



POULTRY NEWSLETTER

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VETERINARIANS TO DISCUSS LATE BROILER DEATH SYNDROME AT WPSA MEETING - APRIL 20

There is general concern in the Broiler Industry about a new disease syndrome.

It is characterized by:

- . late deaths of previously healthy birds
- . some respiratory symptoms
- . some leg weakness or malaise

To date, attempted treatments have been far from satisfactory. The reasons for these deaths is thought to be complex, and urgent investigation is required.

Speakers from the Veterinary Research Institute, Parkville and from processing companies will discuss the following areas:

1. Situation
 - . identification on the farm
 - . extent of the problem, locations, breeds susceptibility
 - . effects of management
2. Diagnosis at the laboratory level
 - . Testing and interpretations
 - . disease agents implicated
3. What treatments have been tried
 - . medication, management, vaccinations
 - . further investigations

4. Summary and future action

A panel of veterinarians will then form for open discussion with growers.

DATE: Thursday 20 April 1989

TIME: 4.30 pm

PLACE: Egg Farmers of Victoria Auditorium, Cnr. Chandler and Kirkham Roads, Keysborough

COST: \$5.00 - includes food and refreshments

ALL WELCOME

This is a joint WPSA - DARA function

For further information, ring Bill Stanhope. 651 7352.

UTILIZE SURPLUS EGGS

A recent newsletter from the Egg Farmers of Victoria mentioned the existence of a large surplus of eggs and that sales were below expectations. This is of some concern with our supply - demand management policy.

It would be possible to move these eggs and any other food stuff held in deep freeze at high cost, by converting the material into a nutritious biscuit for distribution to the underprivileged.

The scheme would be to donate the food to a registered welfare agency and so gain a tax benefit from the gift to a public institution. The institution then would have the biscuit made by a commercial firm and then distribute the product to other institutions at the cost of manufacture.

This idea has many benefits;

- . the surplus food is disposed of for a reasonable return via a tax saving
- . the ingredients will not compete with the present production in the market place
- . Institutions such as the Red Cross and the Brotherhood of St Lawrence etc. should be interested in the Project. The only drawback is the work to organize it.

Ivan Smith, 8101736

ENERGY IS CRITICAL FOR EFFICIENT LAYING PERFORMANCE

It is a well established fact that laying hens utilize dietary protein most efficiently when the protein and energy contents in the diet are balanced. An imbalance of energy and protein, more specifically the essential amino acids in protein, reduce both feed conversion efficiency and egg size.

In an experiment carried out at the Animal Research Institute, Werribee, three strains of laying hens with mature bodyweights of 1.9, 2.4 and 2.6 kg, respectively were given mash diets with either 15 or 17% crude protein (CP) and either 11.89 or 11.13 MJ/kg of metabolizable energy (ME). The average daily intake of feed during the 12 months experimental period was 98.5, 115.8 and 121.0 g/hen for the light, medium and heavy bodyweight strains, respectively. It was found that despite the differences in feed intake there were no significant differences in laying performance between the hens given either the 15 or 17% CP diets. There was, however, a significant 1.7g reduction in egg size of hens given the higher protein (17%) and lower ME (11.13 MJ/kg) diet. This depression in egg size was alleviated by increasing the ME in the higher protein diet to 11.89 MJ/kg. These results confirm the importance of dietary energy/protein balance in the maintenance of egg size in laying hens.

The higher energy diets also improved feed conversion efficiency by 9 percent. In a recent study, Dr. M.W. McDonald of the Queensland Agricultural College has found that profits from egg production were higher on high-protein mash diets in particular, should be increased to about 11.8 MJ/kg. This could be done by including high-fat feed ingredients, such as full-fat soybeans, tallow or vegetable oils and rice pollard.

H. Karunajeewa, Animal Research Institute, Werribee, Vic. 3030 7420111.

INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE

The avian section at the V.R.I. in conjunction with poultry veterinarians is investigating a sustained epidemic of infectious bursal disease (IBD) in commercial chicken flocks in Victoria.

Clinical signs have been lameness and high mortality in meat chickens 4 to 7 weeks of age. Pathological lesions consisted of necrosis of the epiphyseal plates of the proximal femoral and tibial shafts in the lame birds. Other lesions of synovitis and serositis due to E. Coli, and mycoplasmas were common. The consistent finding was of bursal shrinkage and necrosis from 3 weeks of age. Histologically, necrosis of bursal follicle lymphocytes and stromal fibrosis were evident. Serology indicated that IBD maternal antibody titres were only persisting for 1 to 2 weeks, leaving the chickens susceptible. The antibody vaccinal status of the breeder or parent flocks and the time of natural IBD challenge in different flocks is being investigated.

Don Barr, Steve McOrist.

3472322

POULTRY FARMING - A BUSINESS APPROACH

The current economic situation demands that farmers run their enterprises as efficiently as possible.

I will arrange a seminar to provide the poultry industry with business management information.

Contact me and tell me areas you would like to hear more about. My telephone number is (03) 810-1736 (MONDAY - THURSDAY) and (03) 651-7899 (FRIDAYS).

Topics listed below are an indication of what could be covered.

- . Banks and banking
- . Farm insurance
- . The law and the poultry farmer
- . Planning regulations for poultry farms
- . Taxation for farmers
- . What you need to tell your accountant
- . Computers
- . Employer/employee relationships
- . How and when a business should expand
- . Reading for profit
- . Sources of funds
- . Valuation
- . Decision-making
- . Records
- . Motivation
- . Negotiation
- . Communication

I would also be pleased to hear about any other topics you would like more information about.

Ivan Smith, Poultry Liaison Officer.

EGGSHELL BREAKAGE ON COMMERCIAL FARMS

Millions of dollars are lost annually due to eggshell breakage on commercial farms. A recent survey in Victoria indicated that the incidence of shell breakage during summer months can vary between farms from as low as 2.5% to as high as 13.8% of egg production.

The high incidence of eggshell breakage observed in some farms in this survey was not due to the strain of birds, feed or age of hens, but was mainly due to poor management practices.

There is considerable information on the different factors that influence eggshell damage at each stage from the time an egg is laid until it reaches the consumer. I have reviewed the literature and summarized the published findings related to each factor contributing to eggshell damage at point of lay, during egg collection, during processing and packing, and during transit. The review includes suggestions to reduce the extent of eggshell damage at each of these stages.

If you wish to obtain this publication, free of charge, write to me C/- Animal Research Institute, Werribee, Victoria 3030.

Sam Abu-Serewa

7420111

POULTRY BOOKS

DOMESTICATED DUCKS & GEESE - Batty	\$ 34.95
GUINEA FOWL - Van Hoessen	\$ 9.80
IN AN EGG SHELL, EGG TO CHICK TO EGG - Carter	\$ 32.50
NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF POULTRY - N.A.S.	\$ 37.95
NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF POULTRY & NUTRITIONAL RESEARCH - Fisher	\$130.00
PHEASANTS OF THE WORLD - Delacour	\$139.00
QUAIL, THEIR BREEDING & MANAGEMENT - Robbins	\$ 65.50
RAISING TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, PIGEONS, GUINEAS - Haynes	\$ 33.95
TURKEY PRODUCTION - Marsden	\$ 25.00
ANIMAL HEALTH IN AUSTRALIA VOL.7 - VIRAL, BACTERIAL & FUNGAL DISEASES OF POULTRY	\$ 13.75
COLOUR ATLAS OF PATHOLOGY OF DOMESTIC FOWL & TURKEY - Randall	\$ 76.00

SOURCE: Technical Book & Magazine Company P/L
295 Swanston Street, Melbourne. 663 3951

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY**LOCAL**

April 16-19 1989. "Recent advances in animal nutrition in Australia 1989", Armidale, NSW. Details from David Farrell, University of New England, Armidale. 2351. 067-733333.

The programme will feature six speakers from overseas, including Professor Robert Moreng, from the United States, who will speak on broiler breeder management and nutrition and on pig nutrition.

Other papers of interest to poultry producers will be Derick Balnave's review of factors affecting shell quality and the results from Tom Scott's NSW survey on eggshell quality. David Farrell will present his research on current methods used to assess the energy content of feed stuffs and Greg Jones will discuss advances in reducing body fat in broilers by nutritional and chemical means.

Surisdiarto and David Farrell will discuss the use of high protein wheats in poultry diets. Zeolites and their role in poultry production will be the subject of a discussion by Michael Evans, and Rob Cumming will present a paper on the control of coccidiosis by nutritional means.

The session on poultry nutrition and production will take place on April 19.

SOURCE: Poultry Digest Feb/Mar 1989.

May 12-15 1989. Pheasant and Waterfowl Soc. 7th Convention being held in NSW, contact Secretary, P.O. Box 5, Molong, 2866. Ph: (063) 66-8701 or (02) 629-1135.

November 1989. National Chicken Meat Industry Seminars, Seven Hills and Newcastle. Dates to be announced.

OVERSEAS

April 11-14 1989. 65th Annual Pacific International Poultry and Egg Exposition, Fresno Convention Centre, Fresno, CA. Contact Cliff Oilar, Exec. Dir., PePa, 1620 N. Carpenter Road, Suite A-4, Modesto, CA 95351-1153, (209) 524-9666.

April 11-14 1989. 2nd VIV-ASIA in Japan, Intensive Animal Production Exhibition, Tokyo, Japan. Contact VIV-ASIA in Japan, 11 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AB, England. Tel: 01 486 1951, Telex: 24591 Montex G. Fax: 01 486 8773.

May 17-18 1989. European Poultry Fair, national Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, England. Contact: Alan Carver Tel: (0203) 696969 Telex: 31697.

May 17-21 1989. 1st European Symposium on EDP applications in poultry management, Jutland, Denmark. Contact: Symposium Secretariat, WPSA Danish Branch, Suite 3425, Vester Farimagsgade 1, DK-1606 Copenhagen V, Denmark. Tel: 45 1 11 56 70 Fax: 45 1 93 56 70.

May 23-26 1989. Victam '89 International Feed Industries Fair, Utrecht, Netherlands. Contact: P.J. Schrama, P.O. Box 1103, 2302 BC Leiden, Netherlands. Telex: 39103 victa nl.

June 11-14 1989. WPSA 3rd European Symposium on Poultry Welfare. Tours France. Contact: Dr. J.M. Faure, Station de Recherches Avicoles, INRA - Centre de Tours, Nouzilly, 37380 Monnaie, France.

June 18-21 1989. 4th International DLG Symposium - Poultry production in hot climates - Hamelin, W Germany. Contact: DLG, Zimmerweg 16, D 6000 Frankfurt a M 1. Tel: 069 716 80. Telex: 413185 DLG.

June 21-24 1989. Huhn & Schwein 89 - international pig and poultry trade show - Hanover, West Germany. Contact: DLG, Zimmerweg 16, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, W Germany. Tel: (069) 716 80. Telex: 413185 DLG-D.

August 13-17 1989. IXth International Congress of the World Veterinary Poultry Association, Brighton, England. Contact: Congress organizers, 315 Oxford Street, London W1R 2BQ, England. Tel: 01-493 9736. Telex: 265773 Travel G.

August 23 1989 - February 23 1990. International course on poultry husbandry, followed by optional feed training (February 26 - May 25), Barneveld College, 32 Wesselseweg, PO Box 64, 3770 AB Barneveld, Holland. Tel: 03420 14881.

September 13-16 1989. China Farm 1989 - international exhibition on intensive livestock and crop technology - Beijing, China. Contact: SHK International Services, 22/F National Mutual Centre, 151 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-8326100. Telex: 89587 SHKIS HX.

November 14-17 1989. EXPOAVIGA 89 - International poultry and livestock techniques exhibition, Barcelona, Spain. Contact: Feria de Barcelona, Avda Reina MaCristina, 08004 Barcelona. Tel:(93) 423 3101. Telex: 50458 FOIMB-E.

SOURCES: Poultry Digest Oct 1988
The Drumstick (NSW)
World Poultry Dec 1988

WORLD POULTRY TO REQUIRE 250 MILLION TONNES OF FEED BY 1990

This forecast came from an International Egg Commission Conference in Belgium.

Table 1. Feed and Poultry Products -
Forecast Production for 1990 ('000 T).

REGION	EGGS	FEED REQUIRED	POULTRY MEAT	FEED REQUIRED
Europe	12,724	50,896	12,659	31,648
Asia and Middle East	12,713	50,852	8,922	22,305
North and Central America	5,810	23,240	12,000	30,000
South America	2,222	8,888	3,524	8,810
Australasia	1,726	6,904	2,295	5,738
	250	1,000	518	1,295
World Total	35,345	141,780	39,918	99,795

Forecast World Population 1990 - 5,250 million.

Table 2. Forecast World Requirement for Poultry Feedstuffs - 1990.

FEED FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Total Eggs - 35 mt	710,000 m eggs
Average Production	250 eggs/bird (12.5 kg)
Feed/Bird	50 kg (rearing and laying)
Approx Feed Conv	4.0:1
Annual Feed	142 mt

FEED FOR MEAT PRODUCTION

Total Poultry Meat - 40 mt	26,400 m broilers
Average Weight	1.5 kg
Feed/Bird	3.75 kg
Approx Feed Conv	2.5:1
Annual Feed	100 mt

Poultry Feedstuffs for Production	242 mt
Additional for Parent Stock	8 mt
Total World Requirement Feedstuffs	250 mt

SOURCE: John Cook, Technical Editor, World Poultry, Dec 1988.

COMPUTERS IN AGRICULTURE

The NSW Department of Agriculture's comprehensive listing of micro based software packages for agricultural use has been updated for 1988, and is now available from all the department's offices.

Computer Software for Agriculture includes names of companies producing and serving the programmes, with phone numbers, as well as items on more than 200 commercially available software programmes and 38 programmes developed by departmental officers.

The booklet has for the past four years been in strong demand for farmers, agri-businessmen, and agricultural officers in other States. It was the first comprehensive summary of software packages for microcomputers available free of charge to people associated with agriculture. Contact: Jane Reynolds, East Maitland - 049 302412.

SOURCE: Poultry Digest Feb/Mar 1989
J Dark

NEW WELFARE IDEAS IN EUROPEAN CAGES

At the recent European Poultry Fair at the National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwicks, England, most of the cages on display incorporated new welfare concepts. including plastic-coated cage floors, abrasive strips to control claw growth, and the use of horizontal bars replacing vertical bars for easy bird removal.

SOURCE: Poultry Digest Oct 1988
J Dark

FEED COSTS CURB MEAT GROWTH

Faced with higher feed costs the Australian poultry meat industry is expected to expand production by less than 2% in 1988-89. This is considerably less than the 4-6% growth experienced in each of the previous three years.

Retail price for chicken is forecast to be 300c/kg in 1988-89, a fall of about 2% in real terms. This, combined with rising consumer incomes, is likely to result in a small increase in consumption of poultry meat per person in 1988-89.

SOURCE: World Poultry Dec 1988
J Dark

ENRICHED EGGS

Japanese feed compounders have found the answer to getting a premium for battery eggs over free range - make them extra healthy. Layer rations for producing these double-price eggs are enriched with iodine so that the product contains 20 times the amount in a normal egg.

Claims for what this might do for consumers appeal directly to wives to purchase for stressed middle-aged businessmen - preventing atherosclerosis, retarding ageing, alleviating allergies, reducing cholesterol and improving fertility are some of the claims.

Distinguished by brown shells in a white egg market and expensive six-egg packs, these eggs achieve annual sales of about 120m eggs - some 3% of the market.

SOURCE: World Poultry Dec 1988.
J Dark.

BROILER GROWERS' HEALTH SURVEY

At the request of the VFF Chicken Meat Group, the Department of Community Medicine, University of Melbourne researched health problems among broiler growers.

Some of the conclusions are summarized as follows;

1. While not necessarily being causal some broiler growing factors are related to an increased chance of having symptoms.
 - a. Increased time spent in the sheds increases the risk of cough, wheeze, asthma, chronic bronchitis, eye irritation.
 - b. Longer time in the industry increases the risk of wheeze.
 - c. Ventilation type is correlated with the risk of asthma. Compared to people with naturally ventilated sheds, people in sheds with:
 - (i) controlled environment have 4.43 times the risk of asthma
 - (ii) fan assisted ventilation have 1.30 times the risk of asthma
 - (iii) other ventilation have 3.57 times the risk of asthma
2. Some personal factors are also related to an increased chance of having symptoms.
 - a. Smoking increases the risk of cough, wheeze, chronic bronchitis.

Compared to those who have never smoked;

Current smokers have	2.26 times the risk of cough
	3.44 times the risk of wheeze
	2.32 times the risk of chronic bronchitis
 - b. Family history of atopy increase the risk of wheeze, asthma, eye irritation.

Such people have:

2.16 times the risk of wheeze.
2.17 times the risk of asthma.
1.85 times the risk of eye irritation.

(For this study a family history of atopy was where one or other parent gets hayfever or asthma).

3. Some other factors are also related to the chance of having symptoms.

- a. Processing company affects eye irritation and cough.

Company	risk of cough	risk of eye irritation
Inghams	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Steggles	1.39	1.34
Golden Poultry	2.09*	3.28*
Table Talk	0.50	0.77
Others	1.14	5.04

(* = statistically significant)

The meaning of these relationships is not clear.

- b. Feed source affects eye irritation.

Compared to those whose feed is supplied from the Golden Poultry mill, those who are supplied from Barastoc have 0.14 times the risk of eye irritation and those supplied from another source have 0.32 times the risk of eye irritation.

4. Lung function amongst broiler growers is adversely affected by the type of shed ventilation, probably the time spent in the sheds and smoking.
5. Few broiler growers wear respiratory protection regularly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Broiler growers should

1. Keep the time they spend inside the sheds to a minimum.
2. Wear a respirator when in the sheds.
3. Not smoke.
4. Be aware of the increased risk run by people with a family history of atopy.

The industry should:

1. Provide advice to growers about protecting their own health.
2. Investigate the differences in sheds with different types of ventilation so that the optimal type can be recommended.

Further research should:

Study the occupational hygiene of chicken farms to find the differences made by ventilation types and to quantitate agents that might cause symptoms.

Contact: Evelyn Kane, Victorian Occupational Health & Safety Commission 6548066.

RURAL CHEMICAL COLLECTION

The Government recently announced the details of a pilot rural chemical collection.

Under leadership of EPA, the collection of surplus farm chemicals will especially target Dieldrin, other organochlorines and arsenicals. A pilot collection will start in the north central region in May 1989. A program to cover the rest of the state should follow after assessment of the pilot program.

The collection will be conducted by private contractors with guidance from the MMBW, who have recently conducted successful collections in the metropolitan area.

DARA regional co-ordinators (Chemical Residues) have been involved and have, in consultation with district managers, a major role in identifying collection sites and in leading local organization and publicity.

GUIDELINES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CHEMICAL AND EMPTY CONTAINERS

The EPA in conjunction with DARA, has developed guidelines for farmers to dispose of excess chemicals and empty containers. These guidelines draw on the rural chemical collection as the appropriate disposal route for undiluted chemicals, but also cover the disposal of spray strength material and empty containers.

The guidelines stress planning to minimise waste production and provide advice on appropriate storage and dealing with spills.

Copies of the guidelines will be circulated soon, anyone who requires further information should contact their regional chemical consultant.

SOURCE: Information Bulletin, DARA Feb 1989.
J Dark.

THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF "FREE" OF "OPEN" RANGE POULTRY MEAT

In Northern Ireland one company produces 30,000 "Open" range broilers every week in strictly controlled and observed conditions, under contractual arrangements with local family farmers.

The management of the range reared broilers during the brooding period is similar to those reared intensively. Following brooding, the birds are released through ground-level flaps that run the full length of the seven metre wide sheds. Outside runs are grassed and stocked to a standard density approved by the company's management.

The company's marketing strategy was scrupulous enough not to claim that this product was more beneficial to humans than the intensively reared product.

FREE RANGE POULTRY MEAT

Ian Embury (NSW Department of Agriculture and Fisheries) wishes to produce guidelines enabling accreditation of 'Free' range poultry meat and initially suggests:

- (i) "Free" or "Open" range poultry meat to be produced by poultry which have unrestricted access to outside runs during daylight hours from four weeks to slaughter age.
- * (ii) housing to provide at least 1.0m² of dry litter-covered floor space per 20 kg of live poultry at night
- (iii) the free-range to provide at least twice the size as the floor area of the housing and a reasonable grass or similar vegetation cover at all times. When this cover is depleted the hens must be provided with another area similar in size and with reasonable grass cover
- (iv) access at all times to adequate food and water.
- (v) Protection from both aerial and land-based predators.

Ian would welcome opinions from anyone with an interest in our industry or in the consumer. Your response can be either mailed to P.O. Box 11, Seven Hills, NSW 2147 or telephone (02) 622 6322.

SOURCE: Ian Embury, Livestock Officer (Poultry), Seven Hills.

CONSUMPTION STUDY COMPLETED

A study by Dr Katrine Baghurst of the CSIRO's Division of Human Nutrition for the Egg Industry and Chicken Meat Research Councils has been completed. The study analysed data on the intake of egg and poultry items from four different cross-sections of Australian society. For two of the samples, biomedical data (including weight, blood pressure and fitness) was also available and was related to consumption levels of the dietary items.

A study of ten-year-old children and their parents provided the following details of egg and poultry consumption:

gm per day

	MOTHERS	FATHERS	CHILDREN
Omelettes and egg-based pies	4	4	3
Boiled eggs	5	5	5
Fried eggs	4	8	4
Roast chicken	14	14	7
Barbequed chicken	4	5	2
Boiled or steamed chicken	2	2	1

Overall the studies showed that there is little effect of varying levels of dietary cholesterol in the form of eggs or poultry on blood cholesterol or other biomedical measures.

SOURCE: Birdwise QLD DPI

THE GOOG OIL

The Department of Primary Industries and Sunny Queen Egg Farms recently conducted an oiling trial to compare the egg quality preserving properties of ten different white oils when applied to the shell.

Each oil was applied at the rate of 2.5 g per filler. The eggs were oiled on the day of lay then stored in an airconditioned room for three weeks, after which time they were broken out and Haugh unit tested. Eight of the ten oils used gave excellent results with Haugh Units from 72 to 77 units. The unoiled control averaged 56 units.

SOURCE: G Wilson Birdwise QLD DPI

WALLY SHAW WINS AUSTRALIAN POULTRY AWARD

The well known Victorian Broiler Industry identity, Mr Wally Shaw of Red Hill was presented with the 1988 Australian Poultry Award late last year.

Dr Bruce Sheldon, President of the Australian Branch of the Worlds Poultry Science Association presented the award and praised Mr Shaw's outstanding and meritorious service with the broiler and poultry industry over 28 years.

Features of the citation were as follows:

- . President of the Victorian Farmers Federation Chicken Meat Group for 20 years
- . President of the National Broiler Growers Association for four years
- . Chairman, Poultry Advisory Committees 1978-81
- . His work in getting the broiler legislation for Victoria and his subsequent leadership of the grower representatives on the Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee
- . One of Victoria's first commercial broiler growers, starting with Golden Poultry in 1960 with 120 batches completed to date.
- . Despite all the hard bargaining, Wally Shaw's cheerful, pleasant and enthusiastic disposition and his willingness to listen to the opposing point of view and seek solutions to industry problems.

W Stanhope, Senior Policy Analyst, Intensive Livestock

NEW POULTRY QUARANTINE FACILITIES TO COMMENCE IMPORTATION THIS YEAR

The first importation of poultry and other aviary stocks are due to commence from August to October this year.

The live bird facility, at Spotswood Animal Quarantine Station, Melbourne will be used to import pigeons, cage birds and similar avian species.

The hatching egg facility at Torrens Island Quarantine Station, Adelaide will be used to import and hatch eggs from commercial lines of fowls (broiler and layer breeders) turkeys, ducks, geese and game birds.

Both buildings are basically complete, and are currently having electrical installations and poultry equipment installed. Trial runs will be conducted before importation commences.

The hatching egg facility will be able to hatch and grow about 1,000 birds of 1,8 kg average weight per batch. All testing should be completed by about 12 weeks of age.

The live bird facility is smaller at a capacity of 150 birds of the size of pigeons. The quarantine period here will be about 45 days.

The Advisory Committees for the two facilities have considered the first applications and decided on the successful applicants and the priority order of importations. For example the first seven consignments through the live bird facility will be composed of three consignments of racing pigeons, three consignments of budgerigars and possibly a consignment for Australian zoos.

At present the approved countries from which imports can be made are: The United Kingdom, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, the Scandanavian countries and Iceland. the list could include Holland, West Germany and the United States at an later date.

Commercial importations are likely to strengthen Australia's range of genetic stocks, improve bird performance and improve business competition.

Overall the legal importation is expected to substantially reduce the risk of bird smuggling, which is a potential problem to all sectors of the Australian Poultry Industry.

For further information: contact Dr Sarah Wylie, Senior Veterinary Officer with the Animal Quarantine and Inspection Service, Telephone (062) 725535, or Dr David Wilson (062) 725691

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS, VICTORIA - 30TH RANDOM SAMPLE LAYING TEST - BURNLEY GARDENS - 30/11

REPORT TO 21/2/89 - 434 DAYS - 62 WEEKS - PERIOD 11

ENTRY NAME	Breed	Income minus feed chick, costs \$	Increase over period 10 cents	Adult mort- ality to date %	Hen day prodn. to date eggs	Hen housed prodn. to date eggs	Rate of lay period 11 %	Adult feed/ bird from 18 weeks kg	Daily feed intake per bird period 11 g	Feed/ kg egg period 11 kg	Feed/ kg egg from 18 weeks kg	Ave. egg weight period 11 g	Ave. egg weight from 18 weeks g	Egg Grades for period 11 and from 18 weeks				
														67	61	55	49	43
														g %	g %	g %	g %	g %
Hi Chick No. 1	WXNH	6.22	75	6.2	236	228	68	32.7	107	2.46	2.40	63.8	57.7	26.2	34.1	29.0	2.0	-
Aztec 101	WXNH	6.04	88	5.2	236	229	68	32.6	94	2.19	2.43	63.0	56.8	7.7	17.7	38.8	25.0	6.5
Hy-Line No. 2	WXA	5.68	83	4.2	219	215	69	32.7	109	2.50	2.58	63.0	58.0	6.2	14.3	39.8	27.5	7.4
Hy-Line No. 1	WXNH	5.58	76	8.3	228	218	73	33.4	114	2.52	2.55	62.0	57.6	24.3	33.6	35.8	2.0	-
														8.0	17.6	43.2	23.7	4.7
														15.3	35.7	39.3	4.1	-
														5.4	17.1	44.0	25.1	5.4
SIRO CT	WXA	5.57	83	8.3	243	233	79	33.6	112	2.36	2.50	60.5	55.3	14.6	20.5	50.2	7.8	-
Fantasy No. 2	SYN	5.31	88	15.6	224	210	77	33.8	114	2.33	2.57	63.5	58.7	2.4	7.4	41.0	34.4	9.5
Fantasy No. 1	SYN	5.14	82	5.2	212	206	68	32.7	107	2.48	2.61	64.4	59.0	28.2	35.5	28.4	3.2	-
Aztec 301	WXA	4.97	77	11.5	228	211	74	34.8	116	2.40	2.59	65.6	59.2	10.5	20.8	38.7	22.2	4.6
														31.5	34.6	26.6	2.8	-
														11.9	21.4	37.5	22.3	4.0
														40.4	23.3	21.8	1.1	-
														14.3	18.7	35.2	21.4	5.5
Development	WXNH	4.91	77	3.1	219	216	59	30.2	93	2.48	2.38	64.1	58.0	28.4	43.9	24.7	0.6	-
Fantasy No. 3	SYN	4.85	77	7.3	225	218	71	34.6	115	2.58	2.69	63.1	57.2	9.5	19.0	39.7	22.1	6.5
Brinkkotter	SYN	4.73	84	4.2	218	211	68	35.3	114	2.54	2.71	66.4	60.0	27.7	23.6	41.0	3.0	-
Hi Chick No. 2	WXA	4.73	69	9.4	219	208	64	34.4	108	2.59	2.66	64.9	59.3	7.8	14.6	39.8	26.8	7.3
														53.5	25.7	13.2	-	-
														17.5	22.5	34.8	15.5	4.1
														38.8	29.3	21.7	1.9	-
														13.7	19.1	38.7	18.9	4.4
Excell	SYN	4.67	75	4.2	205	203	64	32.7	106	2.52	2.69	66.1	59.2	46.2	28.7	14.6	0.6	-
SIRO CB	NHXA	4.45	72	12.5	238	222	78	38.5	127	2.60	2.81	63.2	57.7	14.7	20.1	34.3	21.7	5.2
Hy-Line No. 3	NHXA	3.87	63	2.1	218	216	63	39.3	124	2.97	3.03	66.2	59.4	23.2	37.3	26.1	1.2	-
Stewart	WXA	2.50	59	9.4	183	173	57	34.1	112	3.03	3.10	66.8	60.3	6.5	16.4	42.3	25.5	4.9
														48.8	31.6	11.6	-	-
														14.1	21.6	39.0	18.3	3.7
														51.7	29.1	16.2	0.6	-
														20.6	21.0	33.5	17.8	4.1
TEST AVERAGE		4.95	77	7.3	222	214	69	34.1	111	2.53	2.64	64.2	58.3	32.6	31.7	26.8	2.1	-
														10.7	18.1	38.8	23.0	5.5

Adult mortality to date: Leucosis 0.3%; Cannibalism 2.5%; Ovarian 2.9%; Miscellaneous 1.7% - Total 7.4%
 Costs such as rates, water, electricity, depreciation, labour and interest on capital have not been deducted.