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COMPANY: Sampoorna Feeds FARMER NAME: Mr. Chamkaur Singh	AUG-2026	Top #1
	Farm Type	Open House
	State	PUNJAB
	Chicks Placed	5,332
	Mean Age	33
	Avg Body Wt	2,596
	FCR	1.31
	cFCR	1.17
	Livability%	97
	Daily Gain	77.8
	EPEF	576



Eastern Region

COMPANY: IB Group FARM NAME: Mrs. Kadambini Senapati	AUG-2026	Top #1
	Farm Type	Closed House
	State	ORISSA
	Chicks Placed	6,460
	Mean Age	38
	Avg Body Wt	2,876
	FCR	1.56
	cFCR	1.36
	Livability%	96.7
	Daily Gain	75.7
	EPEF	469



Central Region

COMPANY: IB Group FARMER NAME: Mr. Sameer Sharma	AUG-2026	Top #1
	Farm Type	Closed House
	State	MADHYA PRADESH
	Chicks Placed	17,161
	Mean Age	42
	Avg Body Wt	3,288
	FCR	1.52
	cFCR	1.23
	Livability%	95.7
	Daily Gain	78.3
	EPEF	492



South Region

COMPANY: IB Group FARMER NAME: V. Satyanarayana Y	AUG-2026	Top #1
	Farm Type	Closed House
	State	ANDHRA PRADESH
	Chicks Placed	19,306
	Mean Age	36
	Avg Body Wt	2,621
	FCR	1.48
	cFCR	1.35
	Livability%	95.3
	Daily Gain	72.8
	EPEF	466



August 2026 -Top PERFORMANCE BY AREA

Area	Chicks Placed	Mean Age(Days)	BW	FCR	cFCR(2Kg)	Livability%	Daygain	EPEF
North Closed House	11,908	34	2,612	1.33	1.19	97.2	76.4	558
North Open House	5,332	33	2,596	1.31	1.18	97.0	77.8	576
East Closed House	6,460	38	2,876	1.56	1.37	96.7	75.7	469
East Open House	1,407	40	2,687	1.42	1.27	98.2	67.2	463
Central Closed House	17,161	42	3,288	1.52	1.24	95.7	78.3	492
Central Open House	6,591	31	2,242	1.41	1.36	95.3	70.3	476
South Closed House	19,306	36	2,621	1.49	1.35	95.3	72.8	466
South Open House	5,881	42	2,856	1.56	1.37	95.2	68	416

August 2026 -Top 10 FIELD PERFORMANCE

Flock	Farm Type	State	Chicks Placed	Mean Age	BW	FCR	cFCR	Livability%	Day Gain	EPEF
Flock 1	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	5,332	33	2,596	1.31	1.18	97.0	77.8	576
Flock 2	CLOSED HOUSE	PUNJAB	11,908	34	2,612	1.33	1.19	97.2	76.4	558
Flock 3	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	11,632	35	2,652	1.37	1.23	95.7	75.8	529
Flock 4	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	11,944	33	2,373	1.33	1.25	97.1	71.3	520
Flock 5	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	15,606	34	2,564	1.38	1.25	95.7	75.0	520
Flock 6	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	8,080	33	2,306	1.32	1.25	97.0	70.2	516
Flock 7	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	11,140	33	2,326	1.31	1.24	97.1	69.6	516
Flock 8	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	13,461	33	2,380	1.34	1.26	96.5	71.5	514
Flock 9	OPEN HOUSE	PUNJAB	11,020	34	2,500	1.36	1.25	96.2	72.7	514
Flock 10	OPEN HOUSE	HARYANA	10,160	33	2,370	1.35	1.27	96.5	71.8	513



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Processing & Packaging: The Next Step in the Poultry Value Chain

The poultry industry is evolving rapidly, and the focus is increasingly shifting beyond production toward efficient processing, value addition, food safety, and modern packaging. As consumer preferences change, there is growing demand for hygienically processed, convenient, safe, and high-quality poultry products.

Modern poultry processing plants are adopting advanced technologies to improve efficiency, reduce processing losses, maintain consistent product quality, and strengthen food safety. From automated processing and precise portioning to effective chilling and cold-chain management, every stage plays an important role in delivering a safe product to the consumer.

Packaging is equally critical. It is no longer simply a method of protecting poultry products during transportation. Innovative packaging solutions such as vacuum packaging and modified atmosphere packaging can help maintain product quality, extend shelf life, reduce wastage, and improve presentation. At the same time, the industry is exploring sustainable packaging materials to address environmental concerns and changing consumer expectations.

For processors, maintaining strict hygiene, temperature control, traceability, and quality standards remains essential. Investments in automation, digital monitoring, employee training, and robust quality-control systems can help build greater efficiency and consumer confidence.

The future of poultry will increasingly depend on an integrated approach—from farm management and processing to packaging, cold-chain distribution, and retail. By embracing innovation while maintaining strong food-safety practices, the poultry sector can create greater value, reduce losses, and meet the expectations of a modern and increasingly quality-conscious consumer.

This edition highlights the technologies, practices, and opportunities shaping the future of poultry processing and packaging.

Bhavana Gupta

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Ph.D. Agricultural Economist | Animal Science & Livestock Production
Specialist | Senior Consultant –Industrial Agriculture & Livestock Production



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Egg Powder: Processing, Nutritional and Functional Properties

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and ¹Kalpna Jorasia ¹Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary Education
and Research (PGIVER), Jaipur ²ICAR-CIRC, Meerut





Dr. Hanumant Dahiphale
Currently serving as Manager
(Technical & Product Development)
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1) Introduction

Poultry and other non-ruminant animals mainly eat cereals, oilseed meals, and their by-products. These feeds contain phytate, which stores about 60–80% of the phosphorus in plants. Animals cannot digest phytate properly because they produce very little phytase in their digestive system. As a result, phosphorus is not used well, feed costs increase, and more phosphorus is released in manure. Adding microbial phytase to feed helps break down phytate and improves phosphorus use. Phytase also improves the use of minerals, protein, amino acids, and energy from the feed.

2) Chemistry and Occurrence of Phytic Acid

Phytic acid (phytate) is a major phosphorus-storing compound found in plant seeds. It has six phosphate groups and can strongly bind **minerals, amino acids, proteins, and polysaccharides**. In seeds, phytate is mainly stored in small structures along with these nutrients. In wheat, barley, and rice, most phytate is found in the bran and aleurone layer, while in maize

Phytase in Poultry Nutrition: Chemistry, Enzymatic Mechanism, and Nutritional Significance

A Scientific Review of Phytate Hydrolysis, Nutrient Utilization and Applications in Poultry Production

it is mainly in the germ. Oilseed meals and cereal by-products generally contain more phytate than cereals and legumes. Sesame meal and rice bran are rich sources of phytate, while cassava and sweet potato contain very little.

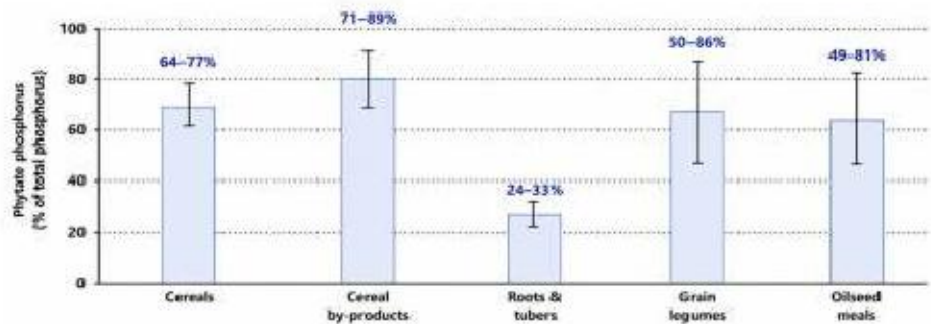


Figure 1. Typical range of phytate phosphorus as a proportion of total phosphorus across major feedstuff categories used in poultry diets (data compiled from Ravindran, Bryden & Kornegay, 1995).

Table 1. Phytate phosphorus content of representative feedstuffs commonly used in poultry diets.

Feedstuff	Phytate P (g/100 g DM)	Phytate P (% of total P)
Maize (corn)	0.24	72
Wheat	0.27	69
Barley	0.27	64
Sorghum	0.24	66
Rice bran	1.03–1.31	80–83
Wheat bran	0.92	71
Soybean meal	0.39	60
Cottonseed meal	0.84	70
Sunflower meal	0.89	77
Sesame meal	1.18	81

3) Phytic Acid as an Antinutritional Factor

Phytate does more than reduce phosphorus availability; it also affects the use of other nutrients in animal feed. It binds strongly with minerals such



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as **calcium, zinc, iron, magnesium, copper, and manganese**, making them less available for absorption. **Zinc** is especially affected and may become deficient in high-phytate diets. Phytate can also bind with **proteins and amino acids**, especially arginine, lysine, and histidine. These complexes reduce protein solubility and make proteins harder for digestive enzymes to break down. Phytate can also reduce the activity of digestive enzymes such as **pepsin, trypsin, and α -amylase**. As a result, the digestion and absorption of **protein, amino acids, starch, fats, phosphorus, and minerals** can decrease. Therefore, high levels of phytate can reduce overall nutrient utilization and increase nutrient losses.

4) Phytase: Enzymatic Mechanism and Classification

Phytase is an enzyme that **breaks down phytic acid** by removing its phosphate groups step by step. During this process, phytate changes from **phytic acid to smaller inositol phosphate compounds** and finally produces **myo-inositol and inorganic phosphorus**. As phosphate groups are removed, the ability of phytate to bind minerals and proteins becomes weaker. Phytases are mainly classified as **3-phytase and 6-phytase**, based on the position where they start removing phosphate. **3-phytases** are mainly found in microorganisms and fungi, while **6-phytases** are commonly found in plants. A few **5-phytases** have also been reported. Based on their structure and working mechanism, phytases are also grouped into different families,

with **histidine acid phosphatases** being widely used in commercial feed enzymes.

Feature	3-Phytase (EC 3.1.3.8)	6-Phytase (EC 3.1.3.26)
Initial hydrolysis site	D-3 position of the inositol ring	D-6 position of the inositol ring
Predominant origin	Microbial / fungal (e.g., <i>Aspergillus</i>)	Plant (e.g., wheat, barley, maize)
Completeness of dephosphorylation	May leave one phosphate group unreleased	Can fully dephosphorylate the phytate molecule
Typical pH optimum	2.5–5.5 (acid phytases)	4.0–6.0 (plant phytases)
Commercial relevance	Dominant in feed-enzyme products	Limited; heat-labile in pelleted feed

Table 2. Principal classification of phytases according to the initial site of phosphate hydrolysis on the inositol ring.

5) Sources of Phytase: Microbial, Plant, and Endogenous Enzymes

Phytase is found in **fungi, bacteria, yeasts, plants, and some animal tissues**. Fungi such as *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus ficuum* are important sources of phytase. Bacterial phytases, such as those from *E. coli* and *Bacillus*, are also widely used in animal feed. Bacterial phytases often have good stability and can work on different forms of phytate. Today, most commercial phytase is produced using **recombinant DNA technology** for better quality and production. Plants such as **wheat, rye, barley, and triticale** naturally contain phytase, but its activity is low and variable. Plant phytase can also be damaged during **feed processing and pelleting**, so added phytase is usually needed in poultry diets.

6) Biochemical Properties and Site of Action within the Gastrointestinal Tract

Feed phytase works best when its **pH and temperature range** match the poultry digestive system. Most commercial phytases, including *E. coli*-based phytase, work well under acidic conditions, mainly around **pH 2.5–5.5**. *E. coli* phytase is a **microbial phytase** and is widely used in poultry feed because of its good activity and stability. Some phytases from *Bacillus* and plants work better at **pH 6.5–8.0**. Most phytases work best at about **44–60°C**, while heat-stable phytases can better tolerate feed pelleting temperatures of **80–100°C**. In poultry, phytase mainly acts in the **crop and proventriculus**, but it can also work in the gizzard and small intestine. Thus, **pH activity, heat stability, and activity throughout the digestive tract** are important for effective phytase action.

7) Factors Influencing Phytate Hydrolysis and Phosphorus Utilization

The effectiveness of phytase depends on several **dietary and bird-related factors**. High levels of **calcium** can bind with phytate and make it difficult for phytase to break it down. Adequate **vitamin D₃** can improve

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the use of phytate-bound phosphorus. **Bird age** also affects phytate breakdown; older birds generally use phytate better than young chicks. The **type and solubility of feed ingredients** can affect phytase activity. High **processing temperatures** during pelleting may reduce phytase activity, especially in heat-sensitive enzymes. The level of

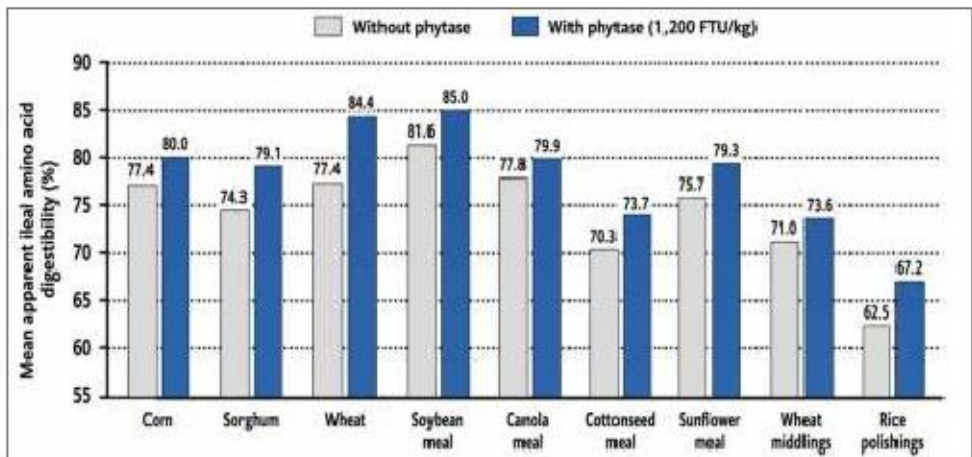
Factor	Influence on phytate hydrolysis / phytase efficacy
Dietary calcium	Excess calcium forms insoluble calcium-phytate precipitates that resist hydrolysis
Available phosphorus	Determines the phosphorus-sparing potential of a given phytase dose
Vitamin D3 status	Adequate vitamin D3 enhances phytate phosphorus utilization
Bird age	Older birds generally hydrolyze phytate more effectively than young chicks
Feed ingredient	Phytate solubility and structural accessibility vary among ingredients
Feed processing	Pelleting heat can inactivate less thermostable phytases
Phytase dose	Higher inclusion drives more extensive dephosphorylation (superdosing)
Enzyme characteristics	pH profile, thermostability and substrate affinity govern in vivo performance

available phosphorus in the diet also affects the response to phytase.

Table 3. Principal dietary and physiological factors influencing the efficacy of supplemental phytase.

8) Nutritional Consequences of Phytase Supplementation

Phytase mainly improves the **availability and use of phosphorus** in poultry. It can increase phosphorus availability and retention by about **20-45%**, depending on the diet and phytase dose. It can reduce the need for added **inorganic phosphorus sources** such as dicalcium and monocalcium phosphate. Phytase also improves the use of **calcium, zinc, copper, and manganese**, which can support better bone development. It



can improve the digestion of **protein and amino acids**, with reported improvements of about **3-9%**. Phytase may also improve the use of **dietary energy**, especially in wheat-based diets. These benefits beyond phosphorus are called the “**extra-phosphoric**” effects of phytase.

Figure 4. Amino acid digestibility of nine feedstuffs, without and with supplemental microbial phytase (1,200 FTU/kg), in 5-week-old broilers (Ravindran et al., 1999, Poultry Science 78:699-706).

1) Economic and Environmental Significance

Phytase can help **reduce feed cost** by making the phosphorus already present in plant feed available to poultry. This can reduce the need for expensive **inorganic phosphorus sources** in the diet. It may also reduce the need for some **calcium and amino acids**, which can further lower feed cost. Phytase also has an important **environmental benefit** because it improves phosphorus use by the bird. Better phosphorus use means **less phosphorus is excreted in manure**.

This helps reduce phosphorus buildup in **soil and water** and lowers the risk of eutrophication. Therefore, phytase can support both **economical poultry production and better environmental management**.

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- g) **pH and Pepsin Stability:** Enhanced stability under gastrointestinal conditions supports phytase activity through the digestive tract.
- h) **Defined Matrix Value:** A scientifically supported matrix value enables precise formulation and utilization of the enzyme's nutritional contribution.
- i) **Reduced DCP Dependence:** Use of UT-PHOS can support replacement of approximately 6–8 kg of DCP per ton of feed, depending on formulation and matrix application.

- j) **Phosphorus Utilization:** Efficient phytate hydrolysis increases the availability of phytate-bound phosphorus and supports more efficient mineral nutrition.
- k) **Feed-Cost Efficiency:** Nutrient release and DCP replacement can contribute to economical feed formulation without compromising nutritional objectives
- l) **Quality-Focused Product Design:** The combination of engineered production, controlled fermentation, thermostability, and micro-granular formulation is designed for consistent field performance.

3) Conclusion and Future Perspectives

Phytase is now an important feed enzyme for **efficient and economical poultry production**. It breaks down phytic acid and improves the use of **phosphorus, calcium, and other minerals**. It can also improve the digestion of **protein, amino acids, and energy**. These benefits may support better **growth, bone development, and feed efficiency**. Using phytase with enzymes such as **xylanase** may provide additional benefits in suitable diets. **Superdosing** may further reduce the harmful effects of phytate and improve nutrient use. Future research should focus on **heat-stable phytase, better enzyme doses, wider pH activity, and low-phytate feed crops**.

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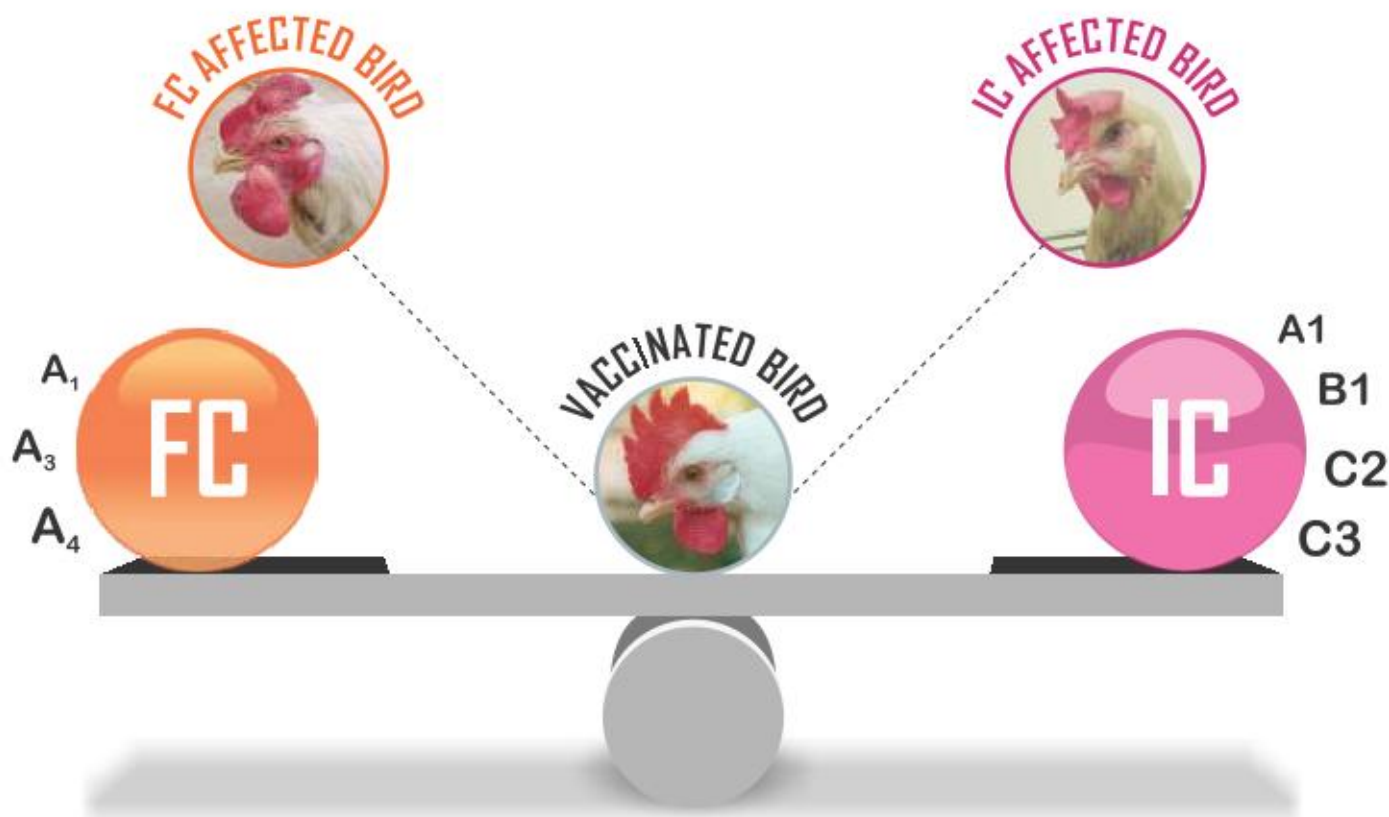
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A Tale of Two Hatcheries



Picture a hatchery on a busy morning. Thousands of fluffy, day-old chicks sit in boxes, waiting for their first big life event vaccination. In one corner, a machine mists them with a fine blue spray. In another corner, a newer machine drops small, sticky blue droplets of gel onto the chicks. Both machines are doing the same job protecting the chicks from disease. But are they doing it the same way? That question is exactly what scientists set out to answer, and their findings tell a story every poultry farmer should hear.

Gel Vaccination in Poultry: A Gentler Way to Protect Day-Old Chicks

Why Vaccinate at the Hatchery at All?

Chickens face two big early-life threats: **Infectious Bronchitis (IB)**, a respiratory virus, and **coccidiosis**, a gut disease caused by tiny parasites called *Eimeria*. Left unchecked, both can stunt growth, hurt egg production, and open the door to other infections. So, farms vaccinate chicks the day they hatch before they even leave the hatchery using live, weakened versions of these disease agents.

For decades, the go-to method has been **spray vaccination**. A machine sprays a fine mist of vaccine over a box of chicks. The chicks get wet, preen themselves, and swallow or inhale the droplets, which is how they become immunized.

It works. But it has a catch.

The Trouble with Spray

Imagine stepping out of a warm shower into a cold, breezy room. That is roughly what spray vaccination does to a day-old chick. These babies cannot yet regulate their own body temperature well, and a fine, cold mist landing all over their downy bodies causes a real chill.

A 2021 field study on 100,000-plus broiler chicks found exactly this. Chicks sprayed with IB vaccine dropped by more than 1°C in body temperature within just 10 minutes, and stayed cooler a full hour later. That is a meaningful drop for a creature that is still, essentially, cold-blooded in its first days of life.

Cold stress at this stage has been linked in other research to slower muscle development and even a higher risk of gut disease later on.

Enter the Gel

What if, instead of a cold mist, chicks received a few small, warmish, sticky droplets of gel like tiny edible jelly beads, each one carrying its dose of vaccine? That is the idea behind **gel vaccination**.

Gel is a thick, water-holding substance (similar to the jelly you might find in a dessert) that can suspend live vaccine organisms evenly throughout itself. Instead of being sprayed as a fine mist, it is



dropped onto the chicks in small blue droplets. Curious and hungry, the chicks peck at these bright droplets and preen them off each other, swallowing the vaccine as they go.

In the same 2021 study, chicks vaccinated with gel showed **no meaningful temperature drop at all** — their body heat stayed stable, unlike their spray-vaccinated flockmates. That one difference is the heart of why gel vaccination has been gaining attention: it appears to protect chicks just as well, without the cold-stress side effect.



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But Does It Protect as Well as Spray?

A gentler shower is no good if it does not get the chicks clean in this case, immune. So, researchers checked that too.



Using swab tests over 35 days, scientists tracked how well the vaccine viruses took hold in gel- and spray-vaccinated chicks. The results were reassuring: both groups showed similar overall patterns of vaccine uptake, and by three weeks of age, essentially all birds in both groups tested positive for the vaccine strains. Blood tests measuring antibody levels also showed no real difference between the two groups. In plain terms the gel-vaccinated chicks built up immunity just as effectively as the spray-vaccinated ones, just without the chill.

Interestingly, one vaccine strain actually reached 100% coverage in the gel group faster than in the spray group, hinting that the gel route may, if anything, have a slight edge for some vaccines.

What About Gut-Disease Vaccines Like Coccidiosis?

Gel is not only useful for respiratory vaccines. It was actually first developed and tested for **coccidiosis vaccines**, which contain live parasite eggs called oocysts.

One of the earliest studies on this, from a Canadian veterinary journal, tested something very

practical: does the gel spread the vaccine evenly, or do some chicks get a strong dose while others get almost none? The researchers made long gel "sausages" packed with vaccine organisms and sliced them up like a loaf of bread, checking the top, middle, and bottom of each slice. The counts came out remarkably even throughout proof that a well-made gel does not let its vaccine particles clump or settle to the bottom, unlike a plain water mixture might. When the same gel was used to vaccinate real chicks against coccidiosis, the flock's disease scores were consistent and even slightly more uniform than the water-vaccinated control group.

A separate, more detailed study compared coccidiosis vaccination by spray, by two different gel thicknesses, and by direct dosing (used as a gold-standard control). It found that gel-vaccinated chicks shed the parasite's eggs a sign the vaccine had "taken" with **less bird-to-bird variation** than the sprayed chicks, especially in the first days after vaccination. This matters because uneven vaccination in a flock can mean some birds develop full immunity while others remain vulnerable and act as ticking time bombs for later outbreaks. In the end, though, all methods like gel, spray, and hand-dosing protected the birds equally well from a disease challenge and produced similar growth, showing that as long as chicks receive a proper dose, the method of delivery does not compromise protection.

Bringing It All Together

So, back to our hatchery. What have we really learned by comparing the misty spray corner with the sticky gel corner?

- **Comfort:** Gel-vaccinated chicks do not experience the body-temperature drop that spray-

vaccinated chicks do a real, measurable stress reduction during a fragile first day of life.

- **Effectiveness:** Whether for respiratory disease (IB) or gut disease (coccidiosis), gel vaccination builds immunity on



par with spray vaccination, and sometimes with more consistent uptake across the flock.

- **Precision:** Because the gel evenly suspends the vaccine, every droplet a chick pecks at is likely to carry a similar, reliable dose.
- **Practicality:** Gel can also be combined with other beneficial additives, such as probiotics, opening the door to a more holistic first day of care for chicks.

None of this means spray vaccination is obsolete it remains a well-proven, cost-effective, and widely trusted method, and researchers are clear that more studies, especially long-term field trials across different vaccines and farm conditions, are still needed before gel can be called a full replacement. But for an industry constantly looking for ways to raise healthier, less-stressed birds, gel vaccination is a promising, science-backed step in the right direction proof that sometimes, a gentler touch works just as well as the tried-and-true method, without the shiver.

Sources: Legnardi et al., Veterinary Sciences (2021); Dasgupta & Lee, Canadian Veterinary Journal (2000); Albanese et al., Poultry Science (2018).



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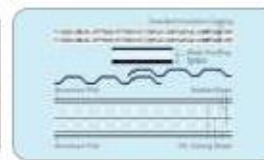
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**Er. P. Priyanka,**

Faculty,

Department of Poultry Nutrition,
Suguna Institute of Poultry Management,
Udumalpet, Tamil Nadu**Introduction:**

The modern poultry industry is dependent on precision management to get the best out of commercial flocks.

Nutritionists and farm managers must grapple with environmental variability, whether it is with fast growing broilers or high-producing layers. Poultry are homoeothermic animals, which try to control their internal body temperature. They, however, have a rather small thermo neutral zone, the zone in which they require the least amount of energy to keep their body temperature, which for adult birds lies somewhere between 18°C and 24°C. Any physiological response to the bird to temperatures outside this optimum range will directly impact on its voluntary feed intake. Extreme weather events, such as hot summer days and cold winter nights, cause imbalance of the body's thermoregulatory processes. These changes result in reduced growth rates, reduced egg

Seasonal Feed Adjustment in Poultry Nutrition

production, poor egg shell quality, reduced immunity and increased mortality if they are not addressed. Dynamic seasonal feed formulation and proactive feeding management are crucial to animal welfare and farm profitability.

This Summer Challenge aims to address the issue of heat stress by developing a nutritional engineering solution:

This Summer Challenge is all about combating heat stress through nutrition engineering solution. One of the greatest physiological stresses in commercial poultry production is high ambient temperatures. At temperatures above 28°C, intake of voluntary feed intake markedly decreases, usually at temperatures of 1.5% to 2% per °C, and even more steeply (up to 5% per °C) when temperatures are above 32°C. The absolute daily consumption of essential nutrients (energy, amino acids, minerals and vitamins) decreases dramatically for birds, due to reduced feed intake. Without adjustments, rations will result in poor performance. In order to compensate for this decrease in overall consumption, nutritionists need to develop a strategy to concentrate nutrients.

A. Caloric Shift and the role of dietary fats:

Apparent Metabolizable Energy (AME): It should be raised by approximately 40 – 50 kcal/kg of feed during hot weather to compensate for the lost feed consumption.

The Advantage of Fats: When the body digests carbohydrates, it

produces a lot of internal heat (heat increment). Fat, on the other hand, has a low heat increment. Using a portion of cereal material in place of good quality vegetable oil or fat adds calories to the bird without putting undue strain on the thermoregulatory system.

B. Precision Protein/Amino Acid Balancing:

The ability of the protein to be synthesized is reduced at high temperatures, and breakdown of the protein increases, but feeding too much crude protein will backfire because the deamination of excess amounts of protein produces significant amounts of metabolic heat.

Ideal Protein Concept: Instead of increasing the total crude protein, nutritionists need to balance the digestible amino acid (Lysine, Methionine, Threonine) ratios in the diet.

Adding 3% to 5% of the digestible amino acids means that the bird will have sufficient digestible amino acids to build tissues and produce eggs while eating less total pounds of feed. Also, multi-protease enzymes can be added to achieve the highest possible protein utilisation efficiency.

C. Dietary Electrolyte Balance (DEB):

Birds under heat stress pant their mouths wide open (thermal polypnea) in order to cool themselves by evaporation. This physiologic reaction results in hyperventilation or excessive removal of carbon dioxide and a



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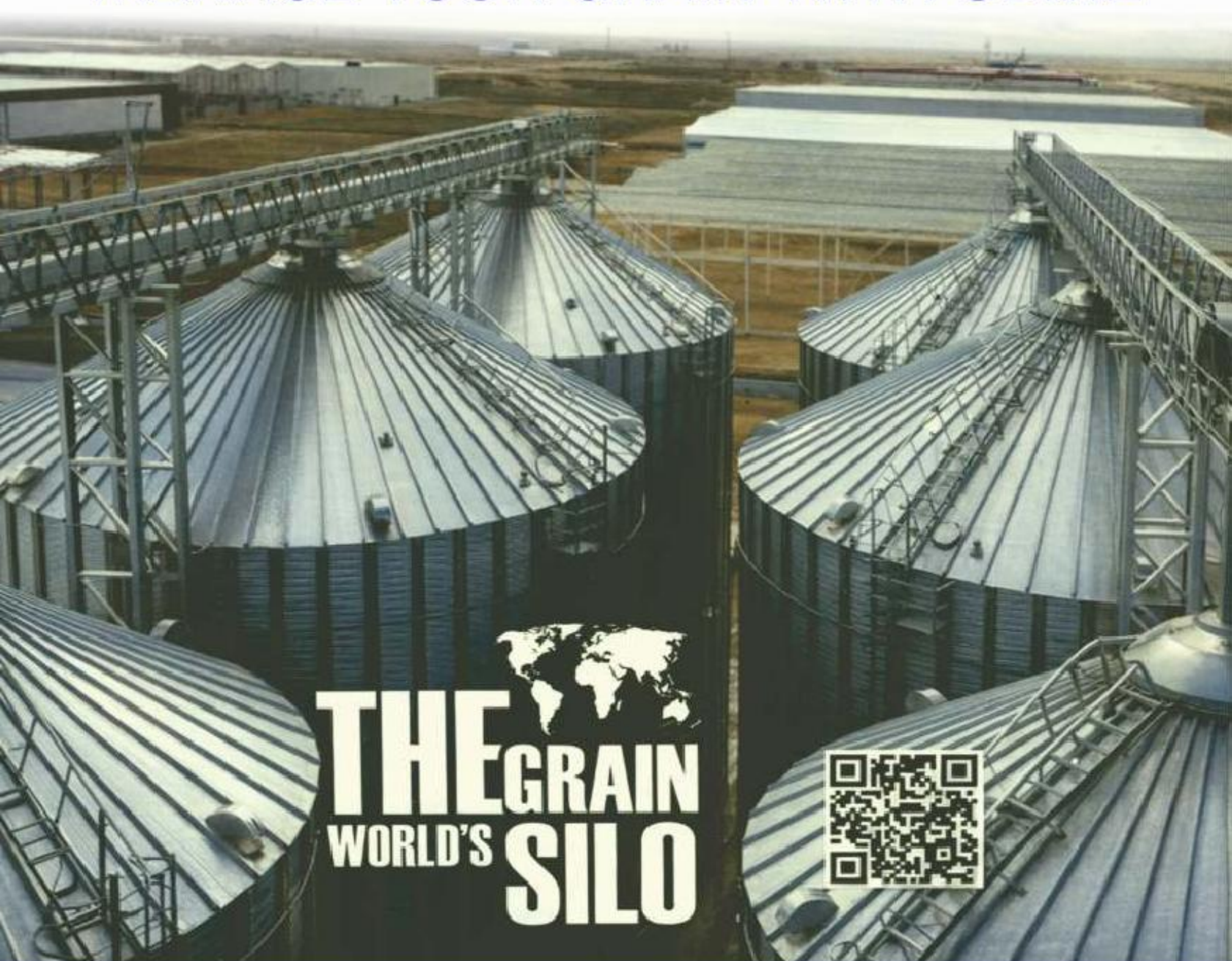


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resultant serious blood disturbance of electrolyte balance.

During hot weather the Dietary Electrolyte Balance, defined as NaCl should be kept in the range of 220 – 250 meq/kg.

Supplementation: This is done through careful supplementation of Sodium Bicarbonate, Potassium Chloride and sodium balance. Sodium bicarbonate offers a source of sodium with a low chloride content to help regulate blood acid base balance, and enhance shell quality in laying hens during heat stress.

D. Vitamin and mineral fortification:

The absolute intake of micro-nutrients decreases as total feed intake decreases. The addition of high levels of vitamins C (100-200 ppm) and E is a common practice.

Vitamin C is an antioxidant and a body temperature regulator; Vitamin E is an antioxidant that prevents damage to cellular membranes from heat stress.

Addition of organic osmolytes such as Betaine keeps the cells hydrated and in osmotic balance under hyperthermic conditions.

Winter Challenge:

On the other hand, low ambient temperatures raise the maintenance energy needs. Birds must expend more of their daily nutrient allocation and metabolize more, just to maintain their core body temperature, if the temperature of the housing drops below the thermo neutral zone.

A. Tenfold the Caloric Density for Hot Stress Dampness, drafts and freezing temperature increase the energy requirements of birds. Avoid feeding lower-energy, fibrous feeds; use high-energy cereal grains (corn, wheat and

supplemental fats) instead.

• **Nutrient Dilution:** During cold snaps, if energy density is not raised, birds may try to eat more feed by volume to meet their need for heat, which could stress their digestive systems, and reduce valuable feed resources.

B. Proactive Cold-Weather Management – dealing with the weather ahead of time. Feed Line Monitoring: Make sure feed lines are always kept full and easily accessible. Naturally, birds would try to eat more often if they increase their metabolic rate.

Cold weather causes the barns to be tightly closed to keep the cold air out, but this can contribute to wet litter conditions due to humidity. A wet litter that worsens footpad dermatitis, ammonia accumulation and respiratory problems. It is important to make the rations well balanced to avoid loose droppings and to provide an appropriate level of moisture removal through the use of ventilation management techniques to balance moisture removal with the heat conservation.

3. Seasonal changes in feeding management practice:

While nutrition is half the solution, management practices need to be dynamic in order to accommodate seasonal shifts in nutrition.

In very hot weather, Strategic Feeding Schedules: Feed was eaten during cooler times (early morning and late evening). Birds will be less stressed during the hottest afternoon hours if high metabolic loads are not forced during this time by implementing “shift feeding” or raising automatic feeders. Midnight lighting programs are used

during the summer to promote night feeding if ambient temperatures are low, some producers use them.

Water Quality and Temperature Management: Use of water can reach up to 4 times the weight of feed intake during hot weather. Heat is mostly dissipated through water. Maintaining cool drinking water (less than 20°C) and providing shade are critical as warm drinking water will result in a reduction in water intake, and this will quickly lead to a reduction in feed intake. Just as with lines, drinkers need to be protected from freezing during winter.

• Feeding fine mash in hot weather conditions makes it necessary for birds to spend more time and energy getting food ready for eating, thus creating unnecessary heat production in the body. Using crumbs or pellets in the summer months helps to decrease the amount of time spent eating, allows less energy loss, and increases nutrient intake efficiency.

Conclusion:

Seasonal feed adjustment is a dynamic science, linking environmental physiology and commercial economics. Poultry producers can proactively reduce caloric density, balance digestible amino acids, keep the proper electrolyte and vitamin balance, and even manage the physical changes of the birds with the climatic changes – all of which helps to maintain the health of the flock, optimize Feed Conversion Ratios (FCR) and keep profitability maintained through all seasons.



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INTRODUCTION:

Poultry farming plays a vital role in meeting the increasing demand for affordable animal protein and contributes significantly to rural livelihoods and the agricultural economy. However, infectious diseases continue to limit the productivity and profitability of poultry enterprises. Among these, coccidiosis remains one of the most widespread and economically important diseases affecting commercial and backyard poultry worldwide. The disease often develops unnoticed during its early stages, causing poor growth, inefficient feed utilization, and increased susceptibility to other diseases before obvious clinical signs appear. For this reason, poultry coccidiosis is often referred to as a "silent profit killer."

Coccidiosis is an intestinal

Poultry Coccidiosis: The Silent Profit Killer and How to Prevent It

disease caused by protozoan parasites belonging to the genus *Eimeria*. These parasites complete their life cycle within the intestinal cells of chickens, resulting in damage to the intestinal lining and reduced absorption of nutrients. Seven species of *Eimeria* are known to infect chickens, with *Eimeria tenella*, *Eimeria acervulina*, *Eimeria maxima*, and *Eimeria necatrix* responsible for most economically significant infections.

The disease affects birds of all ages but is particularly common in young broilers between three and six weeks of age. Environmental conditions such as high moisture, poor ventilation, and overcrowding promote the survival and spread of infective oocysts in poultry houses.

HOW INFECTION OCCURS:

The transmission of coccidiosis occurs through the fecal-oral route. Infected birds excrete unsporulated oocysts in their droppings. Under suitable environmental conditions, these oocysts undergo sporulation and become infective within one to two days. Healthy birds become infected when they consume contaminated litter, feed, or water.

Since the parasite multiplies rapidly inside the intestinal tract, a single infected bird can contaminate the environment

with millions of oocysts, facilitating rapid disease spread within the flock.

CLINICAL SIGNS:

Clinical signs vary according to the *Eimeria* species involved, the level of infection, and the immune status of the birds. Farmers should remain alert for signs such as:

- Reduced appetite
- Depression and inactivity
- Ruffled feathers
- Poor growth and uneven flock size
- Watery or bloody droppings
- Pale combs and wattles
- Weight loss
- Increased mortality in severe outbreaks

Subclinical infections are equally important because they may not produce obvious symptoms but significantly reduce feed conversion efficiency and growth performance, leading to hidden economic losses.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES:

The financial impact of coccidiosis extends beyond bird mortality. Damage to the intestinal lining decreases nutrient absorption, resulting in slower growth and increased feed consumption to achieve market weight. Additional costs arise from medications, veterinary care, labour, and production delays.

Furthermore, intestinal damage

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caused by coccidiosis predisposes birds to secondary bacterial infections, particularly necrotic enteritis, which can further increase production losses. Consequently, coccidiosis remains one of the most expensive diseases affecting the global poultry industry.

DIAGNOSIS:

Accurate diagnosis requires a combination of flock history, observation of clinical signs, post-mortem examination, and laboratory confirmation. Veterinarians typically examine intestinal lesions characteristic of different *Eimeria* species and may perform microscopic

examination of fecal samples to identify oocysts. Modern diagnostic techniques, including molecular methods, are increasingly used in research and advanced diagnostic laboratories for species identification.

Clinical manifestations such as depression, reduced feed intake, poor growth, diarrhoea, bloody droppings, and increased mortality may resemble several other infectious and parasitic diseases. Therefore, a definitive diagnosis should not rely solely on clinical signs but should integrate flock history, age of

birds, intestinal lesion distribution, fecal oocyst examination, lesion scoring, histopathology, and molecular diagnostic techniques when available. Differential diagnosis is essential for accurate treatment and control.

TREATMENT PROTOCOL:

Effective management of poultry coccidiosis requires early diagnosis, prompt chemotherapy, supportive care, and appropriate flock management to minimize intestinal damage and reduce environmental contamination. Treatment should begin immediately after diagnosis based on clinical signs, fecal

Table. Differential diagnosis of poultry coccidiosis based on clinical presentation.

Disease	Clinical signs similar to coccidiosis	Features that distinguish it from coccidiosis
Necrotic enteritis	Depression, diarrhoea, reduced feed intake, poor growth, mortality	Presence of necrotic intestinal plaques with minimal intestinal bleeding; diagnosis confirmed by detection of <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> .
Salmonellosis	Diarrhoea, weakness, dehydration, reduced performance	Usually accompanied by septicemic lesions involving the liver and spleen; bacterial isolation confirms infection.
Histomoniasis	Depression, diarrhoea, weight loss	Characteristic necrotic liver lesions and caseous cecal cores, mainly in turkeys.
Ulcerative enteritis	Depression, diarrhoea, sudden mortality	Multiple deep intestinal ulcers without the typical developmental stages of <i>Eimeria</i> .
Helminthiasis	Poor growth, diarrhoea, reduced feed efficiency	Adult worms or parasite eggs are detected during fecal examination or necropsy.
Newcastle disease	Depression, diarrhoea, increased mortality	Respiratory distress and neurological abnormalities are more prominent than intestinal lesions.
Avian influenza	Depression, diarrhoea, sudden death	Severe respiratory involvement with cyanosis, facial swelling, and widespread organ hemorrhages
Infectious bursal disease	Depression, watery diarrhoea, dehydration	Enlarged or hemorrhagic bursa of Fabricius with marked immunosuppression.
Colibacillosis	Depression, poor growth, increased mortality	Systemic fibrinous lesions such as airsacculitis and pericarditis rather than characteristic intestinal coccidial lesions.



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oocyst counts, or intestinal lesion scoring. Because both clinically affected and subclinical birds shed infective oocysts, the entire flock should be treated simultaneously.

Anticoccidial Therapy

Administration of anticoccidial drugs through drinking water is preferred during acute outbreaks because diseased birds continue to drink despite reduced feed intake. Amprolium, a thiamine analogue, is recommended at 0.024% (240 mg/L) for 5–7 days, followed by 0.006% (60 mg/L) for 7–14 days in severe cases. Toltrazuril administered at 7 mg/kg body weight for two consecutive days effectively controls both asexual and sexual stages of *Eimeria*, reducing lesion severity and oocyst shedding. Diclazuril (approximately 1 mg/L drinking water or 1 mg/kg feed) is an effective alternative, particularly where resistance to other anticoccidials is suspected. Secondary bacterial infections, such as necrotic enteritis, should be treated only when clinically indicated.

Supportive and Environmental Management

Supportive care should include unrestricted access to clean water, electrolyte supplementation to correct dehydration, and vitamin K administration in hemorrhagic coccidiosis. Multivitamins may be provided after completion of amprolium therapy to support intestinal recovery, while excessive thiamine supplementation during treatment should be avoided because it reduces amprolium efficacy. Environmental measures including removal of wet litter, improved ventilation, and reduced stocking density help decrease oocyst sporulation and reinfection.

Monitoring and Long-term Control

Treatment efficacy should be assessed within 3–5 days by monitoring clinical signs, mortality, feed intake, body weight gain, fecal oocyst counts, and lesion scores. Poor therapeutic response may indicate drug resistance, inadequate medication intake,

mixed *Eimeria* infections, or concurrent enteric diseases. Long-term control requires integration of chemotherapy with good biosecurity, litter management, anticoccidial rotation or shuttle programs, and vaccination, thereby reducing infection pressure and delaying the development of anticoccidial resistance.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL:

Successful control of coccidiosis depends on integrating several preventive measures rather than relying on a single approach.

Good Farm Hygiene

Maintaining clean, dry litter is one of the most effective ways to reduce environmental contamination. Proper ventilation prevents excessive moisture that favors oocyst survival, while routine cleaning of feeders and drinkers minimizes disease transmission.

Biosecurity

Limiting visitor access, disinfecting equipment, controlling rodents and insects, and ensuring workers follow hygiene protocols reduce the introduction and spread of infectious agents.



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Anticoccidial Drugs

Anticoccidial medications incorporated into feed or water remain an important tool for disease prevention. However, prolonged use of the same drug may lead to resistance; therefore, rotational and shuttle programs are commonly adopted to maintain drug effectiveness.

Vaccination

Vaccination has become an increasingly valuable strategy, particularly in breeder and layer operations. Live vaccines expose birds to controlled numbers of *Eimeria* oocysts, allowing them to develop protective immunity while minimizing severe disease.

Nutritional Support

Balanced nutrition strengthens the immune system and supports intestinal health. Feed additives such as probiotics, prebiotics, organic acids, enzymes, and selected plant-derived compounds have shown promise in reducing disease severity and improving gut integrity.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES:

Growing concerns regarding antimicrobial resistance and reduced reliance on chemical anticoccidial agents have stimulated research into sustainable alternatives. Novel vaccines, herbal products, probiotics, essential oils, and genetic selection for disease-resistant poultry are expected to play increasingly important roles in integrated coccidiosis management. Continued research and farmer education will be essential for implementing these innovations effectively.

CONCLUSION:

Poultry coccidiosis continues to challenge poultry production systems across the world by reducing productivity, increasing production costs, and compromising bird welfare. Because the disease often progresses before obvious symptoms become apparent, routine monitoring and preventive management are essential. Maintaining good litter quality, implementing strict biosecurity, adopting appropriate vaccination programmes, using anticoccidial drugs responsibly, and supporting intestinal health through balanced nutrition together provide the best defence against this costly disease. Preventing coccidiosis not only protects flock health but also improves farm profitability and contributes to sustainable poultry production.

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**Prof. Dr. Abdul Rauff
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*Agricultural Economist /
Animal Science & Livestock Production
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Introduction

Poultry production does not end when a broiler reaches market weight. In reality, the economic value of a poultry bird is determined to a large extent by what happens after it leaves the farm.

Processing and packaging form the critical bridge between poultry production and the consumer. A well-designed processing system can transform live birds into safe, hygienic, attractive and convenient food products while increasing carcass utilization and creating additional commercial value. Poor processing, on the other hand, can result in contamination, reduced shelf life, product rejection, unnecessary waste and significant financial losses.

Modern poultry processing therefore needs to be considered as an integrated food-manufacturing system involving bird handling, slaughter,

Processing & Packaging : Protecting Poultry Quality from Farm to Consumer

defeathering, evisceration, chilling, inspection, cutting, deboning, further processing, packaging, storage and distribution. Food safety must be controlled throughout this chain rather than being treated as a final inspection exercise.

The fundamental principle is simple: **clean, cold and protected poultry has a much better chance of reaching the consumer safely and with its quality preserved.** [1,2]

1. Processing Begins Before Slaughter

The quality of processed poultry is influenced by management before the bird even enters the processing plant.

Feed withdrawal, catching, loading, transportation and lairage must be carefully managed. Excessive stress, rough handling, overcrowding and inappropriate transport conditions can contribute to bruising, injuries, mortality and carcass downgrading.

Birds should be handled calmly and humanely, with procedures designed around animal welfare as well as processing efficiency. Stunning and slaughter must comply with applicable national regulations and, where relevant, religious requirements.

The receiving area should allow birds to be unloaded efficiently while minimizing exposure to excessive heat, cold or other environmental stressors.

Good processing begins with **good pre-processing management.**

2. The Poultry Processing Line

A modern poultry processing plant may include several sequential operations:

- Receiving and lairage
- Stunning and slaughter
- Bleeding
- Scalding
- Defeathering
- Head and feet removal
- Evisceration
- Carcass inspection
- Washing or approved intervention processes
- Chilling
- Grading
- Cutting and deboning
- Further processing
- Packaging
- Cold storage
- Distribution

The design should maintain a logical separation between areas with higher contamination risks and areas where exposed edible products are handled.

FAO guidance emphasizes that water used in food processing should be of suitable potable quality and that facilities, equipment and personnel must be managed to prevent contamination. [3]

The objective is not simply to make the processing plant appear clean. The objective is to establish a process in which contamination is prevented, controlled and monitored.

3. Evisceration: A Critical Processing Stage

Evisceration is one of the most sensitive operations in poultry processing.

The gastrointestinal tract contains microorganisms that can contaminate the carcass if the digestive tract is damaged during processing. Equipment adjustment, line speed, bird uniformity and operator control can therefore directly influence contamination risk.

Equipment must be properly maintained and cleaned, while personnel must follow strict hygiene procedures.

Good hygienic practice also requires appropriate handwashing, protective clothing, controlled movement of employees and effective sanitation of food-contact surfaces.

The FAO notes that contamination can arise through contact with contaminated hands, clothing, equipment and facilities, making hygiene throughout meat handling essential. [3]

4. Chilling: Controlling Temperature and Shelf Life

Rapid and effective chilling is one of the most important controls in poultry processing.

Once a carcass has been eviscerated, its temperature must be reduced quickly and subsequently maintained under controlled refrigerated conditions. Temperature directly influences microbial growth and therefore affects product safety and shelf life.

Poultry may be chilled using systems such as immersion chilling or air chilling, depending on plant design, market

requirements, regulations and processing objectives.

The choice of chilling technology should not be based solely on equipment cost. Processors should evaluate:

- Cooling performance
- Energy consumption
- Water consumption
- Product yield
- Microbiological performance
- Product appearance
- Throughput
- Capital and operating costs

Where immersion chilling is used, water uptake and retained moisture may need to be controlled and appropriately addressed through applicable labelling requirements. [4]

The cold chain must continue after chilling. Refrigerated storage and transportation are not secondary activities; they are extensions of the processing operation.

5. Cutting, Deboning and Value Addition

The modern poultry consumer increasingly seeks convenience.

While whole birds remain important in many markets, processors can create additional value by producing standardized portions and ready-to-cook products.

These may include:

- Breast fillets
- Boneless breast
- Thigh meat
- Drumsticks
- Wings
- Minced poultry
- Marinated chicken
- Chicken burgers
- Nuggets
- Sausages
- Breaded products
- Ready-to-cook meals
- Cooked and ready-to-eat products

FAO describes the evolution from whole birds toward cut-up portions and convenience products as an important development in poultry processing. [5]

This creates an important economic opportunity.

Instead of selling one standardized commodity, the processor can match different parts of the carcass with different customer segments. Premium cuts can target supermarkets and food-service operators, while suitable trim can be utilized in processed products.

The goal should be to **maximize edible yield and market value while minimizing processing losses.**

6. Hygiene and HACCP

Food safety must be designed into the processing system.

Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Good Hygiene Practices (GHP), Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) and HACCP provide the framework for controlling food-safety hazards.

Hazards can be categorized broadly as:

Biological: pathogenic microorganisms and other biological hazards.

Chemical: cleaning chemicals, residues and other undesirable substances.

Physical: metal, plastic, bone fragments or other foreign materials.

A HACCP-based approach identifies hazards, determines where they can be controlled, establishes critical limits where applicable, monitors the process and defines corrective actions.

FAO's current GHP/HACCP guidance emphasizes controlling operational activities throughout

the food chain, including processing, packaging, distribution and intended consumer use. [6]

The purpose of HACCP is therefore not simply to test the finished product. It is to build preventive control into the process.

7. Packaging as a Food-Safety Technology

Packaging is often considered a marketing tool because consumers first see the package rather than the processing plant.

Technically, however, packaging is much more important.

A suitable package protects poultry from:

- Physical damage
- External contamination
- Moisture loss
- Excess moisture
- Oxygen exposure
- Odour transfer
- Light exposure where relevant
- Handling damage

Codex food-hygiene principles state that packaging design and materials should provide adequate protection, minimize contamination, prevent damage and permit appropriate labelling. Packaging materials must also be suitable for their intended conditions of use. [7]

Packaging materials must therefore be selected according to the product, temperature, shelf-life objective, distribution system and processing conditions.

8. Vacuum and Modified-Atmosphere Packaging

Vacuum packaging removes much of the air surrounding the product before sealing. This can reduce oxygen exposure and may support preservation when combined with good hygiene and proper refrigeration.

Modified-atmosphere packaging (MAP) uses a controlled gas atmosphere inside the package. Depending on the product and process, the gas mixture can influence product stability, appearance and shelf life.

However, neither vacuum packaging nor MAP should be viewed as a substitute for hygienic processing.

If contaminated poultry enters the packaging operation, sophisticated packaging technology does not automatically make the product safe.

FAO guidance specifically highlights the importance of hygiene during cutting and packaging because microorganisms introduced at this stage may survive and multiply under package conditions. [8]

The correct sequence is therefore:

Safe processing → effective chilling → hygienic packaging → controlled cold chain.

9. Packaging Materials and Product Integrity

Packaging materials are in direct or indirect contact with food and must therefore be suitable for food use.

Materials should have appropriate barrier properties, mechanical strength and sealing characteristics. They must also remain stable under the temperatures and conditions encountered during processing, refrigeration, freezing, transportation and retail display.

Packaging failure can occur through:

- Poor sealing
- Film puncture
- Incorrect material selection
- Excessive product temperature
- Mechanical damage

- Inadequate vacuum
- Incorrect gas composition
- Improper storage

A damaged package can expose poultry to contamination and reduce its commercial shelf life.

Processors should therefore conduct packaging integrity checks as part of their quality-management system.

10. Labelling and Traceability

Packaging also provides the consumer with essential information.

Depending on national legislation and market requirements, labels may include:

- Product name
- Net weight
- Ingredients
- Allergens where applicable
- Production or packing date
- Use-by or best-before information
- Storage instructions
- Batch or lot number
- Manufacturer information
- Country of origin where required
- Preparation instructions

Traceability is particularly important for poultry products.

A processor should be able to identify where a product came from, when it was processed, which production batch it belongs to and where it was distributed.

If a food-safety incident occurs, traceability allows the company to identify affected batches and take targeted corrective action.

FAO guidance recommends that product descriptions used in HACCP systems include processing, packaging, shelf-life and storage requirements as part of understanding the product and its intended use. [6]

Kiril Domuschiev



President of Huvepharma drive is an example of a modern business determined to leave a positive legacy. He is interested not only in operating a profitable business but also in reinvesting earnings into better, more modern technologies to improve production methods. These investments will also promote a healthier and more sustainable environment, benefiting employees and local residents alike.



Solidifying the Vanguard: Huvepharma Group Secures Landmark Acquisition of Euroapi Italy to Propel Global Biotech Leadership

O. P. Singh



Managing Director, Huvepharma SEA (Pune) Pvt. Ltd., which is a fast-growing global pharmaceutical company with a focus on developing, manufacturing & marketing human & animal health products.



On the 29th of July, 2026, Huvepharma EOOD consummated a definitive Share Purchase Agreement with Euroapi S.A. to acquire a 100% equity stake in Euroapi Italy S.r.l. This transaction remains subject to customary closing conditions, including the requisite Golden Power regulatory clearance. The perimeter of this strategic acquisition encompasses the premier manufacturing facility in Brindisi, Italy, an asset boasting a venerable industrial heritage in microbiological fermentation dating back to 1966.

"A profound synergy exists between the cutting-edge biotechnological profile of Huvepharma and the deep institutional knowledge and expertise of the Brindisi workforce," remarked Kiril Domuschiev, President and CEO of Huvepharma. He further articulated, "Huvepharma intends to fully leverage these symbiotic capabilities to introduce novel products and advanced formulations to the global marketplace. Our strategic focus remains steadfastly anchored in the development, manufacture, and commercialisation of animal health, human health, and nutraceutical solutions. This acquisition serves as a testament to that enduring commitment to our global clientele."

To ensure unparalleled quality assurance, the entirety of Huvepharma portfolio is manufactured exclusively in-house across proprietary facilities owned by the Huvepharma Group. This vertical integration grants the corporation absolute governance over its production methodologies, guaranteeing adherence to the most stringent quality standards. Furthermore, this operational autonomy fosters exceptional organizational agility, empowering the Huvepharma Group to dynamically recalibrate and optimize product formulations in alignment with evolving market demands.

This landmark acquisition expands Huvepharma aggregate fermentation capacity by 25%, elevating its total volume past the 12,000m³ threshold. Consequently, this expansion solidifies the company's position as a preeminent vanguard of the European biotechnology sector while catalysing the broader expansion of its global footprint. Ultimately, this transaction reinforces client confidence in Huvepharma sustainable, resilient, and long-term manufacturing architecture.

This landmark acquisition marks a monumental leap forward in our global manufacturing paradigm says Mr. O. P. Singh – Managing Director, Huvepharma SEA (Pune) Pvt. Ltd. He further added; by expanding our aggregate fermentation capacity to unprecedented heights, the Huvepharma Group drastically fortifies its global supply chain. For our discerning clientele here in India and the wider South Asian region, this translates to unparalleled product reliability, robust operational continuity, and enhanced access to world-class biotechnological solutions. We are exceptionally proud to synergise our regional operations with this newly augmented global infrastructure.

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11. Cold-Chain Management

Packaging cannot compensate for a broken cold chain.

Poultry meat is highly perishable, so refrigerated storage and distribution must be managed continuously.

Important controls include:

- Product temperature monitoring
- Refrigerated storage
- Cold-room maintenance
- Refrigerated vehicles
- Temperature data logging
- Calibration of thermometers and sensors
- Loading and unloading procedures
- Emergency refrigeration procedures

Modern digital systems can provide continuous temperature monitoring and alerts when temperatures move outside predetermined limits.

The cold chain should be considered one integrated system:

Processing plant → cold room → transport → distribution centre → retail → consumer refrigerator.

Any weak point can compromise the entire chain.

12. Sustainability and By-Product Utilization

Poultry processing generates feathers, blood, offal, bones, wastewater and other by-products.

A modern processor should seek opportunities to recover value from these materials rather than treating everything as waste.

Depending on local regulations and technical feasibility, poultry by-products can contribute to the production of:

- Rendered products

- Poultry meal
- Feather-derived products
- Blood-derived products
- Animal-feed ingredients
- Organic fertilizers
- Biogas
- Industrial raw materials

Water and energy efficiency are equally important.

Refrigeration, freezing, chilling, ventilation, lighting and hot-water generation can represent significant operating costs.

Efficient equipment and process management can reduce both environmental impact and production costs.

Sustainability is therefore not simply an environmental issue. It is also an economic issue.

13. Automation and the Digital Poultry Plant

Automation is rapidly changing poultry processing.

Automated weighing, grading, portioning, cutting and packaging can improve consistency and throughput. Machine vision can assist with quality inspection, while digital systems can track production performance and product movement.

Artificial intelligence and advanced sensors may increasingly support predictive maintenance, defect detection, yield optimization and process control.

However, automation should not be installed simply because it is technologically impressive.

A poorly designed process automated at high speed remains a poorly designed process.

The correct approach is:

Standardize → control → measure → optimize → automate → continuously improve.

Technology should solve a defined production problem and produce measurable economic or food-safety benefits.

14. Processing as a Business Strategy

For poultry investors and producers, processing should not be viewed solely as a cost centre.

It can be a major value-creation platform.

Consider the progression:

Live bird → carcass → chilled whole bird → portioned product → marinated product → ready-to-cook product → branded convenience food.

Each step can potentially increase value.

However, higher selling prices do not automatically mean higher profitability. Profit must account for carcass yield, labour, packaging materials, energy, refrigeration, transportation, product losses, quality claims and market demand.

Therefore, successful poultry processing requires both **technical expertise and economic discipline.**

Conclusion

Poultry processing and packaging are fundamental components of a modern poultry value chain.

The future of the industry will not be determined simply by producing more birds.

Competitive enterprises will need to produce safe food efficiently, preserve quality through processing and packaging, maintain a reliable cold chain, minimize waste, utilize by-products and respond to consumer demand for convenience and traceability.

Processing plants should therefore be designed around five interconnected priorities:

Food safety.
Product quality.
Operational efficiency.
Value addition.
Sustainability.

From slaughter and evisceration to chilling, cutting and packaging, every stage has an effect on the final product.

The poultry industry's ultimate objective should be clear: **to transform a biological agricultural product into a safe, consistent, traceable and commercially valuable food product while protecting consumers, producers and the environment.**

In the modern poultry industry, the farm produces the bird—but **processing and packaging determine how effectively that bird becomes food, value and profit.**

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EVENT CALENDER

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Introduction

Eggs are highly nutritious foods containing high-quality proteins, lipids, vitamins, minerals and several biologically active components. However, fresh eggs are relatively perishable and require appropriate handling and storage.

Conversion of eggs into dehydrated products provides an effective method for extending their usability and improving their convenience for food manufacturers. Egg powder is produced by removing most of the water from liquid egg.

Depending on the raw material used, the final product may be whole egg powder, egg white powder or egg yolk powder. Whole egg powder contains both albumen and yolk and provides proteins, lipids and other nutrients. Egg white powder is mainly valued for its protein content and excellent foaming characteristics, whereas

Egg Powder: Processing, Nutritional and Functional Properties

egg yolk powder is particularly important for its emulsifying properties. Dried egg products have several advantages over shell and liquid eggs, including reduced storage space, easier transportation, convenient handling and improved shelf stability. The reduced moisture content also decreases the availability of water for microbial growth. Modern egg-processing systems commonly use spray drying to convert pasteurized liquid egg into a stable powder (Koç *et al.*, 2024).

Production Process of Egg Powder

Egg powder production begins with selecting good-quality eggs, followed by inspection, cleaning and hygienic breaking. Eggs may be processed as whole egg or separated into albumen and yolk. The liquid egg is homogenized and pasteurized to reduce pathogenic and spoilage microorganisms, with conditions carefully controlled to avoid loss of protein functionality. The pasteurized liquid is then dehydrated, with spray drying being the principal industrial method because it enables rapid drying and large-scale production. Drying conditions such as inlet and outlet air temperatures, atomization pressure and feed characteristics influence the final powder properties (Koç *et al.*, 2011). The dried powder is finally collected and packed in moisture and oxygen-resistant packaging to minimize quality deterioration during storage (Michalska-Ciechanowska *et al.*, 2024).

Drying Methods Used for Egg Powder

Spray Drying: The most widely used commercial method, in which liquid egg is atomized and rapidly dried with heated air. Drying conditions influence moisture, functionality, colour and other quality attributes. It enables rapid, continuous production but excessive heat may affect proteins.

Freeze Drying: Egg is frozen and dehydrated under reduced pressure. It helps preserve heat-sensitive nutrients and functional properties but requires more time and energy.

Foam-Mat Drying: Liquid egg is converted into foam before drying. The increased surface area promotes faster moisture removal and may allow lower-temperature drying.

Oven and Pan Drying: Simple methods suitable mainly for small-scale production. They are slower and provide less uniform drying than spray drying.

Sun and Shade Drying: Inexpensive traditional methods using solar or ambient heat. However, they offer limited control over drying conditions and contamination and may result in greater microbial

deterioration during storage.

Nutritional Properties of Egg Powder

Egg powder retains most nutrients naturally present in fresh eggs, including high-quality proteins, lipids, vitamins and minerals. Whole egg powder provides a broad nutrient profile, while egg white powder is rich in proteins and egg yolk powder contains proteins, lipids and phospholipids. Egg proteins provide essential amino acids and important functional properties; egg white proteins contribute to foaming and gel formation, whereas yolk proteins and phospholipids support emulsification.

Functional Properties

The functional properties of egg powder determine its suitability for various food applications, including foaming, emulsification, gelation, water and oil absorption, solubility and reconstitution. Egg white powder has excellent foaming capacity because its proteins unfold at the air-water interface and form a stabilizing film around air bubbles, making it useful in cakes, meringues and confectionery products. Egg yolk and whole egg powder exhibit good emulsifying properties due to proteins and phospholipids

that stabilize oil-water interfaces, supporting their use in mayonnaise, dressings and sauces. Drying conditions can influence these properties; Ayadi *et al.* (2008) reported effects of spray-drying conditions on the water-holding, foaming and emulsifying characteristics of dried egg products.

Physicochemical Quality of Egg Powder

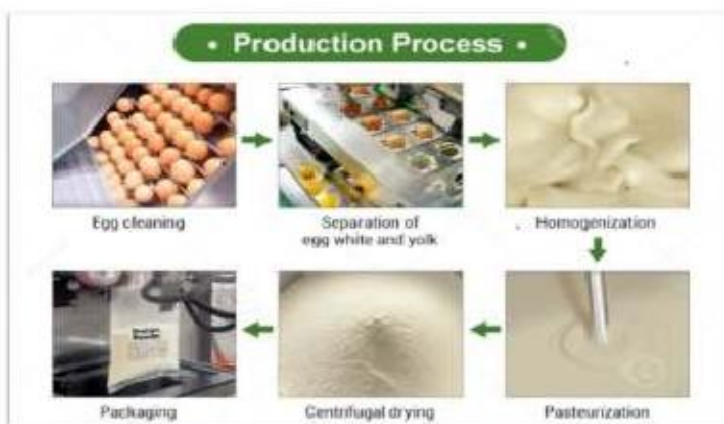
Moisture content is an important physicochemical characteristic of egg powder because reducing water availability helps inhibit microbial growth and improve storage stability. Water activity is particularly important as it indicates the water available for microbial and chemical reactions. Other important properties include colour, bulk density, particle size, solubility, dispersibility, water and oil absorption, and reconstitution. Drying conditions can significantly influence these characteristics.

Microbiological Quality and Safety

Microbiological safety is essential in egg powder production because raw eggs may contain pathogenic microorganisms. Hygienic handling, appropriate pasteurization and effective drying are therefore necessary. Drying reduces moisture and water activity, restricting microbial growth; however, it does not ensure complete microbiological safety, as contamination may occur during processing, packaging or storage. Therefore, good manufacturing practices, adequate pasteurization, effective drying and proper packaging are essential for maintaining egg powder safety.

Conclusion

Egg powder is an important value-added egg product that combines nutritional quality, convenience, reduced storage requirements and wide functional applications. It can be manufactured from whole egg, egg white or egg yolk using several dehydration techniques, with spray drying being particularly important for industrial production. The quality of egg powder depends on the raw material, pasteurization, drying conditions, moisture content, water activity, packaging and storage environment. Appropriate processing can produce powders with desirable nutritional and functional properties, whereas excessive heat, moisture, oxygen and high storage temperatures may promote oxidation, browning, nutrient degradation and loss of functionality.





CLFMA of India Concludes 59th AGM & 67th National Symposium with Focus on Feed Security, Veterinary Capacity and Livestock Productivity

- Industry leaders and policymakers come together to address feed security, productivity, farmer resilience and sustainable growth in animal agriculture
- Two-day Mumbai gathering highlighted the need for stronger value chains, innovation and coordinated action across the sector

• **Mumbai, September 2026:** The Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association (CLFMA) of India successfully concluded its 59th Annual General Meeting (AGM) and 67th National Symposium on 11th and 12th September 2026 at The Leela Mumbai. Themed 'Animal Agriculture – The Backbone of Sustainable Development', the two-day event brought together policymakers, industry leaders, researchers, farmers and allied stakeholders to discuss the priorities shaping the future of India's animal agriculture sector.

The event commenced with the Chairman's Address by **Mr Divya Kumar Gulati, Chairman, CLFMA of India**, who outlined the need to strengthen the foundations of animal agriculture, particularly through greater feed security, domestic production and stronger collaboration across the value chain.

Setting the tone for the discussions, Shri Tarun Shridhar, IAS (Retd.), Former Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India, delivered the thematic



address, highlighting the sector's role in strengthening livelihoods, nutrition and economic development.

The symposium was graced by eminent dignitaries, including **Mr Naresh Pal Gangwar, Secretary, AHD, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India;** and **Dr Muthukumarasamy B., Joint Secretary (NLM), Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.**

Mr Divya Kumar Gulati, Chairman, CLFMA of India, said, "The symposium has reinforced that the future of animal agriculture will be shaped by the strength of the ecosystem supporting it. As demand

grows, we must strengthen domestic capabilities, improve the efficiency of the value chain and create greater resilience at the farm level. This calls for sustained engagement between industry, government, research institutions and farmers, with a shared focus on building a sector that can support livelihoods while meeting the country's growing nutritional needs."

Mr Naresh Pal Gangwar, Secretary, AHD, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India, said, "The discussions have made clear that the next phase of growth in livestock will require stronger connections across the value chain. Farmers, feed manufacturers, processors, markets and policymakers each have a



role to play, and greater coordination between them can help address gaps in productivity and efficiency. As consumption patterns evolve, a more integrated sector will be better placed to respond to demand and create greater value for those engaged in it."

Dr Muthukumarasamy B., Joint Secretary (NLM), Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, said, "Improving productivity in animal agriculture requires a sustained focus on the fundamentals, from better genetics and animal health to quality feed, research and farmer capacity. The discussions have highlighted the need to take these priorities together rather than address them in isolation. Strengthening farmers'

ability to produce, manage and make better use of available resources will be an important part of building a more productive and resilient sector."

The discussions also highlighted:

- The need to accelerate the shift towards enterprise-led livestock farming, with rising demand making productivity, farmer capabilities and stronger market linkages increasingly important.
- The need to expand veterinary capacity alongside the growth of the livestock sector, including greater participation from the private sector in veterinary education to address the shortage of trained professionals.



- The importance of improving feed security, particularly as maize and soybean face competing demand from other industries. Greater productivity and more reliable availability of these crops will be important to meet the sector's growing requirements.
- The scale of the poultry feed requirement is around 30 million tonnes, with demand increasing by approximately 3–3.5 million tonnes annually. With maize accounting for around 55 per cent of poultry feed, improving its productivity and availability will be critical for sustaining poultry sector growth.

The symposium also recognised outstanding contributions to the sector through the prestigious

CLFMA Awards and CLFMA Gold Medals. Mr Jagbir Singh Dhull was conferred the CLFMA Lifetime Achievement Award. The CLFMA Gold Medals were awarded to Dr Abhishek Venkat for the Poultry sector, Dr Mehnaaz Qayoom for the Dairy sector, and Ms Shreya Awasthi for the Aqua sector.

A special highlight of the event was the launch of the CLFMA Souvenir 2026 and Survey Report 2026–2030, providing sector insights and supporting knowledge-sharing across the animal agriculture ecosystem.

The second day featured keynote presentations, policy discussions and panel sessions covering key areas of animal agriculture, including feed and raw material availability, innovation and technology



adoption, international trade, pet food and the sector's contribution to global food security. Discussions also examined the role of Artificial Intelligence in improving productivity, decision-making and operational efficiency across the animal agriculture ecosystem.

A dedicated '**One Nation, One Voice**' panel brought together national industry associations to discuss greater alignment within the sector and the importance of a coordinated approach to policy advocacy. The sessions highlighted the need for continued government-industry engagement to address emerging challenges and create an enabling environment for sustainable growth.

The CLFMA delegation included:

- **Mr Suresh Deora**, Immediate Past Chairman, CLFMA of India
- **Mr Divya Kumar Gulati**, Chairman, CLFMA of India
- **Mr Sumit Sureka**, Deputy Chairman, CLFMA of India
- **Mr Naveen Pasupathy**, Deputy Chairman, CLFMA of India
- **Mr Abhay Parnerkar**, Deputy Chairman, CLFMA of India
- **Mr Abhay Shah**, Deputy Chairman, CLFMA of India
- **Mr Nissar F. Mohammed**, Hon. Secretary, CLFMA of India



- **Mr R. Ramkutty**, Treasurer, CLFMA of India
The two-day programme concluded with the valedictory session, reinforcing the importance of collaboration across industry, government, research institutions and the farming community. CLFMA of India reiterated its commitment to facilitating informed dialogue and supporting practical measures that strengthen feed security, animal health, productivity and innovation across the sector.

About CLFMA of India:

Founded in June 1967 as The Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association, CLFMA of India is the apex body for the country's livestock sector. It represents over 250 members across various sub-

sectors, including feed manufacturing, poultry, dairy, aquaculture, animal nutrition, and veterinary services. CLFMA is recognised by Central and State Governments, livestock farmers, government agencies, agricultural universities, veterinary colleges, and national research institutes. As the voice of the Indian livestock industry, CLFMA advocates for sustainable growth, industry standards, and policy development, contributing significantly to the advancement of the animal protein value chain in **India and internationally**.

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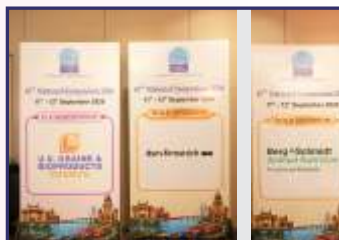
















The 37th Annual General Body Meeting (AGM) of the Poultry Federation of India on September 23-24, 2026 at Hotel Grand Hyatt, Kochi (Kerala) – A Grand Success

The two days PFI 37th AGM witnessed the presence of over 950 plus participants from across India and 111 sponsoring companies, reflecting the strength and unity of India's poultry community.

The AGM began with the lighting of the ceremonial lamp, symbolizing growth, progress and prosperity in the poultry sector.

Mr. Ranpal Dhanda, President, Poultry Federation of India, welcomed all participants, expressing heartfelt gratitude to all sponsoring companies for their valuable support in making this 37th AGM a grand success with their presence. PFI President said this PFI AGM is an occasion where the entire country's poultry sector has gathered on a single platform to connect, share experiences and deliberate on the future course of action. The entire value chain of the poultry sector is present on this platform—ranging from farmers, breeders, feed millers, and integrators to medicine and equipment companies, doctors, scientists, and associations. And therein lies PFI's greatest strength. Mr. Dhanda added we must place equal emphasis on technology, scientific knowledge, disease management, feed quality, genetics, biosecurity, and modern farming practices. Our aim is to ensure that the knowledge possessed by scientists and experts does

not remain confined to conferences and laboratories; the benefits of research must reach the farm level. In this context, VIV Select India 2026 has been a significant milestone for us.

Mr. Ranpal Dhanda further said India is a young nation today, and one of our greatest challenges is delivering affordable, high-quality nutrition to as many people as possible. Eggs and chicken play a vital role in this. For us, these are not merely poultry sector products; they are crucial components of nutritional and protein security. Therefore, in the future, PFI will vigorously advance the "Mission Protein India" initiative. We will strive to disseminate accurate, scientific information regarding the nutritional benefits of eggs and chicken to the public through awareness programs, social media, digital platforms, and other communication channels. Our objective is to address the misconceptions and misinformation surrounding poultry products in the country by presenting facts and scientific evidence. Today, we have many young professionals, entrepreneurs, veterinarians, and next-generation poultry farmers among us. PFI will strive to bring the youth into the fold of the organization, giving them an opportunity to voice their views and play a role in the future leadership of the sector. After all, the



poultry sector of the next 10–20 years will be in the hands of today's youth.

The inaugural address was followed by the Annual Report presented by **Mr. Ravinder Singh Sandhu, Secretary**, who highlighted following activities being done by PFI in last one year: **Regarding the Bird Flu Vaccine Policy:** Bird Flu has been a major concern for farmers. PFI has consistently raised the issue of LPAI and HPAI vaccines with the government. As you all know, the PFI team worked hard to secure permission for the LPAI vaccine and maintained continuous coordination with the Department of Animal Husbandry (Government of India) regarding the HPAI vaccine. PFI with support from other national poultry associations have achieved significant success in this regard; now, the HPAI vaccine can be manufactured in India and legally imported.

Efforts to ensure farmers can easily obtain the Pollution Board NOC: To address this, the PFI team held meetings with the Haryana government, advocating for the exclusion of the poultry sector from the 'industry' category regarding Pollution Board NOCs. We proposed a separate policy for poultry NOCs that requires minimal documentation. PFI Team is hopeful that the Haryana government will soon issue a notification on this matter.

Regarding Market Committee fees for maize and pearl millet (bajra) –Taking this issue seriously, the PFI team held a meeting with the Haryana government. This meeting took place under the chairmanship of our senior colleague and Honorable Cabinet Minister, Shri Mahipal Dhanda Ji, and was attended by the Chief Secretary of Haryana and senior officials from the Mandi Board; other poultry

associations also participated alongside the PFI team.

Initiative for biogas plant subsidies for breeder and layer farming – Poultry waste poses a major challenge for our fellow farmers. The cost of installing biogas plants to dispose of this waste is very high; consequently, our team has voiced the farmers' concerns to the Government of India, specifically requesting a subsidy of ₹1 crore for biogas plants.

Regarding rising Soya DOC prices – Our team conducted a survey to identify the underlying causes and discovered that soya stocks were being hoarded. In response, we wrote to the PMO and the relevant ministry, urging them to impose an upper limit on soya stockpiling. This intervention halted the rise in soybean prices; while we had anticipated a sharp price surge due to hoarding, the situation was successfully brought under control.

Regarding maize quality and production – Thanks to the sustained efforts of the PFI team, we have observed a significant increase in maize production in the North this year compared to previous years. Through various maize-focused seminars, we have been consistently raising awareness among farmers about maize quality to ensure there is no shortage in the future, given the rising demand.

PFI purchases a plot for a laboratory – 400-square-yard commercial plot has been purchased in Panipat for the PFI laboratory. The project report is ready, and work is set to commence shortly. The laboratory will be completed soon, providing the poultry sector with enhanced technological support. Its primary objective is to offer farmers and the entire poultry sector superior technical support, accurate disease identification, and scientific information.

VIV Select India Exhibition - PFI has enabled even



small-scale farmers to experience an international exhibition. Our team brought in thousands of farmers from across the country to provide them with insights into poultry-related technologies, ensuring that advanced technology reaches even the smallest of farmers. Thanks to everyone's contribution, this exhibition was a resounding success. While we had initially planned to hold this event biennially, given its success and with your continued support, it will now be organized annually—with the next edition scheduled for April 21–23, 2027, at the Yashobhoomi Convention Centre.

Later the Financial Report was presented by **Mr. Rahul Khatri, Treasurer**, which was unanimously approved by all the PFI Members. **Mr. Sanjeev Gupta, Vice President (HQ)** extended Vote of Thanks. Mr. Gupta extended special thanks to all PFI Executive Committee Members, Industry Leaders, Technical Speakers, Delegates Media partners and the entire management team for their dedicated efforts and teamwork.

Technical & Business Sessions - The day featured insightful presentations by leading industry experts and companies: **Mr. Uday Singh Bayas, President, Indian Poultry Equipment Manufacturers Association (IPEMA) and Poultry India** invited all the delegates present at PFI AGM to attend Poultry India Exhibition being organised at HITECH, Hyderabad on November 25-27, 2026. Later the sponsoring companies gave very interesting and education presentations. This was followed by several educating and informative technical presentations by **Team Symbio, Dr. Ajeet Bishnoi, Dr. Harish & Dr. Rahul**.

Dr. Rakesh Gupta, General Manager – Technical,

Venkateshwara Hatcheries (VH Group) gave very impressive presentation on “Management of Immunosuppression in Broilers” which was very much appreciated by the delegates. There was good interaction after the presentation and Dr. Rakesh Gupta satisfactorily replied to all the questions.

Dr. Vijay Anand, Soy Excellence Center (SEC) India Center Lead, presentation on “Soy as a Continuing Foundation for the Feed Industry” was another engaging segment. The clarity of thoughts and practical approach provided the delegates with several valuable takeaways. **This was followed by presentation of certificates by PFI Core Team to the four toppers of Soy Excellence Center course**, a good initiative by US Soybean Export Council.

A high-level panel discussion on “Indigenous Viral Strains for Poultry vaccines: Strengthening Disease Control Through India Specific Solutions” was there which was very well moderated by **Dr. Nitin Vasantrao Kurkure and the distinguished panel included Dr. Premanshu Dandapat, Dr. NK Mahajan, Dr. Shirish Nigam, Dr. Sanjay Gavkare and Dr. Gowthaman**.

Press and Silver & Bronze category sponsors were felicitated for their continuous support, by presenting mementoes. **Dr. Jeetendra Verma, Executive Committee Member, Poultry Federation of India**, extended Vote of Thanks. The evening concluded with a musical program and cocktail dinner, offering networking opportunities and celebrating unity within the poultry fraternity.

The second day of the 37th Annual General Body Meeting of Poultry Federation of India continued with insightful policy sessions, dignitary addresses and recognition of excellence in the poultry sector.



The day began with welcome address by **Mr. Ranpal Dhanda, President, Poultry Federation of India**. He emphasised the Federation's commitment to promoting scientific, profitable and sustainable poultry farming across India. The pace at which India's poultry sector has grown over the last few decades is truly remarkable. Today, our country ranks among the world's leading producers of eggs and chicken. According to the ICAR, the poultry sector is making a significant contribution to India's food and nutritional security. We need to consider Where will India's poultry sector be in the next ten years? And an even more important question is Are we prepared today for the challenges of the coming decade? PFI President said "Poultry feed security is an essential part of India's protein security." If quality feed is not available at competitive prices, we will be unable to simultaneously achieve farmer profitability, affordable protein for consumers, and global competitiveness for the industry. Today, our scientists have made seeds available that allow us to achieve yields of up to 10–11 tonnes per hectare. I say this based on my own practical experience. For the past three years, I have been cultivating maize on approximately 20 acres, and I am achieving yields of up to 10–11 tonnes per hectare. However, looking at the country as a whole, the average maize productivity here currently stands at only about 3–4 tonnes per hectare. This implies that while we possess quality seeds and scientists have developed superior varieties, the major challenge lies in our inability to deliver these high-quality seeds to every farmer in sufficient quantities. Therefore, our future focus must be on ensuring that the high-quality, high-yield hybrid seeds available to us reach every farm

and every farmer. These seeds should be made available at reasonable and subsidized rates so that small and medium-scale farmers can also utilize them.

Mr. Ranpal Dhanda said Our second priority is to transform disease surveillance into an "Early Warning System." If animal feed represents our first challenge, disease management is our second major hurdle. Modern poultry farming is highly intensive and interconnected. A disease outbreak is not merely a problem for a single farm; it can become an issue for the entire cluster. Therefore, I propose the creation of a National Poultry Disease Surveillance Grid. We should develop an integrated system connecting—Farm → Veterinarian → District Laboratory → State Laboratory → National Reference Laboratory—through a digital network.

Mr. Dhanda added Our third priority is: Vaccination tailored to Indian conditions. India should become a leader in innovation not just a market in the field of poultry vaccines. When Indian science and Indian industry collaborate, Indian solutions can be developed for Indian challenges. Therefore, we urge that the "Indigenous Strain-Based Vaccine Development Programme" be further strengthened. We need to establish a framework wherein ICAR, Veterinary Universities, the Government, the Vaccine Industry, and the Poultry Industry collaborate to conduct research on priority disease.

This was followed by launch of **Mission Protein India** and its mascot by the Honourable Chief Guest **Shri Mahipal Dhanda, Minister of Education, Government of Haryana**, along with all the dignitaries on the dias. Mission Protein India is an



initiative by PFI in promoting protein awareness by launching an Instagram page titled "Mission Protein India." This initiative will provide the general public with information regarding the nutritional value of protein. Our goal is to ensure that accurate, scientific information reaches everyone, enabling people to understand the importance of better nutrition for their health and adopt it into their lifestyles.

Later **Mr. Vijay Sardana, Advocate, Supreme Court of India & Techno-Legal Advisor, Poultry Federation of India** gave Keynote address. **National Poultry Export Mission** –On behalf of Poultry Federation of India, it was proposed to Establish a **National Poultry Export Mission 2035**, with PFI, DAHD, APEDA, MoFPI, Commerce Ministry and relevant state governments working against annual milestones. **The Proposed US\$10 Billion Export Basket.** India should move progressively from bulk shipments to specification-based shipments. The buyer should be able to specify: weight + cut + fat level + packaging + certification + microbiological standard + halal status + traceability. That is how a commodity becomes a differentiated export product. The objective should be to establish Indian processing companies as international suppliers.

Dr. Sunil Neelam, ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research gave interesting and highly appreciated presentation on "Strategy to Meet Maize Requirement for Poultry in Changing Scenarios". This was followed by address by **Mr. Ashok Thakur, Guest of Honour and Director, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)**. Mr. Thakur offered all the support to poultry sector as it's creating lot of employment among young generation. His emphasis on strengthening protein security, feed security, farmer welfare and sustainable growth provided important direction for the sector.

The honourable Chief Guest, Shri Mahipal Dhanda, Minister of Education, Government of Haryana addressed the gathering which was truly insightful and inspiring. It was indeed an honour and privilege to hear his valuable thoughts and guidance. The clarity of his vision and his commitment to working closely with industry stakeholders were highly appreciated by all the delegates. The honourable Chief Guest concluded by saying together, let us take Indian Poultry to greater heights and contribute meaningfully to the vision of a Healthy, Prosperous and Viksit Bharat.

Mr. Ricky Thaper, Joint Secretary, delivered the Vote of Thanks by appreciating Hon'ble Chief Guest Shri Mahipal Dhanda Ji, Hon'ble Education Minister, Government of Haryana, and the Guest of Honours for graciously sparing their valuable time to join and

bless the 37th AGM with their presence and extended deep appreciation to all 950 plus participants, 111 sponsoring companies, Speakers, Special Invites, Press and all PFI Executive Committee team for their contribution to making the two-day AGM a grand success.

Post lunch there were technical presentations by **Mr. Anil Singh Tomar** also **Mr. Arvind Singh**. The Panel Discussion on "Beyond Maize and Soy-Alternative Feed Ingredients for Efficient and Cost-Effective Poultry Production" was very nicely Moderated by **Dr. Tarun Shridhar** and the panellist included **Prof. Dr. PK Shukla, Dr. Ashok Kumar Pattanaik, Dr. Amit Das, Dr. Shiv Kumar Bhardwaj, Dr. Nataraja Hulegondi and Dr. Ajay Deshpande**.

This was followed by the insightful addresses by leading voices from the poultry industry that added tremendous value to the AGM. The poultry leader's; **Mr. Divya Gulati, Mr. Vasant Kumar, Mr. Madan Mohan Maity and Mr. Bahadur Ali's** perspectives highlighted the sector's key challenges, emerging opportunities and the need for stronger collaboration among farmers, industry, scientists and policymakers. Their valuable suggestions on the growth and future of India's poultry sector reflected a deep understanding of the challenges and opportunities before the industry. The industry leaders brought valuable on-ground experience and practical insights, particularly on feed security, cost competitiveness, farmer sustainability, innovation and the future growth of Indian poultry. Their forward-looking thoughts and constructive suggestions provided meaningful direction for building a more resilient, sustainable and globally competitive poultry industry in India. The rich exchange of ideas truly reflected the strength, unity and collective vision of the poultry fraternity.

Later there were memento presentations to Special Guests & Poultry Industry Associations and Super Platinum, Platinum, Diamond & Gold Sponsors. **Mr. Rahul Khatri, Treasurer**, extended Vote of Thanks. The 37th AGM of the Poultry Federation of India concluded on a highly positive and inspiring note, reaffirming our collective commitment to the growth, sustainability and long-term strength of India's poultry sector. The discussions, insights and interactions throughout the AGM reinforced one clear message: a strong poultry industry is essential for India's protein security, farmer prosperity and food security. The evening concluded with a musical program and cocktail dinner, offering networking opportunities and celebrating unity within the poultry fraternity.



GLAMAC International Hosts Panbonis® Technical Seminar Series Across India and Nepal

"Vitamin D3 Metabolism – Beat the Science with Panbonis®"



India & Nepal | September 2026 — GLAMAC International, a leading poultry nutrition company from India, successfully concluded a series of technical seminars focused on the science and practical importance of Vitamin D3 metabolism in modern poultry production. Held under the theme "**Vitamin D3 Metabolism – Beat the Science with Panbonis®**", the seminar series brought together leading poultry consultants, practising veterinarians, broiler, layer and breeder farmers, feed millers, nutritionists and other industry professionals. The seminars were conducted at:

- **3 September 2026** – Hotel Avasa, Hyderabad, India
- **5 September 2026** – Hotel Golden Palace, Namakkal, India
- **9 September 2026** – Radisson Hotel Kathmandu, Nepal

The programs provided a platform for poultry professionals to gain deeper insights into the evolving nutritional challenges associated with modern high-performing poultry breeds and the role of advanced Vitamin D3 metabolism in addressing these challenges.

Vitamin D3 Metabolism – A Critical Factor in Modern Layer Production

Dr. Sumon Nag Chowdhury, Deputy General Manager – Technical & Sales, GLAMAC International, highlighted how the genetic advancement of modern layer birds has

significantly influenced their nutritional requirements.

Today's layer breeds are developed for **higher production, greater persistency and extended laying cycles beyond 100 weeks**. With this remarkable genetic potential, efficient Vitamin D3 metabolism becomes increasingly important for maintaining **production performance, eggshell quality, skeletal integrity and overall bird health** throughout the laying cycle.

Dr. Chowdhury explained the science and concept behind **Panbonis® – born by research, protected by patents**, an innovative solution from **Herbonis, Switzerland**. He highlighted how the biological activity of Panbonis® goes beyond simply supplying conventional Vitamin D3, offering a scientifically differentiated approach to Vitamin D metabolism in poultry.

Research-Driven Innovation from Herbonis, Switzerland

A major highlight of the seminar series was the presentation by **Ms. Katia Pedrosa, Global Product Manager, Innovad Group**, who shared extensive research findings, scientific studies and field trial results related to Panbonis®.

Through scientific evidence and practical trial data, Ms. Pedrosa presented the unique mode of action and demonstrated benefits of Panbonis®, particularly in relation to **calcium metabolism, eggshell quality, skeletal health, production performance and the nutritional demands of**

extended laying cycles.

Her presentation generated considerable interest among participants, with engaging discussions on the application of advanced Vitamin D metabolism in modern poultry production and the potential role of Panbonis® in supporting long-term flock performance.

GLAMAC: Innovation & Excellence for Sustainable Poultry Production

Speaking at the Kathmandu event, **Mr. Abir Mukherjee, Managing Director, GLAMAC International**, emphasized the company's commitment to **"Innovation & Excellence"** and its objective of bringing scientifically backed and sustainable solutions to the poultry industry. He highlighted the importance of continuously adapting nutritional strategies to meet the changing requirements of modern poultry genetics and production systems, while emphasizing the role of science, innovation and knowledge sharing in advancing poultry production.

Strong Industry Interaction and Knowledge Sharing

The seminars witnessed active participation from poultry professionals across the respective regions. The interactive sessions generated numerous technical questions and discussions between the speakers and participants, covering

Vitamin D3 metabolism, calcium utilization, skeletal integrity, eggshell quality, extended laying cycles and the practical application of Panbonis®.

The events served as an effective **knowledge-sharing platform**, bringing together scientific research, field experience and practical challenges faced by the poultry industry. The sessions concluded with **cocktail dinners and informal interactions**, providing participants with an opportunity to continue technical discussions, exchange experiences and strengthen professional relationships. The GLAMAC team expressed its sincere appreciation to all the consultants, veterinarians, farmers, feed millers, nutritionists and industry associates who participated and contributed to the success of the seminar series.

With the encouraging response received across all three locations, **GLAMAC International looks forward to continuing its efforts to bring science-driven technical knowledge and innovative nutritional solutions to the poultry industry through more such programs in the future.**

**GLAMAC International
Driving Poultry Nutrition Through Innovation,
Science & Excellence**





De Heus India Takes Poultry Farmers to Vietnam for Technology and Knowledge Transfer Tour



Poultry Farmers from Punjab & Haryana Gain Firsthand Exposure to Global Best Practices in Farm Management, Nutrition, and Sustainable Poultry Production

Reinforcing its commitment of #poweringprogress, De Heus India recently organized a knowledge transfer tour to Vietnam for a group of progressive poultry farmers from Punjab & Haryana. The visit provided participants with an opportunity to experience advanced poultry production systems, innovative nutritional practices, and modern farm management techniques adopted by farmers and De Heus in Vietnam.

The program commenced with the farmers' participation in the inauguration of De Heus Vietnam's newest feed manufacturing facility in Vinh Long.

As part of the tour, the Indian delegation visited commercial Layer and Broiler farms that run fully on De Heus nutritional programs. Farmers witnessed how precision nutrition, superior feed quality, biosecurity measures, environmental management, and data-driven decision-making contribute to enhanced productivity and profitability. The farms demonstrated practical examples of modern poultry production systems that align with global standards while maintaining a strong focus on sustainability and animal welfare.

A major highlight of the tour was an in-depth tour of De Heus' Research and Development facilities, where participants gained valuable insights into ongoing advancements in poultry nutrition, feed formulation, performance optimization, and responsible farming



practices. The visit offered a closer look at how scientific research is translated into practical, field-level solutions that help poultry farmers achieve better production efficiencies and long-term business success.

"At De Heus, we strongly believe that knowledge sharing is one of the most effective ways to empower farmers. This visit was designed to provide poultry farmers with direct exposure to global best practices and innovative production systems, and our commitment of "Global Knowledge, Local Impact". By facilitating learning from successful examples, we aim to support the growth, profitability, and sustainability of poultry farming in India." - Mr. Amit Mittan, Commercial Director, De Heus Animal Nutrition India

The participating farmers expressed enthusiasm about the experience, highlighting the opportunity to interact with industry experts, understand modern management practices, and explore technologies that can be adapted to Indian farming conditions.

The Vietnam tour reflects De Heus India's ongoing efforts to create meaningful learning platforms for farmers by connecting them with

international expertise and successful farming models. Through such initiatives, the company aims to continue contributing towards the development of a more productive, sustainable, and future-ready poultry sector.

About De Heus Animal Nutrition India

De Heus Animal Nutrition India is part of Royal De Heus, a leading international animal nutrition company with a legacy of over 110+ years in providing high-quality feed solutions. Guided by its purpose of "Nourishing Future Generations," De Heus works closely with farmers and value chain partners to improve animal health, farm profitability, and sustainable food production.





VentriBiologicals Hosts Technical Seminar on Hatchery Vaccines and Vaccination in Lucknow

Ventri Biologicals Pvt. Ltd. organised a technical seminar on “Hatchery Vaccines and Vaccination: Catching the Future” at Hotel Centrum, Lucknow, on 18 September 2026, highlighting the pivotal role of hatchery vaccination in strengthening early protection and shaping the future of poultry health management.

The meeting opened with a welcome address by **Mr. Deepak Khosla, General Manager (Marketing)**, who reaffirmed Ventri Biologicals' commitment to advancing poultry health through science-based solutions and sharing practical knowledge with the industry.

Dr. Prakash Reddy emphasized that **understanding emerging pathogens is essential to designing effective disease-control strategies**. He highlighted the importance of identifying their vulnerabilities, transmission routes—particularly vertical transmission—and mechanisms of immune evasion.

He outlined how **genotype-based vaccines, vector vaccines, and immune complex vaccines** are expanding the possibilities for poultry disease prevention and management. He stressed that vaccine selection should be guided by the disease challenge, scientific evidence, and flock requirements, with continued monitoring of protection, safety, and changes in circulating pathogens.

Concluding his presentation, he highlighted **innovative hatchery vaccination methods adopted in India**, including semi-automated subcutaneous vaccination and spray vaccination of day-old chicks. These methods support rapid, accurate mass administration when backed by trained personnel, proper equipment calibration, and routine checks to minimise vaccination errors, missed chicks, and adverse vaccine reactions.

The programme featured an expert panel comprising **Mr. Deepak Khosla (GM), Dr. K. P. Kale (GM), S. D. Lakra (GM), Dr. Prakash Reddy (DGM), and Dr. Rakesh Gupta (GM)**. Their participation brought together technical and industry perspectives, providing a platform for knowledge sharing on hatchery vaccination and poultry health.

The seminar reflected VentriBiologicals' commitment to supporting the poultry industry through technical education and engagement with experts, with a focus on advancing vaccination practices.

The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by **Mr. Harjit Padda, (DGM) , and Mr. Shashi Bhushan (AGM)**, expressing appreciation to the speaker, expert panel, and participants for their contributions.





Venky's PAN India Campaign on: "Mission Gut Health" - for Sustainable Poultry Farming

A nationwide Technical Engagement Programme highlights the growing importance of gut health, pathogen control and precision acidification in sustainable poultry production.

The Indian poultry industry is continuously evolving in response to the need for efficient production, improved animal health and sustainable farming practices. Against this backdrop, a series of technical seminars under the "Mission Gut Health for Sustainable Poultry Farming" brought together poultry professionals, veterinarians, nutritionists and industry stakeholders across major poultry-producing regions of India.

Conducted between 7th to 24th September 2026, the series of seminars covered 13 technical seminars across Kurukshetra, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar, Bengaluru, Namakkal, Siddipet, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Bardhaman, Amaravati, Bankura, Aligarh and Rudrapur. All the programs were conducted under guidance of Mr Deepak Khosla (GM-Sales and Marketing), Dr. Hemant Murade (DGM-Sales), Dr N. Baburaj (DGM-Sales), Mr HarjitPadda (DGM-Sales) and Mr Chita

The poster features a central graphic with the text "Mission Gut Health" in large, bold letters, with "Gut Health" in orange. Below it, "For Sustainable Poultry Farming" is written in a smaller font. A target icon with an arrow is positioned to the right of the main title. The Venworld logo is in the top right corner. Below the title, "Acidomix DF+" is prominently displayed, followed by the tagline "The next generation tool for gut acidification". A horizontal line separates this from the section "One Message | One Mission", which lists "Healthier Gut", "Optimised Performance", and "Better Profits". Below this, eight circular icons represent various benefits: Improved Gut Health, Pathogen Dislodgement, Improves Feed Efficiency, Better Flock Health, Reduced Antibiotic Dependence, Improved Litter Quality, Stronger Immunity, and Improved Farm Hygiene. The Venky's logo is in the bottom left corner. Contact information for Venky's India Limited is provided in the bottom left, and manufacturing details for ADDCON GROUP GmbH are in the bottom right.

Mission Gut Health
For Sustainable Poultry Farming

Acidomix DF⁺
The next generation tool
for gut acidification

One Message | One Mission
Healthier Gut
Optimised Performance
Better Profits

- Improved Gut Health
- Pathogen Dislodgement
- Improves Feed Efficiency
- Better Flock Health
- Reduced Antibiotic Dependence
- Improved Litter Quality
- Stronger Immunity
- Improved Farm Hygiene

Venky's
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Ranjan Sahoo (AGM-Sales). Successful organization of events was done by AGMs **Dr Shiwardkar, Mr R. D. Lokesh, Mr G. Chinnaraj, Mr Suneel Sharma, Mr Shashi Bhushan, Mr Ram Ghate and Mr Raju Tanna**; ZMs **Mr Hemant Jha, Mr M. Babu, Mr Murugesan, Mr Ashok Gangula, Mr Sandeep Saini, Mr Kaustav Chattopadhyay, Dr. Rakesh Yadav, Mr Sriravi and Mr Satyajit Mohanty**; and **Mr Abhishek Gupta**. The programmes provided a platform for technical exchange on gut health management, pathogen control and practical nutritional strategies for improving poultry performance.

The programme featured technical presentations from specialists including **Dr Christian**



Luckstadt, Technical Director, Addcon; Dr Vishwas Sagajakar, DGM Marketing, Venky's India Limited; Dr Prasad Kulkarni, Regional Lead, South Asia, Addcon; Dr Vaibhav Patil, Technical Manager – Nutrition; and Dr Amruta Doiphode, Product Management, supported by regional sales and technical teams.

A common industry priority: healthy gut, healthy birds

Across the seminars, gut health emerged as a central pillar of sustainable poultry production. The discussions emphasized that maintaining a stable and functional gastrointestinal environment is closely connected with bird health, productivity and overall production efficiency.

The “**Mission Gut Health**”- for Sustainable

Poultry Farming theme was presented at several locations, while other programmes focused specifically on *Salmonella* control and gut health optimization.

Understanding the importance of organic acids in gut health

One of the key discussion points throughout the program was extensive **use of antibiotics and their adverse implications**. The sessions examined the industry's need to adopt alternative approaches that can support gut health while fitting into modern poultry production systems. The program highlighted **organic acids as one of the nutritional tools that can be considered as an alternative approach to AGPs**. Rather than focusing solely on pathogen treatment, the



discussions emphasized the importance of creating a gut environment that supports effective digestion and contributes to maintaining microbial balance.

This approach is particularly relevant as poultry producers increasingly look for sustainable nutritional strategies that can complement improved farm management, biosecurity and disease-control programmes.

How organic acids work against pathogens?

A significant part of the technical presentations was devoted to understanding **how organic acids act against pathogenic microorganisms**.

The speakers discussed the role of acidification in creating an unfavourable environment for

undesirable bacteria while supporting the overall gut environment.

The technical discussions therefore connected the science of organic acids with practical poultry production requirements.

Acidomix® DF Plus: an important tool for gut acidification

Another major topic was the **importance of Acidomix® DF Plus as a gut acidifier and its precision delivery technology.**

This technical focus provided participants with an opportunity to understand the relevance of acidification strategies and how they can be incorporated into modern poultry feeding programmes.

The speakers explained the importance of delivering active acidifying components



effectively within the digestive system. Precision in delivery is particularly relevant when the objective is to achieve consistent nutritional and gut-health effects under commercial production conditions.

The programme also presented **Acidomix® DF Plus trial information from India**, giving participants an opportunity to discuss the product in the context of local poultry production.

In addition to Indian trial experiences, the programme covered **Acidomix® DF Plus testimonials from across the globe**, connecting international experience with the technical discussions taking place among Indian poultry professionals.

From gut health to sustainable poultry farming

A common message running through the programme was that **gut health should be viewed as an integral component of sustainable poultry production rather than as an isolated nutritional issue.**

The discussions connected several important elements:

- Reducing dependence on AGPs and understanding their potential drawbacks.
- Exploring organic acids as part of alternative gut-health strategies.
- Understanding the mechanisms through which organic acids can act against pathogens.
- Recognizing the role of Acidomix®DF Plus as a gut acidifier and its precision delivery technique



- Learning from Acidomix®DF Plus trials in India.
- Considering international experiences and testimonials in the context of poultry production.
- Addressing specific challenges such as *Salmonella* control and other enteric pathogens.

Building the next phase of poultry health management

The “**Mission Gut Health**”- for Sustainable poultry Farming, represents a technical engagement focused on one of the industry's most important areas: maintaining bird health while improving production efficiency and sustainability.

By taking the discussion directly to poultry-producing regions, the seminars created opportunities for interaction between technical experts and industry stakeholders. The series also demonstrated the increasing importance of science-based nutritional strategies in modern poultry production.

The Mission Gut Health: Technical Engagement Programme brought these themes together across a series of regional seminars, providing poultry professionals with technical perspectives and practical discussion points aimed at supporting the continuing development of sustainable poultry farming in India.

The successful execution of the **Mission Gut Health Technical Seminar Series** was

supported by the coordinated efforts of regional sales, technical and management teams. We acknowledge the contributions of colleagues including **Dr. Satish Ranvir, Dr. Gajanan Chavhan, Dr. Narendra Sharma, Dr. Venkatvasan, Dr. Shashi Kumar, Dr. Puneet, Dr. Skandan, Dr. Mohanraj, Dr. Nilesh Datir, Dr. Vikrant Arde, Dr. Tushar Mahanavar, Dr. Jaypal, Mr. Dinesh Umapathy, Mr. Rajarathanam, Mr. Senthilkumar, Mr. Arun Kulkarni, Mr. Rajat Patnaik, Mr. Ramakant Mishra, Mr. Sukhvinder Banwala, Mr. Ram Mehar, Dr. Kailas Mithia, Mr. Manoj Kadyan, Mr. Yogesh Sharma, Mr. Shambhunath Haldar, Mr. Ayan Karmakar, Mr. Sayan Maity,**





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Publishing Month:
January
Article Deadline :
18th, Dec. 2025
Advertising Deadline:
20th, Dec.2025
Focus :
Opportunities and Challenges

Publishing Month:
February
Article Deadline :
18th, Jan. 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, Jan.2026
Focus :
Budget

Publishing Month:
March
Article Deadline :
18th, Feb. 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, Feb.2026
Focus :
Disease Prevention

Publishing Month:
April
Article Deadline :
18th, March 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, March 2026
Focus :
Summer Stress Management

Publishing Month:
May
Article Deadline :
18th, April 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, April 2026
Focus :
Cold Chain

Publishing Month:
June
Article Deadline :
18th, May 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, May 2026
Focus :
Nutrition

Publishing Month:
July
Article Deadline :
18th, June 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, June 2026
Focus :
Biosecurity

Publishing Month:
August
Article Deadline :
18th, July 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, July 2026
Focus :
Sustainability

Publishing Month:
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Article Deadline :
18th, August 2026
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20th, August 2026
Focus :
Egg Production & Processing

Publishing Month:
October
Article Deadline :
18th, September 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, September 2026
Focus :
Processing & Packaging

Publishing Month:
November
Article Deadline :
18th, October 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, October 2026
Focus :
Winter Stress

Publishing Month:
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Article Deadline :
18th, November 2026
Advertising Deadline:
20th, November 2026
Focus :
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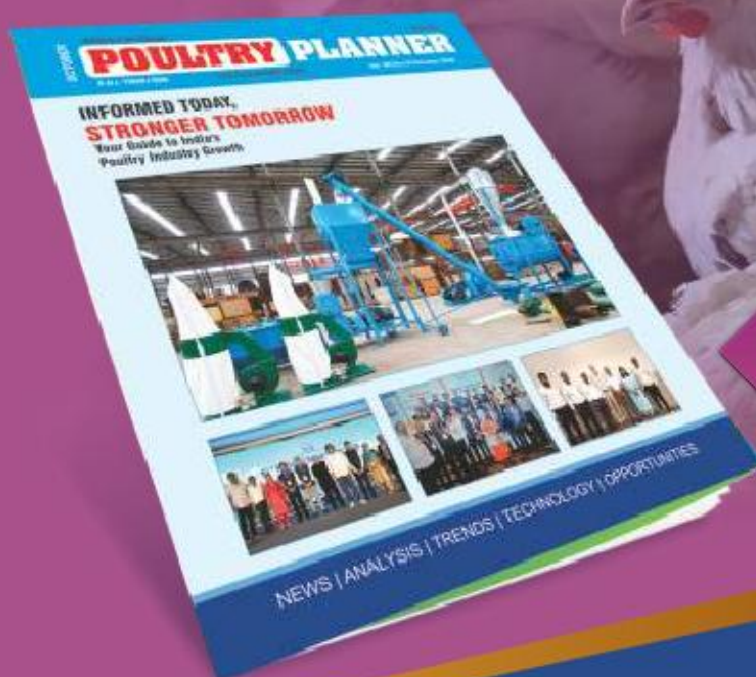
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