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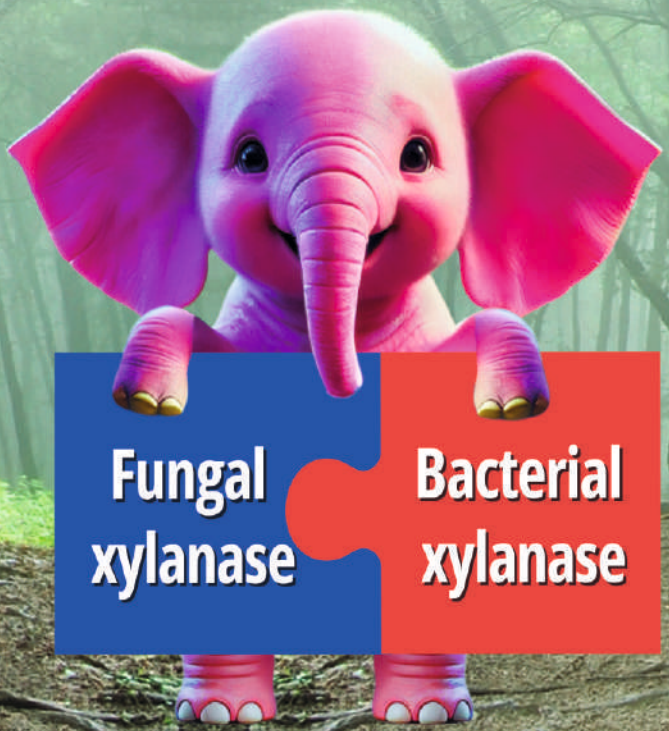

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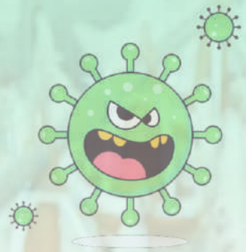

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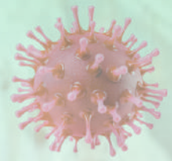

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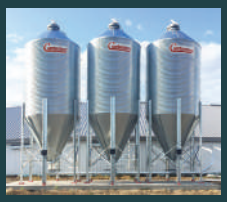

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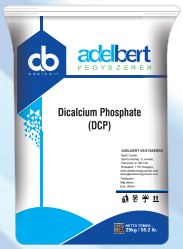

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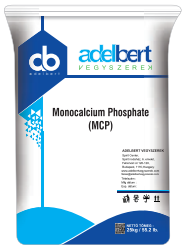

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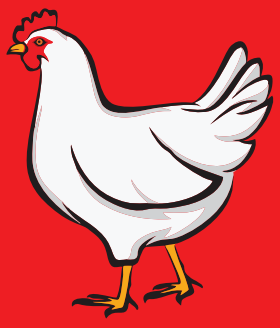

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THREAT BY TARIFF

The western world always took pleasure in projecting India as an underdog, and willing to happily offer Oscar awards only if you call yourself a slum dog; as it suits and fits the image of INDIA that they love to perceive. The western media always projected a pathetic and poor image falsely. This was far from reality. The recent discovery of the real India is not only shocking to them, but jolting them with a terrible sense of disbelief. The way Indian economy is growing in all sectors and racing at high speed is mind boggling. The highest GDP growth on this planet, technology development, space, advancement, military might, food, production sustainable growth has baffled the west the icing on the cake is the pure defiance of the US president Donald Trump. The president of America was used to implicit obedience be it, whether the European Union, the Africans, the Middle East or the far east there is a large secret admiration for INDIA, which is displaying courage and boldness in challenging the bite of the USA.

The poultry farmers continue to suffer for market conditions, fraught with lower prices and challenging disease prevalence.

The IPEME under the new leadership of Mr. Uday Singh Bayas is able to win the blessings of the associations, federations, and the influential personalities of the industry. This is very welcome as a united approach well result in a positive manner to the poetry industry.

The blackmailing and the threat by tariff adopted by USA has led to several simultaneous concrete actions by India and particular and several other countries. Russia, India and China are getting cozy under a new found alliance. The BRICS has attracted new countries to voluntarily join the group up to 40 countries have expressed interest to have FTA or similar arrangements with INDIA as they see no Hope in the erratic American policy.

The people of the country are unanimously united ingb fighting the injustice by the Americans and the West. The country is confident that it will sail through under the leader of Shri Narendra Modi.

Ventri Biologicals Pvt. Ltd. Continues Its Series Of Technical Seminars On The "VENGEM" LPAI (H9N2) Vaccine

Vengem Vaccine Seminars Drive Poultry Health Awareness In Karnataka

Awareness seminars on Vengem (LPAI-H9N2) inactivated vaccine were held in Bangaloreand Bagalkot on 2nd May and 24th June 2025, attracting strong participation from poultry experts and industry leaders.

Dr. Prakash Reddy (DGM) shared impactful insights on Vengem's role in reducing losses from Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza, emphasizing the importance of preventive vaccination. Dr. N. Baburaj (DGM) further highlighted Ventri's updated vaccine range designed for effective and comprehensive disease control.

The events concluded with closing remarks from Mr. R.D. Lokesh (AGM), who thanked all attendees for their engagement and support.

These seminars reflect Venworld's continued commitment to advancing poultry health through science-driven solutions.

Vengem Vaccine Seminars Strengthen Poultry Health Focus In Rajasthan & Haryana

Vengem (LPAI-H9N2) vaccine awareness seminars were successfully held in Ajmer (Rajasthan) and in Jind, Panipat, and Karnal(Haryana) on 29th May, 25th,and26th June, 2025. The events drew strong participation from poultry professionals and highlighted the need for effective disease control in layer farming.

Mr. Harjit Padda (DGM – Sales & Marketing) opened each session, underlining Venworld's commitment to science-led solutions. Dr. Namdeo Bulbule (AGM) presented key strategies for LPAI prevention, stressing the importance of timely vaccination with Vengem to protect flock health and farm profits.

Mr. Shashi Bhushan (AGM) concluded the seminars with a vote of thanks, appreciating the active involvement of attendees and the efforts of the Venworld team.



These events reinforced Vengem's trusted role in LPAI protection and deepened its connection with the poultry community

Vengem LPAI Vaccine Awareness Meet Held In Maharashtra

A Vengem (LPAI-H9N2) vaccine awareness seminar was successfully held on 13th June, 2025, in Yermala(Maharashtra)drawing enthusiastic participation from poultry professionals and stakeholders.

Dr. H.G. Murade (DGM – Sales & Marketing) welcomed the audience and set the stage for the technical session. Dr. Namdeo Bulbule (AGM) delivered a focused presentation on effective disease control in layer farming, highlighting Vengem's role in enhancing immunity and minimizing losses from Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI).

Mr. Ram Ghate (AGM) concluded the event with a vote of thanks, appreciating the participants' involvement and the Venworld team's efforts in organizing the seminar.

The event reaffirmed Vengem's growing trust as a dependable solution against LPAI challenges in the poultry industry.




Current Challenges of New Castle Disease, it's Prevention and Control

Dr. M.A.Mujeeb Ather
Former Deputy Director (Pathologist)
Disease Investigation Wing Veterinary Biological Research Institute,Hyderabad

Introduction

The occurrence of disease problems of poultry in India and their relative importance have been related to difference of Climate, method of management, levels of development of poultry.

A recent study has identified several problems responsible for reduction in productivity of birds due to low poultry health(infections like ND,IB,AI,ILT etc.are dominant).

Effective prevention and control of the diseases is the need of the hour.

There is a need for establishing and vigorously following strict bio-security measures on the poultry farms.

ND is a highly contagious viral disease affecting poultry's respiratory, nervous and digestive systems.The disease occurs in multiple pathotypes lentogenic (mild),mesogenic (moderate) and velogenic (severe). In India, multiple genotypes including G2, G7 and G13b are circulating, often co-existing in the same region.

Field Challenges

Outbreaks are frequent during grower and early laying phases due to falling titres or improper vaccination.

Common clinical signs include torticollis (twisted neck), drop in egg production, and mis-shaped eggs.

Vaccine failure often linked to genotype mismatch (e.g., using G2-only vaccines in G7/ G13b-prevalent zones).

An economically devastating, highly contagious poultry pathogen.

NDV represents a bigger drain on the world's economy than any other animal virus.NDV has been recorded to infect > 236 species of birds worldwide

The virus survives for long periods at ambient temperature, especially in faeces and can persist in houses (in faeces, dust etc.) for up to 12 months.

NDV is endemic in India and reports of frequent disease outbreaks are common in spite of strict vaccinations .

Based on their fusion protein sequences, NDV strains are classified into two classes, I & II.All class I strains belong to a single genotype.

The class II strains are categorised into eighteen genotypes based on their genetic differences and include avirulent, mesogenic and velogenic strains

Genotype VII

The identification of new genotypes over the last few decades highlights that NDV is constantly evolving and some of these genotypes, including genotype VII, ask for a stronger immunity to avoid ND outbreaks .

It is a velogenic strain according to the F protein amino-acid motif which cause hemorrhages, reduced egg production, intestinal lesions, and neurological symptoms with high mortality.

NDV genotype VII was first identified in Egypt in 2011.

In many countries, novel genotype VII displayed marked virulence and wide tissue tropism. Moreover, it was heavily shed from oral and cloacal secretions with an elevated infection and replication potential, suggesting its quick spread across geographic zones.

In a recent study, combined inactivated Lasota

and Genotype VII vaccine was found to be effective in reducing virus shedding.

Genotype XIII

All the viruses belonging to genotype XIII are virulent and mostly isolated from chickens. Spread of infection from poultry to wild birds has also been recorded.

The most ancestral strain of genotype XIII was isolated in India from a cockatoo bird in 1982.

To date five sub-genotypes of genotype XIII viruses, XIIIa, XIIIb, XIIIc,

XIIId & XIIIe, have been identified .

It is now known that genotype XIII viruses are currently prevalent in India and there are reports of circulation of genotype XIII variant. These reports suggest genotype XIII viruses are evolving rapidly.

Analysis of the fusion protein sequences by phylogenetic tree using maximum likelihood method grouped all the seven isolates of this study within genotype XIII viruses of class II NDV.

Transmission

Inhalation (air borne),Ingestion (contaminated feed and water),

movement of live birds and other animals ,movement of people and equipment, movement of poultry products.

Symptoms

Incubation period 2 to 5 days (average 5-6 days),Velogenic form,Mesogenic form

Lentogenic form, Asymptomatic form.

Velogenic

Sudden appearance with heavy mortality,Increases respiration and weakness,Greenish diarrhoea,Reduced egg production with weak & shell less eggs,Muscular tremors and torticollis,Paralysis of legs and wings, Opisthotonos, Prostration and death

Mesogenic form

Respiratory distress,Drop in egg production with weak / shell less eggs,Nervous symptoms may occur but are not common,Low mortality

Lentogenic form

In young chicken – respiratory distress,Usually do not cause disease in adults

Asymptomatic form

No clinical signs,Recognized by serological tests

Gross Lesions

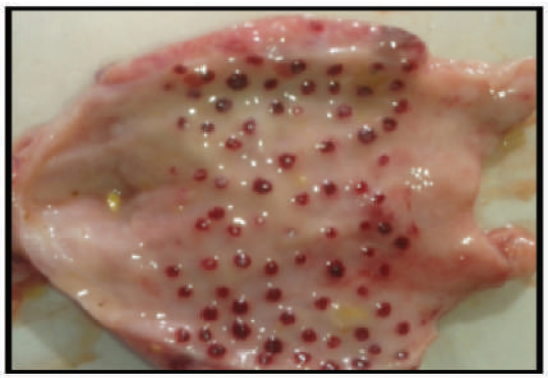
Haemorrhagic lesions on the papillae of the proventriculus,caeca and small intestines,congestion of trachea,presence of egg yolk in the abdominal cavity

Pathogenesis

Virus entry- via mucosa; multiplies in epithelium,1st viremia- spreads to organs

Multiplication in spleen,2nd viremia,Multiplication in all organs- respiratory/ intestinal/ CNS,Virus shedding- Faeces

Spleen- enlarged with necrotic foci



Proventriculus- haemorrhages on the Papillae

Prevention of ND infection

Quarantine,Biosecurity, All-in / All-Out Production, Preventing Immune suppression, Vaccination.

Vaccination

A combination of live and inactivated (killed) vaccines in vaccination schedule is useful in conferring solid immunity against ND in chicken.

NDV vaccines and Immunity

An Ideal NDV vaccine,Produce the same immune protection which usually follows natural infection but without causing diseases. Generate Long –lasting immunity,Interrupt spread of infection.

Aim of vaccination

Sterilizing immunity (Prevent infection),Disease immunity (Prevent disease & losses),Blocking immunity (Prevent virus shedding and transmission of virus)

NDV vaccine induced immunity

Mucosal and systemic antibody responses are important for protection,Mucosal immunity may be able to prevent entry of Virus,Cell- mediated immune response is crucial for viral clearance but insufficient to provide protection

Vaccine Strategies

Begin with live ND vaccine (B1, LaSota, or Clone30) at day 5–7 to stimulate local and systemic immunity.

Administer killed ND vaccine containing G2, G7, and G13b at 2.5–3 weeks for durable protection.

Use ND3 SPECIAL (live + killed combo) for layers and breeders during pre-lay phase.

Provide killed ND booster at 8–10 weeks or 18 weeks (for layers/breeders) to strengthen immunity during the laying cycle.

Monitor maternal antibody titres (MAT) before first vaccine to avoid vaccine interference.

Monitoring & Management

Use HI (Haemagglutination Inhibition) titres to assess immune response and plan boosters.

Maintain high flock uniformity for even vaccination response.

Prevent immunosuppression (due to feed issues, Mycoplasma, or stress) which reduces vaccine efficacy.

Importance of Genotype Specific Vaccines

G2: Common in MNC vaccines but not always sufficient alone in Indian conditions.

G7 & G13b: Predominant in Indian outbreaks—essential for effective killed vaccine formulations.

Field-proven vaccines containing G2 + G7 + G13b offer broad and durable protection.

Additional Control Measures

Strict farm biosecurity and disinfection protocols.

Avoid immunosuppression from mycotoxins or poor feed.

Monitor HI titres and flock response post-vaccination.

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- 25ml for 100 breeder for 7 days

Benefits

01 Improves immune status of bird

02 Improves vaccination titer against ND & IBD

03 Reduces the stress during transportation, debeaking, vaccination & any oxidative stress

04 Enhances overall growth performance in broiler & egg production in layer

05 Improves hatchability in breeders

06 Reduces problem of exudative diathesis in chick

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Collaboration Announcement

Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Ltd. (ABTL) & Agharkar Research Institute of Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (Department of Science & Technology, GOI) has entered into a strategic research agreement.

This pioneering initiative will focus on key areas such as:

- Substrate based enzyme product development
- Waste Management product & technology evaluation to support sustainability
- Agricultural products evaluation & application to enhance Agri crops futuristic profiling and many more...

We believe this agreement represents a bold step towards redefining how feed additives are designed and applied in the industry, ultimately benefiting the entire livestock value chain.

Stay tuned for more updates as we continue to advance with "SCIENCE MEETS SUSTAINABILITY."

Alltech celebrates Dr. Aman Sayed's 20-Year anniversary, honouring his leadership in South Asia

[BANGALORE, India] –Alltech is proud to celebrate a significant milestone as Dr. Aman Sayed, managing director of Alltech India and regional director of Alltech in South Asia, completes 20 years of distinguished service with the company. A recognized leader in the animal health and nutrition industry, Dr. Aman has played a pivotal role in shaping Alltech's presence and impact across South Asia and beyond.

Over the past two decades, Alltech has experienced significant growth and become a major player in South Asia's animal nutrition sector. The global agri-food company now has four warehouses across India, an Alltech IFM laboratory in Bangalore, a blending plant and warehouse in Bangladesh, an office in Nepal, and an organic trace minerals production plant in Pune — the largest facility of its kind in Asia.

Under Dr. Aman's leadership, the South Asia team has excelled in bringing Alltech's global expertise to local food production challenges, introducing tailored nutritional solutions packages that help farmers improve animal performance and lower overall costs. Producers from across the region benefit from Alltech's premium, science-backed speciality ingredients, on-farm expertise and laboratory analytical services, farm sustainability programs and other educational resources.

The Alltech IFM laboratory in Bangalore, for example, allows customers to have their feed rations evaluated for protein and energy availability, providing insights into the efficacy of their feed and how supplementation might benefit performance and help lower costs. A new lab in the Pune facility, set to open this year, will offer additional services, such as screening feed for anti-nutritional factors, adulteration, mycotoxins and heavy metals.

Alltech South Asia currently serves the poultry, dairy, aquaculture, pet and equine industries. Dr. Aman is now focused on expanding the company's regional portfolio to include pig nutrition. He continues to emphasize the importance of delivering high-quality nutritional solutions with integrity and a strong commitment to clean, ethical business practices.

During his tenure in South Asia, Dr. Aman has helped to transform Alltech into a well-respected premium brand with significant

annual growth and a strong manufacturing presence.In addition to leaning heavily into innovation, he has invested in training and development opportunities for his sales team, equipping them with the knowledge needed to best serve the region's agri-food producers.

An alumnus of Bombay Veterinary College, Dr. Aman holds a master's degree in veterinary science (poultry science) and earned gold medals during both his undergraduate and postgraduate studies. Early in his career, he identified a critical shortage of veterinary specialists in the field—a realization that drove him to pursue roles focused on practical support and customer engagement.

Before joining Alltech in 2005, Dr. Aman gained rich experience through several key assignments. His early contributions with Kemin included establishing a R&D farm and delivering technical services for the poultry industry. Internationally, he led the Free-Range Poultry Project with Emirates Agriculture Technologies in Sharjah and oversaw sales and distribution of Kentucky Equine Research products in the UAE and across the Middle East, supporting the equine racing industry. These diverse roles broadened his perspective and shaped the global leadership approach he brings to Alltech today.

One of the most profound influences on Dr. Aman's professional life came through his early interactions with Dr. Pearse Lyons, the late founder of Alltech. Inspired by Dr. Lyons' proactive philosophy of tackling problems head-on, Dr. Aman has embraced a leadership style grounded in innovation, teamwork and integrity.

In his pursuit of continuous growth, Dr. Aman has participated in several professional development programs, most notably the Alltech Mini-MBA, developed in collaboration with University College Dublin's Michael Smurfit Graduate Business School. The program deepened his entrepreneurial mindset and reinforced the value of calculated risk-taking to achieve sustainable innovation and profitability.

Reflecting on his journey, Dr. Aman said: "It's often said that everything comes to you at the right time—and you just need to trust the process. That perfectly sums up my career path. I'm truly grateful to be part of a company whose vision I wholeheartedly believe in. Choosing to leave my role in the Middle East and return to India has been the most rewarding decision of my career."

Dr. Aman plays a pivotal role not only within Alltech but also across the broader animal health industry. He currently serves as vice president of the Indian Federation of Animal Health Companies (INFAH), chairs INFAH's Aqua Subcommittee, and is a member of the AdHoc Board of Studies in Animal Husbandry and Allied Sciences at the Faculty of Agriculture, Veterinary, Fisheries and Allied Sciences, Goa University.In recognition of his exceptional contributions to the industry, Dr. Aman was honoured withthe 'Best Development Leader 2023' award by Poultry Fortune group andan'IPSA Fellow 2024'award by the Indian Poultry Science Association.

With a career spanning over 25 years, Dr. Aman has navigated both calm and challenging waters, consistently making critical decisions that drive business growth and long-term profitability. Throughout his journey, he has remained grounded in three core values that guide his leadership and mentorship styles: honesty, openness and diligence.He believes these principles reflect a person's ethics, growth mindset, and degree of engagement—both personally and professionally.

"The only way to do exceptional work is to enjoy what you do," Dr. Aman said. "I feel passionate and energetic about my role at Alltech—it's what I live and breathe."

A firm believer in teamwork over individual success, he attributes his achievements to the collective spirit of collaboration within his teams.

As Alltech continues to expand its regional footprint, Dr. Aman remains focused on nurturing a purpose-driven culture centred on people, planet and producer profitability. Looking ahead, he aspires to scale Alltech's mission of Working Together for a Planet of Plenty®across broader geographies while staying firmly rooted in the values that have guided his success.

Contact:
Raksha Rupesh
Asst. Marketing Manager (India & Sri Lanka),
Email:rpr@alltech.com

About Alltech:

Founded in 1980 by Irish entrepreneur and scientist Dr. Pearse Lyons, Alltech delivers smarter, more sustainable solutions for agriculture. Our diverse portfolio of products and services improves the health and performance of plants and animals, resulting in better nutrition for all and a decreased environmental impact.

We are a global leader in the agriculture industry. Our team produces specialty ingredients, premix supplements, feed and biologicals, backed by science and an unparalleled platform of services.

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We believe agriculture has the greatest potential to shape the future of our planet. Our more than 5,000 talented team members worldwide share our purpose of Working Together for a Planet of Plenty®. Together, we can provide nutrition for all, revitalize local economies and replenish the planet's natural resources.

Headquartered just outside of Lexington, Kentucky, U.S., Alltech serves customers in more than 140 countries, has five bioscience centres, and operates more than 75 manufacturing facilities across the globe.

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HIPRA India Inaugurates its new office at Balewadi, Pune.

Pune, July 7, 2025 — HIPRA India, a global leader in animal health with a strong focus on innovative poultry vaccines, has shifted its operations to a new office at Nandan ProBiz, Balewadi, Pune. The move marks a significant step forward in HIPRA's commitment to the Indian poultry sector and its rapidly growing customer base.

The official inauguration took place on July 7, 2025, with a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by HIPRA leadership and eminent distributors like Mr. D.S Subramaniam , Mr. Mohan Sridevi and others . The event was followed by the company's Sales Meeting, where strategic goals and upcoming product plans in the poultry vaccine segment were discussed in detail.

Dr,. Shyam Vane , Business Manager of HIPRA India, shared during the event:

"Shifting to this new space aligns with our vision for expansion in India. Our commitment to science-based, high-quality vaccines for poultry diseases has helped us build trust amongst our beloved customers."

HIPRA's poultry vaccine portfolio, known for its innovation, safety, and efficacy, plays a key role in disease prevention and productivity enhancement across poultry farms in India. The company continues to introduce advanced technologies and services aimed at supporting veterinarians and poultry producers with preventive health solutions.

Along with the inauguration of new office. HIPRA India successfully held the sales meeting as well which served as a platform to review performance, align on growth strategies, and share updates on upcoming poultry health products. It also recognized the critical role of HIPRA's distributor network, many of whom were present at the inauguration and contributed to the ceremonial ribbon cutting.

With this move, HIPRA India is set to further expand its impact in the Indian poultry market, strengthen its support infrastructure, and deliver on its mission: "Building immunity for a healthier world."

Ventri Biologicals conducted Technical SeminaronKey Strategies to ControlCentury-Old Diseases of Poultry

Ventri Biologicals conducted Technical Seminar on 21st August 2025 in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, with enthusiastic participation from poultry professionals, veterinarians, and industry stakeholders. The central theme of the meeting was “Key Strategies to Control Century-Old Diseases of Poultry”, reflecting Venworld’s commitment to addressing persistent poultry health challenges through updated science, practical experience, and innovative approaches.

The session was led by Dr. Prakash Reddy (DGM), who provided an in-depth analysis of the overall poultry health scenario in the region. He highlighted the ongoing threats posed by long-standing diseases, while also drawing attention to the challenges from emerging and re-emerging pathogens in both broiler and layer flocks.

Dr. Prakash Reddy emphasized that constant vigilance against LPAI, coupled with early detection, timely diagnosis, and strict biosecurity, is vital to minimize losses. He highlighted farm level biosecurity, disinfection, all-in/all-out systems, controlled movement, and proper litter management—as the foundation of poultry health, further supported by good management practices such as ventilation, stocking density, and nutrition. The discussion also covered major viral threats, with NDV (Genotype XIII) persisting as a serious challenge in India and IBV’s diverse variants complicating protection, underscoring the need for regional surveillance and updated vaccination strategies.

The interactive session allowed participants to raise practical, field-level questions on vaccination errors, IBV management, NDV outbreaks, and diagnostic challenges. The discussion reinforced that sustainable disease control requires a combination of vaccination, diagnostics, and biosecurity, supported by continuous farmer education.

The program concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. Rakesh Yadav, who appreciated the delegates’ active participation and Dr. Prakash Reddy’s scientific insights. He reiterated Venworld’s commitment to empowering the poultry sector with science-based solutions, innovative vaccines, and strong technical support. The Gorakhpur meeting underscored that persistent challenges like ND and IBV require proactive strategies—awareness on LPAI, robust vaccination, and strict biosecurity—to ensure healthier flocks and sustainable production in Northern India.Venworld extends heartfelt thanks to all participants for their active involvement and support in making the meeting a success.

Heartfelt Condolences

Dr. J. L. Vegad

In profound grief, we mark the sad demise of
Dr. J. L. Vegad a globally renowned veterinary pathologist.

The entire team of Tejasvi Publications and Events pay homage to late legendary and pray the almighty to rest the departed soul in peace

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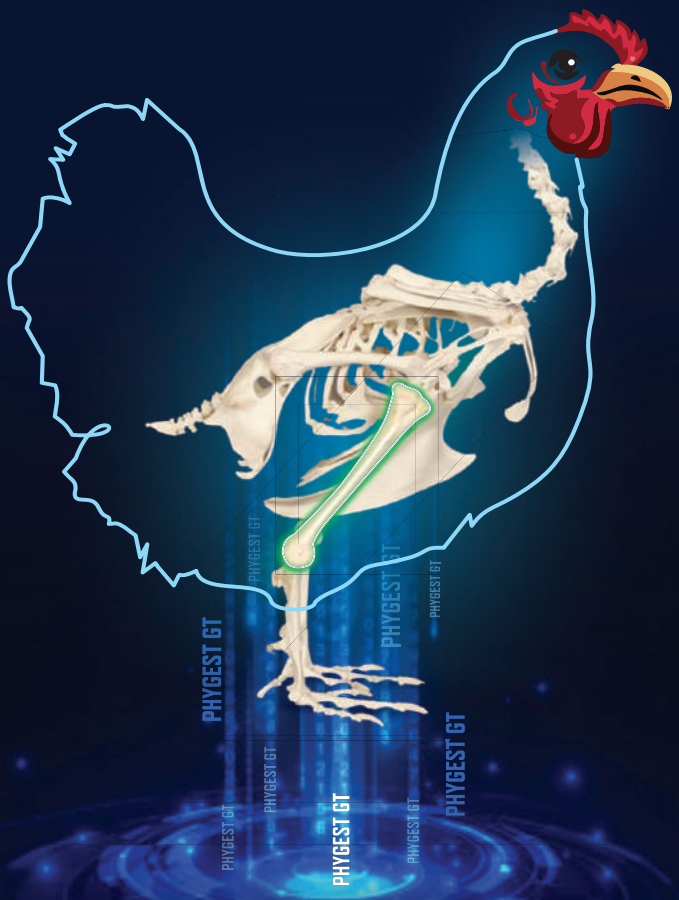

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Daily Farm Visit Checklist: Growing

Daily farm visits are a cornerstone of effective broiler farm management, serving as a proactive tool to safeguard flock health, optimize performance, and enhance profitability. In the fast-paced environment of broiler production, consistent on-site oversight enables early detection of health and operational issues, allowing for timely interventions that prevent escalation and minimize losses. These visits go beyond routine observation—they represent a structured management practice that fosters attention to detail, accountability, and continuous improvement. By systematically monitoring biosecurity, nutrition, housing conditions, and bird behavior, farm teams can make informed decisions that directly influence productivity outcomes. Ultimately, daily farm visits empower teams to maintain high standards, respond swiftly to challenges, and ensure the successful and profitable rearing of broiler chickens.

This daily farm visit checklist for growing flocks provides a structured guide to monitor key aspects, including biosecurity measures (such as footbath and disinfectant use), curtain and ventilation conditions, drinker and feeder status, litter management, vaccination protocols, mortality, feed management, and weekly body weight tracking. It also includes specific recommendations on space allocation, drinker and feeder ratios, proper equipment heights, and disinfectant dosages to ensure optimal flock health and farm hygiene.

Farm Name:……

Date:…….

Flock Age:……..

Flock Size:…….

1. Biosecurity
    a. Foot bath present? (Yes/No)……
        i. Disinfectant added? (Yes/No)…….
        ii. Dosage of disinfectant added…….
    b. Farm premise cleanliness Satisfactory/unsatisfactory…….
2. Curtain Management
    a. Curtain condition ……
3. Ventilation
    a. Ventilation provided? (Yes/No)……
    b. Ventilation management……
4. Space provided to birds (sq. feet/bird)……
5. Drinker
    a. Water present in drinker? (Yes/No)……
    b. Drinker height satisfactory? (Yes/No)……
    c. Drinker cleaning satisfactory? (Yes/No)……
    d. Number of birds per drinker……
    e. Water sanitizer added? (Yes/No)……

f. Dosage of water sanitizer…….
g. Water pH…….

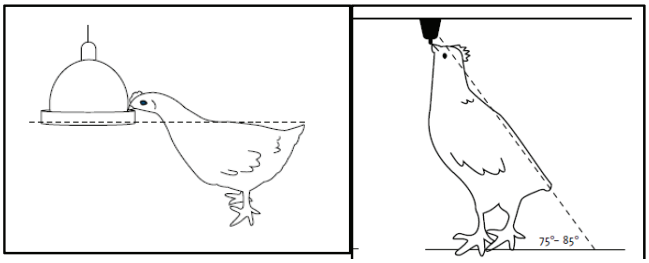
6. Feeder
   a. Feed present in the feeder? (Yes/No)……..
   b. Feeder height satisfactory? (Yes/No)…….
   c. Is Feeder cleaning satisfactory? (Yes/No)…….
   d. Number of birds per feeder…….
7. Litter management
   a. Is litter raking done? (Yes/No)……..
   b. Litter condition (Dry/Wet/Moist/Caking)…….
8. Vaccination
   a. Water sanitizer stopped 24 hours before the day of vaccination? (Yes/No)…..…..……...
   b. Water sanitizer stopped 24 hours after the day of vaccination? (Yes/No)…..…..……..
9. Abnormality observed in birds & farm observations……
10. Post-Mortem Examination observations
    ……

Mortality	
Balance birds	
Weekly body weight	

Feed received	
Feed given	
Balance feed	

1. **Space:** Avoid over-crowding. By the 17th day, give full space to birds.

2. **Drinkers:** One drinker for every 50 birds.



Proper Drinker Height

3. **Feeders:** One feeder for every 80-100 birds.
   The top edge of the feeding space of the feeder should be at the level of the bird's tail.

4. **For foot bath:** Use phenol-based disinfectants at recommended dosage like Kem V 260® (from Kemin) at 4ml/L water.

TriSorb-α – Advancing mycotoxin management through multi-action strategy

TriSorb-α – Advancing mycotoxin management through multi-action strategy

With the onset of monsoons and increased humidity, the risk of mycotoxin contamination in animal feed escalates significantly, making effective mycotoxin management more critical than ever.Mycotoxins, including Aflatoxins, Ochratoxins, Zearalenone, Fumonisins, and Trichothecenes (DON and T2), represent a significant and persistent challenge to the livestock and poultry industries. These insidious contaminants, often found in raw materials and finished feeds, can lead to reduced feed intake, impaired nutrient utilization, compromised immune function, organ damage, and ultimately, substantial economic losses for producers. Recognizing the urgent need for a robust and reliable defense mechanism, Avitech Nutrition developed TriSorb-α to provide unparalleled protection against a broad spectrum of these harmful compounds.

TriSorb-α's Multi-Action Mycotoxin Control Strategy: A Holistic Approach

TriSorb-α stands apart from conventional toxin binders through its unique synergistic blend of active components: thermally processed Calcium Montmorillonite, Saccharomyces cerevisiae cell wall components, and Bacillus subtilis. This innovative formulation delivers a powerful multi-action strategy that goes beyond simple adsorption, offering a holistic approach to mycotoxin management:

1. Adsorption: The foundation of TriSorb-α's efficacy lies in the superior binding capabilities of its primary adsorbents. Thermally processed Calcium Montmorillonite, a highly purified clay mineral, possesses a vast surface area and specific charge characteristics that enable it to effectively bind polar mycotoxins like Aflatoxins. Complementing this, the cell wall polysaccharides (β-glucans and mannanoligosaccharides) derived from Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast are highly effective in binding a broad range of mycotoxins, including both polar and non-polar types, such as Zearalenone and Ochratoxins. This dual-adsorption mechanism ensures a comprehensive capture of diverse mycotoxins within the gastrointestinal tract, preventing their absorption into the animal's bloodstream.
2. Biotransformation: A critical differentiator for TriSorb-α is its active biotransformation component. The inclusion of Bacillus subtilis, a beneficial probiotic bacterium, introduces an enzymatic detoxification pathway. Bacillus subtilis secretes specific enzymes that are capable of structurally modifying complex mycotoxins into less toxic or entirely non-toxic metabolites. This enzymatic degradation neutralizes the harmful effects of mycotoxins, offering an additional layer of protection that passive adsorption alone cannot provide. This proactive approach reduces the overall mycotoxin load and minimizes their detrimental impact on animal physiology.
3. Colonization: Beyond enzymatic action, the probiotic Bacillus subtilis in TriSorb-α actively colonizes the animal's gut. This colonization contributes to a balanced and healthy gut microbiota, which is fundamental to overall animal health and resilience. A robust gut microbiome enhances the animal's natural detoxification capacity, providing continuous biological protection against ongoing mycotoxin challenges. Furthermore, a balanced gut environment supports optimal nutrient utilization, improves digestive efficiency, and reinforces intestinal barrier

integrity, leading to enhanced animal performance and well-being.

Advanced Mycotoxin Protection: Unlocking Key Benefits

The synergistic action of TriSorb-α's components translates into a range of significant benefits for feed producers and livestock operations:

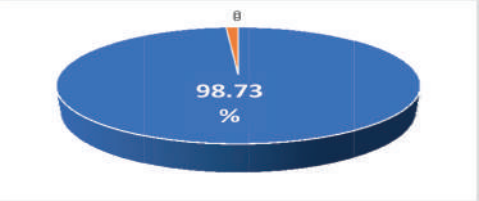
- Broad-Spectrum Efficacy: TriSorb-α's multi-component formulation ensures effective binding and detoxification against a wide array of prevalent mycotoxins, offering robust protection against the complex mycotoxin mixtures often found in contaminated feed.
- pH-Independent Binding: Unlike some binders whose efficacy is compromised by varying pH levels in the digestive tract, TriSorb-α demonstrates consistent high binding efficiency throughout the entire gastrointestinal system, from the acidic stomach to the more alkaline intestines. This ensures continuous and reliable protection.
- Metabolic Detoxification: The unique biotransformation capability provided by Bacillus subtilis actively converts complex and harmful mycotoxins into harmless metabolites, reducing the toxic burden on the animal's liver and other vital organs.
- Intestinal Health Enhancement: The probiotic colonization by Bacillus subtilis fosters a healthy gut environment, improving nutrient absorption, strengthening the immune system, and further aiding the animal's natural defense mechanisms against mycotoxin challenges.

Scientific Validation: In-Vitro Studies Confirm TriSorb-α's Superior Performance

Avitech Nutrition is committed to scientific rigor and has conducted extensive in-vitro studies to validate TriSorb-α's efficacy:

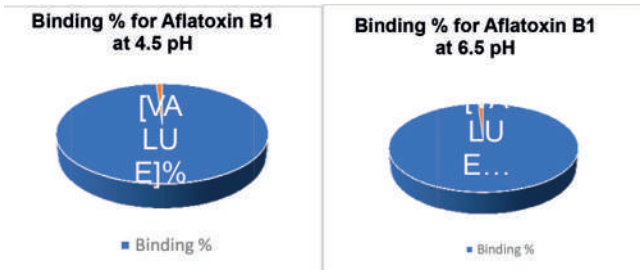
(A) Study Conducted at NDDB (National Dairy Development Board) A comprehensive study conducted at the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) evaluated the net binding efficiency of TriSorb-α against Aflatoxin B1, one of the most potent and widespread mycotoxins. The results unequivocally demonstrated TriSorb-α's exceptional performance, achieving a remarkable 98.73% net binding percentage for Aflatoxin B1. This high binding affinity underscores its immediate and powerful protective action.

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) evaluated the net binding efficiency of TriSorb-α with Aflatoxin B1 at 98.73%



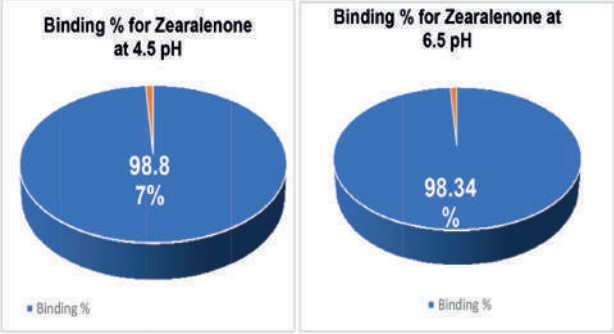
(B) Studies Conducted at ACNS (AvitechCenter for Nutrition Science) Further in-vitro studies at Avitech's own state-of-the-art AvitechCenter for Nutrition Science (ACNS) have provided additional insights into TriSorb-α's robust performance:

- Study 1: Adsorption Efficacy of TriSorb-α against Aflatoxin B1 at Different pH: This study meticulously evaluated TriSorb-α's adsorption capabilities across various pH conditions mimicking the different segments of the animal's digestive tract. The results confirmed its consistent and high binding efficiency for Aflatoxin B1, regardless of the pH environment.



- Study 2: Adsorption Efficacy of TriSorb-α against Zearalenone at Different pH: Similarly, another study at ACNS focused on TriSorb-α's efficacy against Zearalenone, a non-polar mycotoxin known for its

reproductive effects. This research also demonstrated TriSorb-α's strong and stable adsorption performance across a wide range of pH values, highlighting its broad-spectrum and pH-independent action.



Comprehensive Benefits for Enhanced Animal Performance

The proven efficacy and multi-action approach of TriSorb-α translate into tangible benefits for animal health and production:

- Broad Spectrum Coverage: Protection against a wide range of mycotoxins.
- Optimum Efficiency and Production: Supports improved feed conversion ratios and overall animal productivity.
- High Binding Efficiency: Rapid and effective removal of mycotoxins from the gut.
- No Interaction with Nutrients: Ensures that essential vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients remain available for absorption, preventing nutritional deficiencies.
- Stable in a Wide Range of pH: Consistent performance throughout the digestive tract.
- Affinity Towards Low and High Loads of Mycotoxins: Effective in both preventative and corrective scenarios.
- Healthier Immune System: Reduces immune suppression caused by mycotoxins, leading to more resilient animals.
- Protection of Vital Organs: Minimizes mycotoxin-induced damage to the liver, kidneys, and other critical organs.

Conclusion

TriSorb-α represents a significant advancement in mycotoxin management. One can now confidently enhance feed safety, optimize animal health, and secure economic returns with TriSorb-α.By combining superior adsorption, active biotransformation, and gut colonization, Avitech Nutrition has developed a product that offers unparalleled protection against the complex and evolving threat of mycotoxins.

Broiler Lifting Rates for the month of JULY_2025

Place	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hyderabad	90	90	93	93	95	105	105	100	100	100	100	93	88	88	88	91	93	96	99	104	109	109	112	115	115	115	115	115	115	110	110
Karimnagar	90	90	93	93	95	105	105	100	100	100	100	93	88	88	88	91	93	96	99	104	109	109	112	115	115	115	115	115	115	110	110
Warangal	90	90	93	93	95	105	105	100	100	100	100	93	88	88	88	91	93	96	99	104	109	109	112	115	115	115	115	115	115	110	110
Mahaboobnagar	90	90	93	93	95	105	105	100	100	100	100	93	88	88	88	91	93	96	99	104	109	109	112	115	115	115	115	115	115	110	110
Kurnool	90	90	93	93	95	105	105	100	100	100	100	93	88	88	88	91	93	96	99	104	109	109	112	115	115	115	115	115	115	110	110
Vizag	79	79	79	81	83	86	86	86	86	86	86	81	81	81	81	81	83	85	87	92	95	95	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Godavari	90	90	93	95	97	102	102	102	102	102	102	97	97	97	94	94	97	99	102	107	112	112	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	109	109
Vijayawada	90	90	93	95	97	102	102	102	102	102	102	97	97	97	94	94	97	99	102	107	112	112	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	109	109
Guntur	95	95	98	100	102	107	107	107	107	107	107	102	102	102	99	99	102	104	107	112	117	117	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	114	114
Ongole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nammakkal	101	101	101	101	101	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	109	110	110	110	110	107	103	103

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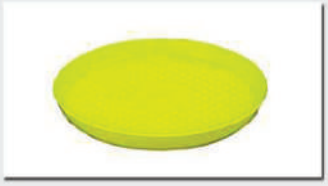
POULTRY EQUIPMENTS


Chick Feeder


Egg Tray


Chick Feed Tray


Chick Drinker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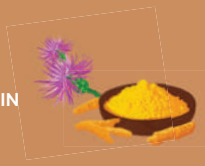

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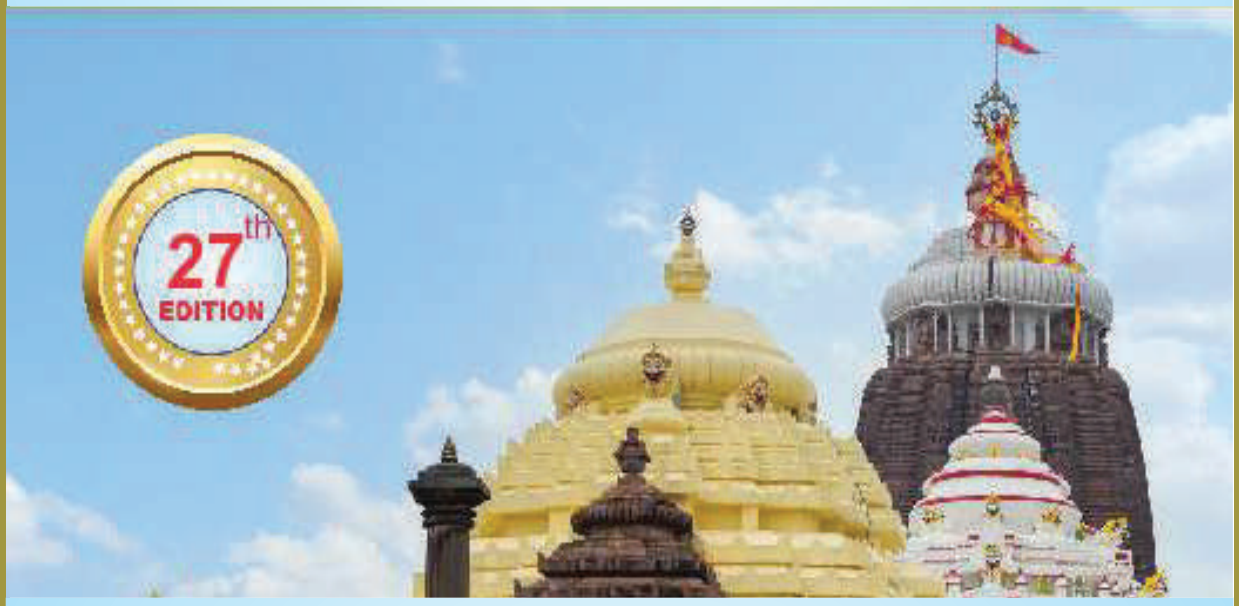

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Together, beyond animal health

GEH TECH-2 : ADVANCING POULTRY GUT HEALTH THROUGH SCIENCE & SYNERGY

Optima Life Sciences concluded the second edition of its seminar series, **GEH TECH-2**, on July 19, 2025, at Vedic Village Resort in Kolkata. Designed to address the growing concerns in poultry gut health, this technical symposium brought together a dynamic assembly of veterinarians, nutritionists, researchers, and poultry specialists from across the Eastern region.

With the rapid transition away from Antibiotic Growth Promoters (AGPs), this event focused on redefining strategies to build resilient gut systems in poultry—unlocking their full genetic potential through science-backed alternatives.

GEH TECH-2 was honoured by the esteemed presence of **Dr. A. B. Mandal,** former Director of the **Central Avian Research Institute**, whose contributions to poultry science continue to inspire the industry.

Mr. Vinay Kulkarni, Executive Chairman of Optima Life Sciences, opened the event with a thought-provoking presentation on **emerging trends in poultry production and the company's commitment to sustainable, antibiotic-free solutions.**

Dr. K. Jayaraman, a leading voice in animal nutrition with decades of experience in poultry science, gut physiology, and feed formulation, delivered the keynote session titled **"Gut Health Under Siege: Leveraging Biotic Synergy to Restore Gut Homeostasis."** Known for his evidence-driven research and pragmatic field insights, Dr. Jayaraman has played a pivotal role in advising integrators and feed manufacturers on sustainable gut health solutions in India and beyond.

Dr. Jayaraman traced the **evolution of poultry gut health**—noting how **shorter broiler lifecycles and extended laying periods** have made the gut

more vulnerable to numerous threats. He emphasized the importance of addressing critical factors that compromise gut health, including: Delayed feeding of chicks, Mycotoxins in feed, Water quality and hygiene, Nature and quality of raw materials, Imbalance in intestinal microflora, Improper crude protein levels & diseases such as Coccidiosis and Necrotic Enteritis. These factors, often acting in synergy, can lead to compromised **intestinal integrity, dysbiosis**, and a steep drop in **growth performance**, especially in AGP-free systems.

The Grand Unveiling:

ButyESTER Pro3

The seminar also marked the much-anticipated launch of **ButyEster PRO 3**, introduced by **Dr. Kalyani Sarode**, Senior Product Manager at Optima Life Sciences.

ButyEster PRO 3, developed with advanced GEH+ Technology, is a next-generation tributyrin supplement combining high-purity tributyrin, poly-antibiotic-resistant probiotic, and synergistic prebiotics.

This innovative formula precisely delivers butyric acid, strengthens gut health, boosts mucosal immunity, reduces pathogens, and improves nutrient absorption—effectively replacing AGPs while supporting robust performance and gut recovery in poultry.

With **ButyEster PRO 3**, gut modulation becomes precise, powerful, and sustainable—replacing AGPs without compromising performance.

The resounding success of GEH TECH-2 builds upon the momentum of GEH TECH-1, establishing this platform as a hub for innovation and excellence in poultry nutrition.

As poultry challenges evolve, so must our solutions. At Optima Life Sciences, we remain committed to pioneering science-led, field-validated, and commercially viable technologies that support the full genetic potential of commercial broilers and layers—sustainably and responsibly.

We thank all participants, speakers, and partners for their contribution to GEH TECH-2's success.

Stay tuned for the next edition of the GEH TECH Seminar Series. Together, let's redefine gut health one breakthrough at a time.

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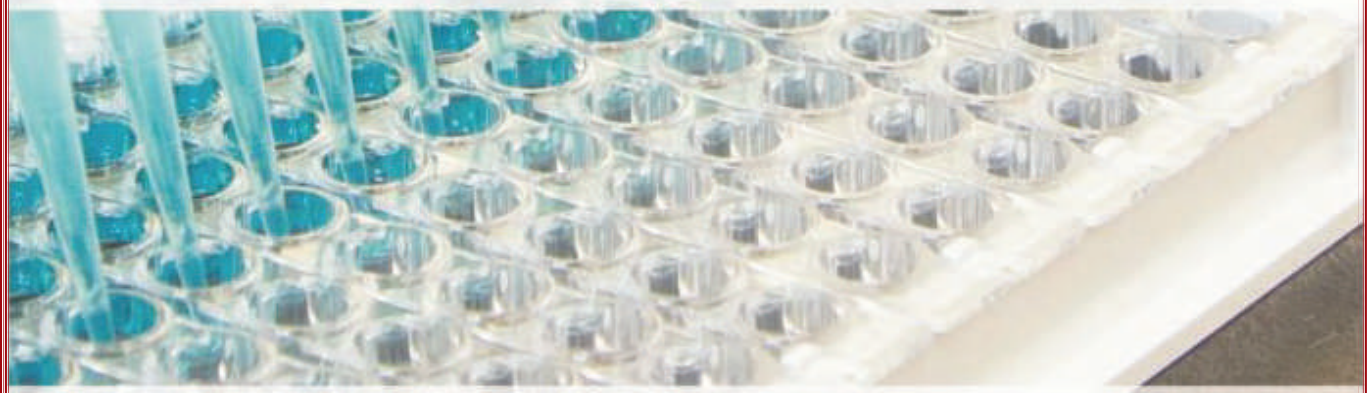

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Chicken Anemia Virus: A deadly pathogen of poultry

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Introduction:

Chicken anaemia virus infection (known generally in the industry as CAV) is an acute viral infection of chickens that is found worldwide. The disease is not known to affect any other bird species, although antibodies have been found in Japanese (coturnix) quail. Prior to confirmation that the disease was in fact caused by a virus, it was known as Chicken Anaemia Agent or CAA. CAV can infect chickens of all ages but the disease is only seen in young chickens and is characterised by depression, anaemia, inappetence, haemorrhage and a sudden rise in mortality. CAV depresses the immune system and therefore leaves affected birds more susceptible to other infections and mortality can often be a result of secondary infections.

Chicken infectious anaemia is a disease of young chicks (less than 3 weeks of age), the day old birds being most susceptible. It causes anaemia. It may also cause haemorrhages under the skin and in the muscles. The disease is immunosuppressive. Chicken anemia virus (CAV) has a worldwide distribution. Infection of young chickens causes anemia, decreased weight gain, transient immunosuppression, and increased mortality rate. Infection of chickens older than 3 or 4 weeks usually does not cause clinical signs. However, it can cause immunosuppression, resulting in secondary infections, and it can result in economic losses even when no disease is evident.

Chicken infectious anaemia virus is caused by a non-enveloped virus known as circovirus. Chicken anaemia virus is remarkably resistant. Its infectivity resists heating at 80°C for 15 minute and exposure to pH 3. It is therefore difficult to eradicate this virus from the environment. The disease has recently been reported to be widely prevalent in India.

Spread:

The virus can be transmitted vertically from the hen through the hatching egg to the chick, and horizontally from chicken to chicken. Vertically transmission through the egg is the most important means of spread and results in clinical infection. Horizontal infection usually occurs through the mouth by ingesting infected materials, but infection through respiratory route is also possible. Horizontal transmission results in only subclinical infection (i.e. infection without symptoms).

What causes chicken anaemia virus infection?

CAV is a small DNA virus. In healthy chicks, susceptibility to disease declines rapidly with age and chicks are resistant to the clinical signs of the disease at 2 weeks of age. The virus can be spread both vertically (from parents to offspring) and horizontally (between birds within a flock), via the faecal-oral route. Infected birds are viremic (shed virus) for up to 35 days. Infected roosters will shed the virus in their semen and hens will shed the virus into eggs during this viremic period. Chicks infected through their parents can spread the virus to other susceptible chicks with which they have contact, either directly or indirectly. Recovered or immunised birds have neutralising antibodies that protect them from further infection. Chicks from immune breeder hens will be protected by maternal antibody until their own age resistance develops. Protection by maternal antibodies can, however, be overcome if the chick is affected by another severe immunosuppressive disease, such as infectious bursal disease, Marek's disease or reticuloendotheliosis.

Development of disease:

The diseased occurs in those chicks which have no maternal antibodies.

Symptoms:

No symptoms are seen in parents. Infected chicks are depressed and pale, experience slow weight gain and are very susceptible to infections from other agents due to immune-suppressions. Mortality can be as high as 60%, but usually is in the range of 5-10%. The important changes are anaemia and atrophy (reduction in size) of the thymus, bursa of Fabricius and spleen. Anaemia may be so severe that haematocrit values as low as 10% (usually 27% and below) have been recorded. Haematocrit is the volume of RBCs packed by centrifugation. Anaemia is easily seen in comb, wattles, eye lids and legs.

The disease is also characterised by skin lesions, usually appearing on wings, which are prone to secondary bacterial infections. Haemorrhages may occurs under the skin and throughout the skeletal muscles (mainly thigh, leg and breast muscles). Enlarged liver and gangrenous dermatitis may also be present. Other names for this condition are: chicken anaemia virus syndrome, blue wing disease, anaemia dermatitis syndrome and haemorrhagic syndrome. Surviving chicks recover from anaemia by 20-28 days of infection. However, recovery may be associated with secondary viral and bacterial infections. Secondary infection may cause more severe clinical symptoms. Subclinical infection (i.e. infection without any symptoms) of the progeny of immune breeders flocks is common. This occurs soon after maternally acquired antibodies have disappeared at about 3 weeks of age.

Postmortem finding:

The most important finding is a marked reduction in the size of thymus, bursa of Fabricius and to a lesser extent, the spleen. The bone marrow changes from a red colour to a yellow or white colour. Bone marrow in femur is fatty and yellowish. Atrophy of thymus may result in complete disappearance of the organ. The liver is often swollen. Heamorrhages in the proventriculus, under the skin and in the muscles are sometimes associated with severe anaemia.

Diagnosis:

This is based on the characteristic symptoms and gross changes. Laboratory diagnosis is based upon PCR. The virus is very difficult to isolate. An ELIZA test is available to check breeder flock and chicks for the presence of antibodies.

Prevention and treatment of chicken anaemia virus infection

There is no specific treatment. Secondary bacterial infections may be treated with antibiotics and minimised through good biosecurity practices, including hygiene and management. Vaccination of antibody-negative breeder flocks prior to the start of egg production is recommended. The control of other diseases that suppress the immune system is also important. Treatment of secondary infections with appropriate antibiotics is helpful. The addition of vitamins to the drinking water is a general supportive therapy.

Control:

- As chicken anaemia virus is very common, it is virtually impossible to maintain breeder flocks free of infection throughout their lifetime. This is mainly because of the high resistance of the virus to disinfection.

- Immunization of parents flocks severe weeks before egg production prevents outbreak of chicken infectious anaemia in their progeny. A live vaccine administered through drinking water is now available. Vaccination should be performed at about 13-15 weeks of age, but never later than 3-4 weeks before the first collection of hatching eggs to avoid the risk of vaccine virus being spread through the eggs.

- Monitoring of breeder flocks for the presence

of chicken infectious anaemia virus antibody should be done to avoid vertically transmitted chicken anaemia virus infections or to test the efficacy of vaccinations.

o At present, there are no means of controlling the losses among chicks by vaccination. Therefore, attention should be paid to management and hygiene to prevent immunosuppression by environmental factors, or other infectious diseases and to prevent early exposure to chicken infectious anaemia virus.

Haemorrhages on wing muscle

Haemorrhages on wing muscle

Haemorrhages on wing muscle

Haemorrhages on wing muscle

Waste-to-Value: Transforming Fruit and Vegetable Waste into Poultry Feed

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Abstract

TThe growing demand for poultry products has led to an increased focus on cost-effective and sustainable feed sources. Vegetable and fruit wastes, generated in substantial quantities from processing and consumption, represent a valuable but underutilized resource in poultry nutrition. Rich in essential nutrients, bioactive compounds, and fiber, these by-products can partially replace conventional feed ingredients, reducing feed costs and minimizing environmental pollution. Studies have demonstrated that incorporating wastes such as banana peels, tomato pomace, carrot waste, grapes pomace, cabbage leaves, and pineapple residues into poultry diets can maintain or even improve growth performance, egg production, yolk quality, and nutrient digestibility. Fermentation and proper processing of these wastes further enhance their nutritional value and digestibility. Utilizing vegetable and fruit wastes in poultry feeding not only promotes sustainable agriculture but also provides economic benefits for farmers, making it a promising strategy for the poultry industry.

Keywords: Fruit Waste; Poultry; Processing method; Vegetable Waste

Introduction

In 2019, India's poultry population reached 851.81 million (both backyard poultry and commercial poultry), marking a 16.8% increase compared to the previous census. Among them, 317.07 million were backyard poultry, showing a 45.8% increase over the previous survey conducted as a 19th Livestock Census. Currently India ranks fifth in the world in poultry production and second in eggs production. The country's total egg production for 2023-24 is estimated at 142.77 billion, reflecting a 6.8% increase over the past decade compared to 78.48 billion in 2014-15. During the year 2023–2024, per capita availability of eggs were 103 per year in India. In 2023–2024, India produced 10.25 million tonnes of meat nationwide, marking significant growth in the sector, with poultry meat contributing more than 48 % of the total meat produced (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2023-2024, DAHD). Additionally, the production of poultry meat has grown by 4.95% in comparison to the previous year (BAHS, 2024). Feed cost and availability play a vital role in poultry production, accounting for about 70–75% of the total production expenses. Globally, the prices of feed ingredients such as corn, wheat, fish meal, and soybean meal have risen by 160%, 118%, 186%, and 108%, respectively. On a global scale, only a small fraction of food waste is recovered and recycled. Estimates indicate that less than 20% of total waste, including food waste, is recycled each year. Food waste produced ends up on the ground and in landfills. Methane, a greenhouse gas 21 times more potent than CO2, is produced

when food waste decomposes anaerobically in landfills. Although there is increasing interest in utilizing food waste as animal feed, its widespread use in diet formulation remains limited. Several researchers have reported encouraging results regarding the use of these plentiful and affordable wastes and leftovers as a substitute feed element in poultry rations. Fruit and vegetable waste can serve as an inexpensive and valuable feed source for poultry, providing advantages for both the birds and the environment.

Utilization of vegetable waste as a poultry feed

Carrot waste: Fresh carrots have up to 60% sugar, primarily sucrose (on a dry matter basis), 1.4% EE, and 10% CP. Depending on the type of carrot, orange carrots have 200–1000 mg/kg DM of β-carotene, making them a strong source of both vitamin C (300–700 mg/kg DM) and carotene. Depending on the quantity of dirt left behind, carrot tops can include up to 18% ash, 17% crude fibre, and 11–12% protein on the dry matter basis. Dried carrot processing waste up to 5% in broiler diets enhances the productive performance and economic efficiency in broiler as it increases carcass weight and reduces the feed cost. Carrot waste juice can be added to chicken drinking water at 40–80%, provided the energy and protein balance in the feed is carefully maintained for proper growth. When laying hens were fed 8% dried carrot meal instead of a wheat-based control diet, the yolk colour improved dramatically. This improvement was comparable to that seen with a diet based on yellow maize. The yolk colour score was similarly enhanced by carrots at the 4% inclusion level. The egg weight, Haugh unit, egg-shape index, and eggshell strength and thickness were unaffected by this increase, which was achieved at a 5% inclusion rate. The color of the egg yolk plays a key role in how consumers perceive egg quality and can affect their buying choices. Carrot tops fed at 15% to laying hens improved the beta-carotene contents and also enhance colour of egg yolk.

Tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum Mill) waste: Tomatoes rank as the second most widely produced vegetable globally, following potatoes. Their high production reflects their importance in diets around the world due to their versatility and nutritional value. This widespread cultivation also highlights their economic significance in agriculture and food industries. This waste generated in significant quantities globally, presenting a challenge for sustainable waste management. Tomato processing waste, rich in bioactive compounds, offers a sustainable resource for animal feed, fertilizer, and other valuable applications. However, some suitable technologies are required for this waste utilization. Skins and tomato pomace are high-moisture products hence sun drying is preferred as artificial drying might be costly due to the high moisture content. Drying the product will make it crispy. Tomato pomace should be pulverized after it has dried and can completely combined with the diet. According to Melkamu (2013), tomato pomace had the following chemical composition: 93.2% DM, 6.2% Ash, 94% OM, 21.6% CP, 9.5% EE, 38.8% CF, 0.54% Ca, and 0.36% P. If the proportion of seeds is significant, the fat level may possibly surpass 20%. Though its high fibre content restricts its metabolisable energy (ME) value to 8.4–9.5 MJ/kg, dried tomato pomace can still be employed in poultry feed composition. It is feasible to use dried tomato pomace into grill diets if feed design takes into account its low-calorie value. Due to its antioxidant qualities, the lycopene level may even be advantageous, particularly in hotter areas. To increase the nutritional value of

dried tomato pomace in poultry, a number of treatments have been suggested. Since layers need less energy concentration than broilers, dried tomato pomace has been successfully incorporated into their meals. The addition of dried tomato pomace to the diet improved the colour of the egg yolk due to its pigment content (lycopene, carotenoids). For egg colouration, tomato extract may be used in place of lucerne extract.

Potato (Solanum tuberosum L): Before feeding potatoes to poultry, it is best to remove the sprouts since they contain the alkaloid solanine. Depending on the cultivar, 65-75% of the raw potatoes are starch. 91.2% DM, 10.8% Ash, 17.5% CP, 6.4% EE, 39.1% CF, 1.39% Ca, 0.14% P, and 19.3 MJ/Kg DM GE are all present in the dried potato leaves. 17.8% DM, 6.1% Ash, 13.1% CP, 0.5% EE, 3.3% CF, 0.08% Ca, 0.26% P, and 17.2MJ/Kg DM GE are all present in fresh potato peals. Up to 40% of the total ration might consist of cooked potatoes for poultry that has been fed effectively. Poultry are given the dried product whole or ground. Since 80–90% of the dry weight of sweet potato tubers is made up of carbohydrates, they are primarily used as an energy source. Typically, 20% is the suggested amount of inclusion.

Cabbage waste: Approximately 30% of total cabbage production is estimated to be discarded as waste, primarily composed of leaves. Cabbage waste can be offered as a feed to livestock in 3 forms as fresh, meal, and silage form. It is a good source of protein and can be used for feeding of poultry. Scientist reported that the inclusion of dried cabbage leaf residues in broiler diets up to 9% had no negative impact on bird performance and digestibility of older birds and improved apparent total tract nutrient digestibility. Feeding of dried cabbage leaf residues fed up to 12% in layer birds improve total tract nutrient utilization and egg quality without affecting effects on production parameters.

Utilization of Fruit waste as a poultry feed: Fruit waste can transform poultry feed into a nutritious and eco-friendly option, turning peels, pomace, and imperfect fruits into cost-saving, sustainable ingredients.

Apple Pomace (Malus domestica): Twenty to forty percent of apples are processed for juice extraction while thirty to forty percent of apples are damaged and hence not marketed. According to Bakshi and Wadhwa (2013), the ME of apple pomace for broilers is 2.6 to 2.8 Mcal/kg DM, while the nutrients in the dried apple pomace were 7.7% CP and 5% EE. It is possible to replace 10% of the maize in grill diets with dried apple pomace without negatively impacting grill productivity. More over 10% incorporation results in wet litter generation and lowers feed efficiency, primarily because of the increased fibre content. Without causing any harm, 20% of the maize in the poultry ration can be replaced with dried, pulverised, damaged apples, which lowers the cost of feed. Apple pulp can be used in 5% of diets in broiler chicks without adverse effects on growth performance.

Banana (Musa acuminata) Leaves and Peels: Roughly 30–40% of the entire banana crop is rejected because it does not fulfil quality criteria, yet it may still be suitable for animal feed. Small, damaged bananas, banana peels, leaves, young stalks, and pseudo stems are all considered banana wastes that can be fed to animals. About 15% DM and 10%–17% CP are found in banana leaves, whereas 5–8% DM and 3%–5% CP are found in pseudo stems. Banana leaves have very little condensed tannin and 8% polyphenols. About 30% of the weight of a fresh banana is made up of banana skin. Up to 8% CP, 6.2% EE, 13.8% soluble sugars, and 4.8% total phenolics are found in ripe banana peels. For

grill diets, maximum inclusion ratios of 7.5% and 10% dried banana peels have been proposed. In one trial, adding more than 7.5% of dried plaintain peelings to the diet instead of maize grain significantly reduced the weekly weight gains. In a different trial, poultry given up to 10% banana peel meal had noticeably higher live-weight increase and feed conversion efficiency. Scientist reported that the replacement of 25% of corn with 13% banana peel in layer feed did not negatively impact weight gain or egg production and reduced costs per kilogram of weight gain and per egg produced.

Citrus pulp: About 40% of orange production and 30% of citrus fruit production are processed primarily for juice. Citrus pulp, which makes about 50–70% of the fruit by weight, is the residue that remains after the juice is extracted. Up to 10% seeds, 30–35% internal tissues, and 60–65% peel are all present. Typically, grapefruits, lemons, and oranges make up 60% of citrus pulp. Lime is added during the drying process to neutralise the free acids, bind the fruit pectins, and release water. It can also be sun-dried and pelleted to boost density. 5–10% CP and 6.2% EE, 10–40% soluble fibre (pectins), 54% water-soluble carbohydrates, and 1%–2% calcium from the lime and 0.1% phosphorus are all present. Trace elements are abundant in citrus pulp, and their concentration is significantly lower than the upper limit of tolerance for ruminants. Because of the fibre level and the presence of limonin in the seeds, which is poisonous to monogastrics, it is far less beneficial to poultry. However, it had no effect on laying hens' feed intake, egg production, or egg weight within these bounds (up to 10%).

Grapes (Vitis vinifera L) Pomace: Mostly, grapes are used to make wine. By-products and waste from wineries include grape stalks (2.5–7.5%), grape pomace (~15 percent dry; up to 25–45% wet), grape seeds (3–6%), and yeast lees (3.5–8.5 percent). In addition to 12–17% oil that is high in linoleic acid-omega-6 fatty acid (76 percent), grape seeds also contain 4–6% phenolics. 0.1–0.15% tartrate, 0.012% pigments, and 6–12% β 1, 3-glucans are all present in the yeast lees. With no discernible impact on growth performance, the use of grapes in grill diets could reach 6%.

Mango (Mangifera indica L) Seed Kernels: On a fresh weight basis, the edible pulp comprises 33–85% of the fresh fruit, and the skin and kernel comprise 7–24% and 9–40%, respectively. Mango peels, deoiled mango kernel meal, cull fruits (fresh fruits unfit for human consumption), and mango kernel meal (carrying 6–16% mango oil on DM basis) are among the by-products/wastes that are accessible after processing mangoes (Sanon H and Kanwe, 2010). Mango seed kernels are the kernels that make up between 45 and 75 percent of the entire seed. Depending on the cultivar, mango seed kernels (MSK) had similar amounts of calcium (0.21%), phosphorus (0.22%), protein (7.5–13%), fibre (2.0–4.6%), carbohydrate (69.2–80%), and ash (2.2–2.6%) as maize. The amino acids in the kernel are also balanced. When raw mango seed kernel food is added to grill chicks, their performance usually suffers. In certain trials, inclusion rates as low as 5 to 10% reduced feed intake and growth, but 10% inclusion rates were shown to sustain performance.

Pineapple (Ananas comosus) Bran: The solid byproduct of pressing macerated pineapple peels and crowns is called pineapple bran. It can be use as a feed in fresh, ensiled, or dried form. After initial pressure, wet pineapple bran can be artificially dried in one day or sun-dried in three days. On a Dry matter basis, raw pineapple waste has a low mineral content but includes 4–8% CP,

60–72% NDF, 40–75% soluble sugars (80% sucrose, 20% glucose, and 10% fructose), and pectin. Therefore, to avoid negative effects on health and productivity, it should be supplemented with minerals and protein. The feed conversion ratio was lowered when 15% pineapple bran was added to chick diets, and weight was reduced when 20% was added. Fermented pineapple peel waste can be included up to 20% in the diet of laying hens without affecting egg quality, while enhancing yolk color.

Conclusion

Billion tonnes of waste produced worldwide each year are not recycled and pose a risk to the environment. The rising cost of poultry feed, particularly formulated rations, is a major concern for farmers. Processed fruit and vegetable wastes can be used as an alternative feed ingredient in poultry diets, helping to lower costs and minimize environmental pollution. Among the drying techniques for such wastes include heating, frying, steaming, and sun drying. Based on the review, it is suggested that the overall cost of producing poultry and environmental pollution can be decreased by employing suitable processing techniques and adding this waste as feed ingredients to poultry rations in accordance with the required inclusion level.

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NATIONAL EGG CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

DAILY/MONTHLY EGG PRICES SUGGESTED BY NECC AND PREVAILING PRICES AT VARIOUS PRODUCTION CENTRES (PC) AND CONSUMPTION CENTRE (CC)

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST- 2025

Name Of Zone / Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Average
NECC SUGGESTED EGG PRICES																																
Ahmedabad	475	480	480	485	485	485	490	495	500	505	515	520	525	525	525	525	530	535	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	545	-	555	-	-	517.86
Ajmer	440	440	425	445	445	460	470	472	480	500	501	501	501	484	475	482	500	507	500	475	475	490	495	495	495	495	-	530	-	-	-	480.67
Barwala	435	435	435	441	441	452	465	467	476	491	494	494	494	475	475	482	495	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	508	-	-	533	-	-	482.52
Bengaluru (CC)	475	480	485	485	485	485	485	485	490	495	505	520	530	530	530	530	530	535	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	545	550	-	-	517.76
Brahmapur (OD)	480	480	485	490	490	495	500	505	510	520	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	530	535	535	535	540	550	555	555	560	-	570	570	-	-	523.75
Chennai (CC)	500	510	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	530	540	550	555	555	555	555	555	560	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	575	575	-	-	546.21
Chittoor	493	503	513	513	513	513	513	513	513	523	533	543	548	548	548	548	548	553	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	568	568	-	-	539.21
Delhi (CC)	455	455	455	460	460	470	485	485	495	505	511	514	514	514	514	514	514	523	523	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	535	545	553	-	-	506
E.Godavari	460	465	465	470	470	475	480	485	490	500	505	510	510	510	510	510	510	515	520	520	520	520	525	530	535	535	540	545	550	-	-	506.21
Hospet	425	430	435	435	435	435	435	435	440	445	455	465	470	470	470	470	470	475	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	485	490	-	-	461.72
Hyderabad	420	430	430	435	435	435	440	445	450	460	470	480	485	485	485	485	485	490	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	500	505	510	-	-	473.1
Jabalpur	445	450	453	453	453	453	453	465	470	475	485	495	495	495	495	495	495	505	515	515	515	515	525	525	525	525	-	530	535	-	-	491.25
Kolkata (WB)	540	540	545	545	545	545	555	560	565	570	575	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	585	595	600	605	605	610	615	620	620	-	-	577.93
Ludhiana	435	437	437	437	441	441	461	468	468	485	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	503	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	510	529	533	-	-	485.62
Mumbai (CC)	480	485	485	490	490	490	495	500	505	510	520	530	535	535	535	535	535	540	545	560	545	550	550	550	495	555	560	565	570	-	-	525.52
Mysuru	480	490	495	495	495	495	495	495	500	505	515	530	538	538	538	538	538	543	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	553	558	-	-	526.41
Namakkal	435	445	455	455	455	455	455	455	460	465	475	485	490	490	490	490	490	495	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	505	510	-	-	481.21
Pune	465	470	470	475	475	475	480	485	490	495	505	515	520	520	520	520	520	525	535	535	535	540	540	540	545	545	550	555	560	-	-	513.97
Raipur	450	450	450	450	460	465	465	470	480	480	495	511	511	511	511	511	513	513	520	520	520	520	523	523	523	523	-	540	550	-	-	498.5
Surat	470	475	475	480	480	480	485	490	495	500	510	510	515	515	515	515	515	520	530	535	535	535	535	540	540	540	540	-	550	-	-	511.61
Vijayawada	475	475	475	475	475	475	490	490	500	505	510	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	525	525	525	535	535	540	540	550	555	560	-	-	513.62
Vizag	460	465	465	470	470	475	500	500	500	505	510	515	515	515	515	515	515	515	520	520	520	520	525	530	535	535	540	545	550	-	-	509.14
W.Godavari	460	465	465	470	470	475	480	485	490	500	505	510	510	510	510	510	510	515	520	520	520	520	525	530	535	535	540	545	550	-	-	506.21
Warangal	422	432	432	437	437	437	442	447	452	462	472	482	487	487	487	487	487	492	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	502	507	-	-	-	473.79
Prevailing Prices																																
Allahabad (CC)	486	490	490	490	490	490	500	505	505	514	524	524	524	524	524	510	514	524	533	533	533	533	533	538	538	538	548	562	571	-	-	520.28
Bhopal	450	455	455	455	460	460	460	470	470	475	490	495	495	495	495	495	500	570	510	510	510	510	460	520	520	520	-	530	540	-	-	491.96
Indore (CC)	440	450	450	455	455	460	460	470	470	470	490	495	495	485	485	490	500	505	505	500	500	510	465	515	515	515	-	530	-	-	-	484.44
Kanpur (CC)	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	500	500	514	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	548	557	-	-	515.76
Luknow (CC)	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	533	533	550	550	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	576	557	-	-	551.38
Muzaffurpur (CC)	495	495	495	495	500	510	525	525	535	550	555	555	555	555	540	545	560	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	570	590	595	595	-	-	546.9
Nagpur	445	445	445	450	450	450	460	460	465	465	480	490	490	490	490	485	485	485	510	510	510	510	500	510	520	520	-	535	-	-	-	483.52
Patna	495	495	495	495	500	510	525	525	535	550	555	555	555	555	540	545	560	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	570	590	595	595	-	-	546.9
Ranchi (CC)	500	500	490	495	495	495	524	524	533	548	548	548	548	548	548	543	552	552	552	557	562	562	562	571	571	571	590	590	590	-	-	543.76
Varanasi (CC)	480	487	487	490	490	493	517	517	523	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	543	553	560	560	553	553	560	560	560	560	567	573	577	-	-	534.28

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