

# Herr Reports on Project SHUD

Glenn Herr, production manager, Pennfield Farms, has been doggedly researching, planning and experimenting with methods to convert poultry manure and its odors into a usable product that will benefit the environment and the poultryman. Herr's dried poultry waste or SHUD project is a necessity today and although Pennfield is one of the first in the nation to create a sound working program, many universities, government agencies and private enterprises have

begun to recognize the importance of dried poultry waste.

A lot of waste has been raked, scraped, churned and aerated in the past few years and Herr feels he can reflect on the progress, success and future of dried poultry waste at Pennfield Farms. Admittedly, poultry waste is a problem and Pennfield set their goals high to solve and altogether eliminate the enigma. Herr is optimistic that Pennfield is well on its way to achieving that goal now, and continues to

research for improvements to the existing method to reach it even sooner.

Illuminating on the present dried poultry waste procedure, Herr explained that Pennfield Farms had converted their manure handling system from a liquid, untouchable, odoriferous mass into a touchable and nearly odor-free saleable end product in excess of five percent nitrogen and thirty-five percent protein.

Herr has given numerous speeches and prepared many papers on the program. Visitors from all over the United States and several foreign countries have visited Pennfield Farms to see the system at work and to analyze possibilities of converting their systems.

Herr emphasized that to date the market has been totally for organic fertilizer, but because of the interest of universities such as Penn State and Michigan State, government projects such as USDA Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland, and private organizations, he is

quite encouraged and excited about potential uses for dried poultry waste.

Herr feels the ultimate use for dried poultry waste will be as foodstuff, preferably for cattle and sheep. His impression is that all involved should be encouraged about the future of the product. Because of the protein needs throughout the world, the Food and Drug Administration is keenly aware of the possibilities and hopes are high that the FDA will grant an early approval of using dried poultry waste as livestock feed.

In addition to the promise of financial gain from dried poultry waste, the ecological benefits play an important role in processing this commodity. The advantages to the farm itself and the community are obvious. Since the conversion, Pennfield Farms has experienced a significant reduction in fly population and substantial decrease of odor.

Lancaster Farming, Saturday, January 19, 1974—9

# Rufus Martin Is Top

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category, especially feed. In 1972, the average total cost of feed for one cow was \$333. In 1973, the cost was \$433, or an increase of about 23 percent. The value of product above feed cost was \$528 in 1972 and \$485 in 1973, a decline of about 9 percent. Increases in the number of animals producing and in the average milk and butterfat production kept the decline in returns from matching the increase in feed costs. Value of product produced per cow in 1972 was \$851, compared with \$918 in 1973, a gain of about 8 percent.

In his "State of the Association" message to the hundreds of DHIA members in attendance, president Robert Kauffman said that the cost of tests will likely rise in the near future. He also said that the association's \$6168 deficit for the year had been planned by the directors. Kauffman pointed out that the association had built up a reserve fund in excess of \$25,000 two years ago, and the directors felt this was an excessive amount. They

decided to pay part of an increase in the cost of doing business out of this reserve, a move which forestalled some increases in testing fees.

Fees will have to be raised soon, though, Kauffman said because the association can't continue to operate at a deficit. Also, the DHIA supervisors are due a pay raise, a supervisor retirement program, partly funded by dairymen, is expected to be implemented soon, and other costs are also increasing.

Kauffman concluded his message with the statement that he expects the directors to adopt a revised feed schedule at the February meeting.

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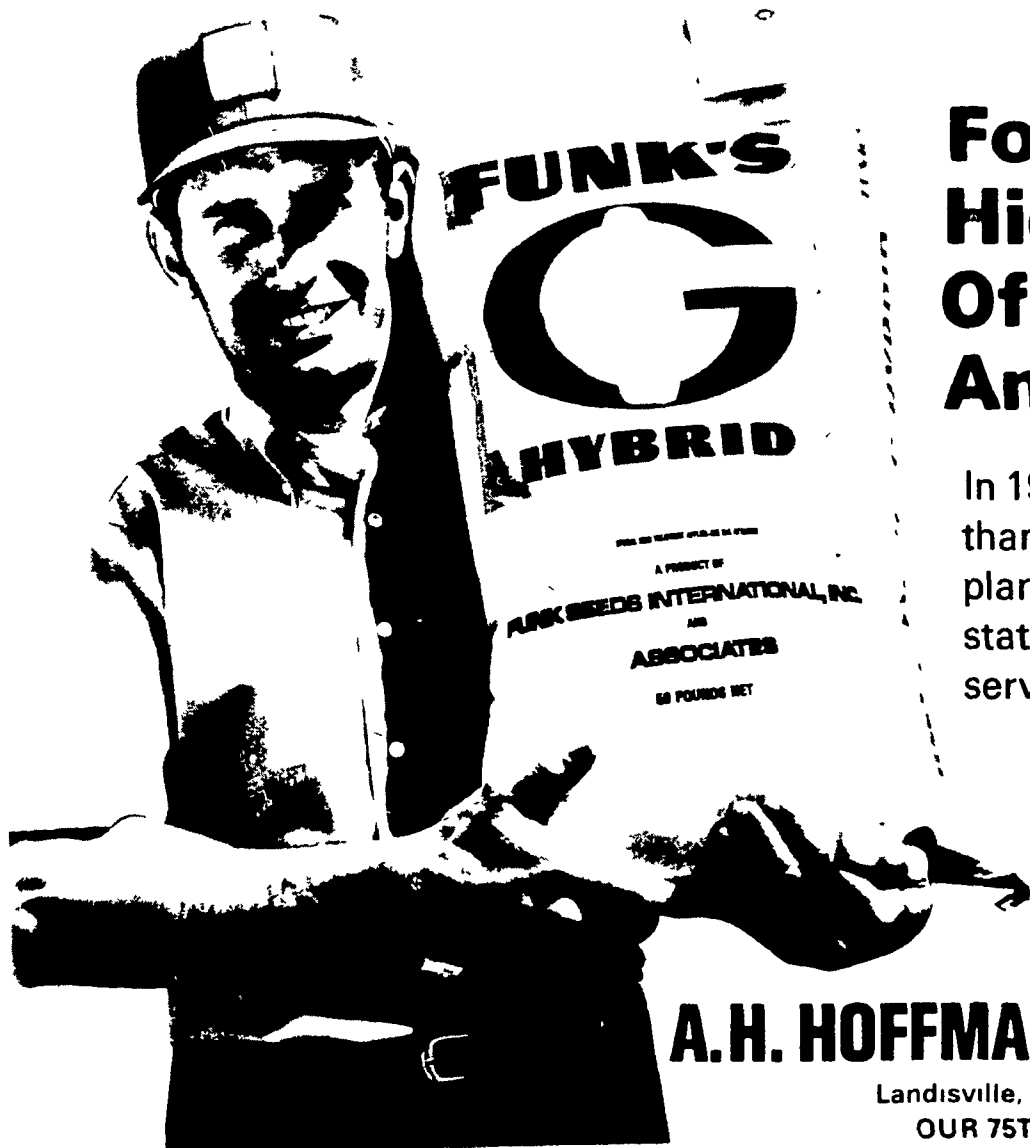
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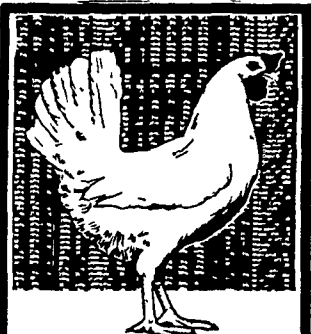
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