Facilitation of assessment of technical measures and its potential for implementation of the Broiler Directive (2007/43/EC)

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European annual production is approximately 6 billion birds, with an average consumption of poultry of about 23 kilos per capita per year (EU, 2014). The European poultry industry employs 300,000 people across Europe and has an annual turnover of 30 billion Euros (AVEC, Association of Poultry Producers and Poultry Trade in the EU, 2014).















Animal



Resource (environmental conditions)







The Broiler Directive (2007/43/EC) is <u>unique</u> amongst current EUDirectives

- a) It uses outcome data, collected at abattoirs and on farm to monitor on farm broiler welfare.
- b) To vary the maximum permitted stocking density on farm.





REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO HOLDINGS

In addition to the relevant provisions of other relevant Community legislation, the following requirements shall apply:

Light

6. All buildings shall have lighting with an intensity of at least 20 lux during the lighting periods, measured at bird eye level and illuminating at least 80 % of the useable area. A temporary reduction in the lighting level may be allowed when necessary following veterinary advice.



COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2007/43/EC of 28
June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production

ANNEX I

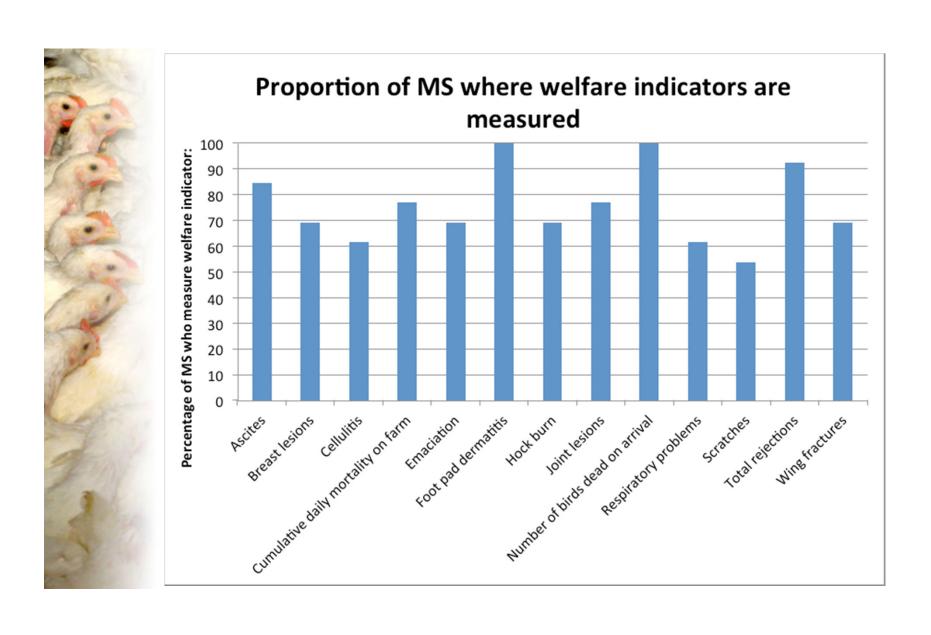
REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO HOLDINGS

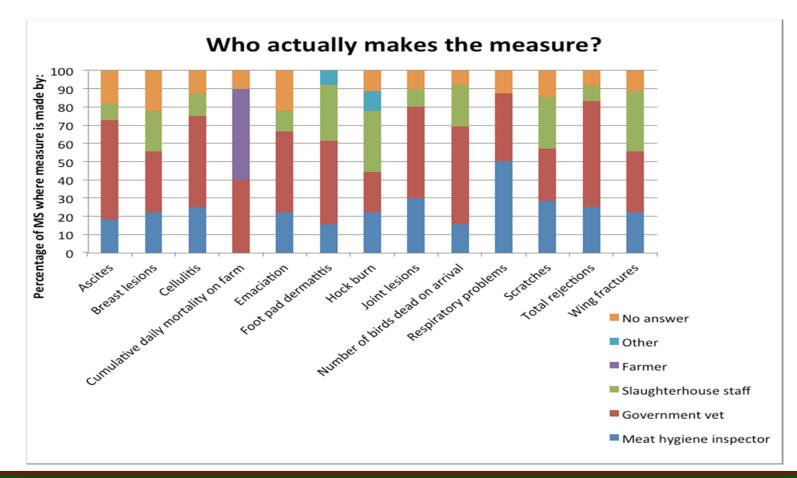
In addition to the relevant provisions of other relevant Community legislation, the following requirements shall apply:

Drinkers

1. Drinkers shall be positioned and maintained in such a way that spillage is minimised.

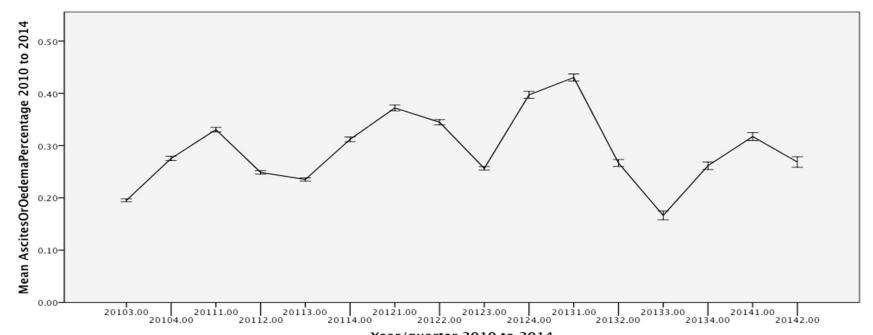










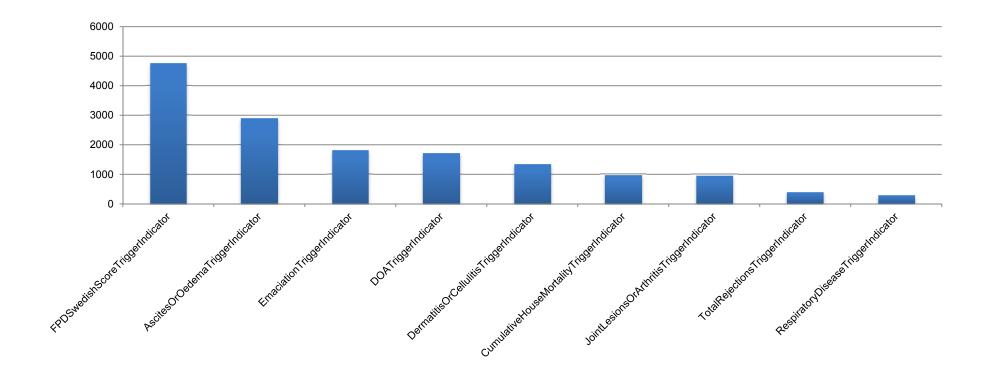


Year/quarter 2010 to 2014

Error Bars: 95% CI



















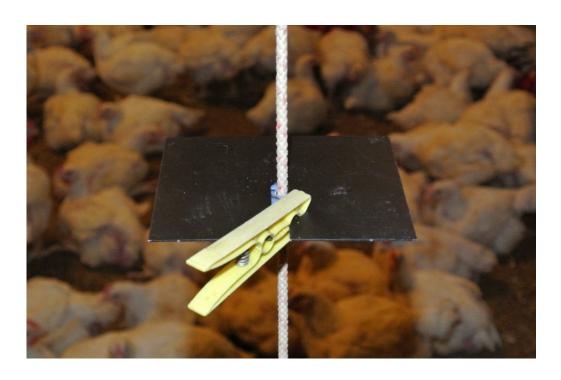
Measures	Degree of harmonisation between MS	Variability in reference and guidance material to MS	Training and KT priority
Foot pad dermatitis, Hick burn, Dead on Arrival, Total rejections	High	Some variability	Medium to low (quite well accepted technical methods by MS)
Ascites, Cumulative daily mortality	Medium	Significant variability in methods used to assess and professional judgements	Medium
Breast lesions, Cellulitis, Emaciation, Joint lesions, Respiratory problems, Scratches, Wing fractures	Low	Very variable methods and guidance on data collection	High
Environmental measures	Low		High

Manually assessed animal outcome measures for broiler chickens have started to be used alongside the use automated on farm measurements of climate, feed intake, animal growth and camera and sound based automated precision livestock (PLF) farming methods (eYeNamic) in our pilot studies





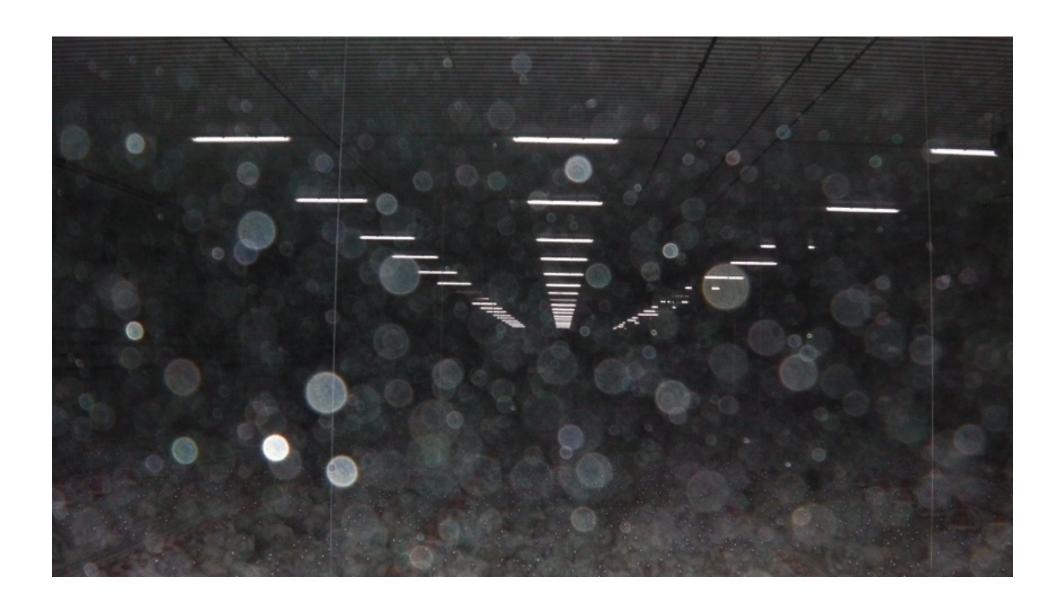
Manual Assessment





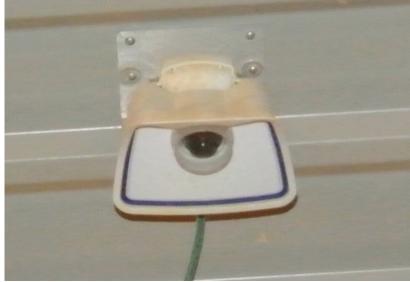






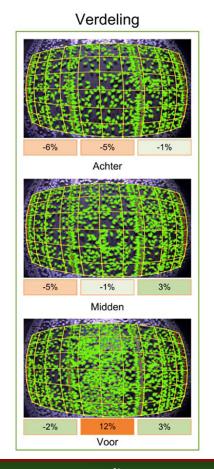
PLF

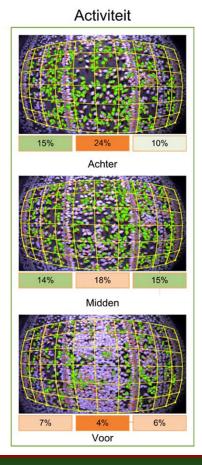






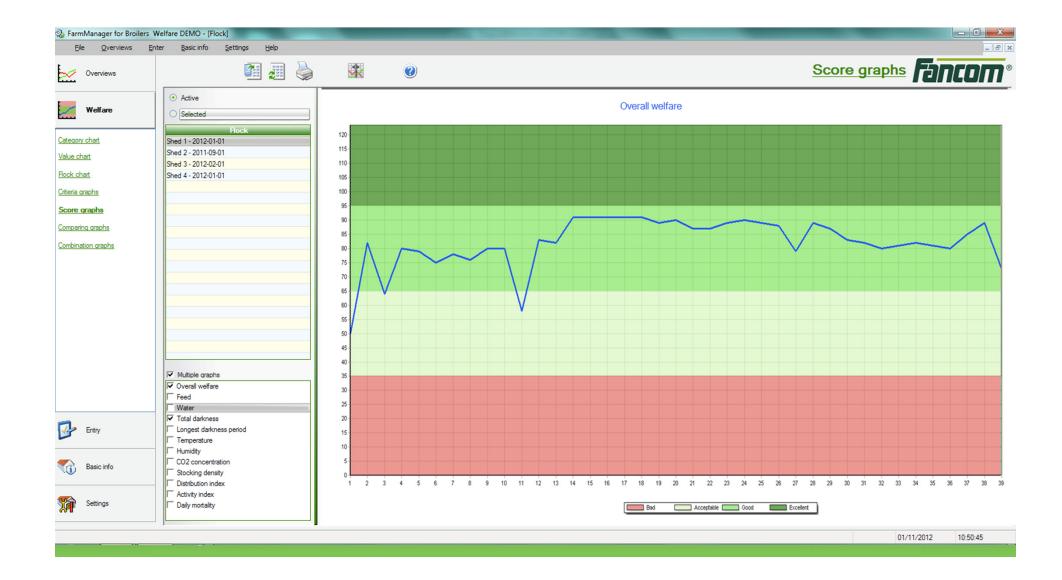






Precision Livestock Farming (PLF) represents the potential for use of continuously automated measurements made directly on the animal or of its environment. PLF data may be translated into key indicators for animal welfare, animal health, productivity and environmental impact, thus allowing the farmer to better manage his farm process.



















REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO HOLDINGS

In addition to the relevant provisions of other relevant Community legislation, the following requirements shall apply:

Litter

3. All chickens shall have permanent access to litter which is dry and friable on the surface.













Title	Foot pad dermatitis		
Scope	Animal-based measure: Broiler chicken		
Sample size	Sample size according to § 5.1A.5		
Method description	Foot pad dermatitis is a contact dermatitis found on the skin of the foot, most commonly on the central pad, but sometimes also on the toes. The skin is turned dark by contact with litter and consequently deep skin lesions can result. The scoring scale allows an assessment of the severity of these lesions (see photographic reference). Assess the presence of hock burns with regard to the severity scale, scoring categories 0/1/2/3/4 as photographic illustration. Assess the number of animals in each scoring category and combine the categories for classification.		
Classification	Individual level: a – No evidence of foot pad dermatitis (score 'o') b – Minimal evidence of foot pad dermatitis (score '1' and '2') c – Evidence of foot pad dermatitis (score '3' and '4')		
34			

2

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FOOT PAD DERMATITIS IN POULTRY (FPD)



Disease Card and Key Facts

LESIONS	Healthy Foot	
SURVEILLANCE	The interaction of the two following areas is to be taken into account when assessing FPD. Prevalence: Percentage of birds in the flock that show evidence of FPD Severity: Focuses on the seriousness of the FPD lesions.	
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	Worldwide, this condition appears in all poultry rearing systems with higher prevalence when outdoor access is supplied.	
AFFECTS	All poultry species are affected by FPD although the scoring system below relates specifically to meat chickens	
CAUSE	A number of factors have been shown to influence the ocurrence of FPD such as litter type and qualify, litter depth, water drinker type, bird age, ventilation and drinker management, feed source and its quality, rearing system, and breed (genotype) used among others. Enteric disease may be a predisposing factor.	

Area affected:

None or very small.

Lesion description:

- very small superficial lesions (1-2 mm)
- slight discolouration in a limited area
- mild hyperkeratosis
- completely healed scar

Area affected:

- Does not extend over entire plantar pad. Lesion description:
- substantial discoloration of the foot pad superficial lesion, no ulceration
- dark papillae with no ulceration

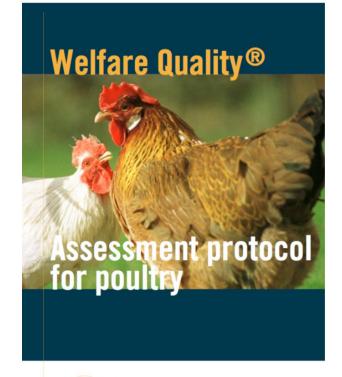
Area affected:

- Greater surface of plantar pad usually affected, sometimes with lesions on toes Lesion description:
- deeper lesions with ulceration, sometimes haemorrhage
- severely swollen foot pad

scabs of significant size



Scoring is broadly based on the size of the lesion but any lesions with deep ulceration will be scored 2 regardless of the size. Feet from a minimum of 100 birds should be scored and the number of feet in each category 0, 1 and 2 should be recorded.









Smart Farming for Europe

Value creation through Precison Livestock Farming

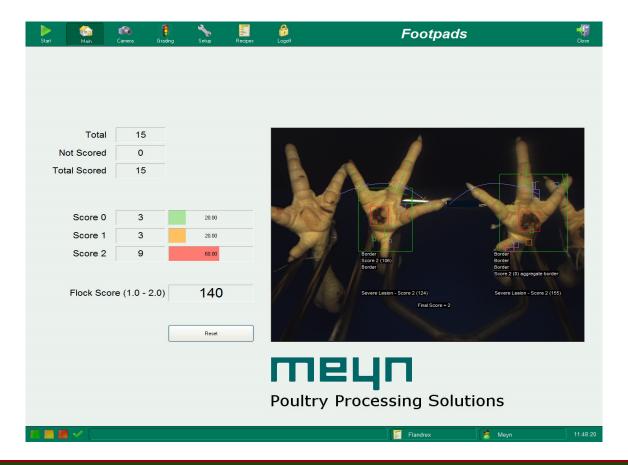














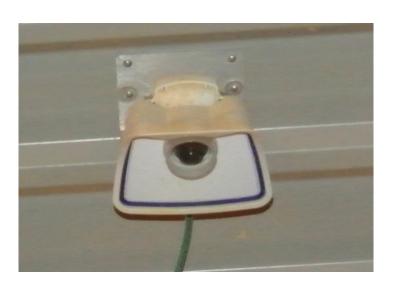


Manual Assessment



PLF









- Some measures are already required to be collected by the competent authority to comply with the requirements of the Broiler Directive (2007/43/EC) - and at the farm, it is apparent from that automated (PLF) measures are potentially <u>highly</u> applicable;
- On farm measurement of; Space Allowance
- At slaughter measurement of; Ascites, Oedema, Cellulitis, Dermatitis, Dead on Arrival, Emaciation, Joint Lesions, Respiratory Disease, Foot Pad Dermatitis.



PLF measures may be 'partially' applicable in other areas that are required as part of the Broiler Directive;

 On farm measurement of; Litter Quality, Bird Thermal Behaviours, Bird Cleanliness, Water use.





It is apparent that PLF measures may be <u>highly</u> applicable in other areas that are <u>not</u> (currently) required as part of the Broiler Directive;

On farm measurement of; Walking ability (gait score),
 Resting Behaviour, General Activity Levels, Human Animal Interaction, Growth/Performance, Body Condition.



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The views expressed in this publication are the sole responsibility of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

Foot Note





