James Cook University students get up close with pigs on farm

FINAL-year vet students recently received global pig health training from Dr John Carr at James Cook University. Their final-year introduction to population medicine particularly includes training in foreign disease awareness, now acutely important with African swine fever on our doorstep. But the course goes from animal handling and sample collection to the real economics of pig farming and maintaining animal health within minimal antibiotic use through batch management. The students are trained in the use of equipment to monitor the health of pigs and their environment.

The use of infrared technology always provides for a unique photo opportunity, but the real advantages are seen when asked to assess the farrowing heat mat or looking for small lamp protectors. While not highly publicised, the activities on this Monday saw rains on pig farms as well, and pig processing works were affected.

The public and media actions were a combination of “how dare they…” and “you can’t be serious…”. The consistent point was around the arrogance of a group of people who believe their opinion is worth more of one else’s property. It is great to see charges are starting to be laid on those who have chosen to interrupt legally operating businesses and invade someone else’s property. Hopefully it is a sign that the authorities are taking this very seriously and certainly some of the communication I’ve heard from the police would back up that this is the case.

A rotation of final-year vet students at JCU seen through infrared technology.

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IT was plotted as a national day of action – for vegans. Monday, April 8 saw vegan sit-ins, invasions, vandalism and raids like we’ve never seen before on one day. And the people took notice.

The world works in strange ways but it’s still hard to understand what goes through people’s minds sometimes. To think that sitting in at one of Melbourne’s busiest intersections blocking peak-hour traffic is a way to emphasise the public to your cause seems ludicrous.

But that is exactly what the Aussie Farms crew did. And they certainly got a reaction, but I don’t think it was the one they were expecting or really wanted. Even the Prime Minister had words to say about what he thought of the vegan activists.

I think we should call them vegan activists rather than animal activists as it is a more accurate description. They are not actually fighting for animals – in their world, the exact animals they claim to be fighting for wouldn’t actually exist. Without livestock farming, there would be no livestock.

While not highly publicised, the activities on this Monday saw rains on pig farms as well, and pig processing works were affected.

The public and media actions were a combination of “how dare they…” and “you can’t be serious…”. The consistent point was around the arrogance of a group of people who believe their opinion is worth more than anyone else’s and they can therefore force it on others – guilt free.

It is great to see charges are starting to be laid on those who have chosen to interrupt legally operating businesses and invade someone else’s property. Hopefully it is a sign that the authorities are taking this very seriously and certainly some of the communication I’ve heard from the police would back up that this is the case.

Outs as an industry goes out to those who are working to protect our farmers from these illegal actions. The message here is remain vigilant because if we’re sure it’s not the last we’ve heard from the vegan army. It’s also a scary time for anyone to be on a pig farm uninvited when we’re under threat from the African swine fever disease rampaging through Asia.

In the past couple of weeks there seems to have been a more general acceptance that this disease in China – and spreading through other Asian countries – will have a profound effect on their pork production and global trade in pork and other meats.

Predictions from industry commentators are quoting that up to 35 percent of China’s pork production will disappear, for a time at least, as a result of the disease. With ASF showing up in Cambodia as well, we can only predict the problem is going to get bigger and probably spread to more countries in the region.

Australian Pork Limited and the Australian pork industry are just about to embark on a program of strategic planning and you’ll be asked for your opinion about the priorities for the Australasian pork industry over the period from 2020 to 2025.

This will be done through surveys, invitations to let us know your thinking via email and a series of face-to-face producer meetings.

Pig farmers are always welcome to give me or other APL team members a call to let us know what you’re thinking.

Aligned with this and coming from the recently conducted APL Innovation Review, we’ll also specifically be asking pig farmers and other stakeholders about the big industry questions we need to find solutions to our R&D programs.

Stay tuned for more information coming about how you can have your say.

We’re looking forward to the next Delegates’ Forum to be held in Adelaide on May 9.

The issues around ASF and its potential impact on world trade will be discussed with one or two invited speakers that I’m sure will have the floor very interested. Yes!
Full steam ahead for Australian Pork Industry Leadership Program

The Australian Pork Industry Leadership Program (APIL) is set to go into high gear with applications now open for the second year. Full steam ahead for Australian Pork Industry Leadership Program (APIL) is set to go into high gear with applications now open for the second year.

APIL is seeking feedback from producers, processors and other members at all levels within the pork industry about health and safety priorities and will include work-related health and safety challenges and priorities in their workplace. APIL is seeking feedback from producers, processors and other members at all levels within the pork industry about health and safety priorities and will include work-related health and safety challenges and priorities in their workplace.

Applications are open for the 2020 cohort of the APIL program, with ten places available. Applications are open for the 2020 cohort of the APIL program, with ten places available.

The program consists of three workshops held in January, March and May 2020, with participants being mentored by industry professionals. The program consists of three workshops held in January, March and May 2020, with participants being mentored by industry professionals.

The final workshop will be held in early 2020 with the aim of developing an implementation plan for health and safety improvements within the participant’s business. The final workshop will be held in early 2020 with the aim of developing an implementation plan for health and safety improvements within the participant’s business.

The APIL program is supported by the Australian Pork Industry Young Leaders Group and is aligned with the requirements of the Pork Foundation. The APIL program is supported by the Australian Pork Industry Young Leaders Group and is aligned with the requirements of the Pork Foundation.

Australian Pork Industry Leadership Program (APIL) is set to go into high gear with applications now open for the second year. Full steam ahead for Australian Pork Industry Leadership Program (APIL) is set to go into high gear with applications now open for the second year.
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*Allow a minimum 10 weeks from date of manufacture of feed ingredients (calculated as the overseas transit time plus on-farm quarantine period).
Feeding strawberries to pigs

DAVID Dodwell recently wrote poignantly in the South China Morning Post about the far-reaching impact of African swine fever. Given his masthead, he focused on China, but also on its global reach and impact.

David typically researches and writes of global, regional and Hong Kong challenges from a Hong Kong viewpoint. Anyway, here’s a little of what he had to ‘say’ in a South China Morning Post print edition under the headline ‘More than just the pigs’.

I found it interesting. I hope you do.

‘Officials admit it (ASF) has now reached virtually every province. Han Changfu, minister of agriculture and rural affairs, says there is “a complicated and grim situation”.

There are also reports it has spread into Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar. Media reports say around one million pigs have been slaughtered so far.

With a countryside population of around 433 million pigs (which produce over 700 million pigs for slaughter every year), most expert sources predict an even more massive calling to come. The farm-centred Rabobank predicts that China’s pork output is likely to fall by 20 percent to 30 percent over 2019, with herds being cut by up to 40 percent.

This fall will not just be due to mass culling.

With officials anxious to isolate outbreaks and pig farmers unable to get pigs to market, many are expected to abandon pig breeding.

One farmer was quoted as saying he planned to move over to growing strawberries.

Meanwhile, Rabobank says there is likely to be a nationwide shortage of pork products amounting to around four million tonnes – almost one-tenth of China’s annual consumption. Instructions to “let them eat strawberries” will not be swallowed very well.

Given the size of China’s pig farming sector, it is perhaps surprising that African swine fever has not arrived earlier.

First recorded around 1907 in Kenya, it has been endemic to Africa for over a century, spread by soft ticks through local populations of warthogs, wild boar and bush pigs, which carry the virus, but suffer no symptoms.

Swine fever was record-ed as spreading to Lisbon in 1957 and is now endemic across Europe, in particular across the former Soviet economies in eastern Europe (135,000 pigs were culled in Romania last year).

For pigs, the virus is grim and normally fatal. Within days of developing a high fever, the skin goes purplish.

There is discharge from the eyes and nose and bloody diarrhoea. They die within days. Mercifully, the virus has yet to find a way of leaping across into humans.

While we might think we are lucky that this global pig pandemic has not yet morphed into a long-expected human pandemic; the catastrophic economic implications of African swine fever still loom large.

Pork is the world’s most widely consumed land-based protein source. We slaughter about one billion pigs a year – about 23 million a week – with China, the EU and the US accounting for 85 percent.

We slaughter more chickens (about 60 billion a year) but they do not add up to the same volume of meat as comes from pigs.

We slaughter around 300 million cows a year, and even though they produce more meat per cow, pigs still provide more meat in total.

The fever is hard to wipe out because it lives on for so long in pork products (it can live for one month in salami, 140 days in cured Iberian pork and almost 400 days in Parma hams), and because pigs are carried such long distances to capture country-wide price differences.

So for the coming two years at least, we can expect a sharp fall in domestic Chinese production, significant increases in pork imports (Brazil is likely to be a huge beneficiary) and price hikes for all meat products as unsatisfied demand for pork switches across to poultry and beef.

The story for global food security is likely to be sobering, as industrial farming concentrates reliance on a dwindling range of protein sources and a rising world population creates a relentless pressure to supply more meat.

We should give a thought to the debt we owe the pigs that have become our industrial commodities, and recognise the dangers we have created for ourselves in engineering our food in this way.”

Cant Comment by BRENDON CANT

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IN September 2016 the United Nations announced a global program to tackle antimicrobial resistance.

For the first time, Heads of State committed to taking a co-ordinated approach to address the root causes of antimicrobial resistance across multiple sectors, especially human health, animal health and agriculture.

This is only the fourth time a health issue has been taken up by the UN General Assembly (the others are HIV, noncommunicable diseases and Ebola).

Support for the resolution was unanimous. It signalled an unprecedented level of attention to curb the spread of infections resistant to antimicrobial medicines.

It recognised the serious global challenge to health, food security and development.

No one country, sector or organisation could address this issue alone. Countries reaffirmed their commitment to develop national action plans on antimicrobial resistance based on the ‘Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance’—developed by the World Health Organization in co-ordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health. Antimicrobial resistance is driven by numerous complex factors but, overall, misuse and irrational use are the leading causes.

One of the solutions, therefore, is to promote more responsible use of antimicrobials among populations. The Australian livestock industry has a long history of addressing antimicrobial resistance. Their previous and ongoing work — a result of partnerships across the animal sectors — has resulted in relatively low levels of antimicrobial resistance in our food animals. As part of its global obligations, Australia reaffirmed its First National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy 2015-19. One of the objectives requires us to implement effective antimicrobial stewardship practices across human health and animal care settings to ensure the appropriate and judicious prescribing, dispensing and administering of antimicrobials.

In support of the national plan, the livestock sectors have developed antimicrobial resistance plans. These embrace the ideas of responsible use, reduction in usage and antimicrobial resistance surveillance.

The consequences of failing to be part of the global program are the risks to human, animal and environmental health, trade sanctions and consumer activism.

Just to ram home the points, while resistance to some antimicrobials used in pigs has changed little in 40 years, common pathogens such as actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (APP) and brachyspira hyodysenteriae (B. hyo) are quietly building resistance.

For example, tilmicosin (Pulmotil, for example) used to be a very reliable treatment against APP and tiamulin was similarly effective against B. hyo. Unfortunately, it’s no longer as true as it once was.

Recently, the Australian Veterinary Association and Animal Medicines Australia, with support from the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and Australian Pork Limited, released the antimicrobial prescribing guidelines for pigs.

It can be accessed via the APL website australiapork.com.au.

The guidelines were written by an expert group including a microbiologist (Prof Glenn Browning), an infectious disease specialist (Asso Prof Jacqui Norris), a clinical pharmacologist (Dr Stephen Page) and veterinarians working in the field of pig medicine (Dr Bernie Gleeson and Dr Ross Cutler).

As part of this global effort, Australian Pork Newspaper, in association with APL, presents a new regular column by Dr Cutler about safely reducing antimicrobial usage on Australian pig farms.

Reducing antimicrobial use for respiratory disease in growing pigs: A case study

TO combat a serious and sustained increase in respiratory disease, a farm’s health team made significant environmental and pig flow changes.

Vaccination schedules were modified. As a consequence, average antimicrobial use was reduced from 92 doses per 100kg liveweight at the peak of the outbreak to 6.2 doses (1.7 injectable doses and 4.5 in-water doses).

The farm now uses no in-feed medication but does medicate from time to time to time in water. Respiratory disease in well controlled and grow-finishing mortality rate has been stable at about 2 percent for the past two years.

The farm

Pigs arrived at the farm at 12 weeks of age and were grown through to market weight.

They experienced challenges of infection with mycoplasma and actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (APP).

Piglets were vaccinated against mycoplasma.

Groups of pigs were delivered temperature each week and sold by weight. The mortality rate for this site varied between 2 percent and 4 percent, with seasonal ‘spikes’ to 6 percent.

The issue

Coughing and ill-thrift affected 10-20 percent of different groups in the growing and finishing phases.

In-feed medication (chlorotetracycline and tylosin) was used for a total of 63 days out of the 84-day placement for the average pig in the growing and finishing phase prior to mid-2012.

This equated to about 50 antimicrobial doses per 100kg liveweight for pigs at this farm.

Group water medication (amoxicillin or tilmicosin) and individual injectable medication (penicillin or florfenicol) were also used if clinical signs were severe.

This resulted in an extra eight to 10 doses per 100kg liveweight, leading to average antimicrobial usage of 59 doses per 100kg liveweight.

In mid-2012 the mortality rate spiked at close to 12 percent.

To control the mortality rate, the level of antimicrobial use was increased. Further medications were added to feed and the frequency of water dosing was also increased.

These measures increased the average antimicrobial use to 92 doses per 100kg liveweight.

This increased level of medication continued through to mid-2013, but the mortality rate increased again to 6 percent (Figure 1).

Post mortems and cultures revealed mixed infection with APP, P. multocida and S. suis.

Lungs were PCR positive for M. hyopneumoniae.

Serology profiles of the population revealed seroconversion to both M. hyopneumoniae and APP peaked around 15 weeks of age.

Until mid-2014, the number of pigs placed each week in the system varied from 452 to 2216.

The farm’s ventilation settings for ventilation control varied between shades of green.
New criminal penalties to protect farmers

A RE-ELECTED Morrison Government will introduce a new offence specifically designed to protect farmers and primary producers from the unlawful actions of animal activists.

“We have seen with Aussie Farms the malicious use of personal information, including farmers’ names, addresses and workplaces, designed specifically to encourage others to trespass on properties and damage businesses,” the Attorney-General said.

“This is not acceptable and the Morrison Government will, if re-elected, introduce a new criminal offence specifically designed to protect Australian farmers from the sort of vigilante action we have seen recently.

“Penalties of up to 12 months’ imprisonment will apply to individuals who use a carriage service, such as the internet, to disclose personal information with the intention that another person would use that information to trespass on agricultural land.

“The law would also apply to other primary producers such as abattoirs.”

The Attorney-General said the new laws would include appropriate exceptions for bona-fide journalists and for situations where the information being released shows a law being broken, such as whistle-blowing on animal cruelty.

The new criminal offence and penalties build on other actions taken by the Morrison Government against vigilante animal activists, including prescribing Aussie Farms under the Privacy Act, meaning the organisation could face fines of up to $2.1 million for breaches of the Act and asking states and territories to consider their own trespass laws.

Minister for Agriculture David Littleproud said farming families deserved protection.

“I’ve been fighting this Aussie Farms attack map for activists for months and this is a great day,” Minister Littleproud said.

“If you use the personal information of our family farmers to incite trespass, then you deserve to go to jail.

“Farming families grow our food and there are children on these farms.

“Now states must beef up farm trespass laws – if 100 of my mates stormed a house in Sydney we’d expect to be locked up and farmers deserve the same protection.

“The Morrison Government will always protect farmers while ensuring farmers deserve the same protection.

“Aussie Farms the malice of the organisation, such as whistle-blowing on animal cruelty.

Resolving the case

Maintained.

Calibrated and poorly maintained.

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Calibrated and poorly maintained.

Maintained.
July 1, 2016, you were assigned an identification code on slaughterhouses. It also allows Biosecurity Queensland to quickly locate animals and trace their movement, protecting the industry and maintaining market access.

You must be registered even if you operate a holding facility where pigs are kept (such as saleyards, loading and unloading areas, or abattoirs or slaughterhouses). If you hold a property identification code on July 1, 2016, you were automatically registered as a biosecurity entity based on your PIC details, so it’s important to check your contact information is up to date.

What you need to do
First, check if you’re registered online at qld.gov.au/BiosecurityRegistration. If your details can’t be matched, you’ll be prompted to contact Biosecurity Queensland to complete your registration and ensure your details are up to date.

If you’re already registered as a biosecurity entity and your details can be matched, you’ll be prompted how to activate your online account and can update your contact details online.

Start at qld.gov.au/BiosecurityRegistration.

More information
For more information, or if you need help to check your registration and update your contact information, you can contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on 13 25 23. Pork Queensland Inc welcomes the application of registration of anyone farming pigs in Queensland.

PQI encourages all pork farmers to review their current status using the links in this article. Being a registered biosecurity entity is also a prerequisite to the application of greater trespass penalties aligned to the associated regulations.

Should you require further information on this topic, you can call me on 0406 622 166.

President’s Perspective

by JOHN COWARD

Adding strength to farm biosecurity – is your biosecurity registration current?

IF you own or keep one or more pigs in Queensland, you need to make sure you’re registered as a biosecurity entity and your current contact details are recorded. Registration helps keep you informed in a pest or disease emergency. It also allows Biosecurity Queensland to quickly locate animals and trace their movement, protecting the industry and maintaining market access.

You must be registered even if you operate a holding facility where pigs are kept (such as saleyards, loading and unloading areas, or abattoirs or slaughterhouses). If you hold a property identification code on July 1, 2016, you were automatically registered as a biosecurity entity based on your PIC details, so it’s important to check your contact information is up to date.

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Farmers thankful for the nation’s support on a challenging day

THE Pork Checkoff, in collaboration with the National Pork Producers Council, American Association of Swine Veterinarians, Swine Health Information Center and US Department of Agriculture, monitor foreign animal disease outbreaks and provide biosecurity information to American producers.

ASF China outbreak nationwide

With the official report coming recently that the ASF has been identified in the provinces of Hainan and Macau, which are in the extreme south of China. Since its discovery in China in August 2018, Rhabdoviruses estimates ASF has affected 150 million pigs, which is 20% to 50% of total pig stock. ASF has been reported in 30 countries since the first confirmed case in 2007.

Unfortunately, ASF can now be transported by equipment and food products.

Taking steps to prevent ASF in Japan, Taiwan continue product seizures. Just as Australian farmers showed the world earlier this year, officials in Japan have now done the same when it comes to intercepting ASF-positive food products. Reports cite the recent detection of ASF in two sausages brought into the country by two travellers returning from China, while Taiwanese officials have now intercepted their 36th meat product infected with ASF, which means all have come from China.

African swine fever risk calls for action

The global African swine fever outbreak in China is worsening. Fortunately, ASF is not currently in the US at this time, but the possibility of it or any other foreign animal disease means American pig farmers must take the necessary steps to protect their farms and the domestic pork industry.

In 2018, US pork and pork variety meat exports totalled 5.3 billion pounds valued at USD$9.6 billion, according to USDA.

If a FAD such as ASF invaded New Zealand, it would likely eliminate this entire valuation to zero for an unknown amount of time. Taking steps to prevent it from occurring requires education and support.
Fast fines for farm infringements come into effect

THE Queensland Government has activated added protection against biosecurity risks posed by unauthorised entry onto farms.

Minister for Agricultur
al Industry Development Mark Furner said people going onto a farming op
eration must now comply with the property’s bio
security management plan when they enter or leave, and while they are on the property.

“We have amended the regulations under the Biosecurity Act to allow Queensland Police Ser
cice and biosecurity of
ficers to immediately fine people who put on-farm biosecurity at risk,” Mr Furner said.

“This is a direct re
sponse to the increase in incidents of unauthorised entry by animal activists to places where animals are kept.

“Unauthorised entry to places where animals are kept can pose biosecurity risks including potential spread of diseases be
 tween humans and ani
mals, causing production losses that impact the business, supply chain and ultimately consumers.

“People who behave this way now face fines of $652.75, either issued on the spot or later after fur
ther evidence is gathered.

“The gross value of pro
duction at the farmgate for livestock and livestock products for 2017-18 was about $6.784 billion, in
cluding cattle and calves, poultry, pigs, eggs and milk.

Mr Furner said the po
tential biosecurity harm caused by a person carry
ing or spreading a disease while entering, leaving or at a livestock production premises could be cata
strophic to Queensland in
dustry and regional com
munity.

To support enforcement of property biosecurity ar
rangements under this reg
ulation, livestock produc
ters and others who keep animals are encouraged to:

Ensure they are regis
tered as a biosecurity entity with Biosecurity Queensland;

Have an up-to-date bio
security management plan in place; and

Have appropriate clear
signage at the entry points to their property.

The amendments to the Biosecurity Regulation 2014 and the State Penalities Enforcements Regula
tion 2014 came into effect on April 26.

“The Queensland Gov
ernment has responded quickly with this inter
im measure and will be exploring long-term changes to the Biosecurity Act 2014 to strengthen property biosecurity even further,” Mr Furner said.

For more information about developing or up
dating biosecurity man
agement plans required under the new regulation, visit daf.qld.gov.au or call 13 25 23.”

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Leverage your pig levy for APL Membership and national representation

If you’ve paid the pig slaughter levy in the 2018-19 financial year, you’re eligible to apply for or renew your Australian Pork Limited membership and gain access to a range of member benefits – including voting for your representative in the upcoming Delegate Elections.

While pig producers can become APL members at any time, APL has an obligation to confirm its members’ details and eligibility for membership every three years.

For current members, this means you’ll need to complete a membership renewal form by September 2, 2019 to be eligible to vote in the Delegate Elections.

There are three different membership categories:
• Producer member: Levy-paying producers who can vote for a delegate provided they submit their membership application to APL before the return date (September 2, 2019) as set out by the Board.
• Associate producer member: Producers who have not paid a levy in the relevant financial year. They are required to be sponsored by a current APL member and are not eligible to vote.
• Associate corporate member: An industry-related company or manufacturer with clear benefits and connections to the pig industry.

As an APL producer member you will receive:
• The rights to nominate and vote for a delegate – for every $1 of levy paid, producer members are entitled to one vote for their nominated delegate.
• Access to exclusive members-only online content such as Delegate Forum presentations, Pig Farm Invasion Tool Kit and APL’s online publication archives.
• The member-exclusive monthly newsletter, APL Update.
• Weekly Eyes and Ears market news.
• Weekly estimate slaughter trends.
• Monthly imports, exports and domestic production market reports.
• Subsidised travel to and from the Pan Pacific Pork Expo.
• Preferential registration to APL workshops, conferences, webinars and exhibitions.
• Opportunities to network with industry experts and other groups.

APL producer membership is free, however APL has a responsibility to verify your eligibility as a member and other details as required.

In previous years, this meant that, along with the membership details form, producers had to complete a statutory declaration every three years stating the Pig Slaughter Levy paid by the member in the previous financial year. For the upcoming membership year, producers who have been using the online PigSage movement reporting system now have the option to instead submit to APL accessing their PigSage records to verify the application, reducing the burden of getting a statutory declaration witnessed.

If a producer prefers that APL does not access these records in this way, the statutory declaration option is still available.

As per the APL Constitution, if a current member does not provide APL with the information required by September 2, 2019, they will cease to be a member. For more details, or to renew or apply for membership, please visit australiapork.com.au/members.

Please note: Intermediaries paying the pig slaughter levy on behalf of others are not eligible for APL producer membership, but producers who have paid their levy via an intermediary are eligible.

All new memberships are subject approval from the APL Board.

APL therefore encourages you to submit your renewal application as soon as possible after June 30, 2019. If you have any questions about this process, or need any assistance, please contact the APL Member ship team at members@australiantapork.com.au.
**THE recent Federal Government Budget included great news for pig farmers.**

The 100 percent tax depreciation allowance scheme, which was due to finish on June 30, 2019, has now been extended and expanded! Piggeries with turnovers of up to $50,000,000 can write off assets purchased this financial year to the individual item value of up to $30,000.

The best news is there is no limit on the number of assets that can be depreciated. Aussie Pumps’ Neil Bennett said: “Producers can now upgrade their water management and wastewater systems, and depreciate the assets as part of their tax claim at the end of June.”

Aussie Pumps is Australia’s Tsurumi distributor for a range of submersible pumps and aerators for farm applications. The Tsurumi range is known for its low main- tenance compared to conventional blowers or paddle wheel-style aeration equipment for wastewater systems.

Aussie Pumps also supplies the GMP range of industrial motor pumps, which have been designed for a wide range of on-farm applications including animal effluent, water transfer and even drip irrigation.

The stainless steel semi-trash version is ideal for handling solid contaminated effluent. This pump is popular on farms due to its capability of handling corrosive liquids in sump pump-out and agricultural chemical transfer applications.

Aussie Pumps is urging farmers to buy before the June 30 deadline to benefit this year.

New equipment could qualify for a 30 to 49 percent government discount, depending on the tax rate. With reduced business tax rates due to come in next year, future rebates are tipped to be less.

Aussie Pumps recommends farmers check with their tax agent fast. With the June 30 deadline only weeks away, eligible farmers are urged to move now!

More information including Aussie Pumps’ complete range of Tsurumi submersibles and aerators and GMP self-priming industrial pumps is available by contacting Aussie Pumps or visiting aussiepumps.com.au.

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**Mark these dates in your calendar**

**17th - 20th November 2019**

The Australasian Pig Science Association is pleased to announce that the 2019 APSA Biennial Conference will be held at the Hilton Adelaide, SA, Australia from 17th to 20th November 2019.

**Registrations Open Now**

**Registration Prices**

**Early bird ends 1st September 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTRATION TYPE</th>
<th>Early Bird</th>
<th>Full</th>
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<tr>
<td>APSA Member</td>
<td>825.00</td>
<td>995.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Member</td>
<td>1025.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student APSA Member</td>
<td>380.00</td>
<td>555.00</td>
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</tbody>
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Visit the website for more details www.apsa.asn.au

**AGRILAND**

**17th - 20th November 2019**

**Australasian Pig Science Association (Inc)**

Hilton Adelaide, Australia

17th - 20th November 2019

**Visit the website for more details**

www.apsa.asn.au

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