

Egg Industry Research Priorities As Identified by EIC Advisory Board

(In no particular order of importance)

Updated October 2016

Automation of flock management

- Exploration of using robot or other automation means to perform tasks normally done by humans (e.g., flock inspection – health, mortality, floor eggs, piling; application of litter additive, etc.)

Behavior/Welfare

- Impact of housing type (cage, enriched, cage-free) and design (e.g., amount and placement of nest boxes, perches, feeder space, horizontal space between rows in cage-free housing)
- Impact of management schemes under a given housing type or system design (e.g., temporary closure of doors normally cage-free housing for nest training, stocking density, hanging of toys or devices in attempt to reduce aggression, etc.)
- Impact of factors influencing living areas and behavior (e.g., lighting, nutrition, gases, particulate matter, electromagnetic fields)
- Impact of pullets rearing environment or conditions on hens during laying period
- Practical strategies to reduce egg-laying on litter floor without compromising hen welfare
- Use of mechanical barriers to protect hens (e.g., pecking, etc.)

Economics

- Effects of national vs. state-by-state policies (e.g., production systems, supplies, export regulations, transport, labeling, etc.)
- Costs of further processing and packaging
- Cost-effective alternatives (e.g., items to replace micro ingredients)
- Economics of production and processing (e.g., marketing, software development, standards, price discovery)
- New technologies or management strategies that will lead to reduced cost of production

Environment

- Improvement of heating, cooling and ventilation uniformity, especially in cage-free housing systems that require supplemental heat
- Quantification of environmental footprint for different production systems and/or management practices
- Practical means and strategies to improve indoor air quality and reduce air emissions (e.g., ammonia, dust, airborne bacteria, odor)
- Manure value-added opportunities
- Resource utilization efficiency
- Practical means for environmentally-sound mass disposal of inflected flocks

Egg Safety & Quality

- Movement of egg products, especially during sensitive times (e.g., HPAI)
- Incidence of microbial contamination as affected by production systems and/or management (e.g., hen, egg shell, interior egg)
- Management practices contributing to egg safety (e.g. rodent control, sanitation)
- Possibility of achieving and maintaining products 100% free of all salmonellas
- In shell pasteurization
- Irradiation technology (e.g., Irradiation of shell eggs)
- Shell contamination/egg breakage throughout various housing systems
- Egg cleaning
 - Egg washing protocols
 - Effectiveness of industry egg washing detergents as disinfectants for elimination of microbial substances surface of eggs and handling devises/equipment such as plastic flats, pallets, divider boards, etc.
 - Effectiveness of egg washer operations in elimination of surface substance (e.g., effectiveness of maintaining detergent strength at various organic loads in washer tank)
 - Cost effective chlorine disinfectant alternatives effective at keeping shell surface pH conditions of 9 to 11 and not requiring post application rinse with potable water
 - Egg wash water reuse/recycling
 - Alternatives to egg washing

Flock Health

- Understanding, control and prevention of emerging flock health issues (e.g., red mites, etc.)
- Comparison of disease frequencies in colony and cage-free systems between the U.S. and Europe
- Health or disease transmission risks associated with various housing systems
- Nutritional protocols or means to enhance flock health (e.g., gut health)
- Efficacy of new biosecurity measures
- Efficacy of alternative cleaning and disinfection measures/protocols

Value-added Egg Processing or Increased Utilization of Eggs/Egg Products

- Component isolation/marketing (e.g., yolks)
- Eggs and fowl as part of the human diet
- Composition analysis or nutritional value of eggs