



Washington Pork Producers Newsletter Winter 2016

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

The Washington Swine Information Day will be held on February 5, 2016 from 9:00 AM until 5:00 PM at the Pillar Rock Grill in Moses Lake. The educational seminar is designed for progressive pork producers and stakeholders. Swine producers of all sizes; 4-H/FFA youth; agency representatives; agriculture educators; and fair/show representatives are all invited to participate. The event has been organized and sponsored by Washington Pork Producers, National Pork Board, Pork Checkoff 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. The morning sessions will feature information on keeping pork safe from farm to fork, market outlook for hogs and grain, and how to manage risk in volatile times.

The afternoon session has been organized to feature topics of interest to the growing small farm producers and show pig interest in the PNW. This past summer the U.S. Food and Drug Agency issued a final ruling on the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD), fundamentally changing how medically important antibiotics can be legally used in feed or water for food-producing animals. This new rule will eliminate the use of specific animal health products for production purposes (i.e, growth promotion and feed efficiency) and bring their remaining therapeutic uses in feed and water under the supervision of licensed veterinarians. This new ruling will not only impact how larger commercial operations source medicated feeds and/or animal health products to be mixed in feed or water, but will also impact smaller scale/youth producers' access to medicated feeds through local farm stores and feed dealers. Full compliance of the VFD will go into effect on January 1, 2017. The afternoon session will feature information on VFD implementation, impact and sourcing feed; swine health issues in Washington; and "Advocacy" in telling the story of pork production from farm to fork. The afternoon will conclude with a session on basic pig handling and training on the farm and in the showing.

Registration for the day's event is \$25 per person and includes seminar, handouts, lunch and break refreshments. An all-day youth registration, \$15, is also available to 4-H/FFA members. There is a \$15 per person late charge for registrations postmarked after January 29, 2016. Please pre-register so we can ensure adequate seating accommodations and meals. A complete seminar agenda and registration brochure is available on page 2 of this newsletter or by contacting Sarah M. Smith, WSU Extension Regional Specialist at smithsm@wsu.edu or (509)754-2011, Ext 4313. To register with a credit card, go to www.BrownPaperTickets.com and enter event number 2483215. Additional funding for this event was made available by Pork Checkoff funding.

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Confirmed in Oregon

The Oregon State Veterinarian, Dr. Brad LeaMaster D.V.M, has confirmed the presence of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv) on an Oregon farm in Clackamas county. The infected premise has been quarantined and Oregon Department of Agriculture is conducting an epidemiology investigation to the sourced farm. Washington State Veterinarian, Dr. Joe Baker D.V.M, has been in contact with Dr. LeaMaster and is monitoring the situation. At this time, Dr. Baker indicated that there is no cause for alarm for pig farms in Washington.

PEDV poses no danger to other livestock, human or the safety of pork products. But it has devastating effects on suckling pigs, causing significant losses (up to 100% mortality) in pigs less than two weeks of age. Older pigs and sows will recover from the disease with some impact on performance.

PEDv was first confirmed in the U.S. in the spring of 2013 in the Midwest. During the winter of 2013-2014 it was estimated that 7-8 million piglets died national resulting in significant economic losses to farms. The national PEDv outbreak has subsided, however prior to this Oregon break the other closest states with confirmed PEDv infection were Montana and southern Idaho. PEDv is a highly transmissible disease. Most farms infected by PEDv report production losses (baby pig deaths) for approximately 5 weeks. In addition to the significant economic loss, this disease took a heavy emotional toll on producers because of the significant death loss and lack of being able to prevent the disease even with stepped up biosecurity measures.

Vehicles with manure contamination are the most likely means of spreading the virus. Biosecurity measures in place should include limiting movement of people, equipment, and vehicles on and off the farm; thoroughly disinfect items leaving and entering the farm; establish designated routes and parking areas for vehicles; isolate new animals to the farm; and dedicate footwear and outerwear for people having contact with the animals. The National Pork Board has an excellent set of resources concerning PEDv available at <http://www.pork.org/pork-checkoff-research/pedv/pedv-resources/>. (Story continues on page 4)

Your WPP Board Members

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

EDITOR:

Sarah M. Smith,
WSU Animal Science Area Extension Educator

Washington Swine Information Day

February 5, 2016

8:30 a.m.	Registration
8:55	Welcome— WSU Extension
9:00	News from WSU Animal Sciences Kris Johnson, WSU Department Chair and SSC Students
9:30	4 C's of Pork Safety: Keeping Meat Safe from Farm to Fork Dr. Jan Busboom, Meat Extension Specialist, WSU
10:30	Break
11:00	Hog and Grain Market Outlook and Managing Risk in These Volatile Times Dr. Shannon Neibergs, Livestock Extension Specialist, WSU.
Noon	WPP Luncheon —Sponsored by Pork Checkoff Pork Checkoff Update
1:00	Swine Health in Washington and Animal Agriculture in Today's World Dr. Joe Baker, State Veterinarian, Washington State Department of Agriculture
1:45	Animal "Agvocacy"—Telling Our Story to Improve Perception and Marketing Ernie Barnes, Director of Industry Services, Producer & Industry Relations, NPB
2:15	Break
2:45	Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) and Sourcing Feed: What This Means for Producers of all Sizes, Including Youth Producers Ernie Barnes, Director of Industry Services, Producer & Industry Relations, NPB
3:30	Dealing with Feed Changes: an Interactive Discussion Regarding the Impact and Implementation of VFD for Small and Youth Producers facilitated by Dr. Jan Busboom and Sarah Smith
4:00	Updates on Current Digital Resources Available for Producers NPB and WSU Extension
4:15	Basic Pig Handling and Training: Training for Success Sarah M. Smith and Blaine Lee
5:00	Educational Event Adjourns
5:30	Washington Pork Producers 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 2016 Registration

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

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.

Hog Marekt Price Update

U.S. pork production surged 7.3% year-over-year in 2015 and was record large at 24.5 billion pounds (carcass weight). Slaughter barrow and gilt prices were the lowest since 2009. The National Average Base carcass price was \$69.65 for the year, down 31% from 2014's. The fourth quarter averaged \$61.91 per cwt. and December's was \$55.58.

The Quarterly Hogs and Pigs report (released December 23, 2015) by USDA-NASS showed no real surprises. Market hogs as of December 1st were estimated at slightly above a year earlier (up 0.7% year-over-year). Market hogs are front end loaded, that is, the number of animals reported in the 120 to 179-pound category was up 1.6% year-over year, while the head in the lightweight category (under 50-pounds) was down 1.5%. USDA confirmed that the number of pigs weaned per liter was back on its long-run growth path. Producers were a bit cautious regarding their farrowing intentions as low prices dramatically squeezed their margins in recent months; in December through February they reported intentions to farrow less sows than last year.

LMIC forecasts hog prices will be slightly below last year. In the first quarter of 2015, the National Base carcass price for slaughter barrows and gilts was \$68.55 per cwt., LMIC forecasts 2016's to be in the lower \$60's per cwt., down 7% to 9% year-over-year. In the second and third quarters of 2016, prices are forecast to be similar to 2015's (lower to mid-\$70's per cwt.). In late 2016, the availability of market ready hogs will drive prices. Market ready hog supplies in the fourth quarter could be manageable, putting prices in the \$60's or supplies could be overwhelming pulling prices below 2015's. We will see how producers manage their breeding herds in coming months.—

-Livestock Market Information Center, 1/11/16

Large Domestic Supply of Meat and Poultry

U.S. meat markets have been dealing with large supplies. Beyond domestic production, the U.S. supply available in the market includes the addition of imports, plus frozen stock, minus exports. So, there is a difference between the U.S. production level and the domestically available tonnage (market supply). International trade and frozen stocks numbers are not yet in for the fourth quarter. Projections by the LMIC indicate that in large part livestock, meat, and chicken prices in the fourth quarter of 2015 were pressured by large supplies facing domestic customers.

For the fourth quarter of 2015, domestically available beef was about 2.6% above 2104's and nearly equal to 2013's. U.S. commercial production for the quarter is projected to be up year-over-year by 1.5%, the additional 1.1% in available domestic supply came from larger frozen stocks, smaller exports, and larger imports compared to quantities of recent years.

In 2015's fourth quarter, the pork market supply situation was a bit different than beef's. LMIC projects a 5.0% year-over-year increase in available supply, while the increase in production was 5.3%, both the level of supply and U.S. production were larger than any quarter in history. To a small extent, net export tonnage (exports minus imports) helped cap the pork supply facing the U.S. market, still, a 5.0% gain is huge and resulted in large price declines.

With respect to broilers (young chicken), the

story is similar to beef and pork, but is even more dramatic. In 2015, the available supply for U.S. consumers is projected to be larger than any prior fourth quarter. Further, it was second only to the all-time quarterly high set in the third quarter of 2015. The year-over-year jump in available chicken was projected at 6.9%; however, the increase in domestic production is projected at a much more modest 1.6%. The difference was caused by the collapse in U.S. chicken tonnage exported.

Putting all red meat and poultry together and doing the above calculations paints a big picture of domestic supply. For the fourth quarter of this year, supply facing the U.S. market is projected to be up about 4.4% year-over-year. Production increased by only 2.0%.

-Livestock Market Information Center, 1/11/16

U.S. EXPORT UPDATE: RED MEAT AND POULTRY

The recently released international trade data, recorded on a carcass weight basis, from USDA's Economic Research Service showed a mixed story for the protein industries. Overall, beef and pork exports saw improvements compared to October, and broiler exports continued to suffer

Pork exports have tracked above year ago levels since August, however, the second half of 2014 experienced fairly soft export volumes. Year-over-year, November pork export tonnage increased 20%, to put year-to-date (through November) foreign sales at 1% above 2014's. Domestic pork production was above year ago numbers during every month of 2015, so with soft exports the first half of the 2015, exports as a percent of domestic pork production tracked below 2014 levels until September, but since then have been above 2014's ratio, as exports have improved.

The increase in beef exports happened too late in the year to make up a significant amount of sales volume that was lost the first three quarters of 2015, however November volumes were the closest we have been to 2014 numbers all year (down only 1% year-over-year). Compared to November 2014, volume increases showed up to all major countries the US exports beef to, except for Japan which imported 30% less beef from the US compared to 2014. Year-to-date beef exports were 12% below 2014's. Putting exports in context of domestic beef production, November saw commercial production increase year-over-year. With the improvement in beef exports though, the ratio stood at 10.6% of production. This is compared to 11% in 2014 and 9.6% for the prior 5-year average.

Broiler exports had another very difficult month in November, down 5% compared to October and 14% below year ago volumes. Seasonally, broiler exports should have been increasing from May through October, but the opposite happened in 2015. Year-to-date broiler exports were 13% below 2014's and largely reflected closed international markets due to HPAI found in domestic turkey and egg laying flocks during 2015. While some of these markets have reopened, exports remain challenging.

Turkey exports also continued to falter. Down 41% year-over-year in November due to the factors mentioned above along with a decrease in U.S. turkey production caused by bird deaths in 2015.

-Livestock Market Information Center, 1/11/16



Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Confirmed in Oregon (*continue from page 1*)

Resources cover PEDv basic and diagnosis, on-farm strategies, transportation strategies, manure strategies, and show pig strategies. In addition, Washington State Veterinarian Dr. Joe Baker will be discussing swine health issues in Washington at the Washington State Swine Information Day on February 5 in Moses Lake; more information on this event is available at <http://www.animalag.wsu.edu/swine/WASwineInfoDayRegistration2016.pdf>.

There are two commercially available vaccines. The Harris Vaccine Company markets iPED(virus subunit) under a conditional license from the USDA. Zoetis also has a PEDv vaccine (killed virus). These vaccines are to be used in pregnant gilts and sows, NOT baby pigs. The concept involves stimulating the maternal immunity that is passed to the newborn pigs when they suckle colostrum. This may provide protection for the piglets for a few weeks. The initial vaccination should be at 5 and 2 weeks pre-farrowing then 2 weeks pre-farrowing for subsequent litters. It appears the vaccine is most effective for sows that have been previously exposed to PEDv rather than naïve, non-exposed females. Vaccination should only be viewed as an aid in prevention of disease and not a substitute for excellent biosecurity.

Pig farmers are encouraged to maintain strict biosecurity measures on their farm and when purchasing pigs. Owners should contact their veterinarian for assistance with diagnosis, vaccinations, disinfection, and other PEDv mitigation details. In addition any swine shipments entering Washington must be accompanied by a valid Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI, aka health certificate) declaring that the pigs have not been exposed to PEDv and are disease free. The certificate must declare the pigs did not come from anywhere known to be infected with PEDv. The certificate must be signed by both a licensed veterinarian and the animal owner. This CVI is required for all pigs entering Washington not going directly to slaughter, so this includes show pigs, feeder pigs, breeding pigs, pet pigs, etc. If you have questions about importation of pigs into Washington please contact the Washington State Department of Agriculture Animal Service Division at (360) 902-1881.

—by Sarah Smith, WSU Extension; Brad R. LeaMaster, State Veterinarian, Oregon Department of Agriculture; Dr. Charles Estill, Extension Veterinarian, Oregon State University; Dr. Jerry Heidel, Director OSU Diagnostic Laboratory; Gene J. Pirelli, Oregon State University; Joe Baker, State Veterinarian, Washington Department of Agriculture.

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 (CVI) 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." It 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 test negative for brucellosis within thirty days prior to entering Washington state or must originate from a USDA validated brucellosis free herd or state (see Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules, April 1998).

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

Swine semen and embryos-

- 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.
- Brucellosis testing is not required on donor swine from brucellosis validated free states.
- Pseudorabies testing is not required on donor swine from pseudorabies Stage IV or Stage V states.

Exemptions to import test requirements-

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

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

Youth Swine Producers. . .

New Videos Available on the U.S. Pork Information Gateway

The U.S. Pork Information Gateway has recently published a variety of new videos that will be helpful for youth raising and showing pigs.



Each short-video are 2 -3 minutes in length and can be watched for free at <http://porkgateway.org/resources/>. The topics covered are *Weighing Pigs, Walking Pigs, Record Keeping, Pig Comfort, Measuring Feed and Feeding Pigs,*

Loading the Trailer, Daily Care, Biosecurity, Daily Observation, and Basic Pig Handling and Training.

There are also a new set of fact sheets and videos for small scale and beginning swine producers to be accessed on the U.S. Pork Information Gateway (<http://porkgateway.org/resources/>). The fact sheets are *Introduction to Swine Genetics for Small and Beginning Pig Farmers, Pig Breeding Systems for Small and Beginning Pig Farmers, and Biosecurity for Alternative Pig Farms.* The new producer videos are *Lactation, Blood Collection in Swine, Environmental Sampling, and Biosecurity & Hygiene in the Semen Collection Process.*

—by Sarah M. Smith