





Novel Approach to Farm Productivity

Fly Control and Food Safety

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Presentation Plan









Ayurvet's solution with scientific validations

Triad of profitability, conclusion

1

4

5



Food safety



Theme of World health day 2015

"Food Safety : from farm to plate (and everywhere in between)"

Food safety is a scientific discipline describing

- Production
- Handling
- Preparation
- Storage



Why we require food safety?



- Use of dangerous chemicals / Feed additives in chicken production - It may appear in our food (meat or eggs)
- Wrong use of antibiotics (For growth promotion) bacteria can be resistant and difficult to treat
- Continuously use of chemicals like cypermethrin, butox or cyromazine - fly resistance - use of higher doses
- Nevertheless, using more fly control chemicals will give residues in meat and egg



Problem of Fly menace??

- Hot and Humid condition
- Wet droppings
- Wet feed
- Poor ventilation
- Lack of hygienic measures
- Poor management

If bird will not handle protein (nitrogen) well, it will come in dropping as Ammonia Which attracts Flies

Musca is the main fly causing fly menace in Malaysia





Ammonia production and fly menace



Flies are attracted to the smell of compounds containing Ammonia, Nitrogen, and Amines which are produced in the farm and the flies can smell it from distance

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Fly menace and food safety



- Transmits >100 human and animal diseases
- Use of insecticides to control flies will directly challenge food safety by having residual effect in meat and eggs
- Resistance development will lead to higher dose
- A number of chemicals to control flies increases the threat of food safety



Ammonia-fly menace-food safety threat



What strategy can be taken to control flies??

- Increase retention of Nitrogen in the birds and break the life cycle of flies in the farm Naturally – Not by use of poisons.
- Lesser is the ammonia production, least are the chances of fly menace
- Lesser is the fly menace least is the use of harmful chemicals
- Least is their use least is their presence in food items i.e. "food safety"

Natural breakdown of life cycle

Reduce ammonia concentration



Life cycle of a fly





Conventional approach



- Insecticides and Pesticides
- Major group of chemicals used are
 - 1. Organochlorines
 - 2. Organophosphates
 - 3. Synthetic Pyrethroids
 - 4. Substituted Melamine (Cyromazine)
 - 5. Botanical pyrethrins
 - 6. Carbamates
 - 7. Sodium Borate
- Integrated pest management (IPM) programs

Organochlorines





Organophosphates





TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE[™] MODERN RESEARCH

Cyromazine



Affecting the nervous system of the immature larval stages

Long term application leads to development of resistance.

Improper timing and indiscriminate insecticide use





Consequences of conventional approach



- Challenged Food safety
- Harmful and illegal residues in meat and eggs
- Resistance development
- Destruction of biological control agents
- Loss of hard earned money
- Chances of misuse or improper handling
- Take a pledge.. "say no to such chemicals"



Ayurvet's solution: Beyond chemicals









- Fly control: No flies at the farm will lead to increased and safe production
- Food safety: Reduced chances of unsafe meat and egg
- Farm productivity: Increased production and profits of farmer

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Advantages of polyherbal therapy:



- No Residual Effect
- No Resistance Development
- No Side Effects
- No Toxicity
- Safety First





International Trial



"Efficacy of the Herbal Fly Repellent Product (AV/FRC/18) to control *Musca domestica* Populations in Poultry Egg layer Facilities"



Ralph E. Williams, PhD Department of Entomology Purdue University West Lafayette, Indiana, **USA**

> TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE[™] MODERN RESEARCH

Group Design



 3 egg layer houses – 3000 egg layer chicken – no insecticide used since last 15 days



Similar managemental condition, feed & water administration

Fly count by fly tapes (T1 and T2) at 1 hour, 1 day and 2 day post application



Results



	Pre treatment	Post treatment		
		1 Hour	Day 1	Day 2
House 1	64	9	13	47
House 2	63	12	19	51
House 3	79	87	102	139

The fly count reduced by 85.9 % immediately post treatment

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Results





FLY REPELLENT Liquid is equally effective as fly repellent

Since the fly count started to increase after day 2 application, 2-3 applications of FLY REPELLENT Liquid are recommended per week

Fly tapes





BEFORE TREATMENT



TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE MODERN RESEARCH



Because we care



"FLY REPELLENT-LIVER TONIC-FOOD SAFETY" association

- FLY REPELLENT: Herbal fly control agent: counter the flies attack
- LIVER TONIC: Liver formulation: Controlling ammonia levels
- Food safety: no more fly borne infections
 - : no more toxic residue in meat and egg
 - : no overuse of different insecticides









As spray, @200ml conc. /1000 m² Spray in 1:20 dilution Apply

- 3 3 times a week in first week
- 2 2 times a week in second week
- 1 Once a week from 3rd week

LIVER TONIC premix: 500g per ton of feed

LIVER TONIC Liquid: (per day per 100 birds)

Chicks

Growers

5ml

10ml

Layers/Broiler finisher 20ml

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE" MODERN RESEARCH

Conclusion



- Fly menace is an important reason for food safety challenges
- Excess **ammonia production** in a farm is a key factor to attract flies
- Herbals can be an excellent fly repellent to counter fly menace
- Protein metabolism and liver function in a bird should be in tone to check nitrogen metabolism
- Herbal liver tonics enhances liver functions naturally and reduces ammonia and nitrogen production by improving liver functions
- The combination strategy **ensures proper food safety** for human community and **fly control** at poultry farms.



Queries welcomed!!

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Thank you