Midwest Flooding and Grain Market Reactions

By John Anderson

Through the month of June, grain markets were in turmoil due to the effects of flooding in key production areas of the Midwest. Even prior to June, the corn market was becoming quite volatile. Corn prices have been supported since late 2006 by rapidly dwindling stocks and by very strong demand for corn, due in part to the increased use of corn for ethanol production. At the end of this past May, the July corn futures contract on the Chicago Board of Trade was trading at just under $6.00 – a level already surpassing previous historic highs. Concerns about planting delays and the late emergence of this year’s crop were providing key support to the market. As flooding in the Midwest intensified through the month of June, corn futures raced still higher, with the July contract trading as high as $7.65 at the end of June.

While the floodwater has receded from Midwestern fields, efforts to assess the impact of the event are ongoing. At the end of June, USDA released their annual Acreage report, which estimates planted acres of major commercial crops. USDA undertook additional last-minute planting surveys in flood-affected areas to attempt to incorporate acreage losses and re-planting plans in their estimate. In the end, USDA projected corn plantings at 87.3 million acres. This was well to the high side of market expectations but not as high as would have occurred without this spring’s planting delays and floodings. In fact, a relatively low projection of corn acreage in the March Prospective Plantings report had elicited a strong response from the market and led to expectations of a relatively large shift in acreage from soybeans to corn. Poor planting weather, however, reduced the ability of farmers to make such shifts.

Since the end of June, the corn market has settled down considerably. Ideal Midwestern weather in the first part of July led to improving crop conditions and expectations of at least stable yield potential on the developing crop. Still, the impact of June flooding in the Midwest has not been insignificant. While the market has corrected some in July, prices still remain above late-May levels. In effect, the flood ratcheted up price expectations to a new level that they would not likely have otherwise reached. For livestock and poultry producers, this has been an unfortunate development. Costs of production, already surpassing previous historic records, have been pushed higher by the price response to Midwestern flooding. In the poultry industry, this shock to production cost expectations appears to be influencing production decisions. Egg sets in the first part of July were off significantly from year-ago levels. Where production goes from here depends on how much more and how quickly corn prices pull back from June highs as well as on demand-side expectations in the poultry market. Whatever happens, though, poultry production (and, in fact, all meat production) will most likely be lower than it would have been had the Midwestern floods not occurred. Clearly, this is not what poultry and livestock producers needed in an already-difficult year.

Mississippi Poultry Association Website

The MPA website is a great place to keep up with current events going on in the industry, as well as a quick and easy way to keep up with upcoming events in the industry. All MPA sponsored events will be at your fingertips. If you are stuck trying to find a website dealing with our industry, we have several links on our page to other useful sites. Please let us know of any other helpful websites that we need to add to our links section. The website address is www.mspoultry.org. Come visit and let us know what you think!
Vaxxitek® HVT + IBD...

Immune Integrity, Protection, Performance

Innovative: Utilizes modern vectored technology.

Safe: Does not cause bursal damage.¹

Effective: Provides broad-spectrum protection against IBD and MD.²

Easy To Administer: Administered in ovo or subcutaneously in the hatchery.

Convenient: Single hatchery vaccination eliminates field vaccination.

Reliable: Highest quality product and support from the leading MD vaccine manufacturer.

¹ Merial Study 03-10545, data on file
² Merial Studies rBD/MD-04-97, rBD/MD-05-98, rBD/MD-06-98, rBD/MD-07-98, rBD/MD-08-98, rBD/MD-09-98, rBD/MD-10-98, rBD/MD-11-98, rBD/MD-12-98, rBD/MD-13-98, rBD/MD-14-99, rBD/MD-15-99, rBD/MD-16-99, rBD/MD-17-99, data on file
© 2008 Merial Limited Duluth, Georgia. All rights reserved.
The Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation held their Poultry Summer Commodity Conference at the Scott County Extension Center on June 27, 2008. The Department of Poultry Science was provided a slot on the agenda. This article serves as a synopsis of the peer-reviewed publications that were presented and are senior authored by Poultry Science faculty.

Two papers addressed chick quality but differed in their nutritional experimental design. Peebles et al. conducted research with broiler breeders fed diets with or without 25 parts per million of L-carnitine (a vitamin like feed additive). Progeny embryogenesis was evaluated in four hatches (25, 30, 32, and 38 weeks of age). The transfer of L-carnitine from hens, to egg yolks, to chick embryo livers was confirmed. In addition, fatty acid metabolism of progeny embryos was altered in some hatches. Kidd et al. collaborated with Tyson Foods (Forest, MS) on a hatchery feeding project which was part of the research component of last years Broiler Production course (PO 4333). Chicks in this experiment received starter diets varying in moisture and crude protein five hours prior to regularly scheduled placement. Feeding chicks in hatchery trays prior to placement did not impact 7 day mortality, and weights or yields at processing.

Two publications assessed dietary amino acid needs of broilers. Corzo et al. evaluated dietary threonine needs for growth and immunity when broilers were reared on two litter types (new pine shavings versus de-caked litter that had been used for multiple flocks). Dietary threonine represents a significant cost in feed formulation. Also, overall health, as well as intestinal health, of the broiler may impact how much threonine is needed in the diet. Dietary threonine requirements needed to maximize live performance and processing traits were increased in broilers reared on built-up litter. The amino acid limiting in formulation after threonine is typically valine, and Corzo et al. assessed its need in broilers fed all vegetable based diets because meat meals are rich in the amino acid. An experimental diet was validated to assess valine needs by incorporating peanut meal into the corn and soybean meal based diet. Requirement levels were established that can be used by the company nutritionist in formulation.

A past graduate student (Mike West, currently an agriculture teacher at Wayne County High School) conducted research using a dietary enzyme in broiler feeds. West et al. fed the enzyme Rovabio Excel to broilers that received diets differing in amino acids and energy. This research showed the amino acid and energy sparing potential of this enzyme.

One study was published in the area of reproductive physiology. Parker and McDaniel conducted experiments to assess changes and correlations of constituents in semen that was diluted 10-fold. The Sperm Quality Index can measure semen quality from a 10-fold dilution, but these experiments showed additional measurements and predictors of the Sperm Quality Index with broiler breeder semen.

Two publications evaluating broiler stress were authored by a past PhD student, Scott Virden (currently a Poultry Technical Manger at Adisseo). Virden et al. created a model for physiological stress by feeding broilers corticosterone (a chemical to induce physiological stress). Once this model was established, the additional publication assessed amino acid digestibility in stressed broilers. It was found that physiological stress did not impact the broilers ability to digest amino acids.

Two layer publications assessed dietary phytase (an enzyme to increase phosphorus availability) and vitamin D (in the form of HyD) in laying hens exposed to F-strain Mycoplasma gallisepticum. Peebles et al. measured numerous indices in commercial layers in these experiments and found that phytase and vitamin D impacted hen reproductive organ and digestive system functions.

One publication dealt with the Department of Poultry Science’s Poultry Educational Team. Chamblee reviewed the past experiences of our undergraduates who served on the Poultry Educational Team and how these students increased public awareness and education of poultry, and participated in student recruitment efforts.

REFERENCES
San-I-Kleen Cleanser

A new concentrated agricultural cleaner for use in poultry, turkey, swine, veal, dairy, cattle, canine and horse operations.

**BENEFITS:**
- Excellent for stainless steel, concrete, plastic, tile and other surfaces
- Helps stop spread of bacteria
- Economical

**USAGE:**

**Farrowing House:** Hose down area to remove droppings, litter, etc. Rinse with clean water and spray area with 1 to 2 ounces per gallon of San-I-Kleen, wetting all surfaces, particularly those joists and crevices inaccessible to brush cleaning. Follow all other directions as for general livestock use.

**Hatchery Use:** San-I-Kleen is used for cleaning hatcheries, setters, equipment, egg rooms, chick boxes, walls, floors and refuse areas. For normal cleaning use a solution of 1 to 2 ounces of San-I-Kleen followed by thorough rinsing.

**Nipple Drinkers:** *Empty House.* Use 1 gallon San-I-Kleen as stock in your proportioner. Open drain at far end of water line. When suds appear close drain. Allow San-I-Kleen to remain in line overnight. Open drain next day and run until no suds appear in the line at far end of house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>UOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24792</td>
<td>San-I-Clean</td>
<td>1 gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact your local IVESCO sales representative for pricing.
Hot weather is here and in full force. Make sure you are ready for those hot days. Make sure everything is in operating order – cool cells, fans, static pressure gauges, and fix the leaks in the house.

Also, make sure that you have an adequate flow of water over the cool cells. About ¾ gallon of water over the cool cells per linear foot of the pads per minute is recommended; therefore, a 65-foot pad should have about 50 gallons per minute. This amount of water does two things: 1) wash the pads, 2) and has enough water to evaporate. Pad system can evaporate as much as 10 gallons per minute. Check to make sure you have enough water to supply the system and drinking water for the birds. Birds can drink, as much as five gallons per minute; therefore, you will need at least 15 gallon per minute for each house. It is extremely important to check your water supply if you have updated and made modifications to your house.

Fans are very, very important during the summer. Dirty fan blades can reduce fan output by as much as 10%. Couple that with worn fan belts and that can reduce fan output at least another 10%. Now we have reduced our fan output by approximately 25%. This means that fans that would normally produce a velocity down the house of 600 feet per minute now will only have a velocity of 450 feet per minute. Not much you say; how about on big birds. Low air velocity can cost you probably 50 points in weight and 15 points in feed conversion. You do the arithmetic, and then you can wash the blades and buy a lot of new belts for what it could cost you in production losses.

Static pressure gauges are one of the most important instruments you can use in the diagnosis of how the house is operating. A few examples include: 1) static pressure goes up slowly over time – problem: pads becoming dirty or belts being worn. 2) Static pressure goes up quickly – problem: inlet openings not opening enough. 3) Static pressure goes down quickly – problem: inlet openings open too much, or number of fans operating is reduced. This is not by any means an exhaustive list of problems and causes that can be detected by using static pressure, but perhaps this will give some insight.

Fixing leaks in the house should be a priority. The more leaks you have in the house the less control you have over the house. In a tunnel house, with birds one should not see over a 5° F rise in the temperature down the house. If you have more than this, you are wasting money by not tightening up the house. One should be somewhere between 3 and 4° F temperature rise down the house.

Take care of the small problem – most of the time the larger problems will take care of themselves.

Dedicated

Serving All Of Your Poultry Financing Needs Since 1977

Wells Fargo Financial Leasing, Inc. has a team of poultry specialists who are dedicated to your business-financing needs. We offer multiple lease and loan products along with flexible payment options to fit your needs.

We offer financing for start-up of poultry operations, retrofits, refinances, purchases, equipment and much more.

Contact us today to see how we can help take your business to The Next Stage.

www.wellsfargoleasing.com
800.451.3322
As poultry producers are faced with ever-increasing energy costs, it is critical to know where the energy dollars are going and what can be done about it. Over the past six years I have worked with more than 150 poultry producers in Mississippi in making application for grants from USDA to help offset the cost of making energy efficiency improvements to production houses. We have been able to secure more than $3 million in federal assistance through that program. The application process involves completing an energy audit. The energy audit results are usually an eye-opener!

As a broiler producer, do you know what your energy costs are to produce 1000 pounds of broilers? In 2008, the average cost was $10.50. At five cents per pound received for your birds, that is 20% or $1 out of every $5 you receive going to pay energy bills. So what can you do to reduce this cost?

First, stay informed about the latest in technology and management tips by attending workshops offered by MPA and MSU-Extension Service and Poultry Science Department. If you have internet access, regularly check out information on such sites as www.poultryhouse.com, maintained by Auburn University. Other good sites are poultryventilation.com (Univ. of GA), wattpoultry.com, thepoultrysite.com, or ecoagri.biz.

Get a handle on where your energy dollars are going! A typical broiler house consumes $8,000-$10,000 in energy each year. What percent goes to gas and what percent to electricity? On average, about two-thirds goes for gas and one-third goes for electricity, but on more modern, tunnel houses, especially with solid side walls, the breakdown will be closer to 55-45. Where can you make the biggest impact? This can be determined only by a little homework, preferably including an energy audit. An energy audit can be self conducted. On the internet, go to http://ahat.scegov.usda.gov for Animal Housing Energy Estimator for some help. Southwest Mississippi RC&D will have a Poultry Energy Audit Workbook available later in 2008. Contact me to obtain a free copy.

Back to the question of “what is your energy cost to produce 1000 pounds of broilers? Out of 22 energy audits we prepared in 2008, the median cost was $10.50, but the range was $6.70 to $15.93. You need to know what part of that bracket you are in. If you find out that another grower with the same company and essentially the same type of houses and equipment as yours has a cost lower than yours and is still staying competitive, you need to identify what management adjustments are needed. Growers have to have a complete understanding of all operation systems (ventilation, heating, watering, feeding) and of all control parameters related to temperature, moisture level, air quality (ammonia, CO2, dust), water quality, wind speed, static pressure, and even litter conditions. All of these have an impact on energy efficiency.

A good maintenance schedule is a must. Dirty fan blades and shutters cost energy. Worn fan belts cost energy. Stuck (open or shut) shutters cost energy. Vent doors that close too slow or not completely cost energy. Leaking water systems cost energy. Holes in inlet curtains, brood curtains, baffle curtains and sidewall curtains cost energy. Holes in overhead triply ceilings, settled insulation, missing roof insulation, old personnel doors, old sliding or drop (suicide!) service doors cost energy. Gas heaters/brooders operate inefficiently if pressure is too low (leaks, lines too small, clogged). Dirty cool cells or cool cells too small for the ventilation system cost energy. Dirty reflectors on brooders/heaters cost energy. Using incandescent light bulbs where cold cathode or compact fluorescent will work costs energy.

The big question…where do I start? Where do I get the biggest return (energy savings) for my money? Energy audits help determine that. But without audits, consider the following recommendations.

First of all, for the “biggest bang for your buck” consider what you can do to impact R-value of walls and ceilings. For drop-ceiling houses, that may mean repairing or replacing triply, then adding more blown or batt insulation to achieve a goal of R-19 for ceilings. For open-truss houses, about all you can do is make sure that the roof insulation board is intact, then spray foam the ridge and the eaves.

For sidewalls, if you are considering going to solid side walls, a goal of R-9 to R-11 should be practical. Going from an R-1.75 sidewall (curtains) to an R-11 reduces heat loss by 84%. Spray foam insulation (closed cell polyurethane) applied to inside of curtain-walled houses to 1.5 inches thickness appears to be the most economical way to achieve this. Demonstrations by Auburn have shown a two year pay-back ($8,000 per house, payback 10-12 flocks at 2$/gal propane and 5¢ per pound broilers). Spray foam insulation should also be applied around the ceiling line, along the ridge cap, and everywhere pipes or wires penetrate the walls. These treatments also provide added benefits by doubling the static pressure readings, further contributing to energy efficiency of the ventilation system.

If you have curtain-walled houses with 5-ft. openings on both sides, just about anything you can do will help. Walling in north sidewalls, or reducing size of openings will help. Lumber, a vapor barrier, tin and any added insulating material you wish to add will help. For old houses with posts on close centers and for any houses with curtains still in good shape, one economical option is to use the old curtains as the outside vapor barrier, supported on the outside down the middle by 1x4 treated wood, then filling the wall cavities with fiberglass batts, and covering interior walls with tri-ply banded 1-ft. centers (horizontally). Just remember that doubling the R-value of a wall cuts the heat loss in half, so the first doubling or “reduction” is easiest (and least costly) to achieve, so figure on the best combination of materials to get you to closer to the R-9 goal, know that the slightest improvements will help, and don’t overdo it…the bottom line is return on investment!

Interior stir fans, either box of paddle, show good return on investment, especially in older, curtain-sided, un-insulated, “loose” houses. They reduce stratification and also increase bird comfort and therefore performance.

Installing computer controllers or replacing old controllers with some of higher capabilities show a good payback period by allowing all systems to operate more efficiently. Wiring fans (and brooders) to individualize, versus running in pairs, saves energy when only one, or three, etc. fans are needed. Lighting is an area that is often overlooked; some studies show that up to 25% of electricity costs may be attributed to lighting. Take a good look at cold cathode compact fluorescent, high pressure sodium, and dimmable fluorescent bulbs to replace incandescent lights.

Then, of course, the big gas/propane consumers are the brooders and heaters. Houses with old sidewall heaters or continuous-pilot pancake brooders will see significant savings from replacing those with the new direct-spark, radiant brooders and even greater savings from tube heaters. Then there are different brooding options, with...
management decisions to factor in, and options such as insulated brood curtains and a couple of exhaust fans in the brood ends that allow brood curtains to be more fixed, functioning more as intended. Then to the point practical, beginning with the smallest brood area with flexibility to expand as needed, also conserves energy. Once opened up to full house production, do not overlook the need for baffle curtains in open-truss houses to allow ventilation systems to operate more efficiently.

Vent doors and vent machines can replace the constantly open 1-inch south side wall crack. Be sure that vent machines close vent doors fully and with adequate speed. We are also seeing increased interest in installing vent doors in the ceilings to take advantage of the passive solar sink available in drop ceiling houses, but these should be operated by a computer controller of adequate capacity loaded with adequate software to assure that the most efficient selection of outside air versus attic air is made to maximize the system’s potential energy savings.

Other house-tightening retrofits to consider include replacing old sliding or “cable-up” end/service doors with Roll-seal or V-Flex doors and replacing old side personnel doors with insulated or weather-stripped doors. Also, leaky watering systems mean wet litter, higher ammonia levels, more fan run time, more energy to reheat replaced air, etc.

We are seeing a lot of installation of recirculating cool cell systems and the expansion of existing cool cell systems, both or which increase the efficiency of the ventilation and cooling system. Don’t overlook the importance of the associated cool cell inlet curtains (operating properly, no holes), and even consider insulated inlet curtains to benefit during periods that cool cells are not in operation. Also consider applying spray foam to the ceiling of cool cell doghouses.

Then last, but certainly not least, are the fans. Replacing fans that are in good working order is not recommended, but when fans need to be replaced or added, cheaper is not necessarily better. All fans and fan motors are not created equal. Your local equipment dealer should be able to provide you with a Simple Payback Calculator sheet to assist in determining the best buy for your situation. The additional operating costs of inefficient fans will usually far exceed any initial cost savings due to their lower purchase price. Choose the most energy efficient fans available, with a cone on the outside and shutters on the inside.

Exhaust fan efficiency is rated in two ways: (1) cfm/Watt, cubic feet of air moved by one watt of electricity, with the higher the cfm/Watt, the higher the efficiency; and (2) by airflow ration, which indicates the fan’s ability to continue to push air when there is wind blowing against the fan or there is an increase in the static pressure inside the structure. The higher the ratio, the better. The typical EER rating for poultry ventilation fans is 16-24. Three points improvement in EER rating translates to 15% energy savings.

Of course, energy savings is not the only factor that a producer should consider when evaluating potential energy efficiency improvements. It has been shown that almost all of the retrofits discussed above also contribute to improved bird performance, translating to more pounds at the end of the year and to a higher price per pound. Additionally, companies sometimes provide additional bonus incentives for upgraded houses. So do not look purely at cost of total improvements divided by projected energy savings. Projects that we have evaluated over the past 6 years show an average 20-25% energy savings and a corresponding 20-25% increase in value of production.

What about renewable or alternative fuels? After all, you can make a structure energy efficient to a certain degree, but there are still considerable energy costs. There are successful demonstration projects on poultry farms across the U.S. on wood, litter, and corn burning systems, litter (and biomass) gasification systems, geothermal heating (and cooling) systems, anaerobic digester systems, solar (both photovoltaic and passive collector), and wind systems. Just what alternative system is economical, practical and applicable in Mississippi and on your farm is the big question. Southwest MS RC&D will attempt to address that with a statewide Renewable Energy Alternatives for the Poultry Industry Conference, hopefully in October. Producers interested in attending should contact me to get on the mailing list for conference details, or mail a request to P.O. Box 3670, Brookhaven, MS 35603. The conference will be held at a central location in the heart of the Mississippi poultry industry.

In closing, poultry producers should note that there are grant (cost-share) funds available for the next five years under the 2008 Farm Bill to hold producers pay 25% of the cost of installing eligible energy efficiency retrofits and to install renewable energy systems. Eligible costs include feasibility studies (primarily applicable to renewable energy systems) and for energy audits (for energy efficiency improvements). Southwest MS RC&D has assisted more than 100 Mississippi poultry producers in securing more than $3 million under this grant program over the past 6 years and will continue to provide this assistance with the entire application process. For more information on the application process, contact RC&D at 601-833-5539. One key to remember…this is a competitive grant process and expenses incurred prior to date of application being completed are not eligible of consideration. It is anticipated that USDA-RD will begin taking applications for 2009 funding shortly after October 1, 2008.

On another note, RC&D still has funds available for paying half the cost of planting tree buffers around poultry houses for sound reduction, air quality improvement (dust, ammonia removal) and aesthetics. Next planting season will run from January 1 through April 30, 2009. More details were provided in an earlier article in this newsletter, still available online at www.ms poultry.org. Call RC&D at 601-833-5539 for more details.

Bennie Hutchins, USDA-NRCS, RC&D Program Coordinator for Southwest MS RC&D, Inc., P. O. Box 3670, Brookhaven, MS 35603, phone 601-833-5539, email bennie.hutchins@ms.usda.gov

This article is intended to provide an overview of energy conservation opportunities in poultry production in Mississippi. It is not intended to replace an energy audit by a professional energy audit or the self-guided audit referenced earlier above. It is intended solely to initiate some homework by producers as the first stage in a serious energy use reduction plan.
CD or IRA Maturing?

How About

13.2%

Guaranteed 1 Year
Fixed Equity Indexed Annuity

O’Mire Financial Services
406 Orchard Park Drive
Ridgeland, MS 39157
1-800-844-3254
601-957-3841
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18
2:00 pm - 5:00 pm  Registration
6:00 pm - 7:30 pm  Diamond Sponsor’s Grand Lawn Reception

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19
8:00 am – 12:00 noon  Opening Business Session, Keynote Address and Awards
10:00 am – 11:30 am  Cobb-Vantress Ladies “Come Sail Away”
12:30 pm – 5:00 pm  Fishing - Destin Harbor
1:00 pm – 5:00 pm  Vendworks, McNeely Plastics Products Golf Tournament - Raven Course
1:00 pm – 5:00 pm  Tennis Tournament - Seascape Resort

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20
8:00 am – 11:00 am  Business/Board Meeting
1:00 pm – 5:00 pm  International Paper Golf Tournament - Kelly Plantation Golf Club
1:00 pm – 5:00 pm  Tennis Tournament - Seascape Resort
6:00 pm – 9:00 pm  Gold Star Sponsor’s Awards Reception and Silent/Live Auction

Registration information: Please make your reservations now by contacting Sandestin Group Reservations at 1-800-320-8115 and mention group 21R6KC or go online to www.sandestin.com/21R6KC.aspx. For more information, call the Association Office at 601-355-0248 or email mpaoffice@bellsouth.net.
Plsson Nipple System Upgrade Sale
For Mississippi Poultry Growers

Special Pricing for
Existing Plsson Systems
At Participating Dealers

All Prices Are Cash Only Plus Tax
Does Not Include Shipping & Installation
Whole House Quantity’s Only
Sale Ends: 12/31/2008
Contact Your Dealer For More Info

Broiler Nipples
- Gray
- Orange
- Yellow

Pullet Nipples
- Violet
- Dark Blue

Breeder Nipples
- Gray
- Red
- Maroon

All Nipples $0.98

Plsson Header Kit $56.00
Plsson End Kit $18.00
Plsson Tray Only $0.40

Plsson Pipe 10’ $2.90

Aluminum Profile 10’ $7.25
Aluminum Connector 6” $1.10
Aluminum Connector 12” $1.40

Insert Fitting $0.48

DIVERSIFIED
PLASSON • ROTEM
Scholarship Winner 2008

Mr. Matthew Paul Jordan of Brookhaven, Mississippi is the winner of the 2008 non-poultry science major scholarship. Mr. Jordan plans to attend junior college at South Western Community College for a year and then transfer to Mississippi State University to pursue a degree in architecture. He is the son of the late Herman M. “Buddy” Jordan and Mrs. Amanda Artmann. Mrs. Artmann and her husband Mr. James R. Artmann grow broilers for Sanderson Farms in Bogue Chitto, Mississippi.

Pictured: (L-R) Amanda Artmann, Matthew Jordan, and James R. Artmann on their Farm in Bogue Chitto, Mississippi.

Dr. Kretzschmar-Mcluskey joins the MSU Department of Poultry Science

Dr. Vanessa K. Kretzschmar-Mcluskey recently joined the MSU Department of Poultry Science as an Assistant Extension Professor. She is a native of Cullman, Alabama and obtained her bachelor’s and doctorate degrees from Auburn University in the field of Poultry Science with an emphasis in shelled and liquid eggs and products. Much of her past research has focused on the natural occurrence of Salmonella Enteritidis in eggs produced during the pre- and post-molting cycles of laying hens. She also studied the chemical and functional effects of the addition of specific whipping agents and preservatives to liquid albumen and whole egg products, as well as the effects of pasteurization on various parameters. During her time as a doctoral student at Auburn, Dr. Kretzschmar-Mcluskey worked with processing plants and egg facilities conducting HACCP trainings and audits with her major professor, was lab manager for the Egg Quality and Safety Laboratory, and served as the Student Services Coordinator for the Department of Poultry Science. She is excited to be a part of the MSU Poultry Science team and wishes to make a positive impact on the Mississippi poultry industry.
Our Tunnel Inlet doors are constructed out of 1-3/8” injected foam cores with painted metal outer skins, producing the highest R-value in the industry.

Our tunnel doors use a unique interlocking system that eliminates the need for stubborn H-Channels. Our standard door comes equipped with this unique locking system - no extra parts to order.

1-888-854-5221
As you all know, our industry is going through some trying times as of now. Feed prices are at all time highs, gas prices are steadily increasing, and electricity rates are expected to increase. These are just some of the things affecting how much money we can net. At the Mississippi Poultry Association, we are always trying to find ways to help you cut costs or increase your net gains. As you probably already know, there is strength in numbers and we need your help by joining our cause and giving us numbers to strengthen our voice in Mississippi. You can help us by simply telling your neighbors about us and giving them the membership form below. Please send us your completed membership form if you are not a member already. For any questions about membership, please contact J.D. Sumrall at (601) 355-0248.

MEMBERSHIP AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO YOU AND US

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

It's time for grower membership renewals! Please complete the following form and return it to the MPA Office.

NAME ___________________________________________________________ COMPANY I GROW FOR _________________________________

ADDRESS _____________________________________________________________________________________________________________

CITY __________________________________________________ STATE _______________________ ZIP________________________________

PHONE (CELL) ________________________________ HOME ________________________________ FAX_______________________________

EMAIL ________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

____ ENCLOSED ARE MY ANNUAL DUES: GROWER...$30.00 MPA NOW ACCEPTS CREDIT CARDS!
Discrimination based upon race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran’s status is a violation of federal and state law and MSU policy and will not be tolerated. Discrimination based upon sexual orientation or group affiliation is a violation of MSU policy and will not be tolerated.

This material is based upon work supported by USDA/CSREES under Award Number 2004-49200-03123.

REGISTRATION FORM
Name: ___________________________________________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________________________________________
City/State/Zip: ____________________________________________________________________________
Phone/E-mail: ____________________________________________________________________________
Farming interest(s):_________________________________________________________________________(for example: beef, poultry, forestry)

Make checks in the amount of $60 payable to the MSU Extension Service.

Mississippi Women in Agriculture—Annie’s Project is a three-day intensive business management seminar for farmwomen with a passion for business and involvement, and a desire to increase knowledge and skills.

Space is limited to 25 participants for each seminar, and preregistration is required. The cost is $60 per participant and includes a notebook and support materials.

PROGRAM TOPICS INCLUDE THESE:
• Business Plans
• Estate Planning
• Financial Record Keeping
• Financial Statements
• Human Resources
• Marketing
• Risk Management
• Technology Security
• Women and Money

The Mississippi Women in Agriculture seminar is based on a program called “Annie’s Project” that was developed in the Midwest. Annie was a woman who grew up in a small farm community with a goal to marry a farmer—and she did just that. Annie spent her lifetime learning how to be an involved business partner with her farmer husband. Together, they did great things, but it wasn’t easy…

This seminar takes Annie’s life experiences and shares them with women today working in a complex, dynamic, evolving farm business environment.

The Mississippi Women in Agriculture seminars are sponsored by the Mississippi State University Extension Service, Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi Farm Bureau, and the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

“Women face unique challenges when entering agricultural careers or businesses. The best way to overcome those challenges is by learning from others. I hope this event will provide me with an opportunity to network with other people, especially women, who share my interest in agriculture. I also hope to gain fresh ideas for future growth and the tools needed to be successful and efficient in today’s farming environment.”
—Keri Chisolm of Houston

“Gardening is fun but hard work. My goal is to better use the resources God has provided to me. I want to learn to grow food without hormones and pesticides. I would like to have some timber, and maybe start forest production beginning with sheep and moving up to cattle, and then some poultry.”
—Rexie Rose of Olive Branch

“I married a third-generation farmer and learned very quickly the importance of agriculture. I want my children to be able to continue this way of life, and if we do not do all we can to educate, promote, and inform the public, that could be jeopardized. Any time I can educate myself on agriculture and pass that information on to others, I jump at the chance. America has the safest and most abundant food supply in the world, and in order to keep it that way we must continue to be vigilant, strangely, and passionate about telling the agriculture story.”
—Jeanie Leach of Combates

“I am a third-generation farmer and learned very quickly the importance of agriculture. I want my children to be able to continue this way of life, and if we do not do all we can to educate, promote, and inform the public, that could be jeopardized. Any time I can educate myself on agriculture and pass that information on to others, I jump at the chance. America has the safest and most abundant food supply in the world, and in order to keep it that way we must continue to be vigilant, strangely, and passionate about telling the agriculture story.”
—Jeanie Leach of Combates

“Women face unique challenges when entering agricultural careers or businesses. The best way to overcome those challenges is by learning from others. I hope this event will provide me with an opportunity to network with other people, especially women, who share my interest in agriculture. I also hope to gain fresh ideas for future growth and the tools needed to be successful and efficient in today’s farming environment.”
—Keri Chisolm of Houston

“Gardening is fun but hard work. My goal is to better use the resources God has provided to me. I want to learn to grow food without hormones and pesticides. I would like to have some timber, and maybe start forest production beginning with sheep and moving up to cattle, and then some poultry.”
—Rexie Rose of Olive Branch

“I married a third-generation farmer and learned very quickly the importance of agriculture. I want my children to be able to continue this way of life, and if we do not do all we can to educate, promote, and inform the public, that could be jeopardized. Any time I can educate myself on agriculture and pass that information on to others, I jump at the chance. America has the safest and most abundant food supply in the world, and in order to keep it that way we must continue to be vigilant, strangely, and passionate about telling the agriculture story.”
—Jeanie Leach of Combates

“I am a third-generation farmer and learned very quickly the importance of agriculture. I want my children to be able to continue this way of life, and if we do not do all we can to educate, promote, and inform the public, that could be jeopardized. Any time I can educate myself on agriculture and pass that information on to others, I jump at the chance. America has the safest and most abundant food supply in the world, and in order to keep it that way we must continue to be vigilant, strangely, and passionate about telling the agriculture story.”
—Jeanie Leach of Combates
Taylor Power Systems offers local service and sales on our units. Please call for a PM service on your Taylor generator today!

**Did you know................**

- Taylor Power Systems also builds natural gas and LP generators!
- We build generators for markets other than poultry such as telecommunications, water wells, hospitals, home standby, transportation, refrigeration and many other markets!
- Standard features on Taylor poultry units include analog auto start controller, auxiliary key start, steel base with vibromounts, battery, battery rack and cables, spark arresting muffler, flex fuel lines, oil and anti-freeze, and battery charger!

All our units come with a 2 year bumper to bumper warranty. Taylor Power Systems offers local service and sales on our units. Please call for a PM service on your Taylor generator today!
UPCOMING EVENTS

September 2, 2008
2 CAFO hours on the new CNMP by John Lee of the NRCS to be held at the Neshoba County Coliseum in Philadelphia, MS – 9:30am registration, 10:00am start of the presentation, 12:00 noon dismissal

September 9, 2008
Grower Advisory Committee at the Western Sizzlin in Magee.

September 18-21, 2008
71st Annual Mississippi Poultry Association Annual Convention at the Grand Sandestin in Destin, Florida (see page 12 for more information)

October 7, 2008
2 CAFO hours on the new CNMP by John Lee of the NRCS to be held at Dixie Electric Power Association in Laurel, MS – 9:30am registration, 10:00am start of the presentation, 12:00 noon dismissal

November 4, 2008
2 CAFO hours on the new CNMP by John Lee of the NRCS to be held at the Mississippi State Extension office in Forest, MS behind the Post office – 9:30am registration, 10:00am start of the presentation, 12:00 noon dismissal

December 2, 2008
2 CAFO hours on the new CNMP by John Lee of the NRCS to be held at Peoples Bank in Magee, MS (Please Park in the Auto Zone Parking lot to allow the bank customers to have adequate parking available.) – 9:30am registration, 10:00am start of the presentation, 12:00 noon dismissal

If you want to join the Mississippi Poultry Association as a Grower Member, call the MPA office at 601-355-0248 for more information!