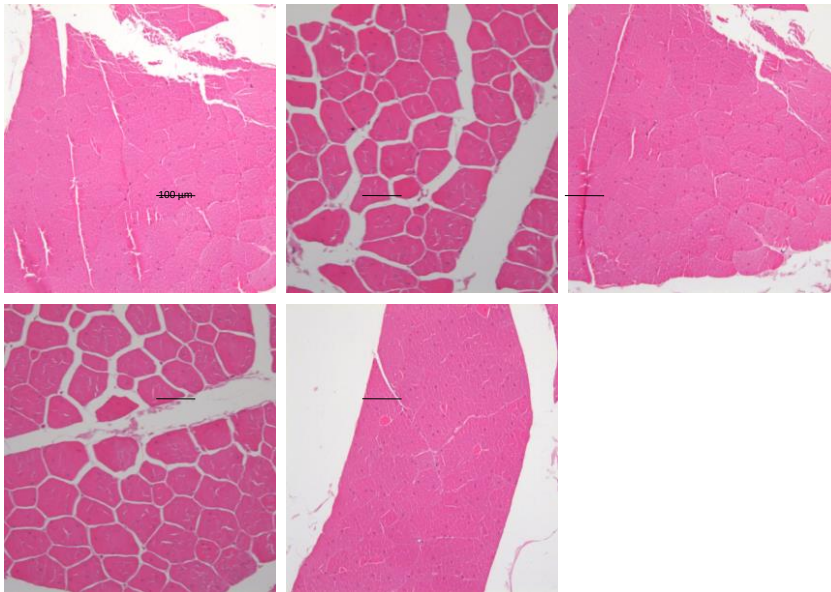
	Broiler	Leghorn
<b>Fibers</b> (n/microscopic field)	49.99 <sub>a</sub>	140.15 <sub>b</sub>
<b>Capillaries</b> (n/microscopic field)	24.56 <sub>b</sub>	22.35 <sub>a</sub>

Sforna et al., 2017 – *Italian Journal of Animal Science*

FG



SG



Many more nuclei  
within the myofibers in  
SG than FG

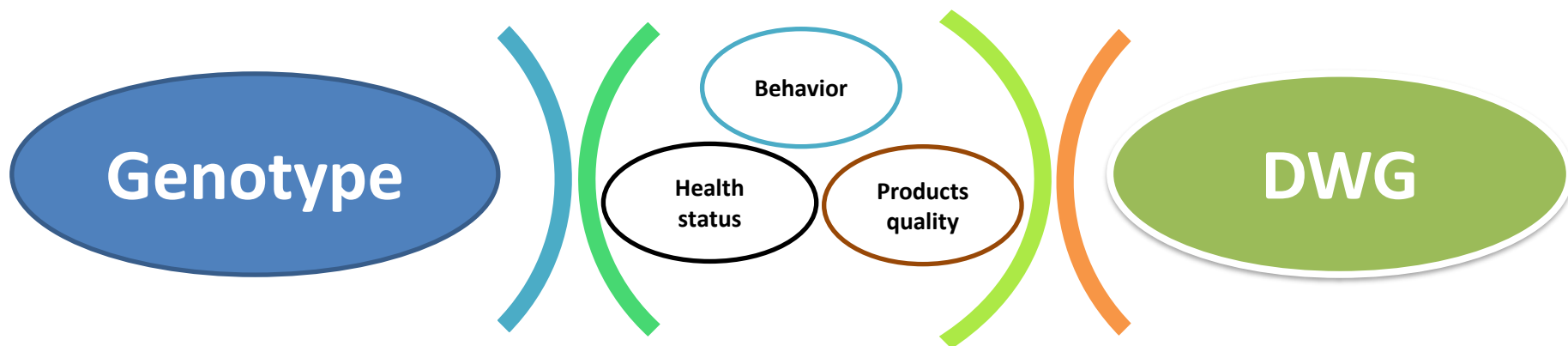
Number  
of fibers

direction

Research In progress

What means suitable broiler genotypes adapted to outdoor system?

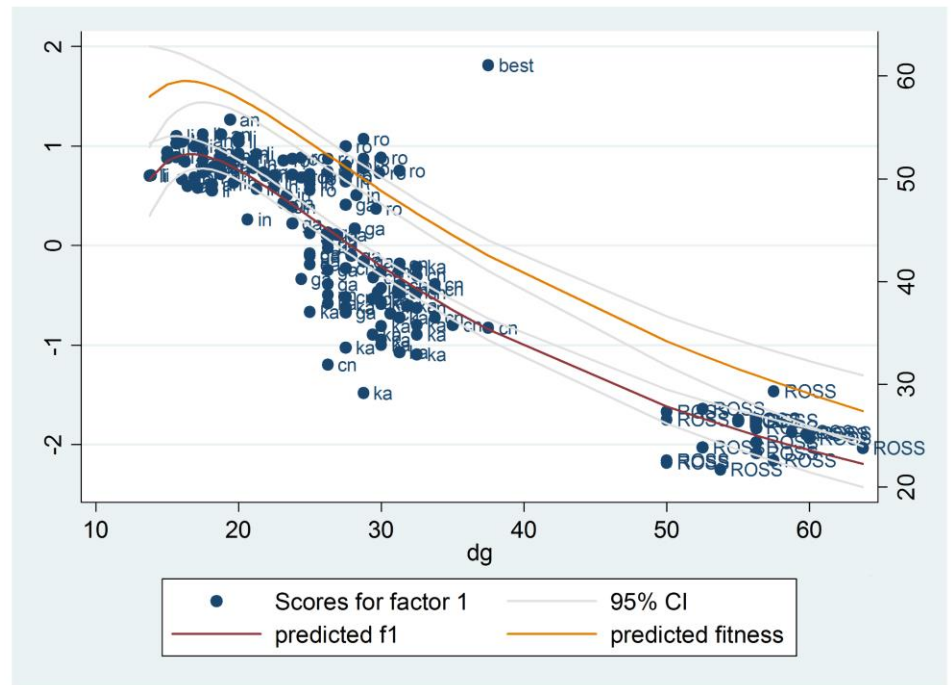
# ADAPTABILITY





	Leghorn	Ancona	Crossbreed	Gaina	Robusta Maculata	Kabir	Naked Neck	Ross 308	Pooled SE
Adaptability index	0.49	0.50	0.58	0.41	0.94	0.56	0.18	-1.77	0.50
	VSG			SG			FG		
Mean±SD	0.53±0.41			0.52±0.90			-1,77±0.48		

Behavior  
Welfare  
(lesions, feather condition, TI)  
Health status  
(physiological parameters)



Castellini et al., 2016 – Italian Journal of animal science



Ranger Classic (R1)



Ranger Gold (R2)



Rowan Ranger (R3)



Campese (A)

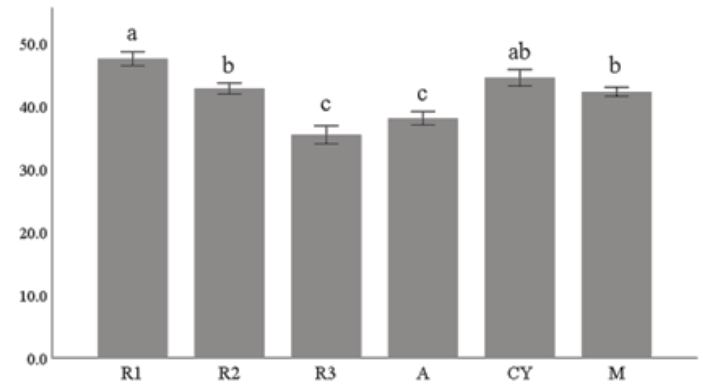


CY Gen 5 x JA87 (CY)

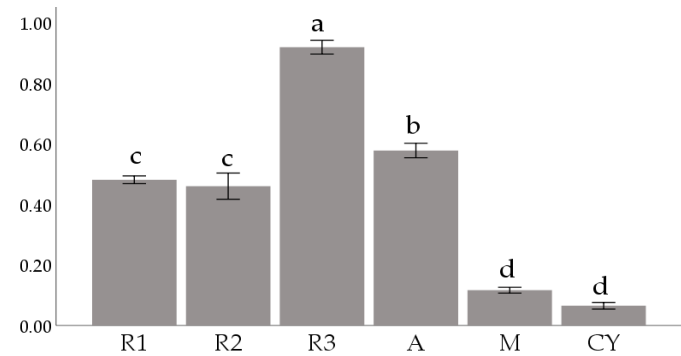


M22 x JA87 (M)

Daily weight gain (g/d) of six poultry genotypes on the entire rearing cycle (p<0.05)



Adaptability Index (AI) of six poultry genotypes (p<0.05)



Behaviour  
Welfare  
(lesions, feather condition, TI)  
Performances

Cartoni Mancinelli et al., 2020 – *Animals*



Ranger Classic (R1)



Ranger Gold (R2)



Rowan Ranger (R3)



Campese (A)

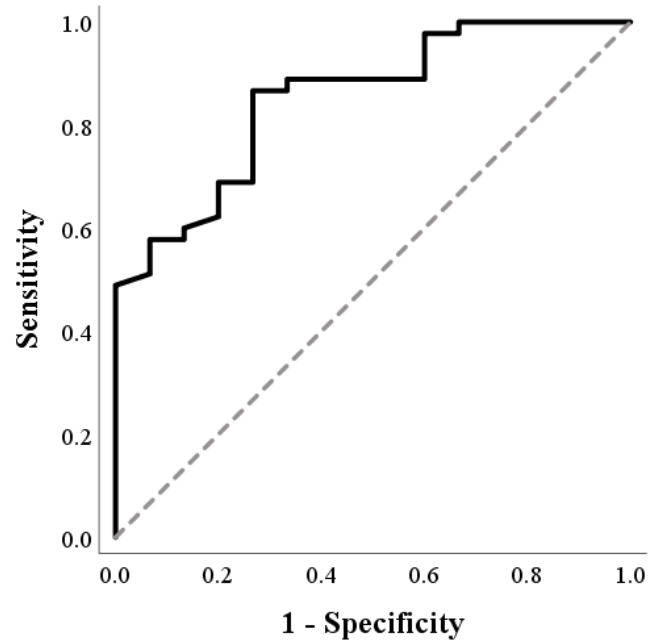


CY Gen 5 x JA87 (CY)



M22 x JA87 (M)

ROC curve, indicated that the DWG was a moderately accurate predictor of adaptability and that, when DWG was  $\geq 38.6$  g/d, it predicted a low adaptability with a sensitivity of 87% and a specificity of 73%. Moreover, for each 1 g/d increase in DWG, the odds of having a low adaptability increased by 42%.



Behavior  
Welfare  
(lesions, feather condition, TI)  
Performances

Cartoni Mancinelli et al., 2020 – *Animals*

# Take home message

What do we know to date about chicken genotypes adapted to ERS?

- ❖ The differences between FG and SG are well defined, and **FG is not adapted to ERS**
- ❖ Not all SG genotypes have the same adaptability to ERS, but we are sure that the **DWG ~38.6 g/d**
- ❖ To define the adaptability of SG to ERS we have to take into consideration all criteria (not some): **behaviors, welfare, physiology, health status, performance, quality**

What do we know more thanks to PIILOW?

***PPILOW results are coming  
see you after break***



# Experiment conducted in spring 2021 to better understand range use

Dual-purpose  
**16g/d**  
Reared for 14  
weeks

JA757  
**36g/d**  
Reared for 10  
weeks

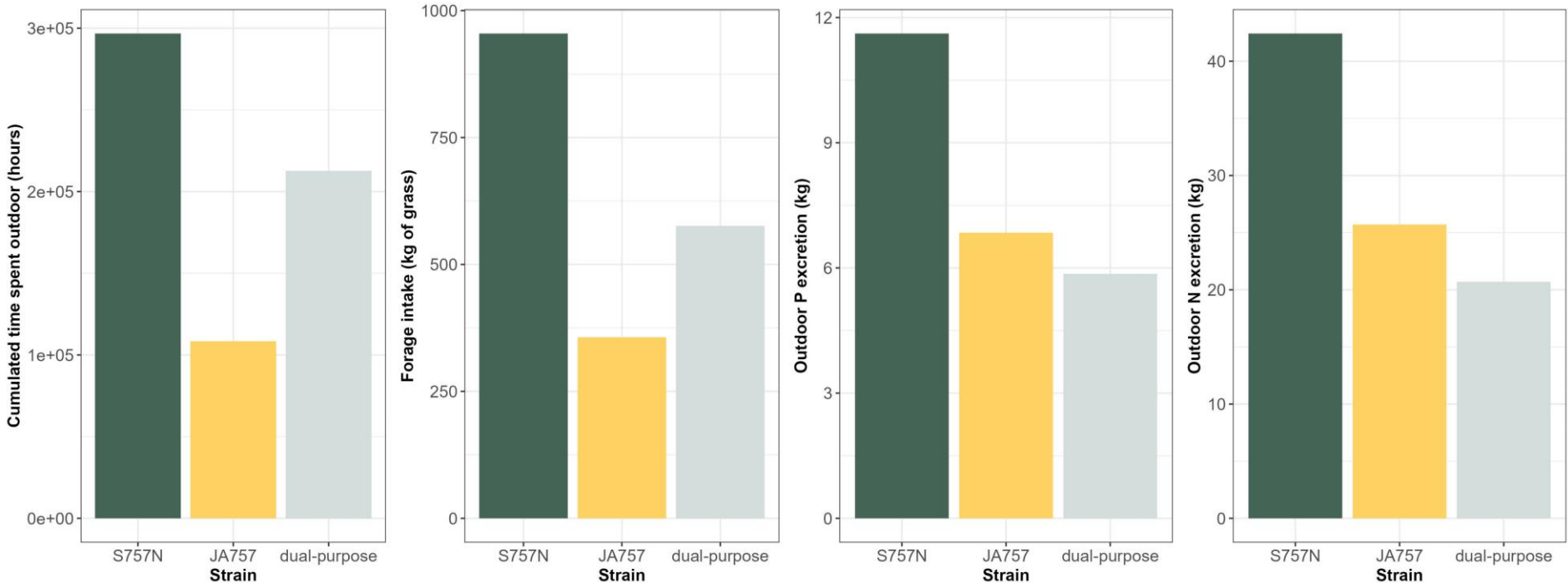
S757N  
**26g/d**  
Reared for 12  
weeks

White Bresse  
**23g/d**  
Reared for 15  
weeks



750 mixed sex chickens

# Environment and range use ?



The S757N strain spent twice more time outdoors than the two other strains

The S757N strain consumed about twice as much grass per day as the two other strains

The S757N chicken outdoor excretions of N and P per day of outdoor access were about 200% and 30% greater than those of dual-purpose and JA757 chickens, respectively

# At the level of the individual ?

Is range use a personality trait ?

- Time-consistent?
- Consistent across season?

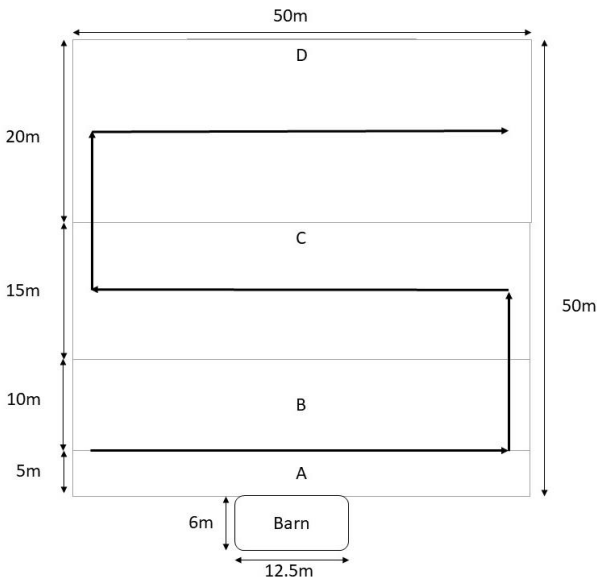
Ferreira et al  
S757N strain  
Meadow  
Behavioural observations

Bonnefous et al  
JA757, S757N,  
White Bresse and  
a dual purpose  
strain  
Tree covered  
grassy outdoor  
Behavioural  
observations

Collet et al  
JA757, S757N,  
and a dual  
purpose strain  
Tree covered  
grassy outdoor  
Radio Frequency  
Identification

# Behaviour: methods

## Behavioural observations



7 scans per day of observations  
11 to 15 days of observation

Distance index

$$= NTa \times 2.5 + NTb \times 10 + NTc \times 22.5 + NTd \times 40$$

Discontinuous

Accurate indicator of range use  
4 strains

## Radio Frequency Identification



Continuous

Error rate of 15% for JA757 and only around 2 % for dual-purpose and S757N  
3 strains

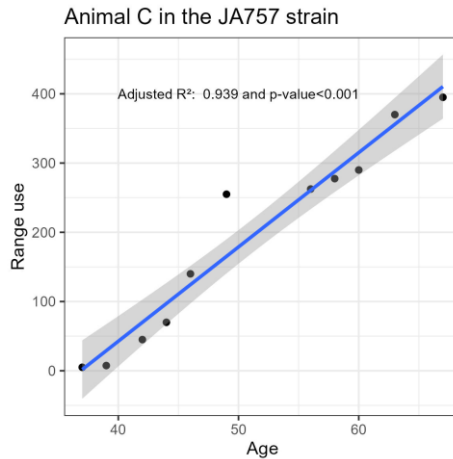


# Behaviour: time-consistency of range use

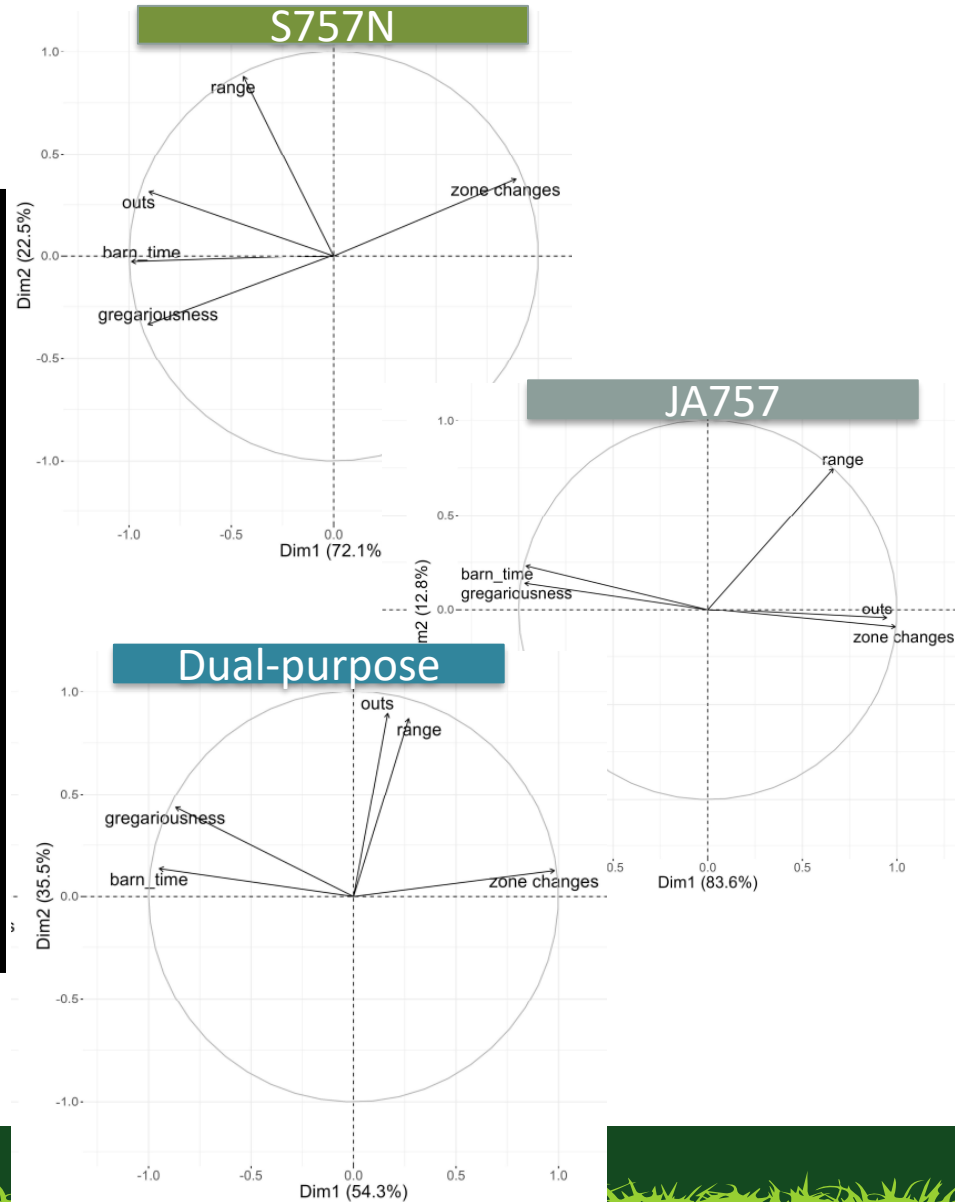
## Behavioural observations

S757N: sum of the five first days of scans and the five last days of scans

	0.8 < x	0.5 < x	0.3 < x	0.1 < x	x < 0.1
JA757	86	8	3	1	0
S757N	89	10	1	0	0
White Bresse	99	1	0	0	0
Dual-purpose	82	12	3	0	1



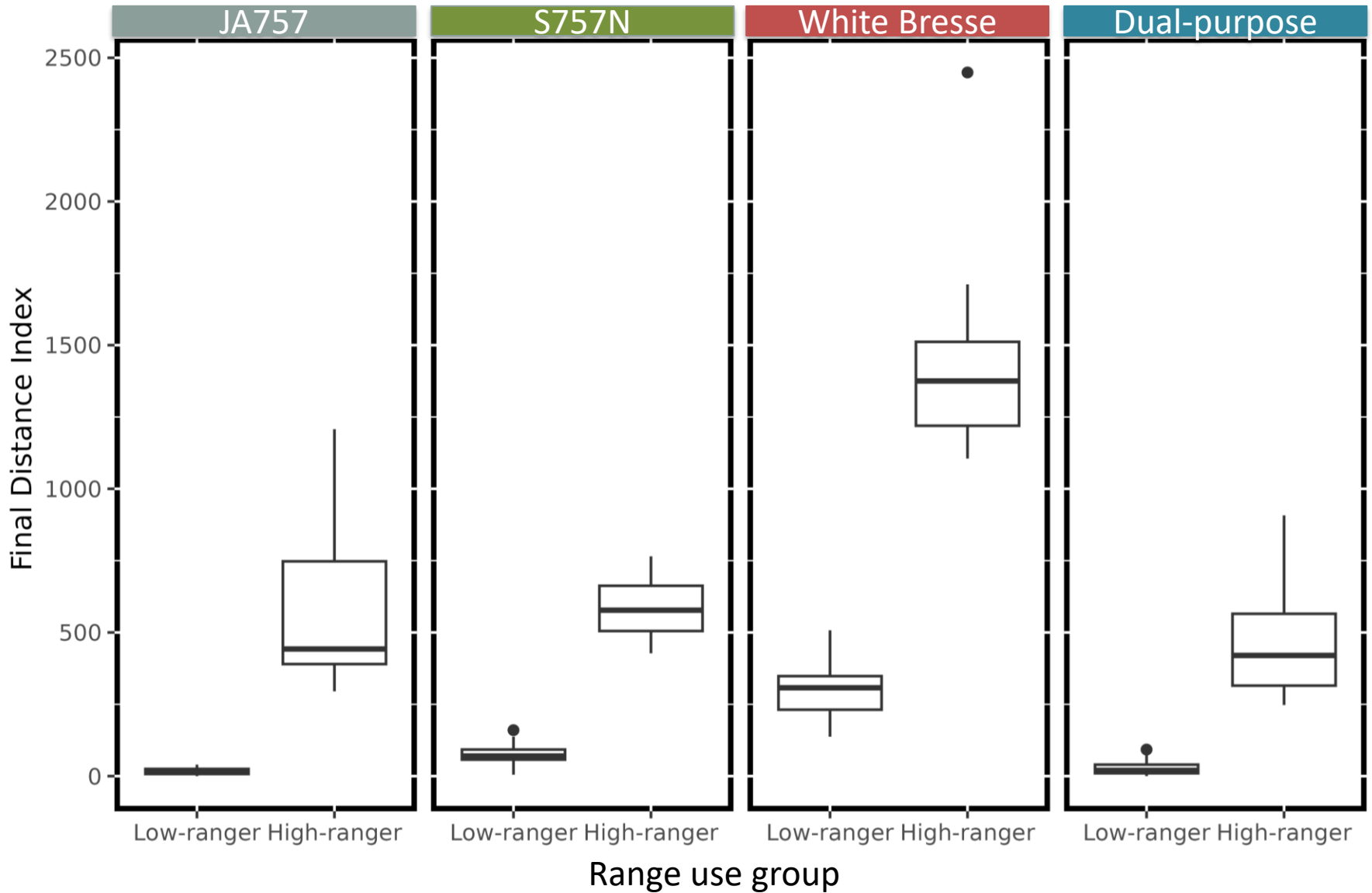
## Radio Frequency Identification



Consistency between strains and in time



# Behaviour: selecting chickens on their range use



## Behaviour: variables related to range use

Ferreira et al., first work : cognition, foraging and motivation to work for food

### Simple cognitive capacities:

- Preference test
- Color guidance

No difference between high and low-rangers

### Complex cognitive capacities:

- Spatial memory
- Flexibility

Low-rangers showed higher performances than high-rangers

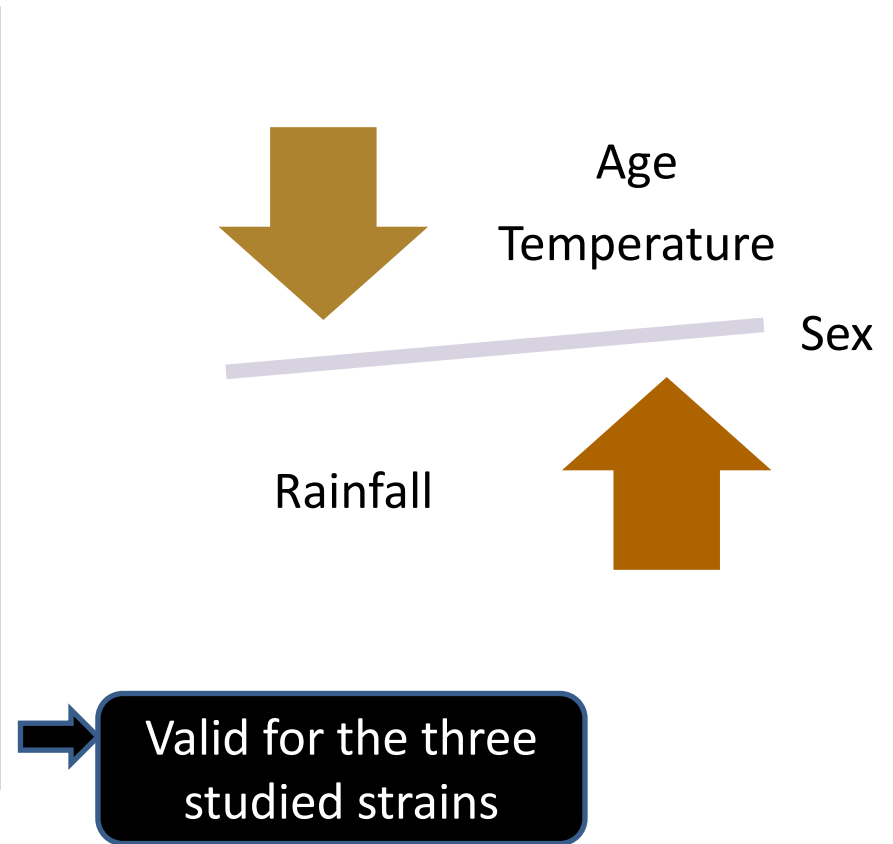
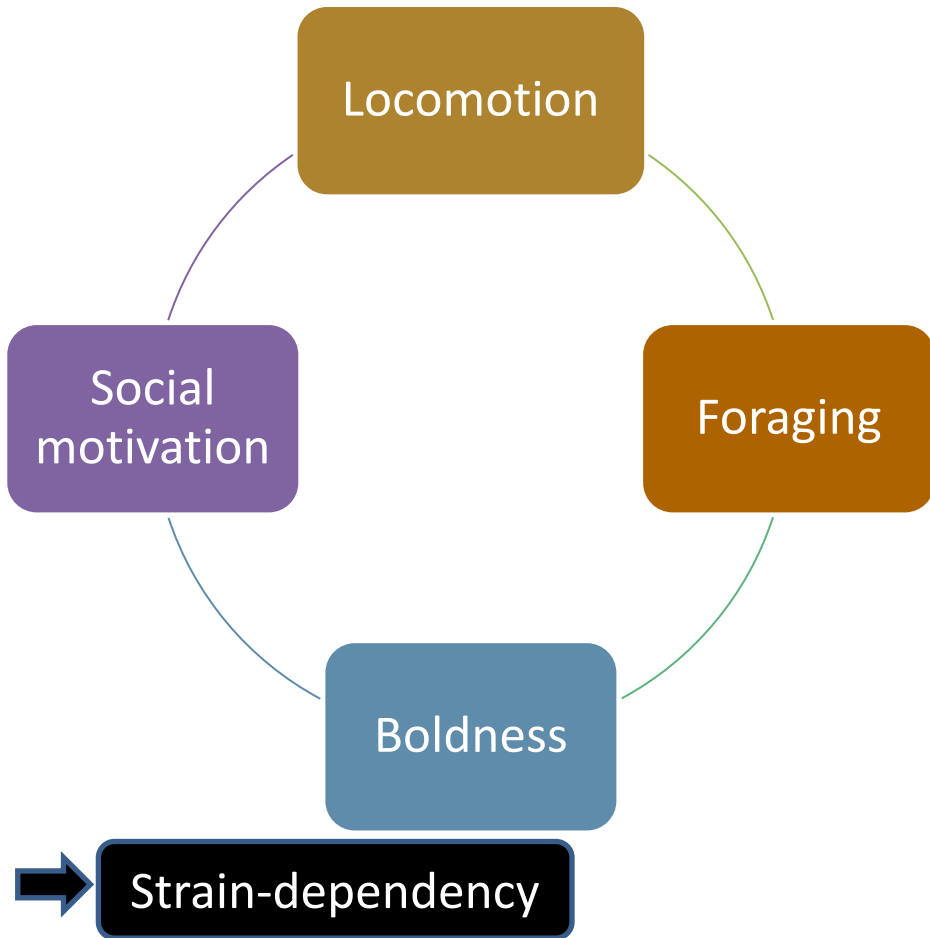
Foraging  
Contrafreeloading

High-rangers express more foraging, more motivation to work for food than low-rangers

# Behaviour: variables related to range use

Behavioural observations

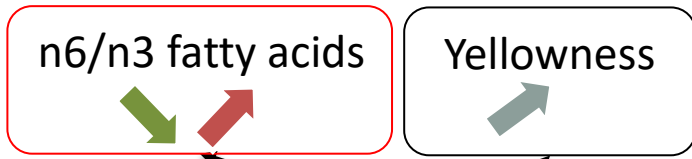
Radio Frequency Identification



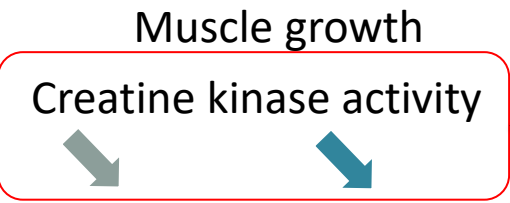
# Variables related to range use at slaughter

## Welfare indicators at slaughter

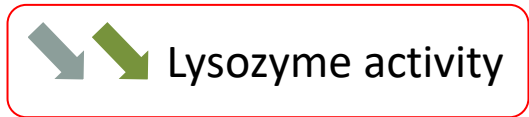
- ★ JA757
  - ★ S757N
  - ★ White Bresse
  - ★ Dual-purpose
- In the blood



No difference by range group :  
 Pododermatitis  
 Hock burns  
 Duration of wing flapping  
 Struggling on the slaughter line



Immunity / Anti-inflammatory systems



Performances

Redox status

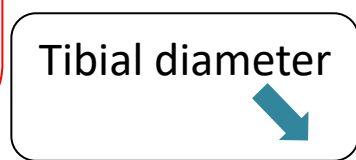
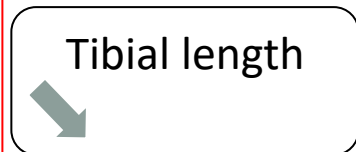
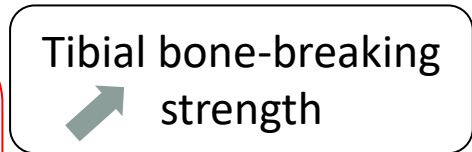
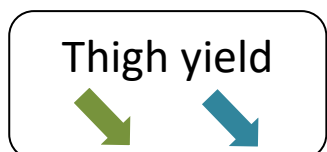


Oxidants : [H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>]

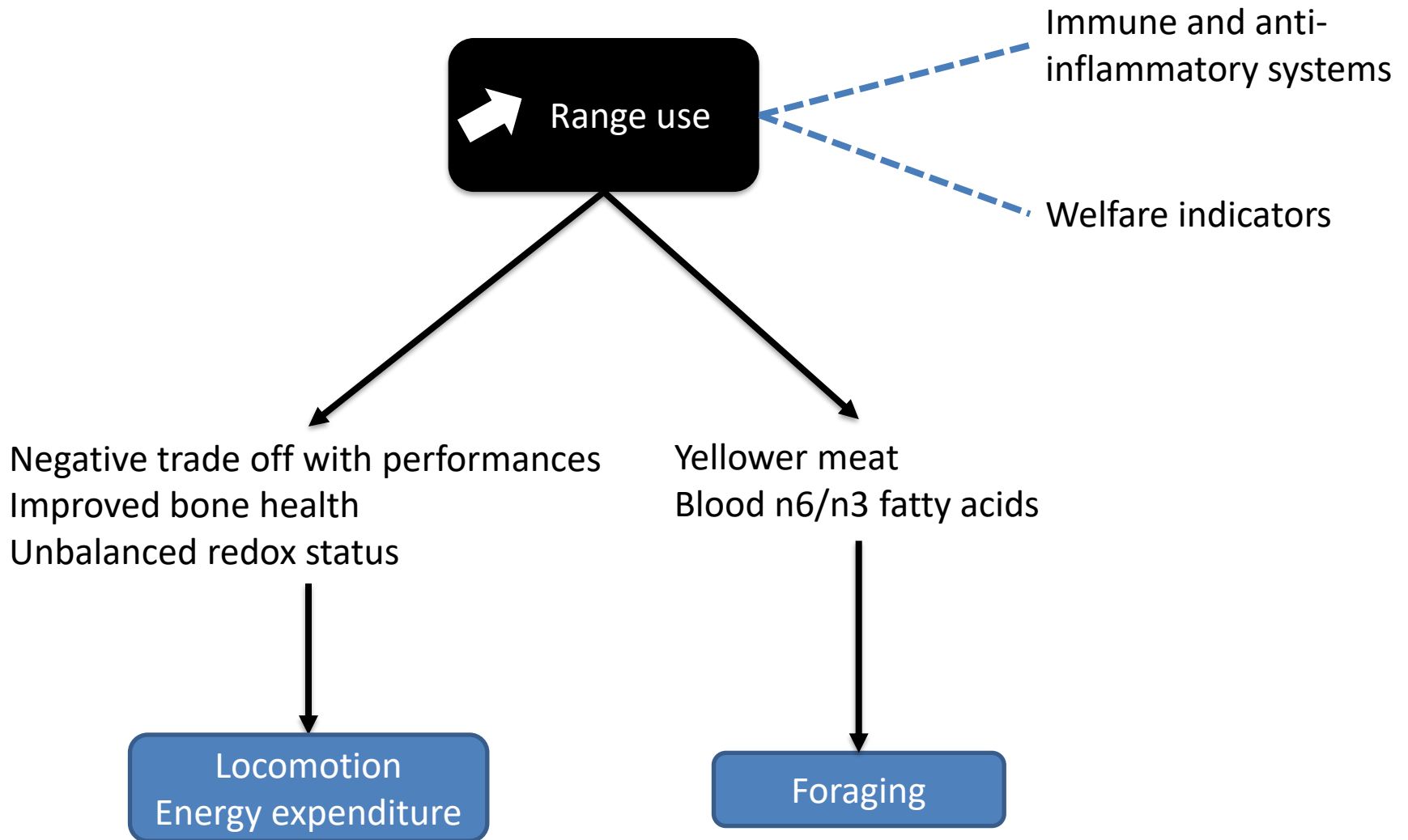


Antioxidants :  
 Σ [Tocols] (grey arrow down)  
 [Uric acid] (green arrow down)  
 Total Antioxidant Status (grey arrow down, red arrow up)

Bone Health



# Range use relationship with indicators at slaughter



Only foraging was significantly correlated to range visits in all periods, even before range access!!

Period		Period 2 + Period 3
		Range visits
Period 1	Standing	-0.01
	Resting	-0.12
	Locomotion	-0.07
	Foraging	<b>0.31</b>
	Feeding/drinking	-0.14
	Comfort behaviors	-0.16
	Environment pecking	0.01
	Positive social pecking	-0.02
	Time spent near conspecifics (SM)	0.23
	Number of zones crossed (ET)	-0.01
	Foraging (ET)	-0.03

# Indicators of later range use : behavioural indicators

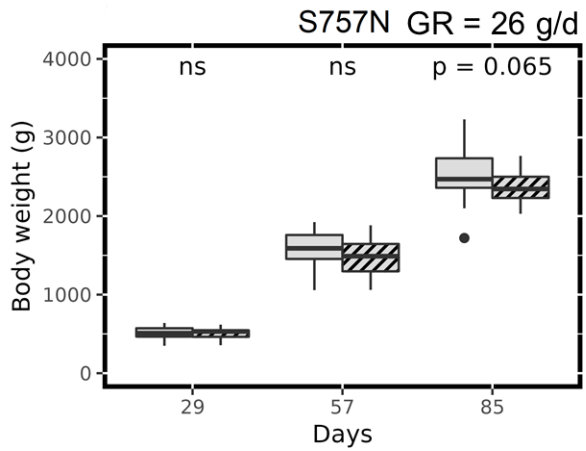
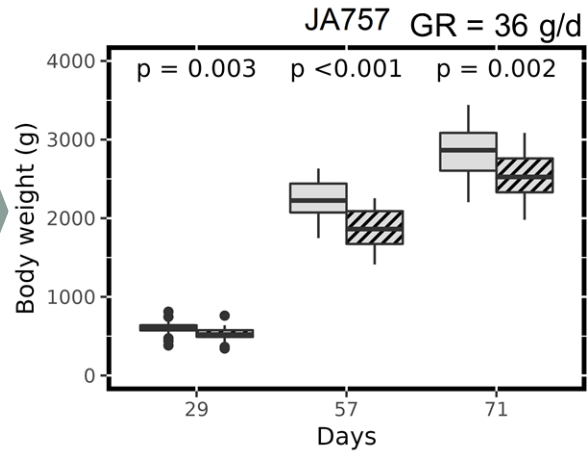
	JA757	S757N	White Bresse	Dual-purpose
State behaviour recorded during focal sampling				
Standing	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.15
Resting	-0.17	0.06	-0.08	0.00
Sleeping	-0.24	0.06	0.02	0.11
Locomotion	0.26	0.09	-0.01	0.06
Foraging	0.29	-0.02	0.17	0.04
Drinking & Eating	-0.17	-0.12	-0.02	0.06
Variables of the social motivation test				
Latency to exit	-0.09	-0.04	-0.08	-0.02
Latency to arrive to the zone close to conspecifics	-0.13	0.05	-0.10	0.09
Number of pecks	0.03	-0.14	-0.06	-0.09
Variables of the multivariate test				
Latency to make a first step	-0.09	0.05	0.07	0.00
Foraging	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.22
Number of times the chicken walked behind a wooden panel	0.05	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05
Time in the outer circle	0.02	0.20	0.00	-0.01



# Indicators of later range use : body weight

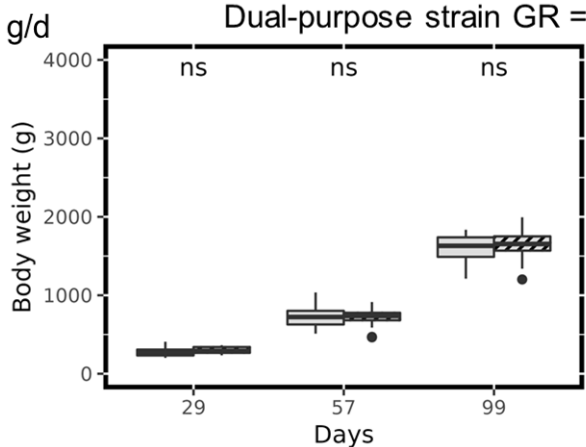
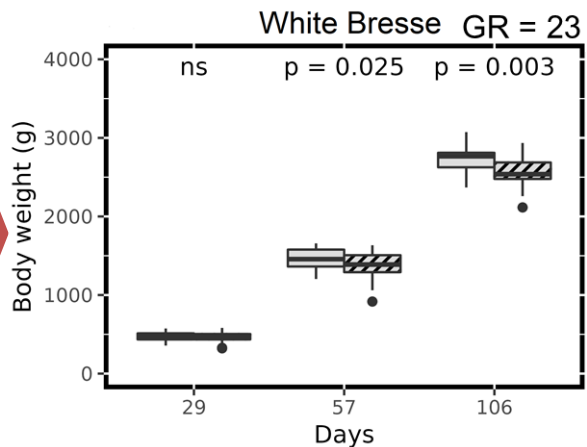
Low-rangers  
 High-rangers

Differential body weight may be partly a cause of differential range use?



Differential body weight may be a consequence of differential range use?

Differential body weight may be a consequence of differential range use



No relationship between range use and body weight

# PPILOW PARTNERS



*Thank you for your attention and involvement!*

[www.ppilow.eu](http://www.ppilow.eu)