











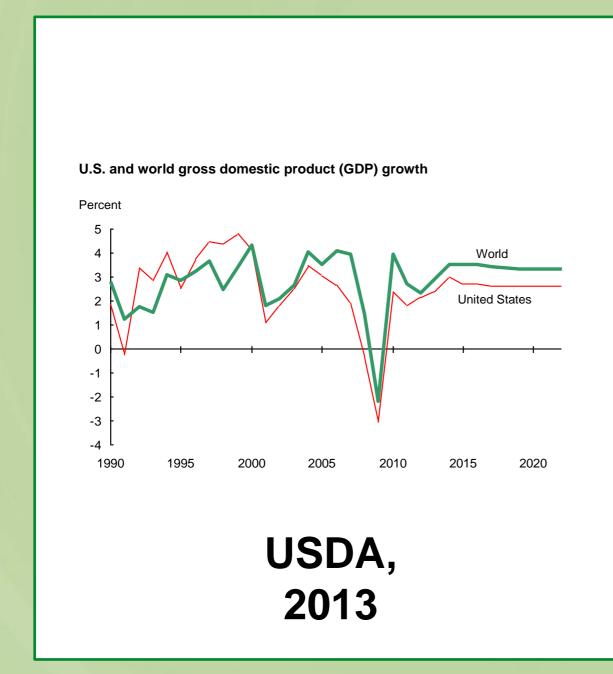
"Optimización de los Costos de Producción avicola"

Vitor Hugo Brandalize vitor.hugo@cobb-vantress.com





Crecimiento Económico Mundial



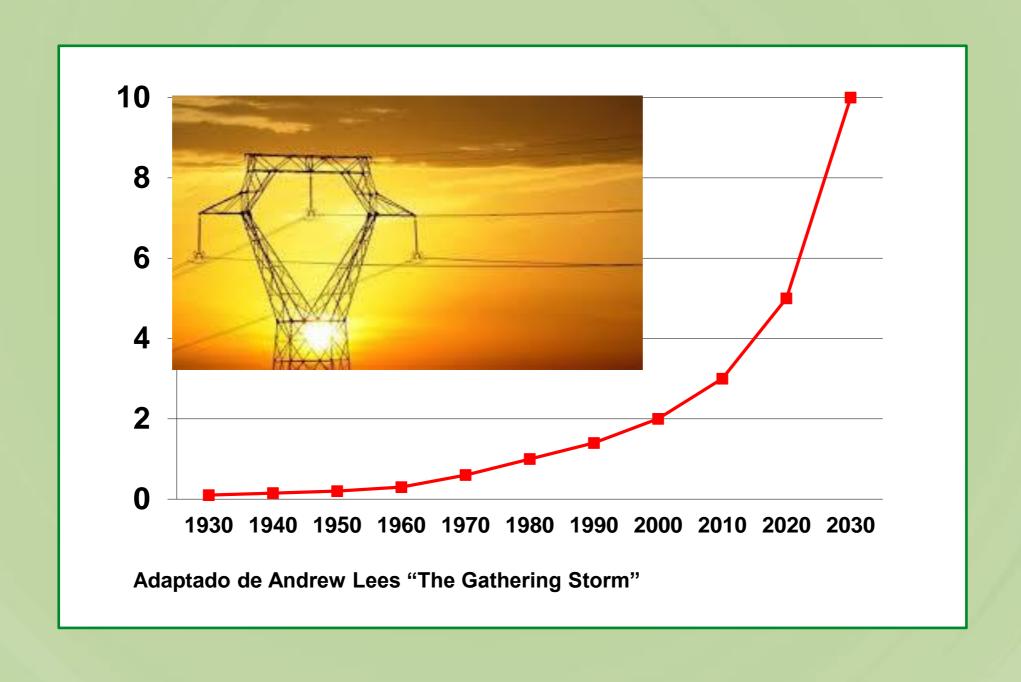


- 1. EUA
- 2. China
- 3. Índia
- 4. Japão
- 5. Alemanha
 - 6. Rússia
 - 7. Brasil
- 8. França
- 9. Reino Unido



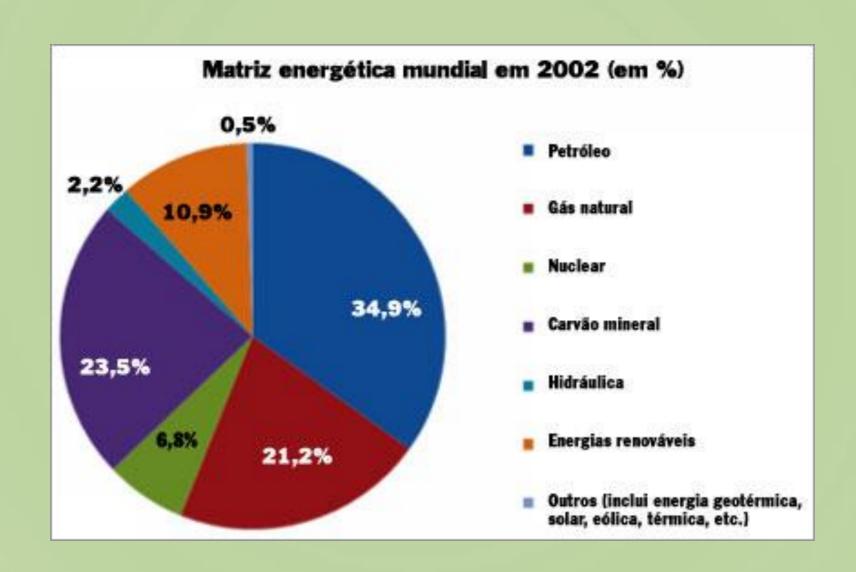


Costos Energético Mundial Billones de Dólares





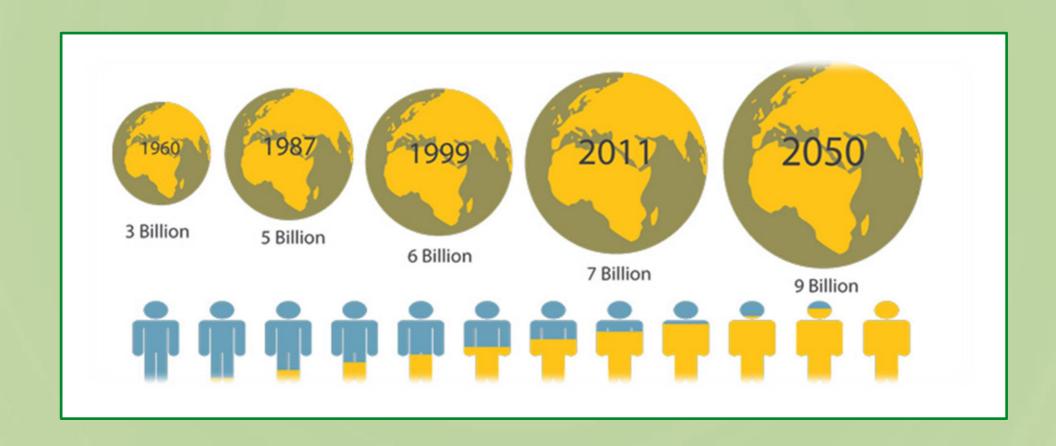






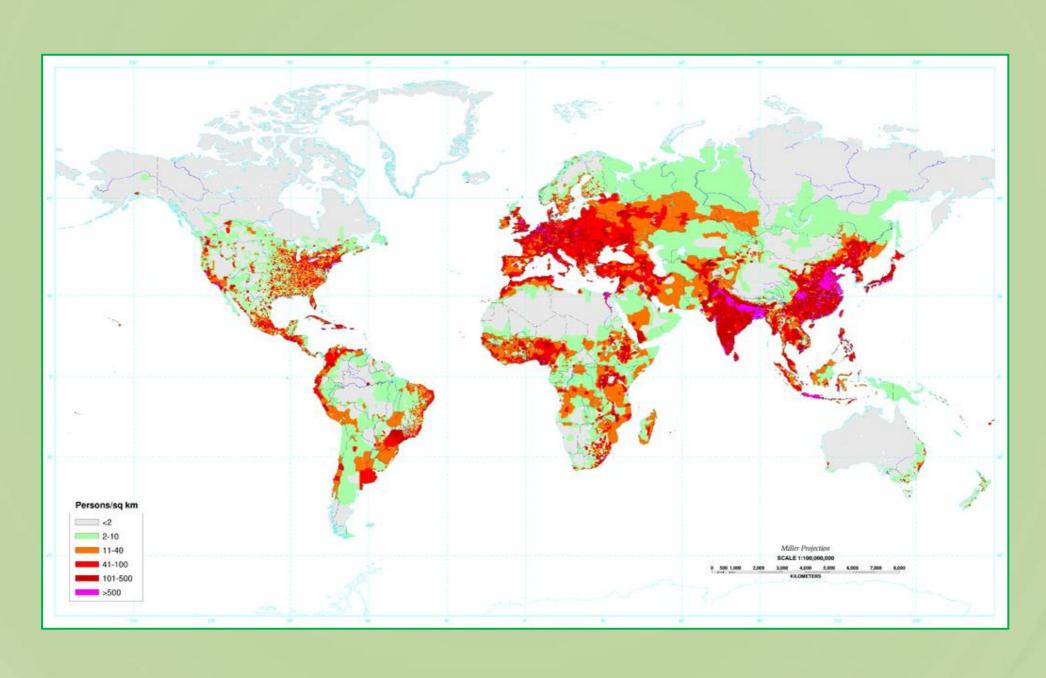


Alimentando el Crecimiento Mundial



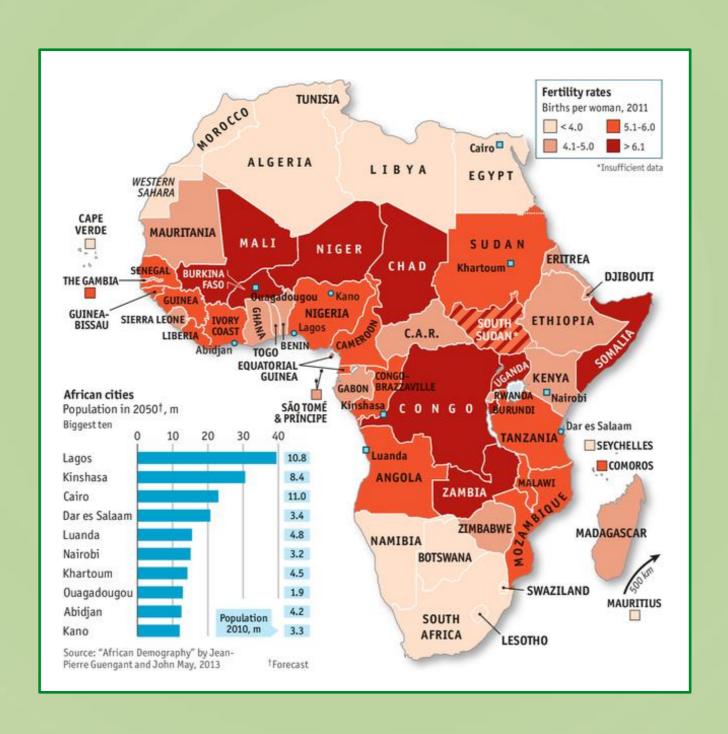






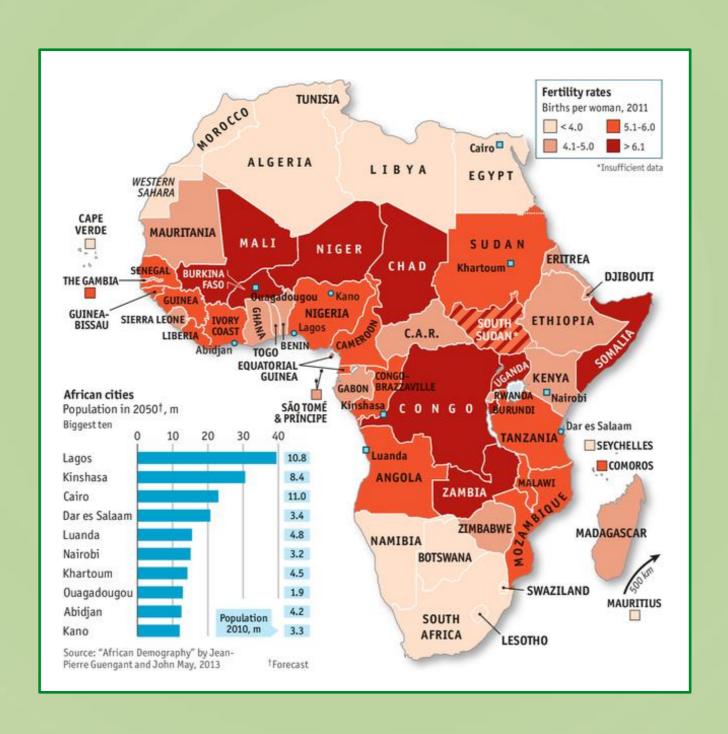
















El Consumo Per Cápita de Carnes y Huevos

7,000,000,000 personas en 2010 43 Kg per cápita

8,000,000,000 personas en 2030 50 Kg per cápita







Consumo de Proteínas (Global)







Alimentar el Crecimento del Mundo

¡Se estima que en 2050 el mundo va a necesitar 70% más alimentos que los que se producen hoy!









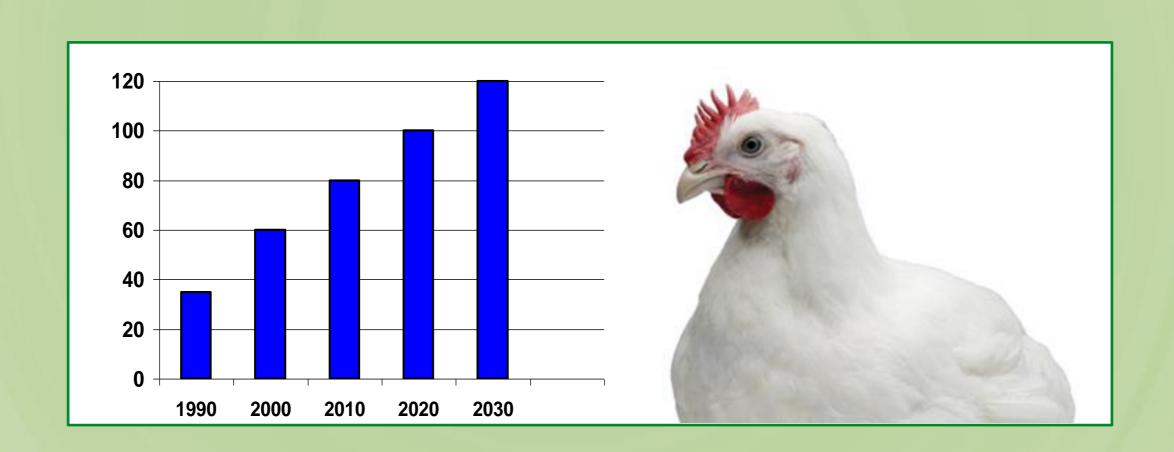
La carne y los huevos en el año 2030 (Toneladas)

| Carnes | 2011 | 2030 | |
|---------|------|------|--|
| Bovinos | 56 | 62 | |
| Cerdos | 101 | 120 | |
| Pollos | 74 | 120 | |
| Pavos | 5 | 10 | |
| Huevos | 68 | 88 | |
| Total | 304 | 400 | |





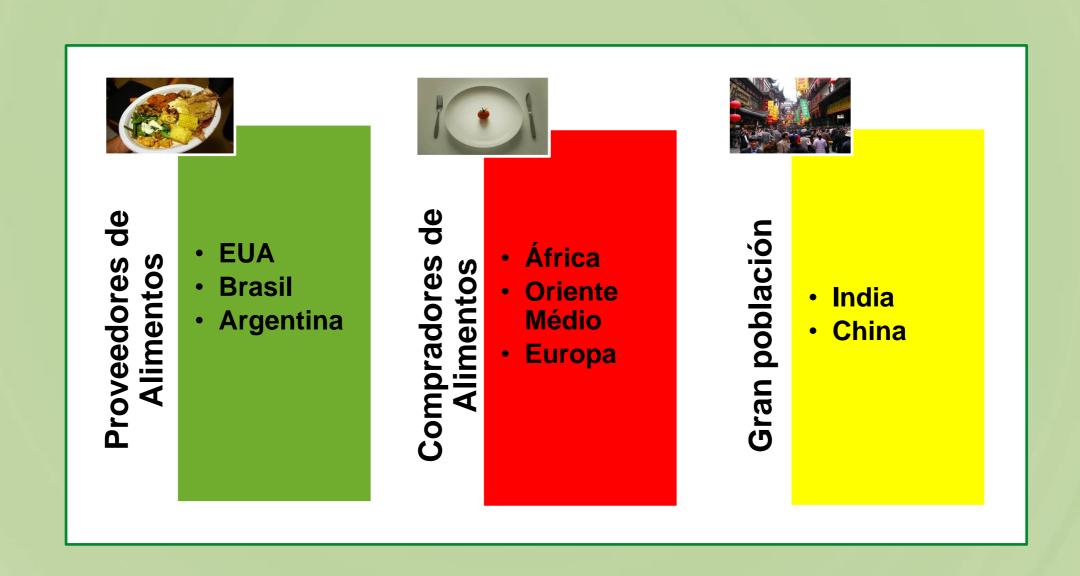
La producción mundial de pollos de carne (1990-2030)







Proveedores Globales de Alimentos







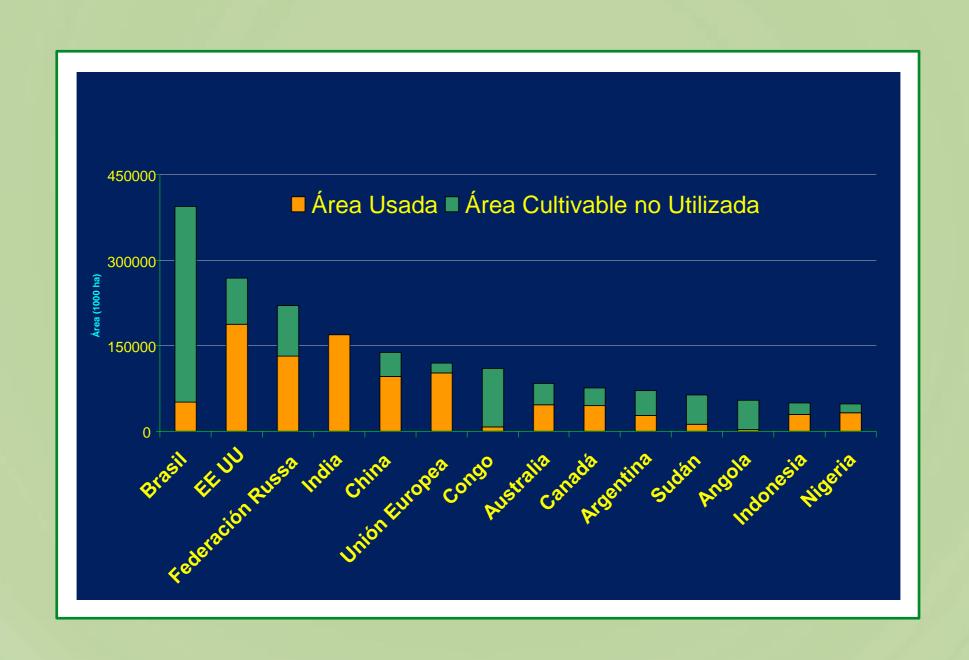
Productividad y Crecimiento de la Producción de Granos







Área Disponible (Agricultura)

















Producción de Etanol







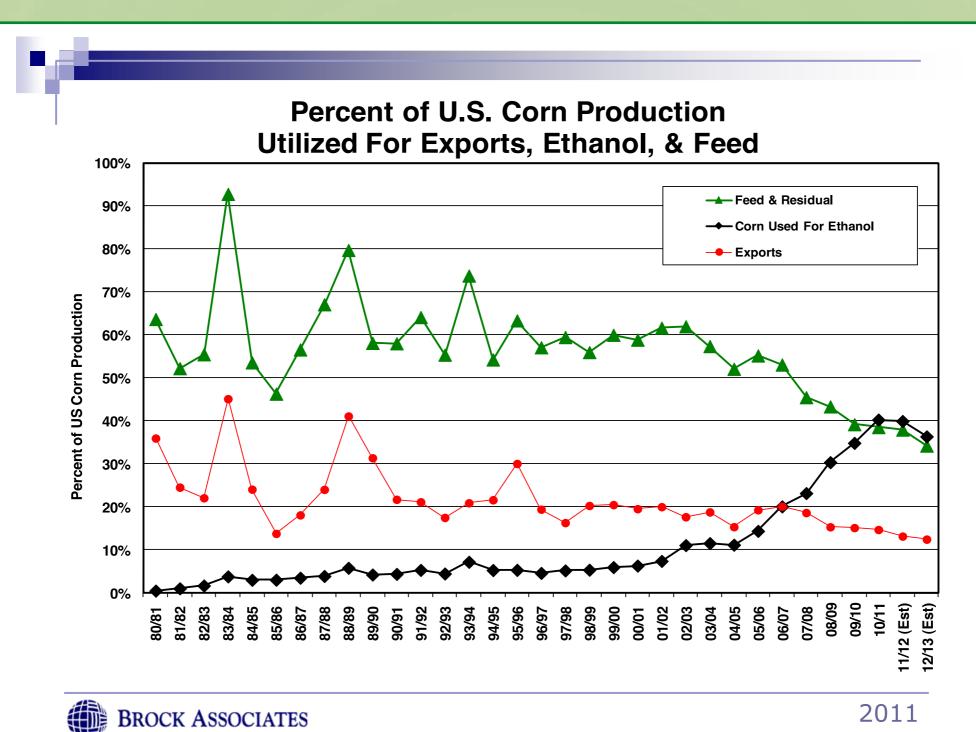


Políticas Públicas para los Biocombustíveis

| País | Consumo de Gasolina + Etanol (Bilhões de litros / año) | Mistura | | |
|-----------|--|-------------|--|--|
| Brasil | 30 | E20 (E27,5) | | |
| Canadá | 42 | E5 – E10 | | |
| China | 68 | E10 | | |
| Colômbia | 8 | E10 | | |
| India | 11 | E5 | | |
| Tailândia | 8 | E10 / E20 | | |
| Europa | 148 | E5 – E10 | | |
| USA | 537 | E10 | | |











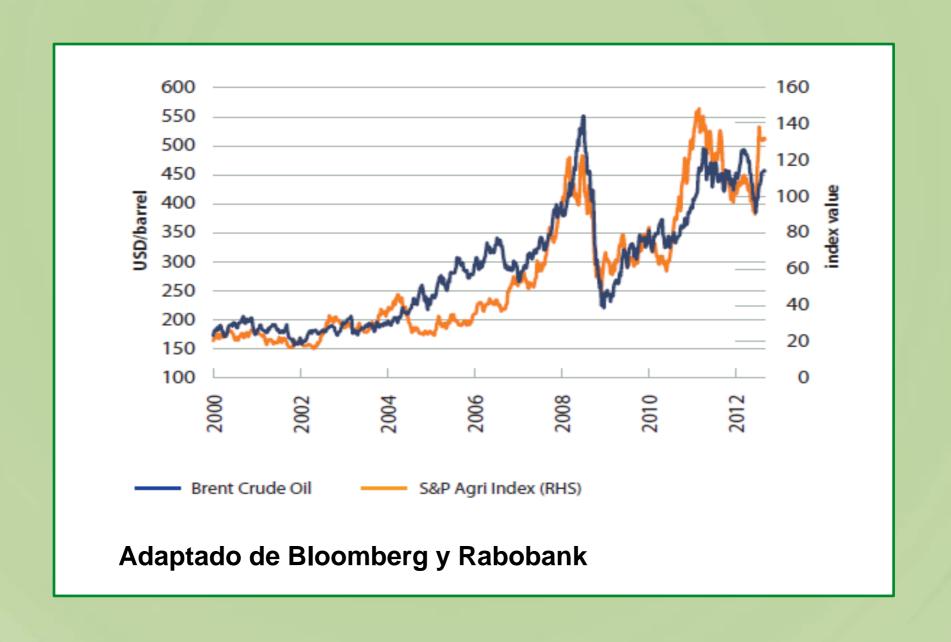
Etanol – 2013 / 2014 (Mercado Americano)

| Millones de Toneladas | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 27,8 | | | | | |
| 285,8 | | | | | |
| 5,3 | | | | | |
| 318,9 | | | | | |
| 140 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



Correlación entre precio de petróleo y de precios de commodities agrícolas

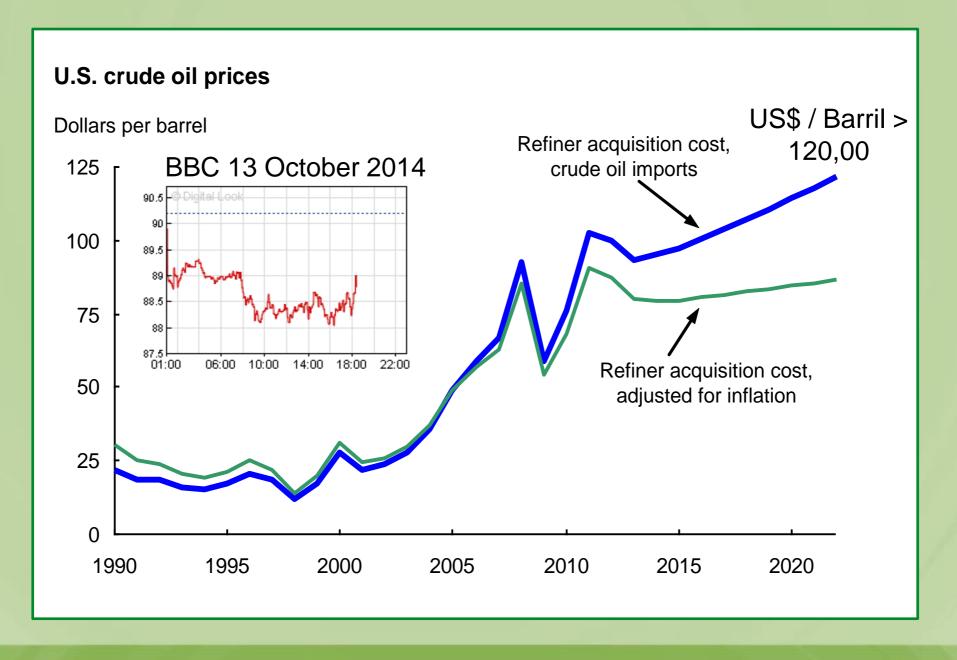
el cambio





Los precios del crudo se mantendrán relativamente alta durante la próxima década (USDA, 2013)

el cambio





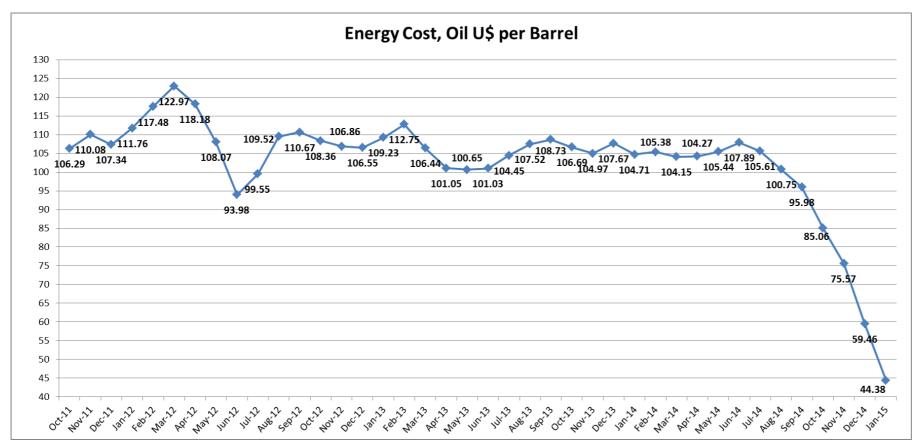


Energy Cost (Oil U\$ per Barrel)

| | Jan-14 | Feb-14 | Mar-14 | Apr-14 | May-14 | Jun-14 | Jul-14 | Aug-14 | Sep-14 | Oct-14 | Nov-14 | Dec-14 | Jan-15 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Energy Cost, Oil U\$ per Barrel | 104.71 | 105.38 | 104.15 | 104.27 | 105.44 | 107.89 | 105.61 | 100.75 | 95.98 | 85.06 | 75.57 | 59.46 | 44.38 |

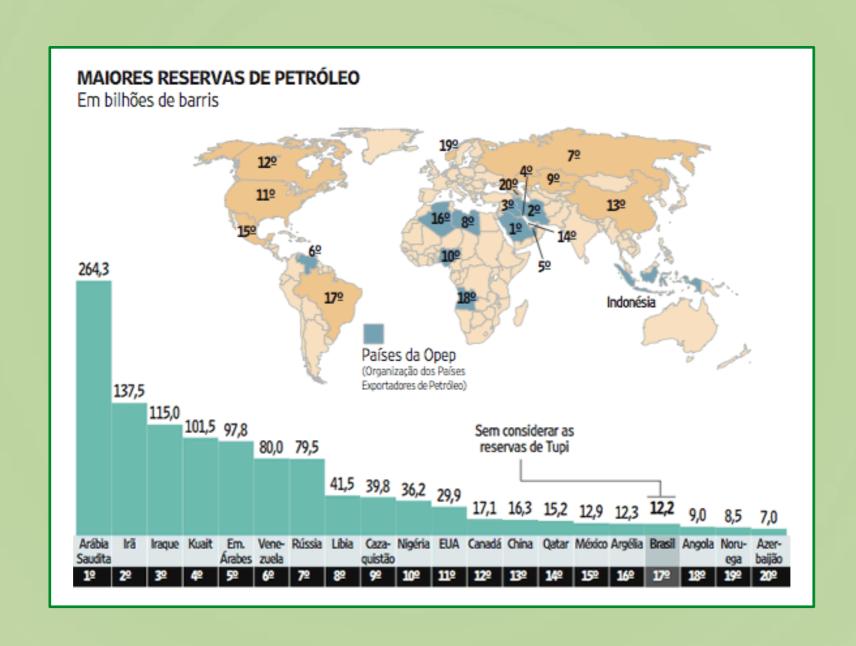
















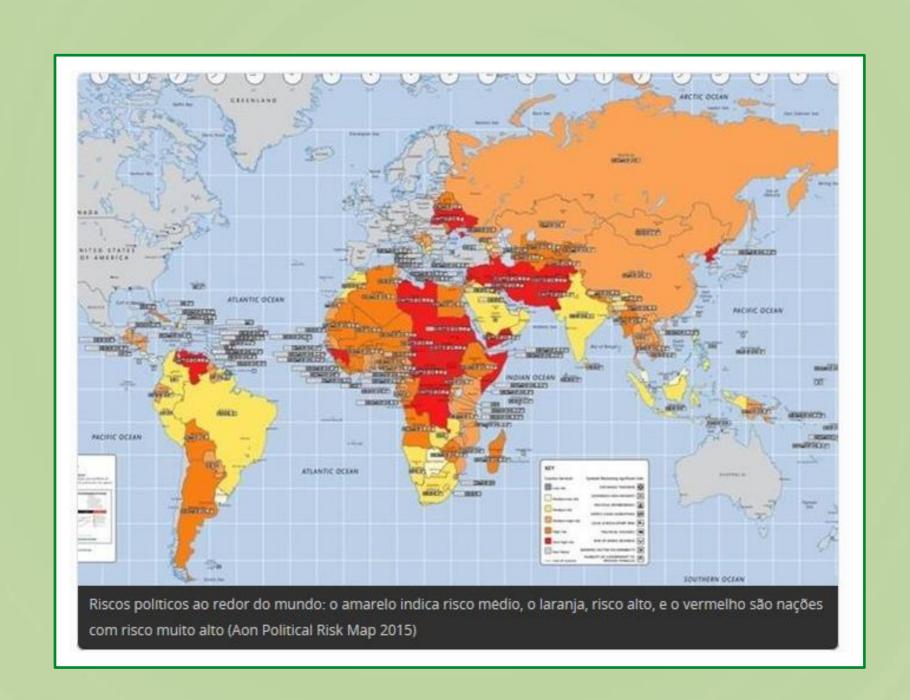
Posted By RichC on December 1, 2014

Last week oil prices hit multi-year lows after the Organization of the Petroleum Countries (OPEC) decided to maintain their current production rate. This indicated that they are either comfortable with the current price of oil or more than likely want to force producing areas with a higher cost per barrel to stop exploration, drilling and oil production. CNBC's Michelle Caruso-Cabrera reported findings that estimated the breakeven price per barrel for several areas around the globe. The range is shockingly wide ... from an expensive breakeven of \$100/barrel in Alberta's oil sands to an amazingly cheap \$10/barrel in Saudi Arabia.





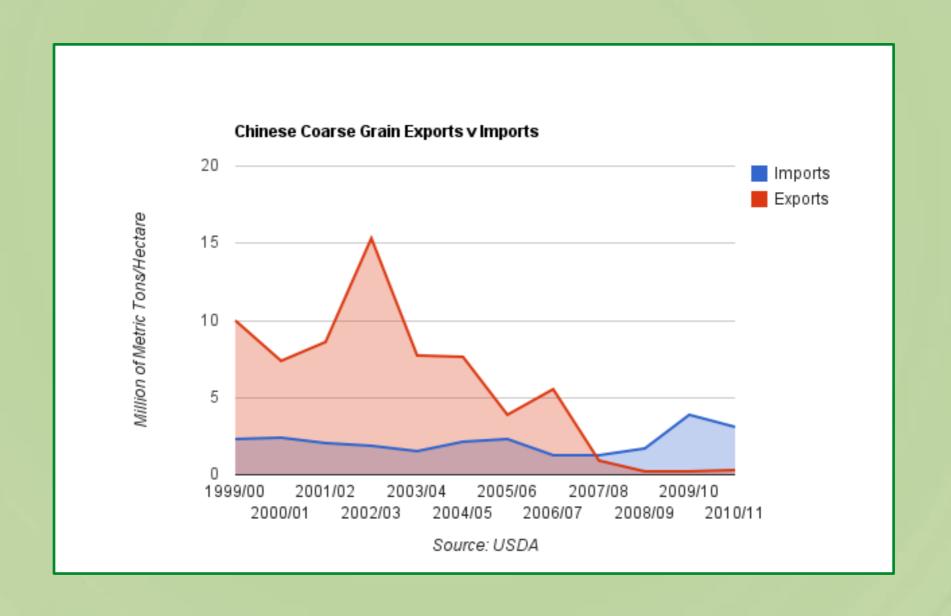






China empezó a importar maíz en 2010

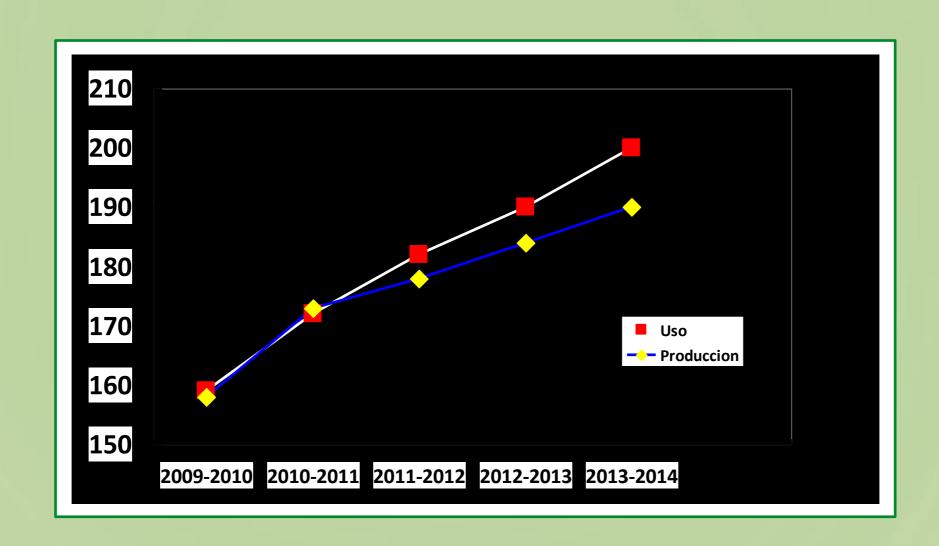
el cambio







China - El consumo y la producción de maíz





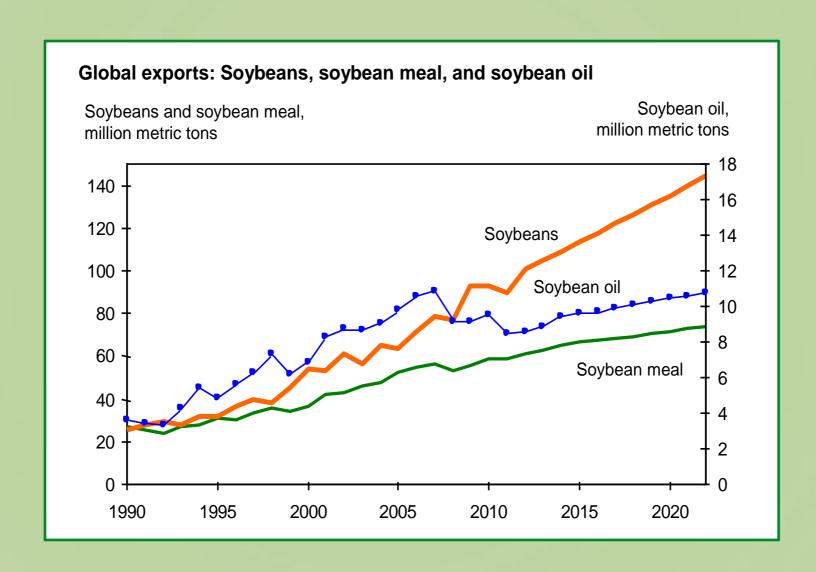




As importações de milho da China estão projetadas para aumentar de forma constante e atingirão 19,6 milhões de toneladas em 2022/23. Fortalecimento da demanda doméstica da China para o milho é impulsionado por sua pecuária em expansão e crescimento dos setores industriais. O aumento das importações da China é responsável por 40 por cento do crescimento projetado para o comércio mundial de milho. (USDA, 2013)

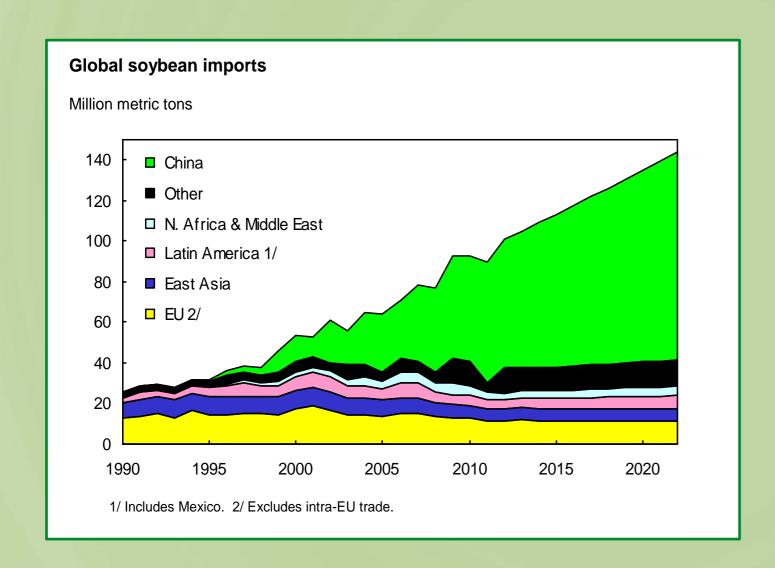


















Precios del Maíz (Chicago) (US\$ / Tonelada)

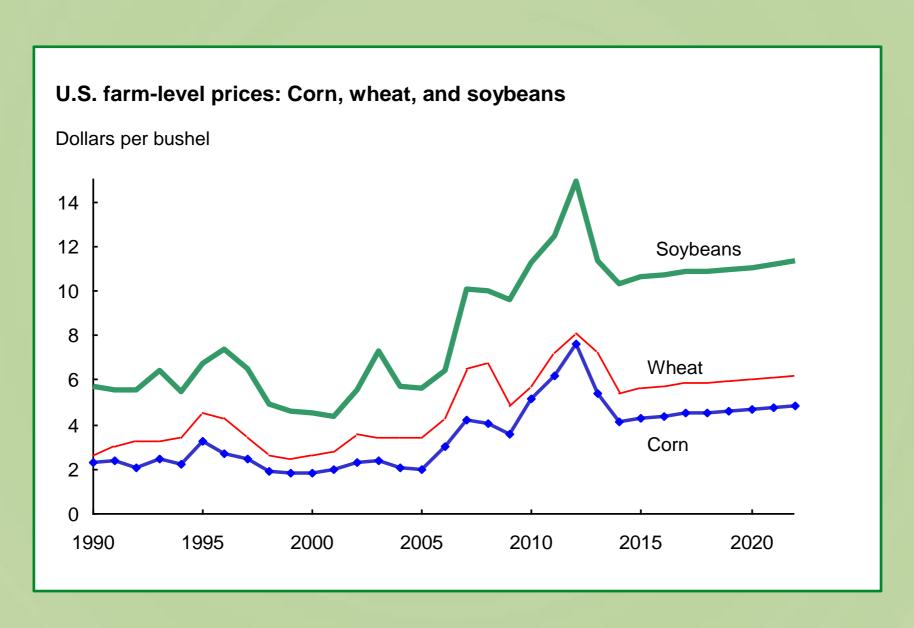
| Año | US\$ / Ton |
|--------|------------|
| 1900 | 400,00 |
| 2000 | 100,00 |
| 2014 | 136,00 |
| **2015 | 160,00 |



** Proyecciones







USDA, 2013





Costes de Alimentación

| | 1999 | 2008 | 2013 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Feed Cost | 12.33 | 23.62 | 34.88 |
| Live Cost | 23.91 | 35.49 | 48.43 |
| Feed Cost as a % of Live Cost | 51.6% | 66.6% | 72% |





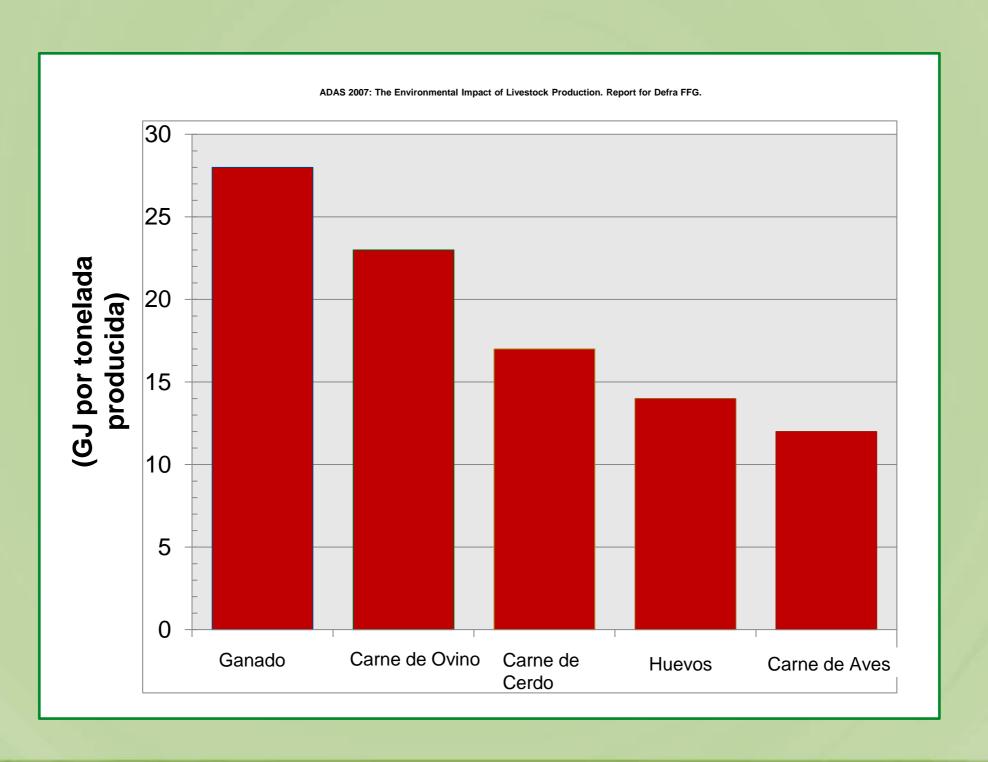
Pollos de Engorda y Huevos, son mas sostenible!

| Bovinos | 6.0 kg de Alimento | 365 dias (feedlot) | Braket Chest Print Chest |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Cerdos | 3.0 kg de Alimento | 180 dias | |
| Huevos | 2.0 kg de Alimento | | |
| Pollo de Engorda | 1.8 Kg de Alimento | 42 dias (2,8 Kg Pollo Vivo) | |
| Bovinos | 0.0 Kg de Granos | Pasto | Trace Ned The Street Fundament Shared Fundament Shared Sha |



Energía Utilizada por Especie Animal

el cambio







Aves

- > Tasa de Conversión Alimenticia
- Evolución Genética
- Ciclo de Vida
- Universalmente Aceptada







el cambio

| Item | (%) |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Mano de Obra | 13,2 |
| Energía | 1,5 |
| Embalaje | 5,1 |
| Pollo vivo en la plataforma | 77,4 |
| Otros (Depreciación, etc) | 2,7 |
| Total | 100 |





Composición de los Costes del Pollo de Engorde (%)

| | % |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Dietas | 65.5 |
| Pollitos BB | 16.0 |
| Pagamiento del Integrado | 11.0 |
| Envío de las Raciones | 1.7 |
| Envío de los Pollos | 1.7 |
| Fábrica de Piensos | 1.5 |
| Carregamiento | 1.3 |
| Asisténcia Técnica | 1.0 |
| Vacunas y Tratamientos | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 |

60 a 70% de los Costes

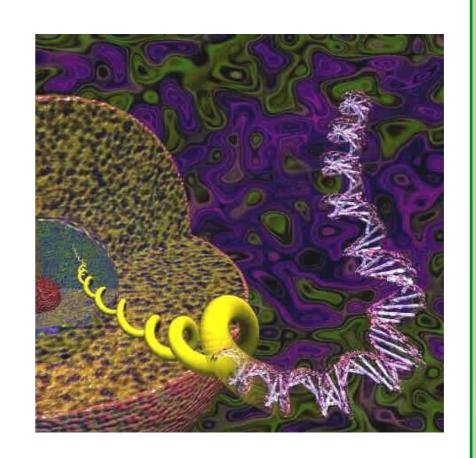






Tendencias Genéticas

| | Ganancias Anuales |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Peso Vivo | 50 gramos |
| Conversíon Alimenticia | - 0,02 |
| Rendimiento de la Canal | 0,1% |
| Rendimiento de la Pechuga | 0,3% |
| Huevos / Reproductora | 1 |



Bourne, **2007**





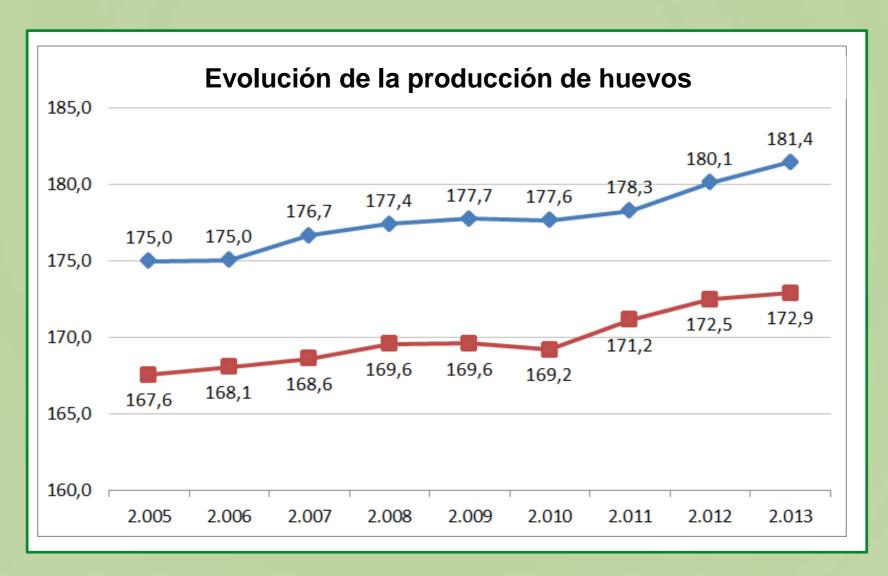
Huevos para Incubar / Reproductora EE UU (65 semanas)







Huevos para Incubar / Reproductora Brasil (65 semanas)



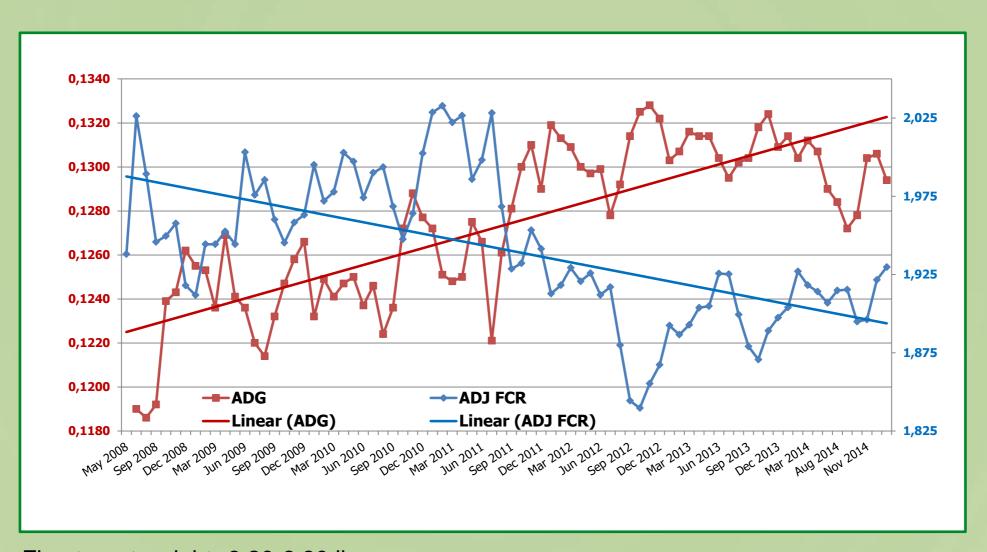
Cobb do Brasil





American Company - 6.50 lbs. (2.95 kg.)

Fine target weight Mx x 500FF



Fine target weight- 6.20-6.80 lbs.

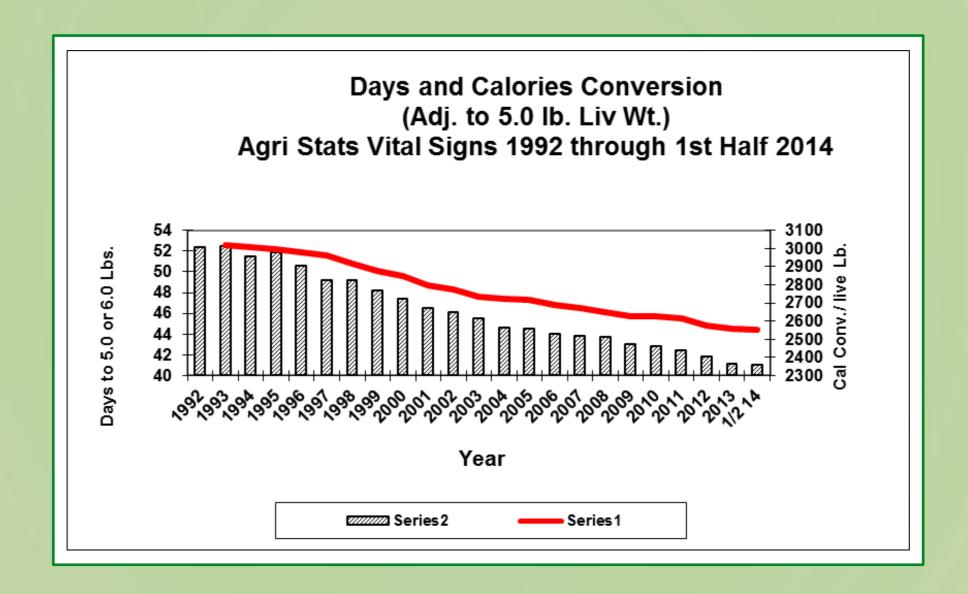
Data date range- May '08> Jan '15

Total birds- 593,719,824

Monthly average- 7,611,793

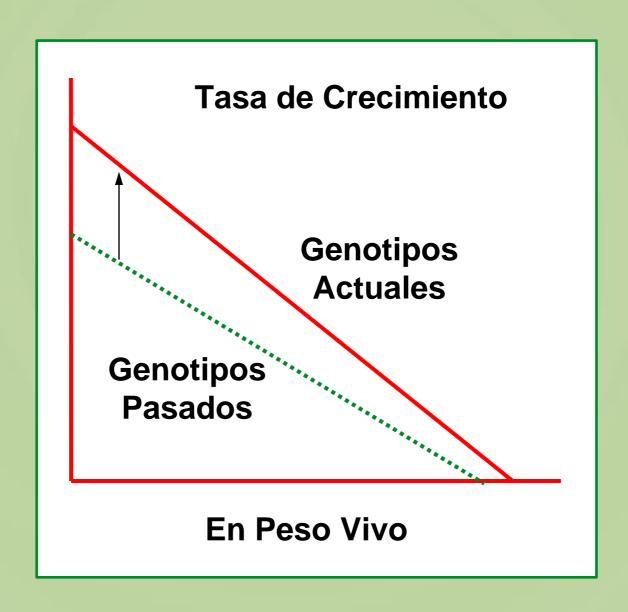
















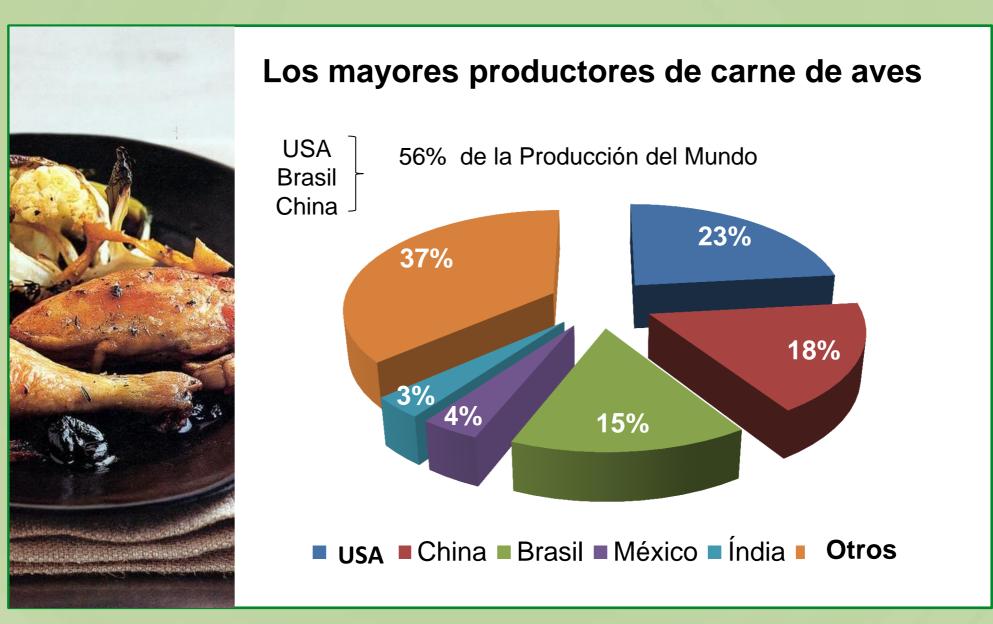


Cobb 500 T88
Con 21 días (2007)





Consumo de Proteinas (Mundo)

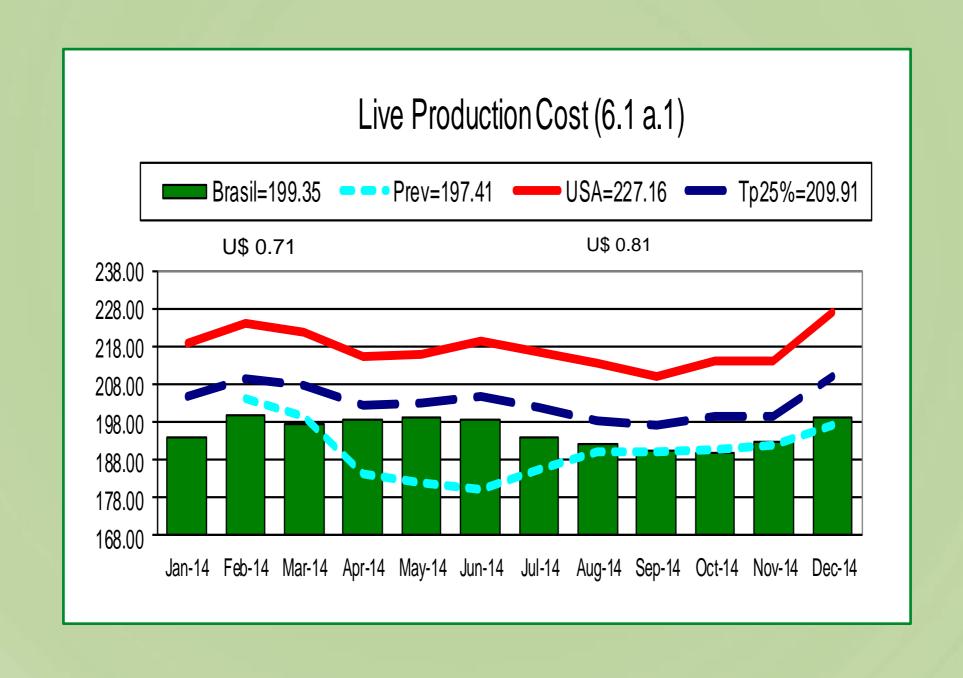


Source: USDA, ABEF





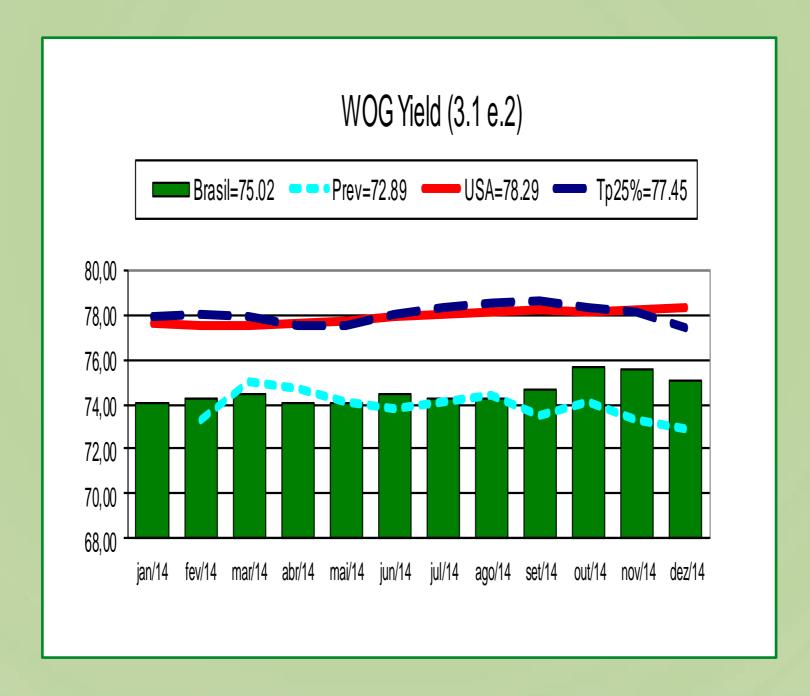
Brasil: Pollo de Engorda







Brasil: Costos de Procesamiento (Matadero)







Lo pollo vivo en la plataforma es el componente más importante del costo total

| Item | (%) |
|--|------|
| Mano de Obra | 13,2 |
| Energia | 1,5 |
| Embalaje | 5,1 |
| Pollo Vivo (Plataforma – Matadero) | 77,4 |
| Otros (Depreciación, etc) | 2,7 |
| Total | 100 |



Brasil: Salarios y impuestos (Matadero) (Aumentaron 18,5% por año)

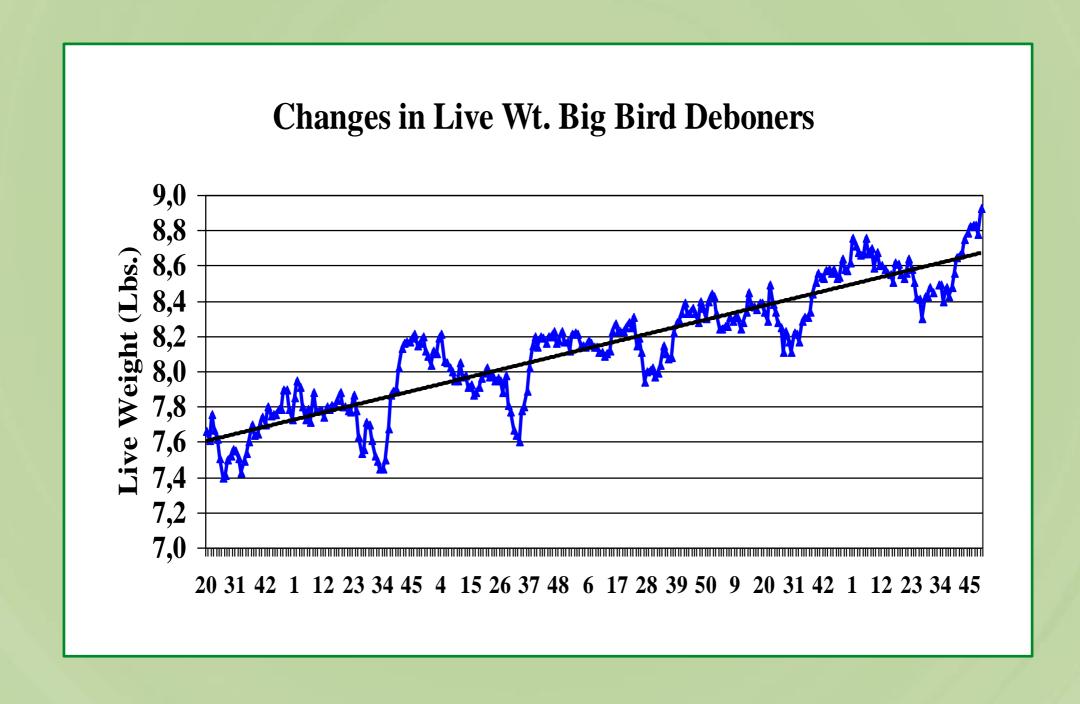
el cambio

| 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 667 | 869 | 943 | 1.029 | 1.118 | 1.259 | 1.379 | 1.567 |



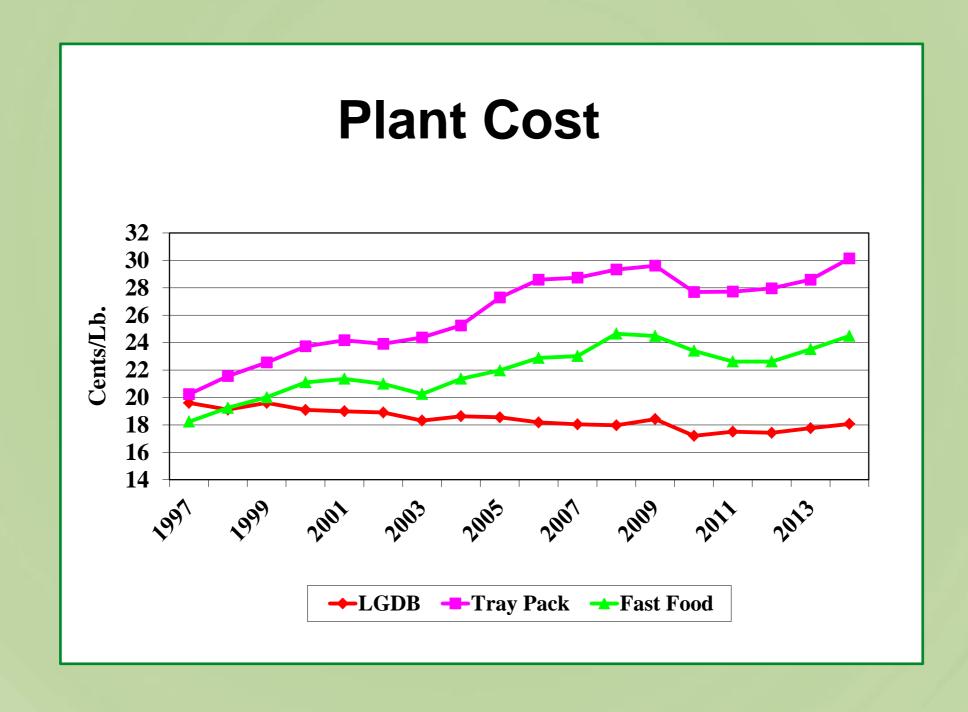






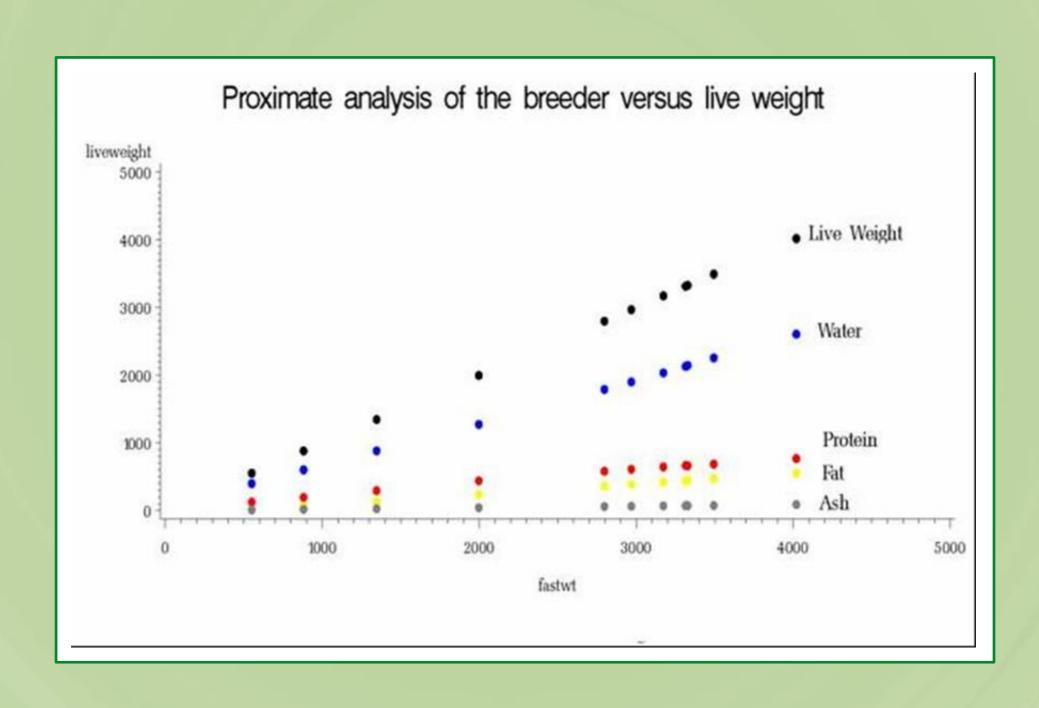








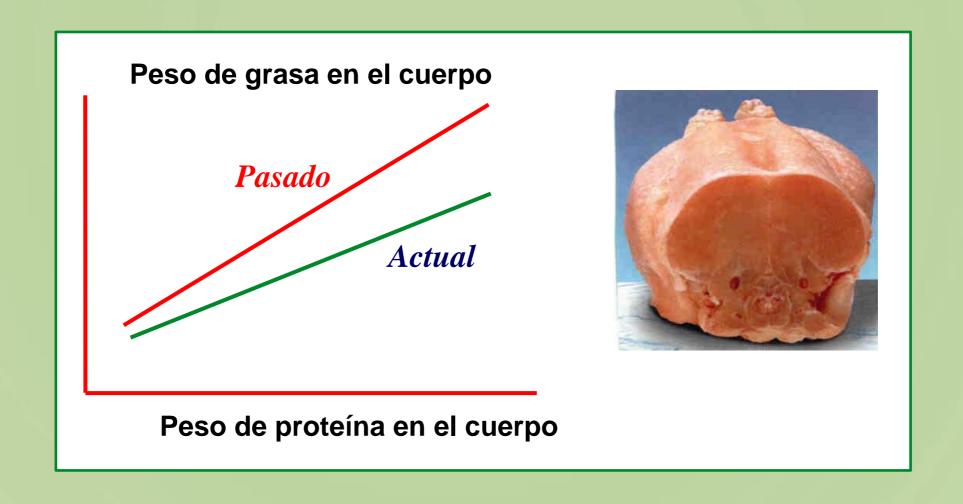








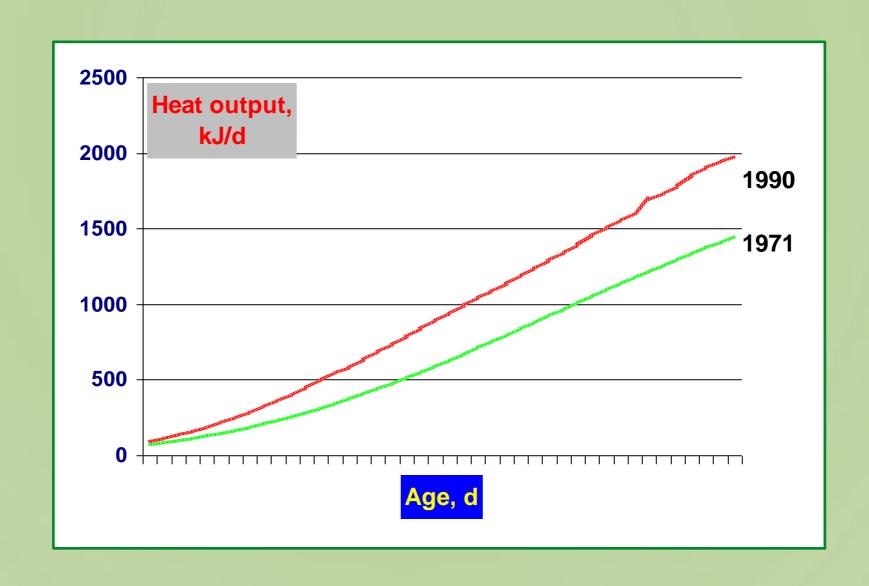
Relación Alométrica entre Grasa y Proteína Corporal







Comparación de la producción de calor de los pollos de 1971 y de 1990







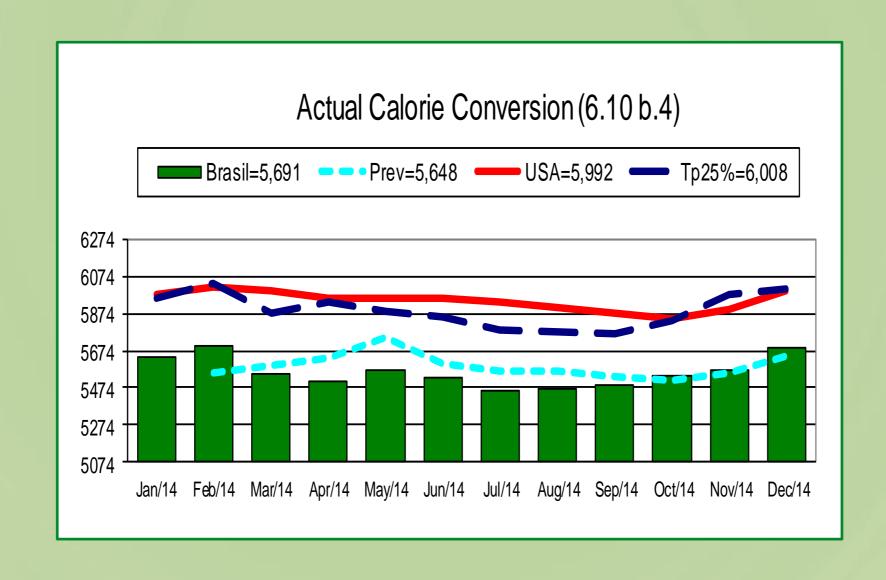
Conversión Alimenticia







Brazil: Growout







Cobb500™ Mejoras en los Pollos de Engorde (42 Días de Edad)

Pienso necesario para producir un pollo con 2,5 Kg



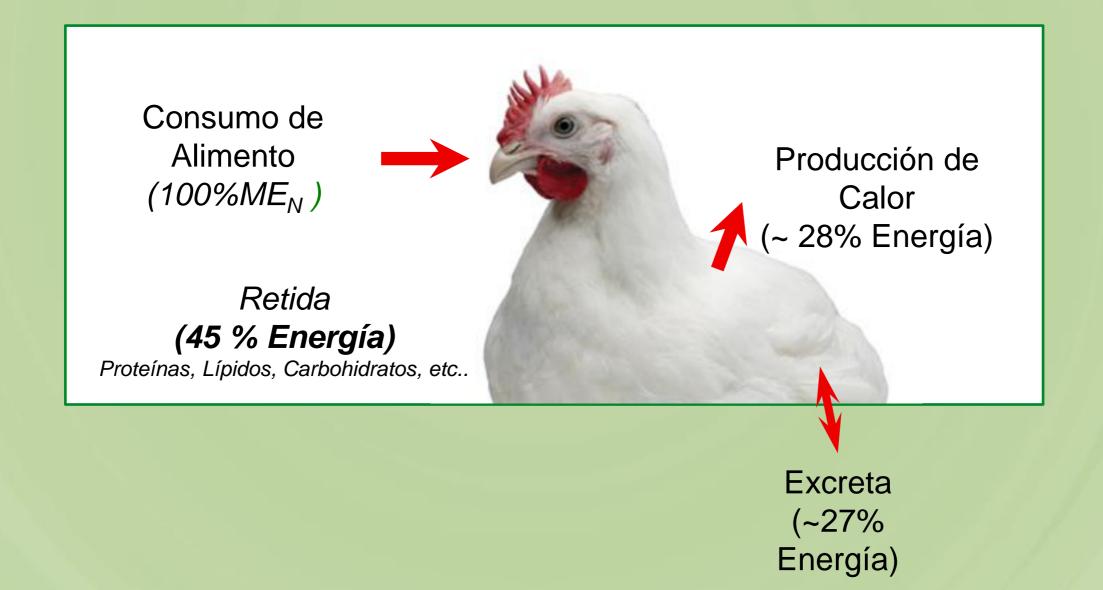


| Año | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| CA | 2.40 | 2,20 | 2.00 | 1.80 | 1.76 |





Balance de Energía por Caloría Consumida







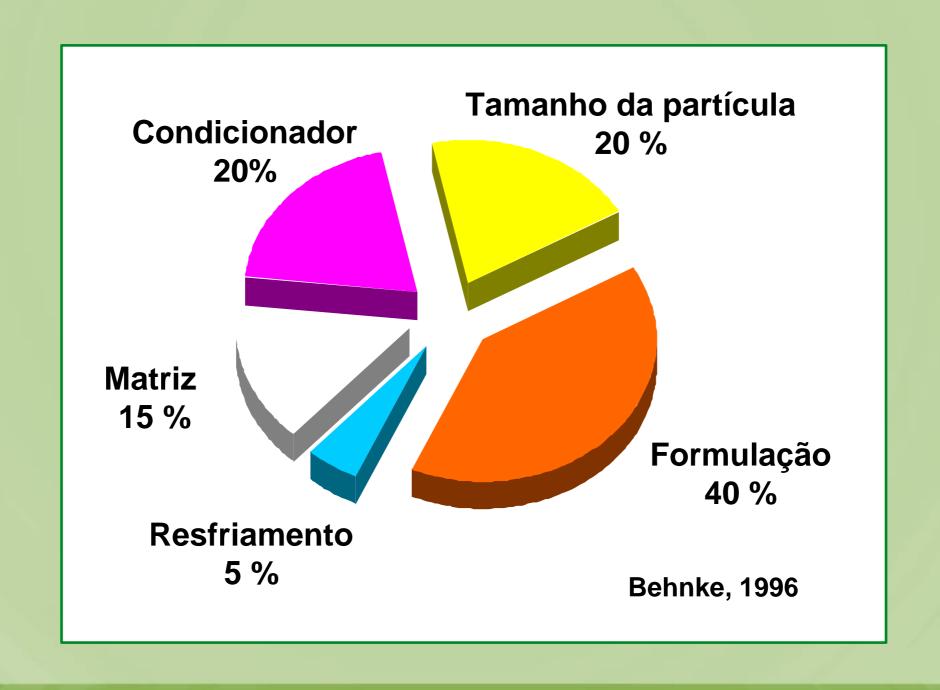
Valores estimados (Efectividad Calórica)

Forma física del alimento = 187 kcal/kg Programa de Luz = 104 kcal/kg Temperatura Ambiente = 100-150 kcal/kg Sistema Inmunitario = 50-90 kcal/kg





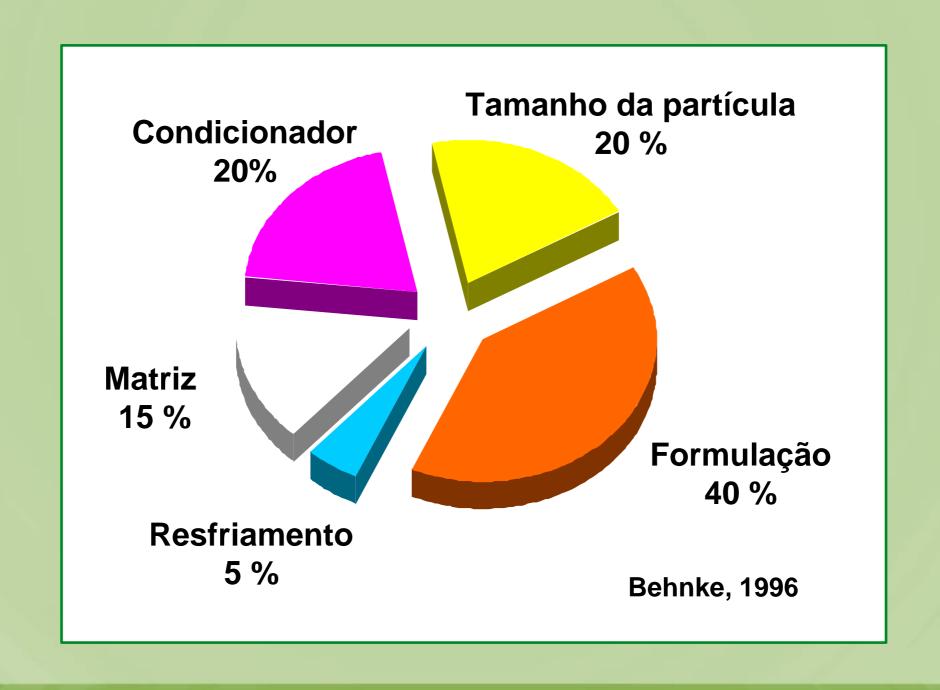
Fatores que influenciam a qualidade dos pellets







Fatores que influenciam a qualidade dos pellets







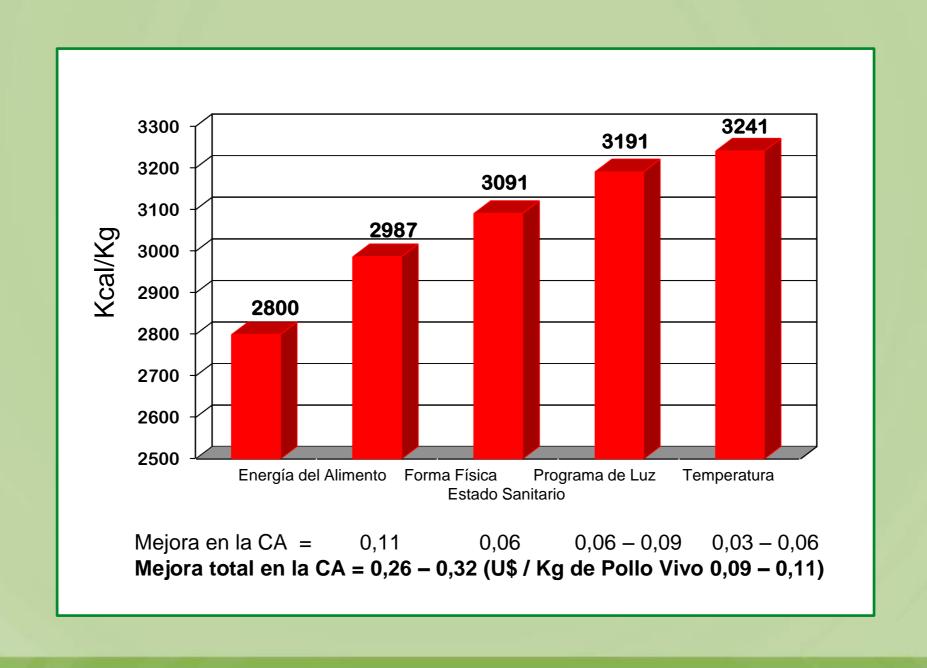
Ejemplo de Resultados Benchm

| Dieta | Edad (días) | Mort (%) | PC (g) | GD | e Vanie | Dens (kg/m²) | IEE |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------------|-----|
| 100% peletead | 43.9 la | 3.7 50rm | ación | nte es | 1.65 | 35.2 | 376 |
| 100% harinad | a Esta | ación | 2760 | 59.4 | 1.75 | 34.4 | 319 |





Ajuste de la Energía Metabolizada basado en la Efectividad Calórica







¡Modernizar!







Cronología de la implementación tecnológica de ambiente en Brasil

| Año | Tecnología |
|------|--|
| 1985 | USA – Ventilación positiva en túnel |
| 1990 | USA – ventilación con presión negativa en túnel |
| 1995 | USA – Dark House Brasil – ventilación positiva en túnel |
| 2001 | Brasil – Ventilación con presión negativa en túnel |
| 2005 | Brasil – Dark House |
| 2009 | Brasil – Dark House con pared sólida |
| 2011 | Brasil – Inlets para proporcionar ventilación mínima |
| 2012 | Brasil – Isopaneles para bloquear techos y pareds |



Cual es la expectativa de desempeño?

| | Ventilación Convencional | Presión Negativa con cortinas | Presión Negativa Dark House |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| GPD (g) | referencia | + 1,0 | + 1,5 |
| CA (g/g) | Referencia | - 50 | - 100 |
| Viabilidad (%) | Referencia | + 1.0 | + 2.0 |
| Costo % | Referencia | - 2.0 | - 4.0 |



El impacto de la tecnología de los galpones en el desempeño de las aves

| Tecnología | Conversión Alimenticia (2,84 kg) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Convencional | 1,83 |
| Pressión Negativa | 1,79 |
| Dark House | 1,77 |















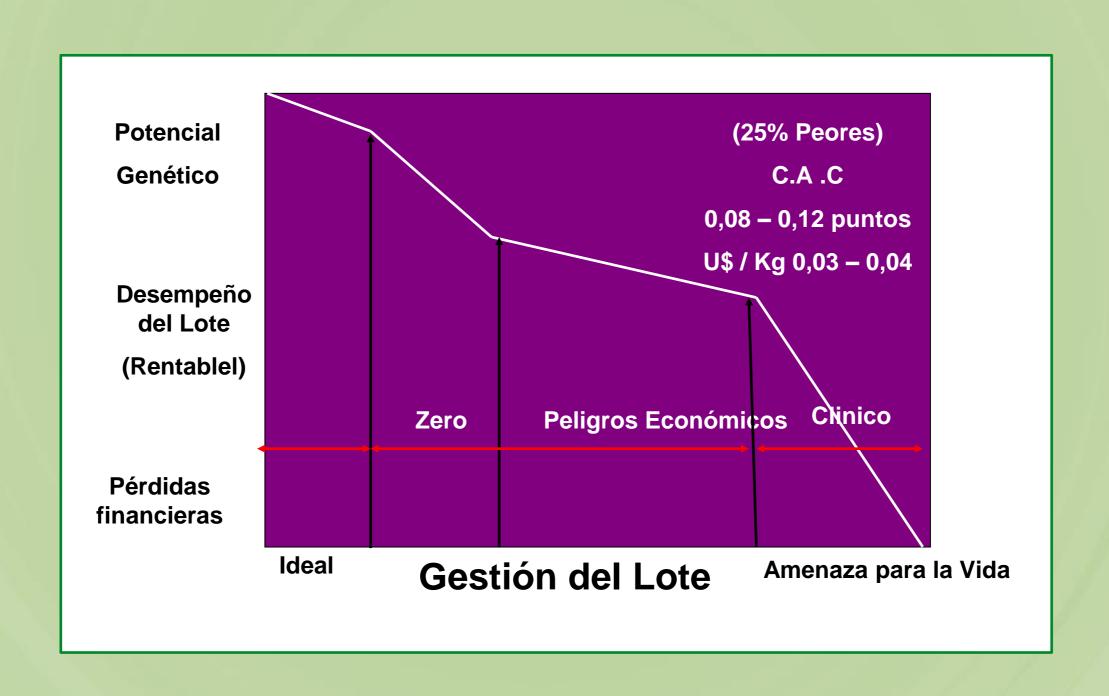








Gestión (Jones, 2007)







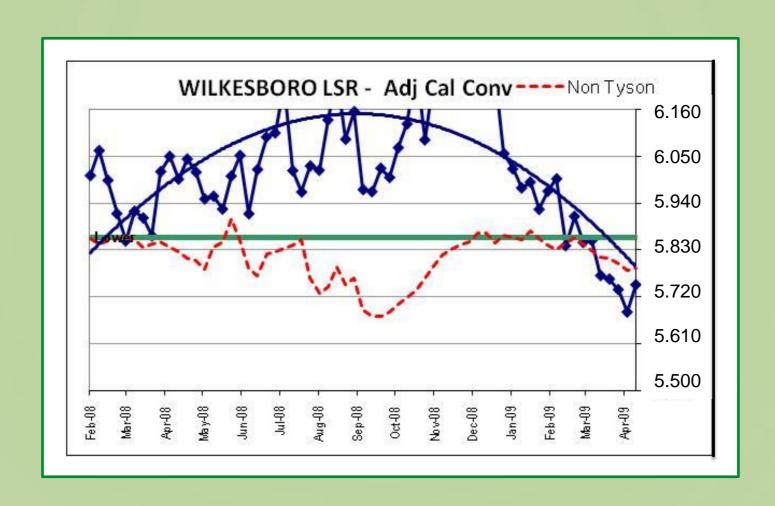
Intervalo entre lotes (Días):





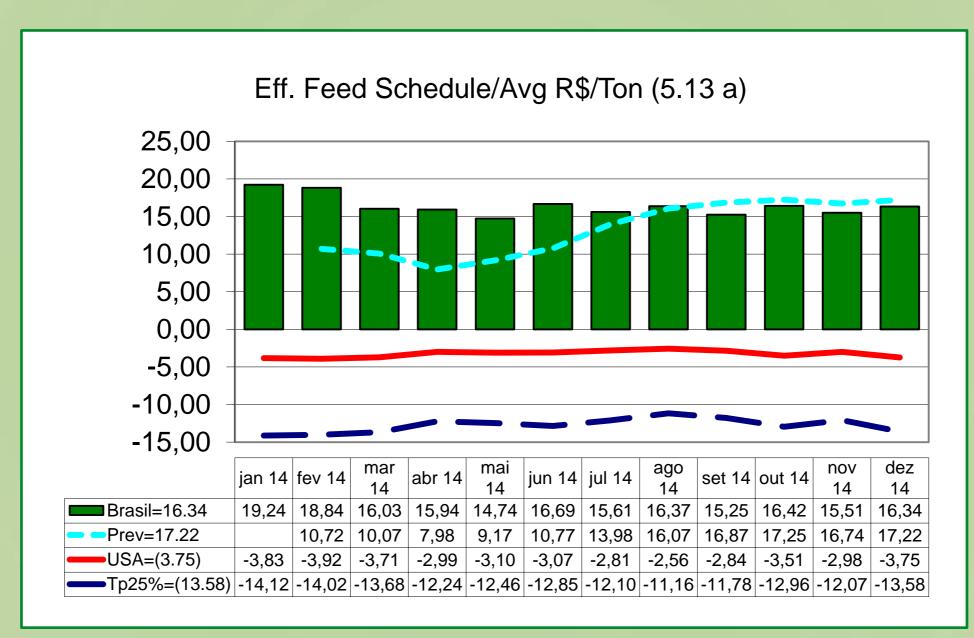


Conversion calórica ajustado (Kcal / Kg)













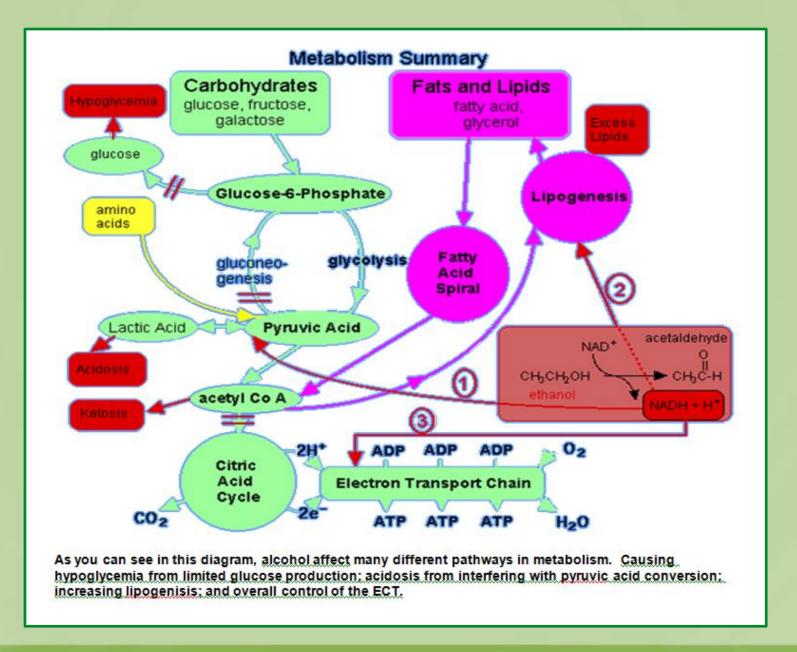
¡Los nutrientes de mayor impacto económico sobre las dietas de pollos de engorde!

- 1. Energía
- 2. Proteína (aminoácidos, aminoácidos disponibles)
- 3. Fósforo
- 4. Pigmentantes (Solamente en algunos países)
- 5. Drogas (anticoccidianos, antibióticos)
- 6. Vitaminas y microelementos minerales
- 7. Aditivos no nutritivos
- 8. Colina
- 9. Sodio
- 10. Calcio



La energía no es un nutriente, sino la capacidad que tiene un nutriente de producir calor cuando oxidado.

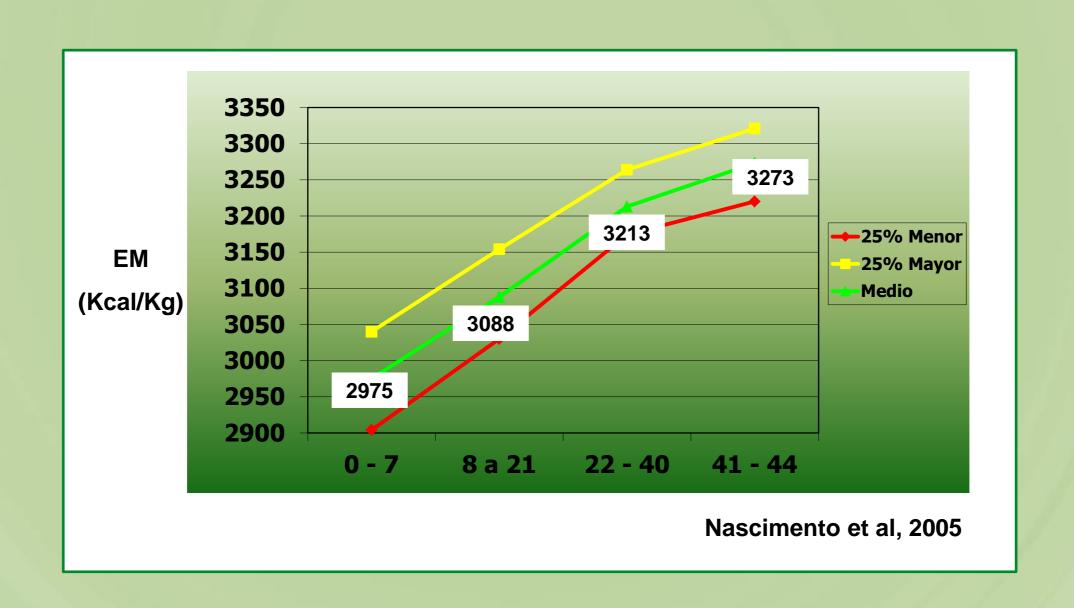
el cambio







¡Revisar los niveles nutricionales de las dietas!







¡Los costes de Energía y Proteína son semejantes!

Usando una dieta de crecimiento formulada con las recomendaciones de Cobb:

* Custo "Standard" R\$ / Ton 790,00

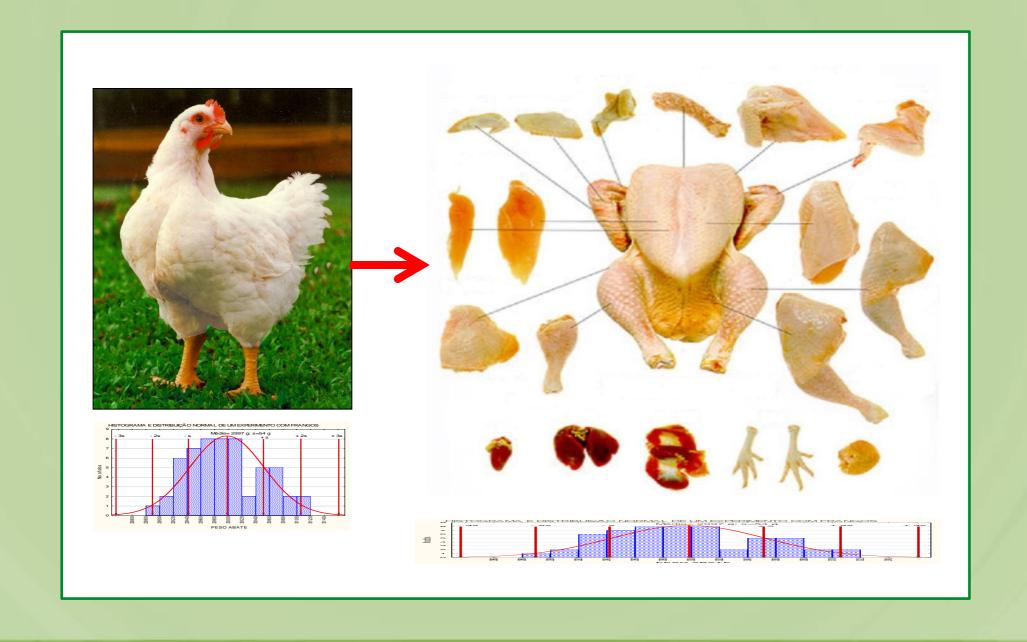
Se reduzirmos a energia em 3% = R\$ / Ton 775,00 Se reduzirmos a energia e aminoácidos em 3% = R\$ / Ton 778,00





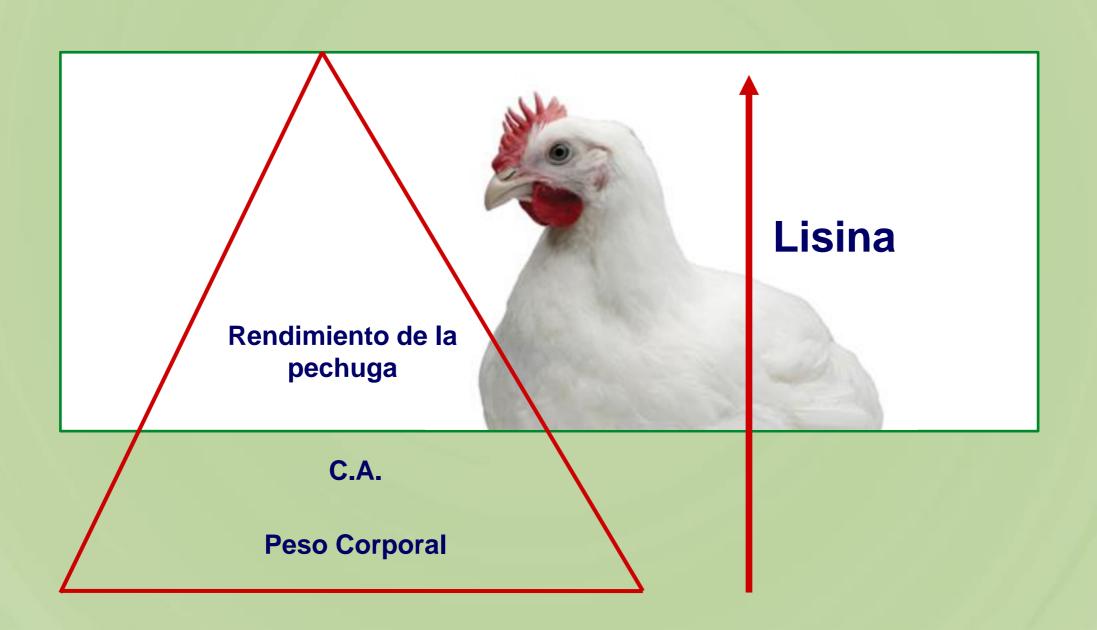
Industria Avícola

Con una parte, de alta variabilidad, producimos varios productos





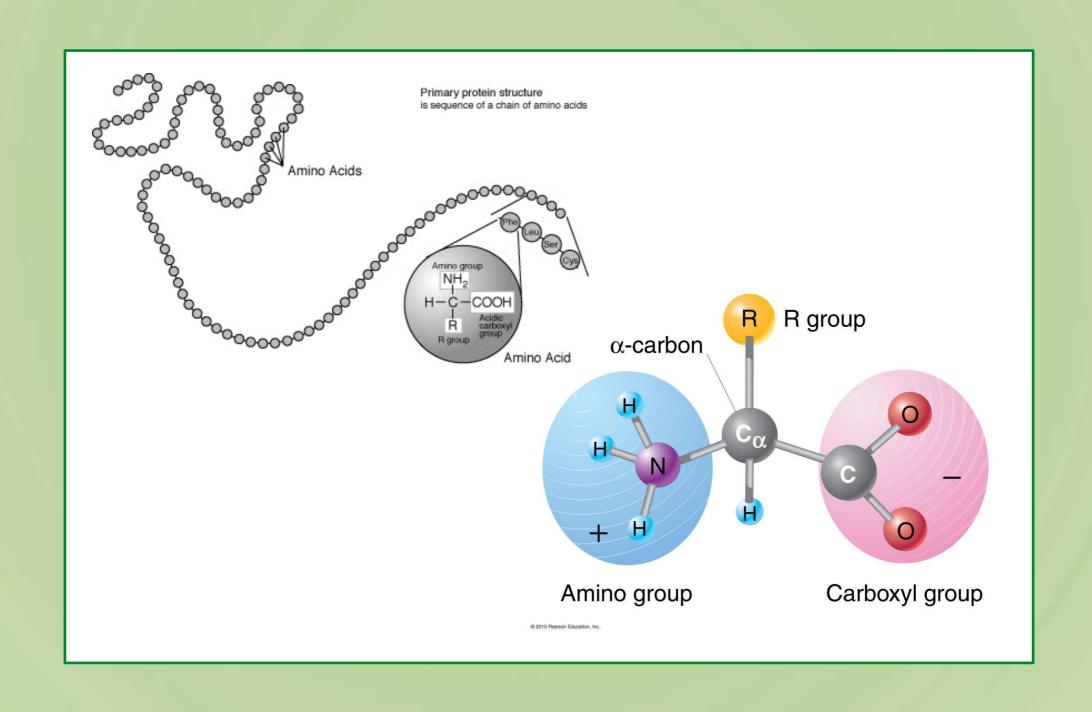






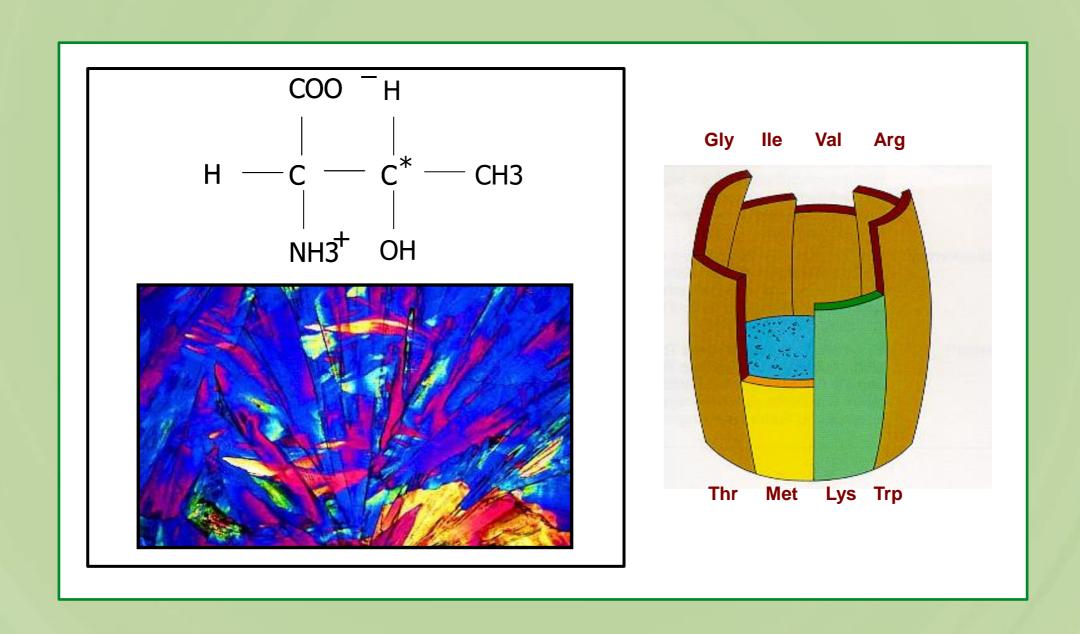


Requerimientos de Aminoácidos





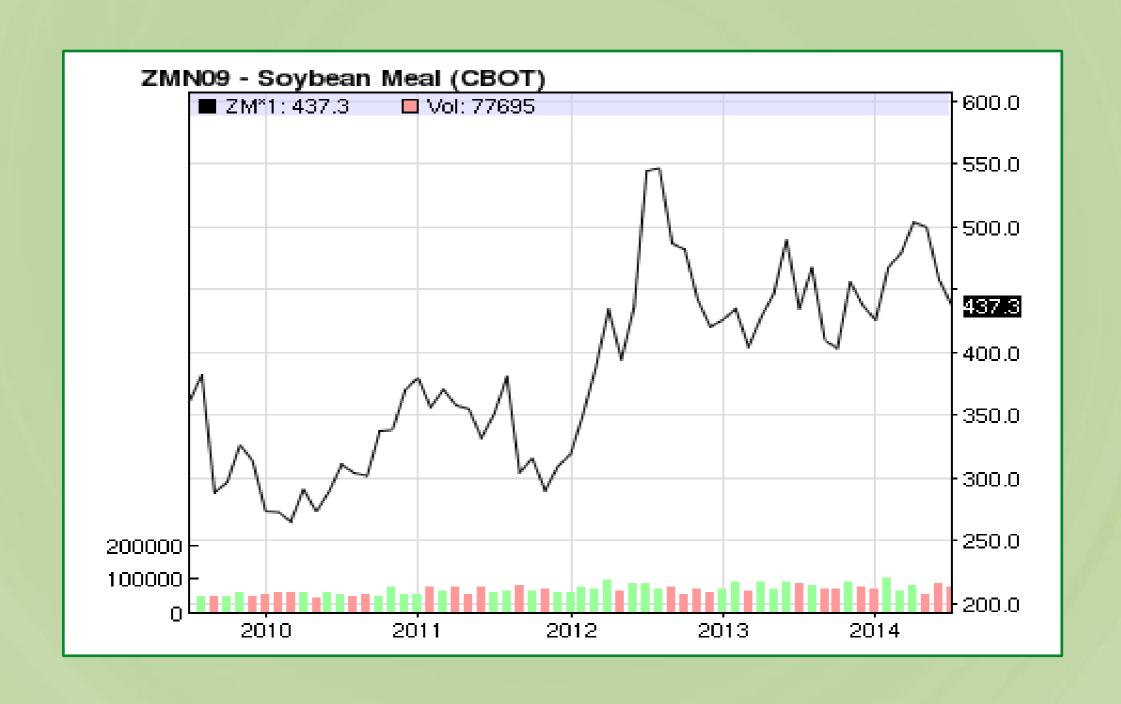








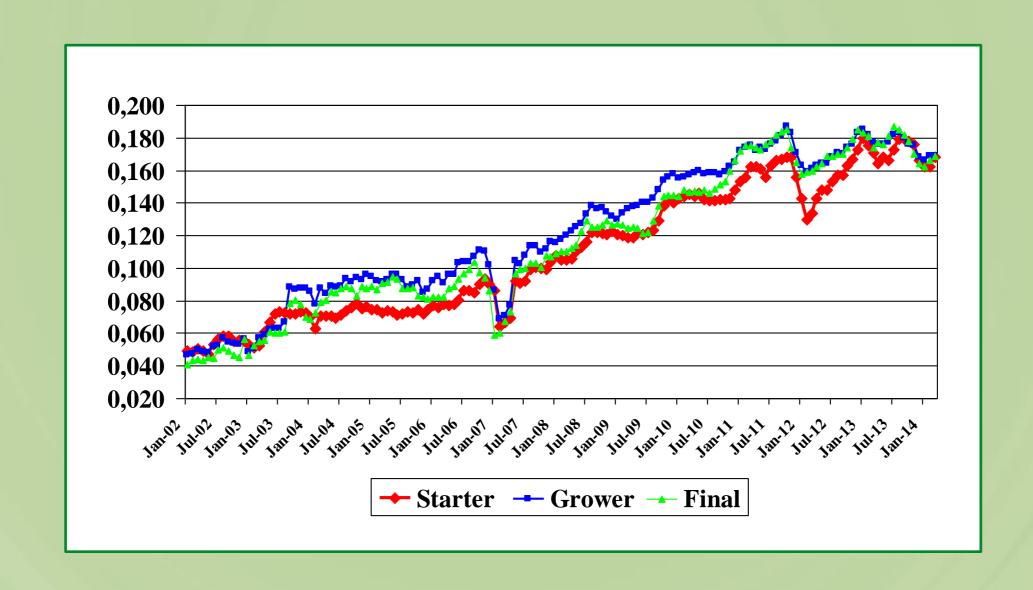
Salvado de Soja – 5 Años







Inclusión de Lisina Sintética (% de la dieta)







Niveles de los Nutrientes en la Dieta Estudio realizado por Cobb

| Inicial ME (kcal/kg) Protein (%) Av. Lysine (%) Av. Met+Cys (%) | Low | Medium | High | XHigh |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2984 | 2984 | 3041 | 3041 |
| | 19.01 | 21.02 | 22.01 | 23.02 |
| | .99 | 1.08 | 1.18 | 1.28 |
| | .73 | .80 | .87 | .94 |
| Crecimento ME (kcal/kg) Protein (%) Av. Lysine (%) Av. Met+Cys (%) | 3085 | 3085 | 3108 | 3108 |
| | 17.50 | 19.00 | 20.27 | 21.92 |
| | .91 | .99 | 1.05 | 1.13 |
| | .69 | .75 | .80 | .86 |
| Abate ME (kcal/kg) Protein (%) Av. Lysine (%) Av. Met+Cys (%) | 3175 16.60 .88 .69 | 3175 18.02 .95 .74 | 3180 19.02 1.00 .78 | 3180 20.51 1.08 .84 |



Efectos de la Dieta en el Desempeño de los Pollos de Engorde con 42 días de edad (Cobb MX 500 – Machos)

| | Low | Med | High | XHigh |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Peso Vivo (g) | 2788 | 2869 | 2951 | 3006 |
| CAC (3Kg) | 1.88 | 1.85 | 1.81 | 1.78 |
| Canal (%) | 68.83 | 69.21 | 70.67 | 71.03 |
| Pechuga (%) | 21.53 | 22.70 | 23.41 | 23.86 |





Coste de las raciones (\$U.S. por tonelada)

- Maíz \$317 por tonelada, \$550 para salvado de soja, 48%
- Usado \$1.20/kg para pollo vivo (Valor de mercado)
- Usado \$1.76/kg para el valor de la canal procesada
- Usado \$4.41/kg para el valor del pechuga deshuesada

| | Inicial | Crecimier | nto Abate |
|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Low | \$411 | \$405 | \$405 |
| Medium | \$426 | \$417 | \$416 |
| High | \$442 | \$429 | \$425 |
| XHigh | \$457 | \$446 | \$438 |





Análisis Económico (Mercado de Pollo Vivo)

Feed \$ Bird \$

| | Act.FCR | 2 <u>\$/kg fe</u> ed | \$/kg bird | <u>Live</u> wt | <u>/Bi</u> rd | <u>Val</u> ue | \$Net |
|-------|---------|----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Low | 1.82 | .4066 | .7400 | 2.788 | 2.06 | 3.34 | 1.28* |
| Med | 1.81 | .4183 | .7571 | 2.869 | 2.17 | 3.44 | 1.27 |
| High | 1.80 | .4291 | .7724 | 2.951 | 2.28 | 3.54 | 1.26 |
| XHigh | 1.79 | .4430 | .7930 | 3.006 | 2.38 | 3.60 | 1.22 |

^{*}Using these economic assumptions, the Low feed profile would be the most economical for growing chickens for the live bird markets. Value of live bird sales was \$1.20 per kg. The Net calculation is based on feed cost per bird at actual weight subtracted from the sales value.





Sin producción de pechuga deshuesada

| | | | | Fe | ed \$ C | arc. | Carc. \$ | | |
|-------|---------|------------|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Act.FCR | \$/kg feed | \$/kg bird | Live wt | /Bird | Weigl | nt Value | \$Net | |
| Low | 1.82 | .4066 | .7400 | 2. | 788 2 | 2.06 | 1.918 | 3.38 | 1.32 |
| Med | 1.81 | .4183 | .7571 | 2.8 | 369 2 | 2.17 | 1.985 | 3.50 | 1.33 |
| High | 1.80 | .4291 | .7724 | 2. | 951 2 | 2.28 | 2.086 | 3.68 | 1.40* |
| XHigh | 1.79 | .4430 | .7930 | 3.0 | 006 2 | 2.38 | 2.135 | 3.76 | 1.38 |

*Using these economic assumptions, the High feed profile would be the most economical for growing chickens for the processed bird markets, where BB harvest is not important. Value of carcass and parts sales was \$1.76 per kg. The Net calculation is based on feed cost per bird at actual carcass weight subtracted from the sales value. All weights are kg.





Análisis Económico (Aves procesadas y 100% de la pechuga es deshuesada)

| | Feed | \$ Bird BB | \$ BB | Non BB | Non BB | Total \$ | |
|-------|-------|------------|-------|---------|---------|----------|-------|
| | /Bird | Weight | Value | Carc wt | Carc \$ | Value | \$Net |
| Low | 2.06 | .600 | 2.65 | 1.318 | 2.32 | 4.97 | 2.91 |
| Med | 2.17 | .651 | 2.87 | 1.334 | 2.35 | 5.22 | 3.05 |
| High | 2.28 | .691 | 3.05 | 1.365 | 2.40 | 5.45 | 3.17 |
| XHigh | 2.38 | .717 | 3.16 | 1.418 | 2.50 | 5.66 | 3.28* |

*Using these economic assumptions, the XHigh feed profile would be the most economical for growing chickens for the processed bird markets, where 100 percent of boneless breast is harvested. Value of carcass and parts sales was \$1.76 per kg, and the boneless breast was \$4.41. The Net calculation is based on feed cost per bird at actual carcass weight subtracted from the sales value. All weights are kg.

BB=Boneless Breast.





Análisis Económico (Aves procesadas y 100% de la pechuga es deshuesada)

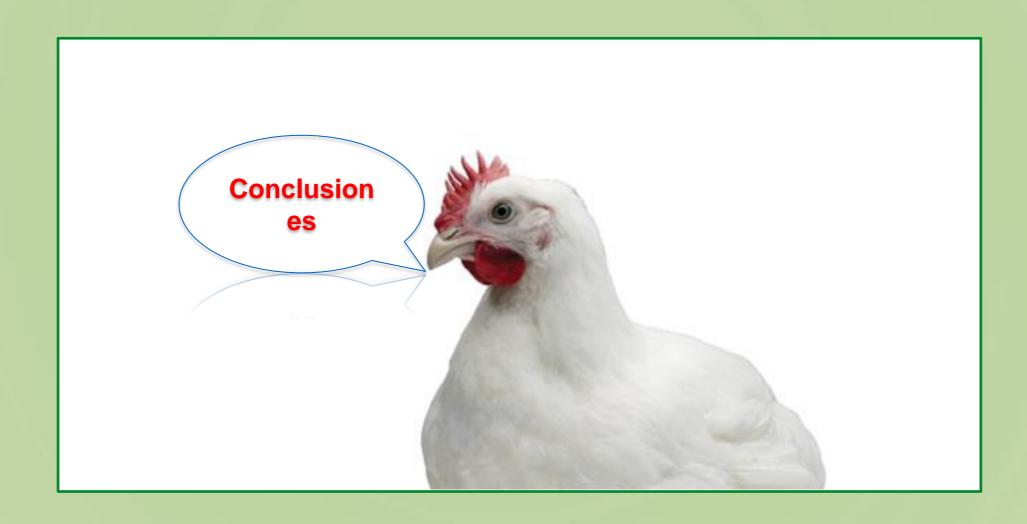
| | Feed | \$ Bird BB | \$ BB | Non BB | Non BB | Total \$ | |
|-------|-------|------------|-------|---------|---------|----------|-------|
| | /Bird | Weight | Value | Carc wt | Carc \$ | Value | \$Net |
| Low | 2.06 | .600 | 2.65 | 1.318 | 2.32 | 4.97 | 2.91 |
| Med | 2.17 | .651 | 2.87 | 1.334 | 2.35 | 5.22 | 3.05 |
| High | 2.28 | .691 | 3.05 | 1.365 | 2.40 | 5.45 | 3.17 |
| XHigh | 2.38 | .717 | 3.16 | 1.418 | 2.50 | 5.66 | 3.28* |

*Using these economic assumptions, the XHigh feed profile would be the most economical for growing chickens for the processed bird markets, where 100 percent of boneless breast is harvested. Value of carcass and parts sales was \$1.76 per kg, and the boneless breast was \$4.41. The Net calculation is based on feed cost per bird at actual carcass weight subtracted from the sales value. All weights are kg.

BB=Boneless Breast.



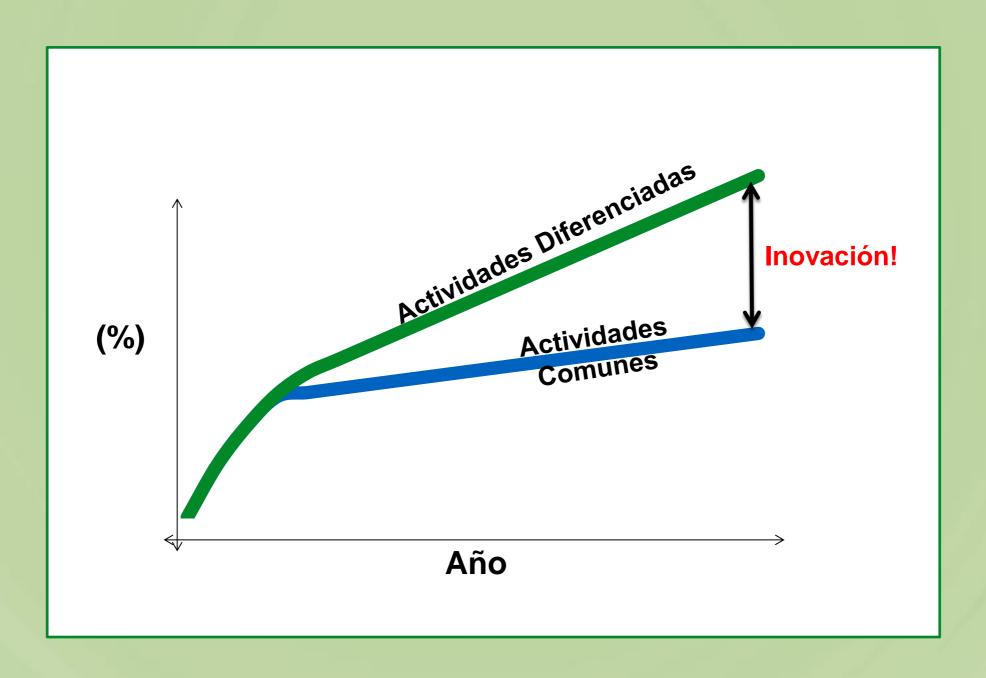








Tenemos que cambiar de paradigmas







Tenemos que "Mantener la Concentración" en:

Rendimiento
Eficiencia
Mano de obra
Control de Costes (Gastos)
Calidad







Muchas Gracias

