Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Tables updated June 2024

4. Free range table chickens - 63 day rear (slow growing strains)

All valuations are expressed in pence per bird

Age (days)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Valuation	63.32	65.64	68.07	70.65	73.34	76.15	79.02
Age	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Valuation	82.01	85.11	88.32	91.64	95.07	98.62	102.23
Age	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Valuation	106.00	109.95	114.09	118.41	122.91	127.57	132.34
Age	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Valuation	136.84	141.48	146.28	151.19	156.17	161.22	166.35
Age	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Valuation	171.35	176.42	181.59	186.90	192.32	197.84	203.47
Age	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Valuation	209.17	214.93	220.77	226.68	232.65	238.70	244.78
Age	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Valuation	250.90	257.05	263.23	269.45	275.71	282.00	288.33
Age	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Valuation	294.69	301.12	307.62	314.22	320.93	327.71	334.56
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Age	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Valuation	341.52	348.54	355.64	362.80	370.04	377.34	384.75

This table is intended to provide valuations for slow-growing strains of table birds grown under contract to a major processor. It is NOT intended to be used for growers with their own processing facilities, producing birds for direct sales.

The valuations are based on the use of a slow growing broiler strain of table birds which are brown-feathered.

Although designated as 'free-range', birds may be contained within the building up to 28 days of age under the terms of the marketing regulations. In addition, the birds may be subject to forced confinement within the poultry house in the event of earlier instructions from the Government. The presence of 'pop-holes' on the sides of the building, together with evidence of pasture wear around the building are indicators that the flock are free range.

These valuations are based on the use of non-organic diets and assume that birds are reared 'as-hatched' - i.e. males and females reared together in broadly equal numbers.

The valuations in this table are lower than those where commercial strains are used, which may be queried by some producers. The difference is because feed costs and resultant liveweight for slow-growing strains are significantly lower than for commercial strains of chicken at the same age.