



LIGHTING PROGRAMME

LOHMANN LSL-LITE vs LOHMANN BROWN-CLASSIC · CAGE / WINDOWLESS HOUSES

3 RULES THAT DO NOT CHANGE

- 01

Do not increase light hours during rearing before planned stimulation.
- 02

Do not decrease light hours during production.
- 03

In open or brown-out houses, natural daylight must be built into the programme.

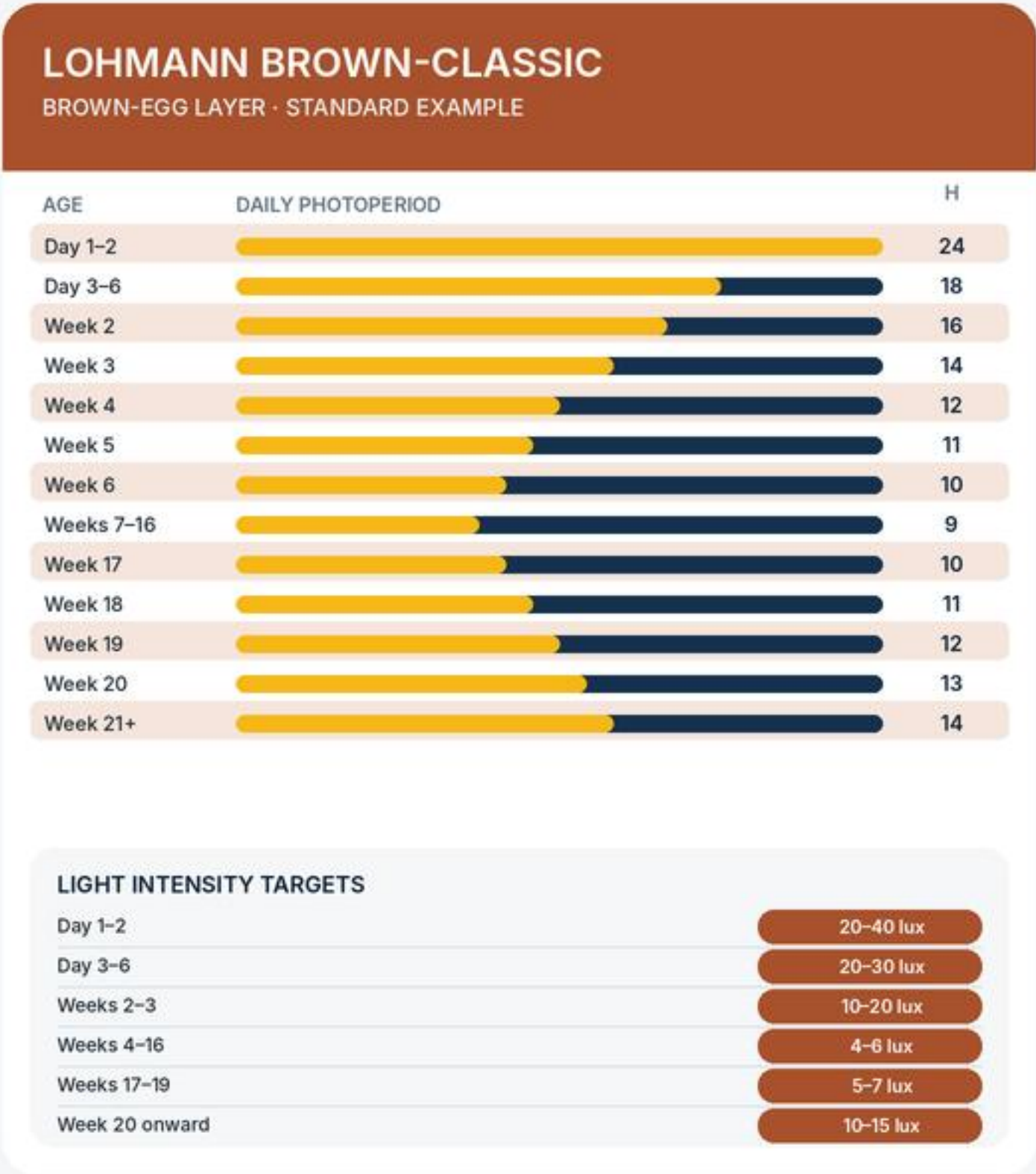
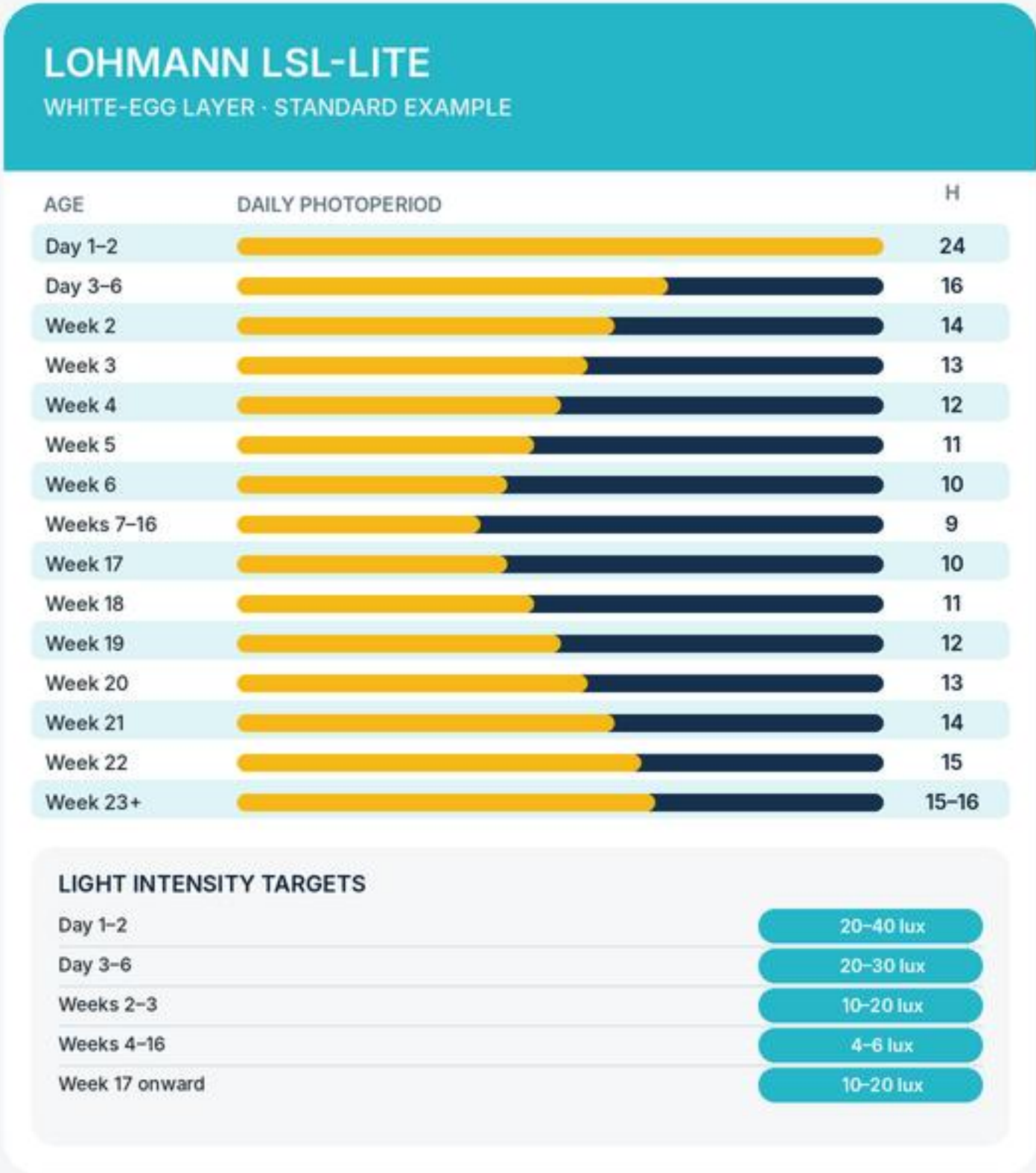
DAY-OLD CHICKS: INTERMITTENT PROGRAMME

After arrival and an initial rest: repeat 4 hours light + 2 hours dark for up to 7–10 days, then enter the regular step-down programme.



STANDARD WINDOWLESS-HOUSE PROGRAMMES

Bars show daily light hours. Lux targets are measured at bird level.



WHAT IS ACTUALLY DIFFERENT?

- EARLY STEP-DOWN

Brown-Classic stays at 18 h on days 3–6 and 16 h in week 2; LSL-Lite steps down faster to 16 h and 14 h.
- STIMULATION INTENSITY

LSL-Lite moves to 10–20 lux from week 17. Brown-Classic uses 5–7 lux in weeks 17–19, then 10–15 lux.
- FINAL PHOTOPERIOD

LSL-Lite reaches 15–16 h from week 23. Brown-Classic holds 14 h from week 21 onward.

OPEN / BROWN-OUT HOUSES: DO NOT COPY THE TABLE BLINDLY

Natural daylight, latitude, season, hatch date, transfer timing and flock development change the programme. The manuals' Central Europe clock-time example is location-specific. In the evening: close windows first, then switch off lights. In the morning: switch on lights first, then open windows.

Two rules that never change

Stated in both guides, for both birds

01

Never **INCREASE** hours of light during rearing

...until planned stimulation starts.

02

Never **DECREASE** hours of light during production

Once the birds are in lay, the day only holds or grows.

Why the direction matters

Light is the signal that starts and sustains lay. Increasing it during rearing brings birds into production before they are physically ready. Decreasing it during production reads to the bird as the end of the season.

And a third principle, same page

Natural daylight influences the programme in open or brown-out houses. Those need a tailored programme — not the table on the next page.

Hours of light, day one to end of lay

Windowless houses · amber = light, navy = dark

AGE	LSL-LITE	BROWN-CLASSIC
Day 1-2	24	24
Day 3-6	16	18
Week 2	14	16
Week 3	13	14
Week 4	12	12
Week 5	11	11
Week 6	10	10
Weeks 7-16	9	9
Week 17	10	10
Week 18	11	11
Week 19	12	12
Week 20	13	13
Week 21	14	14
Week 22	15	14
Weeks 23+	15-16	14

Weeks 4-16 are identical — hours and lux

Both birds sit at 4-6 lux, stepping down to nine hours by week seven.
Thirteen weeks where the breed on your invoice changes nothing.
From week 17 the hours still match, but the lux does not — see next page.

Lux is where they really differ

Measured at bird level

PERIOD	LSL-LITE	BROWN-CLASSIC
Day 1-2	20-40 lux	20-40 lux
Day 3-6	20-30 lux	20-30 lux
Weeks 2-3	10-20 lux	10-20 lux
Weeks 4-16	4-6 lux	4-6 lux
Weeks 17-19	10-20 lux	5-7 lux
Week 20 onward	10-20 lux	10-15 lux

The one to notice

At stimulation the white bird is brought into lay on 10-20 lux and the brown bird on 5-7 — roughly a third of the light, for the same step-up in hours. Run a brown flock on the white programme and you over-stimulate.

Lohmann will not give you watts

Both guides state intensity in lux only, because the right wattage depends on the light source. Measure lux at bird height, don't convert from a rating.

Three differences worth knowing

Same breeder, two programmes

1. The brown bird steps down more slowly

18 h against 16 h on days 3-6, 16 against 14 at week 2, 14 against 13 at week 3. Still an hour ahead as the white bird comes down.

2. They are stimulated at different intensities

Weeks 17-19: 10-20 lux for LSL-Lite, 5-7 lux for Brown-Classic.

3. They finish apart

LSL-Lite reaches 15-16 hours from week 23.

Brown-Classic stops at 14 and holds there from week 21.

And one place they are identical

Weeks 7 to 16 — nine hours, 4-6 lux, both birds.

The intermittent programme

First 7-10 days, both breeds

4 hours light · 2 hours darkness, repeating

4 h LIGHT

2 h DARK

4 h LIGHT

2 h DARK

4 h LIGHT

2 h DARK

Why Lohmann advises it

The chicks rest and sleep at the same time — behaviour is synchronised.
Weak chicks are stimulated by stronger ones to move, eat and drink.
Flock behaviour is more uniform, so judging the birds is easier.
Mortality decreases.

Why it is needed at all

Day-old chicks arrive already handled hard at the hatchery, often after a long transport. Common practice is 24 hours of light for the first two or three days so they can recover, eat and drink — after which activity is irregular and the flock is difficult to read. This makes it readable again.

After 7-10 days, switch to the step-down programme.

Do not copy the table into a house with windows

Where daylight enters, the programme is yours to build

Lohmann's Central-European example

At 17 weeks set at least 10 hours, accounting for natural day length.

Increase by 1 hour per week to 14 hours by 21 weeks.

Never switch artificial light on before 04:00.

Natural day length runs to about 17 h by late June, then falls to about 8 h by late December. Once it starts falling from July, hold 17 h constant.

The sequence — from both guides, word for word

In the evening, close the windows first, then switch off the light.

In the morning, switch on the light first, then open the windows.

Lohmann LSL-Lite & Brown-Classic guides, p.30

What changes it

Latitude, season, hatch date, transfer timing and flock development.

The clock times above are a Central-European example, not a standard.

What does not change

The two rules from page 2. Only the method of holding them changes.

Based on Lohmann LSL-Lite and BROWN-CLASSIC Cage Housing Management Guides, pp. 26–30.