



Cheeps & Chirps

..... *Points for Poultry Profitability*

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2017 KPF MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORIES

Thank you to those of you who have either renewed or, for the first time, joined the Kentucky Poultry Federation. We appreciate the support you give the Kentucky Poultry Federation and Kentucky's poultry industry.

Be looking in the mail for your 2017 Membership Directory. They will be mailed out in May. If you do not receive your directory,

please call the Kentucky Poultry Federation at 270-404-2277 or e-mail Jamie Guffey at jguffey@kypoultry.org.

If you would still like to join the Kentucky Poultry Federation you can download a membership application at our website www.kypoultry.org, from the homepage click on "2017 Membership Drive."

2017 KPF SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION DEADLINE

The Kentucky Poultry Federation is looking for graduating High School seniors (Spring 2017) or students who are currently attending a college, university, or technical training program, to be recipients of the KPF Scholarships. These students must have good character and determination to succeed.

Through the generosity of our membership, scholarships have been established to assist graduating high school students or students currently attending a college or university to continue their education. **These scholarships were created to benefit the children and grandchildren of our poultry complex employees, growers and allied members.** The KPF Board of Directors and members established this fund to help young students continue their academic careers or receive additional training in another area beyond high school. The Kentucky Poultry Federation will be awarding four students \$1,000 scholarships each.

For consideration in the scholarship competition, all application packets must be electronically submitted by **Friday, June 30, 2017**. No exceptions will be made. The application can be found online at: www.kypoultry.org or you can email Jamie Guffey to receive a copy at: jguffey@kypoultry.org

I have the opportunity and pleasure to review the applications that are submitted each year. The students must answer two essay questions. Their essays express their passion, understanding and drive not only for agriculture but for life. With the release of this year's applications, I thought it would be a good idea to share some of last year's scholarship winner's essays.

Paxton Crider, graduated from Carlisle County, hails from Arlington, Kentucky. He was one of last year's scholarship winners. In his essay, he wrote about opportunities that the poultry industry has given to his family. Paxton says, "As for our community, everyone has benefitted from the poultry industry. Our small, rural county has very little industry, so poultry has given us an economic boost. All the way around, we have all benefitted from the poultry industry, and I'm thankful for the opportunities it has provided for me and my family." He goes on to say, "In addition to providing a decent income for a high school student, working on a poultry farm has taught me many life lessons."

SUMMER IS COMING: ARE YOUR EVAPORATIVE COOLING PADS READY?



Cooling pads are an important tool for dealing with hot weather. The purpose of the evaporative cooling pads is to maximize the wetted surface area for the air to pass over and through. This maximizes the cooling of the air. For the pads to work most efficiently, however, it is important to maximize the amount of wet pad surface that the air passes through. If the pads become dry, hot air will pass directly into the house. This will reduce the cooling effect of the pads. Preventive maintenance is crucial for the proper functioning of the cooling pads.

Clogged pads make fans work harder. They also reduce the cooling potential by reducing the wind-chill effect. Make sure the flutes are free of dust and cobwebs. Make sure that you have not clogged the flutes by blowing the grass clippings from your mower or brush hog while keeping the area around the poultry house clean.



Most importantly, make sure that there are no mineral deposits. Mineral build up over time can eventually ruin a set of cooling pads. If this happens, the pads may need to be replaced. Once the pad is wet it is important that it stay wet. Allowing the pad to dry out results in mineral build up as the water evaporates.

Keeping the flutes open can be accomplished by spraying them with a garden hose. Do NOT use bleach or any chlorine-containing products to clean the pads. Strong chlorine solutions will destroy the cellulose material that most pads are made of. Do NOT use high pressure to clean the pads because it will cause damage. If your pads are extremely dirty, there are commercial products that can help out and loosen dirt. These products can be applied with a 3-gallon pump-up garden sprayer. Always check the product label to make sure it is approved for use on the pads. Another important part of the cooling pad system is the header pipe that feeds water to the pads. Make sure the holes remain free of debris. Flush the distribution line before you charge the system in the spring. This will remove any dirt or debris that may accumulate over the winter. It is important the entire pad gets wet. If you get dry streaks on the pad there is a problem with the water distribution.

Dry air passing through the dry streaks will not be cooled, decreasing the effectiveness of the cooling pads.

Algae growth is another issue that must be assessed. Direct sunlight on the pads and distribution line can result in excess algae growth that will plug the distribution holes and pad flutes. Houses today are often built with roof overhangs to prevent direct sunlight from reaching the pads and distribution system. If you see green growth, use a manufacturer approved algacide agent only. To maintain the system free of algae growth, flush or clean water filters weekly. Make sure the water filters are clean. Dirty filters drastically reduce water flow through the pad and impair cooling.

Dirt at the bottom of the evaporative cooling pad sumps encourages algae growth as well. Make sure the sump pump screen is clean and that the impeller is not damaged. Make sure the water in the sump is low enough so the pads are not sitting in water when the system is not operating. This can cause the bottom of the pads to go soft, resulting in the pads falling out of the system.

Dr. Jacquie Jacob
Animal and Food Sciences
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NEW UK NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLANNER

Tammy Barnes has joined the UK Cooperative Extension Water Quality team as the new Nutrient Management Planner.

The Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Act (KAWQA) (KRS 224.71- through 224.71-145), requires all owners or land lessees utilizing ten acres or more for agriculture or forestry purposes to develop and employ site specific best management practices (BMP) that prevent the run-off of associated nutrients and pollutants into Kentucky's waters.

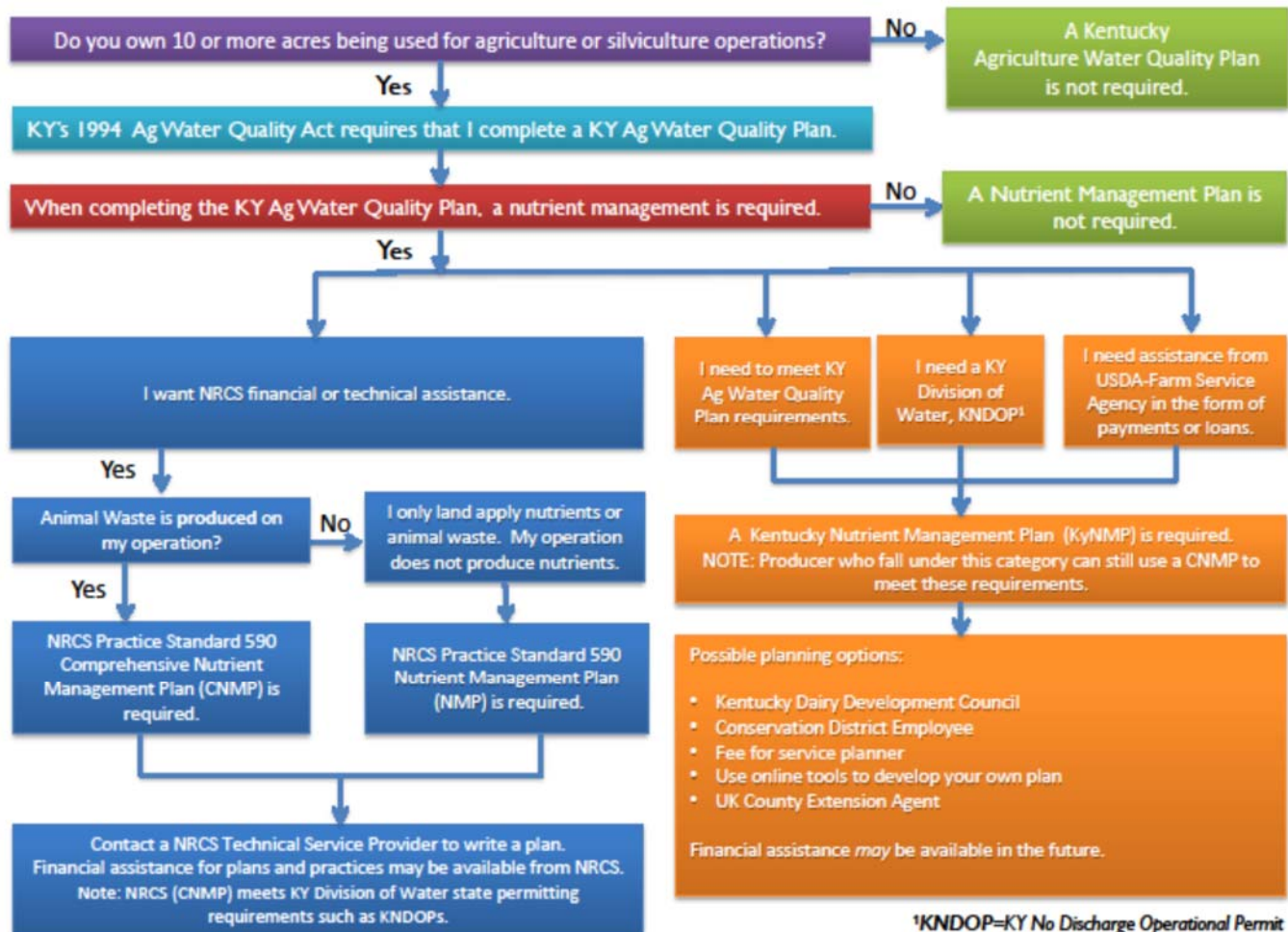
All animal producers need a Nutrient Management Plan (KyNMP) as one of the required BMP.

A KAWQA Planning tool can be found at www.uky.edu/bae/awqp. Tammy can answer questions concerning the development of KAWQA and KyNMP plans. A farm visit is often required, especially, if cost share programs are desired.

Tammy Barnes can be contacted at tammy.barnes@uky.edu, office: (859) 218-5916, cell: (859)221-1940 or contact your local Conservation District Office for details.



Nutrient Management Plan Flow Chart



¹KNDOP=KY No Discharge Operational Permit



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BIRD FLU—INFORMATION FOR HUNTERS

Turkey season is upon us. Care should be taken going into the woods, to prevent spreading avian influenza to your flocks.

To reduce the risk of contracting AI or any wildlife disease:

- » Limit exposure to feces and bodily fluids from game animals.
- » Do not handle or process birds found sick or dead.
- » Wear rubber or latex gloves and washable clothing while handling game.
- » Dispose of internal organs, feathers, bones, skin, and trimmings in a safe manner by double bagging, sealing both bags, and putting it in the trash.
- » Do not eat, drink, or use tobacco products while handling game.
- » Wash hands with hot soapy water or alcohol wipes immediately after handling game.
- » Clean all tools and work surfaces with hot soapy water then disinfect with 10% chlorine bleach solution or other disinfectant.
- » Thoroughly cooked meat is safe to eat. Poultry should reach an internal temperature of at least 165° F. Use a meat thermometer.
- » Use caution around water sources and roosting areas where feces from wild birds may accumulate.
- » When finished hunting, clean clothing, boots, vehicles, etc. as soon as possible.
- » Do not bring game birds onto poultry farms.

Call the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife at (866) 4US-DAWS or the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife at (800) 858-1549 to report sick or dead wild birds. Because waterfowl are the greatest risk, call to report any number of sick or dead waterfowl. For any other type of wild bird, only call to report if there are 5 or more birds.

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

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