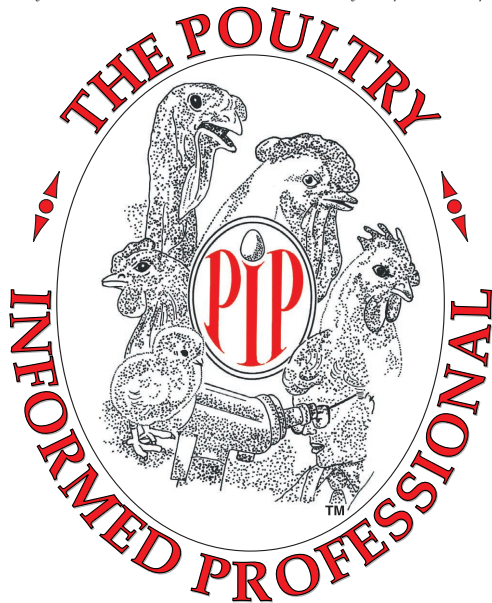


The Poultry Informed Professional is published with support from The Primary Breeder Veterinarians Association by the Department of Avian Medicine of the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine. © 1999 Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia except for: United States Government Publications: "Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Situation and Outlook" (Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A.); "Broiler Hatchery" and "Chicken and Eggs" (National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S.D.A.) © 2004 Primary Breeder Veterinarians Association. Articles may be reprinted with permission. For information or permission to reprint, contact Sue Clanton, (706) 542-5645.

Issue 81

November
December 2004



The Poultry Informed Professional

Published by the Department
of Avian Medicine, University of Georgia
Editors: Charles Hofacre and Pedro Villegas,
Department of Avian Medicine

Phone (706) 542-5645 Fax (706) 542-0249
e-mail: sclanton@uga.edu

IMPLICATIONS OF BIRD DENSITY REDUCTIONS: A NUTRITIONIST'S PERSPECTIVE

Nicholas M. Dale
Extension Poultry Scientist
Extension County
Coordinator/Agent
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Sooner or later, everyone involved in the commercial rearing of poultry comes to realize that a change made in one phase of the production process will almost certainly have implications on other aspects. It is thus reasonable to wonder what effect decreased cage density might have on flock nutrition. What can be assumed from the outset is that the cage density changes currently being implemented will have no immediate drastic effects on feed formulation. However, we need to be cognizant of whatever subtle changes may occur in the nutrient requirements of

our flocks so as to be fully aware of the *issues* to be considered and the *choices* we may be called upon to make. Several points should be kept in mind as the new densities are implemented.

Broiler Performance Data (Region) Live Production Cost					
	SW	Midwest	Southeast	Mid-Atlantic	S-Central
Feed cost/ton w/o color (\$)	140.07	132.77	147.60	144.69	141.78
Feed cost/lb meat (¢)	13.05	11.95	14.11	13.45	13.70
Days to 4.6 lbs	42	41	41	42	42
Chick cost/lb (¢)	4.04	4.19	3.64	4.25	3.65
Vac-Med cost/lb (¢)	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.05
WB & 1/2 parts condemn. cost/lb	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.14	0.18
% mortality	4.54	4.28	4.23	3.87	4.52
Sq. Ft. @ placement	0.81	0.78	0.87	0.82	0.84
Lbs./Sq. Ft.	6.97	6.85	6.97	6.69	7.54
Down time (days)	17	9	13	13	15

Data for week ending November 20, 2004

Page 1 of 11

Contents

Implications of Bird...
..... Pages 1-2
Broiler Performance Data
(Region)
..... Page 1
Broiler Performance Data
(Company)
..... Page 5
Broiler Whole Bird
Condemns (Region)
..... Page 5
Broiler Whole Bird
Condemns (Company)
..... Page 5
Excerpts, "Broiler Hatchery"
"Chicken and Eggs" and
"Turkey Hatchery, ...
..... Pages 7-8
Meetings, Seminars and
Conventions
..... Pages 9-10
October 2004 Charts
..... Page 11

1. Will strain performance change? If so, feed intake may also be affected, with possible modifications in nutrient levels. While any change in strain popularity is at this point speculative, it is suggested that the smaller framed hen will benefit less from reduced density than somewhat larger birds. It is theorized that strains of hens which do not reach their genetic potential for egg production under current density conditions may well become more competitive. Possible feed intake changes with such strains will necessitate a review of current nutrient levels.

2. Feed efficiency will almost certainly decrease. Most nutritionists agree on this point. In part, the decrease in efficiency will be due to the increased spillage of feed resulting from greater access to the feeder. Also, decreased hen density will permit greater opportunity for physical activity, this implying greater caloric expenditure on non-productive functions. The only scenario under which feed efficiency would not decline would be one in which egg production increases to more than offset feed wastage and increased movement.

3. House temperatures will decrease (in existing housing), probably leading to increased feed consumption, with a number of possible consequences. According to some, it will be increasingly difficult to control egg size and, in older flocks, shell quality. On the other hand, it may become easier to achieve early egg size. If the level of egg production remains constant, while feed intake increases, it may be possible to achieve some cost savings with modest reductions in protein, amino acids, and other nutrients. In one scenario, metabolizable energy levels would remain the same, with increased feed intake providing extra energy for physical activity. However, concern has been expressed by some industry figures that hens may overeat and thus develop excess body fat and fatty livers, along with a possible increase in mortality. On this point, honest disagreement can be found among experienced nutritionists. Some feel that metabolizable energy levels should be reduced (i.e., less fat, more fiber) to reduce the likelihood of excessive metabolizable energy consumption. The experience of others, however, is that such formula changes will only stimulate additional feed intake. It is possible that both points of view are valid, depending on the degree of temperature reduction. To confuse matters more, response to energy adjustment in the feed may well vary between houses, depending on outside temperature, degree of insulation, air movement and other factors.

4. Where to place low density cages? Any monitoring of house temperature will identify rows of cages with somewhat higher temperature than others. In order to meet short-term cage density goals, some cages in the house will have fewer birds than others. If these cages are placed in warmer areas of the house, it might be hoped that the increased environmental temperature would serve to buffer any increase in feed consumption.

5. Will increased feeder space lead to greater bird uniformity? In a given cage, one or more hens is frequently found to be of markedly lower body weight. This presumably reflects a lower degree of assertiveness in gaining time at the feeder. If such hens were to constitute 20% of a flock, it may well be that in order to achieve optimum production we have inadvertently overfed 80% of the birds in order to achieve satisfactory production from the more timid hens. If greater feeder space leads to improved body weight uniformity, we may in the future be able to reduce margins of safety on some nutrients in our laying hens formulas.

As is clear from the above discussion, we have a great deal to learn about the optimum management of flocks afforded reduced cage density. This is hardly the time to offer dogmatic solutions. Rather, it has been our objective to review how our feeding programs may (or may not) be affected by changes in cage density. In either case, we need to be alert to flock responses in order to modify existing programs so as to achieve optimum efficiencies of production.

Reprinted with permission from Commercial Egg Tip, The University of Georgia, Cooperative Extension Service

Note: The suggestions of Dr. Steve Leeson, University of Guelph, Dr. David Roland, Auburn University, and Dr. John Kuhl of Nest Egg Nutrition are gratefully acknowledged.

TREATING WET LITTER AND FLOORS IN POULTRY HOUSES

Casey W. Ritz
Extension Poultry Scientist
University of Georgia
County Extension
Coordinator / Agent

Poultry growers at times suffer from wet floors, wet litter, water leaks, and other conditions that may warrant some drying agent to improve the in-house environment. The use of drying agents in agriculture is an age-old practice. Wet floors, even standing water can be “mopped up” through the use of these products.

In general, a drying agent is a product that wicks away or absorbs or transfers the moisture from one material to another. This is done primarily through the porosity of the given material. As an example, a highly porous sponge picks up water from a hard surface that has little or no porosity. The pores in the sponge trap and hold the water. Sponges that have many small pores will hold and retain more water than sponges with fewer, larger pores. These same principles apply to drying agents wherein the porosity of the material will determine its absorbent qualities.

Historically, using lime as a drying agent has been a common practice in agricultural buildings. Recently, several poultry growers have asked: “Can I use lime in my poultry houses to dry up wet litter and floors?”

To answer the question, let’s look at the properties of lime. Lime or limestone is a naturally occurring mineral. Mined from the earth, farmers have been using lime in their fields to help neutralize soil pH and increase fertility for centuries. Lime has also been commonly used as a drying agent. As with many organic materials, limestone is porous and as such, has a potential water holding capacity. Hydrated lime is the most frequently used lime product as a drying agent. Agricultural lime, the lime commonly spread on land to adjust soil pH, is sold as a damp powder since dry lime is very dusty and difficult to handle. The added water in agricultural lime diminishes the potential water holding capacity of the lime making it somewhat self-defeating as a drying agent.

Using lime as a drying agent for wet floors or wet litter in poultry houses has some inherent problems that must be considered. Lime products can be caustic or corrosive. As such, they can pose a respiratory danger to individuals that apply the product and may potentially damage poultry house equipment. More importantly, lime by nature is highly basic. Lime products raise the pH of the medium to which they are applied, whether it be soil, water, or poultry litter. Ammonia-producing microorganisms flourish in a more neutral

or basic environment. When applied to poultry litter or the floor of a poultry house, lime will raise the pH value. As the pH increases, so does the release of ammonia from the litter and house floor. This can result in increased ammonia levels within the poultry house. For this reason, whole floor treatment with lime in poultry houses is not recommended, particularly when the ammonia level in the house is already high. Spot treatment with lime will dry up wet spots in the house. Bear in mind, however, that even with spot treatment, ammonia levels can increase as a result of the rise in litter or floor pH after lime application. Given the aforementioned factors, lime products are generally not recommended for use in poultry houses.

An alternative to using lime as a drying agent in poultry houses is the use of absorbent clays. Clay-based products are particularly well suited to act as drying agents. Major League Baseball parks use clay products to quickly dry the base paths after a rain to resume play in short order. Absorbent clay products have a water holding capacity 5-10 times greater than lime, due to the smaller, more numerous pores found in clay. Reflecting back to our sponge example, the small pore size of the clay holds the water much more readily than does the larger pore size of lime. Some absorbent clays have been more specifically tailored for use in poultry houses and function also as litter treatment products to help control ammonia production. Unlike lime that can be quite caustic and pose hazards with its use to both the grower and poultry house equipment, clay by itself is inert or lacking in biological or chemical reactivity. Given their increased water holding capacity and chemical neutrality, clay-based products are more suited for treating the wet litter and floor of a poultry house than lime.

To correct for wet conditions within the poultry house, use the following recommendations:

1. Check excavation and drainage around the building to ensure that storm water is being diverted away and not causing a seepage issue under the pad.
2. Repair water system leaks, breaks, and drippy conditions. Treating the cause first always helps to prevent reoccurring problems.
3. Use a clay-based drying agent. Some products will also contain ammonia-reducing chemical additives and are marked as poultry litter treatment products.
4. Adequately ventilate. Given time, ventilation can dry any wet litter condition.
5. When all else fails, clean out and set out to allow enough time for the litter or floor to appropriately dry out.

When using a drying agent, as with all farm chemical products, care should be taken to protect yourself and your equipment during application. Even inert materials can produce dusty conditions that may affect the

respiratory health of some individuals. The use of protective clothing, gloves, and goggles is recommended with any agricultural chemical application.

PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK

The University of Georgia and Ft. Valley State College, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and counties of the state cooperating, The Cooperative Extension service offers educational programs, assistance and materials to all people without regard to race, color, natural origin, age, sex or disability. An equal opportunity/affirmative action organization committed to a diverse work force.

ENDOWED CHAIR IN POULTRY MEDICINE

The University of Georgia, College of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Avian Medicine is seeking nominations for the Caswell S. Eidson Chair in Poultry Medicine. The Eidson Chair will be an internationally recognized authority whose research interests focus on viral diseases of poultry, who will spearhead and coordinate research efforts in poultry virology and microbial pathogenesis, and who will develop improved diagnosis and develop new intervention strategies for avian diseases, and mentor graduate students. The successful candidate will develop and maintain an independent, extramurally funded research program focused on poultry diseases, which interfaces with active research programs in the department, college, and university. We invite nominations of individuals with an established history of successful funding and productive research in animal virology / infectious diseases. Requirements for the position include a Doctor of Philosophy degree or equivalent. Applications received from nominees by February 1, 2005 are assured of consideration.

Nominations should be submitted to:

Dr. S. H. Kleven, Regent's Professor,
Department of Avian Medicine,
Poultry Diagnostic and Research Center,
953 College Station Road,
Athens, GA 30602.
Phone: (706) 542-5644.
email: skleven@uga.edu

The University of Georgia is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

Broiler Whole Bird Condemnation (Region)

	SW	Mid-West	S. East	Mid-Atlantic	S. Central
% Septox	0.282	0.297	.0200	0.136	0.292
% Airsac	0.112	0.035	0.047	0.055	0.059
% I.P.	0.021	0.012	0.067	0.047	0.030
% Leukosis	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.008
% Bruise	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.004	0.007
% Other	0.022	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.007
% Total	0.444	0.353	0.331	0.253	0.403
% 1/2 parts condemnations	0.474	0.541	0.457	0.300	0.346

Data for week ending November 20, 2004

**Broiler Performance Data (Company)
Live Production Cost**

	Average Co.	Top 25%	Top Co.'s
Feed cost/ton w/o color (\$)	143.01	139.91	127.23
Feed cost/lb meat (¢)	13.45	11.94	11.16
Days to 4.6 lbs	42	41	42
Chick cost/lb (¢)	4.13	3.97	4.06
Vac-Med cost/lb (¢)	0.06	0.04	0.02
WB & 1/2 parts condemn. cost/lb	0.17	0.13	0.08
% mortality	4.10	3.77	3.65
Sq. Ft. @ placement	0.82	0.82	0.82
Lbs./Sq. Ft.	6.93	6.80	6.43
Down time (days)	14	16	14

Data for week ending November 20, 2004

REMINDER

All previous issues of the Poultry Informed Professional are archived on our website www.avian.uga.edu under the Online Documents and The Poultry Informed Professional links.

Broiler Whole Bird Condemnation (Company)

	Average Co.	Top 25%	Top 5 Co.'s
% Septox	0.223	0.209	0.149
% Airsac	0.061	0.057	0.021
% I.P.	0.039	0.022	0.011
% Leukosis	0.004	0.001	0.001
% Bruise	0.006	0.005	0.005
% Other	0.009	0.011	0.003
% Total	0.343	0.304	0.189
% 1/2 parts condemnations	0.385	0.291	0.389

Data for week ending November 20, 2004



COBB-VANTRESS



The University of Georgia is committed to the principle of affirmative action and shall not discriminate against otherwise qualified persons on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, physical or mental handicap, disability, or veteran's status in its recruitment, admissions, employment, facility and program accessibility, or services.

The Poultry Informed Professional Newsletter is published with support from The Primary Breeder Veterinarians Association.

AVIAN DISEASES

A Quarterly Publication

Avian Diseases
953 College Station Road
Athens, GA 30602-4875, U.S.A.
Phone: (706) 542-5645 • Fax: (706) 542-0249
Email: aaap@uga.edu • Internet: www.aaap.info

2005 Volume No. 49
Number of Issues per Year: 4
Frequency: quarterly
ISSN: 0005-2086
Months of Publication: Mar., June, Sept., Dec.

2005 RATES

(Subscriptions are entered for the calendar year)

Subscription:	<u>U.S.A. Canada & Mexico</u>	<u>Other Countries</u>	<u>Agent Discount</u>
Institutional Print	\$160.00	\$195.00	10%
Institutional Online	\$160.00	\$195.00	10%
Institutional Print & Online	\$160.00	\$195.00	10%
Individual Print	\$160.00	\$195.00	
Individual Online	\$160.00	\$195.00	
Individual Print & Online	\$160.00	\$195.00	

(Includes normal shipping) (Includes airmail shipping)

AIRMAIL DELIVERY CHARGE: \$25.00

ADVANCE PAYMENT IN U.S. DOLLARS REQUIRED

BACK ISSUES: Availability: Most Issues • Price: \$30.00/Issue

DESCRIPTION: Avian Diseases is an international, peer-reviewed journal that publishes original basic or clinical research of the highest quality from various disciplines including microbiology, immunology and pathology. Scientific papers on poultry, pet bird and wild bird diseases including etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, control, food safety, antibiotic resistance and epidemiology are accepted. The mission of the journal is to enhance scientific knowledge and promote avian health.

INTENDED READERSHIP: Avian students, educators, practitioners, researchers, diagnosticians, pet and wild bird enthusiasts and specialists. National and international colleges of veterinary and medical sciences, field veterinarians, veterinarians and specialists involved in poultry health and avian diseases, avian diagnostic laboratories, food safety scientists, public health departments, epidemiologists and disease control laboratories.

**THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE ONLINE. THIS JOURNAL IS PEER REVIEWED.
ADVERTISING ACCEPTED.**

ACPV-Sponsored Workshop

“Avian Influenza: A Constant Threat to Worldwide Poultry”

Sunday, April 24, 2005

The Fairmont Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, BC, Canada

The American College of Poultry Veterinarians will be sponsoring a workshop on Sunday, prior to the 54th Western Poultry Disease Conference. The workshop will address the current and past status of avian influenza in Canada, USA, Asia, South Africa etc. Speakers will include veterinarians that were directly involved with the most recent cases as well as different experts in this field.

Information registration for this workshop will be made along with the 2005 WPDC announcements. For additional information, please contact the workshop coordinator, Dr. Teresa Cereno by E-mail (teresa.cereno@Merial.com).

Excerpts from the latest USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) "Broiler Hatchery," "Chicken and Eggs" and "Turkey Hatchery" Reports and Economic Research Service (ERS) "Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Situation Outlook"

Broiler Eggs Set In 19 Selected States Up 1 Percent

According to the latest National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reports, commercial hatcheries in the 19-State weekly program set 209 million eggs in incubators during the week ending December 11, 2004. This was up 1 percent from the eggs set the corresponding week a year earlier. Average hatchability for chicks hatched during the week was 84 percent. Average hatchability is calculated by dividing chicks hatched during the week by eggs set three weeks earlier.

Broiler Chicks Placed Up 3 Percent

Broiler growers in the 19-State weekly program placed 172 million chicks for meat production during the week ending December 11, 2004. Placements were up 3 percent from the comparable week a year earlier. Cumulative placements from December 28, 2003 through December 11, 2004 were 8.20 billion, up 3 percent from the same period a year earlier.

October Egg Production Up 3 Percent

U.S. egg production totaled 7.64 billion during October 2004, up 3 percent from last year. Production included 6.56 billion table eggs, and 1.08 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.02 billion were broiler-type and 62 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during October 2004 averaged 344 million, up 3 percent from a year earlier. October egg production per 100 layers was 2,221 eggs, up slightly from October 2003.

All layers in the U.S. on November 1, 2004, totaled 344 million, up 2 percent from a year ago. The 344 million layers consisted of 287 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 55.5 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.50 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on November 1, 2004, averaged 71.8 eggs per 100 layers, down slightly from a year ago. Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 7.15 billion eggs during October 2004, up 3 percent from a year ago. The average number of layers during October, at 322 million, was up 3 percent from a year ago.

Egg-Type Chicks Hatched Up 3 Percent

Egg-type chicks hatched during October totaled 36.0 million, up 3 percent from October 2003. Eggs in incubators totaled 37.0 million on November 1, 2004, up 27 percent from a year ago.

Domestic placements of egg-type pullet chicks for future hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders totaled 268,000 during October 2004, down 14 percent from October 2003.

Broiler Hatch Up 3 Percent

The October 2004 hatch of broiler-type chicks, at 758 million, was up 3 percent from October of the previous year. There were 608 million eggs in incubators on November 1, 2004, up 3 percent from a year earlier.

Leading breeders placed 6.59 million broiler-type pullet chicks for future domestic hatchery supply flocks during October 2004, up 4 percent from October 2003.

Turkey Eggs in Incubators on December 1 Down 2 Percent

Turkey eggs in incubators on December 1, 2004, in the United States totaled 27.7 million, 2 percent below December 1 a year ago. Eggs in incubators were 2 percent below the November 1, 2004 total of 28.3 million eggs. Regional changes from the previous year were: East North Central down 2 percent, West North Central up 1 percent, North and South Atlantic down 10 percent, South Central up 5 percent, and West up 6 percent.

Poults Placed During November Up Slightly From Last Year

The 22.2 million poults placed during November 2004 in the United States were up slightly from the number placed during the same month a year ago. Placements were up 7 percent from the October 2004 total of 20.8 million. Regional changes from the previous year were: East North Central down 9 percent, West North Central up 2 percent, North and South Atlantic up 6 percent, South Central down 8 percent, and West down 2 percent.

U.S. Broiler Production Lowered

According to the latest Economic Research Service (ERS) reports, estimated 2005 broiler production was decreased by 100 million pounds to 35.1 billion pounds, as recent egg sets have been running considerably lower than earlier this year. The weekly broiler hatchery report continues to show increases in the numbers of broiler chicks being placed for growout. However, over the last 5 weeks (Nov. 6 through Dec. 4), the number of broiler eggs being placed in incubators has averaged 206.7 million per week, up less than 1 percent from the same period in 2003. This data for egg sets indicate that chick placements, on a year-over-year basis, can be expected to be considerably lower in the next several weeks after averaging 3 to 4 percent higher for most of the last 5 months.

U.S. broiler production in fourth-quarter 2004 is estimated at 8.6 billion pounds, 4.4 percent higher than in fourth-quarter 2003. Broiler production in October was

2.9 billion pounds, down 5.2 percent from a year earlier, as October 2004 had two less slaughter days than in October 2003. The loss of a slaughter day normally means close to a 5-percent drop in monthly production. November has two additional slaughter days compared with the previous year and should result in a double-digit increase in production. This follows a third-quarter where production increased 4.6 percent compared with a year earlier. The increase in production is expected to come from both higher numbers of birds going to slaughter and continued growth in their average weights.

Broiler Stocks Move Upward

As year-over-year growth in production has risen in 2004, stocks of broiler products held in cold storage have started to accumulate. The estimate of cold storage holdings of broiler products at the end of October was 796 million pounds, up 33 percent from a year earlier. Over the first 5 months of 2004 stock levels were below the previous year, but starting in June stocks have increased by over 40 million pounds.

With increases in production and growing amounts of product in cold storage, domestic broiler prices have declined. The November 12-city average for whole broilers was 68.1 cents a pound. This was still up 6 percent from the previous year, but prices have fallen around 14 cents a pound from where they were in June. Leg quarter prices were 30 cents per pound in November, slightly higher than the previous year, but leg quarter prices also have fallen since June (down 7 cents a pound). Broiler prices are expected to gradually strengthen over the next several months as lower production and stronger exports should result in stock reductions.

U.S. broiler exports in October 2004 were a record 568 million pounds, slightly less than 5 million pounds above the previous record set last October. This leaves exports for the first 10 months of the year at 3.85 billion pounds, still 6 percent lower than the same period in 2003. The quantity of broiler exports has benefited over the last several months from the decline in prices for most broiler parts. Shipments are also expected to strengthen over the next several months with the reopening of the Chinese market to U.S. poultry products.

Turkey Production Down, Prices Higher

In November, the price for whole turkeys (hens) in the Eastern region averaged 78.3 cents per pound, up 13 percent from the previous year. Wholesale prices for whole birds and parts are expected to decline slightly on a seasonal basis during the next several months, but prices for most turkey products are expected to be supported by the current low levels of cold storage stocks of turkeys (whole birds and parts). At the end of October, stocks of whole birds were 260 million pounds, down 21 percent from the previous year, and stocks of turkey parts were 230 million, 10 percent lower than last year.

Turkey production during the first 10 months of 2004 has totaled 4.5 billion pounds, down 4.9 percent from the same period in 2003. The decline in production has been the result of a smaller number of birds being slaughtered, as the average weight of birds has been slightly higher so far in 2004. Production over the next several months is expected to remain below the previous year. Over the last 6 months, (May through October), the number of poults placed for growout has only totaled 138 million birds, 4.7 percent lower than the same period in 2003.

U.S. turkey exports, after showing a 3.9-percent increase in the third quarter to 134 million pounds, fell somewhat in October to 43.3 million pounds, down 14 percent from the previous year. However, exports to Mexico continue to be strong. Shipments to Mexico were 26.8 million pounds in October boosting exports over the first 10 months of 2004 to 211 million pounds, 9 percent higher than the previous year. Turkey exports in general, and exports to Mexico specifically may be pressured in the coming months by strong U.S. prices and the institution of an inspection fee by the Mexican Government. Prices for whole turkeys have shown double-digit gains compared with the previous year and prices are also higher for other turkey parts. The Mexican Government has announced the institution of inspection fees to help offset the cost of border inspections. The fees are expected to amount to approximately \$450 per truck. This fee structure would more heavily impact items with a lower unit value, such as mechanically deboned turkey meat to be used in the Mexican food processing industry.

Meetings, Seminars and Conventions

2005 January

January 24-25: International Poultry Scientific Forum, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, GA. Contact: International Poultry Scientific Forum. Phone: +1 770-493-9401; Fax: +1-770-493-9257;

Email: poultryscientificforum@poultryegg.org. Website: www.internationalpoultryexposition.org

January 26-28: 2005 International Poultry Exposition, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, GA. Contact: US Poultry & Egg Assn., 1530 Cooledge Rd., Tucker, GA 30084; Phone: 770-493-9401; Fax: 770-493-9257; www.poultryegg.org

January 31-February 5: Antimicrobial growth promoters: worldwide ban on the horizon?, International debate conference for the feed and food chain, Noordwijk aan Zee, The Netherlands, Contact: Bastiaanse Communication, P.O. Box 179, 3720 AD Bilthoven, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 30 2294247; Fax: +31 30 2252910; Email: agp@bastiaanse-communication.com; Website: www.bastiaanse-communication.com

2005 February

February 6-8: National Turkey Federation Convention, Long Beach, California USA. Contact: National Turkey Federation, 1225 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005 USA. Phone: +1 202 898 0100, Fax: +1 202 898 0203, Website: www.eatturkey.com

February 7-9: Australian Poultry Science Symposium 2005, Sydney University. Please check out the website for more information. <http://www.vetsci.usyd.edu.au/apss/>

February 20-25: 1st Nigerian International Poultry Summit (NIPS), Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. Contact: 1st NIPS, c/o Obasanjo Farms, Ota, Owode, Idiroko Road, Ote Ogun State, Nigeria, West Africa. Phone: +234 803 405 3035; Email: first_nips@yahoo.com Website: www.nipsng.com

2005 March

March 7-9: Pacific Egg & Poultry Association Annual Convention, Napa, California USA. Contact: PEPA, 1521 I Street, Sacramento, California 95814 USA. Phone: +1 916 441 0801; Fax: +1 916 446 1063; Email: info@pacificegg.org; Website: www.pacificegg.org

March 9-10: Nebraska Poultry Industries Annual Convention, New World Inn & Conference Center, Columbus, Nebraska. Contact: Nebraska Poultry Industries, Inc., University of Nebraska, A103 Animal Sciences, P.O. Box 830908, Lincoln, NE 68583-0908. Phone: 402-472-2051

March 10-12: 4th International Poultry Show and Seminar 2005, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Contact: Dr. Q.M.E. Huque. Phone: +880-2-7708326; Fax: +880-2-7708325; Email: dgbli@bangla.net or techcomm@wpsa-bb.com

March 15-17: Midwest Poultry Federation Convention, St. Paul, Minnesota USA. Contact: Lara Durben, Phone: +1 763 682 2171; Email: lara@midwestpoultry.com

March 16-18: VIV Asia, BITEC (Bangkok International Trade & Exhibition Centre), Bangkok, Thailand. Contact: Organisation: VNU Exhibitions Europe BV, PO Box 8800, 3503 RV Utrecht, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 30 295 2772; Fax: +31 30 295 2809; Email: viv.asia@vnuexhibitions.com; Website: www.viv.net. Visitors: NCC Management & Development Co. Ltd. 60 New Rachadapisek Road, Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110 Thailand. Phone: +66 2 229 3000; Fax: +66 2 229 3191; Email: viv@gsncc.co.th; Website: www.qsncc.co.th

2005 April

April 4-7: 3rd International Poultry Conference, Hurghada, Egypt. Contact: Prof. M. Kosba, Alexandria University, Faculty of Agriculture 'El-Shatby', Poultry Production Department, Aflaton Street, 21545 Alexandria, Egypt. Phone: +20 10 644 6339; Email: mkosba@hotmail.com

April 13-14: Poultry Industry Conference and Exhibition, London, Ontario, Canada. Email: traciedixon@poultryindustrycouncil.ca

April 18-21: Middle East Poultry Show 2005, Dubai International Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Contact: Mediac Communications & Exhibitions LLC, PO Box 5196, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Phone: +971 4 269 2004; Fax: +971 4 269 1296; Email: mediac@emirates.net.ae; Website: www.mediacc.com

April 25-27: 54th Western Poultry Disease Conference, The Fairmont Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, BC, Canada. Contact: Dr. R.P. Chin. Email: rpchin@ucdavis.edu

2005 May

May 23-26: XVII European Symposium on the Quality of Poultry Meat and the XI European Symposium on the Quality of Eggs and Egg Products, Golden Tulip Parkhotel Doorwerth, Doorwerth, The Netherlands. Contact: Dorien Kleverwal, Symposium Secretariat, Wolterinkhofstraat 39, 7437 AX Bathmen, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 570 541948; Fax: +31 570541948 or +31 55 506 4858; Email: info@eggmeat2005.nl; Website: www.eggmeat2005.nl

2005 June

June 3-4: Georgia Veterinary Medical Association Annual Convention, Sandestin Resort, Florida. Contact: Beth Monte, GVMA. Phone: 678-309-9800; Email: gvma@gvma.net; Website: www.GVMA.net

June 22-24: Georgia Egg Association's 44th Annual Meeting, St. Simons Island, GA. Contact: Robert Howell, Executive Director, Georgia Egg Association, 16 Forrest Parkway, Forest Park, GA 30297. Phone: 404-363-7661; Fax: 404-363-7664; Email: goodeggs@bellsouth.net

June 30-July 2: Agrena 2005, 7th International Exhibition for the Administration & Production of Poultry & Livestock, International Conference Centre, Cairo, Egypt. Contact: Crose Fairs Organisers. Phone/Fax: +1 202 30 38 994; Email: crose@access.com.eg

2005 July

July 16-20: AVMA/AAAP Meeting, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: AVMA (800) 248-2862, Ext. 268, or www.avma.org

July 16-20: 94th Annual Meeting of the Poultry Science Association, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. Contact: James W. Kessler, Executive Director, Poultry Science Association, 1111 North Dunlap Avenue, Savoy, IL 61874. Phone: 909-677-0069; Fax: 909-677-2420. Email: jamesk@assoq.org

Meetings, Seminars and Conventions

2005 August

August 22-26: 14th World Veterinary Poultry Congress & Exhibition, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Congress organiser: IT Consortium, Mete Cad. 16/11, 34437 Taksim, Istanbul, Turkey. Phone: +90 212 244 71 71; Fax: +90 212 244 71 81; Email: info@wvpc2005.org. Website: www.wvpc2005.org. Scientific matters: Ankara University Veterinary Faculty, Department of Animal Nutrition, 06110 Ankara, Turkey. Phone: +90 312 517 25 65; Fax: +90 312 517 25 65; Email: akan@veteinary.ankara.edu.tr; Website: www.veterinertavukculuk.org

August 25-27: 14th World Veterinary Poultry Congress Fair, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Mr. Levent Akdogan. Phone: +90 212 244 7171; Email: levent@ikontour.com

2005 September

September 15-17: Avian Gut Function, Health and Disease, 28th Poultry Science Symposium, Bristol, UK. Contact: Langford Continuing Education Unit. Phone: +44 117 928 9502; Fax: +44 1934 852170; Email: Langford-CE@bristol.ac

September 19-23: IX International Coccidiosis Conference, Hotel Mabú, Iguazu Falls, Brazil. Contact: FACTA, Av. Andrade Neves, 2501, Castelo, Campinas, SP 13070-001, Brazil. Phone: +55 19 3243 6555; Fax: +55 19 3243 8542; Email: facta@facta.org.br

September 24-29: 15th European Symposium on Poultry Nutrition, Balatonfüred, Hungary. Contact: Dr K Duplecz, University of Veszprem, Georgikon Faculty of Agriculture, Hungary. Tel: +36 83 312 330; Fax: +36 83 315; Email: duplecz@georgikon.hu. Website: growcare.katki.hu/wpsa2005

2005 October

October 4-7: XIX Latin American Poultry Congress, Atlapa Convention Center, Panama City, Panama. Contact: ANA VIP, PO Box 6-3994, El Dorado, Panama. Phone: +1 507 226 3941; Fax: +1 507 226 9905; Email: anavip@anavip.com; Website: www.anavip.com/congreso

October 6-8: 4th European Poultry Genetics Symposium, (WPSA Working Group 3, Breeding and Genetics), Dubrovnik, Croatia. Contact: Helga Medic, Phone: +385 1 4605126; Email: hmedic@pdf.hr

2005 November

November 1-4: VIV Europe 2005, Jaarbeurs, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Contact: VNU Exhibitions Europe BV, PO Box 880. 3503 RV Utrecht, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 30 295 2772; Fax: +31 3 295 2809; Email: viv.europe@vnuexhibitions.com. Website: www.viv.net

2006 January

January 25-27: 2006 International Poultry Exposition, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, Georgia USA. Contact: US Poultry & Egg Assn., 1530 Cooleedge Road, Tucker, Georgia 30084 USA. Phone: +1 770 403 0401; Fax: +1 770 403 9257. Website: www.poultryegg.com

2006 April

April 3-6: 6th International Symposium on Avian Influenza, St. John's College, Cambridge, UK. Contact: Dr. I. Capua. Fax: +39 49 8084360; Email: icapua@izsvenezie.it or Dr. D. Swayne. Fax: +1 706 5463161; Email: dswayne@sepri.usda.gov

2006 May

May 24-26: VIV Russia 2006, Moscow, Russia. Contact: Website: sites.vnuexhibitions.com/sites/viv

2006 June

June 21-23: VIV China 2006, Beijing, P.R. China. Contact: VNU Exhibitions Europe B.V., PO Box 8800, 3503 RV Utrecht, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 30 295 2772; Fax: +31 30 295 2809; Email: viv.china@vnuexhibitions.com; Website: sites.vnuexhibitions.com/sites/viv or Mr. Rui Feng Xu, CNAVS Trade Fair Office. Phone: +86 10 649 50 373; Fax: +86 10 649 50 374; Email: rfxu@china-av.net

2006 September

Sept. 10-14: 12th European Poultry Conference, Veronafiere Congress Centre, Verona, Italy. Contact: Secretariat XII WPSA European Conference, Department of Food Science, Via San Giacomina 9, 40126 Bologna, Italy. Phone: +39 051 209 4221; Fax: +39 051 251 936; Email: wpsa@alma.unibo.it; Website: www.epc2006.veronafiere.it

2006 November

November 14-17: EuroTier 2006, Hanover, Germany. Contact: DLG (Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft e.V.), Eschborner-Landstrasse 122, 60489 Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Phone: +49 69 24788 265; Fax: +49 69 24788 113; Email: eurotier@DLG-Frankfurt.de; Website: www.eurotier.de

2007 January

Jan. 31-Feb. 2: 2007 International Poultry Exposition, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Contact: US Poultry & Egg Association, 1530 Cooleedge Road, Tucker, Georgia 30084 USA. Phone: +1 770 493 9401; Fax: +1 770 493 9257; Website: www.poultryegg.org

2008 August

August 10-15: XXIII World's Poultry Congress, Convention and Exhibition Centre, Brisbane, Australia. Contact: WPC 2008 Congress, Intermedia Convention & Event Management, PO Box 1280, Milton, Queensland 4064, Australia. Phone: +61 7 3858 5594; Fax: +61 7 3858 5510; Email: wpc2008@im.com.au; Website: www.wpsa.info

Broiler Performance Data (Region) Live Production Cost					
	SW	Midwest	Southeast	Mid-Atlantic	S-Central
Feed cost/ton w/o color (\$)	155.07	140.46	160.67	159.06	156.84
Feed cost/lb meat (¢)	14.30	12.78	15.27	14.70	14.96
Days to 4.6 lbs	43	41	42	42	42
Chick cost/lb (¢)	3.98	3.98	3.67	4.19	3.64
Vac-Med cost/lb (¢)	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.05
WB & 1/2 parts condemn. cost/lb	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.18
% mortality	4.56	4.49	3.97	3.65	4.26
Sq. Ft. @ placement	0.81	0.80	0.86	0.83	0.84
Lbs./Sq. Ft.	6.98	6.73	6.99	6.80	7.45
Down time (days)	43	41	42	42	2.2

Data for week ending October 23, 2004

**Broiler Performance Data (Company)
Live Production Cost**

	Average Co.	Top 25%	Top Co.'s
Feed cost/ton w/o color (\$)	156.88	144.71	144.90
Feed cost/lb meat (¢)	14.61	12.96	12.36
Days to 4.6 lbs	42	43	41
Chick cost/lb (¢)	4.03	4.30	4.03
Vac-Med cost/lb (¢)	0.06	0.03	0.02
WB & 1/2 parts condemn. cost/lb	0.18	0.15	0.13
% mortality	4.04	3.43	3.16
Sq. Ft. @ placement	0.83	0.78	0.77
Lbs./Sq. Ft.	6.94	6.36	6.22
Down time (days)	12	14	16

Data for week ending October 23, 2004

Broiler Whole Bird Condemnation (Region)

	SW	Mid-West	S. East	Mid-Atlantic	S. Central
% Septox	0.245	0.339	0.199	0.115	0.263
% Airsac	0.090	0.047	0.052	0.047	0.057
% I.P.	0.018	0.012	0.081	0.041	0.030
% Leukosis	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.009
% Bruise	0.004	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.006
% Other	0.024	0.015	0.009	0.009	0.007
% Total	0.372	0.414	0.356	0.215	0.373
% 1/2 parts condemnations	0.450	0.541	0.429	0.302	0.348

Data for week ending October 23, 2004

Broiler Whole Bird Condemnation (Company)

	Average Co.	Top 25%	Top 5 Co.'s
% Septox	0.213	0.201	0.139
% Airsac	0.058	0.058	0.056
% I.P.	0.040	0.057	0.019
% Leukosis	0.004	0.004	0.000
% Bruise	0.005	0.007	0.003
% Other	0.013	0.020	0.018
% Total	0.334	0.346	0.235
% 1/2 parts condemnations	0.395	0.294	0.542

Data for week ending October 23, 2004