## COMMENTS FROM THE EDITOR!

Due to multiple circumstances, The Poultry Informed Professional will be on holiday beginning in June. We will recommence publication in October. At that time, we will move from a monthly poultry news magazine to every other month.

The reason for this change is two-fold. The first is editor fatigue. I have assumed the position of Director of Clinical Services for the Department of Avian Medicine which has resulted in a significant increase in daily responsibility. Secondly, as experienced by most everyone, budget reductions have resulted in us having to reduce our costs in any areas. I hope that this change in the magazine’s publication schedule will enable us to provide you with almost as much information as before, but on a less frequent basis. Please do not hesitate to contact us by either fax or email. We always appreciate everyone’s comments.

*See you in October!*

Sincerely, Chuck Hofacre

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### Broiler Performance Data (Region)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live Production Cost</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>Midwest</th>
<th>Southeast</th>
<th>Mid-Atlantic</th>
<th>S-Central</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed cost/ton w/o color ($)</td>
<td>145.10</td>
<td>135.84</td>
<td>152.50</td>
<td>153.90</td>
<td>148.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed cost/lb meat (¢)</td>
<td>13.48</td>
<td>12.35</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td>14.93</td>
<td>13.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to 4.6 lbs</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chick cost/lb (¢)</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>3.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vac-Med cost/lb (¢)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB &amp; 1/2 parts condemn. cost/lb</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% mortality</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>3.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq. Ft. @ placement</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lbs./Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>6.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down time (days)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for week ending 05/03/03
Sooner or later, everyone involved in the commercial rearing of poultry comes to realize that a change made in one phase of the production process will almost certainly have implications on other aspects. It is thus reasonable to wonder what effect decreased cage density might have on flock nutrition. This decrease in density for white Leghorns, to 59 square inches (23 cm^2) per hen in 2003 and reaching 72 square inches (28 cm^2) in 2012, has been accepted by a large segment of the commercial egg industry. While feed is always a major cost of producing eggs, the increased grain and oilseed prices projected for the coming year make the issue even more relevant. What can be assumed from the outset is that the cage density changes currently being implemented will have no immediate drastic effects on feed formulation. However, we need to be cognizant of whatever subtle changes may occur in the nutrient requirements of our flocks so as to be fully aware of the issues to be considered and the choices we may be called upon to make. Several points should be kept in mind as the new densities are implemented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: The suggestions of Dr. Steve Leeson, University of Guelph, Dr. David Roland, Auburn University, and Dr. John Kuhl of Nest Egg Nutrition are gratefully acknowledged.
The dead on arrival (DOA) broiler represents a significant cost to all broiler complexes. At this point of production, we have essentially invested all of the inputs of live production into the broiler and are unable to recover these costs at processing. One tool we can utilize in reducing and troubleshooting DOA's is through necropsy of these birds and attempting to determine a likely cause of death for the mortality. However, even with the best necropsy technique, we are often left wondering when and where did this mortality occur. One method of determining the approximate time of death that has been investigated is the use of rectal temperature measurements at the time of DOA analyses.

Forensic specialists in wildlife species have long been using rectal temperatures to approximate the time of death. An important factor in these measurements is the ambient temperature of the surrounding environment. Obviously, a cooler ambient temperature will result in quicker cooling of the carcass following death. Another factor that can have an influence over the “cooling curve” of the DOA bird is the body weight. A smaller bird will have a greater relative surface area and will cool more quickly than a larger bird. The “cooling curves” of birds at two different body weights and two different ambient temperatures can be seen below.

By measuring the rectal temperatures as the DOA’s are removed at livehang, it can be possible to determine a range of time where the DOA may have occurred. If the information of when the birds were caught, when the trailer left the farm, when the birds arrived at the holding shed, and when the birds were dumped can be found; we can more accurately determine potential problems in the process. Rectal temperature readings can also render more information from your DOA necropsy findings. For example, if you had found a bird at necropsy with a ruptured liver, it may be difficult to attribute this to either catching or as the birds were dumped. With a simple

**Rectal Temperature Cooling Curves**

![Rectal Temperature Cooling Curves Graph](image-url)
rectal temperature measurement, we could probably rule out one of these potential causes.

The greatest limitation of using rectal temperatures to determine the relative time of death is that we never know what the bird’s temperature is at the time of death. Under some debilitating conditions, it is likely that the initial temperature at death could be elevated or depressed. There is also the potential for the microenvironment on the livehaul trailer to influence these cooling curves. However, recent field experiences have shown that the time of death can still be estimated to a practical level.

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### Broiler Whole Bird Condemnation (Company)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average Co.</th>
<th>Top 25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Septox</td>
<td>0.218</td>
<td>0.216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Airsac</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>0.058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% I.P.</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Leukosis</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Bruise</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Other</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Total</td>
<td>0.403</td>
<td>0.319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% 1/2 parts condemnations</td>
<td>0.443</td>
<td>0.336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for week ending 05/03/03

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For Your Information

Bayer has launched a website that will keep you informed of the Notice of Opportunity of Hearing proceedings with FDA to withdraw Baytril from the U.S. market. The site gives the science behind Bayer’s defence of Baytril as a tool in poultry production. It will be continually up-dated. The address is [www.healthypoultry.com](http://www.healthypoultry.com)

Reminder

All previous issues of the Poultry Informed Professional are archived on our website [www.avian.uga.edu](http://www.avian.uga.edu) under the Online Documents and The Poultry Informed Professional links.

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

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Broiler Eggs Set in 19 Selected States
Down 1 Percent
According to the latest National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reports, commercial hatcheries in the 19-State weekly program set 209 million eggs in incubators during the week ending May 3, 2003. This was down 1 percent from the eggs set the corresponding week a year earlier. Average hatchability for chicks hatched during the week was 83 percent. Average hatchability is calculated by dividing chicks hatched during the week by eggs set three weeks earlier.

Broiler Chicks Placed Down 1 Percent
Broiler growers in the 19-State weekly program placed 171 million chicks for meat production during the week ending May 3, 2003. Placements were down 1 percent from the comparable week a year earlier. Cumulative placements from December 29, 2002 through May 3, 2003 were 3.00 billion, down 2 percent from the same period a year earlier.

March Egg Production Down 1 Percent
U.S. egg production totaled 7.36 billion during March 2003, down 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.26 billion table eggs and 1.11 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.04 billion were broiler-type and 64.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during March 2003 averaged 338 million, up slightly from a year earlier. March egg production per 100 layers was 2,181 eggs, down 1 percent from March 2002.

All layers in the U.S. on April 1, 2003, totaled 338 million, up slightly from a year ago. The 338 million layers consisted of 278 million layers producing table or commercial type eggs, 57.3 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.63 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on April 1, 2003, averaged 70.8 eggs per 100 layers, down slightly from a year ago.

Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 6.87 billion eggs during March 2003, down 1 percent from a year ago. The average number of layers during March, at 315 million, was down slightly from a year ago.

Egg-Type Chicks Hatched Down 1 Percent
Egg-type chicks hatched during March totaled 36.7 million, down 1 percent from March 2002. Eggs in incubators totaled 34.3 million on April 1, 2003, up 3 percent from a year ago.

Domestic placements of egg-type pullet chicks for future hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders totaled 315,000 during March 2003, up 33 percent from March 2002.

Broiler Hatch Down 2 Percent
The March 2003 hatch of broiler-type chicks, at 775 million, was down 2 percent from March of the previous year. There were 638 million eggs in incubators on April 1, 2003, down 1 percent from a year earlier.

Leading breeders placed 6.3 million broiler-type pullet chicks for future domestic hatchery supply flocks during March 2003, down 7 percent from March 2002.

Eggs in Incubators on May 1 Down 2 Percent
Turkey eggs in incubators on May 1, 2003, in the United States totaled 31.8 million, down 2 percent from May 1 a year ago. Eggs in incubators were slightly below the April 2003 total of 32.0 million. Regional changes from the previous year were: East North Central, down 8 percent; West North Central, down 4 percent; North and South Atlantic, up 9 percent; South Central, down 20 percent; and West, down slightly.

Poults Placed During April Down 5 Percent From Last Year
The 24.9 million poults placed during April 2003 in the United States were down 5 percent from the number placed during the same month a year ago. Placements were down slightly from the March 2003 total of 24.9 million. Regional changes from the previous year were: East North Central, down 5 percent; West North Central, down 7 percent; North and South Atlantic, up 3 percent; South Central, down 21 percent; and West, down 5 percent.
Poultry Processing Plant Inspections Expected To Resume
American and Russian officials have indicated that the remaining disagreements about veterinary standards have been resolved. This action opens the way for the resumption of Russian inspections of U.S. processing plants. The processing plants need to be certified by Russian officials if they continue to export products to Russia. Russia is the largest market for U.S. broiler products, accounting for almost a third of all broiler exports. Even with the poultry import quota scheduled to begin May 1, Russia is expected to remain by far the largest market for U.S. broiler exports in 2003. With weekly chick placements averaging lower than a year earlier, broiler production forecasts are lower than previously expected. Total expected production in 2003 is nearly 32.2 billion pounds, marginally lower than in 2002. Broiler prices are expected to average 60-63 cents per pound in 2003, compared with 55.6 cents in 2002.

Chick Placements Indicate Lower Broiler Production for Second Quarter
With weekly chick placements through April 5 averaged 2 percent lower over the last 5 weeks than for the same period a year earlier, the forecast for broiler production in the second quarter of 2003 is now 8.15 billion pounds. This is 50 million pounds lower than the previous forecast and down about 1 percent from the previous year. The forecasts for the third and fourth quarters remain at 8.2 and 8.1 billion pounds, making the overall expected production for 2003, nearly 32.2 billion pounds, marginally lower than in 2002.

The most recent Poultry Slaughter report contained a revised January 2003 broiler production estimate of 2.774 billion pounds, 26 million pounds higher than the earlier estimate, but still slightly lower than the previous year. The preliminary estimate for February places broiler production at 2.386 billion pounds, down 3 percent from the previous year. The decline was the result of fewer birds slaughtered. The number of birds slaughtered fell 4 percent in February, but was partially offset by a 2-percent gain in the average weight of birds going to slaughter, rising from 5.09 pounds in February 2002 to 5.18 pounds in February 2003.

Even with uncertainties in the export market and the Middle East conflict, prices for a number of broiler products were higher in the first quarter than a year earlier. The 12-city whole broiler price averaged 60.3 cents a pound, 8 percent higher than in 2002. Prices have also risen for breast meat products. Prices for boneless-skinless breasts in the Northeast averaged 139.9 cents per pound during the first quarter, 14 percent higher than the previous year. Prices for rib-on breasts averaged 84.4 cents per pound, up 32 percent from the first quarter of 2002. The increases in breast meat product prices are primarily a reflection of lower broiler production. Except for a small amount exported to Canada, most of these products are sold on the domestic market.

Prices for other broiler products have also moved higher, but most are still below their year-earlier levels. Leg quarter prices averaged 20.3 cents per pound in the first quarter of 2003. This is up significantly from the 18 cents per pound they averaged in the fourth quarter of 2002, but still below the first-quarter 2002 average of 23.8 cents per pound. The same pattern can be seen for wings, thighs and drumsticks, all of which have increased in price since the end of 2002, though prices remain below those of a year earlier. With a forecast of lower production through the first three quarters of 2003, domestic broiler prices for whole birds and breast meat products are expected to strengthen further. In addition, given the current outlook for a more stable export market and an assumption of no new trade disruptions due to disease outbreaks, prices for products such as leg quarters and wings that are more heavily export oriented are also expected to gradually strengthen.

Turkey Placements Continue Lower
During 2002, turkey placements were lower in 8 months compared with 2001 levels (and 6 of the last 7), with total placements for the year down 1.5 percent from the previous year. This pattern has continued during the first 2 months of 2003 with placements during January and February totaling 49.2 million birds, down 1.8 percent from the same period in 2002. The lower placements of the second half of 2002 have translated into a 3-percent reduction in turkey meat production during the first two months of 2003. Turkey production in the first quarter of 2003 is expected to be about 2 percent below a year earlier. Second quarter production will likely decline about 1 percent from 2002. Annual 2003 turkey production is expected to be nearly 5.7 billion pounds, down less than 1 percent from last year.
2003

May

May 29-31: Chicken Cooking Contest, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD. Contact: National Chicken Council, 1015 15th St., N.W., Suite 930, Washington, DC 20005-2625. Phone: 202-296-2622

May 29-June 1: Georgia Veterinary Medical Association 2003 Annual Conference, Sandestin Golf and Beach Resort, Florida. Reservations (800) 320-8115

June

June 5-7: VIV Poultry Yutan, World Trade Center Yesilyurdu, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Jalsa Exhibitions and Media, P.O. Box 8800, 3503 RM, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 30 295 2722; Fax: +31 30 295 2809

June 6-7: The Poultry Federation's Festival, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, AR. Contact: Judy Kimbrell, The Poultry Federation, P.O. Box 1446, Little Rock, AR 72203. Phone: 501-375-8131

June 7-11: 75th Annual Northeastern Conference on Avian Disease, University of Maine, Orono, ME. Contact: H. Michael Opitz, 134 Hitchner Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5735, Phone: (207) 581-2771; Fax: (207) 581-2729; Email: mopitz@umext.maine.edu; Website: http://www:umaine.edu/livestock/necad.htm

June 14-16: Agrena 2003, 5th International Exhibition of Poultry & Livestock Production, Cairo International Conference Centre, Egypt. Contact: Cross Fairs Organisers, 87 El Alamein Street, Sahafen, Mohandeseen, Cairo, Egypt. Phone/Fax: +20 2 30 38 994; Email: crose@access.com.eg; Website: www.agrena.com


June 19-23: 140th AVMA Annual Convention, Colorado Convention Center, Denver, Colorado. Contact: American Veterinary Medical Association, 1931 North Meacheam Road, Suite 100, Schaumburg, IL 61073-4360. Phone: 847-856-9037; Fax: 847-856-9299; Email: avma.org; http://www.avma.org

June 20: Delmarva Chicken Festival, Dover, DE. Contact: Delmarva Poultry Industry, 16686 County Seat Highway, Georgetown, DE 19947. Phone: 302-856-9037; Fax: 302-856-1845; Email: dpi@dpi chicken.com

June 25-27: Georgia Egg Association's 42nd Annual Meeting, King & Prince Hotel, St. Simons Island, GA. Contact: Robert Howell, Georgia Egg Commission, 16 Forest Park, GA 30297. Phone: 404-363-7661; Fax: 404-363-7664 or email: goodeggs@bellsouth.net

2003

July

July 6-10: 92nd Poultry Science Association's Annual Meeting, Madison, WI. Contact: PSA, 111 N. Dunlap Ave., Savoy, IL 61874. Phone: 217-356-3182; Fax: 217-398-4119

July 15-16: U.S. Poultry Hatchery-Breeder Clinic, Marriott Marquis, Atlanta, GA. Contact: U.S. Poultry & Egg Association, 1530 Coolidge Road, Tucker, GA 30084-7303. Phone 770-493-9401; http://www.poultryegg.org

July 19-23: 140th AVMA Annual Convention, Colorado Convention Center, Denver, Colorado. Contact: American Veterinary Medical Association, 1931 North Meacheam Road, Suite 100, Schaumburg, IL 61073-4360. Phone: 847-925-8070; Fax: 847-925-9329; Email: avma.org; Web site: http://www.avma.org

July 19-23: XIII Congress of the World Veterinary Poultry Association and the American Association of Avian Pathologists, Denver, CO, USA. Contact: Details are posted on teh web site of the American Association of Avian Pathologists. Website: http://www.avian.uga.edu/~wvpa/


August

Aug. 10-14: 14th European Symposium on Poultry Nutrition, Littlehammer, Norway. Contact: Mrs. M.F. Bagley, Centre for Poultry Science, P.O. Box 4377, Nylidan, N-0432 Oslo, Norway. Phone: +47 22 79 87 73; Fax: +47 22 79 87 71; Email: wpsa@fjordf.se; Website: www.wpsa.no

Aug. 21-25: Livestock Asia 2003, The Mines, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Contact: Mr. Richard Yew, AMB Exhibitions Snd Bhd, Suite 1701, 17th Floor Plaza Perdana, 6 Jalan Kampar, off Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Phone: +603 4045 4993; Fax: +603 4045 4989; Email: info@ambexpo.com; Website: www.alliedmedia.org

Aug. 25-Feb. 27 2004: International Course on Poultry Husbandry, IPD Plant, Dier, Barneveld, the Netherlands. Deadline for Applications: April 1, 2003. Contact: IPD Plant, Dier Barneveld, Department of International Studies and Programmes, P.O. Box 64, 3770 AB Barneveld, the Netherlands. Phone: +31 342 406501; Fax: +31 342 406501; Email: barneveld@ipcdiertraining.nl

2003

September


Sept 23-26: XVI European Symposium on the Quality of Poultry Meat & European Symposium on the Quality of Eggs and Egg Products, Saint-Brévin, Brittany, France. Contact: ISPAIA, Zoopole Development, B.P. 72240 Ploufragen, France. Phone: +33 22 79 87 72; Fax: +33 22 79 87 71. Email: wpsa2003@zoopole2550.fr

2003

October

Oct 7-10: XVIII Latin American Poultry Congress, Hotel Los Tajibos, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Contact: Casilla Postal 1133, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Phone: 591-333-4807; Fax: 591-333-1528; Email: infomes@viii-alabolivia.org

Meetings, Seminars and Conventions

Oct. 11-15: Anuga Food Show, KölnMesse, Cologne, Germany. Contact: KölnMesse, GmbH, Messeplatz 1, D-50679 Köln, Germany. Phone: +49 221 33 05; Fax: +49 221 34 10. Email: m.schleveter@koeln-messe.de

Oct. 17: Campylobacter Workshop, Holiday Inn, Johannesburg Airport, South Africa. Contact: Positive Action Conferences, P.O. Box 4, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 9DJ, England. Phone: +44 1377 256316; Fax: +44 1377 253640; Email: conf@positiveaction.co.uk; Website: http://www.positiveaction.co.uk

Oct. 22-24: National Meeting on Poultry Health and Processing, Clarion Resort Fountainebleau Hotel, Ocean City, Maryland. Contact: Karen Adams, Delmarva Poultry Industry, Inc., Phone (302) 856-9037, Email: adams@dpichicken.com


Oct. 27: Mycoplasma 2003, NH Utrecht Hotel, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Contact: Positive Action Conferences, P.O. Box 4, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 9DJ, England. Phone: +44 1377 256316; Fax: +44 1377 253640; Email: conf@positiveaction.co.uk; Website: http://www.poultryegg.org

Oct. 28-31: VIV Europe 2003, Jaarbeurs-venue, Utrecht, the Netherlands. Contact: Jaarbeurs Exhibitions & Media, P.O. Box 8800, 3503 RM Utrecht, the Netherlands. Phone: +31 30 295 27 72; Fax: +31 30 295 28 09; Email: viveurope@jem.nl.

Oct. 31: Campylobacter Workshop, NH Utrecht Hotel, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Contact: Positive Action Conferences, P.O. Box 4, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 9DJ, England. Phone: +44 1377 256316; Fax: +44 1377 253640; Email: conf@positiveaction.co.uk; Website: http://www.poultryegg.org

Nov. 12: U.S. Poultry Grain Forecast and Economic Outlook, Atlanta Airport Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Contact: U.S. Poultry & Egg Association, 1530 Cooleod Road, Tucker, GA 30084-7303. Phone 770-493-9401; http://www.poultryegg.org


Feb. 23-25: 2004 Poultry Focus Asia 2004, Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre, Bangkok, Thailand. Contact: Positive Action Conferences, P.O. Box 4, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 9DJ, England. Phone: +44 1377 256316; Fax: +44 1377 253640; Email: conf@positiveaction.co.uk; Website: http://www.poultryegg.org

Mar. 7-9: 53rd Western Poultry Disease Conference, Sacramento, California. Contact: Dr. R.P. Chin. Email: rchin@ucdavis.edu

Mar. 10-11: Nebraska Poultry Industries Annual Convention, New World Inn & Conference Center, Columbus, Nebraska. Contact: Nebraska Poultry Industries, Inc., University of Nebraska, A103 Animal Sciences, P.O. Box 830908, Lincoln, NE 68583-0908. Phone: 402-472-2051

Apr. 21-23: VIV China, Beijing, China. Contact: CNAVS Trade Fair Office, c/o Beijing Tech convention & Exhibition Center, Rm 301, Yuanliwaye Building, No. 23, Hui Xin East Road, Beijing 100029, China. Phone: +86 10 649 88 358; Fax: +86 10 649 50 374 or Email: fair@public.east.cn.net

May 11-13: Victam Europe 2004, Jaarbeurs Trade Hall, The Netherlands. Contact: Victam International, P.O. Box 197, 3800 AD Nijkerk, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 33 246 4404; Fax: +31 33 246 4706; Email: expo@victam.com

June 8-12: XXII World's Poultry Congress, WPSA Turkish Branch, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: congress Organiser: ITU Joint Venture, Cumhuriyet Cad. 18/5, 80230 Elmadag, Istanbul, Turkey. Phone: +90 212 231 3021; Fax: +90 212 232 1522; Email: wpsa2004@wpsa2004.org

June 16-19: 5th International Symposium on Turkey Diseases, Berlin, Germany. Contact: Prof. Dr. H.M. Hafez, Institute of Poultry Diseases, Free University Berlin, Koserstrasse 21, 14195 Berlin, Germany. Phone: 49-30-8385-3862; Fax: 49-30-8385-5824; Email: hafez@zedat.fu-berlin.de