



Cheeps & Chirps

..... *Points for Poultry Profitability*

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 3

SEPTEMBER 2012

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- 14th annual Kentucky Poultry Festival 1
- 108th Kentucky State Fair 1
- 4-Hers excel in poultry contests at the state fair 2
- EPA-RFS update 2
- Making ethanol from corn: Effect on the poultry industry 3
- 2012 Corn crop, drought and mycotoxins 3
- KPF participation at the UK Ag Roundup 4
- Last call—Energy efficiency cost-share funds 4

14TH ANNUAL KENTUCKY POULTRY FESTIVAL

OCTOBER 6, 2012 - LEXINGTON

The Kentucky Poultry Federation is again hosting the Kentucky Poultry Festival in Lexington, Kentucky. We invite you to attend the 14th Annual Kentucky Poultry Festival at the Marriott Griffin Gate Resort and Spa. This year's festival will be held on Saturday, October 6th. We hope that you will mark your calendars and register to join us in Lexington for an exciting day of food, fun and fellowship.

14th Annual Kentucky Poultry Festival
Saturday, October 6, 2012
Marriott Griffin Gate Resort & Spa
Hall of Fame Banquet & Monte Carlo Night
Silent Auction 4:30 p.m. • Cash Bar 4:30 p.m. •
Annual Meeting 6:45 p.m. • Dinner/Banquet 7:00 p.m. •
Monte Carlo 9:00 p.m.

108th KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

The Kentucky Poultry Federation Concession Booth was once again a HUGE success due to the support and contributions of volunteers and donation of products and equipment from our Kentucky poultry and egg companies. Did you have a chance to check out the new KPF trailer? If not, make a note to come by next year to see our new addition.

The 108th Kentucky State Fair was held August 16-26. The Kentucky Poultry Federation Concession Booth was staffed with volunteers from each entity of the poultry and egg industries in Kentucky including: Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.; Cobb-Vantress; Equity Group – Kentucky Division, LLC; Perdue Farms, Inc.; Pilgrim's Pride, Inc.; and Tyson Foods, Inc.



4-Hers excel in poultry contests at the state fair

The state 4-H Poultry Judging and Avian Bowl contests were held August 16, 2012 as part of the state fair.

The Poultry Judging Contest teaches participants to make decisions in an orderly manner, use reasoning skills, and to accurately communicate decisions. Participants are required to judge ready-to-cook chicken and turkey carcasses, live production hens, and market eggs.

The Avian Bowl is a double elimination contest for state teams patterned after other knowledge bowls. Contestants must have a comprehensive knowledge of subject matter for several species of poultry, food safety, physiology, nutrition, eggs, and other objects.

There were 68 participants in the poultry judging contest from 10 different counties. There were 25 avian bowl teams from 13 different counties.

The top four senior individuals in each contest are eligible to participate in the respective national contests.



EPA-RFS Update

The Kentucky Poultry Federation has joined other poultry and livestock producers in a request for a waiver of the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) for corn-based ethanol. The KPF has learned that eight Governors—Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Maryland, Delaware, New Mexico, and Virginia—have also sent a letter to Administrator Lisa P. Jackson of the EPA in support of the temporary waiver.

The issue is up for public comment, with an October 11, 2012 deadline.

To submit a comment, contact:

Administrator Lisa P. Jackson
Environmental Protection Agency
Air and Radiation Docket
Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0632

Poultry Judging contest

Top seniors:

- * Kaitlin Lemaster, Lawrence County
 - * Nancy Maynard, Pike County
 - * Makayla Ferrell, Lawrence County
 - * Caroline Clevenger, Lawrence County
- Alternate: Cody Phillips, Pike County

Top juniors:

- * Kayleigh Burch, Calloway County
- * Clay Doron, Calloway County
- * Nicholas Kessinger, Lawrence County
- * Leah Cullop, Calloway County

Avian Bowl contest

Top senior team—Lawrence County:

- ◇ Rebecca Carter
- ◇ Victoria Clevenger
- ◇ Bobby Irvin

Top senior individuals:

- ◇ Josh Robinette, Lawrence County
 - ◇ Patrick Statesman, Lawrence County
 - ◇ Bre Howell, Lawrence County
 - ◇ Kelly Lemaster, Lawrence County
- Alternate: Samantha Davidson, Leslie County

Top junior team—Madison County:

- ◇ Josh Collier
- ◇ Ty Allen
- ◇ Grace Douglas
- ◇ Carter Galati

Top junior individuals:

- ◇ Jordan Mullins, Pike County
- ◇ Joshua Collier, Madison County
- ◇ Nicholas Kessinger, Lawrence County
- ◇ Trevor Cave, Hart County

Back issues of
Cheeps and Chirps,
as well as other information,
are available at
www.poultryenergy.com

Making ethanol from corn: Effect on the poultry industry

The Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 was intended to move the U.S. toward greater energy independence and security by reducing dependency on imported petroleum. Since its inception, the program has been expanded to apply life cycle greenhouse gases (GHGs) performance to ensure that the renewable fuels emit less GHGs than the petroleum they replace.

There are four categories of alternative fuels including cellulose biofuels, biomass-based diesel and advanced biofuels and renewable fuels. Separate volume requirements are set for each category. The target is to expand production of total renewable fuels from 9 million in 2008 to 36 billion gallons in 2022. The 2022 target would reduce the needed petroleum-based gasoline and diesel by 13.6 billion gallons, or 7% of expected annual gasoline and diesel consumption. The total cost of imported petroleum would reduce by

\$41.5 billion. The use of renewable fuels would also decrease GHG emissions by 138 million metric tons. This is equivalent to taking about 27 million vehicles off the road.

Economically, the 2022 target for renewable fuels is expected to decrease the cost of gasoline 2.4¢ per gallon and diesel by 12.1¢ per gallon. The increased production of renewable fuels would result in a \$13 billion increase in net farm income. Corn exports would decrease by 8% and soybeans by 14%. For the general public, the annual costs of food would be expected to increase by \$10.

The main renewable fuel produced in the U.S. is ethanol from corn. EISA encourages the development and expansion of the renewable fuels. This includes the use of alternative biomasses such as grain sorghum and barley, sugar beets, algae, as well as napier grass (also known as elephant grass) and other cellulose sources. A variety of oils (biogenic wasters, cot-

tonseed oil) are also used in the development of biodiesel.

In November of each year, the EPA sets the standard for the required volume of renewable fuels for the following year. The 2012 requirement is 15.2 billion gallons which is expected to increase to 16.55 billion in 2013.

The high use of corn for ethanol has had dramatically increased the cost of corn for inclusion in the diets of food animals, including poultry. This effect has been increased more so with the current drought conditions in many corn-producing states. More than half of all U.S. counties have been designated disaster zones by USDA because of the ongoing drought.

Petitions for a waiver of the required volume of renewable fuels have been submitted by eight Governors.

*By Dr. Jacquie Jacob
Animal and Food Sciences
University of Kentucky*

2012 Corn crop, drought, and mycotoxins

The drought conditions throughout much of the Corn Belt have been conducive to mold production. Molds are filamentous fungi that frequently contaminated grains as well as improperly stored feed. Mold spores are found almost everywhere, including soil and plant debris. Mold growth is typically associated with extremes in weather conditions, such as droughts.

Molds produce mycotoxins which can have serious negative effects on animal health. The mycotoxins may be present even if the mold is not visible.

There are hundreds of different mycotoxins. They vary in their chemistry and mode of action on animals. With drought-stressed corn, aflatox-

in is the main mycotoxin of concern. Drought and high temperatures (80 to 105°F) during grain fill are the most common factors associated with pre-harvest aflatoxin production.

Early testing done at Iowa State University has detected aflatoxin levels from 8 to 200 ppb. Because of health concerns, corn with over 20 ppb cannot be shipped across state lines. Levels above this level should not be fed to growing poultry.

Soybeans are not susceptible to field-induced mold toxins. The primary impact of drought conditions is the production of flat and shriveled soybeans (referred to as shrinkled).

When contaminated corn is used in ethanol production, the mycotoxin

present in the kernels is concentrated in the Distillers Dried Grains with solubles.



Aspergillus ear rot, from the University of Illinois

<http://cropdisease.cropsci.illinois.edu/corn/images/33LARGEAspergillus flavus08 copy.jpg>



P.O. Box 10
Smiths Grove, KY 42171
Phone: 270.404.2277
Email: jguffey@kypoultry.org
www.kypoultry.org



KPF Participation at the UK Ag Round Up

The University of Kentucky annual 'Ag Roundup' was held September 12-15 on the Lexington campus. The event is an opportunity for staff, students, faculty and alumni get together to celebrate the College of Agriculture. The Animal and Food Sciences reunion was held on Friday, September 14 and provided participants with the opportunity to sample animal food products. The Kentucky Poultry Federation provided crepes for the event, always an event favorite.



Last call—Energy Efficiency Cost Share Funds

The Kentucky Ag Development Boards has some remaining cost share (25%) funds for energy efficiency or renewable energy projects through the end of the year. The final quarterly deadline for applications is December 31, 2012. Applications and more information are available online at <http://ag-energy.ky.gov/energy-program.shtml> and in the March 12, 2012 issue of Cheeps and Chirps. Growers who are planning to upgrade their poultry housing should look into this program while funds are available.

What do you want to read about?

We want to know what you want to read about.
Please e-mail topics of interest to Jacquie.jacob@uky.edu