

# Washington Pork Producers Newsletter Winter 2015

## Have You Sent In Your Registration For Washington Swine Information Day??

The Washington Swine Information Day will be held on February 6, 2015 from 8:30 am until 5:15 pm at the Pillar Rock Grill (Moses Lake Golf & Country Club) in Moses Lake, Washington. The educational seminar is designed for progressive pork producers and stakeholders.

Swine producers of all sizes; 4-H/FFA youth producers; agency representatives; agriculture educators; and fair/show representatives are invited to participate. The event has been organized and sponsored by Washington Pork Producers,

National Pork Board, and Washington State University Extension.

The Washington Swine Information Day features an array of presentations that have been organized to meet the diverse and unique needs of Pacific Northwest Swine Producers. This year's program will feature a one-day shortened version of the WSU Pork 300 short-course that was offered in the summer of 2013. WSU PORK 300 is an intense three-day, hands-on workshop held on the WSU Campus. The class has been recognized by industry leaders and producers as a highly educational program for producers and industry stakeholders of all sizes and market types. The condensed program, WSU PORK 200, to be offered during Swine Information Day on February 6<sup>th</sup> will focus on live animal evaluation, carcass estimation, economics of pork pricing, pork carcass fabrication, and retail cut identification. The program will focus on teaching producers and marketers how to produce and market quality pigs and pork products.

In addition to the WSU PORK 200 activities, the day will also feature Dr. Tim Safranski, State Extension Swine Breeding Specialist from the University of Missouri. Dr. Safranski will present on swine reproduction for small pig producers concerning artificial insemination and farrowing management. Dr. Safranski grew up in Oregon and has come back to the PNW numerous times to teach swine reproduction classes because of his understanding of the PNW swine industry and expertise in the area of genetics and reproduction management for pig producers of all sizes.

Registration for the day's event is \$30 per person and includes seminar, handouts, lunch and break refreshments. An all-day youth registration, \$15, is also available to 4-H and FFA members. Individuals may also attend just the afternoon session for \$10. There is a \$15 per person late charge for registrations postmarked after January 29, 2015. Please pre-register so we can ensure adequate accommodations and meals. A complete seminar agenda and registration brochure is available at [www.animalag.wsu.edu](http://www.animalag.wsu.edu), under "Upcoming Events" or by contacting Sarah M. Smith, WSU Extension Regional Specialist at [smithsm@wsu.edu](mailto:smithsm@wsu.edu) or (509)754-2011, Ext 4313. To register with a credit card, go to

[www.BrownPaperTickets.com](http://www.BrownPaperTickets.com) and enter event number 1112920. Additional funding for this event was made available by Pork Checkoff funding.

## PEDv Levels Lower Than Last Year, But Acceleration Occurring with Decreased Temperatures

With colder winter temperatures, Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDv) positive accessions have increased, but not at the rate in the winter of 2013/2014. However, there are still concerns about PEDv in the coming winter months as the survivability and transmission of PEDv is increased in cold weather. The highest reports of PEDv case in 2014 were in January through March.

For the week ending 01/03/14, the report indicates there were 115 positive accessions from the 815 submissions. In addition, there were 39 and 6 confirmed and presumptive positive premises (respectively) entered into Emergency Management Response Services. There are currently 33 states with at least one confirmed positive case of PEDV following the addition of Hawaii. To date, there has not been a positive case in Washington or Oregon. The report also includes information on cases submitted for porcine deltacoronavirus (PDCoV) as well. [www.aasv.org](http://www.aasv.org)

## Third PEDV Strain Identified

Three naturally occurring US PEDV strains have been identified: the original PEDV, the PEDV with changes in the spike gene (INDEL), and the PEDV strain (S2aa-del) reported in this article. The role of genetic changes in the US PEDV strains to clinical disease has yet to be reported. The clinical presentation of diarrhea in this case was reported as equally or more severe than such presentation in cases caused by the prototype PEDV Colorado/2013. Other factors such as concurrent infections and the rate of group exposure, which is rapid in most PEDV cases affecting neonatal piglets, may influence the clinical presentation. [www.aasv.org](http://www.aasv.org) 12/2014

## Quick Facts: The Pork Industry at a Glance What is the Porkcheckoff Rate?

The Pork Checkoff requires producers to pay \$0.40 per \$100 of value on first time sales of pigs in three separate categories: feeder pigs, market pigs, and breeding hogs.

## Your WPP Board Members

<b>Tom Cocking</b> , President	509-595-8415
<b>Paul Klingeman, Jr.</b> , V. Pres.	509-760-7170
<b>Janet Schmidt</b> , Secretary	509-397-6290
<b>Jaime Sackmann</b> , Treasurer	509-989-5970
<b>Don Van Tine</b> , State Contact	509-397-2694

EDITOR:

Sarah M. Smith,  
WSU Animal Science Area Extension Educator

# Washington Swine Information Day February 6, 2015



- 8:30 AM **Registration**
- 8:55 **Welcome-WSU Extension**
- 9:00 **WSU Department of Animal Sciences and Student Swine Cooperative Update**  
—Dr. Margaret, Benson, Department of Animal Science Chair, Pullman, WA  
—WSU Student Swine Coop, Department of Animal Science, Pullman, WA
- 9:20 **Live Animal Evaluation Principles—**  
—Dr. Jan Busboom, WSU Meat Extension Specialist, Pullman
- 10:10 **Evaluation of Two Market Hogs and Carcass Value Determination—**  
—Mark Heitstuman, County Extension Director, WSU Extension, Asotin, WA and Dr. Jan Busboom, WSU Meat Extension Specialist, Pullman, WA
- 10:30 **Break**
- 10:45 **2015 Hog Market Outlook and Grid Pricing of Hog Carcasses**  
—Dr. Shannon Neibergs, WSU Extension Livestock Economist, Pullman
- 11:45 **Participants will Evaluate Eight Live Hogs (Video) and Estimate Carcass Qualities and Value (Price) Based on Trimmed Primal Cutout Value**  
—WSU Extension and Department of Animal Sciences faculty
- 12:15 PM **WPP Luncheon —National Pork Board Update and Research Priorities**  
—Ms. Bryn Jenson, Marketing and Outreach Manager, National Pork Board, Clive, IA
- 1:00 **Auction of Evaluated Eight Hogs Based on Teams Established Value**
- 1:15 **Swine Reproduction for Small Pig Producers: AI and Farrowing Management**  
—Dr. Tim Safranski, State Extension Swine Breeding Specialist, Department of Animal Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO
- 2:30 **Break**
- 3:00 **Carcass Fabrication Demonstration & Pork Retail Cut Identification**  
—Dr. Paul Kuber, Livestock Extension Specialist, WSU Extension, Davenport, WA
- 3:45 **Rapid Fire Update on Critical Pork Information**  
—Ms. Bryn Jenson, NPB, Clive, IA
- 4:30 **Review Live, Carcass, and Retail Value of Auction Pigs & Awards**  
—Dr. Shannon Neibergs, Mark Heitstuman, and Janet Schmidt
- 5:15 **Adjourn**
- 5:30 **WPP Dinner and Annual Meeting** —Tom Cocking, WPP President



*Extension programs are available to all without discrimination.  
Evidence of discrimination may be reported through your local Extension office.*

**Washington  
Swine Information Day  
2015 Registration**

	Fee	Number	=	Amount
<b>Registration</b>	\$30	X	=	\$
<i>Includes: seminar, WPP dues, break, lunch, &amp; handouts</i>				
<b>Youth Registration</b>	\$15	X	=	\$
<i>Includes: seminar, handouts, break, lunch &amp; handouts</i>				
<b>Afternoon Session (1:00-5:00 PM)</b>	\$10	X	=	\$
<i>No Lunch—includes afternoon seminar, break &amp; handouts</i>				
<b>Additional Lunch</b>	\$20	X	=	\$
<b>WPP Evening Dinner</b>	\$25	X	=	\$
<b>Total Amount Enclosed \$</b>				

**Reminder:** Registrations postmarked after January 29 will result in a \$15 late fee.

Send completed form with check payable to  
**Washington Pork Producers,**  
WSU Grant/Adams Extension; 1525 E Wheeler Rd, Moses  
Lake, WA 98837

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have special needs?  
(WSU Extension will call to verify your request)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cancellation Policy:** If you cancel your registration by phone, 509-754-2011 Ext 413, or email, smithsm@wsu.edu, before January 31, you will receive your registration minus \$10 dues payment plus a \$15.00 cancellation fee.

Persons with a disability requiring special accommodations while participating in this program may call WSU Grant/Adams Extension at 509-754-2011, Ext 413, or email: smithsm@wsu.edu. If accommodations are not requested at least 5 days in advance, we cannot guarantee availability of accommodations.

## Record Hog Prices in 2014: Annual Review

PEDv dominated the price patterns in the hog market in 2014, or more accurately caused overreactions and overcorrections in the market due to the lack of timely information concerning the impact PEDv really had on hog numbers. While there is no doubt PEDv did impact hog numbers and this in turn created a tighter supply that contributed to higher prices, it was a rollercoaster ride.

Hog prices were record high across the board in 2014. The annual average price for feeder pigs weighing 40 pounds was about \$104.00 per head. USDA-AMS weekly reported price peaked at \$140.00 per animal in April, almost a 200% increase year-over-year. Prices then declined slightly through July and recorded the low for the year at \$77.70 per head in August. The five year average high is around \$68 per head. Currently, feeder pigs are priced at \$85.00 per head, around 60% above a year ago.

The national average base slaughter hog carcass price best depicted the rollercoaster pricing that occurred. Annual average national base carcass price received was around \$100 per cwt.; well above the previous average of \$87 per cwt. in 2013. April and August both saw price peaks that eclipsed \$120 per cwt., 60% higher than year ago numbers. From April to June prices declined to \$107.00 per cwt., spiked again in August, then very quickly fell to \$95.00 per cwt. by September. One more spike, although muted, happened in October when prices rose again to \$105 per cwt. In 2013, the seasonal range of base slaughter hog carcass prices was between \$80.00 and \$100.00 per cwt. As of mid-December, carcass prices were sitting around \$88.00 per cwt.

<http://www.lmic.info/>, 12/15/14

## U.S Dollar Value and Global Market Impacting Meat Value

The difference a couple month have made—last October it seemed like not much could change the high the cattle market was on because of such tight cattle supplies. However, cattle prices of both fats and feeders have declined in recent weeks. There had been some concern that demand, both in domestic and export markets could not keep up with current prices. Lean hog prices have also been falling, but hog supplies increased as the impact of the Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv) decreased with the heat of the summer months, bringing more pork to market this winter. But likely the bigger impact on cattle and hog prices lately is the strength of the U.S. dollar compared to other currency. The increase value of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies has made U.S. meat less attractive for other countries to import, other countries' meat is now priced more competitive when compared to U.S. dollar values for countries looking to purchase meat, and exporters are sending increased amounts of meat to the U.S. (i.e. lamb imports were up 25% in October from Australia).

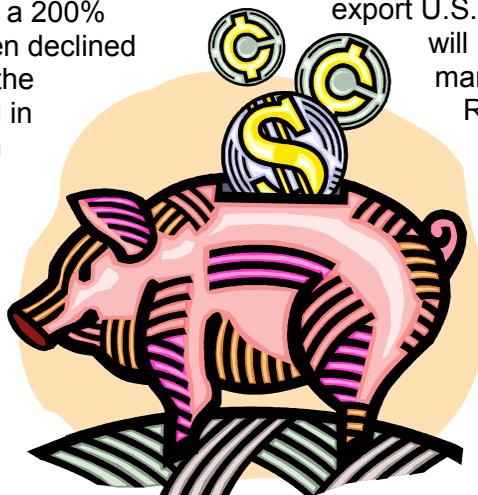
According to the Daily Livestock Report ([www.dailylivestockreport.com](http://www.dailylivestockreport.com)): Lower crude oil prices have hammered the Russian currency. They also have battered currencies of other countries that rely on energy exports for a considerable portion of their revenue. Even though Russia stopped buying U.S. meat products in the

summer months, the significant devaluation of the Russian rouble means the Russian consumer no longer can afford many meat products and those meat products that were imported by Russia will now have to be absorbed by other markets. Lower oil prices may help consumers in developed countries but they have a detrimental impact on the economy, and thus purchasing power, of consumers in emerging and developing countries. The meat industry has relied on growing demand from these emerging/developing markets to sustain its expansion. As the economy of those countries struggles, and the value of their currency drops relative to the dollar, this makes it more difficult to export U.S. meat products. Some US exports

will have to be absorbed in the domestic market. In all, the recent news about Russia rouble value, downward spiraling oil prices and the real possibility of an economic crisis brewing in emerging markets, all have clouded the demand picture for meat proteins in 2015. U.S. beef, pork and poultry producers have relied on global markets to absorb and increasing share of U.S. production. But customers in those other markets are now

finding their currency buys a lot less U.S. beef, pork and chicken and a larger share of production will have to be used up here at home with lower prices likely needed to clear the market.

—Adapted by Sarah M. Smith, WSU Extension



## H5 Avian Influenza Impacting U.S. Poultry Exports

Currently 30 countries have put restrictions on importations of U.S. poultry because of concerns about the detection of the highly pathogenic (HPAI) avian influenza viruses, H5N2 and H5N8, in wild birds in Washington and a small backyard poultry flock in Oregon. There have been no signs of HPAI in any commercial poultry flocks in the U.S. Avian influenza is an infectious viral disease of birds. However, there are no immediate public human health concerns with HPAI viruses. Both H5N2 and H5N8 viruses have been found in other parts of the world and have not caused any human infection to date.

Today, exports account for about 19% of the total U.S. chicken production. In the U.S. poultry industry, lower feed cost and stronger profits have resulted in greater broiler chick placements since August. The broiler breeding flock has grown by over 2% for the past three months compared to last year. In addition, just like with cattle and pork, broiler weights have increased (.26 lbs/bird or 5%) since late June to make up for tight supplies. So in short, there should be more poultry meat available, and with decreased export opportunities, there are increased concerns that supplies will have to be consumed in other markets (both domestic and export) causing competition with other proteins.

—Adapted by Sarah M. Smith, WSU Extension

**Want more information on HPAI: See the USDA website for pictures of affected birds and more on the disease. [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/birdbiosecurity/AI/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/birdbiosecurity/AI/). If you have concerns about HPAI infection in your birds call the WSDA at **1-800-606-3056** or USDA at **1-866-536-7593**.**

## WSDA Importation Requirements For Swine: *Import test requirements-*

1) All swine entering Washington state must be accompanied by an entry permit, a certificate of veterinary inspection, and official individual identification.

2) The certificate of veterinary inspection must contain the following certification: "To the best of my knowledge, swine represented on this certificate have not originated from a premises known to be affected by Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 days." The certification must be signed by both the owner of the swine and the certifying veterinarian.

3) Feral swine are prohibited in Washington state.

### *Import test requirements-*

4) **Brucellosis.** All intact male and intact female swine more than six months of age must be tested negative for brucellosis within thirty days before entering Washington state or must originate from a USDA validated brucellosis free herd or state (Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules, April 1998).

5) **Pseudorabies.** No test is required from states recognized as Stage IV or Stage V by Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, November 1, 2003.

6) A negative pseudorabies test within thirty days before entry is required for swine from any state or area that loses Stage IV or Stage V status.

### *Exemptions to import test requirements-*

7) Swine shipped directly to a federally inspected slaughter facility for immediate slaughter are exempt from testing requirements.

### *Swine semen and embryos-*

8)(a) Swine semen and swine embryos entering Washington state for insemination of swine or implantation into swine shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian stating that the donor swine are not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies, were negative to an official pseudorabies serologic test within thirty days prior to the collection of the semen or embryos or were members of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd, and had not been exposed to pseudorabies within thirty days prior to the collection of the semen or embryos.

(b) Brucellosis testing is not required on donor swine from brucellosis validated free states.

(c) Pseudorabies testing is not required on donor swine from pseudorabies Stage IV or Stage V states.

<http://agr.wa.gov/LawsRules>

## Oregon Pork Producers Annual Meeting and Educational Seminar

Oregon Pork Producers will be hosting their swine educational seminar on February 7, 2015 at the Oldfield animal Teaching Facility in Corvallis Oregon. Feature presenter, Dr. Tim Safranski, University of Missouri Swine Extension Reproduction Specialist, will present on managing the female herd. There will also be an update from Dr. Brad LeaMaster, Oregon State Veterinarian and Dr. Austin Lowder from Oregon State University on the OSU hazelnut swine trial. There will be a Youth and Adult Pork Quality Assurance Training offered for certification. Registration fee is \$30 for adults and \$5 for youth and includes lunch and handout material. For more information contact, Matt Kennedy, OSU, at 541-740-3927

# Youth Swine Producers. . .

## **Pork Checkoff: Responsibilities to Collect**

By federal law, as mandated by the U.S. Congress, all producers (adult or youth) selling pigs for any reason and regardless of purpose, age, or sex of animal must pay Checkoff dues assessments. The goals of the Pork Checkoff program is to strengthen the position of and expand the markets for pork products through research, promotion and education. The Pork Checkoff requires producers to pay \$0.40 per \$100 of value on first time sales of pigs in three separate categories: feeder pigs, market pigs, and breeding hogs.

### ***So does this mean 4-H/FFA youth selling market animals at county fairs and youth shows must pay Pork Checkoff ?***

Yes, if youth sell their pig at the 4-H/FFA livestock auction, by federal law, Checkoff funds must be assessed, collected and remitted as required by respective Checkoff collection agencies. Youth are considered producers, as they are selling pigs therefore must abide by the same rules as adult producers. For fair boards and livestock sale committee staff and volunteers who work with the sale of 4-H/FFA livestock only once a year, this assessment can be confusing because of the differences in how each species' Checkoffs are assessed, collected and where funds are remitted.

The Pork Checkoff requires producers, including 4-H and FFA members, to pay \$0.40 per \$100 value on the first sale of pigs in three separate categories; feeder pigs, market pigs, and breeding animals. Since youth purchase their 4-H/FFA swine project as a feeder pig (***producer of the feeder pig should pay Pork Checkoff assessment as first point sale of feeder pig***) but sell it as a market pig, the youth must pay the \$0.40 per \$100 value when they sell their pig at the 4-H/FFA auction. The value of the pig is determined by the **gross sale price** received when the pig goes through the 4-H/FFA auction. Therefore, if at the 4-H/FFA sale the pig sells for \$3.00/pound, the Pork Checkoff should be based on the \$3.00/pound value not the true market value, or turned price as it is sometimes referred to as. Any pigs that are "turned" or re-sold to the packer would be considered the second point of sale as a market hog and Checkoff funds would not need to be collected. The 4-H/FFA livestock sale committee, as the marketing agency, is the "Collection Point" and must collect and remit the Pork Checkoff to the National Pork Board.

**Example of Sale and Collection of Typical 4-H/FFA Swine Animal Project:** 4-H or FFA youth exhibit a market swine at the fair that will be sold through the 4-H/FFA livestock auction. The youth sells the 260 pound pig for \$3.50 per pound, for a gross sale of \$910 (260lbs \*\$3.50/lb=\$910). The Checkoff assessment would be \$3.64 (\$910/\$100 value \* \$0.40 assessment =\$3.64) and needs to be remitted to the National Pork Board. The sale committee would withhold \$3.64 along with other fees (transportation, commission, etc.) from the payment to the 4-H/FFA exhibitor selling the pig. As the "Collection Point" for the Checkoff, the sale committee would submit the \$3.64 to the National Pork Board.

—Sarah M. Smith, WSU Extension