

# Egg Industry

WATT News for the Egg Industry Worldwide

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See page 12 for more details!

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### Integrated pest management – effective fly control

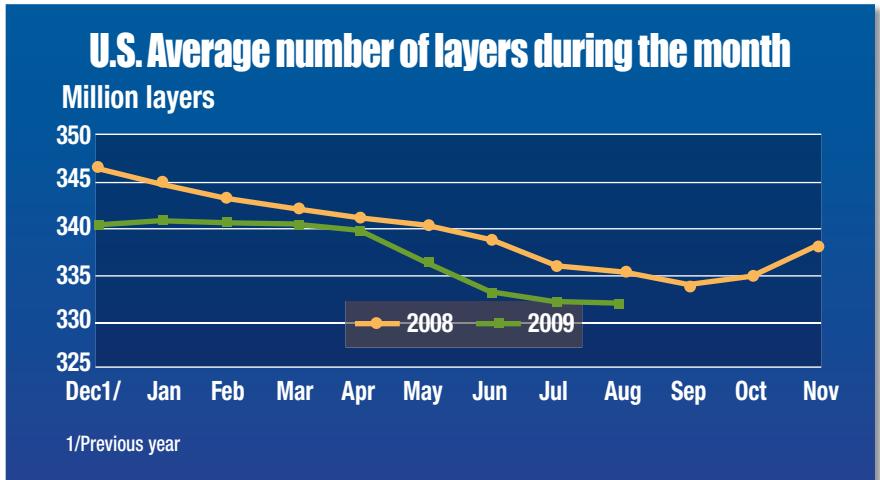
With the development of resistance to many forms of control, alternate methods must be developed.

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### Legal activities by states after California Proposition 2

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According to USDA NASS statistics, all layers in the U.S. on September 1 totaled 333 million, down 1% from last year. The 333 million layers consisted of 277 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 52.7 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.95 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs.

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## EDITORIAL

BY DR. SIMON M. SHANE

# Requesting your response ...

This month the industry moves in to a period of relatively acceptable returns, compensating for the down months earlier this year. This reality together with the moderate price of corn and an improving economy bodes well for the remainder of 2009.



Simon M. Shane

This edition carries the interactive question which was held over from September due to limitations of space. It is hoped that you will respond with your suggestions and ideas. Next

month *Egg Industry* will carry a summary of responses and an additional question.

The welfare situation in Michigan has played itself to a conclusion unfavorable to producers in that state. It is

hoped that reason will prevail in Ohio and that legislative initiatives passed by other states to establish Boards to regulate livestock welfare will restrain the intentions of activist groups intent on imposing a vegan agenda on the U.S. population in the guise of promoting "welfare."

Our colleagues in the turkey industry will hopefully enjoy a successful Thanksgiving and Christmas season. Family get-togethers and seasonal events will stimulate egg consumption for baking and hors d'oeuvres.

As we move on to winter we should be more vigilant to prevent introduction of diseases which have greater impact in colder weather. Attention to biosecurity, vaccination and ventilation will be beneficial.

*Egg Industry* encourages your feedback and suggestions relating to articles and comments especially over ongoing issues.

*Simon*

sshane@nc.rr.com

NEW DATE: MARCH 25

## Online virtual poultry forum rescheduled

The agribusiness industry's second educational virtual forum, WATT Poultry Nutrition and Health Forum, has been rescheduled to Thursday, March 25, 2010. Event hours remain the same: 03.00 hrs.-18.00 hrs. CST (-6 GMT). The event was originally scheduled for November 12, 2009.

The educational event offers five Web seminars with live Q&A sessions, on-demand content, virtual sponsor booths and networking — all the components of a live tradeshow, and more — in a format that is held 100% on the Internet.

During the virtual event, attendees can attend five educational presentations, including "The Welfare Trap: Gut Health, Leg Problems and More" moderated by Dr. Peter Ferket, with Dr. Richard Ducatelle and Dr. Ken Powell. For more information go to

[www.wattevents.com](http://www.wattevents.com).



## Egg Industry

Published monthly by WATT  
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Subscription print edition prices: USA \$84.00/yr, Canada \$102.00/yr, Outside USA & Canada via Airmail \$144.00/yr; \$14/copy unless marked. Digital edition sent by e-mail: \$36.00/yr. Prices in US Dollars. Business or occupation information must accompany each subscription order.

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# Integrated pest management – effective fly control

*With the development of resistance to many forms of control, alternate methods must be developed.* Simon M. Shane

**F**lies continue to be a nuisance in egg production operations, especially in large in-line high-rise complexes. This production system allows the propagation of flies especially when complicated by deficiencies in the design of housing, management of ventilation or removal of manure.

Flies are adapted to reproduce at a prodigious rate. Each female fly can lay up to 500 eggs over a 15 to 25 day life cycle. Given wet manure, warm temperatures and humid conditions prevailing in spring and early summer, fly breeding may result in population explosions which overwhelm conventional control measures including application of insecticides and feed-through larvacides.

With the development of resistance to synthetic pyrethroids and organophosphates and also larvacides such as cyro-

flies will breed without natural control through predation.

Many high-rise houses have inadequate ventilation capacity especially when exhaust fans are throttled back during cold weather. Manure serves as a “water-sink” retaining moisture from respiration, defecation and urination by the flock, water from leaking nipples, seepage from the exterior and condensation from inadequately insulated roof structures.

In an attempt to reduce capital and operating costs many operations have inadequate pit ventilation from turbulence fans which are necessary to dry the crust especially at the apex of manure rows.

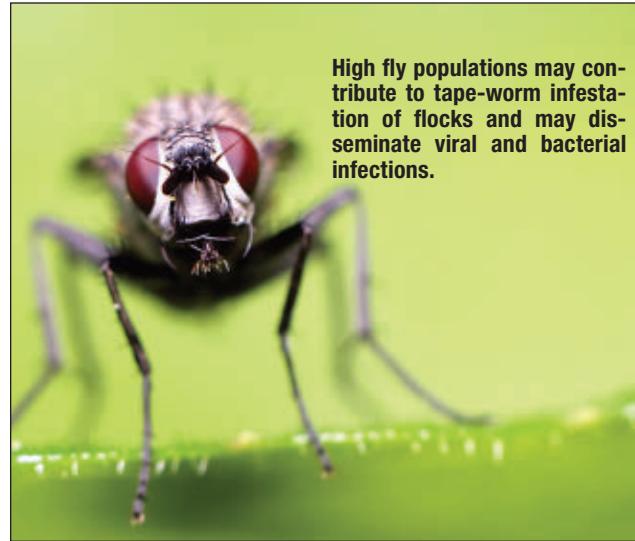
A program of complete removal of manure from all houses on a complex will promote fly breeding especially if followed by placement of young flock since pullets normally excrete wet droppings through to peak production. Under prolonged high temperature water intake may rise above 5.5 gallons per 100 hens per day which results in both wet droppings and increased respiratory release of water.

## Integrated pest management

An integrated pest management program involves effective management of the water content of manure by effective ventilation, the use of beneficial insects and the judicious application of insecticides.

Management procedures to reduce fly breeding in high-rise houses include:

- ✓ Maintaining effective ventilation rates and operation of turbulence fans in pits.



**High fly populations may contribute to tape-worm infestation of flocks and may disseminate viral and bacterial infections.**

Go to [www.AnimalAgNet.com](http://www.AnimalAgNet.com) to share your successes and pose questions to other industry professionals.

mazine, alternative methods of control are necessary. During the past few years many producers are reevaluating integrated pest management coupled with Biologically Integrated Insect Management to control flies.

## Problems contributing to fly control

Typical A-frame cages over deep pits allow fly breeding on deflector panels and crossbeams in addition to the rows of manure.

Annual clean out of pits during spring months results in removal of beneficial insects which serve to suppress breeding of flies. In the absence of “beneficials,”

- ✓ Composting manure rows under the cages.

- ✓ Periodic removal of manure from houses on a rotational basis with composting to produce a value-added product or disposal by spreading in a remote location.

- ✓ Removal of manure from houses during winter which is possible using a composting installation.

- ✓ Alleviating water leaks and seepage of water in to the pits due to defective drainage.

Many of the problems experienced in high-rise houses are obviated with on-belt drying installations coupled with weekly removal of manure from houses for composting or disposal.

## Biological integrated insect management

A range of beneficial insects are available commercially which attack the premature stages of the lifecycle of flies. Generally all these beneficials with the exception of *Ophyra prorogate* and function in manure with a moisture content below 50%.

Accordingly, control using beneficials is

largely dependent on appropriate management of the water content of manure. Most of the beneficials have slower reproduction cycles than flies. When introducing a new population of predators there is a lag period during which fly breeding advances at a rapid rate overwhelming the capacity of beneficials.

Frequently individual programs must be developed for specific farms to take into account the design of housing and equipment, placement of flocks, management systems, manure removal programs and resistance to insecticides.

It is axiomatic that organophosphate insecticides will destroy beneficials although the use of cyromazine, if effective, can be used with beneficials with the exception of Ophyra.

Each supplier of beneficial insects can tailor a program involving their species of insect with respect to frequency of application and numbers of adults or immature stages supplied.

The following companies supply beneficials:

**IPM Laboratories** - Ophyra (*Hydrotaea aenescens*); Parasitoid wasps (*Spalangia cameroni*/*S. Nigroema. Mucidifurax raptor* and *M. raptorellus*); and Hister Beetles (*Carcinops pumilio*)

IPM Laboratories also markets Hister House traps to gather Carcinops beetles prior to clean out so that they can be used to repopulate the manure base remaining in the house after the bulk of manure has been removed. For further information refer to the company Web site [www.ipmlabs.com](http://www.ipmlabs.com)

**Kunafin Insectary** - This company supplies parasitoid wasps to prorate a beneficial population in manure re-

control programs. Additional information is available on the company website [www.kunafin.com](http://www.kunafin.com)

### Fungal-based products

JABB of the Carolinas have developed an entomopathogenic fungus (*Beauveria bassiana*) which kills both adult flies and larva. Marketed as baLence biopesticide by Terregena, the compound can be sprayed on defector panels and manure rows. Both larva and emerging adults are infected with the fungus which results in death within days. It targets only adult flies and larvae and does not affect beneficial bee-

► ***Flies can be controlled by efficient, diligent and continual application of integrated pest management systems.***

maintaining in houses after clean-up. Kunafin also supplies pheromone baits and traps. The company offers extensive technical support to develop specific

flies or parasitoid wasps. baLence is also available as a solid bait to be placed in suspended stations. Terregena also supplies parasitoid wasps and Hister

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## An array of insecticides

Organophosphate insecticides with residual activity can be sprayed on walls and passageways above the level of the

pit. This should not affect beneficial insects and will destroy adults, reducing the rate of reproduction. Organophosphates should be used sparingly and only if fly populations undergo rapid increase. This is generally evidenced by the number of flies on the walls and ceilings. Fly populations can be monitored quantitatively using a sticky fly strip applying a stand-

ard procedure.

An operator walks the same aisles or periphery of the house, recording the number of flies adhering to the strip. Fly speck cards can be used although results are extremely inconsistent.

Fly baits can be placed in suspended containers or coated onto cards placed on the walls and support beams in the pit area above manure piles.

Synthetic pyrethroids can be used to suppress adult flies. Generally these products have limited residual action and require frequent application but should be carried out on walls in the work areas and ceilings avoiding drift into the pits.

When using any insecticide, statutory label instructions should be strictly followed and care should be taken not to contaminate eggs or too expose unprotected workers. Resistance of flies to insecticides should be constantly monitored. Using compounds to which flies are resistant is ineffective and costly.

# Enrichable System



## Alternative System

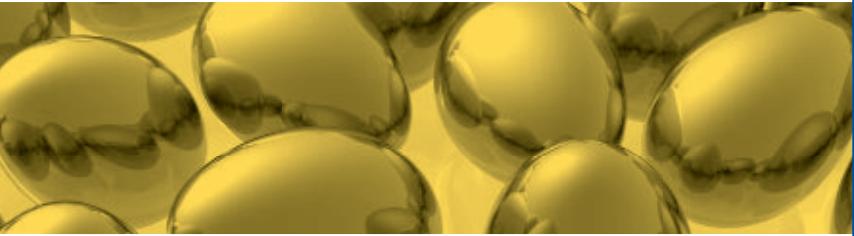
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## The bottom line

Conventional insecticide-only programs which frequently are of limited effectiveness may cost as much as \$50,000 annually for a 1-million bird complex. Integrated pest control programs have a relatively high initial cost of up to \$15,000 to \$20,000 but thereafter with effective ventilation and manure management costs are minimal. Most fly problems are effectively self-inflicted due to improper management of manure and ventilation.

On-belt manure drying installations are generally not affected by flies due to drying by effective ventilation and frequent removal to a composter. Flies are unable to complete their lifecycle in dry manure especially when present for less than five days.

Control of flies improves the quality of the environment for the flocks and workers and alleviates complaints from neighbors resulting inevitably in the involvement of regulatory agencies. High fly populations may contribute to tapeworm infestation of flocks and may disseminate viral and bacterial infections including pathogenic *E. coli*. Flies can be controlled by efficient, diligent and continual application of integrated pest management systems.

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# Twenty years of SE control in Maine

*Research proves that effective Salmonella enteritidis prevention requires sanitation, rodent control plus vaccination.*

Michael Opitz, DVM and Anne Lichtenwalner, DVM Ph.D., University of Maine, Orono, ME

In late 1987 the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reported a sharp increase in *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) infections in consumers of shell eggs in the Northeast States. At the time, little was known about the epidemiology of SE in either laying flocks or through the distribution chain for eggs. Except for rare sporadic cases, SE had not previously caused apparent disease in laying flocks or emerged as a public health problem.

In April 1989 Maine began the first cooperative Industry-State-University SE program of surveillance and suppression of SE. This program continues today.

The goal of this program has been to work proactively to reduce the risk of SE infection in laying hens and eggs by identifying, prioritizing and eliminating sources of SE.

The program evolved over time, consisting originally of an SE prevalence

developed. The use of inactivated emulsion SE vaccine was initiated during this phase.

During the second phase, these steps were supplemented by rodent surveillance to routinely evaluate control and serology to verify effective vaccination. In the third phase of development of the Maine program, wet cleaning and disinfection was replaced by dry cleaning of contaminated buildings and in selected flocks, egg testing for SE was conducted.

## Five documented outcomes of the program:



### 1 Infected parent flocks

Two Maine parent flocks and two NPIP-certified hatcheries in other states were found to be the source of SE prior to 1995. These Maine parent flocks, their fertile eggs and potentially infected chicks were eliminated within two weeks of confirming SE infection.

Following the initial incidents, no SE has been detected in parent flocks or imported pullet chicks in the Maine program for 15 years. At no time have parent flocks been vaccinated against SE.

Over the life of the Maine program, the level of *Salmonella* spp. of any serotype in fecal samples from day-old parent chicks declined from 19% to 6%, while the overall detection of *Salmonella* spp. in parent flocks increased from 29% to 79%.



### 2 Environmental contamination

During the first phase of the Maine program, all SE contaminated houses were depopulated,

wet cleaned, disinfected and tested before re-stocking with replacements. This method worked well for SE-contaminated multiplier breeder, pullet and free-standing layer houses. In the last 15 years of the Maine program, using standard NPIP monitoring procedures, SE was not detected in these types of houses.

▶ *Proper environmental management and routine sanitary operating practices can prevent bacterial "blooms" of SE.*

In contrast, post-cleaning and disinfection (C&D) of larger, automated, multiple in-line house layer complexes failed to completely eliminate SE. The failure of wet C&D was considered to be due to inadequate drying of surfaces after each stage, allowing bacterial overgrowth to occur.

In 2000 it was decided to require only dry-cleaning of SE-contaminated houses after depopulation. The adequacy of cleaning was visually verified by a state inspector. In addition, increased criteria for effective decontamination were applied, mandating the absence of SE at the end of the laying cycle of at least two successive flocks in all houses on a given complex.

No cleaning method can guarantee total elimination of SE from all surfaces but proper environmental management and routine sanitary operating practices can prevent bacterial "blooms" of SE. In properly maintained poultry

To read about how vaccination reduces the risk of SE visit  
[www.WATTAgNet.com/8438.html](http://www.WATTAgNet.com/8438.html)

study of grandparent and parent farms, hatcheries, commercial pullet and production flocks, feed mills, rendering plants and rodents.

## Three phases of study

During this time techniques for environmental and direct bird testing were validated and procedures for remodeling and effective cleaning and disinfection between flocks were de-

houses, environmental SE may eventually be out-competed by less harmful indigenous bacteria.

**3 Rodent control** Rodent control was critical to eliminate SE from contaminated houses, regardless of the cleaning method used. Rodents act as reservoirs and multipliers of SE, and they can quickly re-contaminate recently sanitized houses. Decontamination of clusters of multiple SE contaminated houses was only achieved following effective rodent control within and between all houses. This goal often required repairing and sealing houses. Rodent control is challenging to impossible when buildings have cracks in foundation walls and concrete slabs or have other entry points.

When the effectiveness of rodent control was continuously monitored, it allowed higher awareness of the potential for recontamination. Due to the high reproductive rate of rodents, efforts must be continuous in all buildings to achieve effective suppression.

**4 Vaccination** Although vaccination without adequate sanitation and rodent control is unlikely to achieve adequate risk reduction, vaccination of replacement flocks was considered to be critical to SE control from the beginning of the SE program. At the inception of the program, inactivated SE emulsion vaccines were used in replacement flocks to be housed in buildings with a history of SE. Serological testing at 4 to 8 weeks post vaccination was used to confirm that proper vaccination techniques had been followed.

**5 Monitoring** Environmental monitoring of hatcheries, breeder, pullet and layer houses was implemented routinely throughout the 20-year period following accepted standard procedures. Layer houses were tested at the end of each layer cycle to determine the SE status of the house and the need for decontamination.

In a pilot study, 20 houses with a

history of SE were tested when flocks were 45 weeks old and at the end of production. More houses tested positive at the end than at 45 weeks; however, none of the 38,000 eggs assayed from these houses yielded SE. **EI**

*Dr. Michael Opitz graduated as a veterinarian in 1964 from the Free University, Berlin, Germany. He obtained a diploma in Tropical Veterinarian Medicine and spent ten years as a diagnostician and extension veterinarian in Sierra Leone and Malaysia. He served as the extension and research veterinarian at the University of Maine during the period 1979 to 2004 and has since held an appointment as a Professor Emeritus following retirement.*

*Dr. Anne Lichtenwalner obtained a DVM from Oregon State University in 1989 followed by a Ph.D. from the University of Idaho in 1995. She serves as the assistant professor of extension in the Animal and Veterinary Science Department at the University of Maine.*

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# Legal activities by states after California Proposition 2

*Ballot initiatives can be introduced in 24 states.*

**F**ollowing passage of the 2008 California Proposition 2 in November, both the HSUS and State Poultry Associations have intensified their efforts to advance their respective causes. At the beginning of 2009, HSUS signaled that it intended to repeat their success in Ohio, the nation's fourth largest egg producer.

The United Egg Producers prepared

Proposition 2-style voter initiative, legal proceedings which oppose HSUS intentions and negotiations which may be regarded as temporizing without a clear resolution.

## Preemptive Legislation

**Ohio** - The Ohio legislature will submit a constitutional amendment to voters in November 2009 which will create the

**Georgia** - Georgia will amend their General Code to prevent local authorities regulating production of agricultural and farm products and to repeal conflicting laws and ordinances by subordinate bodies.

**Oklahoma** - The Oklahoma House of Representatives passed HB2151 which establishes a Department of Agriculture division to supervise animal production and welfare in the state and preventing any municipality county or political entity enacting any regulation more restrictive or contrary to rules established by the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture Food and Forestry.

**South Carolina** - The General Assembly of the state has passed a bill to amend the 1976 code relating to livestock and poultry, specifying that the General Assembly is the only competent body to establish regulations relating to welfare and management of livestock and poultry.

**Arizona** - The state has specified that shell eggs sold in Arizona must comply with the certified program administered by United Egg Producers.

**Illinois** - The Illinois Senate Agriculture Committee which has established an Animal Welfare Subcommittee rejected a bill instigated by legislators supporting HSUS initiatives to impose non-confinement regulations similar to the vague wording of California Proposition 2.

## Conflicts and uncertainty persist in California

Assembly Bill 1437, introduced in February, intended to prohibit sale of shell eggs in California introduced from some other state not producing in conformity with the requirements of Proposition 2. Proponents of Assembly

## Michigan enacts anti-cage legislation

On September 16 the Michigan Legislature passed a bill to amend 1998 PA466, the "Animal Industry Act" by adding a new Section 46. The basic provisions are similar to California Proposition 2 adopted in November 2008. Originally Michigan was to follow the example of Ohio in establishing a panel of experts and interested parties to establish standards of confinement for livestock. The sudden reversal will effectively phase out cages in ten years based on a reading of HB-5127.

The act defines egg laying hens and "fully extending its limbs" as *fully spreading both wings without touching the side of an enclosure or other egg-laying hens and having access to at least 1.0 square feet of useful floor space per hen*. In addition "turning around freely" means *turning in a complete circle without any impediment and without touching the side of an enclosure or another animal*.

The influence of HSUS was evident in negotiations which lead to a rejection of House Bill 5127 and adoption of the substitute legislation.

Apparently the threat of a ballot initiative resulted in the change in direction. It is apparent that all states with ballot initiatives in their constitutions are vulnerable to pressure by HSUS to abandon cage production. This will inevitably result in profound changes in the relative expansion rate in our egg-producing states during the upcoming decade.

Such changes have occurred previously in the U.S. with demise in production in New Jersey and marked reduction of output from New York and the New England states in favor of the Midwest and Southeast. Shifts during the mid-20th century were occasioned by socio-economic factors. In the current situation the motivating factor relates to alleged "welfare" concerns and the effect of political lobbying and manipulation of the media.



a summary of legal action by various states to update producers. The principal developments can be divided into three categories comprising preemptive legislation to avert a California

Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board comprising 13 members. This body will have the sole authority to establish standards relating to the husbandry and welfare of livestock and poultry.

Bill 1437 based their Bill on the alleged deleterious effect of confinement stress which they maintained represented a public health hazard. The Bill was withdrawn because neither the HSUS nor the Association of California Egg Farmers could agree on the intent or wording of the compromise legislation.

### Future activities

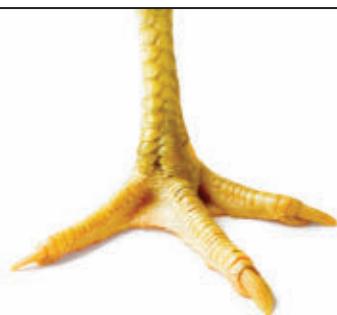
Two states have enacted legislation which can be regarded as a partial victory for HSUS with respect to veal and pork production but for the present will not affect confinement housing of poultry:

The Maine Legislature voted to ban confined housing for gestating sows and veal crates becoming effective at the beginning of 2011. Caged laying hens were excluded from the legislation. It is noted that an animal activist group published a report on alleged

abuses at the largest egg production complex in the state immediately prior to a hearing by the Agricultural Committee on April 4.

Colorado-Senate Bill 2001 will ban veal and sow gestation crates by 2012 and 2018 respectively. As with Maine, the legislation did not include egg production and no ballot is scheduled on this issue.

Ballot initiatives can be introduced in 24 states with Ohio, Minnesota, Maine, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon and New York considered the most vulnerable to HSUS intervention. To date HSUS activities have been blocked in Colorado, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, and Massachusetts. The HSUS in response has established a litigation department which will be proactive and will work for federal anti-confinement legislation. **EI**



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# Summer-month price decrease offsets earlier revenues

*Egg production costs drop 9% due to lower ingredient prices.*

The nine-month average UB Midwest Large price is 101 cents/dozen a 32% decrease over the nine-month average of 2008. The months of May through September were below 100 cents/dozen, offsetting the higher revenues through the first four months of 2009.



Don Bell

Nine-month average production cost was 59 cents/dozen ranging from a high of 63.7 cents/dozen in June to the low of 57.0 cents/dozen in September. The approximately 9% reduction in production cost over the 68 cents recorded in 2008 is attributed to lower ingredient cost. Production costs peaked in June and July of 2008 at 73 cents/dozen.

## Other current egg industry statistics:

✓155 million pullet chicks have been hatched to date representing a 2.6% decline over 2008.

✓The 24-month previous hatch through August 2009 amounted to 459 million pullets, representing an increase of 8.3 million pullets over the 24 month cumulative hatch for August 2008. It is noted that this parameter is correlated to the Urner-Barry Midwest egg price.

✓The average monthly transfer of pullets to layer houses is projected to attain 16.4 million for 2009 representing a 1.7% increase over the corresponding value for 2008.

✓As of August 2009 the producing flock represented 276.6 million hens. The average to date is 280.3 million hens relatively unchanged for the first eight months of 2008.

✓Total egg production through the first months of 2009 amounted to 51.343 billion eggs, a 0.9% increase over the first eight months of 2008. Pullet transfers, hen numbers and egg production suggest restraint in expansion consistent with UB egg prices prevailing in 2009.

✓An average of 24.4% of the national flock has been molted, relatively unchanged from 2008 but an approximately 12% reduction from 2007 resulting in a decrease weighted average flock age.

✓44 million hens have been depleted through August 2008, representing a 9% decrease over 2008 but a 13% reduction from the corresponding eight-month period in 2007.

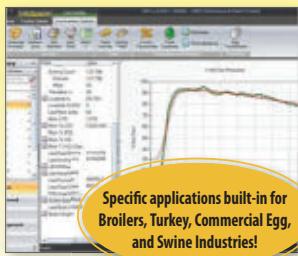
✓44.4 million cases of eggs were consigned to breakers or processed in in-line units during the first 8 months of 2009, a 2.2% reduction over January – August. Approximately 31% of total U.S. domestic consumption is further-processed. **EI**

*Statistics reported by Don Bell, Poultry Specialist Emeritus, University of California, Riverside in University of California Poultry Memo, Number 82. E-mail Don at Don.Bell@ucr.edu*

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# Promoting quality, an interactive exercise



## November Exercise

### Situation:

Consumers complain of fecal deposits on the shells of eggs processed by a 20-year-old in-line cage operation.

### The questions are:

1. What are the possible causes of this observation?
2. What investigations would you perform to evaluate the cause[s]?
3. Select the most probable cause and suggest an appropriate solution? **E**

**E**gg Industry will commence running a series of actual situations encountered in production each month.

Appropriate responses will be reviewed and reproduced in the next edition. It is hoped that this will stimulate thought and improve quality across our industry.

Readers are encouraged to share their comments and solutions with the editor at [sshane@rr.nc.com](mailto:sshane@rr.nc.com)

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## INDUSTRY NEWS

### Egg exports total 2.6% of US output

Statistics issued by the USDA Economic Research Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service, report that cumulative exports for the first eight months of 2009 amounted to 77.2 million dozen shell eggs. This represents a 7% increase over the corresponding period in 2008. On an annualized basis, shell egg exports in 2009 would amount to 115 million dozen, representing the output of 5 million hens or 1.8% of the national flock. Among the significant importers, Canada declined by 8% to 21.5 million dozen, compensated by a 16% increase in exports of 16.2 million dozen to Hong Kong. Exports to unspecified countries including the Caribbean, increased by 4% to 25.4 million dozen. According to USAPEEC an average of 74 cents/dozen was obtained for shell eggs.

Exports of egg products expressed as shell-egg equivalents attained 67.0 million dozen for the first eight months of 2009 which was virtually unchanged from the value in 2008. Japan reduced imports by 38% to 14.0 million dozen shell-equivalents but this was compensated by 273% increase in exports to Canada (5.3 million shell-equivalents) and a 50% increase to Germany. China showed a significant drop from 3.8 million dozen shell-equivalents to 283,000 dozen. This virtually identical reduction in volume occurred previously between 2005 and the precipitous drop in 2006.

Total exports of shell eggs and products expressed as shell-equivalents represents the output of 7 million hens or 2.6% of the national flock and constitutes an important market stabilizing factor. **E**



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# PRODUCTNEWS

## Watering system regulator

Ziggity Systems' Pressure Pro Regulator can be fitted to existing Ziggity floor watering systems compatible with Ace, Big Ace and Big Z installations. This system offers the advantage of simultaneously adjusting all regulators in the house thereby reducing

labor and preventing leakage.

Ziggity Systems Inc., [www.ziggity.com/pressurepro](http://www.ziggity.com/pressurepro)

## Slatted-floor manure belt

Jansen Poultry Equipment of Holland has introduced a manure belt system designed for

slatted-floor housing. The belt can be rewound on an electrically driven drum to allow cleaning of the house floor beneath the belt. Continuous plastic manure belts must be completely removed if the under-surface is to be cleaned following depopulation of a flock.

Jansen Poultry Equipment, [www.jpe.org](http://www.jpe.org)

## MARKETPLACE

Ad sizes start at one column by one inch and can be any size up to six column inches. Logos and photographs are acceptable. Add color for an additional \$30 per color per insertion. The rate for EGG INDUSTRY is \$120 per inch per insertion (1-time rate), \$110 per inch per insertion (6-time rate), and \$100 per inch per insertion (12-time rate). The production charge is included except for ads with excessive make-up demands.

For more information on how to place your ad, contact:

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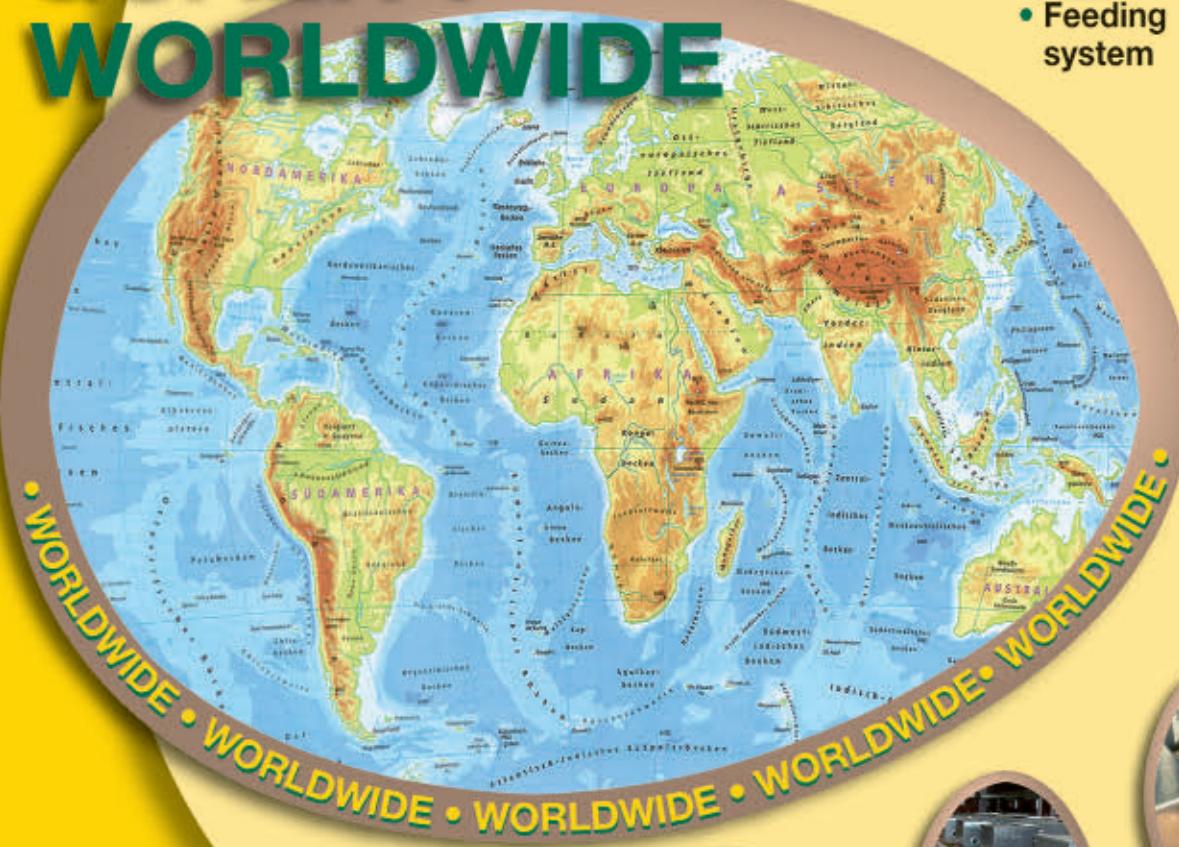
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