

Molting and Determining Production of Laying Hens

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Evaluation of Hens in Production



Figure 1. Non-layer (left) vs. hen in production (right). Compare eye ring and beak color, and comb and wattle



Figure 2. Hen early in the egg production cycle. Note extensive yellow pigmented shanks and



Figure 3. Shanks and toes of a hen that has been in egg production greater than 20 weeks. Note the extensive loss of



Figure 4. Pelvic spread in a non-layer (two fingers in



Figure 5. Pelvic spread in a hen in production (four fingers in width).

A frequently asked question from agricultural Extension agents is, "How can I tell if hens are in egg production?" Although there are numerous publications treating this question in profound depth, the purpose of this fact sheet is to provide agricultural agents as well as the inquisitive

small flock owner with a brief synopsis that will serve as a helpful guide. Besides the obvious presence or absence of eggs in the nest, the status and duration of egg production in chickens can be evaluated by:

- Pigmentation
- Body condition
- Condition and state of feathering

Each of these criteria will be discussed in subsequent sections.

Pigmentation

Genetically predisposed yellow-skinned chicken breeds (e.g., Mediterranean and Continental) fed a diet containing xanthophyll will exhibit a yellow color to fat, skin, beak, legs, and feet. Xanthophyll, a carotenoid pigment, is found in feed ingredients such as corn, alfalfa, and corn gluten meal. When consumed, this pigment is transferred to the tissues, thus imparting the yellow color. This same pigment is also responsible for the yellow color of egg yolk. When in egg production, the hen will preferentially deposit the pigment into the yolk rather than transferring it to other parts of the body. As production progresses, the yellow areas of the body will gradually be replaced by non-pigmented tissues. This gain and loss of body tissue pigmentation is a valuable tool in assessing the lay status of these hens. (The following pigmentation guidelines do not apply to genetically white-skinned breeds, such as Dorking, Sussex, and Orpington, because no yellow pigment is deposited in the tissues.)

Laying hens will lose their yellow pigmentation in the following order as egg production progresses:

- Vent (orifice from which eggs are deposited)
 - ... fades soon after egg production begins.
- Eye ring (inner edges of eyelids)
 - ... loses pigment a little slower than vent.
- Beak (starts fading at base first)
 - ... totally faded beak indicates approximately 4 to 6 weeks into production.
- Bottom of feet
 - ... fades sometime between about 8 to 12 weeks into production.
- Shanks
 - ... a totally depigmented shank is usually a sign that the hen has been in sustained egg production for at least 15 to 20 weeks.
- Hocks and upper side of toes
 - ... these areas are the last to lose yellow pigmentation.

Approximate time in lay can be estimated by observing the successive loss of pigment in body parts. For example, a hen with an entirely bleached beak but pigment still on the feet and legs will have been in egg production for about 4 to 6 weeks. After the hen has ceased laying, pigment will reappear in the same order (i.e., vent first, then eye ring, base of beak, etc.). Consequently, length of time since cessation of egg production can be estimated by the location of reappearing pigment. Note that pigment will come back about twice as fast as it bleaches out.

Body condition

High producing hens will have a tendency to lose body weight as sustained egg production progresses. Formation of the egg takes priority over fat deposition. During the rest period between clutches of eggs, the body will be rejuvenated by the loss and replacement of feathers (i.e. molting) and by gaining back optimal body weight. This is dependent, of course, on the birds receiving proper nutrition.

Other body indications of egg production status:

- Comb and wattles (red appendages on head and neck)
 - ... bright red and turgid in hens in production; shrunken and pale in non-producers.
 - Vent
 - ... soft and pliable in hens in production; shrunken and dry in non-producers.
 - Area between pelvic bones just below the vent*
 - ... In a non-producer, it is only possible to insert one or two fingers between the bones; a mature hen in production will generally allow sufficient room for the insertion of three to four fingers.
- *Guideline for standard-sized fowl.

Feather condition

Molting refers to the orderly loss and replacement of feathers. This generally occurs once per year (normally in the fall) in mature chickens. Feathers are molted in the following order:

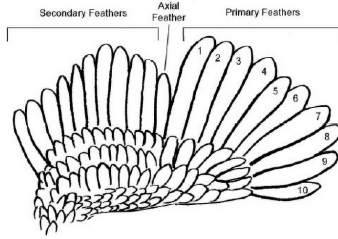


Figure 6. Upper side of

left wing.

- Head
- Neck
- Body (includes breast, back, and abdomen)
- Wings (Primary wing feathers will begin to be shed before secondaries. Primaries will be lost sequentially from innermost #1 to outermost #10.) (See Figure 1.)
- Tail

Condition of the feathers can reveal a lot about the production status of a hen. As the season progresses, feathers will become worn and ragged. High-producing hens will often have an unkempt appearance late into the fall after the normal time when molting should take place. Feathers become worn because they have not yet been replaced. This is caused by persistent egg production, which takes priority over feather replacement.

Keep in mind that the shedding and growing of feathers is a dynamic process. Feathers in some areas will be growing back as others are being lost in other parts of the body. As a general rule, hens will not molt until they have ended their egg-laying cycle (i.e., "clutch"). However, high-producing strains, and even certain individual hens, may tend to continue to lay and molt at the same time, but only if they can maintain their body weight. Both laying eggs and molting require a huge amount of energy, which is the reason it is difficult to do both at the same time. If egg production continues as molting proceeds, the molting process will take longer.

Summary

The ability to determine the lay status would be helpful in small flocks where the owner might be interested in assessing and culling individual hens.

The importance of feather loss and regrowth is to be aware that 1) feather condition is often an indicator of egg-laying status and 2) the molting process requires focused energy. Hens must periodically replace their plumage and regain adequate body weight in order to keep healthy and prepare for the following egg producing season. A properly

rejuvenated hen will produce eggs at her optimum rate once she comes back into production.

Although there is variation between breeds and strains of chickens, and even in individual hens of the same breed, the information in this fact sheet serves as a guide to better understand and evaluate the status of egg production in the domestic fowl.

Photos courtesy of Mark C. Bland, DVM

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Authors

David D. Frame, DVM, former Extension Poultry Specialist