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Raising slow-growing broilers in Holland and Italy: differences and similarities.

The Dutch point of view.

Content.

- Poultry Vets a Dutch private practice.
- Dutch market transition.
- Sanitary issues slow growing broilers.
 - Ventilation.
 - IB (vaccination challenges).
 - REO.
 - Marek.
 - Gumboro.
- Conclusions and take home message.



Poultry Vets a Dutch private practice.

- 3 locations spread across the Netherlands.
 - 1 location in Germany.
- 13 veterinarians.
 - Specialists in poultry health.
- 7 supportive staff.





Transition in the Dutch Broiler market "Exploding Chicken campaign" NGO.



Transition of the Dutch Broiler market.

2007	2012	2013	2014	2016	2021	5
 Animal welfare starts "Better live" quality label. 	 NGO "Wakker dier" starts "exploded chicken campaign. 	Grocery stores announce "Chicken of tomorrow"	 Competition authority prohibit "Chicken of Tomorrow" 	 Every Supermarket chain has his own draft. 	Almost all Supermarkets in the Netherlands shift to Better live fresh meat.	SEZONDHEID

- Now due to this transition the broiler meat production in the Netherlands degreased 40% (410 million broilers 2015 -> 312 million in 2022).
- 2023: 50% of the Dutch broilers are "1 star BLQ".

Chicken of Tomorrow (produced until 2022)

- Slow growing breed.
- 16 /m2 or 12 /m2.
- 49 days cycle.
- Maximum Daily weight gain <50gr / 45gr.





Price: 8 Euro/kg filet

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Better Life * brand of NGO "Animal Protection".







1 star better life brand

(BLK, 50% of Dutch broiler production in 2023)

- 25 kg/m2 (9,2/12 per m2).
- Winter garden outdoor space.
- Daylight.
- Slow growing breed: Hubbard 757 / Ross Ranger gold.
- Straw bales.
- Grain (daily 2gr pro animal).
- Only for the Dutch market.
 - Production challenges.
 - Optimised carcass yield.





Price 14 euro/kg filet



Sanitary Issues Slow Growing Broilers.





Management: Nutrition problems.

- Restricted daily weight gain / maximum 25kg/m2.
- Breed with more potential.
 - Especially in the wintertime.

Protein level start feed 19,2%, feed 1: 19,2 and 10% wheat, feed 2 20,3% and 20% wheat, end feed 20,3% and 30% wheat.



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Management: Ventilation.

- Winter garden non heated outdoor space.
 - Dutch winters and falls: cold, windy and wet.
- Total different ventilation pattern.







IB virus (vaccination challenges).

- Most found strains IB qx and IB 4-91.
- Due to suboptimum ventilation (mostly during winter/fall)
 - Shutter openings of the winter garden: function as inlet.
 - Optimum: even pressure system (when shutters are open).





IB virus (vaccination challenges).

- Normal vaccination strategy.
 - First day prime vaccination.
 - Booster vaccination d14 on farm.
- First day vaccination hatchery/on farm.
 - Good manageable.
- Booster vaccination d14 more challenging.
 - To much light (daylight windows/ventilators/inlet).
 - More anxious breed.
 - Less birds per square meter.





- Semi integrated market (cost efficient) prox 6,5ct/animal.
 - No Marek vaccination is normal practice.
 - Without any problems in 6 weeks lifecycle.
- First signs: a typical for Marek.
 - Botulisme like
 - Transient paralyse of the neck.



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Davison & Nair, 2004

- Most problems:
 - in poultry dense area's.
 - Multi-age farms.



Source GD Deventer

• Immunosuppression (less efficient cycles).



- Tumours:
 - Spleen.
 - Gizzard.
 - skin.





Source GD Deventer

• Transient paralyses neck.

- Shedding 2-3 wks after infection.
 - Life long carriers.
 - Vehicle carriers (beetles).
- Virus in dust very persistent.
 - Infectious:
 - several months at 20-25 degrees
 - Years at 4 degrees.
- Vaccination strategy in ovo (HVT and or Rispens)
- Cleaning and disinfection!!!
 - Herpes virus: persistent environment.



Source: Koos van der Spek nieuwe oogst.

- In search of an early diagnosis.
 - Dust test PCR end of cycle.
 - Problem/ No problem houses.
- No quantitative differences problem/no problem.
 - SB1 Marek virus found (50% of tested houses).
 - Relevance is unsure.
- Diagnosis: virus isolation, microscopic lesions.



REO virus.

- Last year revitalization of confirmed REO diagnosis.
 - More in slow growing breed.



- Clinical signs
 - Early in cycle:
 - Uneven Herd.
 - More leg problems (spread leg).
 - Very low feed intake.
 - Tenosynovitis.
- Immunosuppression.











Figuur 2. Fylogenetische boom van reovirussen aangetoond in 2020 t/m het 1º halfjaar van 2023 (Bron: GD)

Source GD-Deventer

Fylogenetic tree:

- Dutch Reo isolates
 2020-first half year
 2023.
- Green: vaccin isolate.
- Red: Reference strain.
- Blue: Dutch field isolates 2020-2022.
 Yellow: Dutch field isolates 2023.



• Reo virus titres broiler breeders.

NL first half year 2023, end of rear.

- For a good maternal AB protection in offspring:
- 75% of the titres should be titre group 7 or higher.

Source GD Deventer

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- Maternal Antibodies.
 - Mean titre is too low.
 - Very wide spread of titres.
- Genotype 4, cross protection unknown.





Parameter: antibodies against avian Reovirus Method: Avian Reovirus Antibody Test Kit indirect ELISA [BioChek], rev. 05 (a)



- Cleaning and disinfection.
- Degreasing most important step.
 - Caustic soda/ good foaming agent.
 - Warm water.
- Disinfection: formaldehyde.

VIR- check:

5 different persistent viruses tested. Cloacal swab 7 days old chick (10 samples). Indicator cleaning and disinfection.

Hoeveelheid Identificatie Onderzoek/Methode (10log-titer) Resultaat 001 stal 1 Chicken astrovirus 1,59 Aangetoond 001 stal 1 Avian nephritis virus-3 Niet aangetoond 001 stal 1 Reovirus Aangetoond 0,63 001 stal 1 Rotavirus A Niet aangetoond 001 stal 1 Rotavirus D Niet aangetoond :16 VIR-check score **Relatieve score** : Groen Conclusie : De VIR-check-score geeft aan dat de reiniging en desinfectie van het bemonsterde hok grondig en succesvol was. Gemiddeld vertonen koppels vleeskuikens met een groene VIR-check-score de hoogste daggroei.

ONDERZOEKSRESULTATEN:



Reo virus Conclusions en solutions.

- Conclusions:
 - Mostly found in slow growing broilers.
 - One semi-integration most effected.
 - Genotype 4 virus.
 - Titers day old chicks varying.
- Solutions:
 - Vaccination Broiler Breeders.
 - Titre check, 3 vaccination strategy.
 - Cleaning and disinfection hatchery.
 - Contamination management hatchery.



Gumboro disease.

- Since 2014 genetic changes in vv IBD field strains NL.
- Since 2017 DV86 vvIBD field strain.
- Most recent 98,1% DV86 vv IBD field strain





Fylogenetic tree vv IBD Source GD Deventer.

Gumboro disease.

- new vvIBD strain acts like subclinical strain.
 - Due to prolonged severe Bursa damage.
 - No acute mortality.
- Breakthrough titer very high (>Elisa 1000)
 - The virus can cause an infection before life vaccine is applicable.
- Conclusion:
 - Cleaning and disinfection is crucial.
 - So no virus is already present in the house by chick placement



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Conclusions and take home message.

Carbon dioxide footprint different systems.



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- Soya use is the negative factor in poultry meat.
 - Land Use Change: a very high factor for Soya (Brazilian soya, 20 years calculation greenhouse gas effect caused by deforestation).

Conclusions and take home message.

- Slow growing market functions only if there is no choice for consumer.
- NGO's are very powerful / sector has forgotten to positive promote themselves?
- Proactive approach sector is needed in order to avoid imposed concepts. Which often are not better for the welfare of the animal and the farmer/sector.



Grazie mille!



