

हिंद पोल्ट्री

HIND POULTRY

Vol. XX August 2021 No. 2



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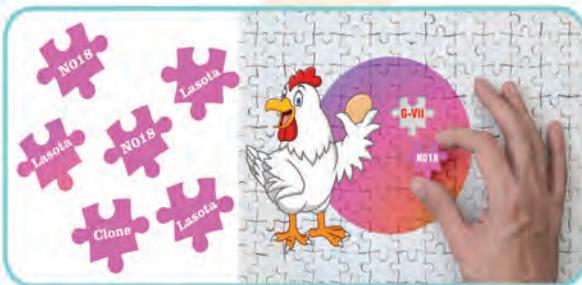
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Poultry Industry seeks GM Feed Import

For the first time, India might have to import genetically modified (GM) deoiled soyabean oil cake (DOC) due to the historically high price of soyabean, which threatens to put Indian poultry farmers out of business. With the new crop months away, the feed industry is strongly lobbying for imports. Since the start of the 2020-21 oil year (October- September), soyabean has been trading well above its government-declared Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs 3,880 per quintal. A global shortage due to crop failure in the main producing nations of Brazil and Argentina has propelled an increased demand for the oilseed, which has resulted in the price run.

Indian farmers had harvested 112.71 lakh tonne of the oilseed in the current year of which 97.71 lakh tonne was available for crushing. Poultry and other animal feed formulators mix 30 per cent of DOC, the protein rich solid mass left over when oil is expelled from the seed, with 60-65 per cent maize (carbohydrate or energy component) and five per cent minerals/ vitamins to form animal feed. For bigger animals like livestock, other deoiled cake like cotton or groundnut can be substituted for soyabean. But for poultry feed, soyabean is the preferred protein source as birds are able to digest it easier. Besides the domestic feed industry, Indian DOC is a premier export commodity given its non-GM nature. On an average, India exports 12-15 lakh tonne DOC, mainly to Europe and USA.

But continuous rise in soyabean prices has led to a rise in DOC prices also. In the international market, soyameal prices had touched a record high of \$810 per tonne in the second week of July. Indian meal prices, which were at Rs 43,100 per tonne in November 2020, have almost doubled to Rs 90,000 per tonne in August. According to a press statement issued by the Solvent and Extractors Association (SEA), the apex body of edible oil industry, this high price of the meal has not only hit exporters but also the domestic

poultry industry. "...Many small poultry farmers are finding it very difficult to survive in this difficult time. High input cost of eggs and chicken has also escalated the chicken prices, which is affecting consumers," the release stated. At present, retail chicken and egg prices in most cities are

around Rs 220 per bird and Rs 5.15 per egg. Cost of production for farmers has increased from Rs 75 to Rs 90 per kg. Ex-farm gate, the price at which farmers sell their market-ready birds weighing 2-2.5 kg each, is around Rs 123-125 per kg in most markets. But the higher costs have led to 30-35 per cent farmers exiting the business. With DOC prices eating into their profits, the poultry industry has reiterated its earlier claim for allowing duty free import of 20 lakh tonne of the meal.

B Soundarajan, chairman of poultry giant **Suguna Foods**, said imports was the only way to ease the pain. "Substitution of other protein source increases mortality in birds," he said. Barring India, non-GM DOC is available in Ukraine but in negligible quantity. "The only solution is to allow import of GM DOC either from USA or Brazil," he said. The landed cost of the meal will be Rs 40,000-45,000 per tonne and will take 45-60 days to arrive in large vessels. The only GM crop which is allowed for cultivation in India is cotton. Soundarajan said that the cotton seed cake is used as protein component for animal feed in the livestock industry. Asked about regulatory concerns, he said that across the world, 90 per cent of poultry is reared on GM soyabean cake. "In case of livestock, cotton seed cake is used in formulation of feed milk...So, we do not have any concerns about importing GM oilseed cake for a short time for the poultry industry," he added. 



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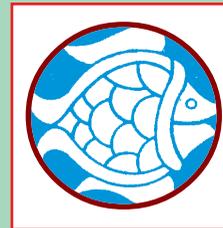
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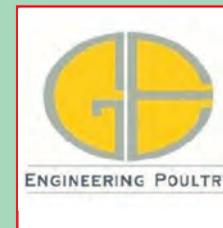
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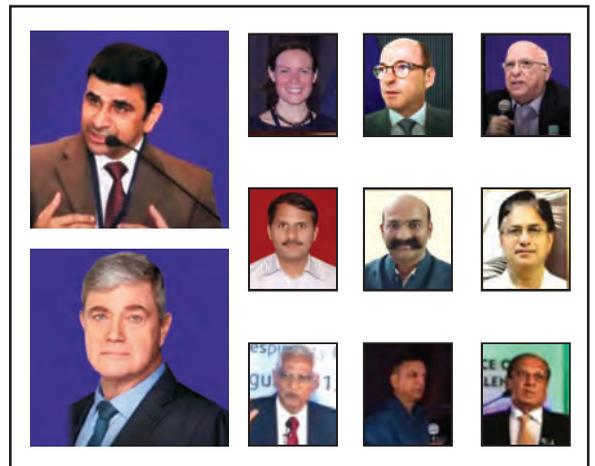
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Chr. Hansen Animal Health Growing a customer-centric culture

Meet the team and discover how good bacteria in livestock farming can improve animal health and feed conversion



Edward Manchester

Head of Sales APAC

Animal Health and Nutrition, **Chr. Hansen**

Chr. Hansen, a 147-year-old globally leading bioscience company, has set out to grow a better world, naturally, through its sustainable solutions. Established in India in 2004, Chr. Hansen has now taken the decision to enter directly into the livestock sector in India with its innovative probiotic product portfolio for the poultry and dairy markets. "Our focus is relentlessly on customer centricity," says Edward Manchester, Chr. Hansen's Head of Animal Health and Nutrition sales in APAC, in an interview with Hind Poultry Magazine. "To that effect, since 2020, we have been working on strengthening the commercial infrastructure and capabilities," he elaborates.

Expanding market reach and strengthening local presence

Recruiting great employees is always important, not least in India where Chr. Hansen's footprint is still limited, with a total of 40 staff. In 2021, Mr Rajan Seralathan, based in Coimbatore with more than 15 years of poultry industry experience in India (previously from Biomin), joined as sales and business development manager of Chr. Hansen's Animal Health and Nutrition unit. On the team is also Bangalore-based Dr. Raghavendrakumar M, who joined Chr. Hansen in 2019 as National Sales Executive, with focus on silage inoculants and cattle DFM (direct fed microbials). With the expanded team, Chr. Hansen is well positioned to work closer and better with distributors in India, strengthening its local presence and technical support and enabling stronger local marketing execution, says Edward. As part of the technical service offered, there will be increased focus on local product trials and data generation for customers. New application lab has been established in Singapore which provide different in-house lab services on process feed samples has given the advantages edge to Chr. Hansen.

Science-based probiotics for poultry and cattle

Chr. Hansen Animal Health's focus on the probiotic category, combined with a strong collaboration with universities and industry peers all over the world, has helped drive research and innovation. Together with 100 scientific publications, this has led to a leading position in the industry. When it comes to poultry health and performance, little things make big difference. Microscopic things, to be precise. Good health starts in the gut, and gut health depends on a well-balanced microbiome. Chr. Hansen's



Rajan Seralathan

Sales and Business
Development Manager,
Chr. Hansen



Raghavendra Kumar M

National Sales Executive,
Chr. Hansen

science-based probiotic GalliPro® range for broilers, layers and breeders has been shown to support a healthy intestinal function while limiting the growth of potentially harmful bacteria. By increasing digestive enzyme production, they also enhance the availability and absorption of feed nutrients. The strains in the company's products are highly heat-stable, easy to use and compatible with a wide range of feed additives. It's said that we are what we eat. The same is true for cattle, where fresh, nutritious silage is key to ensuring optimum health and performance. Chr. Hansen's SiloSolve® range contains unique strains of lactic acid bacteria. The science-based silage inoculant has been shown to enhance silage quality by improving fermentation, while inhibiting the growth of yeast and mold, and it is suitable to use in a wide range of crops and various crop conditions. To improve a healthy digestive system and performance in dairy cattle, Bovacillus® has shown to increase enzymes secretion which helps to break down fibre and improve digestibility. The product is a versatile probiotic that can be used in all type of feed application.

Driving positive chance through microbial solutions

"At Chr. Hansen we are uniquely positioned to drive positive change through microbial solutions. We are committed to enable sustainable agriculture, and as we continue to unlock the power of good bacteria to respond to worldwide challenges such as the overuse of antibiotics and pesticides, we are matching customer needs and global trends. In this way we put action behind our purpose, to grow a better world. Naturally," concludes Dr Rajan Seralathan, sales and business development South Asia, Chr. Hansen Animal Health. 

ON BEHALF OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY AIPBA MET HON'BLE MINISTER PARSHOTTAM RUPALA JI!



Mr. Gulrez Alam, Secretary, AIPBA & Director, IB Group, and Mr. Ricky Thapper, VP, IB Group met Hon'ble Cabinet Minister Shri Parashottam Rupala Ji

All India Poultry Breeders Association (AIPBA) Secretary Gulrez Alam Director IB Group With Ricky Thapar VP IB Group on behalf of Poultry Industry Met Hon'ble Minister Shri Parashottam Rupala Ji.

Introduced Poultry Industry and its contribution to the country for Employment and Protein eradication.

Requested Hon'ble Minister on behalf of the Industry to support in importing GM Soya Meal to feed out poultry and Livestock during the current Soya availability Crisis.

Shri Parashottam Rupala Ji has assured the Industry that he along with his Office will ensure poultry farmers to get the Imported Soya meal.

Delegation of Poultry and Aquaculture Industry met Hon'ble Union Minister Shri Som Prakash Ji for Soya Meal Import!

Poultry and Aquaculture Delegation met Shri Som Prakash Ji, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, and briefed him about the current soybean meal crisis and its effect on the Poultry, Dairy & Aqua Industry. Minister Sir assured support from him and his team to Poultry & Livestock Industry.



1. B Mastan Rao MD, BMR Group & President, Shrimp Feed Millers Association 2. Indrakumar Avanti Feeds and President, Shrimp Processors Association 3. Gulrez Alam Secretary, All India Poultry Breeders Association & Secretary, Shrimp Feed Millers Association & President, Fish Feed Millers Association 4. Fondani Jagdish Viljibhai President, Indian Sea Food Association 5. Ricky Thapar VP, ABIS Exports, IB Group 6. Mr. Sharma Exec. Director, Sea Food Association 7. Ashish Gupta MD, Sampoorna Feeds Punjab 8. Sanjeev Gupta VP, Poultry Federation of India,



Commercial Poultry Management During Rainy Season

Dr. Akshay Mote | Dr. Sunil Nadgauda | Dr. Sandeep Gavali

The Indian poultry sector is one of the most vibrant, fastest growing, agro-based, techno-commercial industry. There are several constraints affecting growth of the poultry industry, among which temperature associated environmental challenges (hot and cold climate, heavy rainfall) imposes severe stress on birds and leads to reduced performance. Thermal discomfort may result in improper expression of genetic potential in birds (Kataria et al., 2008) and production performance of broiler chicken are greatly affected due to adverse environmental conditions. At present, climatic variation is a key threat for poultry industry, especially for marginal poultry farmers in open-house systems (Osti et al., 2017).

In India during rainy season there is increase in the relative humidity and a reduction in temperature; rainfall affects both the quality and quantity of feeding, while wind speed has an impact on the outbreak of diseases. With the arrival of monsoon, farmer needs to give a little bit more attention towards his crops along with the livestock and poultry. Monsoon comes as a challenging season for poultry farmers which could be very tormenting. As rainy and cold season brings changes in temperature and weather conditions, it leaves a deep impact on the poultry farm. Hence, as a poultry farmer, it is very important to learn how to operate poultry farm during rainy season.

Poultry birds and poultry production are generally affected by seasonal climatic or weather changes. For instance, in the wet or cold season birds eat more feed, drink less water and huddle together to generate heat and keep them warm. On the other hand, chickens and other livestock birds consume less feed and drink more water in the hot season or weather in order to cool their body. These changes affect the production of birds, especially laying birds, as the egg production is reduced in extremely cold or hot weather. This reduction in egg production occurs because when there are extreme cold or hot conditions, these birds are stressed, and their ability to withstand diseases or immune system is seriously affected.

Managemental Practices During Rainy Season

- It is always better to repair the poultry sheds before the arrival of the rainy season and clear the drainage ditch around the shed.
- When it rains, close the doors and windows or let the curtains close to prevent rain from entering the shed thereby helps to prevent the chickens from getting cold or other problems.

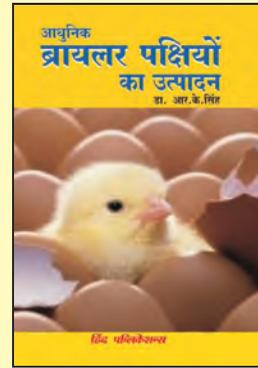


- Poultry farmer should reserve enough dry litter material. Regular raking of the litter material helps to keep it dry. The wet agglomerated litter material should be removed out of the shed to reduce the ammonia concentration in the house.
- Prevent the feed ingredients from getting wet, and the amount of feed should not be too much. The compound feed in the house should be placed on the platform above the ground to prevent the feed from regaining moisture and mildew.
- In rainy season, the humidity in the poultry shed is increased and also there are more chances that litter get wet, feed is mildewed, and sometimes water get contaminated with pathogens which may lead to coccidiosis, E. coli outbreak; and elevated ammonia concentration.
- Birds usually increase their level of feed intake to generate heat and stay warm during rainy season. However, for a farmer increasing the level of feed raises the cost of production besides wastage of nutrients that are not needed for heat generation. To reduce costs and avoid wastage, energy rich sources like oil should be added to the feed or level of other nutrients may be reduced keeping the energy at same level.
- Provide warm water periodically during rainy season to encourage feed consumption and help them keep warm without using up energy.
- Poultry shed should be designed in such a way that it provides all

the comfort required by birds during rainy season while considering ventilation as well.

- In regions where it rains heavily, the floor should be raised with a generous roof overhang, particularly over the entrance.
- The raised floor can be a solid platform to prevent floods. Orientation of a building with respect to wind and sun consequently influence temperature and light on different external surfaces. With better management, your flock will remain healthy and productive throughout the rainy season.
- During rainy season birds need to be warm, especially chicks that haven't been able to control their body temperature.
- In rainy season, the water can cause trouble in bird's health as the water from the rain might bring many worms and parasites. So, during rainy season it is important to give dewormers to avoid infection from intestinal worms.
- Rainy season leads to the immunosuppression, and birds can get easily infected by bacteria and viruses.
- Mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects that multiply well during this season, thus can increase the possibility of transmitting viruses to chicken.
- Instead of waiting your birds to get sick and treat them, you can avoid the disease outbreak by vaccinating before monsoon.

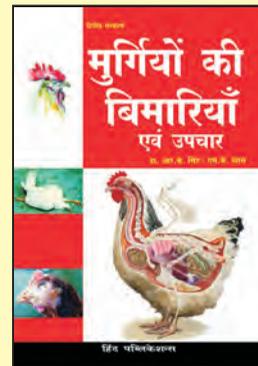
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Role of High Copper in Optimizing Poultry Gut Health



Dr. Rajesh Pittala | Dr. Sabiha Kadari,
Technical Team, Trouw Nutrition India Pvt Ltd

Copper is an essential trace mineral in the poultry diet. It plays a critical role in supporting immune function, antioxidant defence, bone strength, iron metabolism, haemoglobin synthesis, erythrocyte production etc., subsequently leading to optimal growth and productive performance in poultry. These are the functions attributed by copper when it is fed in nutritional levels (ranging from 5-30 ppm) and metal is delivered to meet the physiological and metabolic needs of poultry.

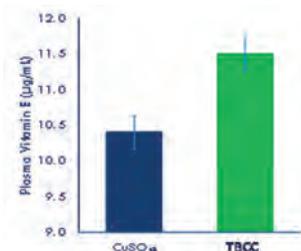
That said, it must be borne in mind that copper has been used for centuries as a famous antimicrobial to safeguard public health, with various modes of actions been documented in that regard. There are various literatures that cite copper been used as an antibacterial agent, fungicide, nematicide, molluscicide, algicide, water purifier, antifouling agent etc. In animal nutrition, this antimicrobial action of copper can be achieved when the animals are fed with higher levels of copper. Higher copper level manages microbes in the gastrointestinal tract by influencing the environment in the distal portion of the intestinal tract thereby improving the overall feed efficiency, growth rate, gut integrity, and health of chicken.

Feeding high copper levels:

Great caution needs to be exercised when adopting this practice as the high copper inclusion

could negatively influence the interrelationship with the other minerals like iron, zinc and interfere with the retention of several vitamins including A, E, K and B₁, reducing the phytase efficacy, affecting the overall feed stability etc. This limitation can be handled by feeding the right form of copper at higher levels. The former negative interactions are highly possible when copper is fed in the sulphate form, whilst the same can be handled when copper is fed in the Tri Basic Copper Chloride (TBCC) form. In a recent study, it was observed that there was 11% increase in plasma Vitamin E levels, when copper was fed in TBCC form as opposed to copper sulphate form, indicating the positive impact of TBCC on vitamin E retention, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1: Trace mineral sources on plasma Vitamin E



In yet another study, the effect of high copper on ileal microbial content was measured post 4 hours of inoculation and was found that TBCC was significantly (statistically) reduced the E. coli and C. perfringens counts than copper sulphate, as shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2: Effect of different sources of copper on ileal microbial counts

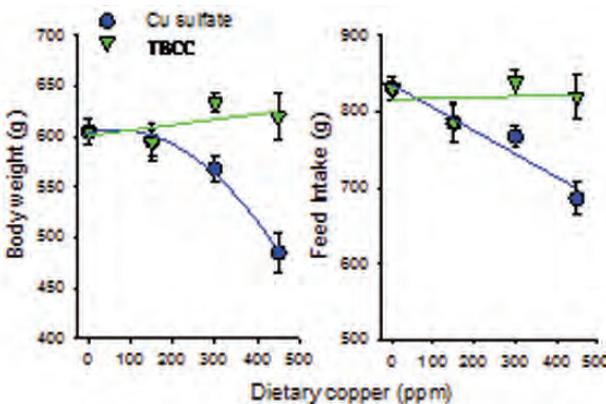
Copper source	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>C. perfringens</i>
0 added Cu	1.0 ^a	1.0 ^a
CuSO ₄	0.47 ^b	0.88 ^b
TBCC	0.31 ^c	0.78 ^c
SEM	0.02	0.03
ANOVA P value	0.001	0.017

Microbial counts from upper ileum of broilers fed 1.02 ppm of dietary Cu sources for 14 days. The data are expressed as mean of 3 replicates for 0 ppm added copper.

TBCC - the right form to be fed:

In-vivo trials with birds indicated that TBCC at higher inclusion levels, improved the body weight and feed intake of birds, whereas these performance indicators (BW & FI) were negatively influenced when copper sulphate was added at higher levels, Fig. 3.

Fig. 3: TBCC improved growth performance of birds when fed at higher levels



Review of literature suggests that in-vitro supplementation of copper source at 125 mg leads to increase in lactobacilli with concomitant decrease in *E. coli* at 250 mg after 24 hrs. of incubation at 37°C. Copper supplementation at 36.5 mg/kg body weight reduced the viable count of *E. coli* and clostridial in small intestine and caecum. TBCC at 185 mg/Kg increases ileal mucosa associated bacterial community of broilers. Several feeding trials with TBCC have depicted that when fed at the right levels can negate the necrotic enteritis challenge in birds. These benefits are since TBCC exerts its beneficial effects in the jejunum, ileum and further down in the gut. Along with this hydroxy form of copper (TBCC), hydroxy forms of zinc and manganese, when coupled with chelated forms of trace minerals, can yield better feed quality, feed efficiency and bioavailability of trace minerals. IntelliOpt, from Trouw Nutrition, has been designed and developed based on this concept, that effectively fulfils the nutritional requirement of trace minerals, subsequently enhancing the growth and productive performance of birds.

Mechanism of Action:

Probable mechanism of action of high copper is by favouring the growth of beneficial gut microbiota and reducing harmful bacteria in intestine which leads to reduced intestinal lymphocyte recruitment and infiltration thus increasing nutrient absorption. Antibacterial action of copper depends on concentration of free ionic copper. High Copper level leads to increase in beneficial bacteria and decrease in harmful bacteria which can be evident as reduced faecal metabolites which are indicative of better protein and carbohydrate digestion suggesting improved digestion of dietary nutrients. The above-mentioned benefits can be realized when copper is fed in the TBCC form.

Conclusion:

Adding high copper levels provides both bacteriostatic and bactericidal properties and limits colony growth for multiple species of pathogenic bacteria inclusive of gram positive (*Clostridium* spp.) and gram negative (*E. coli*, *Salmonella* spp.). High copper levels can be used as a potential alternative for AGP's, in antibiotic free rearing practices. Feeding the copper in right form and at suitable levels leads to less pathogenic bacteria, nutrient sparing action and enhanced bird performance. Over the years, TBCC from Trouw Nutrition, has proven to exert these high copper benefits, as authenticated by various in-vitro and in-vivo R&D and commercial trials. IntelliOpt, the 3rd generation technology with respect to trace mineral nutrition, with incorporation of TBCC as the form of copper, plays a critical role in improving the efficiency poultry operation and is sustainably compliant as well.

About Trouw Nutrition

The animal nutrition division of Nutreco is a global leader in innovative feed specialties, feed additives, premixes and nutritional services for the animal nutrition industry. Trouw Nutrition provides products, models and services to boost productivity and support animal health through all life stages. With unique, species-specific solutions, Trouw Nutrition has been meeting the needs of farmers and home-mixers, feed producers, integrators and distributors since 1931. We make it our business to understand the true challenges being faced by farmers and integrators in the animal nutrition industry. Innovation, research and collaboration drives our commitment for sustainable nutritional solutions. Nutreco is a wholly owned subsidiary of Netherlands-based SHV Holdings N.V., a family-owned multinational with a wide range of operations and presence in 52 countries with more than 60,000 employees and a net sale of • 20 billion in 2020. 

OBITUARY

Mr. SHAIK IMAM (1930-2021)



Mr. Shaik Imam, Chairman, Kasila Farms Pvt.Ltd, Hyderabad was born on 4 July,1930 in Hyderabad. Graduated from Nizam College, Hyderabad. Studied MS from University of Nebraska in 1958. Mr.Shaik Imam started "Hy Fed Hatchery" at Hyderabad with Hy Line brand layer parents in 1960 distributing the Hybrid layer chicks for the first time in India throughout Andhra Pradesh. It was the beginning of the egg production farming in India. Mr.Shaik Imam started Kasila Farms Pvt.Ltd. in 1982 and imported the Pure Line breeding stocks of Hubbard Broilers in collaboration with Hubbard Farms, USA.

That was when the broiler was being identified as a separate entity for meat production in India. Hubbard Broiler was the most popular Brand in India for the next two decades with 20 associates, distributing the chicks all over India. Kasila Farms became an independent pure line breeding company naming their product HUBCHIX. Mr.Shaik Imam established a hatchery at Sharjah catering the demand for Hubchix broiler parents in middle east, Bangladesh and Nepal. Mr.Shaik Imam was a totally dedicated Poultry Man. A senior personality guiding the growth of the poultry industry, being the president of A.P. Poultry Breeders Association and All India Poultry Breeders Association during the crisis of Bird Flu.

Poultry India honoured him as a " Living Legend of the poultry Industry in 2017" quoting "Your contribution to the poultry industry in India and across the globe has helped this industry grow and thrive. Your work in this industry is a source of inspiration and you are a role model we always look up to. You are our LEGEND for the year 2017 and it is our honour to confer you with this award as a token of our appreciation & gratitude. Mr.Shaik Imam, was a man of words and was considered as a Gentleman of the Poultry Industry by everyone involved in the industry. He could lead major portion of Broiler chick producers in the country. He accepted the problems, when he faced and sought solutions rather than passing them to some body else. Mr.Shaik Imam was very independent personality and remained very active throughout his life. He used to drive to his office by himself till the age of 88 years and attended his office work till the beginning of the lockdowns that started due to Corona pandemic in 2020. He was forced to stay at home during the 2020 pandemic and his problem of Alzheimer increased. He succumbed to Covid 19 and passed away on 14th April 2021. I had the previlage of setting up a pure line breeding program at Kasila farms and working closely with Mr.Shaik Imam. A lesson I learnt from him " Honesty pays even in business" guides me in my life. May his soul rest in Peace. May almighty give strength to his family to bear with the loss. (Dr.T.Kotaiah, Farmer Geneticist, Kasila Farms) 🇮🇳

OBITUARY

Dr. Cherukuri Chowdary (1940-2020)



Dr. Cherukuri Chowdary was born on 5th April 1940 Studied at A.C College, Guntur and completed B.V.Sc. at Tirupati Veterinary college during 1958 to 63. After working as VAS at Kanigiri, Nellore and Vijayawada he went for his M.V.Sc degree at Bhubaneswar veterinary college during 1968-70. He was awarded a fellowship in poultry pathology in Sweden during 1977-78 to acquire further knowledge in Poultry disease diagnosis. He worked at Veterinary Biological Research Institute at Hyderabad till his retirement in the year 2000. Dr. Chowdary was an expert in Poultry Disease Diagnosis and helped the farmers around Hayatnagar with farm visits and post mortem examinations at his clinic there for a decade. An untiring poultry veterinarian as he was, he gave Diagnostic services to the whole of poultry community at Chattanpalli Poultry Complex. C.B.R Hatcheries, Indbro Research & Breeding farms, Crystal Hatcheries & Sri lotus Chick Foods are few of the Breeding Farms who were benefitted by his technical advice immensely. Indbro Research and Breeding farms.pvt.ltd, Hyderabad, Crystal Hatcheries. Hyderabad and Sri Lotus Chick Foods, Hyderabad have together instituted an award in his memory at Dr. C. Krishna Rao Endowment trust. With this revolving fund, an award will be given to the Best Poultry Consultant in Telangana or Andhra Pradesh as judged by C.KrishnaRao trust juries at their discretion on the available candidates in every function. Dr.Chowdary was a good human being to the core. He took care of his ailing wife whom he married in 1965 till the last breath. Dr.Chowdary left the world with in a month after her on 31-12-2021. 🇮🇳

May his soul rest in peace.

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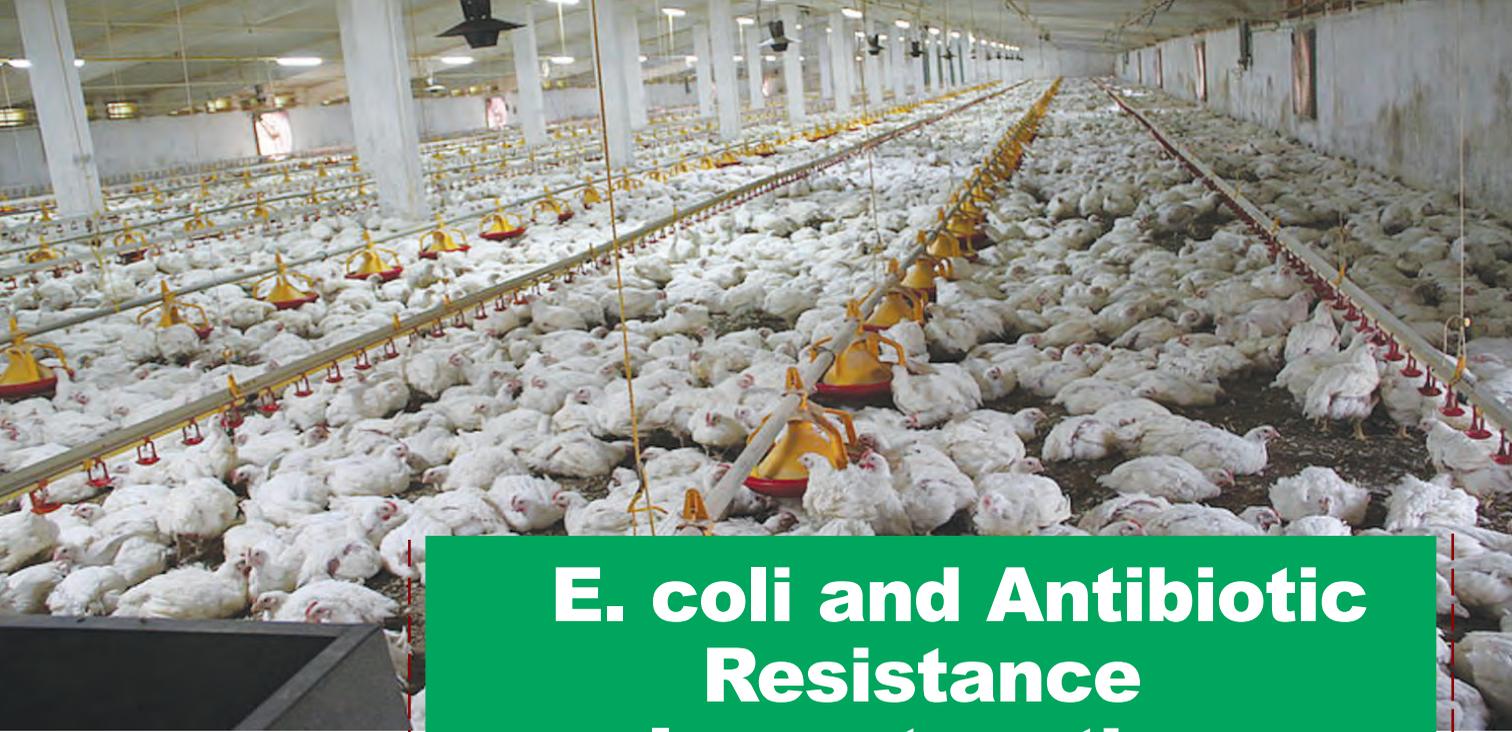
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E. coli and Antibiotic Resistance Impact on the Poultry Sector

Francesco Castellone

Escherichia coli is a gram negative, non-spore forming bacillus and it is a common inhabitant in the intestinal tract of poultry. These bacteria survive for long period outside their host and are present in all bird environments, particularly the litter, and in poultry house dust, which may contain 105- 106E. coli/g. Feed and feed ingredients are often contaminated with pathogenic coliforms and are a common source for introducing new serotypes into a flock (Martins Da Costa et al. 2006).

All ages are susceptible to colibacillosis, but young birds are more frequently affected and disease severity is greater in young birds, including developing embryos (Goren E., 1978). Outbreaks can occur in caged layers (Vandekerchove, D. et al., 2005) and coliform salpingitis/peritonitis is a common cause of mortality in breeders (Jordan et al., 2005). Colibacillosis in older birds is often manifested as an acute septicaemia.

Escherichia coli do not invade normal bird tissues, but are present in the environment and exploit weaknesses in bird defences caused by other infectious agents (viruses, bacteria, parasites and mycotoxins) environmental stress such as temperatures extremes or poor management.

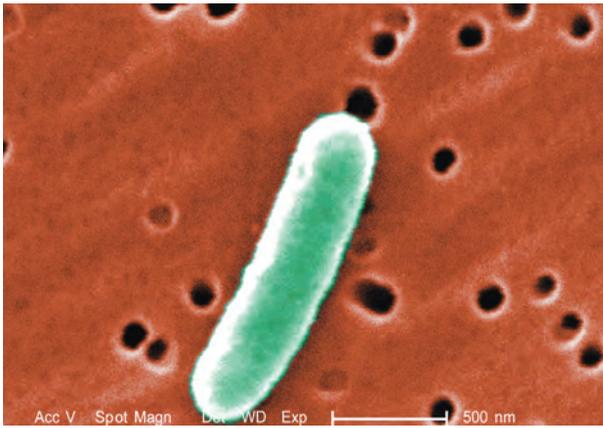
E.coli and Antibiotic Resistance

Since their discovery in 1928 by Alexander Fleming, the antibiotics have been widely used for the treatment of disease, disease prevention and growth promotion in food-producing animals. During the last decades, excessive reliance on antibiotics in human and animal medicine has contributed to creating favourable conditions for the selection, persistence and spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria.

Medicated chicken feed has led to antibiotic resistant strains of E. coli. Acidifiers in poultry feed can reduce antibiotic resistance and help control disease.

In Brief

- E. coli is common in poultry, and feed is frequently contaminated.
- Resistance to fluoroquinolone antibiotics, which has been used to control E. coli infection, is high.
- A permeabilizing complex, organic acids and cinnamaldehyde (Biotronic Top3) can reduce the prevalence of antibiotic resistance E. coli in cecum of broiler, compared with enrofloxacin.



Escherichia coli

Consequently, antibiotic resistance has become a global concern not only in human but also in animal health. It has been highlighted in various studies that the antibiotic resistance bacteria generated at farm level may spread to humans through direct contact, contamination of the meat or environmental pathways. The public concern is even greater where the application of antibiotic classes in food producing animals have a therapeutic useful analogue in human medicine, such as fluoroquinolones. Enrofloxacin is a representative fluoroquinolone prescribed by veterinarians to reduce the early chick mortality and for the reduction of the spread of pathogens (i.e. *Escherichia Coli*). This antibiotic has been widely overused in poultry and it is licensed in many countries, including in the EU. As a result, *E. coli* resistance to fluoroquinolone antibiotics has increased significantly since their introduction into medicine and agriculture in the late 1980s.

The European Union decided to ban the antibiotic as growth promoters for veterinary use in 2006, and there has been an additional trend towards overall antibiotic reduction. Poultry producers were the category most affected by the ban of the EU commission. For many years, the farmers relied on antibiotics to improve performance and reduce the early chick mortality. Since then, producers have been searching for alternatives. One alternative to antibiotics against Gram-negative bacteria is the use of organic acids containing cinnamaldehyde as feed additives. In order to facilitate the passage of the organic acids and cinnamaldehyde across the *E. coli* membrane, it is necessary to combine with them a permeabilizer, which damages the outer membrane

(permeabilizing complex). It is important that the acids, cinnamaldehyde and permeabilizing complex are sequentially released along the gastrointestinal tract by a carrier. This formulation has been considered for the development of Biotronic Top3.

Effect of Biotronic Top3 vs. Enrofloxacin on the Prevalence of Antibiotic Resistance to *E. Coli* in Broilers

Fluoroquinolones are used to treat and prevent poultry diseases worldwide. Fluoroquinolone resistance rates are high in their countries of use. In this study was evaluated the effect of Biotronic Top3, as well as fluoroquinolone antibiotics (Baytril), on the prevalence of antibiotic resistant *E. coli*.

The trial was carried out at the Centre of Applied Animal Nutrition in Mank, Austria, where 480 mixed-sex, one-day-old broiler chickens (Ross 308) were randomly assigned to three treatments. From the day of hatch, each group was treated according to the following design:

- Control group: negative control fed on basal diet
- Feed Additive group: fed on basal diet supplemented with Biotronic Top3 2 kg/t of feed
- Antibiotic treatment group: same diet as the control group, but 10 mg enrofloxacin per kg body weight (Baytril, 10% oral solution) was provided via drinking water from d 14 to d 16 of the trial, before the change to the grower diet

The results of this study showed that the microbiological analysis of control groups on d 17 and 38 of the trial show decreased numbers of *E. coli* resistant to ciprofloxacin, streptomycin, and sulfamethoxazole ($P < 0.05$) with time. The level of ampicillin- and tetracycline-resistant *E. coli* in the Biotronic Top3 group was significantly lower ($P < 0.05$) than in the other 2 groups (Table 1 & 2). However, microbiological analysis at the end of the trial showed that, the level of cefotaxime-resistant *E. coli* was lower in the Baytril group compared to other groups, similar to the results for d 17.

Consequently, it has been noticed that the dietary supplementation of Biotronic Top3

Cross-infection leads to hike in chicken prices in Telangana



Cross-infection in poultry farms due to different viruses in the air has led to fatality in chicken which is one of the main causes for the high prices of meat.

The price of chicken in the state continues to be above Rs 200 for one kg since the last many days. Poultry owners on the outskirts of Keesara and in Ranga Reddy district say that they are finding the fowls getting sick and the infection spreading fast. Due to this reason, the owners face losses and are not bringing down the market price.

D. Ramesh, a poultry farm owner in Ranga Reddy district says, "The prices are decided based on production and also fluctuations in the market. With petrol prices rising, the cost of transportation has increased. There is no one factor for increase in prices. We have to maintain stability to ensure that minimum costs are recovered."

Veterinarians state that cross-infections in poultry and domesticated animals are common and they are tackled at the farm level. The microbiologists from the College of Veterinary Science are taking samples and experts are conducting research on domestic animals and the virus impact on them.

	Control	Biotronic Top 3 2 kg/t	Baytril (10%)	P value
E.Coli	8.09 ± 0.19	7.90 ± 0.14	7.76 ± 0.34	0.35
Ampicillin – resistant E. Coli	7.05 ± 0.28	6.87 ± 0.14	7.03 ± 0.23	0.81
Cefotaxamin – resistant E. Coli	2.13 ± 0.82	2.14 ± 0.59	0.00 ± 0.00	0.007
Ciprofloxacin – resistant E. Coli	6.90 ± 0.66	7.04 ± 0.47	7.68 ± 0.36	0.014
Streptomycin – resistant E. Coli	6.62 ± 0.18	6.97 ± 0.17	7.47 ± 0.12	0.004
Sulfomethoxazole – resistant E. Coli	6.85 ± 0.21	7.10 ± 0.17	7.59 ± 0.13	0.020
Tetracycline – resistant E. Coli	6.83 ± 21	6.97 ± 18	7.55 ± 15	0.024

Table 1. E. coli count in cecum on d 17, log CFU/g.

	Control	Biotronic Top 3 @ 2 kg/t	Baytril (10%)	P value
E.Coli	8.25 ± 0.20	8.24 ± 0.12	8.46 ± 0.16	0.59
Ampicillin – resistant E. Coli	7.08 ± 0.31	5.28 ± 0.41	6.91 ± 0.31	0.002
Cefotaxamin – resistant E. Coli	3.09 ± 0.87	1.04 ± 0.52	0.24 ± 0.24	0.018
Ciprofloxacin – resistant E. Coli	5.83 ± 0.28	5.68 ± 0.12	7.36 ± 0.33	0.001
Streptomycin – resistant E. Coli	5.42 ± 0.23	5.05 ± 0.27	6.12 ± 40	0.07
Sulfomethoxazole – resistant E. Coli	5.62 ± 0.36	5.16 ± 0.28	6.48 ± 0.34	0.034
Tetracycline – resistant E. Coli	6.18 ± 0.27	5.28 ± 0.23	6.91 ± 0.35	0.003

Table 2. E. coli count in cecum on d 38, log CFU/g.

	Control	FA	AB	P value (≤ 0.05)
Initial weight (g)	46 ± 0.0002	46 ± 0.0002	46 ± 0.0002	1
Body weight @ 38 days (g)	2070 ± 0.03	2250 ± 0.03	2170 ± 0.03	0.0001
ADG @ 38 days (g)	53.19 ± 0.67	57.98 ± 0.04	56.02 ± 1.17	0.017
FCR @ 38 days	2.07 ± 0.07	1.80 ± 0.04	2.02 ± 0.09	0.029

Table 3. Performance characteristics of broilers receiving feed additive based on organic acids – Biotronic Top 3 (FA) and enrofloxacin (AB) compared to the control group.

increased the broiler performance parameters compared to the control group and this data were statistically significant. From table number 3 it is very clear that the animals fed with Biotronic Top3 were heavier than the control group and the FCR was lower. However, the average daily weight gain was higher in the Biotronic and antibiotic group compared to the control. It is important to highlight that the group treated with enrofloxacin had a lower body weight compared to the Biotronic Top3 group, although the

average daily weight gain increased compared to the control group.

Conclusion

Supplementation of broiler diets with Biotronic Top3 reduced the level of antibiotic resistant E. coli in the cecum of broilers compared to control and Baytril groups. A significant reduction in total E. coli count was not observed in the present study. Therefore, a possible selective effect of Biotronic Top3 on resistant E. coli should be investigated further.

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To Get the full impact of essential Nutrients one must take at least Two Eggs Every Day because of their rich protein contents

Suresh Rayudu

Chairman - International Egg Commission and Managing Director - Srinivasa Farms,

Suresh Rayudu, Chairman - International Egg Commission and Managing Director - Srinivasa Farms, was in a conversation and while speaking on the onslaught of second wave of COVID, its tackling by the government and the need of protein based food for people, he said that when the first wave of COVID had gone, most of the pharma companies had stopped manufacturing COVID related medicine as there was no sale therefore it took sometime to streamline the supply chain of medicines during 2nd Wave. He further said that now people are crying of vaccine shortage, why no vaccination was done when we had a production of over 90%. Vaccine. Why were the vaccines wasted by many of the states? With us, the problem is of over intelligence. We believe in rumors and despite knowing that vaccines contribute to increase the fighting ability people did not go for vaccination and considerable number of doses were wasted.

He further said that lock down is ok in extreme situations but we cannot go with it for indefinite time and over & over, again because there is a question of survival of the economy as also for the labor class. India is a country of huge population and we cannot follow the footsteps



of foreign countries in tackling such a situation. It needs to be tackled at the local level. It's not so easy to vaccinate the entire population of 130 crore people in one go. It's time to have patience. He quoted Ramoji Rao, Media tycoon of Southern India and said that he used to say that when TUFAN (Thunderstorm) is there we need to remain calm and save lives. Other things and activities can be taken later on when thunderstorm is gone. Similarly, it was right that we used all our resources to save lives first and now is the time to look into all other activities.

Mr. Suresh Rayudu while speaking on the benefit of eggs said that it's wrong to say that egg is useful in COVID only rather it is always useful and has all the essential nutrients in it and helpful for the people facing BP, Diabetes and Mental health etc. He further

said that eggs are rich source of protein. He said that even few other items also are rich in protein like pulses etc but unlike eggs they contain carbohydrates also therefore it is important to have proper food habits. He said that in Japan he himself had seen that people there consume raw eggs, but he will not suggest that and advised people to consume well cooked eggs and chicken. Speaking about the bird flu problem he said that there is not even a single case in India, where any person is affected due to bird flu and announced that if someone brings such case, he will pay Rs. 100000 (Rs. One Lakh). He suggested that to get the full impact of essential nutrients one must take at least two eggs every day. Beauty of consuming eggs is that because of their rich protein contents we don't feel hungry whereas mostly other edibles contain little protein and more

carbohydrates and that is the root cause of other illnesses.

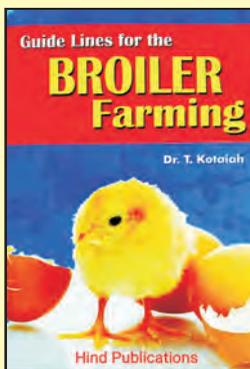
He also said that the same benefit is in consuming any animal protein but chicken is the best one as it is most affordable source of animal protein. He was pained to know that few people with wasted interest are spreading rumors that chickens are given hormones for weight gain. He said it's absolutely false, there is no truth in it and said that over 3 lakh people are working day and night in the poultry industry to take care of everything which includes the environment also.

The myth about heat in poultry is also cooked up and said that all these myths have already been busted and people should consume well cooked egg and chicken for better health and remember that when you consume more protein you should also consume more water.

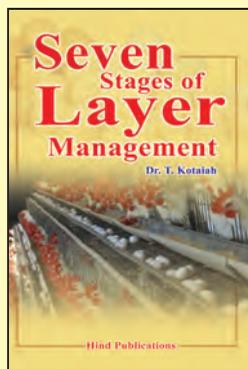
He also added that there is only a marginal difference between broiler and country chicken. Broiler meat is more tender whereas country chicken is a little stiff and good for well cooked curries. Also, there are some selected breeds of country birds which had extra minerals otherwise no big difference but reminded that in broiler chicken is reared in controlled condition and with the care of experts which are more hygienic. The most important thing here to be noted is that animal protein is best among all other sources of protein.

If we go back to a few thousand years back when there were no agriculture activities most of the people used to consume only animal food. 

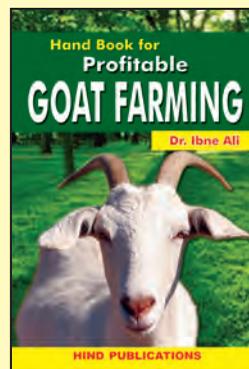
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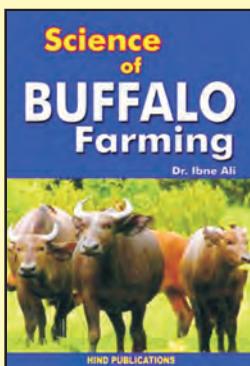
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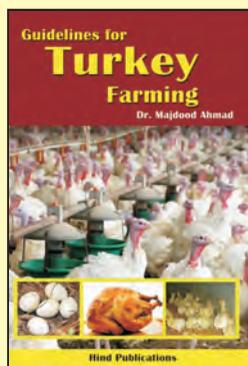
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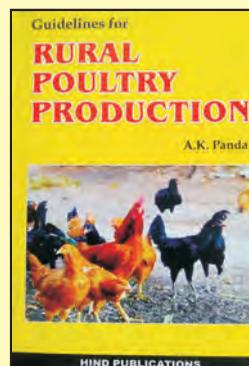
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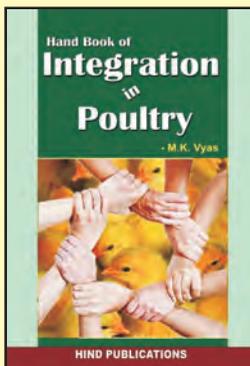
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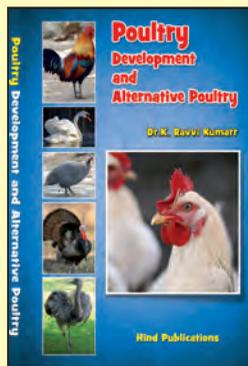
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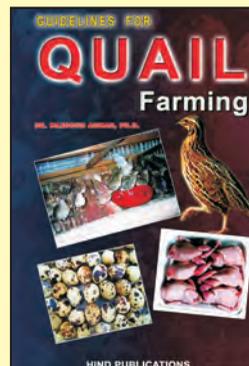
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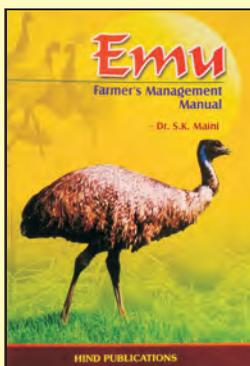
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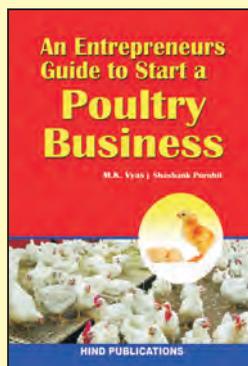
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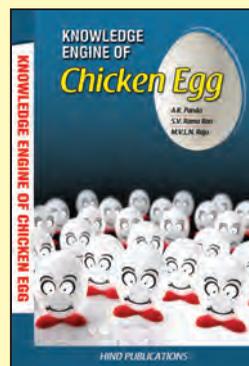
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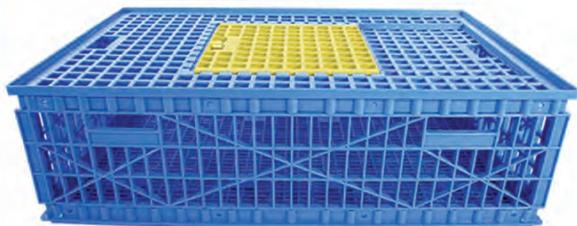
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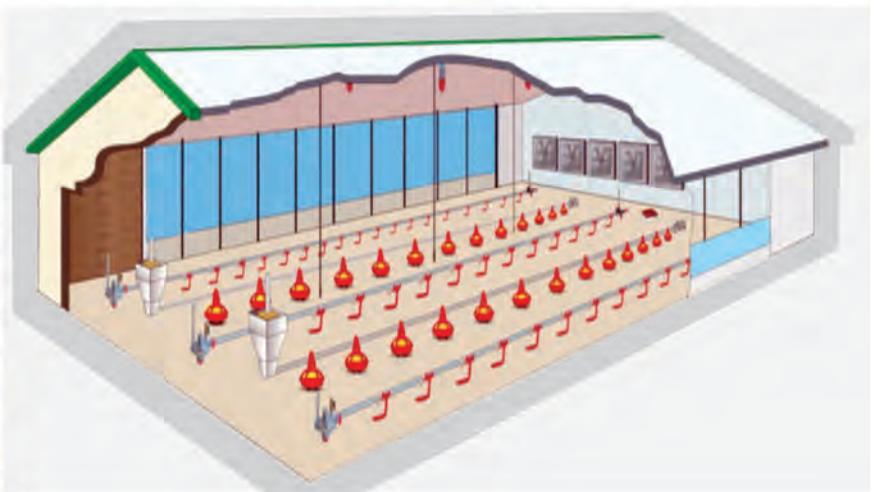
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Suguna Foods helps Tackle India's COVID-19 crisis by Boosting Egg Production

Suguna foods ramps up production of its vitamin-D enriched eggs. India's largest poultry conglomerate, Suguna Foods announced that it has ramped up the production of vitamin-D enriched eggs, the first of its kind in the country, as part of its relentless commitment to support the public health response and protect their well-being. Available across the company's flagship Suguna Daily Fresh outlets and other supermarkets, these super specialty eggs provide 82 percent of the daily value of vitamin-D in a single egg which is a critical component in the current health crisis due to COVID-19. Since March, Suguna Foods has significantly increased production of vitamin-D enriched eggs across the country. With a strong R&D team that focuses on nutrition, Suguna produces clear and nutritious vitamin-D eggs which are the most inexpensive and the healthiest protein source that helps maintain a balanced diet and healthy lifestyle for people of all age groups and health conditions. Commenting on the development, Mr Vignesh Soundararajan, Executive Director, Suguna Foods Pvt Ltd, said: "Since the outbreak began, we have worked relentlessly with a commitment to continue delivering products of the highest quality to help improve the immune system which remains critical in this crisis. And we have shifted some of our farms to increase the production of vitamin-D eggs, an essential vitamin required by the body. As we work to expand our own production,



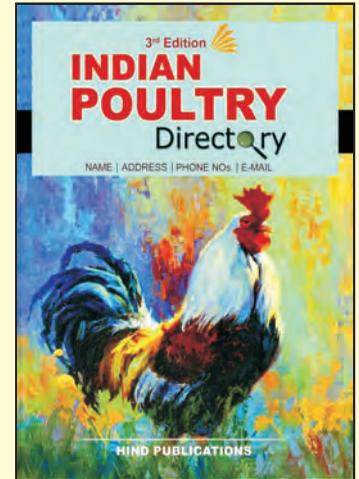
Vignesh Soundararajan

we are also working with governments and others to prioritise, triage and redirect supplies to serve the most critical needs and areas." 

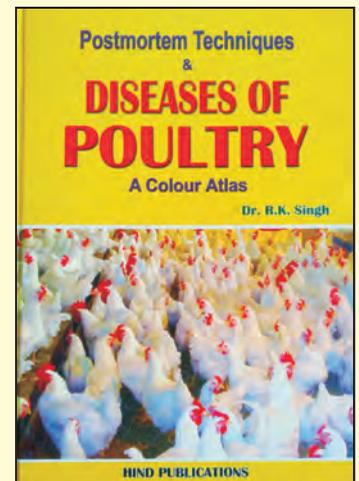
Chicken is most affordable meats in the Indian Food Platter

Chicken is one of the most affordable meats that have a place in the Indian food platter. The global pandemic has continued to take a toll on people's mental and physical health. The need of the hour is to stay positive and healthy to fight this lockdown. Chicken, the miracle meat is a favourite among all age groups in the country and can do wonders to the body when consumed in right proportions. Some of the benefits that chicken can give to every individual are listed below. Chicken soup has long been used as a home remedy for relieving cold, flu and other common respiratory infections. Chicken soup prevents migration of neutrophils, a type of immune cells, thus preventing inflammation during common infections and boosting immunity. Chicken is rich in proteins and are the building blocks of muscles. It is made of amino acids, selenium which helps to boost the immune system. The Vitamin D present in chicken helps in calcium absorption and bone strengthening. Minerals like Iron helps in hemoglobin formation, muscle activity, and prevents anemia. In comparison to red meat, chicken contains less fat and helps to regulate cholesterol. This in turn contributes to a healthy weight. 

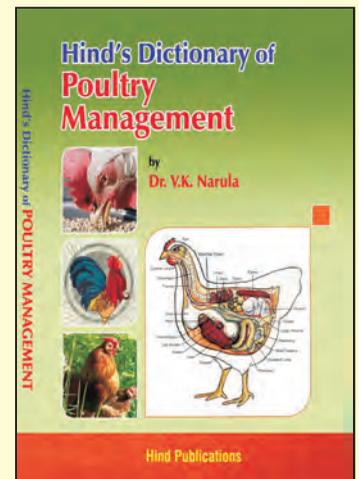
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India receives 75–80% of its annual rainfall via southwestern monsoons, lasting from June through September. Monsoon season typically begins in the state of Kerala and slowly progress across India, reaching the far north by mid to end of June. High heat, high humidity, extensive clouding, and several spells of moderate to heavy rain with strong surface winds are the chief characteristics of monsoon season. There is a significant fall in temperature at the commencement of the rainy season (3–6°C); however, a subsequent rise in temperature whenever there is break in the monsoons and rain does not occur for several days. This rise in temperature is associated with high humidity, which causes significant risk of severe heat stress, especially at the start of the season and between monsoon breaks.

Month	Weather Conditions	Heat Stress
June	High humidity, high temperature	Heat stress due to high humidity
July	High humidity, slight decrease in temperature	Heat stress due to high humidity
August	High humidity, moderate temperature	Monsoon breaks bring heat stress
September	High humidity, moderate temperature	Monsoon breaks bring heat stress

Monsoon conditions favor replication, growth, and spread of pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, and fungi, as well as vectors like flies, mosquitos, and other vermin.

Most common disease outbreaks during rainy season:

Viral Diseases	Bacterial Diseases	Others
Fowl pox	Salmonellosis	Mycotoxycosis
Gumboro	<i>E. coli</i> infection	Coccidiosis
Newcastle	Fowl cholera	Round and tapeworm infestation
Avian Influenza	Chronic respiratory disease complex	
	Gangrenous dermatitis	
	Clostridial enteritis	
	Infectious coryza	

Key Management Practices for the Rainy Season:

- Check for and repair any leaks in the roof or walls.
- Prepare side curtains to keep rain from entering the shed. Take special precautions to protect the feeder from rainfall due to high wind gusts.
- Ensure drainage systems are working properly before the rainy season to allow for proper run off rainwater. Water stagnation near sheds creates a breeding ground for vectors.
- Brooding chicks in winter is always a challenge. Rainwater splashing inside and high humidity with poor ventilation can increase the ammonia level inside the shed. Moreover, as coal used for brooding is detrimental to young chicks, keep the side curtains closed tightly to avoid rainwater entering the shed. Allow a 1–2 foot opening at the top of side curtains during the day to ventilate ammonia and other undesirable gases out.



Figure 1. Brooding shed with curtains.

- Wet litter is the main challenge during rainy season. The main causes for wet manure are the birds (infectious/nutritional), as well as direct water entering onto manure either by leaky nipples or rainwater splash. Once the litter moisture exceeds 250g/kg, its cushioning, insulating, and water holding capacity is compromised and manure becomes wet. Replace any leaking nipples to avoid wet manure. Rainwater entering the manure pit should be strictly controlled or entirely prevented. High moisture levels in the manure allow for germination of spores, multiplication of vectors (flies, insects), and promote other pathogen growth. Contaminated rainwater may contaminate borewells and nearby water bodies.



Figure 2. Bottom mesh and side curtains.

- Due to the change from hot and humid weather at the beginning of winter, birds can feel heat stress; double-check the water flow at the nipple and ensure a minimum 60 ml/minute for birds under heat stress.
- Larva control is the key to fly control during the rainy season (for more information, see [Fly Management: Surveillance and Control](#) at [hyline.com](#)). Wet manure is the perfect environment for larva multiplication. Larvicides can be used to great effect in conjunction with preventive measures to keep manure dry.
- Wet manure with larva in absence of a bottom mesh will attract wild birds. Utilizing a bottom mesh wall prevents entry of wild birds, which will have close contact with the flock. Preventing wild bird contact prevents potential disease outbreaks such as bird flu.
- Feed ingredients should be kept in waterproof conditions. Increases in moisture level increase the risk of some mycotoxin contaminations in feed. Waterproof conditions of the feed mill, feed bin, and feeders inside the shed should be ensured. Feed and feed ingredients should be stored on slats to avoid direct contact with surfaces.
- High relative humidity, direct exposure of the feeder to rainwater, and caking of feed in the feeder can lead to the formation of some mycotoxins, which negatively impacts the flock. Remove old and caked feed from the feeder regularly. Regular complete cleaning of the feeder is recommended. Avoid leaving excess feed in the feeder.
- Inclusion of toxin binders in the feed is highly recommended, especially during this season, as the environmental conditions will favor mycotoxin contamination.
- Water quality can be easily affected during rainy season especially surface water. Chances of *E. coli* outbreaks are higher during high temperature and humidity, as bacteria and other germs can multiply quickly, leading to increased infections in chickens. Contaminated water sources can also cause outbreaks, so it is essential to maintain regular water sanitation. Clean pipelines thoroughly, as this will help in reducing the biofilm levels inside the line, which are a source of contamination.
- High relative humidity and temperatures, especially between June and August, can cause high mortality due to heat stress. This condition is primarily associated with the lack of adequate air speed. Use enough fans to ensure the shed is well ventilated, a speed of 3.5m/s is recommended for sufficient cooling. Fogger usage should be minimal during this period.
- Rodent activities increase during monsoon season as a result of local crop growth. Increased rodent activity leads to increased transmission of disease. Strict rodent control measures should be implemented during this period and vegetation close to the poultry house and farm should be cleared regularly.
- With the rainy season comes a reduction in daylength. Flocks in the growing stage and starting production face the challenge of poor stimulation resulting in delayed onset of production. Light stimulate the flock on time; delaying the stimulation will delay the flock coming into production. Dirty bulbs should be cleaned as they reduce the brightness. Follow the Hy-Line recommended lighting program to prevent issues concerning delayed onset of production.



Figure 3. A clean surrounding area for rodent control.

- During rainy season, due to high relative humidity, birds experiencing heat stress will decrease their intake. Careful monitoring of feed and nutrient intake is especially important during heat stress conditions and especially surrounding peak production. Remember to reformulate all nutrients according to the decreased feed intake, including the vitamins and trace minerals premix.
- Rains can affect brooding conditions, and lack of ventilation increases ammonia levels inside the shed. Monitor the shed temperature and humidity often and adjust temperatures based on chick comfort to ensure quality care for young chicks. Side curtain height can be adjusted to control ammonia buildup inside the shed.
- Pullets grown in summer and early rainy season will have low body weights and poor uniformity if they are not provided balanced feed and adequate spacing. Poorly conditioned flocks with low body weights and uniformity are likely to face delayed onset of production. Moreover, feed intake may not be adequate to support the rising nutrient needs during the production jump. It is very important provide a pre-peak diet during this period to ensure adequate nutrient intake and support production.



Figure 4. Dirty (left) and clean bulbs (right).

The key to minimizing the negative effects of the rainy season is to anticipate and implement appropriate management and nutritional measures prior to the start of the rains.

Delegation of CLFMA met Shri BB PATIL Ji, Hon'ble MP (LS) Zaheerabad for the GM Soya meal import!

A Delegation of CLFMA (compound livestock Feed manufacturers association) and Cattle, Poultry, Fish, and Shrimp Feed Association met **BB PATIL**, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (LS) Zaheerabad, for the GM Soya meal import. The Hon'ble MP responded positively and assured every possible help to the livestock farmers.



Neeraj Srivastava, Chairman CLFMA, **Divya Gulati**, Deputy Chairman CLFMA, **Suresh Deora**, Secretary CLFMA, **Vijay Bhandare**, Zonal Chairman South CLFMA, **Gulrez Alam**, President, Fish Feed Millers Association, Secretary, All India Poultry Breeder Association, Secretary, Shrimp Feed Millers Association and Director, IB Group



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Evaluating Protease Enzymes

Dr. Koushik De, Director-Technical Services, SCANovus International

Enzymes increase nutrients available in feed ingredients. Since enzymes are substrate specific, the benefit of the enzyme in the diet is dependent on the mix of raw materials and the amount of substrate available.

Assessment of added value of enzymes isn't simple. The most accurate method is to use in vivo techniques with animals consuming semi-purified diets. Using this method, the direct effect of an enzyme can be understood for each raw material. As this method is expensive and not available to do it for everybody, the matrix approach based on nutrients contribution values given by the supplier has been widely adopted to evaluate an enzyme.

Using a set of nutrient matrix values for an enzyme is a practical approach and providing unique matrix values to a given enzyme ensures it can be applied simply to any kind of diet, regardless of the

raw materials or the amount of substrate. This approach has been easy to adopt in practical formulations but has consistently demonstrated enzymes failing to meet expectations. These failures have been due to the lack of or an excess of substrate, and/or over-formulation.

When evaluating enzymes, a few concepts need to be made clear:

1. **Substrate:** the specific substance on which an enzyme act
2. **Enzyme Effect:** nutrients that a given enzyme will make available due to the direct enzymatic effect and the additional benefits accrued by the reduction of the substrate in the diet
3. **Avoid over-formulation:** enzymes need "nutritional space" to express and thus diets need to be near the deficiency point to make a good estimation of the enzyme's potential.

Trials for evaluating enzymes

The test of an enzyme requires being aggressive in the formulation and pushing the limits. Underperforming chickens will help provide a better evaluation of the enzymes and understand how accurate the formulation is.

Challenge Model: In this model, the diet with significant reduction of nutrients, that the enzyme will liberate and make available to the birds, needs to be formulated. Different enzymes can then be added on top.

Objectives of the trial:

1. "AA room" is created for enzymes to show their potential.
2. Each supplier has different recommendations of how proteases affect the feed. This trial allows simplifying the comparison.
3. Proteases can't increase the AA digestibility 10% linearly. As a result, the AA ratio will be

Table 1: Challenge Model-Protease-10% reduction of the CP & AA from the specifications

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
Control	Neg Control	Protease A	Protease B	Protease C
Current Diet	Reduction of AA & CP by 10%	T2 + Protease A	T2 + Protease B	T2 + Protease C

Table 2: Response Model - Diet reformulation

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
Control	Control 2	Protease A	Protease B	Protease C
Current Diet	Reduction of AA & CP by 5-10%	Reformulation A	Reformulation of	Reformulation of
	of T2 + Protease	T2 + Protease B	T2 + Protease C	

unbalanced and subsequently the performance of negative control as well as treatments will be lower than that of the control group.

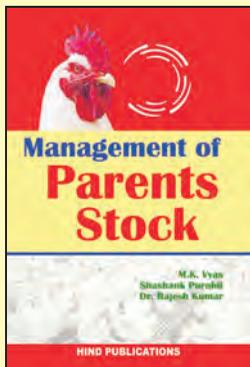
- The most aggressive protease will have the best performance compared to T2.
- If any of the enzyme groups shows the same performance as the control group (T1), it signals some over formulation as no protease can increase 10% linearly on all the AA.

Response Model: The model is a variation of the 'Challenge model' discussed in the previous section. In this model, two control diets will be used; the current diet (this group is optional if there aren't enough treatments) and a diet group with anywhere between 5% to 10% lower AA specifications. The control 2 specifications will be used for the treatment groups. There will be a reformulation following the matrix value recommendation of each protease supplier.

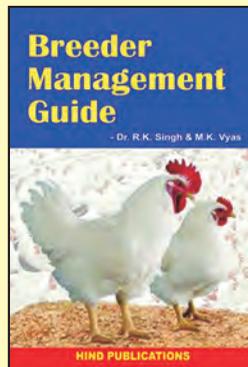
Objectives of the trial:

- Having T1 compared to T2 will assist in acknowledging any over-formulation or amino acid imbalance.
- Having lower specifications in AA and CP creates enough space for the enzyme to express to potential.
- This design allows each supplier to give their ideal recommendations.
- If the enzyme recommendation is too aggressive, the enzyme group will clearly show lower performance than T2 as long as there is a gap of performance between T1 and T2.
- If the enzyme recommendation is conservative and the enzyme can deliver additional benefits it will be reflected in greater performance than T2 as long as there is a gap of performance between T1 and T2.

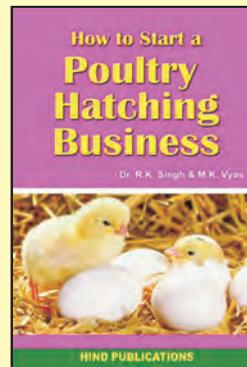
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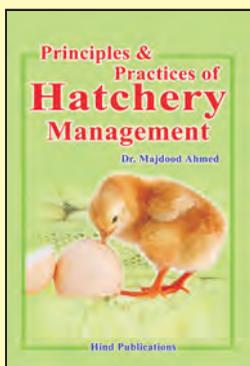
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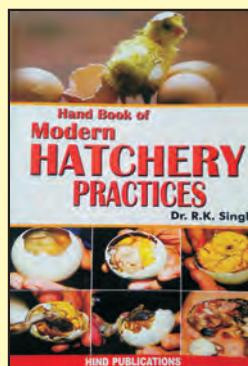
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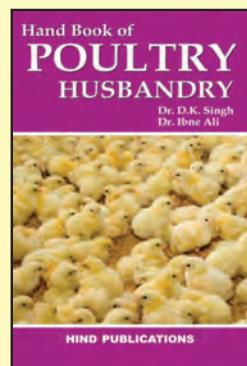
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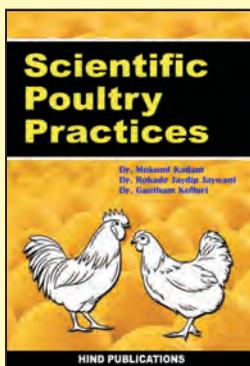
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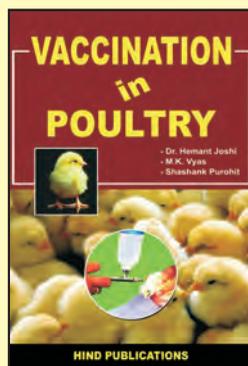
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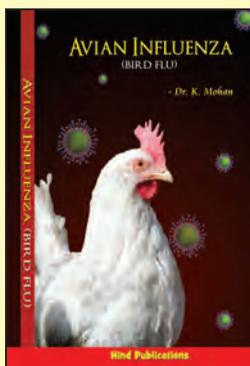
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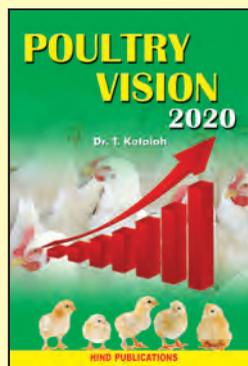
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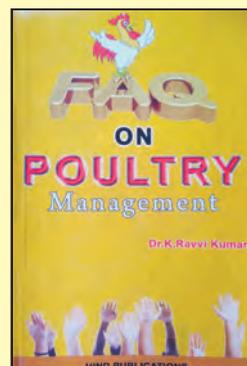
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Huvepharma Organized 3rd edition of RESCOM Summit 2021



3rd edition of RESCOM Summit 2021,, organized by Huvepharma SEA digitally, attended by an overwhelming number of technocrats/veterinarians/consultants from across the globe.

The opening remarks were given by Mr. O.P Singh, Managing Director – Huve Pharma, South East Asia. Mr. O. P. Singh has the experience of over 30 years in the Animal Health industry. He is post graduate in Biochemistry and Business Management. Mr. Sigh has vast experience in management strategies and has brought several innovations to support animal health system in India.

Third edition of RESCOM started with welcome address by Mr. O. P. Singh. While welcoming all the delegates who had connected digitally to this RESCOM summit, said that had there been not this COVID pandemic he would have been happy to meet all the attendees personally. He also informed that during this RESCOM summit we all will witness the presentation on Animal health and disease, Environmental safety and sustainability, Animal Health and Disease management and National Plan for Bio security. He said that at the end of summit we will carry home the message as to ow can we face the challenges with more confidence. Mr. O. P. Singh said that from all the Poultry diseases, Mycoplasma is a one problem which has impacted the economics of poultry farming across the globe. He said that Mycoplasma has curbed around 7 % of total broiler production which costed around 2500 Cr of Rupees.Layer depletion is also around 20%which has costed the industry of over 1200 Cr. Rupees. Further if we talk about breeders, India is losing around 400-600 Cr. Rupees every year due to Mycoplasma. He said that Indian Poultry Industry had also suffered very badly due to fake and negative news and said that our industry must be ready to face such challenges by spreading awareness among people and at the same time handholding on food safety and public health.While concluding his welcome address and opening remarks he said that we must adapt technology transfer and bio-security enhancement in our farming practices. We should also embrace the changes, upgrade our self and follow the cluster.

After the opening remarks, the first speaker was **Dr. Mieke Matthijs**, who is presently working as AssistantProfessor in the faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Farm Animal Health, Utrecht university, Neatherlands. Dr. Matthijs is an active board member of the veterinary poultry sciences association of the royal Dutch Veterinary Association since 2008.

Dr. Matthijs gave her presentation on "The Impact of the Respiratory Disease Complex: Solution and Economic Impact." She said that Mycoplasma was first detected as "Coryaza of slow onset" by Dr. J.B Nelson in 1935, when it was isolated first time. Further she explained the Etiology of Mycolasma and said that it is Eubacteria without

Speakers for 1st Day



Dr. Mieke Matthijs



Dr. Santosh Koratkar



Dr. Devender Hooda

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cell walls, that's why it is very difficult to kill or eliminated through an antibiotic attacking Cell walls of the microbe.

She said that it is difficult to culture as the medium should be enriched with 10-15% heat-inactivated swine serum, shows slow growth (3-5 days). It shows like "fried egg" on Agar medium. She explained that clinically, Mg* (M. gallisepticum) and Ms** (M. synoviae) are most relevant for commercial chickens from clinical & economic point of view.

She explained about its pathogenesis & epidemiology, and continued that it can be transmitted horizontally (Direct Bird to Bird, Airborne, Fomites, Persons, Biofilms) and vertically (Declining Transmission; Generation to Generation). She said that it can survive in egg yolk at 37°C for 4.5 months, which makes it more pathogenic in nature.

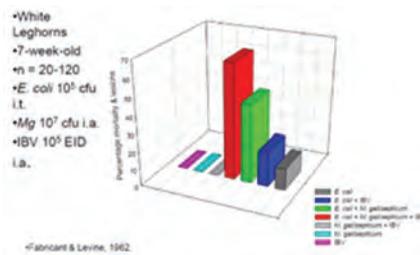
Dr. Matthijs explained about clinical signs of Mg. and said that sneezing, tracheal rales, swelling of infraorbital sinuses, nasal discharge with Mild conjunctivitis are some of the symptoms.

Its severity depends on intercurrent infections and environmental factors.

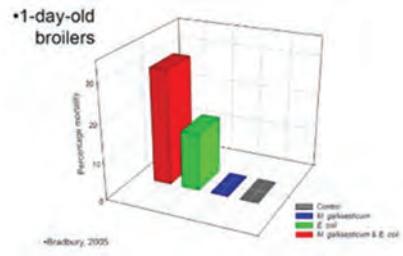
Due to Ms. Birds can be challenged by infectious synovitis, Airsacculitis, Eggshell pathology, and synergism with other pathogens, Dr. Matthijs said.

Dr. Matthijs also showed some charts of Mortality and comparative mortality charts of Mg, Ms, E.Coli and Mg with E.coli. Dr. Matthijs explained Mycoplasmal infection along with intercurrent infections, i.e. IB virus and Arthritis, which can be reduced by ND-IB Vaccines, as shown in the different charts, presented here.

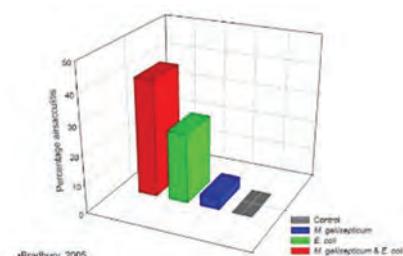
Dr. Matthijs explained that accurate diagnosis is the most



Mortality M.gallisepticum, E.coli & IBV



Mortality M.gallisepticum & E.coli



% Airsacculitis

difficult and important step in Mg and Ms. She said that disease control and eradication program is the basic need, where RPA, ELISA and PCR are the main tool for serological study. She said that first positive reaction came within 7-14 days of the experimental infection.

Dr. Matthijs said that, treatment and control, prevention through Monitoring & Eradication, whereas treatment & Control through Antibiotic and Vaccination are some important parameters to be considered.

Dr. Matthijs also has shown Seroprevalence of Mg. and Ms., as shown in Tables, given hereunder:

About Antibiotic, Dr. Matthijs explained that Mycoplasmas are sensitive to antibiotics inhibiting Protein synthesis, so it is good for Temporary reduction of Mg. and its clinical sign, but frequent requirement of treatment, resistance,

residues and No complete elimination of infections are some disadvantage of Antibiotics.

Dr. Matthijs also explained about Live & Inactivated Vaccines of M.gallisepticum. She concluded by saying that PCR is most important technique for 6-8 week early detections and horizontal transmission plays a prominent role in Ms infection.

Second presentation was made by Dr. Santosh Koratkar, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis School of Biological Sciences, and Symbiosis International Deemed University.

Dr. Santosh presently, supervising industry-sponsored research projects of Mycoplasma detection from the various states of India & Nanoparticles. Dr. Santosh's presentation was on "Molecular and Phylogenetic Analysis of Avian Mycoplasmosis: A tool for futuristic decision making in India".

He explained that Mycoplasma is a genus of bacteria which lack a cell wall and makes them resistant to antibiotics that targets cell wall.

He said that Mg. & Ms. infection may sometime be severe. He also explained about transmission of Mycoplasma and its pathogenesis. Dr. Santosh also discussed about the diagnosis techniques, i.e.: Isolation of organism, Serological tests, Nucleic Acid Detection through PCR and sequencing of the specific gene.

Dr. Santosh described technique for DNA isolation and PCR, as shown in the diagram hereunder. Another figure also had shown the Mg. and Ms. positive and negative detections.

Dr. Santosh also presented the year wise percentage for Mg & Ms.

positivity from year 2017-2020 in India.

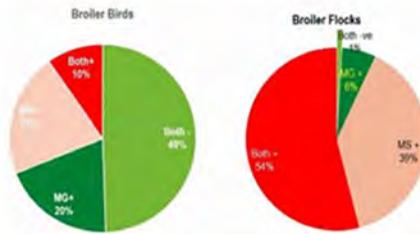
Dr. Santosh concluded that conventional culture techniques are difficult, yet it gives a confirmatory diagnosis. He said that molecular diagnosis based on nucleic acid detection of mycoplasmosis is fast and more sensitive. He concluded his presentation by informing that PCR/gene sequencing techniques are better in differentiating species and strain of avian mycoplasmosis.

Third and final presentation of the Day-1 was given by Dr. Devendra Hooda, Director sales and Technical, HUVEPHARMA SEA. Dr. Hooda has the experienced of over 18 years and has worked across the segment of Poultry i.e. Vaccines, feed Additives and Antimicrobials amongst others. Dr. Hooda's presentation was on "Epidemiological impact study of Mycoplasmosis prevalence - A clinical tool in Indian Context"

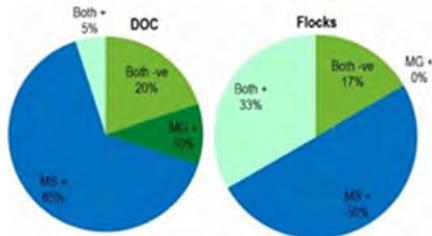
Dr. Hooda started his presentation by briefing about HUVE PHARMA's Area of operations and product segment. Dr. Hooda, while making his presentation said that Mycoplasma is not a typical bacterium and cannot be treated as normal bacterial infection.

He said that we should always remember some important point that 1. Mycoplasma has no cell wall, 2. Its smallest known free-living bacteria, 3. Minimal set of Genome, 4. High Nutritional Demand, 5. Different Pathotypes = Different Pathogen, 6. Once Infected; infected for Life (For Multi age Farms), 7. Host specific-Non-Zoonotic.

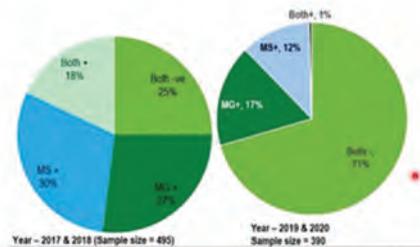
He also explained the sequence of susceptibility where young ones are more susceptible than elders breeders are more than broilers, least in layers; and male also are more susceptible than females.



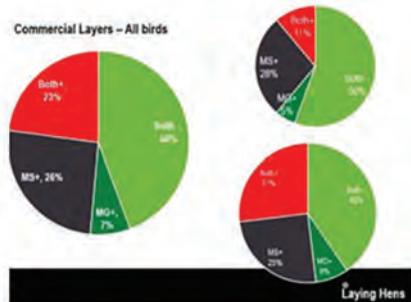
Infection of Mg. & Ms. in commercial Broilers in India



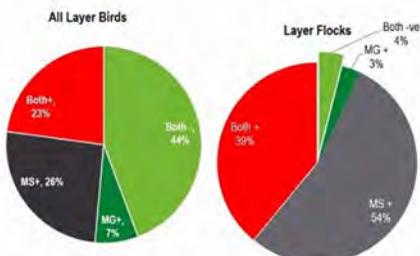
Infection of Mg. & Ms. in Breeders DOC in India - (1st Week)



Breeders Bird Mg. & Ms. data - Improvement over the years

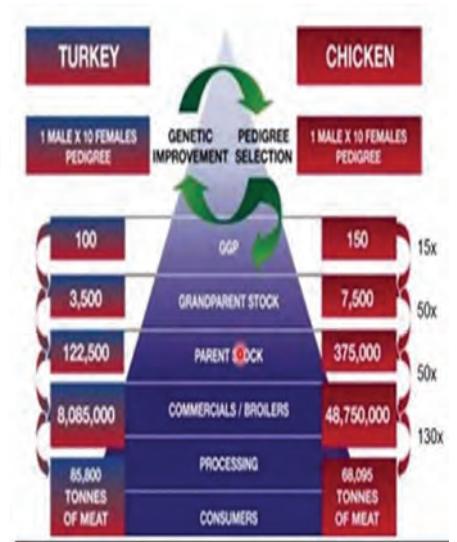


Infection of Mg. & Ms. in Commercial Birds (of Different Age Groups)



Infection of Mg. & Ms. Commercial Layers (Birds Vs. Flock)

He explained about the importance of vertical transmission, as showed in the picture



He explained that vertical transmission has very high impact on future generations and it also deteriorates chicks' quality. Dr. Hooda said that as per his experience in the industry, it is the costliest disease in the Poultry, as it greatly impacts the profitability of poultry farm. Dr. Hooda gave some examples of Losses due to Mg. drop in egg production, and its vertical transmission vs. Post Challenges.

Dr. Hooda explained about Mycoplasma Antibody response, in which, he said that initial response of IgM (Immunoglobulin - M) is detectable in 5-7 days; whereas IgG (Immunoglobulin - G) response detectable in 2-3 weeks after the infection. Dr. Hooda also explained about the Mycoplasma diagnosis and PCR-Protocol.

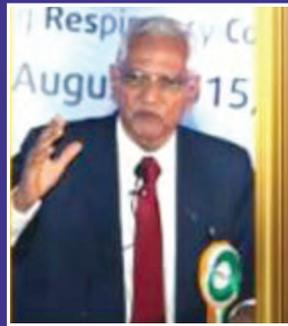
Dr. Hooda explained that Positivity rate is reducing with the time. Dr. Hooda suggested to continue CRD control Program and shown some field studies and the findings which are given hereunder:

He concluded his presentation by saying that Prevalence of MG and MS- both are high, whereas MS is becoming more pathogenic than we thought before. He said that laying flocks were never better treated in prevention program; and will be remain carrier for rest of the life.

HUVEPHARMA honors following legends of Indian Poultry Industry



Dr. K.S. Prajapati



Dr. J. L. Vegad



Dr. N. K. Mahajan



Prof. R.N. Sreenivas Gowda

Day 2 of RESCOM started with the presentation of Dr. Mieke Matthijs on the subject "Biosecurity in Poultry Farms- Emerging and reemerging health challenges"

She started his power point presentation with indoor v/s outdoor biosecurity where it should be ensured that there should be no contact with droppings of migratory birds or even other birds. She pressed upon complete cleaning and disinfection in controlled climate condition with special emphasis on pests' control for rats and mice.

She said that viruses and bacteria can be introduced in farm via air and introduction of bacteria, protozoal and helminths through soil. She said that there is 11 times higher risk of LPAI and HPAI avian influenza introduction in layer through outdoor specially through wild water birds and said that we will have to now live with AI. Introduction of AI will remain towards outdoor poultry and reservoir in wild birds and even future outbreak of HPAI and H5Nx in Europe likely due to reservoir in wild birds. Coming on the main topic she said there are three level of biosecurity i.e. Conceptual- Structural and Operational. Conceptual biosecurity is the location of farm, farm size, wildlife presence and open water reservoirs. Structural biosecurity is the construction to prevent the disease spread and Operational biosecurity is the process, standard operating procedures etc.

For a full proof biosecurity, she said that at commercial farm level one must take care of Dirty area, Buffer area i.e area within the fence, Vehicles which might be contaminated with pathogens and must be kept outside the buffer area., Visitors entry control measures where line of separation is established to isolate poultry from possible source of infection also crossing of line of separation must require strict biosecurity protocol. No visitor other than technicians should be allowed on the farm. Dead birds should be properly stored, Manure should be managed properly, Farm should be kept clean and should be disinfected properly. She said that there must be proper training for poultry workers about biosecurity.

While concluding her presentation she said that

1. Biosecurity is the key approach to prevent introduction and spread of pathogens in poultry farms.
2. Strict compliance is difficult but very important.
3. No one size fits all approach, design biosecurity program that fits a farm

The 2nd presentation on second day by Mr. Jean Charles- Global Manager of Hygiene Division of Huvepharma NV. His topic of presentation was "Biosecurity-Face of Avian Influenza" to protect and prevent biosecurity principles.

His power point presentation covered the following topics i.e. Biosecurity Principles, Sanitary Protocols and Products to be used.

Speakers for 2nd Day



Dr. Mieke Matthijs



Mr. Jean Charles



Osler Desoutart

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He said that Biosecurity is practices to protect farm contamination. He said that external biosecurity is to limit introduction of new pathogenic strains into the farm and internal biosecurity is to restrain propagation and multiplication of pathogens inside the building. He also presented the important data for biosecurity and structure, size, transmission of AI virus in the environment. He insisted upon proper cleaning and disinfection of water lines, trading of inside building and biofilms, water protective and dedicated equipment like mask-gloves- googles-boots etc. and avoiding the contact of farm birds with wild birds.

He further said that one of the top reasons of recontamination from the same strain in same facilities is BIOFILMS. He said that biofilm is difficult to destroy, if not destroyed biofilm will release microorganism in the medium after few days, weeks or months and said that the matrix of mature biofilm act as a barrier to the impact of assaults from the environment therefore biofilms destruction is very important to avoid recontamination from the same strain.

He further said that HYGIENE protocol is also an essential part of biosecurity where detergent is important for cleaning, wetting and biofilm breaking to remove grease, protein and carbohydrates and also to break biofilm and let water penetrate and reactive microorganism metabolism.

He said that it is very important to use right disinfectant for the right situation. Before choosing the right disinfectant it is important to know what is disinfection?

Disinfection is destruction of microorganism wherever they are by chemical reaction in order to lower pathogenic pressure in the environment where as disinfectant is a blind destroyer and microorganism

has to be understood as a physical and chemical target for disinfectant- not as a biological organism.

While speaking about disinfectant he spoke about chemical properties of disinfectant, chemical properties of disinfectant molecules.

While concluding his presentation on biosecurity protocols he said that

1. Adapt practices to the field
2. Choose products for their effectiveness for sure, but also for their versatility and taking in account the field situation,
3. Formulation is key for efficacy and versatility but also for cost effectiveness.

He also spoke about the different products which are to be used for cost effectiveness in all farm situations. He said that products are of course selected for their efficacy in killing virus but also for their ability to adapt to farm situation and cost of treatment.

While concluding his presentation he summed up with saying that biosecurity protocol must be adapted to the situation. Classical protocol for standard risk of Avian Flu, Reinforced protocol for recognized risk of Avian Flu, External biosecurity for personnel, Domestic and Wild animals, Vehicles etc.

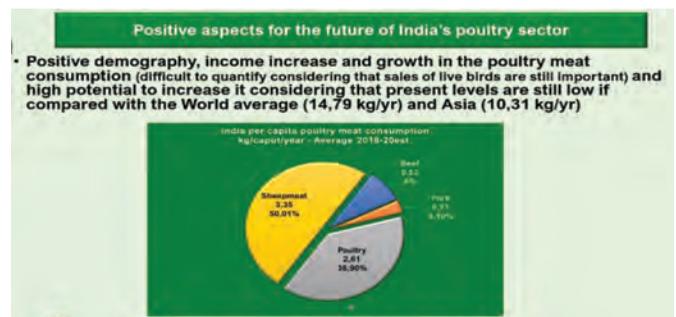
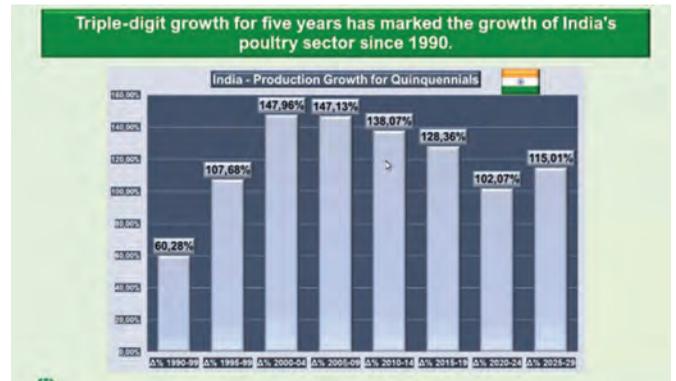
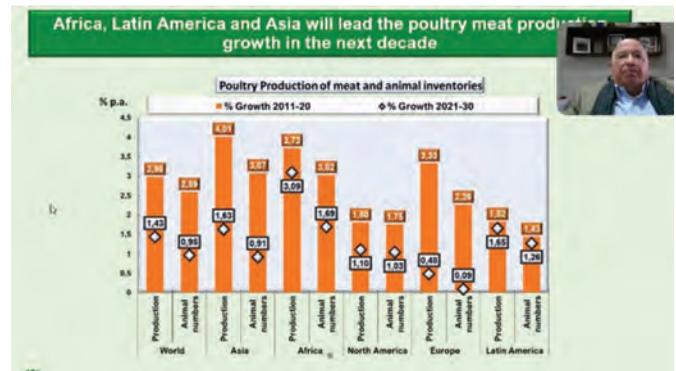
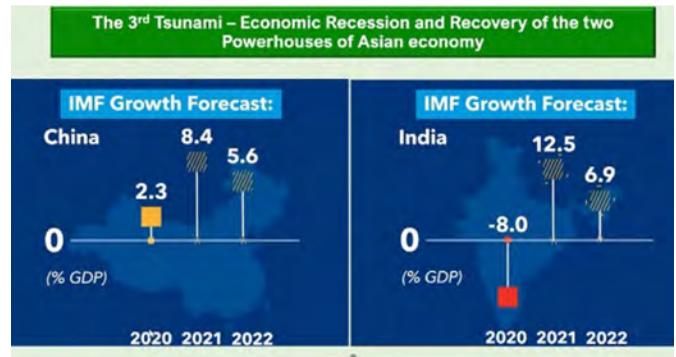
3rd and final presentation of concluding day of RESOM was made by Osler Desoutart from OD Consulting on "COVID Pandemic Hanging Meat Market Dynamics in Asia - An Opportunity or Threat to Indian Producers"

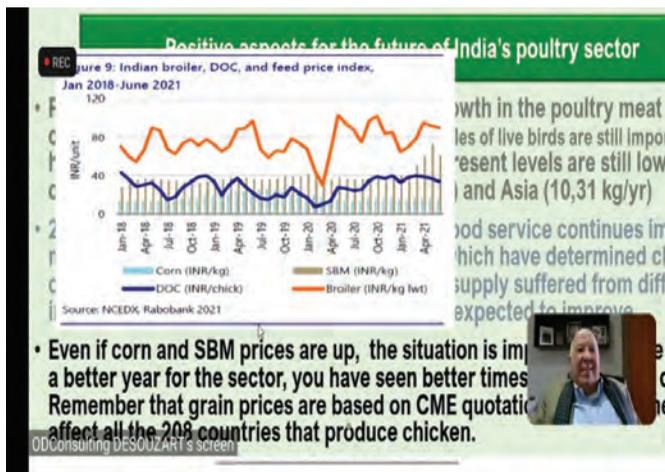
He started his presentation with a note that three tsunamis that turned the world upside down 1st was African Swine Flu, Second the COVID 19 and the third another tsunami post Covid economic recession.

Now we hope that we will be better in July 2021, well in 2022 and back to normal for developing countries in 2023.

The 1st tsunami African Swine Fever was stroked in August 2018 and epic center for ASF was China from there it spread to neighboring countries, other Asian countries, Europe and Africa. China lost 40 percent of 474 million hog's herd. To cope with the supply situation China became the largest importer of meat. China also made huge investment to rebuild the herds not only for hogs but also for ducks and chickens which affected the grain market all over the world and be sure that it will not go down.

Add to this meat exporting countries also expanded their productions to coup with the booming demand





And the global prices of chicken and chicken cuts

Table 2: Global whole chicken and chicken cut markets (USD/100kg), Q1 2019-Q4 2021†

	2019				2020				2021				Change	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2e	Q3	Q4	Q4-01	Q1-Q0e
Whole chickens	Brazil wholesale	117.0	120.7	114.3	117.6	98.0	75.3	97.2	112.5	111.2	128.6		-12%	-15.6%
	EU wholesale	209.3	212.7	210.9	206.4	209.8	199.2	219.5	215.2	227.8	240.0		+5.9%	+5.3%
Breast meat	EU import price Brazil	247.3	239.5	228.9	236.2	247.0	217.2	228.9	178.6	172.7	182.1		-3.3%	+5.5%
	EU import price Thailand	278.7	270.1	242.9	264.2	240.6	245.2	285.6	238.6	227.5	239.8		-4.7%	-5.4%
Leg quarter	US leg quarters, northeast	84.2	109.1	104.9	85.5	92.2	79.1	66.7	68.3	88.5	115.7		+29.6%	+30.8%
	Japan import price	145.7	162.6	178.6	184.9	170.5	168.7	163.5	163.0	157.3	152.7		-4.0%	-2.9%
Feet	China import price	249.8	279.9	307.0	314.0	292.0	243.2	255.4	259.6	256.4	258.6		-1.3%	-1.1%
Processed chicken	EU import price Brazil	310.6	316.8	311.8	309.8	281.7	263.3	225.5	200.7	189.7	194.1		-5.5%	+2.3%

Source: Eurostat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, national statistics, URABE, USDA, Rabobank 2021

The 3rd tsunami is the economic recession and recovery. Following an unprecedented contraction, the world economy is on firmer footing and told about the recovery of two power houses of Asian economy which include India also. He also presented the figure of IMF growth forecast where India is expected to grow at 6.9 in the year 2022.

He correlated the affect of economic growth to the meat market. He said that world production of meat of the main species will increase by 39363 Kt between 2021 and 2030 from which Asia will account for 62 percent of the increase in world meat consumption in the next decade. He further said that 18 percent of global meat consumption will be served by international trade and poultry led by chicken will assume a leadership that will be permanent and with an explosive increase in international trade.

He said that Latin America and Asia will lead the poultry meat production growth in the next decade. For India he put the figure of OECD- FAO and USDA's long-term projections for poultry meat balance.

He said that regardless of the differences in projection figures which are not so relevant, the important issue is that they both show a growth tendency which has been the story of the Indian Poultry Sector since 1990

He said that 2020 has been a tough year for India's poultry sector. Beside the disastrous equations of slow demand versus high grain cost, poultry meat sales crashed by 80 percent following the claim that chickens were carriers of Corona Virus.

He also briefed about the positive aspects for Indian Poultry sector where positive demography, growth in the poultry meat consumption and huge potential for further growth. He said that despite increasing prices of SBM poultry industry will continue to grow.

He said that Asia is the main world important market for poultry meat. He also touched upon a burning issue of chicken import in India and said that in free economy the days of closed boarder is now over and international meat trade will continue to boom and we will expect a pressure for opening the Indian market.

He said that Asia is new Rome and it shall be responsible for 62.12 percent of meat consumption increase. Its not easy to close the boarder as the "International market includes the street where you live".

On a question of survival to international competition he said that the simple and direct answer is YES but you shall have to change and seek a continuous improvement policy. You will have to become better not only from the gates of your farm or slaughter house in word but in all processes since the ultimate master is the consumer and they want to be served. He said that remember you are playing at the home field, that nobody knows India better than you do

He advised as not to engage in simplistic market diagnosis like "a chicken is a chicken and what matter is price" Your international competitor will not do that.

He concluded his presentation by saying that chicken from outside will surely come, yes, we don't know. But one morning you will hear that they shall come armed with continuous improvement philosophy. Prepare yourself to engage them as of now and bring allies to support you.

RESCOM Summit concluded with the brainstorming sessions conducted by Mr. O.P. Singh and Mr. Konoria, where they had touched upon various subjects which are major challenges of Indian Poultry Industry.

3rd edition of RESCOM summit was concluded with vote of thanks by Mr. O.P Singh. 

AP ACHIEVERS

BEST ROSS® 308 AP ACHIEVERS IN JUNE 2021

Company : Japfa, Narayangaon

Farmer Name : Mr. Sagar Babasaheb Pawase | Shed : EC – Shed

June 2021	Top#1
Chicks Placed	15970
Mean Age	33.0
Avg Body Wt	2280
FCR	1.41
cFCR	1.336
Mortality	4.25%
Daily Gain	69.2
EPEF	471.0

“
 With combination best feed, Ross 308 AP chicks and service from Japfa, I got excellent performance. I will continue associate with Japfa for long term
 ”



JUNE TOP CUSTOMER ACHIEVERS

Customer	Chicks Placed	Mean Age	BW	FCR	cFCR	Mor %	Day gain	EPEF
1	15970	33.0	2280.0	1.410	1.336	4.25%	69.2	471.0
2	2952	39.6	2640.0	1.520	1.378	4.07%	66.6	420.5
3	3163	33.0	1984.0	1.467	1.471	2.24%	60.1	400.6
4	4850	36.8	2030.0	1.490	1.483	6.25%	55.2	347.4

JUNE TOP 10 FIELD PERFORMANCE

Flock	Chicks Placed	Mean Age	BW	FCR	cFCR	Mor %	Day gain	EPEF
Flock 1	15970	33.0	2280.0	1.410	1.336	4.25%	69.2	471.0
Flock 2	10586	36.7	2400.0	1.500	1.411	2.31%	65.3	425.4
Flock 3	2952	39.6	2640.0	1.520	1.378	4.07%	66.6	420.5
Flock 4	10595	35.6	2370.0	1.540	1.458	3.71%	66.7	416.8
Flock 5	3312	39.0	2540.0	1.510	1.390	3.41%	65.1	416.6
Flock 6	14487	36.1	2310.0	1.490	1.421	4.60%	64.0	409.7
Flock 7	11715	36.0	2240.0	1.470	1.417	3.87%	62.2	406.7
Flock 8	10281	36.4	2330.0	1.520	1.447	3.69%	64.0	405.7
Flock 9	18732	35.8	2270.0	1.500	1.440	4.47%	63.4	403.8
Flock 10	3163	33.0	1984.0	1.467	1.471	2.24%	60.1	400.6

**JUNE
 BEST OF
 THE BEST**

Best Weight for Age 2.9 Kg @ 45.5 days
 Best Daily Gain 69.9gm
 Best FCR 1.396
 Best Livability 98.49%





Neeraj Srivastava President CLFMA Thanks Central Govt. for announcing Soya Meal Import

On the behalf of the entire Indian Poultry Farmers, Aqua Culture Farmers (Fisheries and Shrimp) and Dairy Farmers I would like to Thank Hon'ble Shri Om Birla Ji - Speaker Lok-Sabha, Hon'ble Cabinet Minister of Environment GOI. Shri Bhupender Yadav Ji, Hon'ble Cabinet Minister - Commerce & Industries, Food, Consumer Affairs GOI. Shri Piyush Goyal Ji, Hon'ble Minister of State Finance - Dr. Bhagwat Kishanrao Karad, Cabinet Minister Animal Husbandry Dairy & Fisheries, Shri Parshottam Rupala Ji, Hon'ble Minister of State AHD&F Dr. Sanjeev Balyan Ji, Shri Atul Chaturvedi Ji - Secretary (AHD) and Dr. O. P. Chaudhary - Joint Secretary (NLM/PC) for making this historic decision of allowing GM Soya Meal Import to save the Indian Livestock Farmers. This is going to be a great relief and boost to Indian Livestock Industry, which is going to safeguard millions of livestock farmers and people associated with this industry. It will be imported under Chapter 23 of the customs rule. Under HSN code 234020/30 Duty will be accordingly put.

1. Seller has to declare the "Soyameal consignment is for Animal Feed purpose and not for food"
2. Importing CHA has to take the declaration from importer that "The use of the consignment is for animal feed use and not for human food"

On behalf of CLFMA, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and deep appreciation to Shri Vivek Deshpande, JNPT GOI. Trustee and CMD Rudrani Infrastructure Ltd, Shri B. B. Patil Hon'ble MP (LS), Shri Pankaj Kumar Pathak, APEDA - Member for sparing their valuable time, efforts and offering Special thanks to my CLFMA colleagues Dy. Chairman Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati, Mr. Suresh Deora, Hon'ble Secretary, Mr. Vijay Bhandare, CLFMA Zonal President - South, Dr. Sujit Kulkarni, CLFMA Managing Committee Member, Mr. Gulrez Alam - Secretary AIPBA and Sri Bahadur Ali Chairman (AIPBA) & Mr. Vijay Sardana. The entire Livestock Farmers and Industry feel secure and thankful to the government for this timely decision and quick implementation. 

In favor of Farmers, Central Govt announces Soya meal Import !



Livestock Industry & All India Poultry Breeders Association
(AIPBA)'s Chairman, Shri Bahadur Ali



SHRI BAHADUR ALI
Chairman, AIPBA Founder
MD, ABSI Export (P) Pvt. Ltd

"On the behalf of entire Indian Poultry Farmers, Aqua Culture Farmers (Fisheries and Shrimp), Dairy Farmers would like to thank our Hon'ble Prime

Minister **Shri Narendra Modi Ji**, Hon'ble Home Minister, **Shri Amit Shah Ji**, Hon'ble Cabinet Minister of Environment Govt of India, **Shri Bhupender Yadav Ji**, for making this historic decision of allowing GM Soya Meal Import, for the first time in the favour of Livestock Farmers.

It will be imported under Chapter 23 of the customs rule. Under HSN code 234020/30 Duty will be accordingly put.

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We would also like to thank Hon'ble Minister Commerce & Industries and Food, Consumer affairs Govt of India **Shri Piyush Goyal Ji**,

Hon'ble Minister State for Commerce & Industries Govt of India **Shri Som Parkash Ji**, Hon'ble Minister of , Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries **Shri Parashottam Rupala Ji**, Hon'ble Minister of State AHD&F **Dr. Sanjeev Balyan Ji** and their entire office **Shri Atul Chaturvedi Ji**, Secretary (AHD). **Dr O. P. Chaudhary**, Joint Secretary (NLM/PC) Department of AHD for standing in support of Livestock Industry and taking the initiative to save guard more than 10 Crore Indian Livestock Farmers and 5 Crore people who are engaged in livestock employment directly or indirectly at the time of distress caused due to shortage of Soya Meal / De-oiled cake which will ensure our Nation's livestock is fed, so that the Nation's citizen can be fed milk (Dairy), Chicken, Egg (Poultry), Fish and Shrimp (Aqua) regularly and with affordable price.

Shri Gulrez Alam, Secretary, AIPBA & Director, IB Group and **Shri Ashish Gupta**, Executive Member, AIPBA who have tirelessly worked in favour of the livestock Industry.

The entire Livestock Farmers and Industry feel secure and thankful under the dynamic leadership of **Shri Narendra Modi Ji**.

Thank you,

Bahadur Ali,
Chairman, AIPBA

Cargill Mycotoxin Survey

The use of soybean products in the feed industry has increased steadily over the past decades, but recent escalation of its prices has forced feed industry to use alternative ingredients as protein source. Ground Nut cake or Peanut meal is the by-product of the extraction of oil from peanut seeds and It is a protein-rich ingredient that is widely used to feed all classes of poultry & increased its usage enormously in Indian Poultry feed industry recently. Otherwise, Peanut meal is the 5th oil meal ingredient produced in the India after soybean meal, rapeseed meal, sunflower meal and cottonseed meal. Peanut meal is generally considered as an excellent feed ingredient due to its high protein content, low fibre, high oil (for expeller meal) and relative absence of antinutritional factors. But, aflatoxin contamination remains a serious threat in GNC & can poised serious health & production issue, if not used with proper analysis & precaution. *Aspergillus flavus* is the most common specie found in GNC, which releases highly toxic group of mycotoxins. Hence, Aflatoxin would be major concern while using GNC, as it consists average of 96.4ppb and maximum is 258 ppb, which is more than permissible limit for poultry. Fumonisin is also present in considerable amount.



WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT H10N3

Dr. S. Durga¹ and Dr. S. Ramakrishnan²

¹Assistant Professor, ²Professor and Head
Department of Livestock Production Management
Veterinary College and Research Institute, Salem, Tamil Nadu
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

What is H10N3?

H10N3 is a subtype of the Influenza A virus which is commonly known as the bird flu virus. The virus is normally fatal to wild birds and poultry because among animals it can be spread through respiratory droplets, similar to flu and COVID-19.

Has bird flu affected humans before this?

Although there are several types of bird flu, H5N1 was the first avian influenza virus to infect humans. The first infection occurred in Hong Kong in 1997. The outbreak was linked to handling infected poultry. H5N1 occurs naturally in wild waterfowl, but it can also spread easily to domestic poultry.

Have humans been affected in India by the Bird Flu?

In India, no case of bird flu in humans has been detected so far, according to the Union health ministry. The department of animal husbandry has reported 25 episodes of H5N1 bird flu in poultry in 15 states from 2006

(when the first outbreak occurred in Maharashtra and Gujarat) till 2015.

How does the H10N3 virus spread? Is it contagious?

Although avian influenza A viruses usually do not infect people, rare cases of human infection with these viruses have been reported in China. Further, Chinese health authorities have downplayed any potential risk of an outbreak; the case was a sporadic virus transmission from poultry to humans. They added that its chances of spiraling into a pandemic are extremely low. No other case of H10N3 infection in humans has been reported previously from anywhere in the globe. The people who came in his contact have also reportedly not developed any symptoms of the H10N3 avian flu strain or reported any "abnormalities" yet.

Infected birds shed avian influenza virus in their saliva, mucus and feces. Human infections with bird flu viruses can happen when enough viruses get into a person's eyes, nose or mouth, or inhalation. This can happen when virus

is in the air (in droplets or possibly dust) and a person breathes it in, or when a person touches something that has virus on it then touches their mouth, eyes or nose. However, some infections have been identified where direct contact was not known to have occurred. Illness in people has ranged from mild to severe.

The spread of avian influenza A viruses from one ill person to another has been reported very rarely, and when it has been reported it has been limited, inefficient and not sustained. However, because of the possibility that avian influenza A viruses could change and gain the ability to spread easily between people, monitoring for human infection and person-to-person spread is extremely important for public health.

What are the symptoms of H10N3?

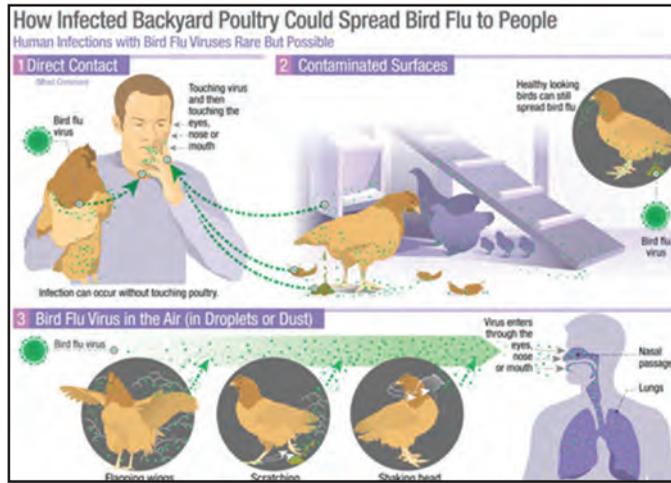
Details about H10N3 are scarce at the moment; however, bird flu symptoms are usually the same as the regular flu. Possible symptoms are

Pink eye, Fever, Cough, Sore throat, Muscle aches, Nausea, Stomach pain, Diarrhea, Vomiting,

Shortness of breath, Difficulty breathing, Pneumonia, Altered mental status, Seizures

Detecting Avian Influenza A Virus Infection in Humans

- Avian influenza A virus infection in people cannot be diagnosed by clinical signs and symptoms alone; laboratory testing is needed.
- Avian influenza A virus infection is usually diagnosed by collecting a swab from the upper respiratory tract (nose or throat) of the sick person. (Testing is more accurate when the swab is collected during the first few days of illness.) This specimen is sent to a laboratory; the laboratory looks for avian influenza A virus either by using a molecular test, by trying to grow the virus, or both. (Growing avian influenza A viruses should only be done in laboratories with high levels of biosafety.)
- For critically ill patients, collection and testing of lower respiratory tract specimens also may lead to diagnosis of avian influenza virus infection. However for some patients who are no longer very sick or who have fully recovered, it may be difficult to detect the avian



influenza A virus in the specimen.

- Sometimes it may still be possible to diagnose avian influenza A virus infection by looking for evidence of antibodies the body has produced in response to the virus. This is not always an option because it requires two blood specimens (one taken during the first week of illness and another taken 3-4 weeks later). Also, it can take several weeks to verify the results, and testing must be performed in a special laboratory.

What are the risks?

The risk of further infection with H10N3 is currently believed to be very low, with experts describing the case as "sporadic". Such cases occur occasionally in China which has huge populations of both farmed and wild birds of many species. And

with growing surveillance of avian influenza in the human population, more infections with bird flu viruses are being picked up. Experts will be on alert for any clusters of H10N3 cases, but for now, a single case is not much of a concern.

WHO said that "As long as avian influenza viruses circulate in poultry, sporadic infection

of avian influenza in humans is not surprising, which is a vivid reminder that the threat of an influenza pandemic is persistent,"

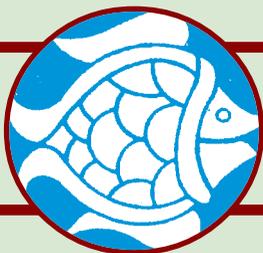
The strain is "not a very common virus," and only around 160 isolates of the virus were reported in the 40 years to 2018. Still, flu viruses can mutate rapidly and mix with other strains circulating on farms or among migratory birds, known as "re-assortment," hence, they could make genetic changes that pose a transmission threat to humans.

Treating Avian Influenza A Virus Infections in Humans

Currently a neuraminidase inhibitor for treatment of human infection with avian influenza A viruses is recommended. Analyses of available avian influenza viruses circulating worldwide suggest that most viruses are susceptible to

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oseltamivir, peramivir, and zanamivir. However, some evidence of antiviral resistance has been reported in Asian H5N1 and Asian H7N9 viruses isolated from some human cases. Monitoring for antiviral resistance among avian influenza A viruses is crucial and ongoing.

Preventing Human Infection with Avian Influenza A Viruses

The best way to prevent infection with avian influenza A viruses is to avoid sources of exposure. Most human infections with avian influenza A viruses have occurred following direct or close contact with infected poultry.

People who have had contact with infected birds may be given influenza antiviral drugs preventatively. While antiviral drugs are most often used to treat influenza, they also can be used to prevent infection in someone who has been exposed to influenza viruses. When used to prevent seasonal influenza, antiviral drugs are 70% to 90% effective.

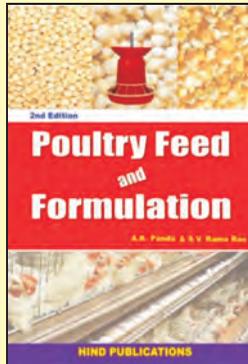
Do we have a vaccine for humans against H10N3?

No vaccine against Bird Flu, not yet. If any type of bird flu happened to start spreading among people would be able to make a vaccine pretty quickly by modifying an existing flu vaccine, but nothing is ever absolute.

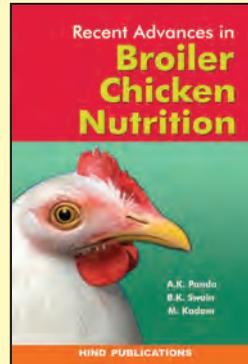
What do we still need to know?

- The genetic sequence of the virus that infected the patient has not yet been published, and will be needed to fully assess its risk.
- We need to know how easily H10N3 can infect human cells to determine if it could become a greater risk. 

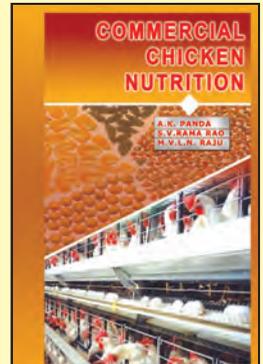
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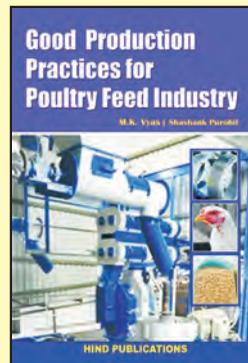
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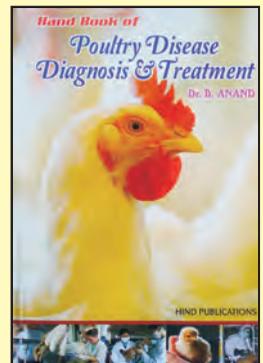
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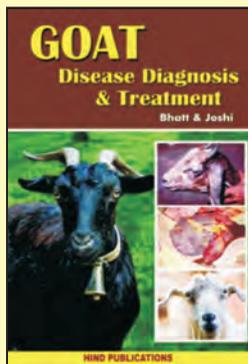
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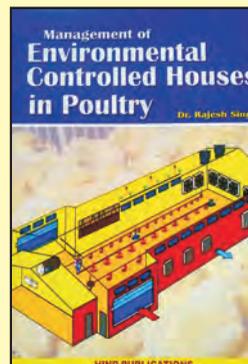
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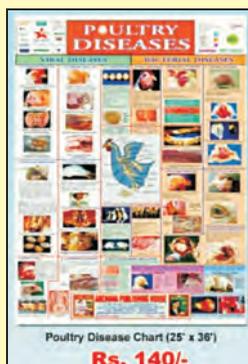
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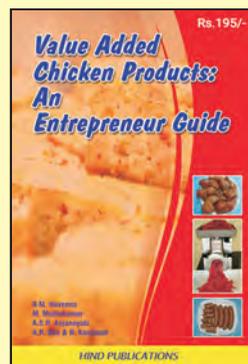
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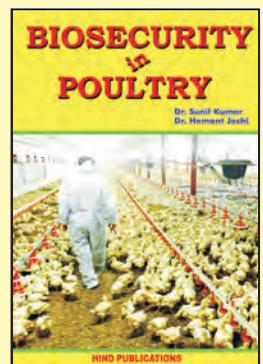
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Record-high Prices of Soybean a worry for Poultry Industry

Union finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman, by an amendment, reduced custom duty on masur dal to zero – the fifth notification the Central government has issued on pulses. However, lack of similar action in the case of soybean, despite repeated demand from the poultry industry and the processor industry, has not gone down well with the stakeholders, especially at a time when the commodity is trading at record high prices. Average trade price of soybean, which has already been on the rise for some time now, crossed a historic figure of Rs 9,700/quintal at Latur's wholesale market on Tuesday. Prices at Indore market had crossed Rs 10,000/quintal, another record. On the future tradings platform National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX), soybean is trading at Rs 9,652/quintal – rates never been seen before, according to industry sources.

More than the oil, soybean is grown for the protein-rich solid left after the oil is expelled from the seed. Called de-oiled cake (DOC), this extract acts as an important component for the poultry feed industry. Feed formulators mix 30 per cent of the DOC with 65 per cent energy component (maize or rice husk), with minerals and vitamins making up the rest. Feed for bigger animals see substitution of soybean meal with cotton seed meal or ground nut meal. For the poultry industry, the high price of soybean is threatening to ruin the profit the traders were hoping to make with lockdown restrictions easing out and demand for chicken and eggs by the hotel and restaurant industry heading towards a gradual return to normal. Ex farm price – the price at which poultry farmers sell their market-ready 2-2.5-kg birds – across the country is now hovering around Rs 110-120/kg. Retail prices

in most cities is now in the range of Rs 270-280/kg while eggs are retailing at Rs 5.5-6.00/piece.

The gains from higher prices of chicken and eggs, however, is likely to be neutralised by the high feed prices, especially that of the DOC. At present, the cost of production of poultry birds has risen from Rs 70/kg to Rs 90/kg.

To tide over the crisis, the poultry industry has increased its demand for import of at least 20 lakh tonnes of soybean meal; some have even asked that stock limit on soybean be invoked in line with that of pulses to cool down the prices. Soybean Processors Association of India (SOPA) has estimated that around 18.51 lakh tonnes of the oilseeds is currently with traders and farmers.

SOPA has also written to the managing director, NCDEX, complaining about heavy speculative trade on its platform. In its letter, SOPA claimed that the contract is no longer a price discovery and hedging tool. "The soy processing and even the aqua culture/poultry industry, which uses the end product i.e. soybean meal, is suffering badly because of the excessive speculation. For your information, in the last seven trading sessions, soybean futures contract on NCDEX has gone up by 21.77% and upper circuit had to be applied 4 times. Although the S&D for oil year 2020-21 is slightly tight, it does not support the kind of price rise seen in the last few months. There is no physical stock in NCDEX warehouses, which is further fueling the speculation," the letter read. 

DELEGATION OF CLFMA MET SHRI OM BIRLA, HON'BLE SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA FOR THE GM SOYA MEAL IMPORT!

A Delegation of CLFMA (compound livestock Feed manufacturers association) and Cattle, Poultry, Fish, and Shrimp Feed Association met **Shri Om Birla**, Hon'ble LS Speaker just now and briefed him about the GM Soya import crisis. Hon. Speaker called up **Mr. Rupala** and assured him to call **Mr. Bhupinder Yadav** today to take it forward. Hon'ble Speaker **Om Birla Ji** (LS) assured of getting import of GM Soya meal done in the favor of Indian Livestock farmers. The delegation Thanks to Shri BB Patil for accompanying.



Hon'ble Speaker **Shri Om Birla** and **BB PATIL Ji**, Hon'ble MP (LS) **Zaheerabad** with **Neeraj Srivastava**, Chairman CLFMA, **Divya Gulati**, Deputy Chairman, CLFMA, **Suresh Deora**, Secretary CLFMA, **Vijay Bhandare**, Zonal Chairman South CLFMA,

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