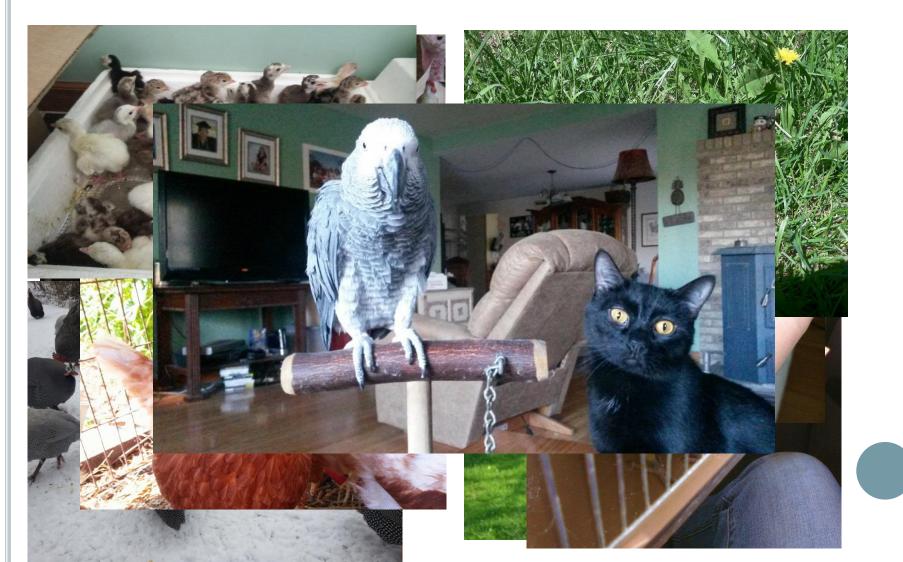
SWITCHGRASS AS BEDDING FOR CHICKENS

Amy Barkley Penn State University

WHO AM I AND WHERE AM I FROM?



BACK AT THE FARM...



DAD'S HELPER

Collected and washed eggs

• Fed and watered birds

• Helped hatch chicks

• Prepare birds for sale



THIS IS GETTING A LITTLE CORNY...







TO PENN STATE!



WHAT DID I WANT A DEGREE IN?

- Was on track to be a Biology major
- Changed major to Animal Science
- Thought I wanted to be a dairyman
- Thought I wanted to be a vet
- Wasn't 100% sure what I wanted to do
 - Poultry?

... Then I met Phil

POULTRY SCIENCE!

- Classes about chickens
- Hands-on experience
- Worked at PERC
- Poultry Science Club!
- Undergraduate research







UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

"Popcorn Ball Project" Pastured hen study





GRADUATE RESEARCH

"The Effects of Renewable, Alternative Bedding Resources on Broiler Production: An Evaluation of Performance, Welfare, and Environmental Impacts"



Thesis Title

MATERIALS I WORK WITH



BIOMASS

Miscanthus Grass

Switchgrass

Biomass Willow

WHAT DO CHICKENS AND PLANTS HAVE IN COMMON?

- Bedding!
- Working with commercial broiler chickens
- Testing beddings at Penn State and beyond
 - Poultry Education and Research Center (PERC)
 - Local farms
- Question: How can we process biomass to make the best bedding for our chickens?



United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

Plant Materials Program

July 2011

Planting and Managing Giant Miscanthus as a Biomass Energy Crop



MISCANTHUS GRASS

<u>Pros</u>

LOTS of Biomass (straw)

8-12 tons/acre

Annual harvest

Dries in field

Easy to harvest

Excellent performance as a bedding

15-20 year stand

<u>Cons</u>

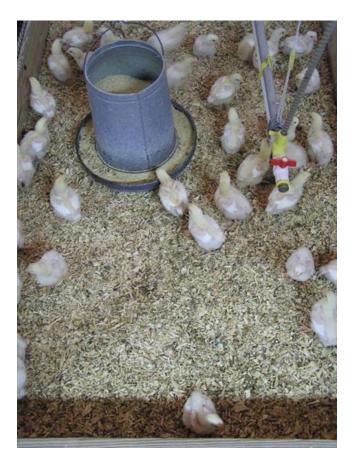
Non-native

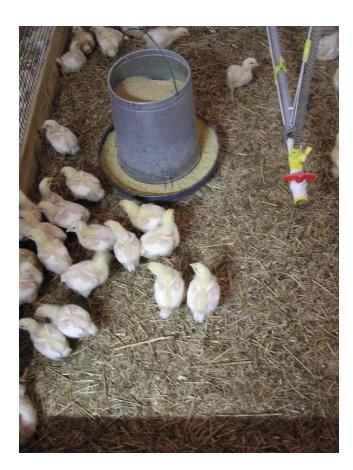
Harvest timing

Medium to high fertile soils



SOFTWOOD VS MISCANTHUS





BIOMASS WILLOW





BIOMASS WILLOW

<u>Pros</u>

Renewable biomass (chips)

21 year stand

12 dry tons per harvest cycle

<u>Cons</u>

Wet product

Harvest timing

Harvesting equipment

Untraditional bedding

3 year harvest cycle

Needs soil nutrient balance

WILLOW VS SOFTWOOD



WILLOW VS SOFTWOOD



SWITCHGRASS



SWITCHGRASS

<u>Pros</u>

<u>Cons</u>

3.53-3.8 tons/acre

Harvest timing

Dries in field

1/3 biomass of miscanthus

20 year stand

Good performance as a bedding

Low nutrient needs

Native plant

SWITCHGRASS AT A GLANCE

- Pasture, erosion control, biomass
- Upright growth: 3-5 feet tall
- o 20 year stand
- Harvest late winter to early spring



WHY STUDY SWITCHGRASS?

Particle length influences performance!!!

Via material, harvesting/processing equipment, and time of harvest

WHY USE SWITCHGRASS AS BEDDING?

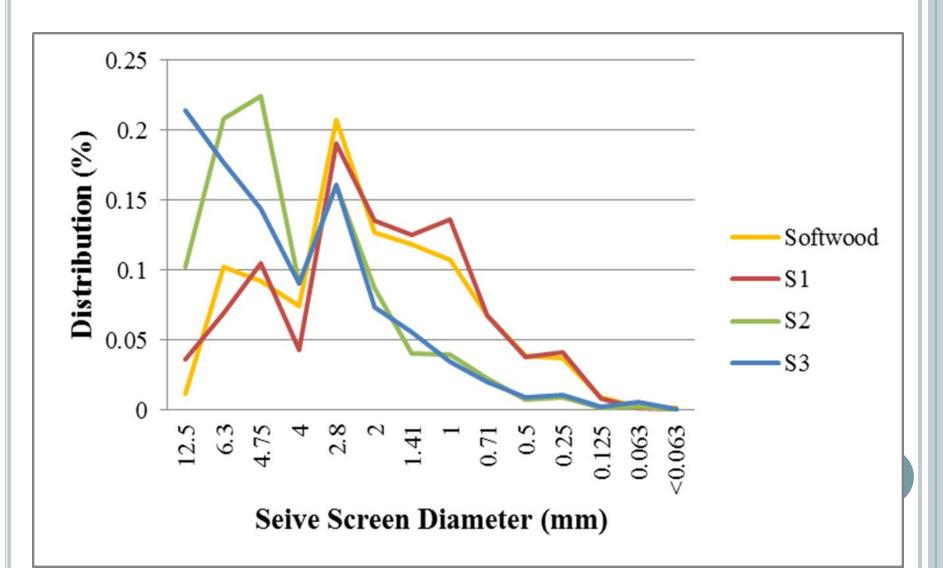
- Increase in wood shaving price
- Decrease in wood shaving availability
- Other studies note it is a good bedding
- Environmentally friendly
- Renewable resource

• Readily available- can grow on your own farm

$Switchgrass \ with \ field \ harvester$



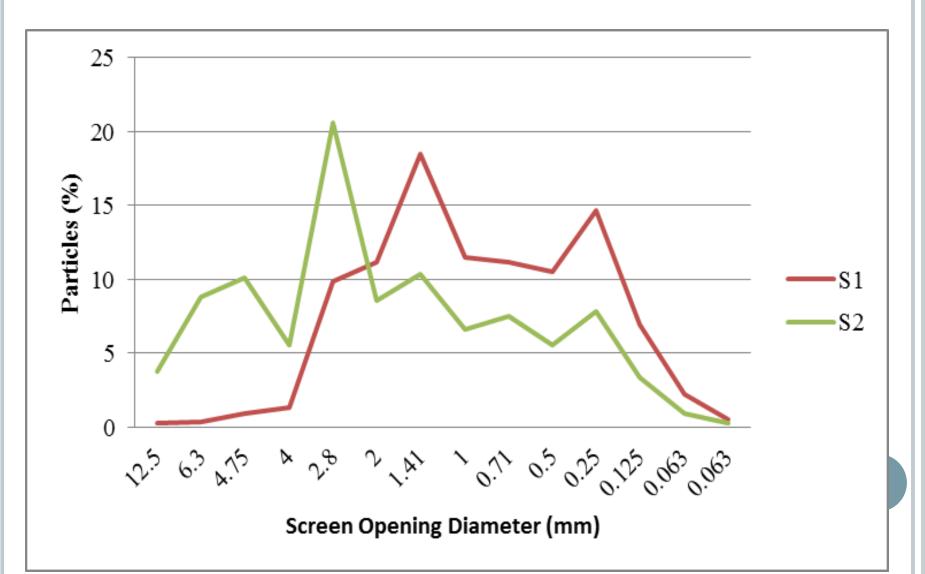
SWITCHGRASS WITH FIELD HARVESTER



SWITCHGRASS THROUGH TUB GRINDER



SWITCHGRASS THROUGH TUB GRINDER



WHAT SHOULD A GOOD BEDDING DO?

- Wick moisture away from birds and release it
 - Low moisture over growing period
- Maintain a low pH
- Minimal cake
- Does not allow for high ammonia levels
- Not carry disease
- Not decrease bird performance
- Keep foot pads clean and undamaged
- Keep feathers clean

RED AND WHITE COMMERCIAL BROILERS





MEASUREMENTS WE TOOK

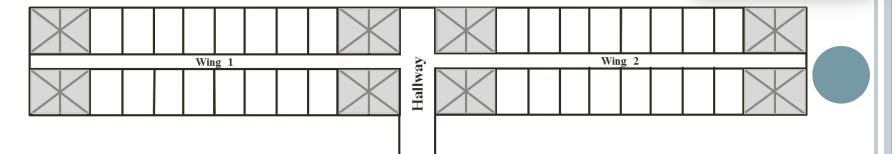
• Bedding: moisture, pH, water holding capacity, evaporative loss, density, and nutrient analyses

• Litter: moisture, pH, temperature, litter scores, d ammonia

• Birds: bodyweights, feed intake and conversion, foot pad scores, breast feather cleanliness scores

- PSU Poultry Education and Research Center (PERC)
- Red broilers
- o 8 weeks
- Organic density (1ft² per bird)
- Replicate pens

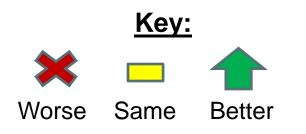




SHORT (.25"-.75") COMPARED TO WOOD SHAVINGS

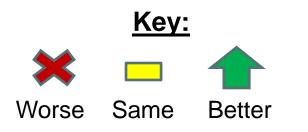
- Held moisture
- Released moisture quickly to air X

 - Low litter moisture over growing period
- Maintained a low pH
- o Ammonia levels 🗔
- o Caking 🛄
- Bird performance
- Kept foot pads clean and undamaged
- Kept feathers clean



LONG (1.5"-2.5") COMPARED TO WOOD SHAVINGS

- o Held moisture 🗖 🔀
- Released moisture quickly to air T
- Maintained a low pH
- o Ammonia levels 드
- o Caking 🗖 🚺
- o Bird performance 💴
- Kept foot pads clean and undamaged
- Kept feathers clean



- Cooperator's farm
- White broilers
- o 7 weeks
- Organic density
- Two barns
 - Replicate pens



Front	S2 Cell 1	S2 Cell 3	S2 Cell 5	House 9	Rear
	S1 Cell 2	S1 Cell 4	S1 Cell 6		ar

ont	S1 Cell 1	S1 Cell 3	S1 Cell 5	House 10	Rea
Fro	S2 Cell 2	S2 Cell 4	S2 Cell 6	House 10	ar

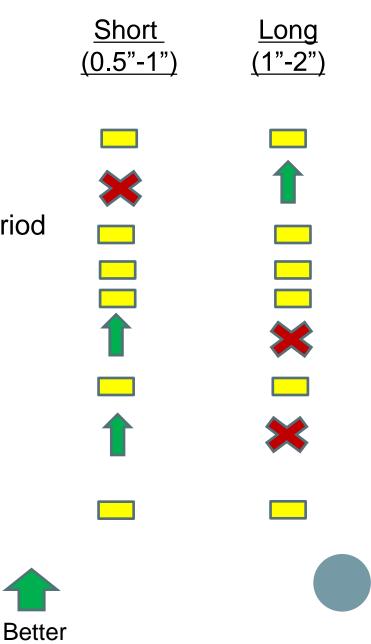
- Held moisture
- Released moisture quickly to air
 - Low litter moisture over growing period

Key:

Same

Worse

- Maintained a low pH
- Ammonia levels
- Caking
- Bird performance
- Kept foot pads clean and undamaged
- Kept feathers clean



SMALL FLOCK USE

- Less dusty material easier to handle
 - Forage harvester, screen material
- Loose or baled product
 - Need to process bales- loose may be easier
- Expected to work similarly to shavings
- Long particles not as big of an issue
 - Due to lower stocking densities
 - Use under cages

WHAT CAN I DO WITH THE LITTER?

- Compost it!
- Spread it on fields or in the garden!
- Can get it tested by Penn State Agricultural Analytical Services Laboratory

THANK YOU TO...

USDA

 United States Department of Agriculture- Conservation **Innovation Grant**

• NE-SARE

 Northeast Sustainable Agricultural Research and **Education- Graduate Student Grant**





Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education

Questions?



Amy Barkley amm6255@gmail.com