Erratum

Table 2 from the paper 'Problems associated with broiler breeder entry into lay: a review and hypothesis' by Y. Eitan and M. Soller, WPSJ Vol. 65(4): 641-648 is missing a column.

Below is the correct table.

Table 2 Illustrative examples comparing quantitative effects of optimal feed restriction (OR) *vs. ad libitum* (AL) feeding, to the effects of optimal restriction (OR) *vs.* moderate over-feeding (OF). Diff. are OR minus AL, or OR minus OF, as applicable. Cit., citation; U, units, see footnote for details.

Trait	OR *vs.* AL: *EODES*					OR vs OF: OFC				
	Cit.	U	OR	AL	Diff.	Cit.	U	OR	OF	Diff.
Egg	12	No.	169.8	128.7	41.1	11	No.	200.3	189.4	10.9
Defective eggs	2	No.	1.12	3.08	-1.96	10	%	0.95	1.7	-0.75
	6	(%)	1.3	13.2	-11.9	1	No.	4.0	8.9	-4.9
	12	No.	13.7	25.9	-12.2					
Too many LYF	3	No.	9.8	12.7	-2.9	4	No.	6.9	7.6	-0.7
	7	No.	7.15	13.1	-6.05	11	No.	7.88	9.03	-1.15
	12	No.	7.8	12.2	-4.4					
Multiple ovulation	12	No.	0.56	1.71	-1.15	4	No.	0.19	0.34	-0.15
Double yolked eggs	7	%	0.7	2.6	-1.9	10	%	0.65	1.33	-0.68
	12	No.	2.3	18.1	-15.8					
Mortality[1]	9	d	13.7	37.2	-23.5					
Fertility decline	6	%	98.4	83.6	14.8	10	%	83.4	81.4	2.0
	12	%	91.9	78	13.9	8	%	93.4	85.1	8.3
Settable eggs	12	No.	158.2	112.4	45.8	11	No.	180.4	169.2	11.2

[1]Meijerhof (2005) reports greater mortality in broiler females under over-feeding, but does not give actual values. Our own commercial experience (Y.E.) is that over-feeding can result in excess mortality in the range of +0.2% to +0.4% per week, for the first months of production.
(1) Bruggeman *et al.,* 2005; (2) Hocking *et al.,* 1987; (3) Hocking *et al.,* 1989; (4) Hocking, 1996; (5) Katanbaf *et al.,* 1989a; (6) Katanbaf *et al.,* 1989b; (7) Katanbaf *et al.,* 1989c; (8) Leeson, 2004; (9) Robinson *et al.,* 1991; (10) Robinson *et al.,* 1995; (11) Robinson *et al.,* 1998a; (12) Yu *et al.,* 1992b.