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Pro-active Role of Government in Supporting the Livestock Industry

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CLFMA organized a webinar on Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund

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Scenarios for Animal Feed Inputs, Marketing Strategies and Brazilian Livestock by ICC Brazil



Carlos Cogo

Marcelo Pedrosa


ICC hosted the virtual meeting, presented by Carlos Cogo, who once again confirmed the company's mission to the global food production chain, and brought relevant information about the direction of beef and dairy farming to customers and employees.

At the end of July of this year, ICC, a Brazilian multinational company specialized in natural nutritional solutions with presence in more than 65 countries, virtually brought together more than 45 professionals in order to provide reliable and up-to-date information on the Brazilian livestock and the animal feed input market. These issues, according to ICC Sales Coordinator for Brazilian ruminant market, Marcelo Pedrosa Carneiro, are extremely relevant for decision-making and planning within the milk and meat production chain. The meeting was led by market consultant Carlos Cogo, from Cogo Inteligência em Agronegócio Agency (Porto Alegre/RS), a professional who is a reference in the sector and has over 30 years of experience in this segment. He addressed the scenario and perspectives of the main inputs for livestock feed, such as corn, soy, derivatives, and other cereals, from a global view. "Cogo also talked about the raising of costs and opportunities for strategic input acquisition, and market stand for domestic milk and meat production in view of internal and external demands and protein alternatives" pointed out Marcelo.

This meeting had its purpose in line with Brazil's role as the main protagonist in the global supply of food in a growing and increasingly conscious consumer market. "Brazilian livestock is constantly challenged to produce noble, quality protein in an environmentally and socially sustainable way and, obviously, ensuring the profitability of its operations. The entire picture is marked by the strong global competition to originate inputs, which become inflated and less available, ratification of social and environmental commitments, awareness of the

importance of preserving animal welfare and the need for cost adjustments. All of the above, plus the increase in productivity, makes accurate and up-to-date information one of the most fundamental tools for the success of the activities of both the animal nutrition industry and rural producers. So, with the purpose of providing our partners with a high-value service, we address this topic of inestimable relevance", he stressed. The result of the meeting was excellent in the evaluation of the Sales Coordinator. The permanence of the participants until the end of the debates proved the value of the themes addressed to the target audience. "Speaker Carlos Cogo was extremely adept at synthesizing the most up-to-date and important information and presenting it in a clear and objective way to help animal feed producers and factories in planning and making decisions regarding production.

For Senior Supply Analyst at Campo Rações (Acreúna/GO), Urley Oliveira, a longtime ICC partner company, the virtual meeting addressed important points in a simple way, which covered subjects in a very detailed way about the market. "The event featured significant and in-depth comments that will greatly contribute to our daily analyses and reassessments in decision-making." Another participant who commented on the meeting was João Gabriel Balizardo Carvalho, a veterinarian at the Technical Department of Animal Nutrition for Matsuda Group (Alvares Machado/SP). "The information presented was very realistic and showed how the market will react next year. We like to participate in events like this".

According to Marcelo, actions like this reinforce the excellent results of ICC's participation in the ruminant market in Brazil and abroad. "We have intensified investments in research and development of new products, customer relationships and the market in general. This makes ICC increasingly attractive and recognized for its support to sustainable animal production", he concluded. 



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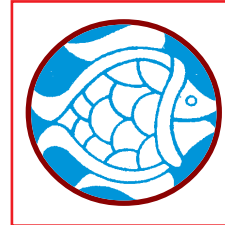
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Mixed Response from the Poultry Industry on Government Decision to Import GM Soya Meal

After months of indecision, the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has cleared the import of 12 lakh tonnes (lt) of genetically modified (GM) soyameal late on Tuesday night. While this was a long-standing demand of the poultry industry, some stakeholders said the decision has come too late as by the time the imports land in India, the new crop would have arrived in Indian markets.

Farmers' organisations have also criticised the move, saying it will result in lower realisation for their soyabean crop. Since May this year, the poultry industry has been seeking duty-free import of 12-15 lt GM soyameal, saying this was necessary given the exceptionally high price of soyameal in the country. For the industry, soyameal is the preferred protein source to be used for poultry feed. Soyameal refers to the protein rich solid left after the oil is expelled from the bean.

Ex-mill prices of soyameal, which normally retails at Rs 40 per kg, had in the last few months touched an all-time high of Rs 110 per kg. Many small poultry farmers have reportedly even ceased operations given the exceptionally high cost of the raw material. The imports, said industry sources, will help in rationalising raw material prices. Interestingly, since talk of imports started, the price of soyabean has corrected from Rs 10,000 per quintal to Rs 8,500 per quintal. Similarly, the price of soyameal has dropped from Rs 110 per kg to the present Rs 85 per kg.

The official order by DGFT had relied on the no-objection certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change about the imports. The Ministry, in its letter dated August 6, had cleared the import of GM soyameal, stating that it was a non-living entity.


The DGFT has allowed import of 12 lt of soyameal, with the caveat that the imports have to come to India either through the Navi Mumbai Port or the Petropole port in West Bengal. The imports have to arrive in the country by October 31.

Prasanna Pedgaonkar, general manager of Pune-headquartered Venkateshwara Hatcheries Private Limited, or Venky's, welcomed the move. However, B Soundarajan, chairman of the Coimbatore-headquartered Suguna Foods Limited, said the import should have been allowed to come to India via least one south Indian port. "We are going to take up the issue with the government and hope that is allowed," he said.

Soundarajan pointed out that it would take nearly 45 days for shipments of GM soyameal from Argentina, Brazil or the USA to land at Indian ports. "We had hoped that it would reach by September, which now seems difficult," he said.

However, sources in the industry said there are chances of shipments from Vietnam coming to the rescue. "Also there are chances of ships in mid-sea being diverted towards India after re-negotiation," said a senior source in the poultry industry. GM soyameal is expected to cost between Rs 40 and 60 per kg, which they said would be much lower than the Rs 85 pr kg domestic price

Farm organisations have, however, criticised the decision, with founder of Swabhimani Shetkari Sanghatana, Raju Shetti, terming this as another "betrayal" by the government.

"The imports will arrive when the domestic produce is ready. The excess stock will pull down prices, which will result in losses for farmers," he said. 

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New Rules put Larger Responsibility on Small & Medium Poultry Farms

Till now, small poultry farms in India were exempt from environmental laws but this will change now. Small and marginal poultry farmers in India will now have to take measures similar to their bigger counterparts to prevent environmental pollution, according to new guidelines issued recently. The new guidelines have also defined as to who is a 'large' or 'small' poultry farmer in India. Those who have 5,000-25,000 birds are small farmers. Those who have more than 25,000 and less than 100,000 birds are medium farmers. Those who have more than 100,000 birds are large farmers.

The guidelines state that small farmers are mostly economically backward and are part of the unorganised sector. Most of them keep birds for their own consumption and have a small quantity available for commercial sale. Poultry, hatchery and piggyery were considered 'green' by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in its guidelines of 2015. This meant they were exempt from air, water and environmental protection laws. But, in 2017, environmental activist objected to this, stating that

MAJOR PROVISIONS

The new guidelines state that for establishing and operating a medium-sized poultry farm of 25,000-100,000 birds, a farmer will have to obtain a certificate of Consent to Establishment or Consent to Operate.


poultry farms could also harm the environment. It was demanded that small poultry farms (with more than 5,000 birds) should also be regulated.

The National Green Tribunal, in its order dated September 16, 2020, said: The CPCB should revisit the guidelines for keeping poultry farms in the green category and free from air, water and environmental protection laws ... the permission to operate all poultry farms which have more than 5,000 birds should be the same as that for farms that have more than a lakh birds.

The CPCB framed guidelines under the Water Act and Air Act to regulate only those poultry units that kept over 100,000 birds. The matter agitated before the NGT was to challenge this exemption since it was noted that not a single poultry unit anywhere in India sought Consent to Establish and Consent to

Operate nor was any such unit ever penalised for causing environmental damage. According to the 20th Livestock Census, there are 851.8 million poultry birds in India. About 30 per cent (250 million) of this is 'backyard poultry' or small and marginal farmers. According to the 19th Livestock Census, the number of such farmers is about

30 million.

Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc, are reared in poultry farms for meat and eggs. Chickens that are reared for eggs are called 'laying hens' or 'layers'. Those reared for meat are called 'broilers'. According to the 20th Livestock Census in 2020, Tamil Nadu (120 million), Andhra Pradesh (107 million), Telangana (79 million), West Bengal (77 million), Maharashtra (74 million), Karnataka (59 million crores), Assam (46 million) and Kerala (29 million) have the highest poultry populations. The National Action Plan for Egg and Poultry-2022 report to increase the income of farmers by 2022 states that the total number of poultry in 2017 was 720 million. Of these, 230 million were backyard poultry. 



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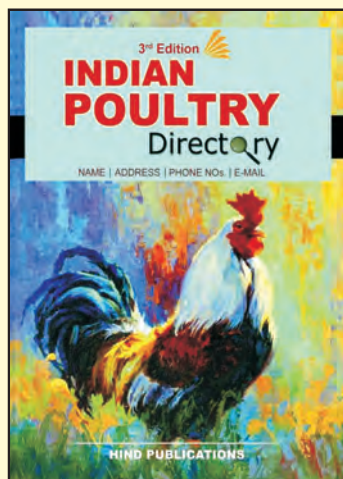
When quality focus is a priority for a company, it sets the tone for the whole business. The drive for quality infuses every part of an organization and everyone has a role to play. With many industries, quality is also an essential part of safety. This certainly holds true for global bioscience company Chr. Hansen.



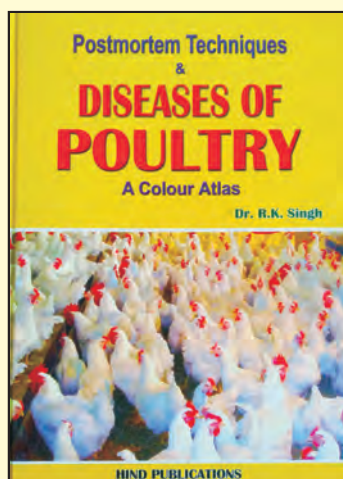
It was back in the late 1970s that Chr. Hansen first began to investigate whether its bacterial know-how could be used in animal farming. Building on its core bacterial competencies, the company wanted to expand into new industries beyond dairy. To do this, a separate company called “Chr. Hansen Bio-systems” was created to start researching, developing and selling new innovations within Animal Health & Nutrition (AH) as a new niche segment. Products were developed and launched – some successful, others not so much – as the company struggled to find its feet.



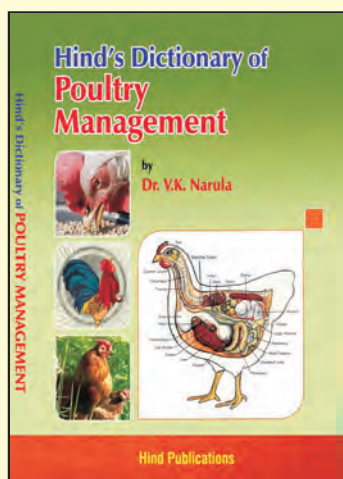
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Over the years, “Chr. Hansen Bio-systems” got a stronger and stronger foothold, understanding the industry and its challenges, developing innovative solutions with proven results. And so it was that in 1999, Bio-systems was finally integrated into Chr. Hansen to become a fully-fledged part of the Chr. Hansen portfolio. Today, Chr. Hansen is world leading in bacterial solutions for animals.

High quality standards, a competitive advantage

The quality management system at Chr. Hansen is based on ISO 22000, an international standard designed to ensure safe food supply chains worldwide; ISO 14001 (environmental management systems); HACCP and GMP standards, and the company produces all its products worldwide in accordance with ISO 9001. In addition, Chr. Hansen’s European production plants are FAMI-QS certified.

Quality has two key dimensions for the company: First, that every delivery of its products meets specifications and has a guaranteed shelf life. Second, and equally important, that products consistently improve animal production and fulfil the expectations of our customers.

Quality is not only complying with regulations. “Our probiotics are heat tolerant and stable. This means that the probiotic strains survive the stressful procedure of pelleting and have extended shelf-life”, explains Marcelo Lang, global marketing director for the Animal Health & Nutrition business. In its flagship products, Chr. Hansen uses a

dormant but live form of probiotic strain to achieve the stability customers demand. In this form, they survive the pelleting process and become active again in the intestines of the animals where they can exert their beneficial effect.

In addition, most of Chr. Hansen’s animal probiotic and silage inoculant products are approved by EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) for sales in all EU countries. It is well known that products approved by EFSA go through a very stringent review process that includes animal safety and efficacy studies, as well as rigorous assessment of the innocuity of the bacteria strains used.

“Quality also has to do with how many recalls you have and the experiences of the feed manufacturers that actually have to work with the product. We improve our production processes constantly to get the maximum advantage out of it for our customers, feed mills and animal producers”, adds Lang.

The Chr. Hansen Biosafety Board: Because strain safety matters

Quality is indeed also about safety. Chr. Hansen's Biosafety Board advises and directs the business in matters related to the safety of strains and cultures for production and commercialization. The board has representatives from several functions including R&D, industry experts from the business and the Regulatory, Legal and Quality Assurance departments.

The broad composition facilitates comprehensive evaluations and risk analyses beyond the mere scientific



understanding. According to Esben Laulund, Chair of the board and vice president in External Research & Development, "the Biosafety Board ensures that all new commercial cultures are safe for both our employees and our customers. It is key for Chr. Hansen that we do not jeopardize the excellent reputation Chr. Hansen has today as a trustworthy supplier of unique ingredients. With this group, we ensure cross-functional inputs, company-wide decisions and end products that are aligned with regulatory guidelines."

State-of-the-art innovation and production set-up supports quality

High quality products do not see the light of day by themselves. It requires a strong global set-up and highly competent scientists.

At Chr. Hansen, working with advanced robot technology has been part of the everyday routine for years, and robots are continuously becoming a bigger part of laboratories' daily work processes. At the very center of the company's automatization strategy to ensure streamlined processes on a global scale, robots provide uniform quality of products to Chr. Hansen's customers. And not only that; they also speed up the analysis process and production time, thus bringing new products to the market faster.

Chr. Hansen's Pilot Plants also play a central role in its R&D value chain as they help deliver fast and safe, state-of-the-art biotechnological development processes; a prerequisite for robust production of commercial cultures. The Pilot Plant

in Nienburg, Germany, has been expanded to increase the capabilities within process development and capacity of sample delivery of Animal Health cultures, which in turn ensures robust production and superb and safe products for customers.

With good bacteria at the heart of its business model, Chr. Hansen is a first mover in innovation and technology when it comes to understanding the complexities of the probiotic modes of action and the gut microbiome - in humans as well as in animals.

"In Chr. Hansen Animal Health & Nutrition, we work continuously to develop the products of tomorrow, enabling farmers to produce the high quality, sustainable and safe food that consumers demand worldwide," states Mickaël Rouault, senior director, Commercial Development.

This approach has not changed over the past 40 years. Added to feed, the science-based products contain highly-selected strains of good bacteria that have been shown to support normal intestinal function. In addition, they improve the availability of absorbable nutrients from feed by producing digestive enzymes.

"We pride ourselves on pioneering science and the quality of our products. That opens doors with distributors and customers alike as we continue to unlock the power of good bacteria and bring new innovations to market," Rouault concludes. 🇩🇪



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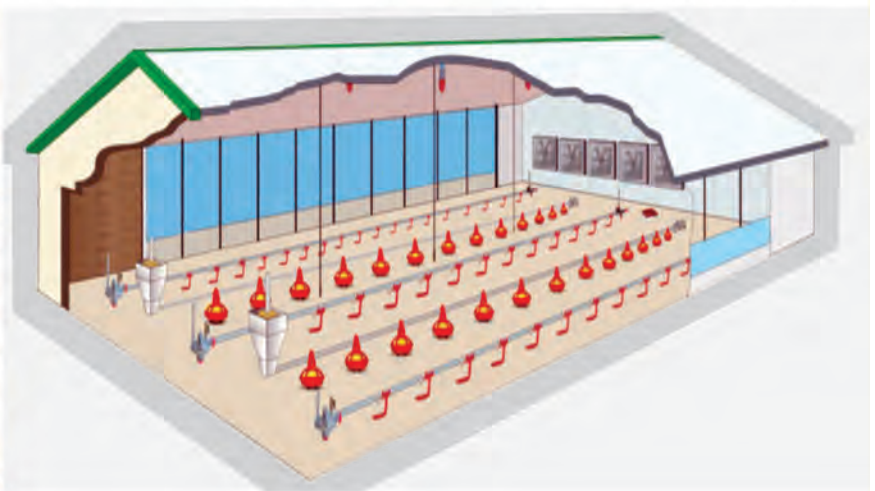
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Pro-active Role of Government in Supporting the Livestock Industry Out of Crisis by Allowing Imports of Soybean Meal



- Ricky Thaper, Treasurer, Poultry Federation of India

When the animal feed prices rose sharply because of huge spike in soybean meal prices, all the trade bodies associated with poultry, fisheries and dairying industries met up with the key officials and Ministers of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries, Finance, Commerce & Industry, Agriculture, Consumer Affairs and Environment, Forest & Climate change, for ensuring imports of soybean meal so that domestic prices are curbed. The officials with the key ministries and ministers responded swiftly to the request to save livestock farmers and the industry.

Recent few weeks have witnessed hectic activities especially amongst the poultry, fisheries and dairies industries which has been hit hard by sharp spike in feed prices especially due to increase in soybean meal rates, a key source of protein used in the livestock feed.

The prices rise in the recent months have been so sharp that it has pushed up the cost of production and

thus causing losses to poultry, aqua and dairy farmers. The officials from the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change have conducted a series of meetings with delegations from All India Poultry Breeders Association, CLFMA, PFI, Fish Feed Manufacturers Association and livestock sector

representatives to find a solution for addressing the sharpest spike in prices of feed in the recent years.

The rise in prices of soybean meal and maize have pushed up the cost of production. In the poultry sector both in the case of broiler (meat) and layer (for egg production), cost of feed constitutes around 65% to 70% of cost of production, continuing to rise relentlessly for the last few months.

According to Mr. Bahadur Ali, Chairman, All India Poultry Breeder Association, the prices of soybean meal, has seen the sharpest increase in recent years. In July, 2021, the average price of soybean meal was Rs 85,000 per tonne against Rs 32,300 per tonne prevailed a year back and even in 2019, the prices were at a similar level. (refer table below). For other months, the prices in 2020 and 2019 have been in the range of Rs 33,500 - Rs 35,500 per ton.



Poultry, Aqua and Shrimp Industry Delegation with Dr. L. Morgan, Honourable Union Minister of State for Fisheries



Delegation met Dr. Sanjeev Balyan, Honourable Union Minister of State of Animal Husbandry and Dairying



Trade organizations and other stakeholders along with Mr. Bahadur Ali, Chairman AIPBA, met Shri Parshottam Rupala, Honourable Union Minister of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries



Poultry, Aqua and Shrimp Industry Delegation had a series of meetings with Shri Som Prakash, Honourable Union Minister of State of Commerce and Industry



Poultry Associations and Industry Delegation called on Dr. Bhagwat Karad, Honourable Union Minister of State of Finance.

Soybean meal price trend (Rs / Ton)

Months	2019	2020	% increase	2021	% increase 2019 vs 2021
Jan	31,000	35,500	13	35,500	15
Feb	33,000	33,500	1	39,800	21
March	32,500	32,000	-2	45,200	39
April	33,800	34,800	3	51,750	53
May	32,750	33,100	1	65,000	98
June	32,750	32,150	0	66,000	105
July	32,500	32,300	-1	85,000	162

Source: All India Poultry Breeder Association, (prices excluding 5% GST)

The spike in Soybean meal prices have been mainly because of rise in soybean seed prices as mentioned in the table below.

Soybean seed prices trend (Rs / Ton)


Months	2019	2020	% increase	2021	% increase 2019 vs 2021
Jan	36,900	43,100	14	45,700	6
Feb	37,890	41,000	8	49,300	20
March	37,100	38,400	3	55,200	45
April	37,900	39,000	3	62,000	59
May	37,800	38,400	2	74,500	94
June	37,300	38,400	3	73,000	90
July	37,300	38,700	4	1,00,000	158

Source: All India Poultry Breeder Association, (prices excluding 5% GST)

Corresponding feed prices in case of poultry has risen from Rs 32,000 per ton prevailed in July, 2020 to Rs 48,000 per ton in July, 2021 thus pushing the cost of production of and poultry meat. According to the Industry estimate, by the end of August, 2021, the feed price could rise to Rs 50,000 - 54,000 per ton if the steps to import around 12Lakh tonne of soybean meal till India's new crop arrives by middle of October are not taken. Both the domestic prices of soybean seed and soybean meal are around 2 time costlier than the global prices. "Due to the increase in soybean, feed prices have increased. Resultantly, the poultry farmers, and fish & shrimp farmers finding it very difficult to do placement of chicks as well as fish & shrimp. The officials from Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) on request of Industry had written letter to the Director General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce, requesting for import of 12Lakh tons of soybean meal till October, 2021 when new kharif crops arrive in the domestic market. According to the Mr. Gulrez Alam, Secretary, All-India Poultry Breeder Association (AIPBA), this wide discrepancies in the production estimate of soybean by the Government as well as SOPA has led to the current crisis of supply of soybean meal. This has pushed up the cost of production for poultry, fish, shrimp, cattle and dairy farmers hugely leading to rise in prices. According to Industry data, the annual requirement of soybean by the poultry sector (60Lakh tons), shrimp feed (4.5Lakh tons), fish feed (3Lakh tons) and dairy and direct animal feeding (5Lakh tons). The total soybean meal demand for animal feeding is 72.5Lakh ton.

Prompt actions by the government for initiating imports of soybean meal:

In anticipation of an emerging crisis caused by high soybean meal prices, officials of the various trade organizations and other stakeholders along with Mr. Bahadur Ali, Chairman AIPBA, met Shri Parshottam Rupala, Honourable Union Minister of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries requesting him facilitate import of atleast 12Lakh tons of soybean meal on an urgent basis. Delegation of All India Poultry Breeders Association, Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association and Poultry Federation of India and other Industry representatives from livestock industries met several key ministers Shri Om Birla, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Bhupinder Yadav, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Dr. Sanjeev Balyan, Minister of State of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Som Prakash, Minister of State of Commerce and Industry, Dr Bhagwat Karad, Minister of State of Finance and Dr L. Morgan, Minister of State for Fisheries for drawing attention towards sharp spike in feed prices and requesting them for allowing imports of soybean meal on an urgent basis.

All the trade representatives as well as stakeholders worked in close coordination to ensure that the government agencies apprised about soybean meal supply crisis and the government officials and ministers heading key ministries responded in a positive manner to ensure that the necessary instructions were issued for import of soybean meal. This close coordination between various departments and trade representatives would continue to be maintained for ensuring health growth of livestock sector. 

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Daniel Miranda is the new professional to join ICC team

A zootechnician graduated from the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ), with a master's

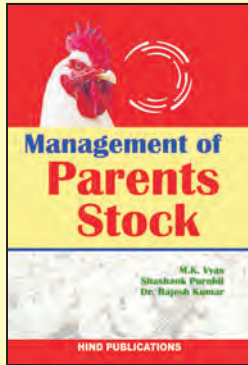


degree and a Ph.D. in Animal Science (Federal University of Minas Gerais - UFMG), and expertise in Strategic Economic Business Management, Daniel José Antoniol Miranda took over the position of Product Manager at ICC.

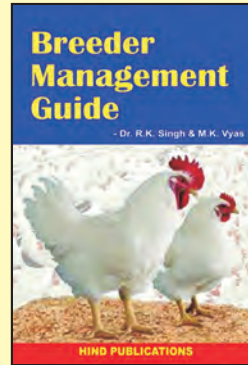
"I have always worked in the R&D area. Now, I take this new challenge that will involve the technical, commercial, and marketing areas. It is a new role within the company, and I want to contribute a lot by bringing experiences acquired along my professional and academic career. ICC is a structured, strong company that is present in the daily lives of national and international producers", stresses the newly hired. According to the Global Sales and Marketing Director, Otávio Fregonesi, hiring Daniel represents ICC's vision of the future. "We have invested in high-level professionals to help us in our expansion project. His arrival will be very important for the best management of our portfolio, from the solution development stage, the adequate positioning in the market and, without a doubt, the after-sales support", highlights the executive. ICC remains focused on its mission to act in the food production chain for a world population constantly fighting hunger. "Therefore, we will have several opportunities to hire new employees," complements Otávio.



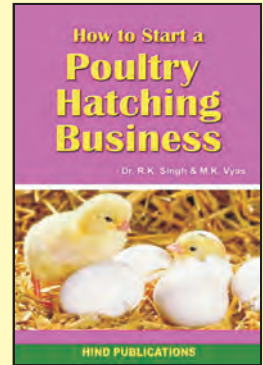
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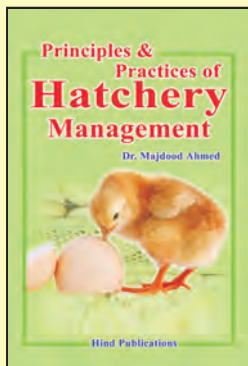
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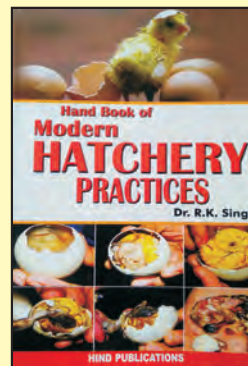
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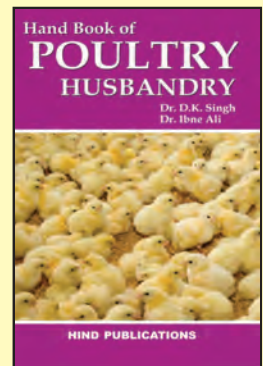
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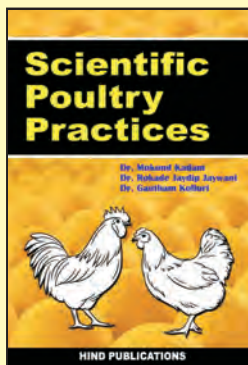
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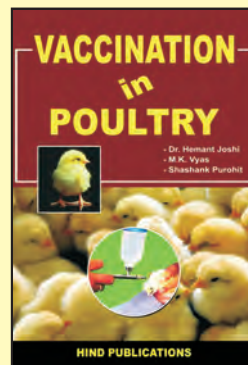
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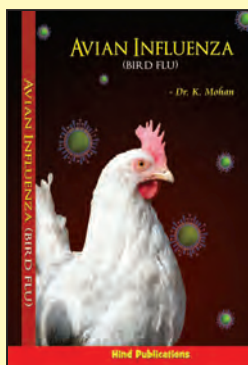
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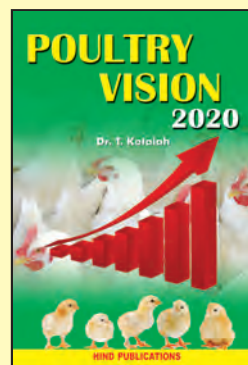
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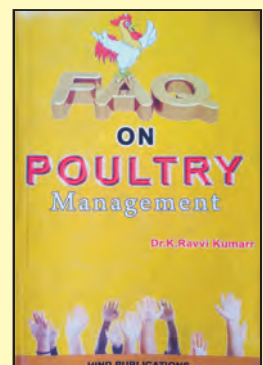
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International Egg Commission (IEC) conducted a webinar on Profitable Egg Production



Mr. Suresh Chitturi
Chairman IEC

International Egg Commission (IEC) conducted a webinar on Profitable Egg Production. The webinar was hosted by IEC Chairman, Suresh Chitturi. The webinar was addressed by Andrew Joret, Chairman - British Egg Industry Council, and Kostas Stamatopoulos, Global Specialty Solutions Manager for Enzymes- DSM Animal Nutrition & Health. The webinar highlighted on how to improve layer efficiency and reduce the wastage through improved biosecurity, better layer health, and enzyme technologies.

In the first presentation of the session, Andrew Joret emphasized on practical ways of improving rearing of layers. He explored the key components of successful egg production and how producers can increase profitability and productivity within their farms.

Andrew highlighted the importance of good housing conditions during the rearing period: "If you get wrong in rearing, there is no way that the egg farm can recover the eggs that are lost". He added that a high level of biosecurity is needed, to reduce the risk of disease. Recommendations to maximise productivity and minimise risks included; using single-age farms, robust vaccination programmes, upholding regular feeding routines and employing empathetic caretakers. While speaking on heat stress he said that heat stress can reduce feed consumption and also the egg size therefore this problem must be handled carefully first by establishing 'hot weather diets' that include more oil and carbohydrates, and second by modifying feeding routines to the night time when it's cooler.

Dr. Kostas Stamatopoulos, from D.S.M was the next speaker for the webinar, in which he presented a detailed presentation on Increasing production efficiency through improved feed management. Kostas Stamatopoulos provided technical insights into feed enzymes and how they can be used to increase egg production, reduce costs, improve layer health and develop environmental sustainability.

Kostas began by explaining how enzymes work and the way that certain types can specifically improve feed efficiencies and layer health when combined with raw materials: "Enzymes can convert normal feed into something far more beneficial." He said that "Greater adoption of feed additive technology is key in reducing the layer industry's footprint - for feed efficiency, reducing waste and reducing reliance on soybean."

Focus on Dr. Kotas presentation was on Enzymes - Action and Benefits, Feed cost reduction, Alternative RM's and maximizing utilization by layer, Environmental



Andrew Joret
Chairman - British Egg Industry Council



Kostas Stamatopoulos
GSS Manager - DSM

impact, Layer efficiency improvement, Waste reduction for increasing both productivity and profitability within layer business.

He also explained as to why do we need feed enzymes?

He said that after studying through transmission electron microscopy, feed molecules are having cell walls, (PSV) protein storage vacuoles and PG (Phytate Globoid). He said that if we don't use the enzymes, there is a possibility to lose some nutrients. (Undigested part [PG] which is protected by cell wall) Dr. Kotas explained 3 factors where enzymes play a key role for better feed utilization:

- i. **Improved Feed Quality:** By using enzyme, we will get better Feed digestibility
- ii. **Improved Gizzard Function:** As Coarsely ground feed is always better for digestion.
- iii. **Gut Health and Integrity:** He explained that it increases protein utilization, Viscosity (Thickness of the Liquid) of substance reduced, tends to increase in absorption and digestion.

He explained that by using feed enzymes, one can:

- i. Improve Animal Performance: a) Through Nutrient digestibility improvement b) MYO-inositol release c) Anti-antinutritional effects (phytase- NSP's - Trypsin inhibitor)
- ii. Reduction in Feed Cost, through : a) Phosphorus release (Phytase) b) Cage effect and energy release (Carbohydrate) c) Amino Acid Digestibility improvement (Proteases)
- iii. For Layer Welfare and health, it provides : a) Less dirty eggs and

strong Egg- Shell b) Viscosity reduction c) Probiotic effect of NSP - oligomers d) Less nutrients for pathogenic bacteria e) Less endogenous heat production for starch digestion (Heat Stress)

- iv. They made things Environmentally sustainable: a) Reduced Nitrogen and Phosphorus emission b) Reduced Green House Gas emission (CO₂e)


Dr. Kotas further explained that their colleague in India Dr. Pradeep Nayak, from DSM, made & formulate the diet, experimenting on Hyline W-80 India(2021 update). He said that their customized FI contains 12% alternative and local Raw Material. He said that MBM (Meat & Bone Mill - LP) is also considered here as a Raw Material, for which Quality check is the thing which requires attention. Other additives are Vitamins, Minerals, Tryptophan, Salt, Toxin Binders, Choline and soda. He added that Multi NSP enzymes contains Xylenase, carries de-branching activities, xyloglucanase, cellulase and B- glucanase. He said

that they divided the study in 4 parts i.e.

1. Using only Phytase
2. Using Phytase and Protease.
3. Using Phytase and NSP- Multi - enzymes
4. Using Phytase, Protease and NSP Multi-enzyme

Then he explained about the quality of different raw material which are used in the different continent, according to their agricultural conditions and local availability.

While concluding his presentation he said our aim is to reduce our reliance on soybean in feed using advanced and readily available technology with more digestibilities with feed enzyme.

Mr. Suresh Rayudu, moderating the webinar, then, asked the participants for the Q & A session with both of the speakers on the various issues of Rearing Poultry efficiently & Feed alternative. 



Obituary

I would like to state that one of our very dear friend and North India poultry feed industry's dynamic personality, Shri Ashish Gupta, Managing Director, Sampoorna Feeds Pvt. Ltd, who had actively participated in most of the meetings with the key ministries in Delhi, for getting the import of soybean meal, passed away recently. Shri Ashish Gupta was actively associated with the welfare of North India poultry farmers and he always stood for the betterment of livestock industry.

May Almighty Rest his soul in peace and give strength to the family members, friends, near and dears ones, to bear this irreparable and untimely loss.

- by Ricky Thapper



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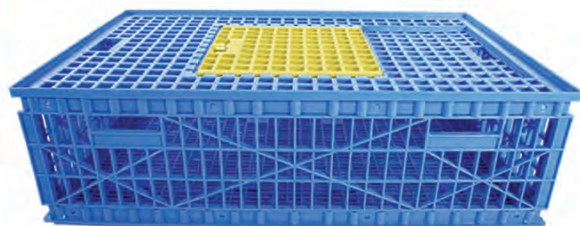
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Mr. Bahadur Ali thanks the government of India and all the Associations for getting the import of Soyameal




Mr. Bahadur Ali, Chairman, All India Poultry Breeders Association and Managing Director IB Group while commenting on recent crisis due to increase in the prices of soybean meal said that soybean prices has seen the sharpest increase in recent years. In July, 2021, the average price of soybean meal was Rs 85,000 per tonne against Rs 32,300 per tonne prevailed a year back and even in 2019, the prices were at a similar level. For other months, the prices in 2020 and 2019 have been in the range of Rs 33,500 - Rs 35,500 per ton. He said that spike in Soybean meal prices have been mainly because of rise in soybean seed prices.



Further Mr. Gulrez Alam, Secretary, All-India Poultry Breeder Association (AIPBA) while commenting on rising prices of poultry and livestock feed said that wide discrepancies in the production estimate of soybean by the Government as well as SOPA has led to the current crisis of supply of soybean meal. This has pushed up the cost of production for poultry, fish, shrimp, cattle and dairy farmers hugely leading to rise in prices.

The prices rise in the recent months have been so sharp that it has pushed up the cost of production and thus causing losses to poultry, aqua and dairy farmers. Photos shown is the witness that since last month different Poultry Association in India were trying their best to convince the Government to allow the import of Soyameal. Now with the efforts of people of poultry fraternity the soyameal has started arriving from Bangladesh, Argentina and Vietnam.

Mr. Bahadur Ali while thanking the government of India and all the Associations felt that the import of Soyameal will give a huge relief to poultry farmers in India. 




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Mycotoxin Survey Q2 2021 Results

Review of the occurrence of major mycotoxins in the first half of 2021 (January to June). In total 47,611 analyses were conducted on 10,075 finished feed and raw commodity samples originating from 68 countries.

Asia Pacific

Risk is extreme in South Asia, China and Taiwan. In Southeast Asia and East Asia, risk is severe. Compared to the same period last year (January-June 2020), abundance of Afla, T-2 toxin and OTA increased. *Fusarium* mycotoxins are most prevalent and are the main risk for livestock. FUM occurred in 90% of corn samples, and average stayed high with 2,049 ppb. In corn, DON, ZEN and Afla also threaten animal health. DON occurred in 84% of samples (average of positives 1,013 ppb), ZEN in 73% (average of positives 243 ppb) and Afla in 25% (117 ppb). 95% of corn samples contained at least one mycotoxin. Afla shows particularly high concentrations in corn and finished feed in South and Southeast Asia. In South Asia, Afla was present in 95% of finished feed samples (average of positives 39 ppb). In addition, Ochratoxin A was very abundant in this sub region of Asia.

In Oceania, risk of mycotoxin contamination is moderate.

North America

Risk in North America stays severe. DON is still one of the main concerns in all commodities. It was present in 69% of all samples (average of positives 1,044 ppb).

In corn kernels, DON prevalence is 72% with an average concentration of positive samples reaching 1,449 ppb. However, in corn FUM has the highest prevalence (73%), with a high average concentration of 2,050 ppb. A high average concentration of 297 ppb is also reported for ZEN in corn (prevalence 35%).

Additionally, finished feed samples show elevated mycotoxin contamination with DON present in 81%, FUM in 66% and ZEN in 32% of the samples. Average of positives FUM concentration is almost as high as in corn (2,046 ppb), and lower but still elevated levels of DON (877 ppb) and ZEN (173 ppb) were found.



Central America

Central America is at extreme risk as 77% of all samples tested positive for FUM. These positive samples contained, on average, 1,049 ppb FUM. Contamination with FUM is even higher in corn kernel samples (abundance 98%, average of positives 1,671 ppb). In addition, 86% of corn samples contained at least one mycotoxin. The second most prevalent mycotoxin was DON, occurring frequently in all samples tested (72%) and particularly in corn (87%).

South America

Risk in this region is severe. Fusarium mycotoxins are the most prevalent, with FUM present in 66% of all samples, followed by DON (51%) and ZEN (42%). Aflatoxin was found in 30% of the samples (average of positives 7 ppb). Risk to livestock is mainly due to DON and FUM concentrations. Corn shows high abundance of FUM (83%, average of positives 1,569 ppb) and DON (50%, average of positives 529 ppb), and 96% of corn samples contained at least one mycotoxin.



Europe

Risk in Europe ranges from moderate to severe. The most prevalent mycotoxin is still DON (53%), followed by ZEN (50%) and FUM (42%). DON is the main threat for livestock. It occurred in different raw materials that were tested, including 66% of corn samples testing positive for this mycotoxin with an average of positives of 856 ppb. Apart from corn, straw and corn

silage are heavily affected by DON (51% and 75% prevalence, respectively). Average of positive concentrations is in the same range as for corn with 820 ppb in straw and 725 ppb in corn silage. Central Europe is the most affected sub-region. In this region, 89% of corn samples tested positive for DON and showed high average concentration of 1,076 ppb.



Middle East

The Middle East shows severe risk, mainly due to the high abundance of Fusarium toxins. Most abundant in all samples is FUM (93%), followed by ZEN (70%), DON (61%) and Afla (27%). Risk to animal species is mainly due to DON and ZEN (average of positives 744 ppb and 112 ppb, respectively). Compared to the same period last year (January-June 2020), abundance of Afla, OTA and ZEN increased. Of all samples tested in the first half of 2021, 83% contained more than one mycotoxin.



Africa


In Sub-Saharan Africa, risk is severe. Fusarium mycotoxins are highly abundant: DON is present in 71% of the samples, followed by FUM (65%) and ZEN (54%).

Compared to January to June 2020, we see an increase in the abundance of all six well-known main mycotoxins. For animal health, DON is the highest concern with its high abundance and an average of positives concentration of 701 ppb. South African corn shows particularly high abundance and contamination levels with DON in corn (abundance 89%, average of positives 1,078 ppb).

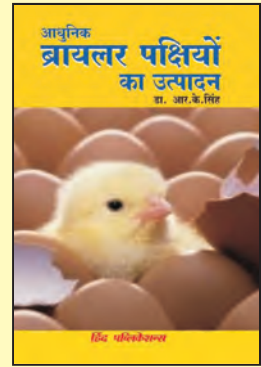


Spectrum 380® results

Spectrum 380® is the most comprehensive mycotoxin detection service available. BIOMIN analyzed 307 samples between January and June 2021 using this advanced service. Due to the analytical method that is used (LC MS/MS), this method detects occurrence of not only the well-known mycotoxins, but also emerging mycotoxins and other fungal metabolites that are often not considered in regular analysis, but could still disrupt animal production.

Analysis shows that 34% of the samples contained 60 or more metabolites (per sample). Results for emerging mycotoxins show that all corn samples were positive for Moniliformin and 92% for Aurofusarin. In finished feed, 98% of samples showed presence of Beauvericin and 95% of Moniliformin. Negative effects of Moniliformin on poultry and rodents have been observed, including damage to the heart muscle and the immune system as well as respiratory distress. Further, decreased feed intake and weight gain was reported. For Aurofusarin, negative effects on poultry have also been observed, ranging from metabolic changes to a decrease in protein and fat content in chicken meat. High doses affected the immune system and decreased fertility. Beauvericin showed toxic effects in laboratory experiments with cell lines, but no acute effects in vivo. However, chronic effects still need to be determined and an impact on the immune system has been suggested. 

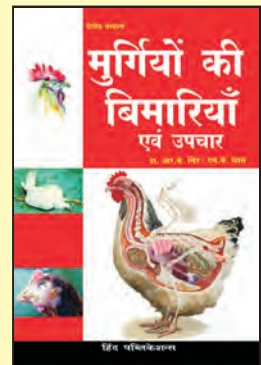
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Addition of enzymes to monogastric diets is a widely used practice in the feed industry to improve digestion of difficult to digest components present in those diets, thereby enhancing production performance, and reducing feed cost per unit of animal product.

Xylanase is one of the enzymes used to break down a part of the non-starch polysaccharide fraction. In many countries where monogastric diets are mostly corn-soybean meal based, the use of xylanases is often associated with limited periods of time during which wheat is used. This is because some still believe that a xylanase is only used to reduce the viscosity of the diet, and to improve wheat digestibility and litter quality. Once those periods of wheat use pass, and corn becomes available or cheaper, the use of xylanases is often abandoned or seen as a secondary activity at best. What is often forgotten, is that corn, and many other vegetable raw materials, also contain significant amounts of arabinoxylan (AX), the substrate for xylanase.

Arabinoxylans

Arabinoxylan, a non-starch polysaccharide (NSP) and poorly digestible plant cell wall

component, is by far the most important anti-nutritional carbohydrate fraction in raw materials, as is also the case in corn. Due to its abundance, its location in the plant material and the lack of endogenous NSP enzyme production in monogastrics, AX reduces feed digestibility and therefore animal performance considerably. However, the arabinoxylan fraction in corn, as in all other vegetable raw materials, is largely insoluble and difficult to degrade. This imposes different requirements to a xylanase in order to have beneficial effects in corn-soy based diets.

Due to its enzyme-resistant properties, the water-insoluble AX fraction is much more difficult to degrade than the water-soluble fraction. For this reason, most xylanases have failed to bring big improvements to corn-soy diets because they fail to degrade the water-insoluble AX fraction. This has led to much disappointment among nutritionists with regard to xylanase efficacy in corn-soy diets.

Furthermore, many are simply not aware of the fact that the high amounts of insoluble AX present in corn, rice bran and other raw materials alike, offers

TABLE 1: NSP CONTENT OF FEED INGREDIENTS (AS % OF DRY MATTER)

	WATER-SOLUBLE AX	WATER-INSOLUBLE AX	NSP	AX/NSP
Corn	0.1	5.1	8.1	64%
Corn DDGS	0.4	12.6	28.6	45%
Rice Bran	0.2	8.3	21.8	39%
Wheat	1.8	6.3	11.4	71%
Wheat DDGS	4.9	13.4	33.2	55%

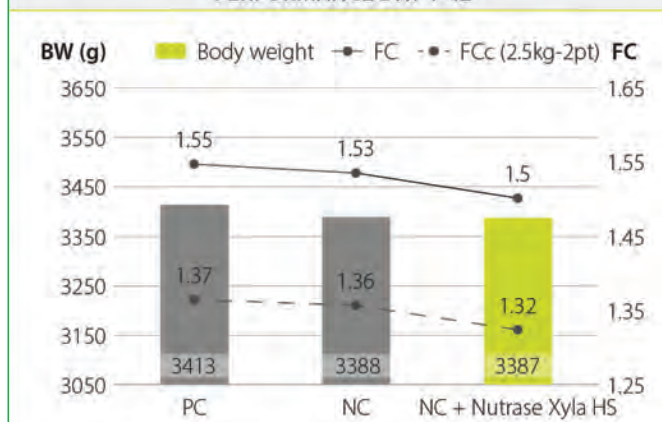
TABLE 2: DESCRIPTION OF DIETARY TREATMENTS

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
Positive control (PC)	Corn-soy-based broiler diet. The diet was formulated according to the nutrition specification of Cobb 430Y without enzyme supplementation.
Negative control (NC)	The positive control diet was reformulated to contain approximately 100kcal/kg, 0.14% and 0.12% less apparent metabolizable energy (AME), phosphorous (P) and Calcium (Ca), supplemented with 500 FTU/kg Nutrase P
NC + Nutrase Xyla HS	Negative control diet supplemented with 100 g/T of feed Nutrase xyla HS.

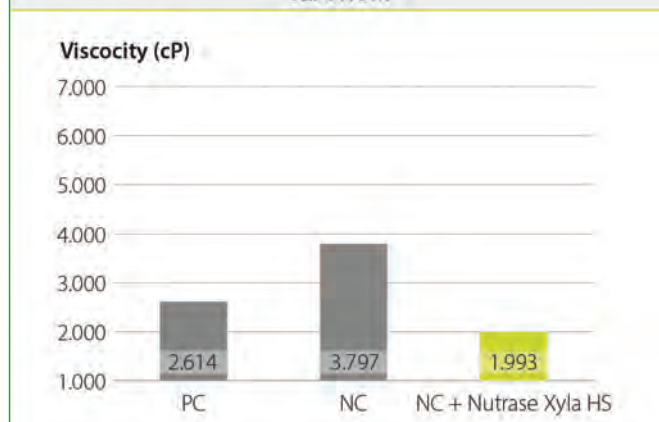
TABLE 3: COMPOSITION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL DIETS

	STARTER D0-14		GROWER D15-28		FINISHER D29-42	
	PC	NC	PC	NC	PC	NC
Composition (%)						
Corn	54.13	56.66	56.85	59.52	58.38	62.29
Soybean meal	30.15	29.66	24.96	22.88	22.54	22.04
Full fat soybean	6.00	3.66	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Meat-bone meal	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Rape seed meal	-	2.50	-	2.45	-	-
Rice bran	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0
Soybean oil	1.52	-	1.88	-	3.09	0.82
Nutrase P	-	500FTU/kg	-	500FTU/kg	-	500FTU/kg
Nutrients (%) and energy level						
Crude protein	23.0	23.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.0
Calcium	0.90	0.78	0.84	0.72	0.76	0.64
Available P	0.48	0.34	0.45	0.31	0.40	0.26
Energy (kcal/kg)	2900	2800	3000	2900	3100	3000

PERFORMANCE DAY 1-42



JEJUNUM



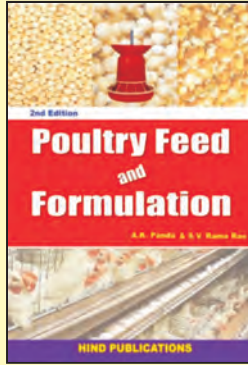
BOOKS FOR SALE

a unique potential for enzyme-mediated in vivo production of prebiotic oligosaccharides. The partial hydrolysis of soluble and insoluble AX into smaller arabinoxylan oligosaccharides (AXOS) makes them an ideal substrate for fermentation by beneficial microbiota. In turn, this results in the production of important levels of desirable SCFAs in the GIT, particularly butyrate. Butyrate supports the intestinal integrity and the development of beneficial microbiota, improves gut morphology and modulates the immune system.

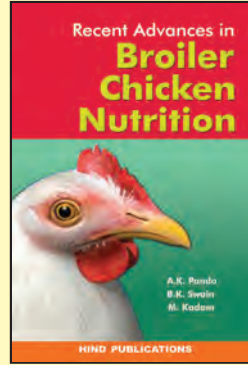
Nutraxe Xyla HS

Nutraxe Xyla HS is a unique endo-xylanase able to break down both water-soluble and water-insoluble AX. Moreover, Nutraxe Xyla HS has been found to be superior to other xylanases with regards to the breakdown of the water-insoluble AX fraction. Hydrolysis of the soluble AX fraction is important in high viscosity diets, such as those containing high amounts of wheat. However, the degradation of water-insoluble AX is important in all types of cereal-based diets. Not only does it result in the release of additional energy and nutrients, but the in vivo production of prebiotic AXOS fragments has been shown to stimulate butyrate production inside the digestive tract. Thanks to its optimal activity at neutral pH, Nutraxe Xyla HS has a longer time to work at its maximum capacity in the gastro-intestinal tract compared to other xylanases. Furthermore, Nutraxe Xyla HS is highly stable and can withstand intensive and high temperature pelleting conditions.

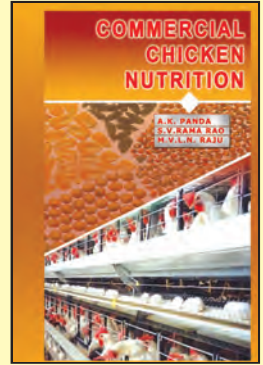
To verify and validate the effects of Nutraxe Xyla HS, a broiler trial was conducted in close cooperation with the research facility



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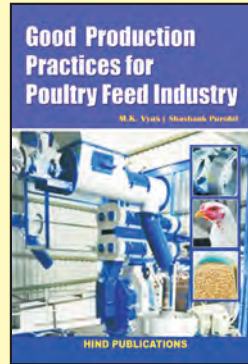
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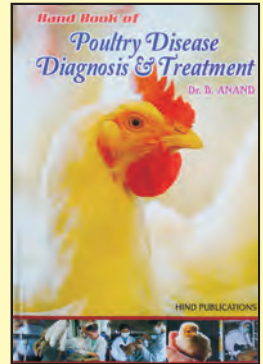
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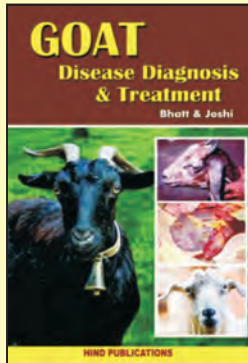
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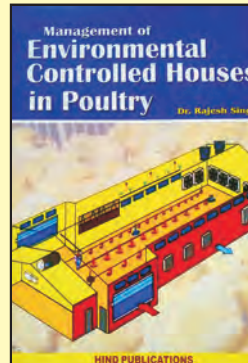
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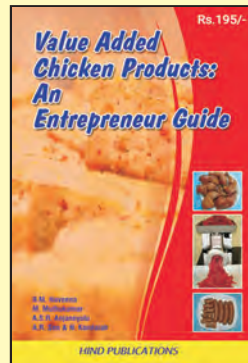
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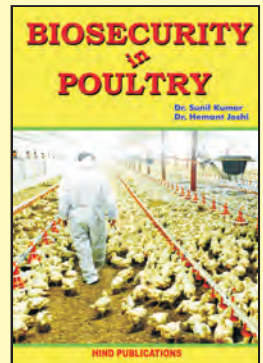
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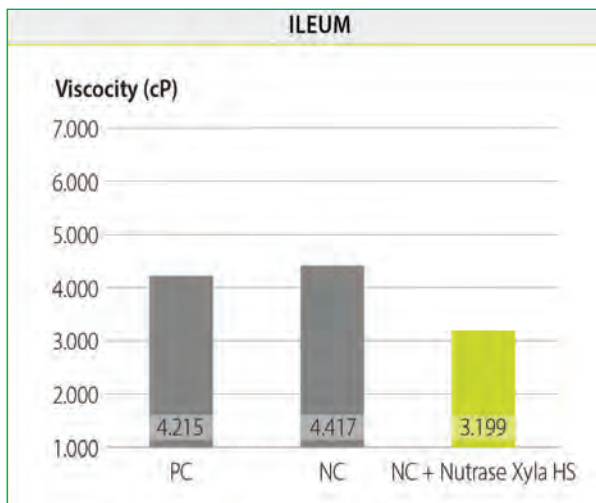
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Results

Supplementation of Nutrase Xyla HS to the diet resulted in a substantial positive effect on feed conversion, leading to a 5-point improvement in corrected feed conversion (FCc) compared to the positive control group, and 4 points compared to the negative control group.


In this trial, no significant differences were observed on the final body weight. Although the diet did not contain any high viscosity ingredients, supplementation of Nutrase Xyla HS to diet also resulted in a clearly reduced intestinal viscosity compared to both control diets, thereby improving digestion and litter quality.

Conclusion

Supplementation with Nutrase Xyla HS improves intestinal viscosity and feed conversion of broilers fed diets with reduced energy levels. Based on these trial results, Nutrase Xyla HS can be supplemented to a corn-based diet with matrix values of

100 kcal AME without detrimental effect on broiler performance. Thanks to its unique set of properties, Nutrase Xyla HS can thus substantially reduce feed costs while maintaining performance. Nutrase Xyla HS has a proven record of efficiently breaking down water-insoluble AX, making it especially successful in corn based diets. Furthermore, Nutrase Xyla HS also impacts intestinal health through the indirect prebiotic action. The combination of Nutrase Xyla HS characteristics strongly boosts monogastric performance and reduces production costs, regardless if they are fed a corn, wheat or other cereal based diet.

Nutrex

Nutrase Xyla HS is a unique product from Nutrex, a leading supplier of innovative, top quality feed additives, with headquarters in Belgium and an expansive distribution network across the world. Nutrex products are developed in close cooperation with leading research institutes and universities and marketed based on solid research. Nutrex prides itself in providing the finishing touch for nutrition by consistently high value to its customers' products, allowing them to save more costs and improve performance. 

of AgriVet Consultancy Pvt Ltd. in India. In a floor pen trial, Cobb 430Y male broilers were reared for 42 days. The broilers were allocated to 3 treatments (Table 2) with 6 replicates per treatment. For all animals, a three phase dietary program (starter d0-14, grower d15-28 and finisher d29-42) was used in which all diets (composition in Table 3) were fed ad libitum. Body weight and feed intake were recorded at weekly intervals, and pen mortality was recorded to correct feed intake. Additionally, at day 42, 1 bird per pen was euthanized to collect the intestinal content of the jejunum and ileum to measure the impact of the various treatments on digesta viscosity.

COVID-19 CRISIS

Srinivasa Farms, Hy-Line International & Aviagen donate oxygen concentrators to support the Poultry Farmers

Srinivasa Farms, Hy-Line International & Aviagen have partnered to provide oxygen concentrators to Poultry Farmers to help supplement the medical oxygen requirement of the Covid-19 patients. These oxygen concentrators will be made available free of cost to patients thereby helping reduce the burden on our healthcare system. This donation is a part of the ongoing efforts



Since last year, Srinivasa Farms has donated more than 10 lakhs eggs to the poor and needy.

“The entire Srinivasa family along with Hy-Line & Aviagen is rallying together to support and stand by our Poultry Farmers in this moment of crisis by helping secure oxygen concentrators which are need of the hour,” said Suresh Chitturi, MD,

by Srinivasa Farms to support the communities that we serve, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Srinivasa Farms Private Limited & Chairman, International Egg Commission. 

Obituary



Mr Ashish Gupta

Managing Director,
Sampoorna Feeds Pvt Ltd.

A Loving, Caring, Enthusiastic, Dynamic friend and Business partner. We cannot express in words the sorrow we face today. A great human who walked an extra mile to make a difference. Shri Ashish Gupta, Managing Director, Sampoorna Feeds Pvt. Ltd and an active member who worked tirelessly for the welfare of North India Poultry farmers. As we reflect upon the high standards he espoused, we are reminded of the many benefits we enjoyed being with him through his journey. Your contribution to the industry has been impeccable and your position is irreplaceable. Aviagen India family unite in offering our condolences to the family of the bereaved. May god give strength to his Wife Ritu, Son Rishab and Daughter Riya and Mother to traverse through this difficult times. We extended our support to the Sampoorna Family and pray for the departed. May his Soul rest in peace.

Our Deepest Condolence




50,000 tonnes of GM soyameal from Bangladesh arrive in India

The first consignment of 50,000 tonnes of genetically modified (GM) soyameal from Bangladesh has arrived in India via the land port of Petrapole in West Bengal. This is the first time since independence that India has allowed import of GM raw material, which will be used for making poultry feed. Soyameal refers to the protein-rich solid left after oil is extracted from the seed. It forms the protein component of poultry feed. An acute shortage and resultant escalation in prices of soyameal had prompted the poultry industry to seek import of the item. The central government had cleared the import without referring the matter to the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee. Instead, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had argued that as this was a non-living entity, it could be imported.

The industry has been given till October 31 for importing 12 lakh tonnes of soyameal. Industry insiders said the landed cost of soyameal is around Rs 60/kg, which is much cheaper than the domestic produce, which is retailing at Rs 85/kg. After the Centre's green signal for imports, poultry majors have inked deals of around 2.5 lakh tonnes of soyameal import. Most of the imports are from Vietnam and are expected to come via the sea route by September 15. While the industry has till October 31

to import its quota of soyameal, many feel that not more than 4 lakh tonnes would be imported by then. This is because it takes 15-20 days for imports to arrive by the sea route. Majority of the imports would come from Vietnam as larger consignments from Brazil, Argentina or USA would take minimum 45 days to come by sea. After October, the domestic produce will also arrive in local markets, which would lead to softening of prices. Meanwhile, farmers in Maharashtra have reported satisfactory crop conditions this year, with improved per acre yield. Instead of 6-7 quintals per acre, many farmers are hopeful about 10-12 quintals per acre as the average yield.

India has reported sowing over 121 lakh hectares as against the 119 lakh hectares of last year. Maharashtra alone has reported sowing over 45 lakh hectares, the highest ever in the state. 

This is the first time since independence that India has allowed import of GM raw material, which will be used for making poultry feed.

Soyameal refers to the protein-rich solid left after oil is extracted from the seed. It forms the protein component of poultry feed.

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CLFMA organized a webinar on “Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)” in association with the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying on 28th July 2021 from 15:00 hrs/ 3:00 pm onwards. Dr. O.P. Chaudhary, Joint Secretary (NLM/PC) Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India, Dr. S.K. Dutta, Joint Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India, Dr. Lipi Sairiwal Assistant Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India, Shri. Sadique Akhtar, Team Leader, PMA (Manager, Grant Thornton Bharat LLP), Shri. Udit Paliwal, Program Management Expert, PMA (Consultant, Grant Thornton Bharat LLP) from GOI showed their valuable presence for the Webinar. Dr. O.P. Chaudhary, Joint Secretary (NLM/PC), Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India was unable to connect the Webinar.

CLFMA’s Second Online Webinar on the AHIDF with Government of India started with Opening Remarks & Introduction by Dr. S.K. Dutta, Joint Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India. He briefed on the AHIDF (Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Scheme) of Rs.15000 Crores, under which, animal feed component was also included. He said that, the scheme enables the beneficiary to take the benefit of 90% the loan from the Bank, on which, 3% interest subvention is provided by the GOI., apart from this there is also a provision for availing 25% of the total borrowings as credit guarantee.

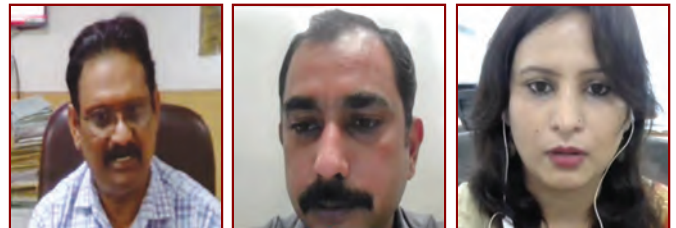
A short movie on AHIDF scheme was played during the Webinar to give a glimpse of the entire Scheme. Shri. Sadique Akhtar, Team Leader extended his thanks to the participants. He welcomed Shri. Neeraj Kumar Srivastava, Hon’ble Chairman of CLFMA. Shri. Suresh Deora, Hon’ble Secretary of CLFMA. He has also thanked Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati, Dy. Chairman of CLFMA and all the participants & Dr. Lipi Sairiwal, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India to participate in this program. He welcomed all the participants and the member of CLFMA for giving their valuable time to participate in the webinar.

Chairman, Mr. Neeraj Kumar Srivastava introducing CLFMA OF INDIA to the panellists and participants and gave a presentation on “Emerging Trend and Prospects of Feed Manufacturing”. He said that, CLFMA was very enthusiastic about this Webinar as the AHIDF scheme of Rs.15,000 Crores floated by GOI., and the same is very beneficial for the upliftment of the Livestock Industry. He also briefed on CLFMA policy, which included three core values viz.

1. Membership Value
2. Visibility and Credibility of the Organization
3. The recognition and influence.



CLFMA organized a webinar on Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund



Dr. S.K. Dutta Mr. Sadique Akhtar Dr. Lipi Sairiwal

Chairman, Mr. Neeraj Kumar Srivastava also briefed on the Poultry Feed Scenario & Industrial Scenario, current soaring price of the grains, especially the soybean meal & other protein sources which has created a huge havoc in the livestock industry. He gave an outlook of the challenges / difficulties faced by Livestock Sector during Covid 19, rising feed cost Post Covid-19 and gave the opinion of implementing better value chains, trainings, equipment, equipment’s, and employee’s safety.

He briefed on the pivotal role played by CLFMA for the upliftment and sustainability of compound feed industry and animal farmers, present ongoing trends and how the Livestock Industry could be helpful in reviving the Animal Husbandry Sector in the Country.

Dr. Lipi Sairiwal, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India explained AHIDF Guidelines and the entire process of application process in detail, which are available on the GOI. She has also guided on how to apply for the loan to all the participants.

Website: dahd.nic.in & ahidf.udyamimitra.in

Shri. Udit Paliwal, Program Management Expert,
Dr. Lipi Sairiwal, Assistant Commissioner, Dr. S.K.

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Dutta, Joint Commissioner, Shri. Sadique Akhtar, Team Leader interacted very well in Q&A Session with the participants and tried to resolve every question and for any further queries, they requested to contact either CLFMA OF INDIA or directly on the website, where contact details are available, so that they can try to handhold and help the related stakeholders. Closing Remark was made by Shri. Suresh Deora, Hon. Secretary of CLFMA. He said the, AHIDF fund was a very good project for people in Industry whether they are Farmers, Section 8 companies, Proprietor, Partnership Firm, etc., as they can avail interest subvention of 3% on 90% of the Loan. He appreciated Dr. Lipi Saiariwal for presenting the detailed guidelines of the scheme. He suggested the Government of India to consider the following requests to be included under the scheme:

1. Please expand the scope of the Scheme;
2. To add some more products like feed supplements and additives, by pass fat, breeder broiler and hatchery farms;
3. To link up this scheme with CGTME scheme. Where, there is a non-collateral loan up to Rs.2 Crores & he said that, if this scheme is combined with CGTME Scheme CLFMA will be very grateful to the whole Ministry.

Mr. Suresh Deora, Hon. Secretary CLFMA extended thanks to everyone on behalf of himself and CLFMA for organizing this webinar & requested Dr. S K Dutta, Joint Commissioner that Government of India shall consider CLFMA's requests.

Vote of thanks was proposed by Shri. Sadique Akhtar, Team Leader, PMA (Manager, Grant Thornton Bharat LLP)

Total participation for the Webinar was 150 & 63 participants registered for the same. 

GROWING MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL PULLETS

Productive and profitable layers begin with good quality pullets. Having the correct body weight and body type at the start of egg production will enable pullets to achieve their genetic potential. Problems that develop during the growing period cannot be corrected after egg production begins. This paper will highlight the components of a good pullet development program.

HOUSE PREPARATION

The brooder house should be cleaned and disinfected well in advance of chick delivery. A minimum of 3 weeks "down-time" between flocks should be scheduled for house preparation. Before cleaning and disinfection, all manure and feed should be removed, and a rodent control program implemented (or preferably the ongoing program should be continued). This is the time to make necessary repairs to the house and equipment. The house should be cleaned with a high-pressure wet wash with detergent to remove all organic matter.

Washing should move from the ceiling downwards through the cages or system equipment to the floor and finally, manure pit. After thorough cleaning, the house should be sprayed or foamed with an approved disinfectant. Increasing the temperature inside the house will improve the effectiveness of the disinfectant. Additionally, fumigating the house within 5 days of chick delivery will help ensure sanitary conditions. The effectiveness of the cleaning, disinfection and fumigation should be checked by environmental testing of the house surfaces for coliform and *Salmonella* bacteria.

Day	Management Schedule
-21 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove old feed and manure• Clean and disinfect the growing house• Rodent control program• Make repairs to equipment (broken drinkers, perches etc.)• Wet wash and disinfect grower house
-5 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fumigate growing house• Verify cleanliness by bacterial culture of environment
-2 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start brooders in cool and cold climates• Clean and disinfect water system• Place paper inside cages
-1 day	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start brooders in hot climates• Ensure that the proper brooding house temperature is provided (see table on p. 2)• Minimum humidity of 40%• Set lights for 20 hours of light at 30 lux• Fill feeders to their highest level with fresh starter feed• Adjust feed guards• Adjust drinkers to proper level• Flush water lines and check that all drinkers are working
+1 day	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fill cup drinkers or let nipple drinkers drip to stimulate water consumption• Add vitamins and electrolytes to drinking water• Place starter feed inside cage on cage paper (in front of feeders)• Fill feeders to their highest level; floor rearing use brooder rings or partial house brooding with paper on the floor area with supplemental chick feeders and drinkers

BEFORE CHICKS ARRIVE

The house preparation should be completed 48 hours before delivery of the chicks. Allow enough time for the temperature of the air and equipment in the house to be brought to the proper brooding temperature. Be aware that air temperature rises faster than the temperature of concrete floors, litter, system equipment and water in the house. Set the light clocks to 20 hours of light at 30 lux of intensity. Lights in the red-orange wavelength (warm fluorescent) are appropriate for growing and laying birds. An intermittent lighting program for chicks should be considered. Use a well-balanced light (3500K) or a cool light (>4000K) in growing birds. To improve growth, cool light in the green-blue spectrum is preferred as it improves weight gain and helps calm birds.

Feeders should be filled to the highest level with fresh, good quality starter crumble. Adjust the feed guards to allow chicks to access feeders from day one. Ensure that all drinkers are working properly. Adjust the drinkers to the proper height to facilitate drinking by the newly arrived chicks. The birds' drinking water should contain vitamins and electrolytes to replace losses during delivery. Feed should be placed on the cage paper before chick arrival or immediately after they are placed in the cages. Chicks brooded on the floor should be provided extra feed trays or be fed off cardboard.

CHICK QUALITY – IN THE BEGINNING

Layer pullet chicks must be sourced from breeder flocks that are healthy and free of vertically-transmitted diseases important for bird and human health. Chicks should possess adequate levels of maternally-derived antibodies for early protection against challenges of infectious bursal disease (Gumboro, IBD), Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis and other diseases. The chick should be of adequate body weight with a well-healed navel (umbilicus) and free of physical defects.

All chicks should be vaccinated against Marek's disease in the hatchery using the Rispens + HVT strains. In the hatchery, other vaccinations can be administered by using HVT-vectored vaccines containing infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT) or IBD (Gumboro) protective genes. If HVT-vectored vaccines are used, do not combine with another HVT strain vaccine, although Rispens may be used in combination. For more information on vaccination programming, see the "Vaccination Recommendations" technical update. Chicks may also receive an infrared beak treatment in the hatchery (see the "Infrared Beak Treatment" technical update). The transportation time of the chick delivery from hatchery to farm should be kept to a minimum. Chicks derived from different breeder flocks should be kept separate and mortality records maintained for each breeder source.

BROODING PERIOD – GETTING OFF TO A GOOD START

Pullet chicks arriving to the farm from the hatchery should be alert and active. Chicks must be vigorous enough to explore their new environment and quickly find feed and water. Eating feed and drinking water quickly will speed the development of healthy intestinal microflora and build resistance to enteric pathogens such as *Salmonella* and *E. coli*. During the first week of life, chicks must be provided with constant attention by the manager to ensure optimized temperature, humidity, lights, feed and water availability. The first 2 weeks of life are when the most significant problems for proper chick development can occur. The newly hatched chick is unable to regulate body temperature and must be provided the proper environmental conditions. Relative humidity during the first week should be above 40% to prevent dehydration, drying of mucous membranes and vent pasting. The use of heaters to maintain brooding temperature will reduce relative humidity.

RECOMMENDED BROODING TEMPERATURES

Days of Age	Hy-Line Brown, Silver Brown, Pink and W-80		Hy-Line W-36 and Sonia	
	Cage	Floor	Cage	Floor
1-3	33-36°C (40-60% relative humidity)	35-36°C (40-60% relative humidity)	32-33°C (40-60% relative humidity)	33-35°C (40-60% relative humidity)
4-7	30-32°C	33-35°C	30-32°C	31-33°C
8-14	28-30°C	31-33°C	28-30°C	29-31°C
15-21	26-28°C	29-31°C	26-28°C	27-29°C
22-28	23-26°C	26-27°C	23-26°C	24-27°C
29-35	21-23°C	23-25°C	21-23°C	22-24°C
36+	21°C	21°C	21°C	21°C

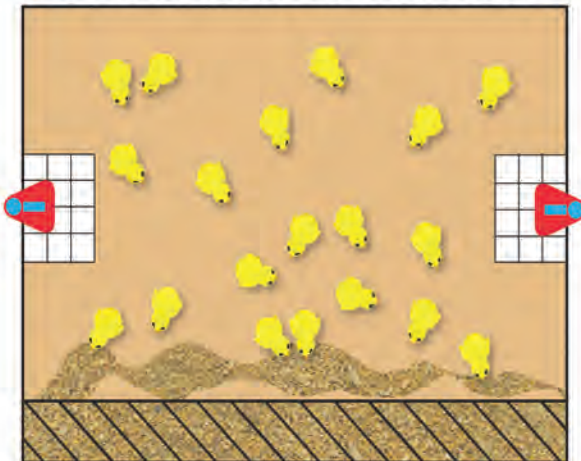
GROWING SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHICKS (0-3 WEEKS)

(check local regulations regarding space)

	Colony/Cage	Floor
Bird space	100–200 cm ² /bird (16–31 in ² /bird)	835 cm ² /bird (0.9 ft ² /bird)
Feeder	5 cm/bird (2 in/bird)	5 cm/bird (2 in/bird) or 1 pan per 50 birds
Cups or nipples drinking system	1 per 12 birds	1 per 15 birds
Fountain drinking system, 46 cm (18 in) diameter	—	1 per 125 birds

Brooding chicks in cages requires strict management of temperature and humidity as the chicks cannot migrate to an area of comfort like chicks grown on the floor. Chicks started in cages should be placed on paper for 7 to 10 days to help their movement within the cage, temperature control, prevent drafts and allow supplemental feeding on the paper. Feed should be placed in front of the feed trough to train chicks to move toward the permanent feeders.

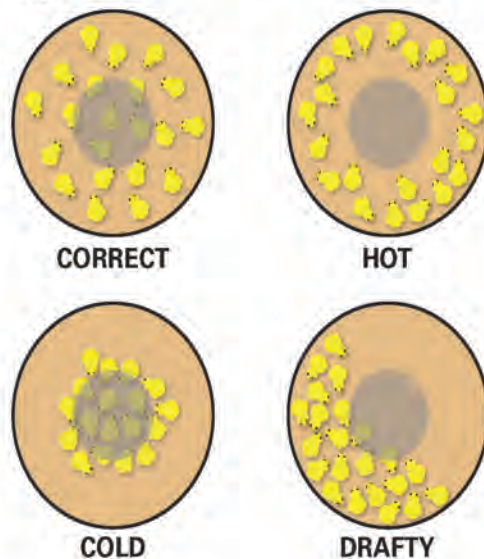
Place feed in front of automatic feeders



During the first week, chicks benefit from bright light conditions in the house. Minimum light intensity should be 30 lux with clocks set to 20 hours. Alternatively, if local regulations allow, an intermittent lighting program can be used (4 hours of light followed by 2 hours of darkness, repeated for the first 7 to 14 days). In order to encourage water consumption, keep cup drinkers full of water for the first 3 days or adjust water pressure to cause a hanging drop of water in nipple drinkers. Chicks that fail to adapt to their environment and are delayed in finding feed and water will die at 4 or 5 days of age when the yolk sac is depleted.

Chicks raised on the floor in houses heated with brooder stoves or whole-house heating should be confined in brooder rings. Observe chick behavior to determine if the temperature is correct. Chicks should be uniformly distributed in the brooding area. Closely grouped chicks indicate low temperatures or excessive drafts. In cold environments chicks will often chirp with a distressed tone. Chicks that are too warm will appear lethargic and will try to move away from the heat source. Both heat and cold-distressed chicks can have pasty vents.

Brooding Temperature, Floor Brooding in Rings



ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR FLOOR-RAISED BIRDS

Floor-raised pullets may use pan or chain feeders. For both feed systems, it is important to start chicks by feeding on paper, cardboard, or trays that are placed near the feed line. When the chicks first arrive, be sure either the pans or troughs are completely filled to help the chicks find the permanent feed source. Carefully monitor the control panel to ensure that all feeders on the line remain full.

When using brooder rings, there may not be sufficient access to water. Provide supplemental water with chick drinkers for the first week or two, or until the rings are opened up to full water access.

If perches are integrated onto the feed or water lines, it is important to minimize manure build up. Water lines with perches should use small or no-drip cups, as large drip cups tend to collect manure from perching birds.

Many diseases affect floor-raised birds more than cage-raised birds. In particular, infectious bursal disease and coccidiosis must be well controlled to ensure good uniformity and weight gain. Veterinarians with knowledge of the local disease burden should be consulted to implement an appropriate control program.

TEACH GOOD BEHAVIOR EARLY

Pullets going into enriched colony, barn or aviary laying environments should be provided growing environments containing perches, water platforms or multi-tiered environments. While chicks are usually started on the floor, it is important to set up the platforms or enriched environment by 3-4 weeks of age. If water platforms are used, it is important that pullets continue to have access to water on the floor until the flock learns to jump.

Complex environments teach pullets jumping and exploratory behaviors. Pullets raised in enriched growing environments adapt better to complex laying environments. By learning to jump and explore at an early age, adult behavioral problems such as piling or not utilizing all levels in a multi-tiered system can be reduced.

Human contact during the growing period socializes pullets and reduces stress. Walking the house perimeter multiple times daily during the growing period aids socialization and can improve nesting behavior in layers. Using the same type of drinkers in pullet and layer houses improves adaptation in the layer house.

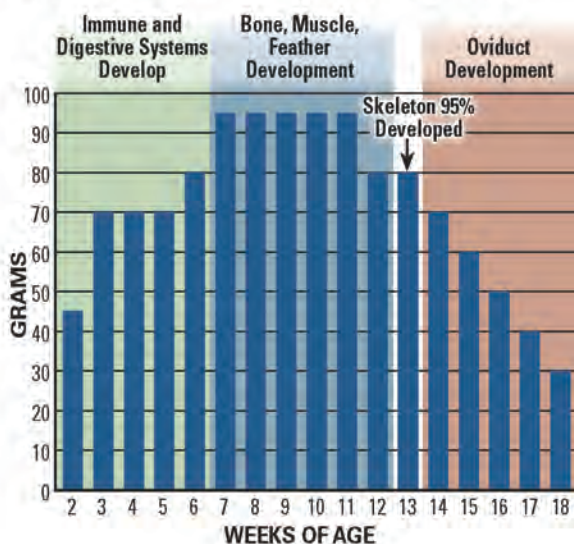


PULLET DEVELOPMENT AND WEIGHT

The pullet develops according to a well-orchestrated sequence of physiologic events. Pullets reaching or exceeding breed body weight targets during these developmental phases have the best chance to perform to genetic potential as layers. Interrupted growth during any of these developmental phases will result in hens lacking the body reserves and organ function to sustain high production as adult layers.



Weekly Body Weight Gain and Organ Development during the Growing Period



The growing period can be divided into the following periods:

0 TO 6 WEEKS OF AGE

During this period, the organs of the digestive tract (supply organs) and the immune system undergo much of their development. Problems during this period could have permanent negative effects on the function of these systems. Birds stressed during this period might have lifelong disability in digestion and the absorption of feed nutrients. Immunosuppression could also result from problems during this period leaving the bird more susceptible to disease and less responsive to vaccinations.

6 TO 12 WEEKS OF AGE

This period of rapid growth is when the pullet attains most of the adult structural components (muscles, bones and feathers). Poor growth during this period will prevent the pullet from attaining sufficient bone and muscle reserves needed to sustain a high level of egg production and maintain good shell quality. The skeleton is 95% developed by the end of the 13th week of life. At this time the growth plates of the long bones calcify and no further increases in bone size can occur. Any compensatory growth occurring after this period will not increase the size of the skeleton. The amount of mineral reserve available for egg shell formation is directly related to the hen's skeleton size. Reactive vaccinations, beak trimming, bird handling and other stressful management practices can delay development during this period of rapid growth.

12 TO 18 WEEKS OF AGE

During this period the growth rate slows and the reproductive tract matures and prepares for egg production. Development of muscle continues and proliferation of fat cells occurs in this period. Excessive body weight gain during this period can result in pullets with an excessive amount of fat pad. Low body weights and stressful events during this time can delay the onset of egg production. Seven to ten days prior to the oviposition of the first egg the medullary bone within the cavities of long bones can be increased by feeding a pre-lay ration with increased levels of calcium.

TARGET BODY WEIGHTS AT CRITICAL POINTS OF DEVELOPMENT

	W-36	W-80	Brown	Silver Brown	Sonia	Pink
6 WEEKS Development of immune and digestive systems	410– 430 g	410– 440 g	450– 470 g	470– 490 g	490– 500 g	480– 500 g
12 WEEKS Development of skeleton and muscle	950– 970 g	920– 990 g	1050– 1110 g	1060– 1120 g	1110– 1120 g	1110– 1130 g
17 WEEKS Development of the reproductive tract	1230– 1270 g	1170– 1250 g	1400– 1480 g	1500– 1580 g	1440– 1450 g	1440– 1480 g
40 WEEKS Evaluates adequacy of layer nutrition	1520– 1560 g	1590– 1710 g	1870– 1990 g	1960– 2080 g	1900– 1950 g	1870– 1950 g

BODY WEIGHT UNIFORMITY

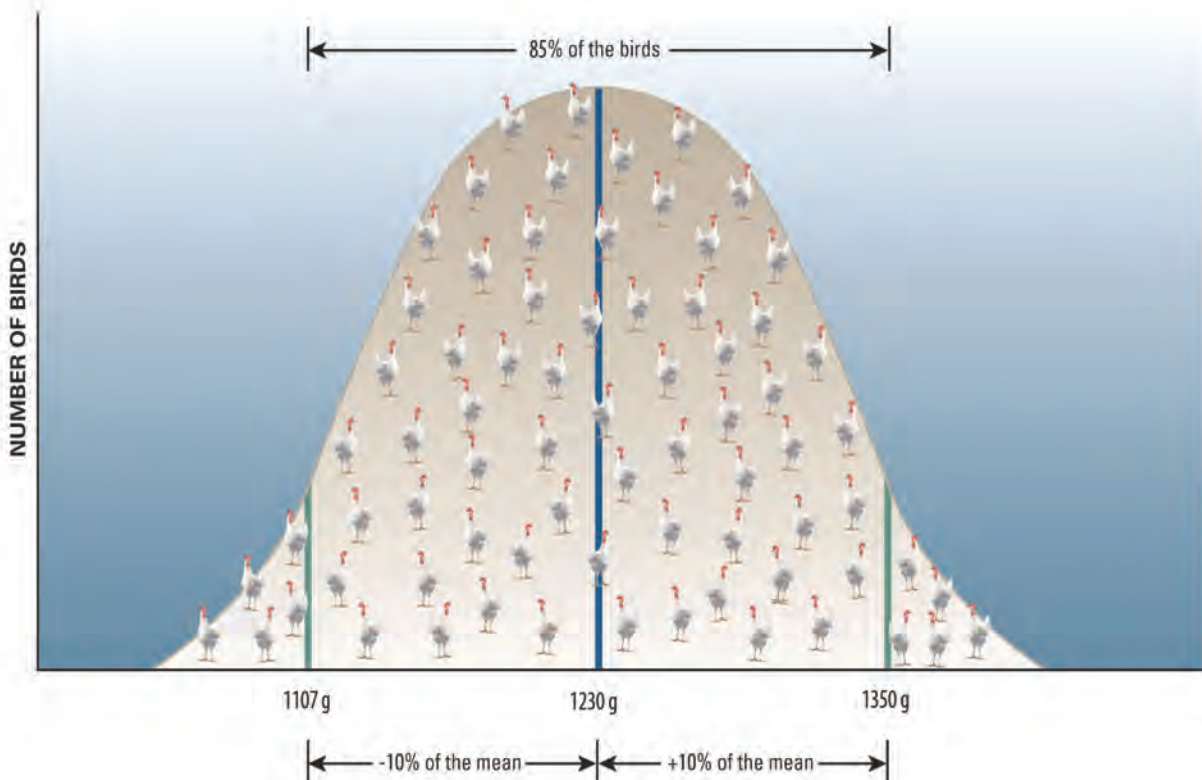
Uniformity of body weights within a flock is as important as achieving the target average body weight. The proper goal during the growing period is 85% uniformity (85% of the individual bird weights are +/- 10% of the average). Poor pullet body weight uniformity complicates the proper feeding of the flock both in grow and lay, and is the most important factor causing poor peak of production and substandard egg production. Another challenge resulting from poor uniformity is pullets coming into production at different times, with underweight hens producing small eggs.

Reasons for pullet poor uniformity include:

1. Enteric diseases such as coccidiosis, infectious bursal disease (Gumboro, IBD), spirochetosis, viral or bacterial enteritis, runting/stunting
2. Overcrowding leading to competition at feeders and drinkers
3. Inadequate nutrition because feed formulation does not match actual feed intake

4. Feed refusal due to poor quality, mycotoxins or abrupt changes in feed ingredients disrupting intestinal microflora
5. Feed management
 - a. Not enough feedings or stimulations
 - b. Slow movement of feeders leading to selective feeding
 - c. Not allowing the feeder to be emptied daily, leading to accumulation of fine feed
 - d. Improper feed particle size (see the "Feed Granulometry" technical update)
6. Stress from vaccination, excessive bird handling, heat stress
7. Poor beak trimming technique
8. Any restriction of water consumption will also reduce feed intake. Water must be freely available at all times. Causes of water intake problems include:
 - a. Overcrowding or equipment failure
 - b. Improper height of drinkers

GOOD BODY WEIGHT UNIFORMITY GOAL



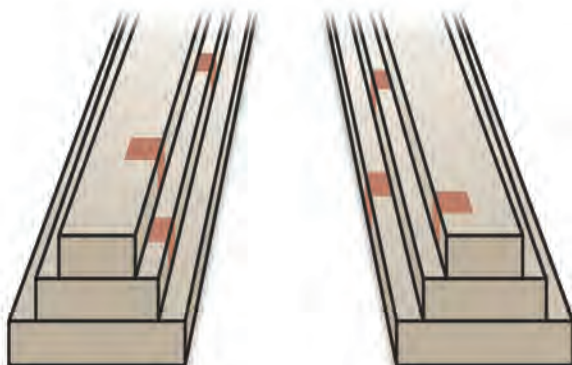
In flocks with poor uniformity it may be necessary to segregate the birds by weight and then feed separately. Birds on the floor can be separated into pens of different weight classes. When the birds cannot be separated, the flock should be fed according to the requirements of the lighter birds in the flock.

A weight monitoring program should begin when the flock is 1 week old. During the first 4 weeks when the birds are still small, bulk weigh random samples of 20 birds. After 4 weeks of age, individual bird body weights should be taken weekly from at least 100 birds. Continue weighing weekly until mature body size is reached at 32 weeks, then at least every 5 weeks during the remainder of the production period. For pullet flocks raised in cages, a selection of cages from all levels and positions within the house should be marked. All the birds in these cages should be weighed separately with the birds from the same cages weighed every week. Select cages at the beginning and end of feed lines, as well as from upper and lower levels.

Flocks raised on the floor can only be weighed randomly, but can be collected from several different locations. Platform scales can be used to continuously monitor growth, in addition to manual weighing.

Weekly monitoring of body weights is preferable as the producer can identify growth problems quickly. It might be possible to associate the growth problem with a change of feed or a stressful management practice, allowing corrective action to be taken.

RANDOM SAMPLING



Weigh birds prior to a scheduled change in feed formulation, such as from starter to grower feed. Scheduled changes in feed formulations should always be based on achieving target body weights and not the age of the flock. Underweight pullet flocks or flocks with poor uniformity should be retained on the more nutrient rich formulation. Flocks that will be receiving a harsh vaccination involving handling the birds for injection or during peak heat waves (acute heat stress) should be placed back on more concentrated feed formulations to compensate for loss of appetite.

BREAST MUSCLE DEVELOPMENT

Pullets should be examined for breast muscle development as a good indicator of proper pullet development and a predictor of future layer productivity. Muscle contains glycogen, a rapidly available source of energy used for egg production. Pullets coming into egg production with insufficient muscle will not have sufficient energy available to sustain high egg production.

PROPER BREAST MUSCLE DEVELOPMENT



LIGHTING PROGRAMS

Step-down lighting programs modulate growth, determine age of sexual maturity and affect egg size and egg mass (within the genetic limits of the layer variety).

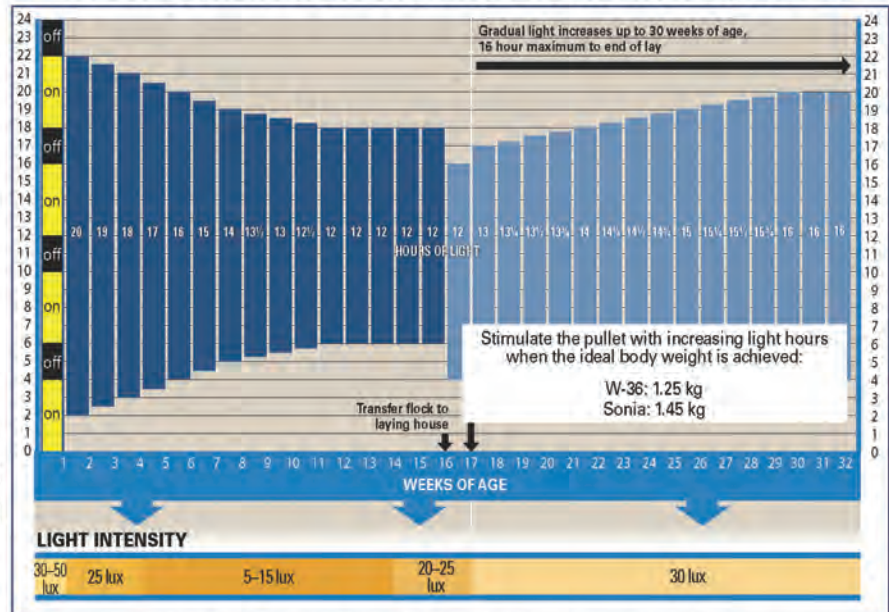
In a typical step-down lighting program, the hours of light are gradually decreased over the first 8–12 weeks. This provides the young growing flock additional hours of feeding time to promote growth. Age of sexual maturity and egg size is not affected if the step-down period is 12 weeks or less. When the step-down period is extended beyond 12 weeks, sexual maturity will be delayed and egg size increases. Step-down periods longer than 12 weeks are appropriate in commercial egg markets requiring large eggs or in breeder flocks requiring larger egg weights for hatching. On the contrary, fast step-down (< 8 weeks) can be used to stimulate rapid onset of lay and to reduce egg size, but this system needs to be applied only if pullet body size is on target.

In open housing, the artificial lighting programs must complement the natural day length. After the initial step-down in lights over the first 12 weeks, the artificial lights are set to the longest natural daylength the flock will experience during the growing period. This will negate the influence that changes in natural daylength would have on pullet development and the age of first egg. A lighting program web tool is available at www.hyline.com that provides a customized lighting program for any location.

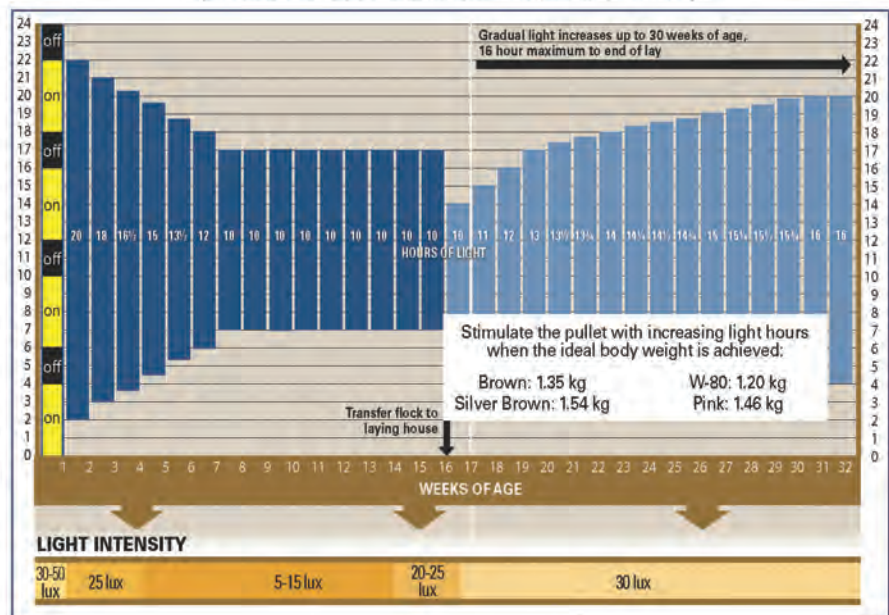
CONCLUSION

Careful attention to the principles of pullet management is fundamental for success and profits in laying flocks. Growing a pullet flock of the correct weight and body conformation will usually ensure success in the laying period. Problems such as low egg numbers and poor egg shell quality during lay can often be traced back to problems occurring in the growing period.

HY-LINE COMMERCIAL LIGHTING PROGRAM (W-36, SONIA)



HY-LINE COMMERCIAL LIGHTING PROGRAM (BROWN, SILVER BROWN, W-80, PINK)





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