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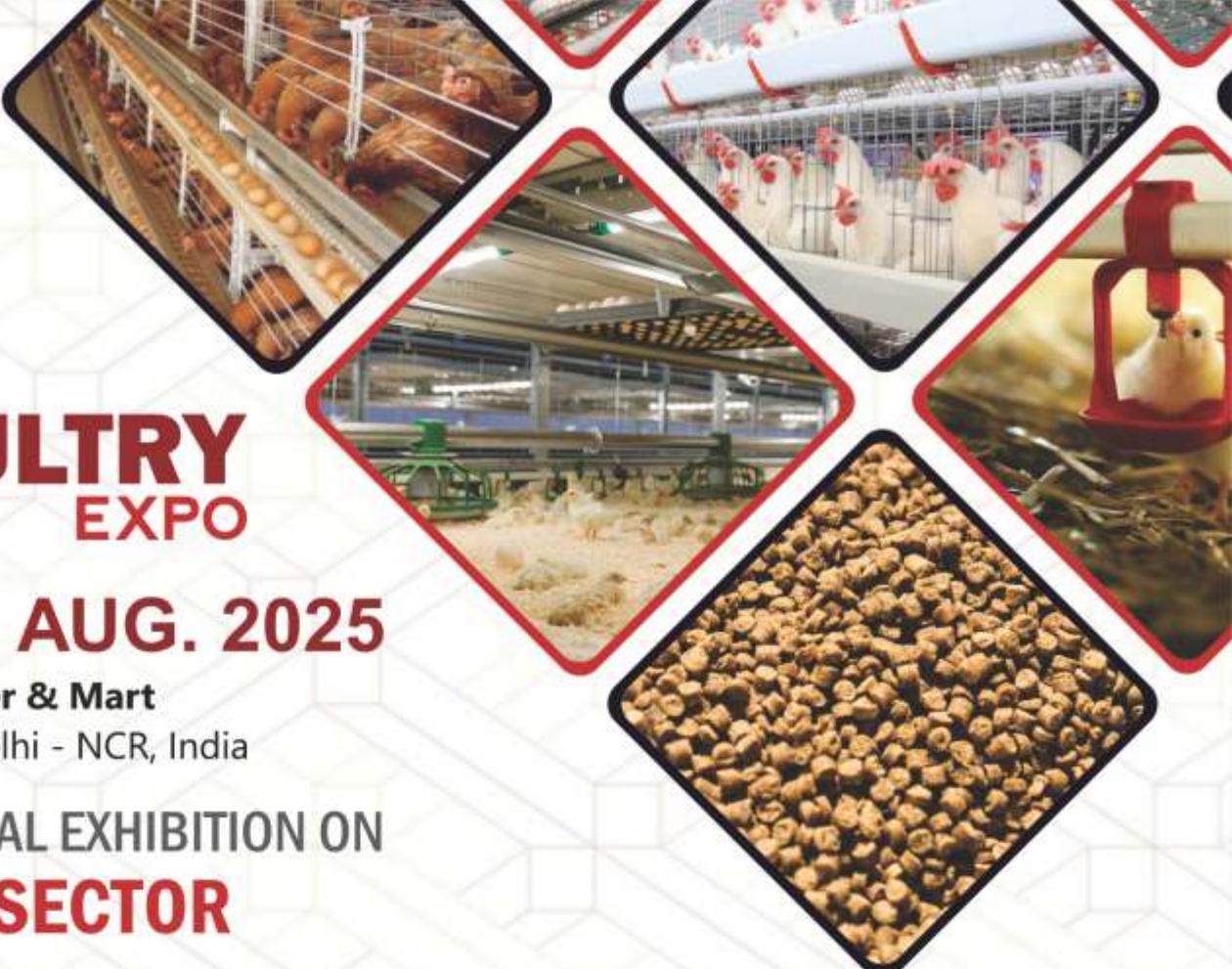
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From the Editor's Desk

Mitigating Summer Stress in Poultry – A Crucial Imperative for Sustainability and Profitability



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As summer's relentless heat descends, poultry farmers worldwide brace themselves for one of the most formidable challenges in livestock production: heat stress. This environmental burden, characterized by high ambient temperatures and humidity, significantly impacts the well-being, productivity, and profitability of poultry operations. Far from being a mere discomfort, summer stress is a physiological assault that demands proactive and comprehensive management strategies to ensure the sustainability of the poultry industry and meet the ever-growing global demand for protein.

The ramifications of heat stress on poultry are extensive and alarming. Birds, lacking sweat glands, primarily rely on panting to dissipate heat. However, prolonged exposure to high temperatures overwhelms their thermoregulatory mechanisms. This leads to a cascade of negative effects: reduced feed intake, decreased growth rates in broilers, lower egg production and poorer shell quality in layers, and diminished fertility in breeders. Beyond production losses, heat stress compromises the birds' immune systems, making them more susceptible to diseases, and can tragically result in increased mortality rates. Economically, these impacts translate into substantial financial losses for farmers, affecting livelihoods and undermining food security.

Effective management of summer stress requires a multi-pronged approach, integrating environmental, nutritional, and practical husbandry adjustments. At the forefront are housing and environmental controls. Adequate ventilation is paramount, ensuring continuous airflow to remove hot, humid air and bring in cooler, fresh air. This can be achieved through proper fan systems, natural ventilation designs, and even evaporative cooling pads or misting systems in more severe climates. Insulation of poultry houses is equally vital to prevent heat absorption from the roof and walls. Furthermore, adjusting stocking density to provide more space per bird can significantly reduce heat buildup within the flock.

Nutritional interventions play a critical role. During heat stress, birds reduce feed intake, yet their metabolic needs for maintenance and production remain. Feed formulations must be adjusted to provide a higher concentration of nutrients in less feed. This often involves increasing energy density, optimizing protein levels with essential amino acids, and supplementing with vitamins (especially C and E) and trace minerals (like selenium and chromium) known for their antioxidant and stress-reducing properties. Crucially, electrolyte supplementation in drinking water helps replenish minerals lost through panting and maintain osmotic balance, which is vital for hydration and cellular function. The timing of feeding can also be adjusted, offering feed during cooler parts of the day (early morning or late evening) to encourage intake.

Water management is perhaps the simplest yet most overlooked aspect. Birds drink significantly more water during heat stress. Ensuring constant access to cool, fresh, and clean drinking water is non-negotiable. Water lines should be flushed regularly to prevent biofilm buildup and keep water temperature down. Providing additional drinkers can also encourage higher water consumption.

Beyond these, sound general management practices are essential. Minimizing bird handling during peak heat hours, implementing effective pest control to reduce additional stressors, and optimizing lighting programs can all contribute to alleviating stress. Looking ahead, genetic selection for heat-tolerant poultry breeds offers a long-term solution, though immediate challenges require adaptive management.

In conclusion, summer stress in poultry is a complex challenge with profound implications for animal welfare, agricultural productivity, and economic stability. Proactive and integrated management strategies, encompassing improved housing, tailored nutrition, vigilant water management, and careful husbandry, are not just best practices – they are indispensable for building resilient poultry operations. By prioritizing these measures, farmers can mitigate the adverse effects of heat, ensuring healthier birds, sustained production, and a more secure future for the global poultry industry.

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FEED INCLUSION RATE

100 gm per ton of feed or as advised by the poultry consultant

WATER INCLUSION RATE

E Sel POWER Liquid (per 1000 birds)

Broilers	Layers	Qty
0-2 weeks	0 - 8 wks	10 ml
3-4 weeks	9 -20 wks	20 ml
5 th week & onwards	21-72 wks	40 ml

To be given orally, mixed with drinking water, once daily.
Double quantity is recommended for breeders.

PRESENTATION

1 Kg, 10 Kg & 25 Kg
500 ml & 1 Ltr



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Beating the Heat: Essential Summer Care for Poultry



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Summer brings a significant challenge for poultry farmers across the world. As temperatures rise, poultry—especially chickens—are vulnerable to heat stress, which can severely affect their health, productivity, and survival. Unlike mammals, birds do not sweat, which makes them particularly susceptible to overheating. Therefore, it is crucial to adopt effective strategies to keep poultry comfortable and ensure optimal performance during hot weather.

Understanding Heat Stress in Poultry

Heat stress occurs when a bird's body cannot balance its internal heat production with the external environmental heat. The ideal temperature range for poultry is between 18°C to 24°C (64°F to 75°F). Once the temperature exceeds 30°C (86°F), birds begin to experience discomfort. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures can lead to:

- Reduced feed intake
- Drop in egg production
- Thin-shelled or misshapen eggs
- Slower growth in broilers
- Increased mortality
- Recognizing heat stress early can help prevent serious losses.

Symptoms of Heat Stress in Poultry

Farmers should look for the following signs during hot weather:

- Panting or open-mouth breathing
- Wings held away from the body
- Lethargy or reduced activity
- Decreased feed and water intake
- Pale combs and wattles
- Sudden drop in egg production or quality
- Wet droppings
- Once these symptoms appear, immediate action should be taken.

Effective Management Practices

1. Provide Cool, Clean Water

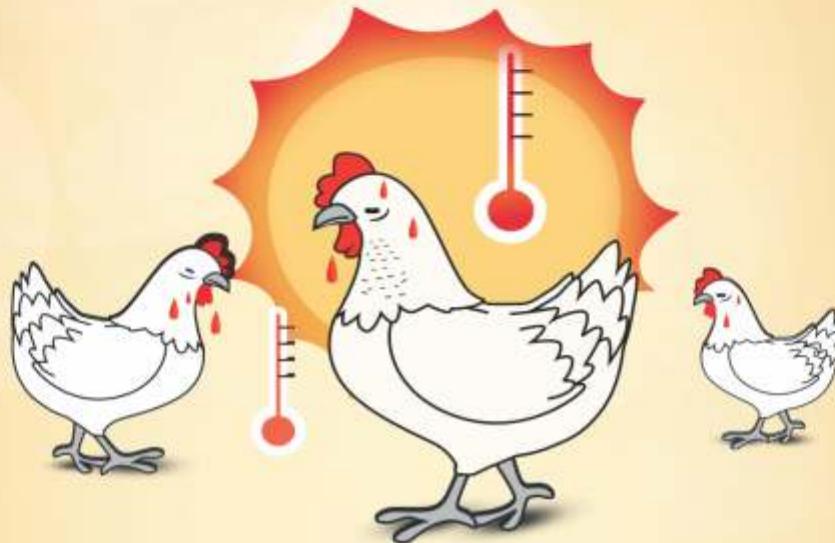
- Water is the most important nutrient during summer. Birds drink more to cool down. Ensure that:
- Water is always available and refreshed multiple times a day.
- Waterers are placed in shaded areas.
- Adding electrolytes or vitamin C can help birds cope with heat.

2. Improve Ventilation

- Proper airflow is essential to reduce heat buildup in poultry houses.
- Use fans, exhaust systems, and air inlets to enhance circulation.
- In open housing, ensure windows and sidewalls are open

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Increased absorption of nutrients & maintain gut integrity

Improved litter moisture level

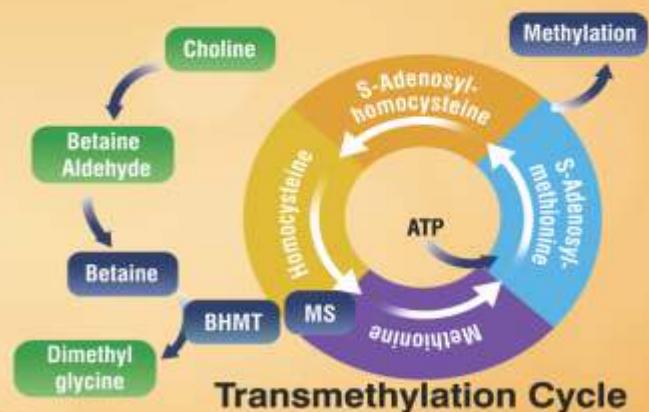
Improved resistance to coccidiosis

Improves carcass quality

Recommended Inclusion Level (Kg/MT of Feed)

Broilers - 0.5-1 | Layers - 0.2-0.5 | Breeders - 0.5-1.2

Presentation : 25 kg bag



and covered with mesh.

- Avoid overcrowding to facilitate airflow between birds.

3. Shade and Shelter

- Protect birds from direct sunlight:
- Provide adequate shade using tarpaulins, trees, or shade nets.
- Orient houses east-west to minimize sun exposure.
- Use reflective or insulated roofing materials to reduce heat absorption.

4. Adjust Feeding Times

- Birds generate heat when digesting food. To minimize heat stress:
- Feed during cooler times of the day—early morning or late evening.
- Reduce the energy density of feed and include more digestible ingredients.
- Ensure balanced feed with adequate minerals and vitamins.

5. Use Cooling Methods

Various cooling strategies can help:

- Evaporative cooling systems like foggers or sprinklers can reduce ambient temperature.

- Light misting can help, but avoid soaking birds to prevent respiratory problems.
- Keep litter dry to prevent ammonia buildup.

6. Monitor Bird Density

Overcrowding increases heat production and limits movement. Maintain optimal stocking density based on bird type and age:

- Broilers: around 10–12 birds per square meter
- Layers: around 6–8 birds per square meter
- Reduce stocking density slightly during peak summer to minimize stress.

7. Nutritional Support

- During hot weather, birds eat less. Enhance feed efficiency with:
- Electrolyte supplements (sodium, potassium, chloride)
- Vitamin C and E to support immune function
- Amino acids like methionine to promote growth
- Probiotics to improve gut health under stress
- Work with a nutritionist to tailor the summer feed formulation.

8. Regular Monitoring and Maintenance

- Farmers should maintain a daily checklist:
- Check and refill water containers
- Inspect fans and ventilation systems
- Observe bird behavior and health
- Remove wet litter and clean droppings
- Monitor temperature and humidity using thermometers or hygrometers
- Preventive health care should also continue—vaccinations and parasite control are just as important during summer.

Conclusion

Summer can be a difficult season for poultry farmers, but with careful management, the negative impact of heat stress can be minimized. The key is to maintain proper hydration, ventilation, shade, nutrition, and hygiene. Early intervention and consistent monitoring are critical. With these practices, poultry can remain healthy and productive even during extreme heat, ensuring sustainability and profitability for farmers.





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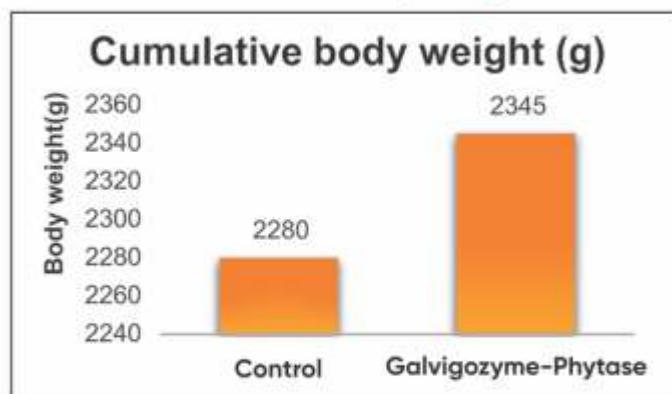
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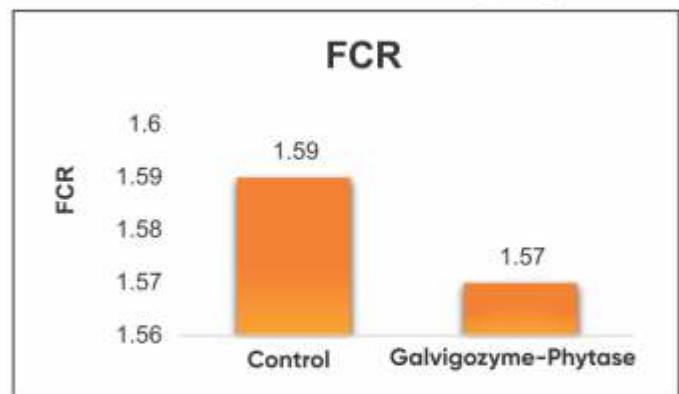
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Importance of Moringa Oleifera Feeding for Poultry Diets

Shashi Pal, Hemant Kumar, Sanjeev Ranjan, Rajesh Kumar and T.K.S. Rao
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Kishanganj-855105
Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna

Moringa oleifera is known as miracle tree and drumstick tree. In Hindi, Moringa is known as Sahjan and its name varies as per region to region of India. This is fast-growing tree and grown throughout the tropical regions. Moringa has been used for multipurpose such as human food (drumstick or pod and leaves for vegetable), livestock forage, medicine values and water purification. It has wide adaptability and various health benefits. Moringa leaves contain a good amount of beta-carotene, protein, vitamin C,

calcium, magnesium and iron. Moringa leaves are rich in protein, so it can be used as a feed supplement in poultry ration. Its leaves contain much higher protein than some conventional protein supplements like groundnut cake, coconut meal, cotton seed cake, sesame cake, sunflower cake etc. It is used as a natural feed supplement as well as an alternative to conventional feed supplements that can improve the performance and health status of poultry birds. Other parts of moringa rather than

The nutrient composition of fresh leaves, dry leaves, leaf powder and pods

Nutrients (in 100g materials)	Fresh leaves	Dry leaves	Leaf powder	Pods
Calories (cal)	92	329	205	26
Protein (g)	6.7	29.4	27.1	2.5
Fat (g)	1.7	5.2	2.3	0.1
Carbohydrate (g)	12.5	41.2	38.2	3.7
Fiber (g)	0.9	12.5	19.2	4.8
Vitamin B1 (mg)	0.06	2.02	2.64	0.05
Vitamin B2 (mg)	0.05	21.3	20.5	0.07
Vitamin B3 (mg)	0.8	7.6	8.2	0.2
Vitamin C (mg)	220	15.8	17.3	120
Vitamin E (mg)	448	10.8	113	–
Calcium (mg)	440	2185	2003	30
Magnesium (mg)	42	448	368	24
Phosphorus (mg)	70	252	204	110

leaves can be used in poultry rations due to its nutritional values

Nutritional Importance of Different Parts of Moringa

1) Leaves:

Moringa leaves is an excellent source of fiber, protein and minerals (Ca, Mg, P, K, Cu, Fe, and S). Vitamins like vitamin A (Beta-carotene), vitamin B-complex, nicotinic acid and ascorbic acid are present in the moringa leaves. Various amino acids like Arg, His, Lys, Trp, Phe, Thr, Leu, Met, Ile, Val are also present in it. Moringa leaves can be effectively used to fulfill the dietary and nutritional requirements of poultry.

Moringa leaves powder/meal can be mixed with other feed ingredients during the formulation of feed ration for poultry.

2) Pod:

Pod is also a rich source in fiber, lipids, non-structural carbohydrates, protein and ash. Moringa seed or pod and leaf extract have an antimicrobial property which inhibits the growth of gram positive and gram negative bacteria. It has also the property of antioxidants which removes free radicals, activates antioxidant enzymes and inhibits oxidase, which results in better performance of birds.

3) Seed:

It contains oleic acid, antibiotic and fatty acids like linoleic acid, linolenic acid, phytochemicals like tannins, saponin, phenolics, phytate, flavanoids, terpenoids

and lectins. Apart from these, fats, fiber, proteins, minerals, vitamins like A, B, C and amino acids are present in moringa seeds.

Preparation of Moringa Leaf Meal for Supplementation in Poultry Feed

Preparation of Moringa leaf powder/meal:

- (a) Fresh, green and undamaged mature moringa leaves should be plucked. Tender moringa leaves have more nutrients. The collected leaves must be dried at 55°C till the moisture content of leaves to be 10% or less. After drying the leaves, it should be crushed to powder and sieved with 4 mm sieve/mesh.
- (b) i. **Collection** of fresh green and undamaged mature moringa leaves.
ii. **Dry** leaves in air for five days and leaves become brittle.
iii. **Ground** it into fine particles or powder form by using a simple hammer mill.

Moringa leaf meal supplementation improves the laying performance of hen

Moringa leaf meal has readily available protein, higher level of methionine and other essential amino acids. The inclusion of Moringa leaf meal in poultry feed may vary but it can be supplemented up to 6% in the diet of growing chicks and upto 10% Moringa leaf meal to the

laying hen diet. It can substitute for sunflower seed meal and increase feed intake.

Egg production percentage decreased with an increase of Moringa leaf meal level (>10%). Feed conversion ratio (FCR) (kg feed/kg egg) increased when Moringa leaf meal was added beyond the inclusion level of the laying hen diet. An addition of 5% Moringa leaf meal increased egg weight due to high content of methinine in moringa leaf.

Effect of moringa seeds on the performance of broilers

Moringa oleifera undecorticated seed powder (MOUSP) supplementation @ 1% in the starter feed having negative effects on weight gain, final live body weight, feed efficiency and dressing percentage. Therefore, use of MOUSP at an amount of 1% during the finisher period overcomes its deleterious effect during the starter period. Therefore, it is better to use this level during the finisher period only.

The dietary supplementation with Moringa leaf powder up to 5% in broiler chicken improves feed conversion ratio and decreases the mortality rate. This supplementation at low rate also increases feed intake. Moringa oleifera in broiler feed helps to ameliorate bird health condition and reduces death incidence. This can be due to the rich nutrient profile of Moringa oleifera leaves. Actually, Moringa plants have growth promoter, antimicrobial and immune-modulator

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properties. Excessive amount of Moringa leaf meal in poultry feed produces adverse effects and these adverse effects of high levels of leaf meal in poultry feed can be a result of low digestibility of the protein. Replacing Enrofloxacin with Moringa oleifera leaf meal (MOLM) reduces the cost of production of broilers.

Method of Moringa as Feed Supplementation in Poultry Feeding:

It is easier and the best method to incorporate the Moringa leaf in feed during the feed formulation

digestibility, performance and growth of the birds. Moringa oleifera contains also some bioactive molecules which reduce the activity of pathogenic bacteria and also improves the digestibility of other foods. The improvement of chicken growth may be attributed to those essential nutrients are present in Moringa leaves. Moreover, the growth performance of chicks can be linked to the high digestibility of this leaf. Thus, birds fed with Moringa would have the beneficial effects of a reduced pH which inhibits pathogenic microflora growth in the digestive

Conclusion:

It is concluded that Moringa leaf meal can be used at levels of up to 6% of the diet of growing layer chicks and up to 10% of the diet of laying hens. Up to 5% of Moringa leaf of the diet of broilers does not have deleterious effects on the performance of broilers. Regarding economic benefits, the levels of inclusion of Moringa leaf meal that can be expected to be cost-effective are 10% to replace fish meal in broilers' diets, and finally upto 16% may be introduced in the diet of indigenous chickens or



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Feeding of M. oleifera leaves

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Recent Advancements in Commercial Poultry Breeding

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Advancements in genetics have enabled simultaneous improvements in multiple traits, and ongoing investments aim to enhance measurement accuracy to further improve breeding outcomes. Breeding companies play a vital role in managing genetic resources to produce animals with predictable performance and high health standards. This implies a commitment to producing poultry that meet specific criteria for performance and health. These companies carefully manage genetic resources to meet specific goals for performance and animal well-being. But it's not just about short-term success. To avoid issues like inbreeding and keep improving over time, it's important to maintain large and diverse breeding populations. This genetic variety is key to building a strong, sustainable future for poultry farming.

Welfare Traits:

Poultry breeding companies acknowledge their responsibility to promote the welfare of the animals they breed. This commitment involves selecting not only for traits that enhance productivity but also for those that support the overall well-being of the birds. For instance, in laying hens, group selection strategies have been adopted to address

challenges related to livability when birds are housed in groups. By selecting for reduced aggression within flocks, breeders have successfully improved both animal welfare and productivity. This approach highlights the essential balance between achieving productivity targets and ensuring animal welfare.

Robustness:

Poultry production operates within a highly variable context, characterized by differences in environmental conditions, nutritional regimes, and disease challenges. In response to these complexities, breeding programs are increasingly prioritizing the selection of birds for robustness. Robustness is defined as the capacity of an animal to maintain stable performance across a wide range of environmental and management conditions, including exposure to biological and environmental stressors. A central focus within this framework is the selection for enhanced disease resistance, given the significant impact of disease on productivity and animal welfare. Furthermore, the ongoing transition from conventional cage systems to alternative, non-cage housing structures necessitates the development of genotypes that can sustain high performance



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under these new production paradigms.

Genomics:

Recent advancements in genomics have significantly influenced poultry breeding practices. The sequencing of the chicken genome has provided breeders with extensive genetic data, including the identification of over three million single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) across the genome. This wealth of information has facilitated the identification of associations between specific genetic markers and economically important traits, thereby increasing the accuracy of multi-trait selection. Importantly, genomic tools are not intended to replace conventional breeding methods but to complement and enhance them. By leveraging genomic data, breeders gain deeper insights into genetic variation within populations, enabling more informed and precise selection decisions.

Ethics:

Breeding companies in the poultry industry play a pivotal role in promoting ethical standards across the sector. Their influence extends to critical areas such as food safety, animal health and welfare, and the overall security of the food supply. Ethical responsibility also encompasses the sustainable management and conservation of genetic resources. As these companies diversify their product lines to accommodate varying production systems and evolving consumer preferences, it is essential that they operate within a robust ethical framework. This involves prioritizing animal health and welfare, as well as ensuring the efficient and responsible use of resources. The

overarching objective is to achieve rapid and balanced genetic progress while maintaining high ethical standards.

Molecular Tools:

Modern molecular tools have become invaluable in the preservation of genetic diversity among endangered poultry breeds. Techniques such as DNA profiling and DNA fingerprinting using variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) sequences enable precise assessment of genetic value while minimizing further loss of genetic variation. Through DNA fingerprinting, breeders can evaluate genetic relatedness among individuals and between breeds, facilitating the estimation of key population parameters such as average heterozygosity and the coefficient of genetic differentiation. These molecular tools provide a scientific foundation for the development of tailored breeding programs aimed at conserving endangered poultry breeds.

Broiler and Layer Improvements:

The poultry industry has achieved substantial progress in enhancing both broiler and layer performance traits. Modern broilers exhibit significantly accelerated growth rates, reaching market weight in a much shorter time compared to earlier generations. These advancements are primarily the result of targeted genetic improvements, which have led to increased growth rates, improved carcass yield, and enhanced feed efficiency. However, these gains have been accompanied by certain challenges, including a higher prevalence of skeletal disorders, increased mortality linked to physiological stress, and

compromised reproductive fitness. In particular, the management of excessive fat accumulation—which negatively impacts reproductive performance in broiler breeders—is often addressed through controlled feed restriction programs.

In contrast, modern layers have shown substantial improvements in egg production, egg mass, egg weight, and feed efficiency over the years. Despite these advancements, certain aspects like eggshell strength and albumen quality have remained relatively stable. The selection focus in layer breeding primarily revolves around fitness traits, which has helped avoid some of the issues seen in broilers. However, the pace of change in layer genetics has generally been slower than in broilers.

Conclusion

Poultry breeding is a multifaceted discipline that requires a careful balance between maximizing productivity, safeguarding animal welfare, and adhering to ethical principles. Advances in genetics and breeding methodologies have revolutionized the poultry industry, allowing for simultaneous improvements across multiple traits while maintaining a strong focus on bird welfare. Key elements such as ethical responsibility, robustness, and the application of genomics and molecular tools play a vital role in promoting responsible and sustainable breeding practices. These innovations are essential for addressing the evolving demands of modern poultry production while upholding ethical standards and prioritizing animal well-being.

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Finding the Future: Why Sustainable Feed is the Backbone of Poultry's Green Revolution



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Dr. Priyanka Kamble
Sr. Marketing Manager, Huvepharma SEA



The poultry industry is at a crossroads. As the world demands more protein, it also demands more responsibility. Consumers are asking not just **what they eat**, but **how it's produced**. And while sustainability conversations often focus on farms and animal welfare, one of the most significant - and often overlooked - contributors to the industry's environmental footprint lies upstream: **the feed mill**.

The Carbon Reality Check

According to a comprehensive 2022 study on Spanish poultry production by Harrison T., a staggering **71% of total GHGe in the chicken meat value chain originates from feed alone**.

Here's the breakdown:

GHGe by chain stage

- Breeder farms – 17%
- Hatchery – 5%
- Broiler farms – 71%
- Slaughterhouse – 7%

GHGe by source (origin)

- Feed – 71%
- Feed combustion – 8%
- Electricity – 10%
- Water treatment – 4%

That's not just a statistic—it's a wake-up call. It tells us that the most impactful change we can make starts *before* the chicks even hatch. Feed millers, you're no longer just part of the supply chain—you are now at the forefront of climate action.

For feed millers, this presents both a challenge and a tremendous opportunity. The sustainability of our entire industry hinges on how feed is formulated, sourced, and delivered. It's time to shift from traditional practices to **climate-smart feed manufacturing**. This is not just about reducing emissions — it's about future-proofing poultry production and leading the charge toward a greener, more responsible food system.



Inches ahead towards comprehensive environmental sustainability & zero carbon footprint

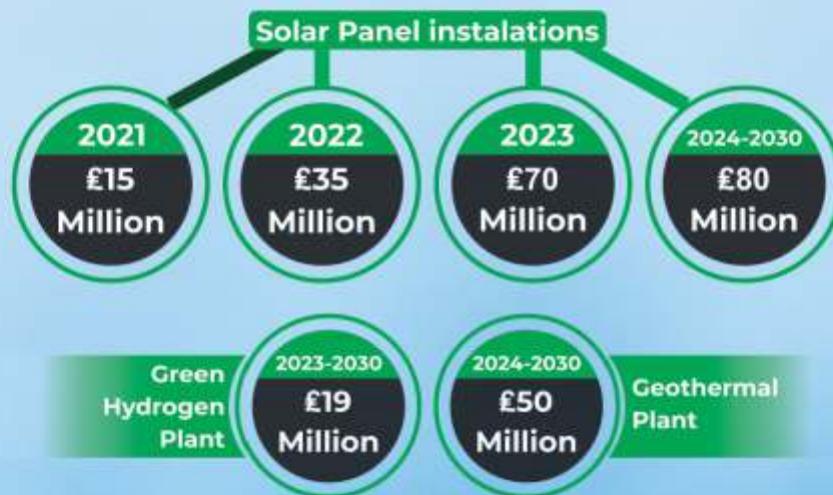


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Why Sustainability in Feed Matters

The production of poultry feed, comprising grains, proteins, additives, and supplements, is energy-intensive and resource-hungry. From crop cultivation and fertilizer use to transportation and feed processing, every step emits greenhouse gases (GHG).

Feed alone can account for up to **60–70% of the total carbon footprint** of poultry meat and egg production.

The Coming Shift: Feed Sustainability is Becoming a Competitive Advantage

Europe's sustainability regulations are tightening. Retailers and global food chains are setting stricter sustainability targets.

Investors are evaluating ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) credentials. If you're a feed miller in 2025, the message is clear: **sustainable operations are no longer optional—they're strategic.**

Forward-looking feed manufacturers are already:

- Running **Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs)** to identify and mitigate emissions.
- Investing in **automation and data intelligence** for process optimization.
- Redesigning feed strategies aligned with **Net Zero** commitments.
- Engaging in **cross-sector collaborations** to drive ecosystem-wide impact.



The Wider Context - Other Drivers!

Sustainability isn't just a buzzword in the boardroom anymore - **it's a business requirement woven deep into the supply chains of the world's biggest food brands.** From Nestlé and McDonald's to Burger King (RBI), Carrefour, and Ahold Delhaize, global giants are reshaping the poultry industry with bold climate commitments.

Many have pledged to cut **greenhouse gas emissions (GHGe) by up to 50% by 2030**, with full **net-zero targets set for 2040 or 2050** under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

What's driving this urgency? For some, **livestock emissions make up as much as 74% of their total GHGe footprint**, with poultry playing a major role. These brands are also tightening standards around **deforestation-free sourcing, animal welfare (like cage-free eggs and “star chicken”), and antimicrobial resistance (AMR)** - all of which flow upstream to feed producers.

And let's not forget - **these fast food chains, FMCG brands, & retail giants are among the world's largest buyers of poultry meat & eggs.** So, aligning your feed production with their sustainability expectations isn't just an environmental obligation - **it's a smart business strategy** to stay relevant & competitive in an evolving, climate-conscious market.

This means that **every ingredient, every additive, and every supplier decision matters more than ever.** If your feed isn't future-ready, your place in the premium poultry supply chain may be at risk & your products might soon be off the menu at the world's biggest food tables.

Supplier Accountability and Carbon - Neutral Products

Feed manufacturers are encouraged to collaborate with suppliers who prioritize sustainability:

- **Transparent Supply Chains:** Engaging with suppliers who provide transparent data on the environmental impact of their products ensures informed decision-making in feed formulation.
- **Carbon-Neutral Additives:** Selecting feed additives and supplements from companies that offer carbon-neutral or low-emission products contributes to reducing the overall carbon footprint of poultry feed.



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|---|---|--|

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|  Vitamin-D ₃ |  Organic selenium as hydroxy selenomethionine |

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Feed Additives: The Silent Carbon Carriers

Feed additives are essential for optimizing animal health, performance, and nutrient utilization. But did you know:

Many synthetic feed additives (like amino acids, enzymes, or vitamins) have **higher per-kilogram CO₂ emissions** than the main feed ingredients?

This is because their production often involves:

- **High energy use in chemical synthesis** or fermented in high-energy environments
- Use of **non-renewable energy sources**
- **Global transportation and packaging emissions**

A Smarter Choice: Additives That Cut, Not Contribute

Feed Manufacturers are often focus on macro-level formulation, but the sourcing of additives and supplements plays an equally critical role. Many additives, enzymes and premixes are produced with energy-intensive processes.

Now imagine this:

You're still delivering the same performance, health, and efficiency to the flock - but your **additives contribute zero or near-zero emissions**.

That's the power of **sustainably manufactured feed additives**. Therefore, partnering only with reputable, sustainability-focused suppliers- those are actively measure and minimize the carbon impact of their products-is essential.

Strategy for Feed Millers: From Compliance to Leadership

1. **Audit your feed** — Know your ingredient-wise carbon intensity.
2. **Source smarter** — Prioritize regional, sustainable, and certified materials.
3. **Scrutinize your additives and Supplements** — Ask for carbon disclosures, LCAs, and sustainability reports.
4. **Build partnerships** — Work with suppliers who align with your net-zero goals.
5. **Label your progress** — Carbon-transparent feed is coming fast. Be the first, not the last.

The Next 5 Years: Call to Action

The Time to Lead is Now

The poultry sector is at an inflection point. Sustainability isn't a trend—it's the ticket to long-term resilience. Feed millers must lead this evolution, not follow it. By reformulating, measuring, and sourcing responsibly, the poultry feed industry can drive real change in reducing the sector's environmental footprint.

Together, let's feed the world responsibly, This is not just a sustainability goal, but a responsibility to future generations.

Sustainability is no longer about doing less harm. It's about doing more good.

The question is: **Are you ready to feed the future, sustainably?**



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TYLOSIN TARTRATE (VET)

TYLVALOSIN TARTRATE IH (VET)

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Monsoon Winds and Poultry Farming in the Western Ghats: Challenges & Best Management Practices



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Introduction

The Western Ghats, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site for its exceptional biodiversity (UNESCO, 2012), presents unique challenges for poultry farmers during monsoon seasons. The Southwest (June-September) and Northeast (October-December) monsoons significantly impact poultry health and productivity through extreme weather conditions (Indian Meteorological Department [IMD], 2023). This article examines these impacts and provides evidence-based management strategies supported by recent agricultural research.

Impact of Monsoon Winds on Poultry Farms

1. Southwest Monsoon Effects

Research by Dhama et al. (2021) demonstrates that high humidity (80-95%) during Southwest monsoons promotes fungal growth in poultry feed, particularly

Aspergillus species that produce dangerous aflatoxins. A study in Kerala poultry farms (Rajendran et al., 2022) found a 40% increase in respiratory diseases during peak monsoon months, attributed to ammonia buildup from wet litter and poor ventilation. The IMD (2023) reports that wind speeds exceeding 30 km/h during monsoon storms can cause physical stress in poultry, leading to reduced feed conversion efficiency (FCE) by 15-20%.

2. Northeast Monsoon Challenges

Veterinary studies (Singh et al., 2020) document that the temperature fluctuations during Northeast monsoons (diurnal variations of 8-10°C) cause cold stress in chicks, increasing mortality rates by 25%. Research from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (2021) shows that improper ventilation during this period



10 Common Mistakes in Poultry Farming

- Inadequate housing and ventilation
- Poor biosecurity measures
- Poor Nutrition management
- Ignoring hygiene practices
- Failure to monitor health regularly
- Improper handling and management
- Lack of pest and predator control
- Inadequate record keeping
- Ignoring environmental factors
- Overlooking biosecurity training for staff

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leads to a 3-fold increase in ammonia concentrations, correlating with higher incidence of Infectious Bronchitis ($p < 0.05$).

Evidence-Based Management Practices

1. Housing Modifications

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR, 2022) recommends:

- Reinforced roofing (45° slope) to withstand 60 km/h winds
 - Windbreak nets (40-50% porosity) at 1.5 times shed height
 - Automated ventilation maintaining 0.3-0.5 m/s air velocity
- Field trials by Kerala Veterinary University (2023) demonstrated these modifications reduced humidity-related mortality by 35%.

2. Nutritional Interventions

Peer-reviewed studies (Gowda et al., 2021) confirm:

- Mycotoxin binders (hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicate) reduce aflatoxin absorption by 80%
- Vitamin C supplementation (250 mg/kg feed) improves stress resistance
- Probiotic (*Bacillus subtilis*) inclusion enhances gut health during humidity stress

3. Health Management

The World Poultry Science Association (2022) guidelines recommend:

- Vaccination schedules adjusted to monsoon patterns
- Neem-based insect repellents reduce mosquito populations by 60%
- Weekly litter treatment with 500g slaked lime/m² controls ammonia

Case Study: Thrissur Innovation

A 2023 Kerala University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences study documented a 300-bird farm implementing ICAR recommendations:

- Achieved 92% monsoonal survivability vs. industry average 78%
- Reduced feed wastage by 18% through covered feeders
- Maintained steady egg production (85% peak lay) through climate control

Conclusion

Current research demonstrates that science-based adaptations can mitigate monsoonal impacts on poultry farms. Continued innovation in housing design, nutritional strategies, and health management is essential for sustainable production in this ecologically sensitive region.

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Conflict of Interest

Statement: The authors declare no competing interests.

Probaes™

Nurturing Gut Microbiota From Day 1

Introduction

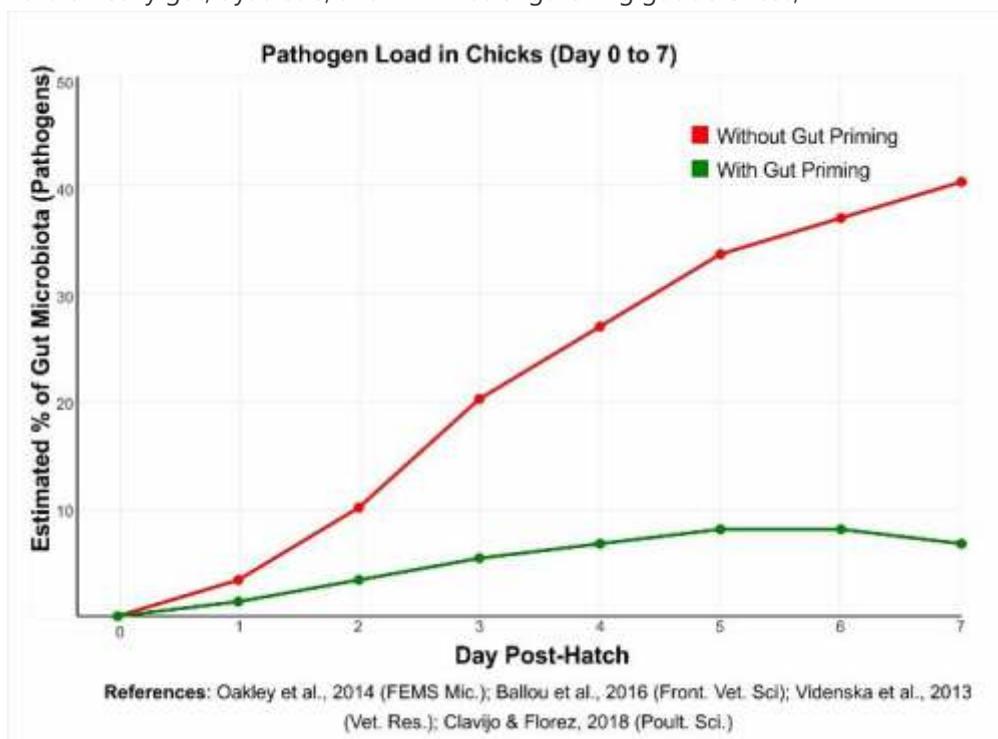
In modern poultry production, the earliest days of a chick's life are critical in determining its overall health, performance, and immunity. At hatch, the gastrointestinal tract is immature, lacking the stable environment for beneficial bacteria to grow, underdeveloped immune and digestive systems, making chicks highly susceptible to environmental stressors and pathogens. Despite the widespread use of probiotics, early attempts to populate the gut with live microbial strains often fall short, as the immature gut environment cannot support their establishment—much like seeds scattered on unfertile ground. The first week post-hatch is a period of heightened vulnerability for chicks. During this window, the risks of leaky gut, dysbiosis, and

early pathogen colonization are at their peak — often leading to poor performance and increased mortality. At the root of these issues lies a single, crucial factor: an immature gut and an unprepared intestinal environment that fails to support the growth of beneficial microbiota.

The early developmental phase in chicks is a critical window for establishing a healthy, resilient gut microbiome. Research shows that priming the gut during this time significantly reduces pathogen colonization. As shown in the graph, control group chicks had the highest pathogen load, while those given a microbiota enhancer showed a marked reduction. This highlights the powerful role of early microbiome support in strengthening gut defences,

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Gotarane, Dr. Nithin Reddy, Dr.
Prachi Murade**

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suppressing pathogens, and improving intestinal resilience—making it a key strategy for boosting chick health and performance.

Recognizing this critical gap, Probaes introduces a novel approach: nurturing the bird's native beneficial gut microbiota, right from day 1, working in harmony with the chick's own biology to promote early gut maturation and lasting health.

Probaes is designed to complement early feeding programs by setting the foundation for a resilient gut right from day 1. Rather than introducing external live cultures, **Probaes** focuses on enriching and supporting the chick's native microbiota. By creating a gut-friendly environment, it fosters the natural colonization of beneficial microbes, which in turn strengthens gut health, enhances immunity, and promotes superior growth performance. This early intervention dramatically reduces the chances of early life gut disorders, including dysbiosis and leaky gut, and gives chicks a decisive advantage as they progress through their growing phases.

At its core, **Probaes** masters the philosophy of feeding the gut ecosystem rather than simply feeding the bird. It nourishes and encourages the native microbial populations, promoting microbial balance and diversity without relying on external strains that may not align with the immature gut environment. This natural approach cultivates a stable, resilient microbiome that underpins better gut function, robust immunity, and sustainable performance throughout the production cycle.

Once ingested, **Probaes** begins interacting with the gut environment, preparing the gastrointestinal tract for

favourable microbial activities. It promotes the selective fermentation of beneficial substrates, encouraging the growth of native beneficial bacteria such as *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* species. This fermentation process leads to the production of Short-Chain Fatty Acids (SCFAs) like lactic acid, butyric acid & acetic acid, which play vital roles in making the gut pH acidic and makes it suitable for beneficial bacteria to grow. The production of SCFAs and the acidic gut environment help suppress pathogenic bacteria and modulate the chick's immune responses, thereby enhancing disease resistance. Simultaneously, **Probaes** strengthens the intestinal lining, reducing the chances of leaky gut syndrome and ensuring better nutrient absorption. As a result, chicks experience improved digestion, feed conversion, and overall growth, laying the groundwork for robust, sustainable performance throughout their lifecycle.

While **Probaes** focuses on supporting gut health at day 1, its benefits extend well beyond the first few days. By establishing a strong microbial foundation early on, **Probaes** promotes gut stability, enhances immune responses, and improves overall performance throughout the bird's lifecycle. Birds supported by **Probaes** shows better resilience to gut stressors, improved Feed Conversion Ratios (FCR), and healthier growth patterns, offering producers a significant advantage in flock management and productivity.

- Supports microbiota from day 1
- Nurtures native gut flora
- Helps to prevent leaky gut
- Enhances nutrient absorption
- Enhances gut-driven immunity
- Better FCR & growth performance

- Helps in reducing post antibiotic stress

Conclusion

Probaes from day 1 marks a transformative shift in poultry gut health management, moving beyond conventional probiotic approaches to embrace a more natural, biology-respecting strategy. By nurturing what is already within the chick, **Probaes** builds a powerful, resilient gut ecosystem that supports optimum health and productivity. Starting strong means finishing stronger—With **Probaes**, you empower your flock from Day 1, building the foundation for optimum performance and productivity.

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Introducing

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Salmonella Control Strategies in Poultry Production: The Probiotic Advantage

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Abstract

Salmonella remains a significant challenge in poultry production, both as a threat to animal health and as a concern for public health due to its role in foodborne illnesses. While traditional approaches like biosecurity, vaccination, and antimicrobial treatments have been effective, the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains has prompted a shift towards sustainable and natural alternatives. Among these, probiotics have emerged as a promising solution to control Salmonella in poultry systems.

The Problem of Salmonella in Poultry

Salmonella is a genus of bacteria that can infect the intestines of poultry, leading to asymptomatic carriage or disease outbreaks. According to the CDC, poultry and poultry products are the most common sources of Salmonella transmission in humans. Infected birds can shed the pathogen in their droppings, contaminating feed, water, and the environment, which increases the risk of transmission. Humans consuming contaminated poultry products may experience salmonellosis, characterized by diarrhoea, fever, and abdominal cramps.

Traditional control strategies include strict biosecurity measures such as maintaining clean housing, restricting access to farms, and sanitizing equipment. Vaccination

programs have also been deployed to boost the immunity of flocks against Salmonella. Despite these efforts, the persistence of Salmonella in poultry ecosystems underscores the need for complementary approaches. This is where probiotics offer a novel and natural defense mechanism.

Probiotics: A Natural Solution

Probiotics are live microorganisms that confer health benefits to the host when administered in adequate amounts. In poultry production, probiotics primarily function by improving gut health, enhancing immunity, and suppressing pathogens like Salmonella. Their mechanisms of action make them a multifaceted tool in controlling Salmonella, as outlined below.

1. Competitive Exclusion:

Probiotics occupy attachment sites on the gut lining and utilize available nutrients, leaving little room or resources for Salmonella to colonize. This principle of competitive exclusion minimizes the pathogen's ability to establish itself in the intestinal tract.

2. Antimicrobial Activity:

Certain probiotic strains produce antimicrobial compounds, such as bacteriocins and organic acids, which inhibit the growth of Salmonella. For example, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* is known to reduce Salmonella populations through lactic acid production.

- 3. Immune Modulation:** Probiotics stimulate the host's immune system, leading to the production of protective antibodies and cytokines that target pathogens. This immunomodulatory effect strengthens the poultry's natural defense mechanisms.
- 4. Gut Barrier Integrity:** By enhancing the health of intestinal epithelial cells, probiotics reduce the chances of Salmonella adhering to or invading the gut lining.
- 5. Microbiota Balance:** Probiotics promote a diverse and balanced gut microbiome, which naturally suppresses harmful bacteria like Salmonella through microbial interactions.

Current Research for Effective Probiotic Strains- Poultry Production

Not all probiotics are equally effective against Salmonella. Research has identified certain strains with specific anti-Salmonella properties, includes:

Practical Applications in Poultry Farming

Probiotics can be delivered to poultry through several practical methods:

Feed Supplements: Probiotics are often incorporated into feed formulations to ensure consistent

consumption by the birds.

Water Additives: Administering probiotics through drinking water is a convenient and effective method for large flocks.

Hatchery Sprays: Newly hatched chicks are particularly vulnerable to pathogens, making probiotic sprays a critical step in early gut colonization.

Post-harvest intervention on eggs: Spray washing of probiotics can act as a buffer against Salmonella contamination of eggs, eggs surface, and contents during egg handling, processing, and storage.

Environmental Probiotics: Probiotic treatments in poultry housing can reduce environmental Salmonella levels, further limiting exposure.

To maximize their effectiveness, probiotics can be used alongside traditional control measures, creating a comprehensive Salmonella management plan. Continuous use throughout the production cycle ensures long-term benefits, including enhanced growth, better feed conversion ratios, and reduced disease incidence.

Future Perspectives

Probiotics represent a sustainable, antibiotic-free solution for Salmonella control, aligning with

consumer demand for safe and natural poultry products. Ongoing research is exploring advanced delivery methods, synergistic combinations with prebiotics, and custom formulations tailored to specific poultry systems. These innovations are expected to further enhance the effectiveness of probiotics in mitigating Salmonella risks.

Conclusion

Salmonella control in poultry production is a critical component of ensuring animal welfare, food safety, and public health. Probiotics offer a natural, sustainable, and effective strategy to reduce Salmonella prevalence while supporting overall poultry health and performance. By integrating probiotics with traditional control measures, poultry producers can achieve a holistic and robust approach to managing this persistent pathogen.

References

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2. Ragini Reddyvari, Si Lu, Praveen Kosuri, Mary Anne Amalaradjou. Incorporation of probiotics in post-harvest wash treatments reduces *Salmonella* contamination and improves egg safety. *Poultry Science*;104(6)2025. PMID:105146.

S.No.	Probiotic strain	Anti-Salmonella properties
1.	Lactobacillus acidophilus (LA)	Known for its antimicrobial activity and gut health benefits
2.	Lactocaseibacillus rhamnosus GG (LGG)	Enhances gut barrier integrity and suppresses pathogenic colonization
3.	Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. Lactis (Bb12)	Promotes a balanced gut microbiota and reduces pathogen load
4.	Lactobacillus rhamnosus NRRL-B-442 (LR)	Competing for essential nutrients or adhesion sites, by producing antimicrobial substances like bacteriocins, inhibition of pathogen proliferation
5.	L. paracasei DUP 13076 (LP)	Competing for essential nutrients or adhesion sites, by producing antimicrobial substances like bacteriocins, inhibition of pathogen proliferation



Sustainable Strategies for Poultry Manure Management



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Introduction

Poultry dropping must be regarded as product, rather than problems. The full utilisation of these resources is in-keeping with the current philosophy regarding pollution, protecting the environment, avoiding excessive use of inorganic fertilisers and almost every other aspect of today's consumer demands. Manure from commercial layer operations is a valuable nutrient resource for crops and forage, but, without proper management, its production and handling can pose significant air and water quality challenges. Land application of manure nutrients has both benefits and risks. **Manure storage is a common practice**, and producers must limit nutrient losses while manure is in storage. Manure characteristics and handling practices determine nutrient content.

Types of Manure

Poultry manure is of two types- broiler litter and caged layer manure. They have different characteristics. Broiler litter contains straw, wood shavings, or other organic material used as floor litter, as well as varying proportions of manure and waste feed. It is fairly dry, with a moisture level ranging from 20-40%. Its composition is often such that it will compost if suitably piled and aerated. It does not have a strong odour either.

By comparison, caged layer manure is much more difficult to handle. After one to two days of storage the odour becomes unpleasant, particularly when it is disturbed. Due to higher moisture content (70-80%), it provides an ideal medium for house fly reproduction as well as aerobic and anaerobic breakdown, which is the cause of most odours associated with caged layer manure.

Storage of caged layer manure as a liquid is a relatively cheap and convenient method of handling it, but it involves acquiring and transporting large volumes of water which are often unnecessary for crop production. Handling caged layer waste as a solid is an alternative method.

Benefits of Chicken Manure

Chicken manure is an excellent source of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, which are crucial macronutrients necessary for plant development. Beyond just supplying essential nutrients, it also improves soil structure, water retention, and microbial activity due to its high organic matter content.

Nitrogen: A key component for plant growth and vital for the production of amino acids and proteins.

Phosphorus: Crucial for cell energy transfer and genetic material development.

Potassium: Helps with plant

metabolism and regulates many essential functions.

store manure in a roofed area or cover the stack with a 6 mil or

Yield of Poultry manure

Type of bird	Weight of bird	Duration (weeks)	Per Bird
Broilers	2.0	6	4 kg
Layers	1.8	72	40 kg

Gross composition of poultry manure (%)

	Water	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potassium
Fresh manure	77-80	1.0	0.9	0.5
Manure-Dry matter	-	5.0	3.9	2.4

Composition of Poultry Manure

Nutrient	Dried poultry waste	Broiler litter
Nitrogen (%)	2.09	3.1
Phosphorous (%)	2.29	1.81
Potassium (%)	2.24	1.78
Sulphur (%)	-	0.24
Iron (ppm)	0.54	0.07
Copper (ppm)	50.00	66.00
Manganese (ppm)	320	211
Zinc (ppm)	376	187

Outside Manure Storages

Manure stored outside the building can be either liquid or solid. Properly designed and installed prefabricated steel, concrete, or earthen storages can be used for liquid poultry manure.

Concentrated liquid poultry manure is more likely than solid manure to create odour problems during storage and land application.

With insufficient indoor solid manure storage, or with daily operation of scrapers in shallow pits, solid manure can be stacked outside the building. Increased storage can permit much longer intervals between land applications. Stack manure on a protected impervious surface to prevent runoff and leaching. During extended wet weather, it is best to

heavier plastic cover to reduce fly, odour, and runoff problems. Divert upslope surface runoff around the storage. Deep stacked litter (at least 4 feet high) will compost naturally if the moisture content is in the range of 45 to 60%. Composting can be accelerated by turning with a tractor manure loader, or other mechanical devices to enhance the nutrient/odour stabilization process.

Risk of Fresh Manure

Fresh chicken manure is rich in nutrients, but it can also harbour harmful pathogens such as Salmonella, E. coli and various parasites. These organisms pose health risks to humans and animals. If, introduced into the garden without proper treatment. When fresh, chicken manure contains high

levels of ammonia, which can cause an unpleasant odour and potentially burn plants, if applied directly.

Manure Storage and Handling

Effective storage and handling of chicken manure can minimize risks before composting. Firstly, manure should be stored in a covered, dry area to prevent runoff and contamination. It's also vital to handle manure with gloves and tools to limit direct contact, reducing the chance of transmitting pathogens.

Value Addition

There are several existing technologies available to poultry farmers which may be used to make manure into a potentially marketable product.

Manure Drying

Natural drying of caged layer waste is possible in some environments. Tropical or sub-tropical areas with predictable rainfall and long day periods with high temperatures, provide ideal conditions for natural drying of caged layer manure. The product is simply spread over the ground to a depth of 10-20 cm and mechanically turned a few times. The moisture levels can be reduced to 20-30%. This material may then be stock piled for use as fertilizer or used as feed for ruminants.

Feeding poultry manure to ruminants has been a well-established and excellent method of utilising it. Almost all the nitrogen in poultry manure is available to ruminants, and it can therefore replace expensive protein supplements.

Heaping

Deep stacking of poultry waste produces considerable heat and had been shown to destroy coliforms. The maximum

temperature was reportedly attained in 4-8 days.

Composting

The composting process transforms chicken manure into a nutrient-rich amendment for the soil, requiring careful management of stages, aeration, and temperature.

Stages of Composting

Composting involves three primary stages: the mesophilic phase where microorganisms begin breaking down the organic matter, the thermophilic phase where high temperatures accelerate the decomposition and eliminate pathogens, and the final cooling and maturation stage where the compost finishes aging and stabilizes.

Methods of Composting

- Windrow Composting

from this procedure is in considerable demand in the field of horticulture, for growing specialist crops such as mushroom and to a limited extent, as feed for ruminants.

Anaerobic Digestion

In anaerobic conditions at appropriate temperatures, caged layer manure and other livestock wastes can be digested to produce biogas, a mixture of methane and carbon monoxide, along with other valuable residues.

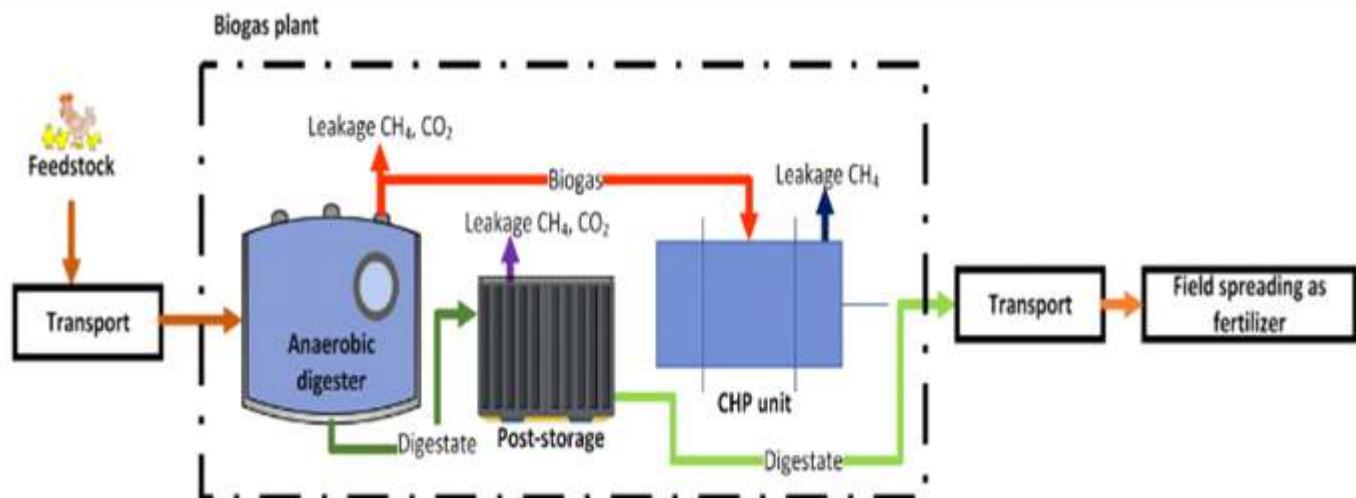
Besides bio-gas, the process yields a single cell protein residue which is well suited as feed for both ruminants and monogastric animals. It also forms a valuable addition to cereal grains because of its high protein content.

Vermi composting:

contaminants from manure can help manage excess nutrients and improve soil and water quality. Planting specific crops that absorb excess nutrients and managing their growth and harvest cycles.

Chicken versus Cow and Horse Manure

Chicken Manure is often more nutrient-dense than other types of farm animal manures. Rich in nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, it provides a high nutrient content that can be essential for prolific plant growth. When used as a fertilizer, chicken manure also contributes beneficial organic matter to the soil, which can lead to improved soil structure and water retention abilities. However, considering its potency, chicken manure should be properly composted to avoid burning plants



- Static Pile Composting
- Passively Aerated Windrows
- Forced Aeration

Aerobic Digestion

Aerobic digestion or composting is a bacteriological process, using oxygen-loving bacteria which down the organic components of the manure and produces a stable, odour free material with considerable value as a fertiliser and some limited value as an animal feed. Compost resulting

Vermi- composting is a method of preparing compost with the use of earthworms. It is one of the easiest methods to recycle agricultural wastes and to produce quality compost. Vermi- compost is stable, fine granular organic manure, which enriches soil quality by improving its physio-chemical and biological properties.

Phytoremediation

Using plants to absorb and accumulate nutrients and

due to its high nitrogen levels.

In contrast, cow manure is less concentrated in nutrients but is still an effective fertilizer and soil amendment when used in larger quantities. It generally has higher moisture content and less nitrogen compared to chicken manure but is excellent for adding organic matter to the soil.

On the other hand, horse manure, while similar to cow manure in its lower nutrient density, tends to

have more bedding material mixed in, such as straw or sawdust, which increases its carbon-to-nitrogen ratio. This makes horse manure a good choice for composting as it helps to balance the green and brown materials needed during the composting process.

Biogas / Electricity generation from poultry litter

Organic Chicken Manure is often called "black gold" in the agricultural community due to its nutrient-rich composition.

By anaerobically digesting chicken manure, one can produce biogas, which is a renewable energy source. The equipment and management skills required to operate these processes at an economic level is expensive and complex.

The technology for anaerobic conversion of poultry manure to biogas (methane) has been developed. Although the bio-gas can be used directly for heating or even for driving internal combustion engines, the most common method of utilising it is to derive electrical generators. Electricity production facilities

estimated assuming poultry litter utilization rates of 1000 tons/year, 10,000 tons/year, and 50,000 tons/year for various technologies range from 34–70 kW, 340–700 kW, and 1.7–3.5 MW, respectively. Economic analysis accounting for capital expenditures, operation and maintenance costs, litter cleanout and transportation, and recoverable sludge/ash value reveal that gasification at a small scale (100 kW) and medium scale (1 MW) is potentially economically viable compared to anaerobic digestion and combustion.

Conclusion

Managing chicken manure effectively is pivotal for both environmental sustainability and agricultural productivity. Farmers and gardeners can reap considerable benefits by integrating proper management strategies for this organic resource.

Composition Analysis: Chicken manure is rich in nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, vital for plant growth. Additionally, it contains essential micronutrients such as calcium.

Collection and Storage: Regular collection and proper storage of chicken manure prevent nutrient loss and reduce the risk of contamination.

Composting: Composting chicken manure neutralizes pathogens and converts it into a valuable and safer fertilizer.

Application Techniques:

Incorporating composted manure into soil or using it as a top dressing contributes to soil fertility. Alternatively, chicken manure, when properly diluted, serves as an effective liquid fertilizer.

Farmers should be mindful of the application rates and timing, ensuring they align with the crop needs and environmental regulations.

Implementing these practices not only enriches the soil but also contributes to a more resource-efficient and environmentally friendly approach to farming. With thoughtful management, chicken manure serves as a sustainable solution to enhance soil health and support bountiful harvests.





ASSOCIATION OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Announcement Letter

CLFMA 58th AGM & 66th NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2025

Dear Sir / Madam,

We are pleased to inform you that, the 58th Annual General Meeting (AGM) and 66th National Symposium 2025 will be held on **August 22 & 23, 2025 in Hyderabad** at Taj Deccan, Road No.1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500034.

The theme of the symposium is "**Animal Agriculture in India - The Way Forward**"

Please find attached Delegate Registration Form.

Our bank details are as follows.

Name of the Association	: CLFMA OF INDIA
Name of the Bank & Branch	: HDFC Bank Ground Floor, Express Towers, Landmark - Next to Air India Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021
Saving Bank Account No.	: 50100236210752
NEFT / RTGS IFSC Code	: HDFC0000291
CLFMA GSTN Number	: 27AAATC0153C1ZF

You may use photocopies of the delegate registration form, if the number of delegates from your organization exceeds two.

Meanwhile please reserve your dates for AGM and National Symposium and reply to admin@clfma.org for any query related to the matter above.

With warm regards,

Divya Kumar Gulati
Chairman



CLFMA of India and Gokul Milk Host Seminar on Sustainable Dairy Farming and Innovations in Kolhapur

The Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association (CLFMA) of India, in collaboration with Gokul Milk, successfully hosted an impactful seminar on "Sustainable Dairy Farming and Innovations" at Regal Hall, Residency Club, Tarabai Park, Kolhapur. The event brought together top leaders, veterinary experts, and researchers from the dairy and livestock sectors to highlight the advancements and prerequisites in India's dairy ecosystem through science, innovation, and sustainable practices. Sustainable dairy farming prioritizes environmental, social, and economic health, ensuring the well-being of the dairy farm, the animals, and the broader community.

The seminar was convened and ably guided by Mr. S. V. Bhave, Past Chairman, CLFMA of India. In his welcome address, Mr. Bhave extended warm greetings to the participants and introduced the distinguished dignitaries present from Gokul Dairy, including Mr. Navid Mushrif, Director, Gokul, Mr. Ajit Narake, Director, Gokul, Mr. Yogesh Godbole, Managing Director, Gokul.

He also acknowledged the presence of other prominent members of the Board of Directors of Gokul:

- Mr. Yuvraj Patil
- Mr. Nandkumar Dhenge
- Mr. Prakash Patil

- Mr. S. R. Patil
- Mr. Bayaji Shelake

Following the introductions, **Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati, Chairman, CLFMA of India, addressed the gathering and provided a comprehensive overview of CLFMA's vision, key initiatives, and its pivotal role in strengthening the livestock sector in India.**

Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati, Chairman, CLFMA of India, shared, "This seminar in collaboration with Gokul is a testament to CLFMA's unwavering commitment toward strengthening India's sustainable dairy farming and innovation through science-



backed revolution, knowledge sharing, and stakeholder collaboration. In this seminar, we emphasised how a progressive dairy farming approach can be a stress-relief for farmers and also contribute significantly to public health through better-quality milk and livestock management. From promoting Total Mixed Ration (TMR) and effective veterinary practices to encouraging nutrition-focused feeding strategies, our aim is to empower farmers and professionals with tools that ensure both animal welfare and economic viability. Through our consistent

efforts and awareness-driven initiatives like this, we aim to nurture a more informed, robust, and forward-thinking approach toward India's livestock and cattle feed industry."

The Seminar was further anchored by engaging sessions led by leading voices from the Indian sustainable dairy farming and innovations.

- Dr. Vijay Magre of Gokul presented on Etho Veterinarian Practices, shedding light on animal welfare and ethical livestock management.

- Dr. Pritpal Singh, National Manager – Progressive Dairy Solution, addressed modern approaches to stress management and Total Mixed Ration (TMR) in dairy farming.
- Mr. Munish Sharma shared insights from the Punjab dairy sector, highlighting scalable innovations.
- Dr. Niteen Manmohan Markande, Retd. Dean, Veterinary College, Parbhani, emphasized the untapped potential of buffalo-based dairy.
- Dr. Prashant Shinde of Cargill and Dr. Chandrashekar Pandey of Lallemand India elaborated on cattle nutrition and silage solutions for small-scale dairy farmers.
- An engaging panel featuring Dr. Pradeep P. Mahajan (Viziva Services), Dr. V. D. Patil (Gokul), Dr. Niteen Manmohan Markande (Retd. Dean, Veterinary College, Parbhani) and Dr. Prakash Jyoti Salunke (Gokul Milk Union) addressed future-ready practices in dairy nutrition and feed



management moderated by Mr. S. V. Bhawe (Past Chairman, CLFMA of India).

The Seminar concluded with a memento presentation to sponsors,

speakers and address by **Mr. Arun Ganpatrao Dongale, Chairman, Gokul.**

Vote of thanks by Dr. Saikat Saha was extended to all the dignitaries

who attended the event and shared their extensive knowledge and experience on sustainable dairy practices. More than 350 participants attended the seminar.









Zeus Biotech made its presence in VIV Asia 2025, Bangkok.



The 17th edition of VIV Asia, Asia's leading Livestock Expo, took place from 12th to 14th March 2025 at BITEC, Bangkok, Thailand. The event attracted over 51,000 visitors from 129 countries and hosted 1,500 exhibitors from 63 nations, providing a vital meeting point for global leaders in animal feed and nutrition.

VIV Asia is recognized as the largest and most comprehensive feed-to-food event in Asia, bringing together all sectors involved in animal protein production. This prominent multi-species event covers everything from feed production and animal farming to breeding, processing, veterinary services, and animal

health, encompassing poultry, piggery, dairy, fishery, and pets. Zeus Biotech Pvt. Ltd., a manufacturer of premium animal nutritional supplements, actively participated in VIV Asia 2025, showcasing its current range and recently launched products to key industry players in the

animal nutrition sector. Zeus Biotech Limited enjoys a strong position of trust and reliability with customers in the South East Asia, Africa and the Middle East regions.

Information about the company activities were disseminated and detailed explanation about its products and its mode of action were highlighted.

Furthermore, VIV Asia 2025 served as an invaluable platform for us to connect with our valued associates from across Asia.





Vets In Poultry (VIP) Hosts 2nd National Symposium: The Poultry Summit – Innovate, Integrate & Thrive



Vets In Poultry (VIP), India's premier network of poultry veterinary professionals, successfully hosted its 2nd National Symposium on 7th May 2025 at Hyatt Regency, Chandigarh. Centered around the theme "The Poultry Summit: Innovate, Integrate & Thrive," the landmark event brought together over 580 stakeholders including veterinarians, poultry professionals, farmers, poultry leaders, researchers, policymakers, media, associations, government officials, ministers and academic institutions for a transformative day of knowledge exchange, collaboration, and visionary dialogue.

Distinguished Guests

The symposium was honoured by the presence of several esteemed

dignitaries:

- **Chief Guest:** Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Union Minister, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India (VC mode)
- **Special Guest:** Shri Mahipal Dhanda, Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, Government of Haryana
- **Guest of Honour:** Smt. Alka Upadhaya, IAS, Secretary,



Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India (VC mode)

- **Keynote Speaker:** Mr. Balram Singh Yadav, Managing Director, Godrej Agrovet Ltd

Joining them were the VIP Office Bearers:

President Dr. Ajay Deshpande, **Vice President** Dr. C.B. Pathak, **Secretary** Dr. Santosh Ire, **Advisor** Prof. Dr. Ajit Ranade, **Treasurer** Dr. Jeevan Sonawane, and **North Zone Head** Dr. Vishal Singh Rawat.

Inaugural Highlights

Following the unveiling of the symposium souvenir, Dr. Vishal Rawat extended a warm welcome to the guests and participants. Dr. Santosh Ire presented the inspiring journey of VIP from its humble beginnings in 2014 as a WhatsApp group of 50 veterinarians to a national platform of over 1,500 members. Dr. Ajay Deshpande delivered an insightful address on the critical challenges facing the poultry sector and the pivotal role of VIP in navigating these.





Mr. Balram Singh Yadav, in his keynote, emphasized the importance of unified action within the poultry ecosystem and shared insights into global market trends. Smt. Alka Upadhaya, IAS highlighted the government's inclusive, supportive approach and reiterated DAHD's commitment to addressing sectoral needs.

Hon'ble Shri Mahipal Dhanda called for unifying poultry associations under one platform and underscored the importance of exports.

Hon'ble Shri Nitin Gadkari captivated the audience with a visionary address covering maize supply, infrastructure development, veterinary services, VIP association important role, doubling farmers' income, and green energy, underscoring the critical role of poultry in India's GDP.

The inaugural session concluded with remarks from Prof. (Dr.) A.S. Ranade, Technical Advisor, VIP.

Technical & Expert Sessions

The symposium featured insightful sessions by industry stalwarts:

- **Unlocking Poultry Potential through Genetics** – Dr. G.L. Jain



- **Navigating Disease Challenges** – Dr. K. Jayaraman
- **Tech for Health: Revolutionizing Poultry Business** – Mr. Suresh Rayudu Chitturi
- **Empowering the Poultry Sector: Vision 2047** – Dr. S.K. Dutta
- **Mitigating Climate Change: A Comprehensive Approach** – Prof. Dr. N.K. Mahajan

Expert Panel Discussion

A high-impact panel discussion, moderated by Prof. (Dr.) P.K. Shukla, President, Indian Poultry Science Association, explored opportunities for innovation, integration, and resilience in the poultry ecosystem. Esteemed panelists included Mr. K.G. Anand, Dr. Kamna Barkataki, Mr. Valsan Parameswaran, Dr. Ajay Deshpande, Mr. Nasir Hussain, and Dr. S.K. Dutta.

Acknowledgments & Closing

VIP honored its committee members, sponsors, associations, and media partners with mementos in recognition of their support and contributions.



Dr. Ajay Deshpande, President, VIP, reflected: "This symposium was not merely an event—it was a shared commitment to shaping a stronger, more innovative Indian poultry sector. We thank every participant and partner for their invaluable contributions."

About Vets In Poultry (VIP)

Vets In Poultry (VIP) is a national association of over 1,500+ veterinarians working across the Indian poultry sector. Our members represent every aspect of the poultry value chain, including broiler and layer farming, breeding, animal health, research, academia, and pharmaceuticals etc. VIP is committed to fostering knowledge, collaboration, and solutions to advance poultry science and production in India.

Gratitude

Team VIP extends heartfelt thanks to all supporters, associations, government delegates, sponsors, speakers, panelists, moderators, and media partners who made The Poultry Summit 2025 a grand success.













Q.1 What inspired you to be part of the poultry industry?

During my Veterinary Science degree program, I learnt Poultry Science and I got opportunity to attend World Poultry Science Congress held in India in 1996. I also got the opportunity to listen to the stalwarts in Indian Poultry Industry and visit few poultry farms throughout the country during my undergraduate program. This created huge impact on my decision to pursue of post-graduation and specialization in 'Poultry Science' due to tremendous potential of poultry sector has in India.

Q.2 What are the major challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in this field?

When I joined poultry sector, there were very few ladies in the field of poultry production and as poultry entrepreneur. However, there were ladies working in the academics and research. Poultry sector does not merely mean to be an entrepreneur but there are many kinds of activities / jobs the ladies can do like sales, marketing, farm management, disease diagnosis, teaching etc. I selected teaching as an activity and means for earning my livelihood. Any individual should be committed towards the job for 24/7 and its true for women as well. Strong willpower along with support of the family is very necessary to achieve your dreams in poultry sector.

Q.3 How can women overcome gender-specific barriers in Poultry business?

Since ages, the women have been in livestock sector, including poultry. Moreover, women have multitasking ability with time management, better emotional strength and empathy with birds and animals. In fact, India has witnessed a women successful leading one of the big poultry enterprises since long. Moreover, women can confidently take over key positions in the poultry sector by developing business skills and updated with latest information at par with the men.

Q.4 What support systems (financial, technical, or educational) do you believe are most crucial for women entering the poultry sector?

Educational and technical support is the basic requirement to enter in any sector and same is true for Poultry Sector. Currently there are equal opportunities for women to get knowledge and pursue the career in poultry sector. In last few years, number of girl students opting for veterinary science graduation as well as post-graduation in the subject of Poultry Science is constantly increasing. The financial support is available from various schemes of banks, State Government and Central Government agencies for women to be the entrepreneur now days. However, for other positions to work in poultry sector, sound technical knowledge, adapting to the technological developments taking place and willingness to remain abreast with the technical and commercial scenarios are most crucial.



Dr. Deepashree Desai

Head and Professor
Department of Poultry Science
Mumbai Veterinary College

Q.5 What role can industry associations and government bodies play in promoting women-led poultry ventures?

Industry associations and Government bodies can undertake trainings with hands on experience, formation of interactive groups, support research and education and design financial policies to develop, sustain and support and expand women-led poultry ventures. Reservations in the Government Jobs for women have already made remarkable impact in all the areas, including poultry.

Q.6 How do you see the role of technology in empowering women in poultry farming?

Technology is the backbone of poultry farming. Constant development in all sectors of poultry farming with updating knowledge is absolutely necessary for empowering women in poultry sector. Self-help groups can be formed for women working in poultry sector to upgrade their knowledge by undertaking regular trainings for new technologies.

Q.7 Share any personal experiences that highlight the journey of a woman in poultry entrepreneurship/ poultry sector.

I was the first girl in Mumbai Veterinary College to join Department of Poultry Science for post-graduation and later on I joined the same department as Assistant Professor and currently working as Professor and Head of Department of Poultry Science in Mumbai Veterinary College. During my tenure as student as well as faculty member I was the only lady among all men staff members. I always worked in the department and poultry sheds, participating and performing all the activities with my seniors and colleagues, and never denied any work by taking concessions as a woman. Credit should also be given to my Professor, Dr. A. S. Ranade, who never discriminated me being a women student and always gave me all opportunities to attend different conferences, seminars, meetings and programs organized by private organizations and Govt. bodies involved in Indian poultry sector. During the earlier days, I used to be only woman to attend such programs. This led an example to others that even woman can work hard, progress and achieve success in the poultry sector. Hence, many girl students joined my department to pursue their post-graduation after me. All of them are now working in different areas of poultry sector in India and abroad. I feel proud to open new window for woman to explore and fulfil their dreams.

Q.8 What advice would you give to young women aspiring to enter the poultry business?

First step is to decide what you want to be in life and start working towards it. It is important to get all technical and commercial knowledge about poultry and keep on updating it with time.

Q.9 What initiatives would you like to see in the industry to enhance women's participation?

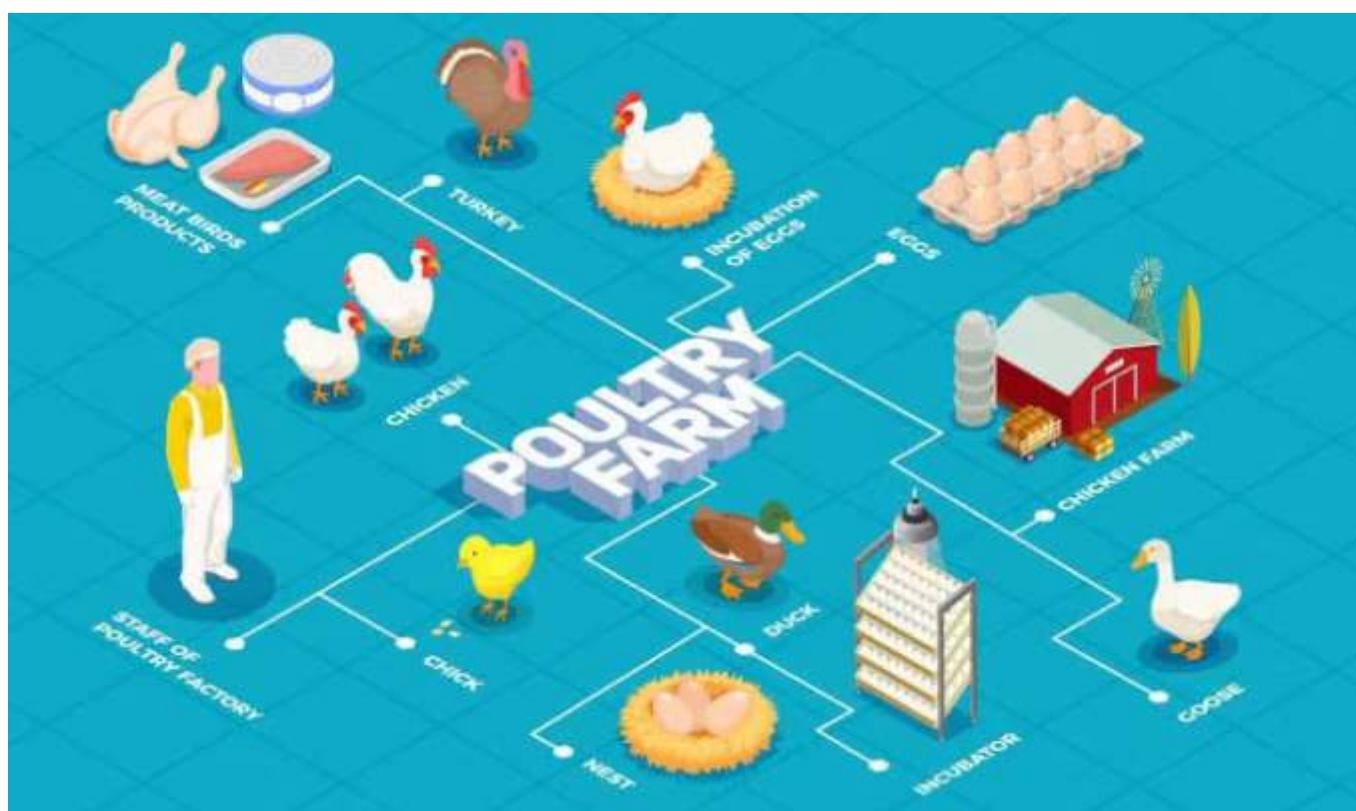
Indian Poultry Sector should gear up to accept women at par with men with respect to

their technical knowledge and working capacity. The job opportunities should be created for women or some percentage of prevailing opportunities can be exclusively given for women considering their capacities and capabilities. Girls from veterinary science universities should be given hands on training and exposure to various aspects of Poultry Sector to develop their interest to be poultry entrepreneur.

Q.10 What is your outlook on the growth and future of the poultry industry?

There is a tremendous potential for the Indian poultry sector to grow, as the most affordable protein providing sector for the humans. It is proving as the most efficient activity to take care of protein mal-nutrition amongst 140 crore plus people of our country. New technologies are developing constantly in this sector, defining new goals. Hence, this vibrant sector will continue to give huge opportunities to women to be self-sufficient and improve the quality of life of themselves and their family. Time will come when we will have many women working as entrepreneurs, decision makers, leaders and researchers in Indian poultry sector and that day is not very far.

Finally, since time immemorial, there are numerous instances in the past where the women have played a pathbreaking and decisive role in almost all the activities in the lives of humans and animals. History indicates that many of the wars took place because of the woman. Woman had the final say in the many situations of the life. Women have a nature's gift of regenerative capacity, which gives them an edge above. I wish all success for all women entering in poultry sector in future.





Monthly Round Up April, 2025

Dear CLFMA Members and Industry Colleagues,
Greetings from CLFMA OF INDIA!

India's livestock sector continues to be a cornerstone of the nation's economic advancement, contributing significantly to nutrition, livelihoods, and rural prosperity. At CLFMA OF INDIA, we are deeply committed to supporting sustainable progress across the dairy, poultry, fisheries, and allied segments of the livestock industry.

Through its monthly round-up, CLFMA highlights important developments, key initiatives, and impactful engagements. It gives me great pleasure to share with you some of the noteworthy highlights from CLFMA OF INDIA's activities during April 2025.

CLFMA OF INDIA celebrated World Health Day on 7th April, 2025 and World Veterinary Day on 26th April, 2025.

CLFMA OF INDIA

Participates in Government of India's Outreach with Fish and Shrimp Farmers and Seafood Exporters on 8th April, 2025:

CLFMA OF INDIA took part in the Government of India's Outreach Programme on April 8, 2025, held via video conference and co-chaired by Shri. Sagar Mehra, Joint Secretary (Inland Fisheries) and Ms. Neetu Prasad, Joint Secretary (Marine Fisheries) from the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The session addressed the impact of U.S. reciprocal tariffs on Indian seafood exports and explored relief measures under schemes like PMMKSSY and FIDF.

Key discussions focused on supporting fish and shrimp farmers through input cost subsidies, farm level support, credit access, and price negotiation and farmer protection; boosting domestic demand via GST exemptions and inclusion in government dietary plans; and trade diversification through market access negotiations and

addressing EU trade barriers.

CLFMA OF INDIA was represented by Mr. Nissar F. Mohammed, Col. Vinay Kumar, and Ms. Shilpa Utekar. CLFMA OF INDIA reaffirmed the organization's commitment to sustainable aquaculture growth and robust policy advocacy. The outreach programme attended by approximately 300 participants from across the seafood value chain. A comprehensive presentation delivered by Shri.Sagar Mehra, Joint Secretary (Inland Fisheries), Government of India during the session.

On April 16, 2025, CLFMA OF INDIA extended a formal invitation to Shri. Rajiv Ranjan Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, requesting his esteemed presence as the **Chief Guest** at the **66th National Symposium of CLFMA OF INDIA**, scheduled to be held on **22nd and 23rd August, 2025 at Hotel Taj Deccan, Hyderabad.**

On April 16, 2025, CLFMA OF INDIA also extended a formal

invitation to **Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel**, Hon'ble Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, to grace the occasion as a **Guest of Honour**.

Additionally, On April 16, 2025, a letter was addressed to **Shri. Shivraj Singh Chouhan**, Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, inviting him to join the Symposium as a **Guest of Honour**.

CLFMA Hosts Strategic Poultry Seminar in Patna with U.S. Grains Council & BPFA on 23rd April, 2025:

CLFMA of India, in collaboration with the **U.S. Grains Council (USGC)** and support from the **Bihar Poultry Farmers Association (BPFA)**, organized a seminar on **"Poultry in India: Current Challenges & the Way Forward"** on 23rd April, 2025 in Patna. The event gathered over 60 stakeholders, including poultry farmers, feed manufacturers, and researchers.

Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati, Chairman of CLFMA, emphasized the need for collaborative action to counter rising feed costs and supply chain challenges, citing Crisil's report projecting a 50 basis points dip in industry margins despite 8–10% revenue growth.

Key sessions included insights from Mr. Amit Sachdev on overview of India's feedstock situation and its global implications and Mr. Reece Cannady on "US Sorghum: A potential Solution" to current grain supply challenges, in short sorghum as a viable alternative, while Dr. Pankaj Kumar Singh advocated the use of DDGS in poultry feed. A panel discussion, moderated by Mr. Amit Saraogi, explored solutions for sustainability and policy clarity in the sector, Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati, CLFMA Chairman, Mr. B. M. Sahni (MD Patliputra Feeds), Mr. Pawan Kumar (President BPFA), Mr. Amit Sachdev, Regional Consultant, USGC actively participated in the panel discussions. The discussion focused on the urgent need for sustainable feed alternatives, policy clarity and

building long terms supply chain resilience.

The Seminar reinforced the importance of innovation, partnerships, and resilience in shaping the future of India's poultry industry.

CLFMA OF INDIA has extended a formal invitation to Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, through a letter dated 25th April 2025, requesting his esteemed presence as the Guest of Honour at the 66th National Symposium of CLFMA OF INDIA, scheduled to be held on 22nd and 23rd August 2025 at Hotel Taj Deccan, Hyderabad. In continuation of the same, a request has been made for an appointment with the Hon'ble Chief Minister on either 12th, 13th, or 14th May 2025, at a time convenient to his schedule.

CLFMA OF INDIA continues to champion innovation and advancement throughout the livestock value chain. Your continued support strengthens our mission to shape a resilient and sustainable future for the Livestock Sector.

Warm regards,
For **CLFMA OF INDIA**



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Indian Poultry Alliance Acquires Kwaliti Animal Feeds, Plans ₹200 Crore Investment

The Indian Poultry Alliance (IPA) has successfully completed the acquisition of Kwaliti Animal Feeds Private Limited, a subsidiary of the global consumer products leader Allana Group. The deal, which aims to significantly bolster IPA's market presence and innovation capabilities in the poultry and animal nutrition sectors.

Post-acquisition, the Indian Poultry Alliance plans a substantial investment of ₹200 crore into Kwaliti for further expansion. This strategic move is poised to grant IPA crucial access to Kwaliti's long-standing partnerships with major food service providers and quick-service restaurants (QSRs), which is expected to drive innovation in poultry and animal nutrition solutions.

Established in 1983, Kwaliti Animal Feeds has built a strong reputation as a fully integrated player within the poultry value chain. Its extensive operations span feed mills, soya processing, breeding farms, hatcheries, broiler

integration, and value-added poultry products. The company commands a significant market presence, particularly across West and South India.

This strategic acquisition marks a significant consolidation in India's poultry sector, signaling IPA's intent to strengthen its integrated offerings and enhance its reach within the burgeoning food service industry.

U.S. Sorghum Seeks India Breakthrough Despite 50% Import Tariff

India's booming livestock sector, particularly its rapidly expanding poultry and dairy industries, is generating an unprecedented and growing demand for feed grains, positioning the country as a crucial new market for U.S. sorghum exports. For the first time in recent history, India has become a net importer of coarse grains, signaling a domestic production deficit that its vast animal feed industry is increasingly looking to international suppliers to fill.

The Indian animal feed market is on a steep growth trajectory, projected

to reach approximately USD 23.5 billion by 2032, driven by rising incomes, changing dietary preferences, and a growing awareness of livestock nutrition. While poultry feed currently leads the market due to surging demand for meat and eggs, the cattle feed segment is also experiencing significant expansion. India, the world's largest milk producer, is witnessing milk demand that is set to exceed 200 million metric tonnes annually, further intensifying the need for high-quality, consistent feed inputs.

Despite its strong agricultural base, India faces a persistent demand-supply gap for feed and fodder. Raw materials like maize (corn), soybean meal, and even domestic sorghum are increasingly being diverted for human consumption or are subject to price volatility and inconsistent supply. This forces Indian feed manufacturers to seek reliable, cost-effective, and nutritionally sound international alternatives.

U.S. sorghum is particularly well-suited to meet India's evolving feed requirements, offering distinct advantages as a significant portion of U.S. sorghum production is non-genetically modified, aligning directly with India's strict import policies and consumer preferences, especially important given that



most globally traded corn is GM. U.S. sorghum provides a consistent and high-quality energy source vital for modern, intensive livestock farming. Ongoing trials and educational efforts by organizations like the U.S. Grains Council are demonstrating how U.S. sorghum, specifically tannin-free varieties, can be effectively incorporated into Indian poultry and cattle diets as a primary coarse grain.

Sorghum's inherent drought tolerance makes it a more sustainable crop to produce, requiring less water than other grains like corn, an attractive feature for an industry in a country facing increasing water scarcity challenges.

Importing U.S. sorghum allows Indian feed manufacturers to diversify their raw material sourcing, reducing their dependence on volatile domestic crop prices and mitigating risks from local weather patterns or supply disruptions.

Despite the clear opportunity, significant trade hurdles remain. India currently imposes a 50% import tariff on U.S. sorghum, placing American farmers at a disadvantage compared to local grains and other competitors. Furthermore, the absence of a published Pest Risk Assessment, though paperwork has been submitted by the USDA, creates bureaucratic delays.

U.S. sorghum industry representatives, however, remain optimistic. They emphasize that building trusted relationships and maintaining a persistent presence are critical to unlocking the Indian market, drawing parallels to past successes in developing markets for ethanol and aquaculture.

Beyond animal feed, sorghum,

known locally as jowar, cholum, or jonna, also has applications for human consumption and potential in India's growing biofuel sector. With U.S. sorghum production expected to account for over 50% of global sorghum trade in the 2024/25 marketing year, this strategic focus on India represents a pivotal moment for the industry's global growth trajectory.

Alembic Pharma Sees Robust U.S. Growth, Targets Higher Margins in Animal Health

Alembic Pharmaceuticals, a prominent Indian pharmaceutical company, is witnessing continued growth in its U.S. generics business and notable margin gains in its animal health division, according to recent financial reports. Despite a slight dip in overall net profit for Q4 FY25, the company's strategic focus on these segments is yielding positive operational improvements.

Alembic Pharmaceuticals continues to prioritize expanding its U.S. portfolio and scaling up manufacturing capabilities to capitalize on future opportunities in this critical market. The company recently received multiple

Abbreviated New Drug Approvals (ANDAs), bolstering its regulatory pipeline for the U.S.

Meanwhile, Alembic's animal health division has consistently outperformed expectations. It registered a 19% growth in Q4 FY25, fueled by a strong portfolio of established and well-known brands. The company is actively optimizing this segment through operational efficiencies and cost control initiatives, with an ambitious target to push its segmental margins closer to the 20% mark in the medium term. This focus underscores the animal health vertical's anticipated vital role in Alembic's long-term profitability.

Beyond the U.S. and Animal Health, Alembic's Ex-US international generics business also showed strong growth, rising by 43% for the quarter, reflecting strategic expansion in various international markets.

While the company's share price has faced some pressure over the past year, its strategic focus on high-margin businesses like animal health and its continued expansion in the U.S. generics market could offer significant upside potential in the medium term, positioning Alembic Pharmaceuticals for sustained growth in the evolving pharmaceutical landscape.



KFC Moves Delhi HC Against Nashville Fried Chicken, Citing Product & Brand Resemblance



Global fast-food giant Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) has initiated legal proceedings in the Delhi High Court against Nashville Fried Chicken (NFC), alleging trademark infringement and seeking to prevent confusion among consumers.

KFC's lawsuit contends that NFC's branding and sale of similar products, particularly fried chicken, could mislead the public into believing that the two brands are connected or associated. The case highlights KFC's aggressive stance on protecting its brand identity and intellectual property in India's competitive quick-service restaurant (QSR) market.

The dispute stems from KFC's argument that "Nashville Fried Chicken" bears a deceptive similarity to its own globally recognized brand, especially given KFC's long-standing use of "Nashville Hot Chicken" as a

product. KFC's legal team is seeking an injunction to restrain Nashville Fried Chicken from using its current name or any similar mark, and from imitating KFC's trade dress, menu designs, packaging, or advertising style.

This isn't KFC's first such legal battle in India. In 2024, the Delhi High Court ruled in KFC's favor in a case

against "Ali Fried Chicken," restraining the local outlet from using the name due to deceptive similarity. KFC successfully argued that "Kentucky Fried Chicken" is a "well-known trademark" under Indian law, and even generic terms can become distinctive within the context of a globally established brand.

The current case against NFC, owned by Massive Restaurants Private Limited (also behind popular chains like Farzi Cafe and Pa Pa Ya), raises similar questions about whether KFC can assert exclusive rights over the phrase "Fried Chicken" in commercial branding when it's part of its distinctive, well-known name. Justice Amit Bansal of the Delhi High Court has issued a notice to Massive Restaurants, asking for their response. The matter is scheduled for further hearing.

KFC, which entered India in 1995,

operates over 600 outlets nationwide and holds numerous registered trademarks. Its red-and-white branding, the iconic image of Colonel Sanders, and slogans like "finger lickin' good" are widely recognized among Indian consumers. The outcome of this case could set a significant precedent for brand identity and intellectual property rights in India's rapidly evolving food and beverage industry.

Tripura Prioritizes Milk & Poultry Self-Sufficiency with Major ₹431 Crore Investment Proposal

Tripura Chief Minister Dr. Manik Saha has submitted an ambitious ₹431.71 crore proposal to the North Eastern Council (NEC), specifically targeting a significant boost in the state's milk, meat, and egg production. This substantial investment is a key component of a larger ₹1,248.21 crore plan aimed at achieving complete agri-protein self-sufficiency for Tripura and positioning the state as a vital food basket for the entire Northeast region. The Chief Minister's initiative directly addresses the state's per capita food availability shortfall, highlighted in the fiscal year 2023-24, through a strategy focused on scientific interventions and inclusive rural development.

The ₹431.71 crore allocation for the milk, meat, and egg sectors outlines precise strategies to enhance productivity and sustainability. In the poultry segment, the proposal includes providing financial incentives and crucial support to women actively



engaged in poultry farming, recognizing their pivotal role in egg and meat production within rural households.

For the dairy sector, a major thrust will be on promoting artificial insemination using sex-sorted semen, a cutting-edge technique designed to significantly increase milk yield by ensuring a higher proportion of female calves. Concurrently, efforts will be made to strengthen existing dairy cooperatives across the state, fostering better organization and support for milk producers.

Additionally, support will be extended to entrepreneurs operating under the National Livestock Mission, many of whom contribute to the poultry and small ruminant sectors. A cornerstone of this comprehensive strategy is the planned establishment of a modern animal disease detection laboratory in Tripura, which is critical for enhancing overall livestock health and productivity, and particularly vital for safeguarding against cross-border disease outbreaks given Tripura's extensive international border with Bangladesh.

While the primary focus is on milk and poultry, a separate and substantial ₹816.5 crore proposal

has also been put forth for the fisheries sector. This initiative, implemented through central schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and the state's Chief Minister Matsya Vikas Yojana, aims to make Tripura self-reliant in fish production and contribute to the nutritional needs of other northeastern states. The combined funding request, discussed during a high-level DoNER (Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region) meeting chaired by Union Minister Jyotiraditya Scindia,

underscores Tripura's strategic vision. The successful execution of these proposals is expected to not only bridge the existing food gap but also significantly catalyze rural income generation and foster entrepreneurship across Tripura's agricultural landscape, with a strong emphasis on empowering milk and poultry producers.

Boosting Competitiveness: Vietnam's Strategic Import Tax Elimination for Animal Feed Industry

The Vietnamese government has implemented a significant policy change to bolster its domestic animal feed production sector. It has slashed the import tax on crucial raw materials like soybean meal and corn to 0%.

This move is expected to have a profound positive impact on the industry, as raw materials currently



constitute a substantial 60-70% of total animal feed production expenses. By eliminating import taxes, businesses can now optimize their raw material costs, leading to significantly lower production expenses and enhanced competitiveness.

Vietnam is a major player in the global animal feed raw material market, annually importing around 10-11 million tons of corn and 4-5 million tons of soybean meal. The country ranks as the world's third-largest importer of soybean meal and ninth-largest importer of soybeans.

This policy is anticipated to be a crucial driver for the entire Vietnamese animal feed industry, reducing its reliance on expensive supplies and enabling it to gain a competitive edge over regional rivals. Amid rising demand for livestock products, the tax reduction is viewed as a key factor empowering domestic companies to optimize costs, expand production scale, and improve operational efficiency in the near future.

The Buzzkill: Insect Meal's Big Carbon Footprint

A recent UK study has delivered a significant setback to the animal feed sector's efforts to decarbonize, finding that insect meal has a much higher climate change impact than either soybean or fishmeal.

The research, conducted by Ricardo-AEA Ltd for the UK Government, aimed to assess the environmental footprint of insect protein (specifically black soldier fly larvae - BSFL) as an alternative to soybean and fishmeal in pig and poultry feed. This was in response to ongoing sustainability concerns



surrounding traditional protein sources, including deforestation linked to soybean production and unsustainable marine harvests for fishmeal.

While soybean meal had the lowest impact in most of the 16 environmental categories assessed, it did show the highest impact in terms of water use. Traditional feed-fed insect meal showed the highest impacts across 13 out of 16 categories.

The study utilized a cradle-to-grave Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology, encompassing all stages from rearing/catching to processing into meal. It also considered "frass," a co-product of larvae rearing with potential as a fertilizer, though its environmental impacts require further research.

The research indicates that insect protein, in its current state, may not be the immediate solution for decarbonizing the animal feed industry. The climate impact of insect meal was highly sensitive to production factors, particularly electricity source and drying technology. A "best case" scenario, utilizing the lowest impact electricity and alternative drying, could potentially lead to lower carbon emissions than soybean and fishmeal systems.

The study concludes that while insect protein might have a place in

the future decarbonization efforts, this must be considered alongside other critical factors like avoiding overfishing and deforestation. Further research is also crucial to fully understand the environmental benefits and risks of using frass as a fertilizer.

Scientists Find Betaine Improves Poultry Performance on Restricted Diets



A new study by scientists at St. Petersburg State University of Medicine and Microbiology in Russia has found that betaine-based feed additives can significantly boost poultry growth rates, even when feed availability is limited. This discovery could offer a pathway to improved profitability and reduced feed costs for the poultry industry.

The researchers conducted a 38-day controlled trial involving two groups of grandparent chicks. The experimental group received betaine in their diet, and their daily feed consumption was slightly reduced, while the control group maintained a standard diet. The results were highly encouraging as poultry in the experimental group showed a 5.6% increase in live weight. The average daily weight gain improved by 5.7% and the feed conversion rates decreased by 5.7%, indicating greater efficiency in converting feed into body mass.

One of the surprising outcomes was the positive effect of restricting feed intake on poultry metabolism. This restriction prevented excessive fat accumulation while ensuring uniform growth of the skeleton and muscle tissue relative to internal organs.

Even more unexpectedly, the experimental group exhibited an improved immune response. Scientists observed a reliable 15.3% increase in the bactericidal activity of blood granulocytes, which are crucial for the body's protective mechanisms. One of the study authors, noted that increased activity of these proteins, which disrupt microbial cells, indicates an improvement in the bird's overall protective capabilities.

Scientists are optimistic that the enhanced productivity and physiological indicators observed in the parent and grandparent flocks could potentially translate into improved performance parameters for their offspring, though this hypothesis requires further validation.

The researchers plan to develop new feeding strategies based on these findings, aiming to further enhance feed conversion ratios. This study holds "great practical

importance for the poultry industry," particularly in an environment where increasing production profitability and reducing feed costs are paramount.

UK Research Taps Farmed Artemia as Sustainable Fishmeal Alternative for Poultry Feed

In a significant step towards sustainable animal agriculture, a new UK-led research initiative is exploring Artemeal, a novel protein product derived from cultivated marine zooplankton (artemia), as a highly promising and sustainable replacement for fishmeal in the diets of young broiler chickens. This project, spearheaded by Innovate UK and involving key industry and academic partners, aims to tackle the long-standing challenges of environmental impact, cost volatility, and limited supply associated with traditional marine protein ingredients.

Fishmeal has historically been a cornerstone in the diets of young terrestrial animals and aquaculture

species due to its exceptional nutrient profile. However, its widespread use contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions through extensive harvesting and long-distance transport, while placing immense pressure on already vulnerable marine ecosystems. Compounding these environmental concerns, stagnant wild marine harvests over the past four decades, contrasted with soaring global demand for animal feed, have driven up fishmeal costs, making it economically prohibitive for many poultry producers.

Aquanzo, a pivotal project partner, is pioneering a transformative approach. Diverging from mere substitution, they have innovated technology to cultivate artemia – a marine zooplankton – at scale on land. This land-based, sustainable production system processes artemia into Artemeal, a high-quality marine protein ingredient specifically tailored for animal feed.

The land-based farming of artemia presents a viable, long-term solution to the over-exploitation of wild marine resources. This method facilitates the production of feed that retains the critical nutritional advantages of fishmeal without the detrimental environmental



consequences of ocean harvesting. Crucially, the process also champions the UK's circular economy by repurposing agricultural byproducts as a sustainable feedstock for growing artemia.

For feed manufacturers, Artemeal offers a unique proposition: access to a consistent, customizable, and high-quality ingredient with a significantly reduced carbon footprint compared to traditionally sourced marine proteins. Aquanzo has meticulously conducted a full life cycle assessment of Artemeal, underscoring its commitment to continuous improvements in sustainable production.

Collaborating with Scotland's Rural College (SRUC) and the UK Agri-Tech Centre, the study rigorously evaluated Artemeal's potential for enhancing gut health and overall growth performance in broiler chickens.

The project includes plans to establish a prototype artemia production facility and to scale up Artemeal manufacturing processes. Extensive dissemination activities will ensure these vital findings reach both industry stakeholders and academic communities, aiming to catalyze the emergence of a new, sustainable sector within the animal feed industry.

By seamlessly integrating the nutritional potency, palatability, and energy content of marine ingredients with the scalability, controllability, and sustainable precision of land-based farming platforms, cultivated marine proteins like Artemeal are poised to revolutionize the animal feed sector and significantly contribute to a more resilient and environmentally conscious livestock industry worldwide.

Poultry Export Freeze: Brazil Hit by Bird Flu



A recent outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), commonly known as bird flu, on a commercial poultry farm in Brazil has led to the European Union (EU) halting all imports of Brazilian poultry and poultry meat products. This decision by the EU comes after Brazil, the world's largest chicken exporter, confirmed its first HPAI case on a commercial farm in the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul earlier in May.

The EU's import conditions stipulate that exporting countries must be officially free of HPAI. Following the detection of the outbreak, Brazil temporarily lost its official disease-free status, which disqualifies it from fulfilling the necessary EU health certification requirements. Consequently, no poultry or poultry meat products can currently be shipped from any part of Brazil to any EU member state.

While the EU represents a relatively small share of Brazil's overall poultry export market

(approximately 4.4% in 2024), Brazil is a significant supplier to the EU, accounting for about 32% of total EU poultry imports last year. This temporary halt is expected to ease

price pressures on European producers, providing some relief to the local poultry sector.

Brazil's chief veterinarian, stated that Brazil is actively negotiating with major blocs like the EU and the US to limit bird flu-related trade restrictions to affected regions rather than imposing country-wide bans. These negotiations are taking place at the general session of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) in Paris. WOAH encourages a regionalized approach, allowing unaffected zones to maintain their disease-free status and continue trade.

Other major importers, including China, have also suspended Brazilian poultry imports, while countries like Japan have implemented more localized restrictions. The outbreak, and the ensuing trade disruptions, threaten up to 1.5 million tonnes of Brazilian poultry exports. Countries like Thailand are reportedly poised to capitalize on this market opportunity, potentially filling a

significant portion of the supply gap.

Brazil began a 28-day bird flu observation period last week, hoping to confirm disease-free status after disinfecting the affected farm. The duration of import bans will heavily depend on whether new cases emerge and the outcome of ongoing diplomatic efforts to advocate for regional, rather than nationwide, trade restrictions.

Merck Animal Health Unveils Largest-Ever Economic Project with \$895M Kansas Investment

Merck Animal Health, a division of Merck & Co., Inc., has announced a monumental \$895 million investment to expand its manufacturing and research & development facilities in De Soto, Kansas. This significant capital injection represents one of the largest private investments in Kansas history and the biggest economic development project to date for Merck Animal Health.

The substantial investment, underscores Merck Animal Health's commitment to advancing animal

health solutions and strengthening its domestic manufacturing footprint. The project will see \$860 million allocated to expanding the existing manufacturing facility and \$35 million directed towards its research and development laboratories.

The 200,000-square-foot manufacturing expansion is specifically designed to increase the facility's filling and freeze dryer capacity for large molecule vaccines and biologic products. This expansion is critical to meeting the growing global demand for Merck Animal Health's portfolio of animal biologics. As a designated "Center of Excellence," the De Soto plant will play a pivotal role within the company's extensive international manufacturing network.

The investment in research and development laboratories will further enhance Merck Animal Health's global drug discovery and development initiatives, particularly in novel parasiticides and therapeutics.

Site preparation and facility design are slated to begin immediately, creating approximately 2,500 construction jobs. Commercial manufacturing at the expanded facility is expected to commence in 2030, bringing more than 200 new full-time roles to the area.

This massive expansion by Merck Animal Health is seen as a major boost for Kansas, further solidifying its status as a global leader in animal health.

The investment is part of Merck's broader strategy, which has seen the company allocate over \$12 billion since 2017 to enhance domestic manufacturing and research capabilities, with additional planned investments of over \$9 billion by the end of 2028.

WOAH Report: AMR Threatens \$100 Trillion Economy, Food Security for 2 Billion by 2050

The global economy faces a staggering potential cost of \$100 trillion by 2050 due to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), a crisis that also threatens food security for two billion people. This stark warning comes from the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) in its inaugural global animal health report, released recently. WOAH emphasizes that without urgent and coordinated action, the world risks soaring risks to both public



health and global food systems.

AMR occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites evolve to resist the medicines designed to kill them, making infections harder or impossible to treat. While a natural phenomenon, its acceleration is driven significantly by the misuse and overuse of antimicrobials in humans, animals, and plants.

The WOAAH report highlights the dire consequences for animal health, welfare, and production outcomes. Resistant germs can spread from animals to humans, including through the food chain if not properly handled, stored, or cooked.

Key findings from the report underscore the urgency of the situation. The projected \$100 trillion economic loss by 2050 underscores the massive financial burden AMR could place on economies worldwide.

The threat to food security for two billion people by mid-century emphasizes the direct link between animal health and human sustenance. Livestock production losses due to drug-resistant bacteria alone could equal the consumption needs of 746 million people in a "very low resistance" scenario, and even more in pessimistic scenarios.

Despite international standards discouraging the practice, approximately 20% of WOAAH member countries still reported using antimicrobials as growth promoters in animals. Alarmingly, 7% of these countries used antibiotics classified by the WHO as "highest priority critically important for human medicine," such as colistin and enrofloxacin.

The report did note a global 5% decrease in antimicrobial use in animals between 2020 and 2022, with significant reductions in

Europe (-23%) and Africa (-20%). However, experts caution that this progress is insufficient to stem the rising tide of resistance.

WOAH stresses that reducing antimicrobial use starts with better animal husbandry, rigorous biosecurity measures, and preventive healthcare, including vaccination. The report estimates that cutting antibiotic use by 30% through improved hygiene, vaccination, and biosecurity could boost the global economy by \$120 billion by 2050.

Javier Yugueros-Marcos, Head of the Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products Department at WOAAH, emphasized that "The indiscriminate use of antimicrobials contributes to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), which is a major threat to both animal and human health." He added, "The declining use of antibiotics in almost all regions is encouraging, but further reductions can be achieved by prioritising preventative measures against animal diseases, with vaccination as an essential component of these."

The World Organisation for Animal Health continues to advocate for a One Health approach, recognizing the interconnectedness of human,

animal, and environmental health in combating AMR. The report calls for stronger national surveillance systems, improved data collection, and full adherence to international guidelines for responsible antimicrobial use to protect both animal and human health for future generations.

WOAH Calls for Wider Animal Vaccination Amidst Global Trade Disruptions from Bird Flu

As a significant bird flu outbreak in Brazil sends ripples through global poultry markets, the head of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) has issued a powerful call for more widespread animal vaccination. This proactive measure, WOAAH asserts, is critical not only for effectively containing the spread of deadly animal diseases but also for safeguarding public health and ensuring the continued flow of international trade.

Brazil, recognized as the world's



largest poultry exporter, recently confirmed its first-ever outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), commonly known as bird flu, on a commercial domestic bird farm. This unprecedented development for the South American agricultural giant has swiftly led to export bans from several key importing countries, underscoring the severe economic consequences of such outbreaks on major food producers.

WOAH's emphasis on wider vaccination highlights a strategic shift towards preventative animal health management. By immunizing livestock and poultry populations, countries can significantly reduce the susceptibility of animals to infectious diseases, thereby cutting down transmission rates and minimizing the need for drastic control measures like mass culling.

This approach is deemed essential for creating a barrier against rapid disease spread within animal populations, protecting farm livelihoods. It will reduce the risk of zoonotic transmission, where diseases jump from animals to humans, safeguarding global public health.

It will enable countries to better control outbreaks, potentially allowing for regionalization agreements that prevent nationwide trade bans and ensure consistent supply chains, thereby mitigating economic losses for exporters and preventing price shocks for importers.

The Brazilian bird flu incident serves as a stark reminder of the interconnectedness of animal health, human health, and global commerce. The economic fallout from trade restrictions, coupled with the potential for human health risks, underscores the urgent need

for robust animal health infrastructures that prioritize prevention. WOAHA continues to advocate for a One Health approach, recognizing that the health of humans, animals, and their shared environment are inextricably linked. Broader vaccination, alongside stringent biosecurity and surveillance, is seen as a cornerstone of this integrated strategy to build resilience against future pandemics and maintain global food security.

According to studies, contaminated crops cost poultry farms more than £150,000 annually and have a significant negative impact on the environment.

The innovative study demonstrates how dangerous substances called mycotoxins can negatively affect the worldwide chicken industry's

economic and environmental sustainability by contaminating food.

Animal food is often contaminated by a class of naturally occurring compounds called mycotoxins, which are produced by specific molds.

The presence of these chemicals in animal feed poses a serious problem for livestock farmers globally, as the demand for chicken meat and eggs is driving one of the fastest-growing livestock sectors in the world.

They have the potential to significantly lower profitability, result in food waste, and limit food production, which can lower the efficiency of chicken feed by as much as 10%.

This can therefore result in losses for a medium-sized poultry business of over £150,000 annually. Furthermore, these mycotoxin effects on birds may lead to ill health or even death.

The study's principal investigator, Professor Chris Elliott of Queen's University Belfast's School of Biological Sciences and Institute for Global Food Security, stated: "Although the effects of mycotoxins on livestock health have been



thoroughly investigated, there is still a dearth of thorough research estimating their combined economic and environmental impacts.

By assessing the possible economic and environmental effects of raising hens primarily for meat consumption using mycotoxin-contaminated feeds—a problem that is prevalent around the world—this study fills a critical research gap. The results demonstrate how crucial it is to address mycotoxin contamination in feed crops like wheat, maize, and soybean in order to produce chicken in a way that is sustainable, low-carbon, and lucrative.

Even very low levels of mycotoxins can raise the carbon footprint of chicken production by more than 8%, according to Queen's researchers, who collaborated with an international team from BOKU University, the Austrian Food Competence Centre FFoQSI, and dsm-firmenich Animal Nutrition & Health.

"This study will have a great impact and will likely propel important changes in how the agri-food industry will view low level

mycotoxin contamination in feeds," said co-author Professor Rudi Krska of Queen's School of Biological Sciences and Institute for Global Food Security and BOKU.

"We believe that these data will drive the economic and environmental sustainability of the most widely consumed protein in the world, and they are of significant importance to the poultry industry." We think that the environment, farmers, and consumers will all gain.

"The economic stakes are higher than ever in an era where climate volatility and global trade disruptions increasingly challenge poultry production," said co-author Dr. Gerd Schatzmayr, Head of Global R&D Centers at dsm-firmenich Animal Nutrition & Health.

This emphasizes how urgently safe, scientifically supported mycotoxin mitigation techniques are needed. In addition to promoting animal health and welfare, efficient and reliable mycotoxin risk management also boosts farm profitability, sustainability, and food security.

The Austrian Competence Centre for Feed and Food Quality, Safety,

and Innovation (FFoQSI) carried out this study as a component of a research project. Within the framework of COMET—Competence Centers for Excellent Technologies, the Austrian provinces of Niederösterreich, Upper Austria, and Vienna, as well as the Austrian ministries BMVIT and BMDW, provide funding for the COMET-K1 competence center FFoQSI. The Bualuang ASEAN Chair Professor Fund also provided some funding for this project.

Iranian Company Produces Herbal Antibiotics for Poultry and Livestock

"The use of antibiotics and chemical medications in cattle and poultry farms should be changed in light of the growing harm caused by chemical antibiotic resistance in Iran, the ensuing rise in treatment expenses, and the resulting increase in human casualties. As stated by Amirali Amiri, general director of the knowledge-based company, "this product can significantly



improve the trend of using antibiotics in poultry farms and its side effects."

"This herbal product can be used in dairy cows, laying hens, and other livestock until the conclusion of the production season, and it also has no withdrawal time. Because of this trait, less antibiotics are used, fewer drug residues are found in cattle products, and fewer protein inputs, like soy, are imported," he continued.

"If only 10 percent of the country's poultry farms use this drug, it will have a significant impact on the country's food safety and reduce antibiotic resistance," Amiri said, emphasizing that not a single gram of chemical or synthetic molecule has been used in the formulation of these medications.

"The liquid form of the antibiotic can be a good alternative to drugs used to treat intestinal inflammation and digestive problems in livestock and poultry," he said, explaining that the antibiotic is produced in two forms: solid (powder) and liquid. Actually, three to four antibacterial medications can be removed from the cycle of cattle and poultry medications by employing this liquid medication. In order to improve stability, solubility, and efficacy, this antibiotic's powder form has also been microencapsulated utilizing nanotechnology.

An important development in January was the creation of herbal supplements for cattle and poultry by Iranian experts at another knowledge-based enterprise, which helped to lower production costs and improve the health of society.

Ali Salamat, the chairman of the company's board of directors, stated, "These products, which are being marketed after ten years of testing in Yazd poultry farms, are produced

based on 100% herbal extracts which are added to the poultry's drinking water and are an ideal replacement for chemical drugs."

"The existence and production of raw materials within the country, saving foreign exchange costs, reducing feed conversion ratio and losses, improving meat taste, and eliminating harmful environmental waste are a number of these advantages," he said, highlighting

the fact that the advantages of using these herbal supplements extend beyond the health of poultry.

"In the end, chicken is produced without antibiotics, which greatly contributes to the health of society. Most importantly, the use of these supplements eliminates the harms of using chemical drugs and prevents drug resistance in humans and poultry," Salamat added.

Invitation
Indian Poultry Journalists' Association
Invites you for our
TECHNICAL SEMINAR ON POULTRY
in **TANUKU**
theme
Challenges and Opportunities in
Poultry in Andhra Pradesh

Date : June 10th 2025
Time : 10 AM to 5 PM
Venue : Godavari Poultry Farmers
Welfare Association Building, Tanuku

Presentations | Panel Discussions | Networking
Felicitations | Awards

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Editorial Calendar 2025

Publishing Month: January Article Deadline : 28th, Dec. 2024 Advertising Deadline : 30th, Dec. 2024 Focus : Opportunities and Challenges	Publishing Month: February Article Deadline : 28th, Jan. 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, Jan. 2025 Focus : Budget	Publishing Month: March Article Deadline : 26th, Feb. 2025 Advertising Deadline : 28th, Feb. 2025 Focus : Disease Prevention	Publishing Month: April Article Deadline : 28th, March 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, March 2025 Focus : Summer Stress Management
Publishing Month: May Article Deadline : 28th, April 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, April 2025 Focus : Cold Chain	Publishing Month: June Article Deadline : 28th, May 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, May 2025 Focus : Nutrition	Publishing Month: July Article Deadline : 28th, June 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, June 2025 Focus : Biosecurity	Publishing Month: August Article Deadline : 28th, July 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, July 2025 Focus : Sustainability
Publishing Month: September Article Deadline : 28th, August 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, August 2025 Focus : Egg Production & Processing	Publishing Month: October Article Deadline : 28th, September 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, September 2025 Focus : Processing & Packaging	Publishing Month: November Article Deadline : 28th, October 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, October 2025 Focus : Winter Stress	Publishing Month: December Article Deadline : 28th, November 2025 Advertising Deadline : 30th, November 2025 Focus : Food Safety

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EGG

Daily and Monthly

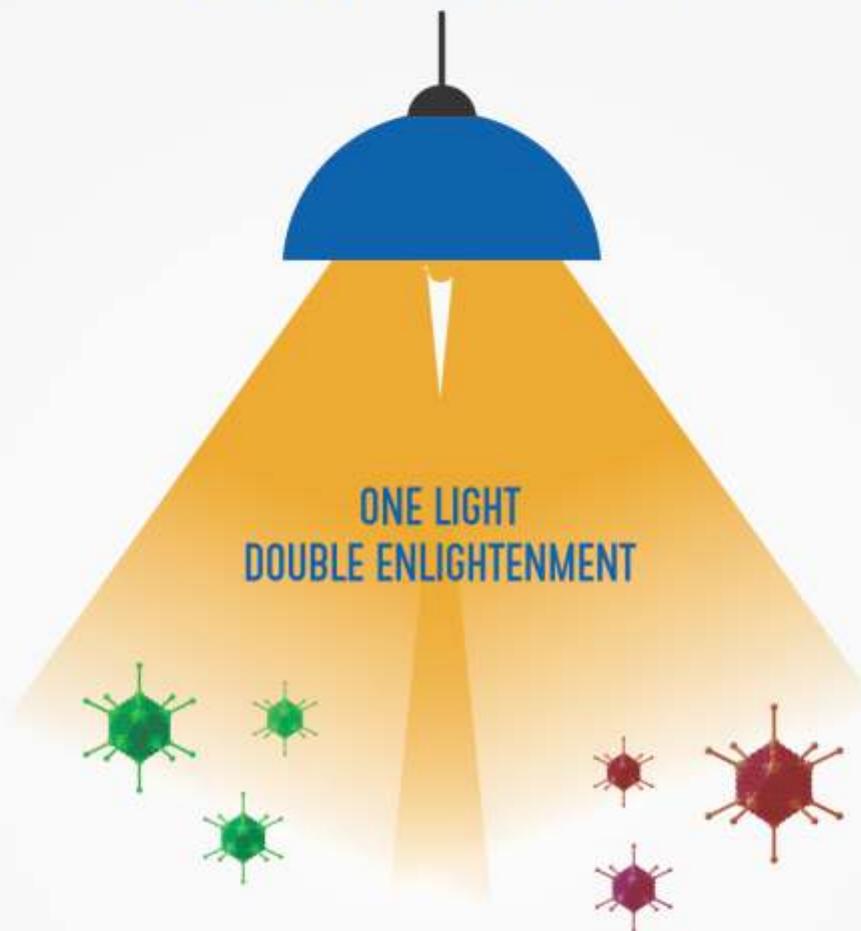
Prices of May 2025

Name Of Zone / Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Average	
NECC SUGGESTED EGG PRICES																																	
Ahmedabad	455	460	465	470	480	510	515	520	520	520	520	520	520	525	530	535	540	540	540	540	520	520	520	520	520	525	530	535	535	535	535	535	516.77
Ajmer	400	421	435	440	470	490	490	480	480	475	475	465	455	460	475	480	490	490	490	475	475	475	465	465	465	475	480	480	470	465	455	467.94	
Barwala	401	421	434	440	459	484	487	487	487	460	460	455	447	451	467	475	481	481	481	481	460	460	460	460	460	460	470	475	475	475	453	450	462.48
Bengaluru (CC)	475	485	495	505	515	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	605	605	605	564.19	
Brahmapur (OD)	447	452	462	467	480	497	505	515	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	530	540	550	550	550	550	530	530	515	500	510	522	527	527	527	527	514.52	
Chennai (CC)	510	520	530	540	550	560	560	570	570	580	580	590	590	600	600	610	610	620	620	630	630	630	620	610	610	610	610	620	620	620	591.29		
Chittoor	503	513	523	533	543	553	553	563	563	573	573	583	583	593	593	603	603	613	613	623	623	623	613	603	603	603	603	603	613	613	613	584.29	
Delhi (CC)	415	433	458	458	476	510	510	510	510	510	480	475	475	475	490	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	485	485	485	490	500	500	500	500	500	488.58	
E.Godavari	430	440	450	460	475	490	495	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	505	515	525	535	540	540	540	517	517	517	485	495	505	510	510	510	500.52		
Hospet	425	435	445	455	465	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	555	555	555	514.19	
Hyderabad	430	435	445	455	465	475	480	485	490	495	500	500	500	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	520	500	500	500	505	510	515	520	525	525	497.26	
Jabalpur	450	450	460	475	485	501	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	515	530	540	540	540	530	520	520	520	520	520	525	530	530	530	520	511.00	
Kolkata (WB)	485	490	495	500	515	530	545	555	560	565	565	535	535	540	545	550	575	585	585	575	575	560	560	550	550	565	575	580	580	580	580	551.13	
Ludhiana	397	404	428	436	440	470	488	488	488	488	488	460	450	450	458	469	478	482	482	482	482	482	460	460	460	462	472	474	474	460	460	463.61	
Mumbai (CC)	485	500	510	520	530	540	545	550	555	560	560	560	560	560	565	570	580	590	595	600	600	590	570	570	570	575	580	585	590	595	595	563.06	
Mysuru	490	500	515	525	535	545	545	550	555	560	565	570	573	578	583	588	593	598	603	608	613	610	605	605	605	605	605	605	610	610	610	576.19	
Namakkal	450	460	470	480	490	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	565	555	555	555	555	555	555	560	560	560	533.06	
Pune	485	495	505	515	525	535	540	540	545	550	550	550	550	550	560	570	580	590	600	600	600	590	580	580	580	580	585	590	595	595	595	561.45	
Raipur	441	461	466	471	481	496	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	505	505	515	540	540	540	540	540	515	500	495	495	500	515	525	525	525	520	505.26	
Surat	465	475	480	490	500	515	520	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	535	540	525	550	555	555	555	545	545	530	530	535	545	550	550	550	550	529.03	
Vijayawada	445	460	470	480	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	515	525	525	535	550	550	550	530	530	530	510	510	510	525	525	525	525	510.48	
Vizag	435	445	450	465	480	500	500	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	510	520	530	540	545	545	545	545	545	545	513	525	535	535	535	535	512.68		
W.Godavari	430	440	450	460	475	490	495	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	505	515	525	535	540	540	540	517	517	517	485	495	505	510	510	510	500.52		
Warangal	432	437	447	457	467	477	482	487	492	497	502	502	502	502	507	512	517	522	527	532	537	522	502	502	502	507	512	517	522	527	527	499.26	
Prevailing Prices																																	
Allahabad (CC)	467	476	510	510	524	538	538	538	533	524	524	510	510	514	524	524	529	529	524	524	514	514	514	514	524	524	529	529	519	519	519.16		
Bhopal	440	455	465	475	480	500	505	505	505	510	495	490	490	490	500	510	530	540	545	545	550	520	520	510	510	515	520	520	520	510	510	505.81	
Indore (CC)	425	450	460	465	490	515	515	505	505	500	500	495	485	490	510	510	520	520	520	500	500	500	490	490	490	500	505	505	500	495	485	494.84	
Kanpur (CC)	452	452	471	471	486	514	514	514	500	500	524	486	476	486	495	495	495	510	510	500	500	490	490	490	490	505	505	505	505	495	495	494.23	
Luknow (CC)	467	467	500	500	500	550	550	550	550	550	500	550	533	517	517	517	517	550	550	550	550	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	525.00	
Muzaffarpur (CC)	460	480	495	500	520	545	547	547	547	547	527	512	505	510	525	535	540	540	540	530	530	530	530	530	530	540	545	545	545	545	515	527.00	
Nagpur	450	460	480	490	490	510	510	530	530	530	530	520	520	530	540	580	580	580	580	580	560	560	560	530	530	530	555	565	566	565	555	533.74	
Patna	460	480	495	500	520	545	547	547	547	547	527	512	505	510	525	535	540	540	540	530	530	530	530	530	530	540	545	545	545	545	515	527.00	
Ranchi (CC)	462	467	481	490	500	524	533	533	533	533	533	529	510	524	524	524	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	524	524	533	533	538	548	538	523.13
Varanasi (CC)	453	460	477	490	500	524	533	533	524	523	524	506	506	513	524	524	530	530	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	527	527	527	527	513	513	513.77	



VH HEPA

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Coercive Power To Control Different Fowl Adenovirus Serotypes

Vaccination - Strategies

- PDRC survey showed that FAdV serotype 4 & 11 are majorly prevalent in India.
- Ventri's IBH/HPS vaccine is found to be protective against the prevalent serotypes.
- On proper vaccination of breeders with Ventri's vaccine there is transfer of maternal antibodies to the progeny chicks providing protection against disease.

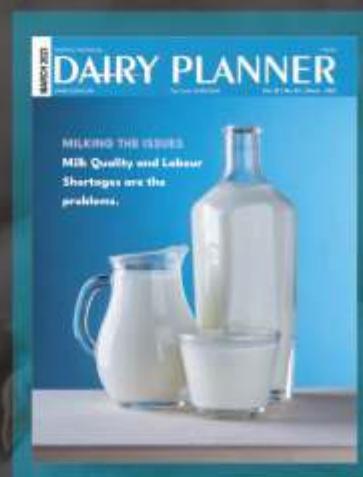
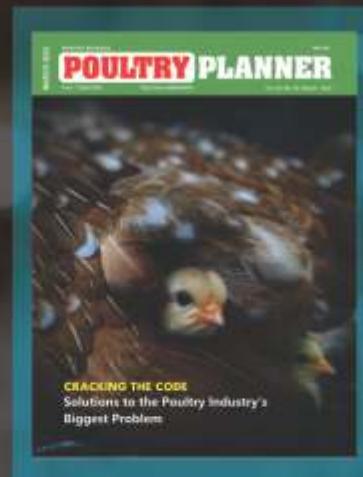


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