Scottish Egg Producer Retailers Association

MARKET REPORT

www.scottisheggs.co.uk
sepramail@gmail.com

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	Size	V. Large	Large	Medium	Small
Farm to Shop	Prices	£1.49	£1.25	£"1.15	80p
Scottish Wholesaler	Prices				
English Wholesaler	Colony F/R				
Packer / Producer Contracted average Price					
		Organic	**FreeRange**	**Barn**	**Colony**
		£1.20/£1.45	85p/£1.05	75p/95p	65p/85p
Producer / Consumer		V. Large	Large	Medium	Small
- Colony	Prices	£2.00	£1.85	£1.40	90p
- Free Range	Prices	£3.00	£2.35	£1.93	£1.05
Free-Range to Farm Shop	Prices	£1.75/£1.25	£1.31/£1.91	£1.15/£1.45	95p
Central Egg Agency	Colony F/R				
Imported Continental Prices in Bulk					
Dutch Eggs	Barn				

This next piece is a very unusual promotion from the States but also a very clever piece of PR.
13 used to be referred to as the bakers dozen in this promotion for every dozen purchased 1 egg goes to a food bank to help those less fortunate, good vibes all round.

HATCH extends egg donation program

After providing 100,039 eggs to more than 8,000 families during a 10-week pilot project in Central Indiana, HATCH announced it will extend its program with Kroger, Rose Acre Farms and Elanco through Dec. 31, 2015.

Flanked by two pallets of eggs (1,440 dozen) donated to Central Indiana food banks through HATCH for Hunger, partners involved with the first HATCH project announced donations of 100,039 eggs during the 10-week pilot period. (Left to right) Back row: John Whitaker, Midwest Food Bank; Russell Brown, The Cupboard of Lawrence Township; Bert Payne, HATCH for Hunger, Elanco Animal Health; Darrell Largen, The Cupboard of Lawrence Township; and John Elliott, Kroger. Front row: Cindy Hubert, Gleaners Food Bank of Indiana; Mollie Mattocks, The Cupboard of Lawrence Township; and Carol Phipps, Interchurch Food Pantry of Johnson County.

This announcement was made during a special event at Gleaners Food Bank, one of two food banks distributing HATCH eggs to food pantries throughout Central Indiana. Officials also said HATCH, which is providing a new way consumers, food stores and farmers can work together to make eggs available to undernourished people, will continue exploring opportunities to expand its reach to other communities.

Giving more people access to nutrient-rich eggs

"HATCH is becoming a sustainable model for how people can work together locally to fight undernourishment and make a real, tangible difference in their communities," said Bert Payne, operations leader for HATCH for Hunger at Elanco Animal Health, a division of Eli Lilly and Company. "The beauty of HATCH is that it is giving more people access to nutrient-rich eggs, even in the face of today's higher prices due to reduced U.S. egg supplies."

The HATCH pilot program, which involved 65 Central Indiana Kroger stores, provided one egg to a local food bank for each dozen Kroger-brand medium eggs purchased from April 13 through June 20. So far, 8,336 dozen (100,039 eggs) have been donated through Gleaners Food Bank and Midwest Food Bank.

Elanco, the company that developed HATCH for Hunger, plans to build on the HATCH pilot program to develop similar initiatives that can bring food security to other locations in the United States and additional countries.

By World Poultry

Israel and China have both announced new cases of H5N1 Avian Influenza

Novel AI virus discovered in China

Chinese researchers who analysed influenza viruses from poultry in live-bird markets say they have discovered a novel H5N9 virus that represents a hybrid of the highly pathogenic H5N1 avian flu virus and a human H7N9 virus, along with other elements.

The Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy (CIDRAP) of the University of Minnesota reports that Chinese researchers who analysed influenza viruses from poultry in live-bird markets say they have discovered a novel H5N9 virus that represents a hybrid of the highly pathogenic H5N1 avian flu virus and a human H7N9 virus, along with other elements.
The authors took samples in 2013 from seven chickens, a quail, and a duck at two live-bird markets in Hangzhou, a city in Zhejiang province, where human H7N9 cases had occurred, according to their Jun 17 report in the Journal of Virology. The report does not indicate that any of the birds were sick.

13 viruses

The team isolated 13 viruses from the samples: 1 H5N1, 2 H5N9, 4 H9N2, and 6 H7N9. By sequencing the whole genomes of the two H5N9 isolates, the researchers determined that their hemagglutinin (H) protein matched that of a 2012 H5N1 isolate from Vietnam, while their neuraminidase (N) component derived from a human H7N9 isolate from Hangzhou. They also noted that the structure of the H cleavage site is characteristic of highly pathogenic viruses. The six internal genes resembled those of H5N1, H7N9, and H9N2 viruses.
The pathogenicity of the novel virus in mammals was tested by exposing mice to various doses. Some mice exposed to the highest doses died, but mice that received lower doses didn't get sick, and the authors concluded that the virus causes low mortality in mice. They also found that the virus didn't spread from infected mice to others placed with them. The team determined that the novel H5N9 virus prefers avian-type cell receptors, known as alpha2,3 sialic acid, rather than the human-type receptor, called alpha2,6. They said this may explain why the virus caused low mortality in mice.

Live bird markets potential transmission risk to public health and poultry industry

The report says a highly pathogenic H5N9 virus was found in turkeys in Ontario in 1966, and low-pathogenic H5N9 strains have been found in mallards, northern pintails, and occasionally chickens in the past few decades. But the novel virus is "totally different" from those, the authors concluded. "This newly isolated H5N9 virus is a highly pathogenic reassortant virus originating from H5N1, H7N9, and H9N2 subtypes," they wrote. "Live bird markets represent a potential transmission risk to public health and the poultry industry."

By World Poultry

'Risk of AI reaching UK from US is negligible'

The risk of high pathogenic avian influenza reaching the UK from the US is “negligible”, according to the British Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs' (Defra) latest assessment.

The study considers both the trade in eggs and poultry, transport links and wild bird movements and suggests the risk of cross-contamination is "so rare that it does not merit to be considered". Live birds, day-old chicks and hatching eggs are well regulated, both in terms of the length of time they must have been in an AI-free environment in the US, and the quarantine arrangements once they reach these shores.

Lack of direct contacts with US poultry farms

On transport, the report says that "given the distance, time to travel and lack of direct contacts with US poultry farms or workers, this is a negligible route for introduction of the disease to the UK". Similarly, on wild bird migration, there are few species that migrate from the UK to North America – just some species of waders that go to the Canadian Arctic to breed, and the Light Bellied Brent Goose. Any contact with birds from the mid-US is thought "very unlikely".

Constant low risk of AI

Should the current outbreak of AI in the US spread to north-eastern states, "the risk would increase slightly, but would still be considered low". The report only relates to the situation in the US. Previous assessments have concluded that there remains a "constant low risk" of AI reaching the UK from infected wild birds circulating in northern Europe, and have urged producers to stay vigilant.

Source: Farmers Weekly

By Philip Clarke