







# Characterization of small egg producers in the O'Higgins region (Chile)

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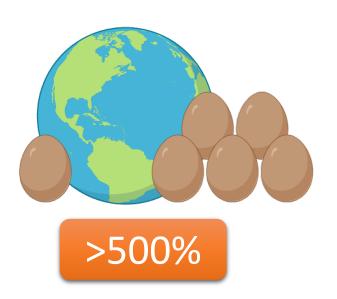


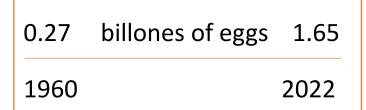


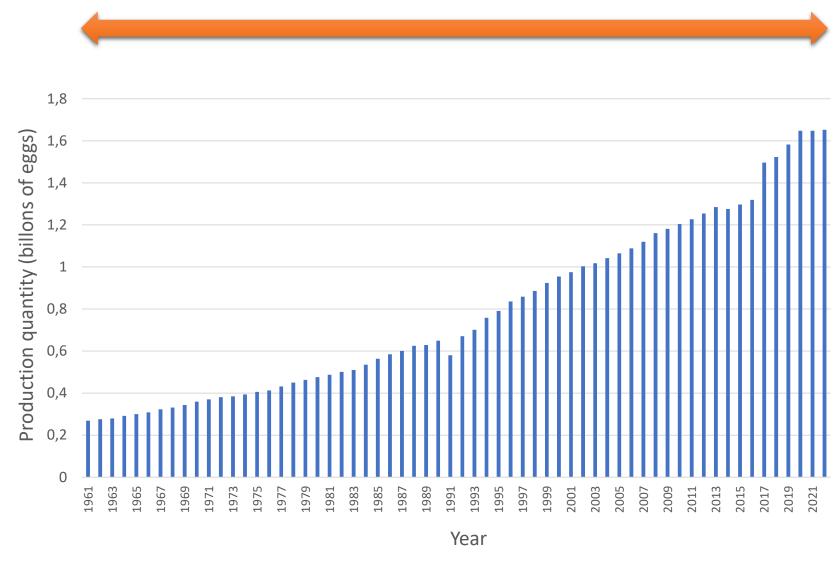


#### General context

Global egg production





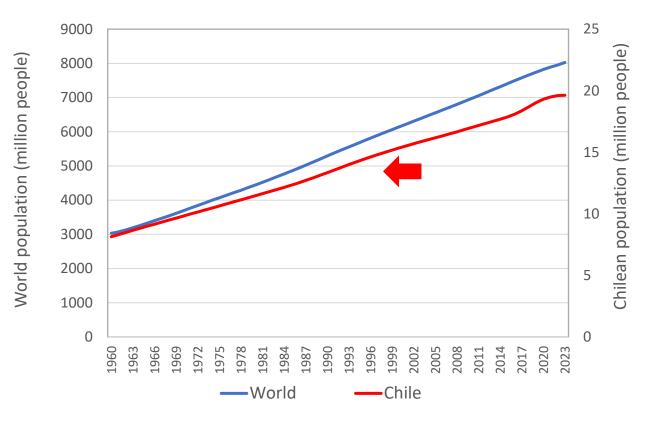


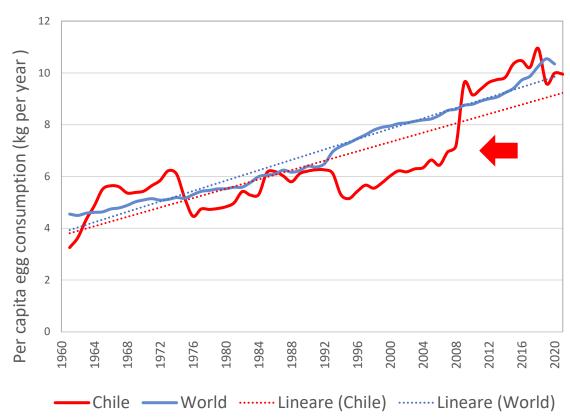




- Increased egg production ← → Egg demand
  - Population growth
  - Increase in per capita consumption



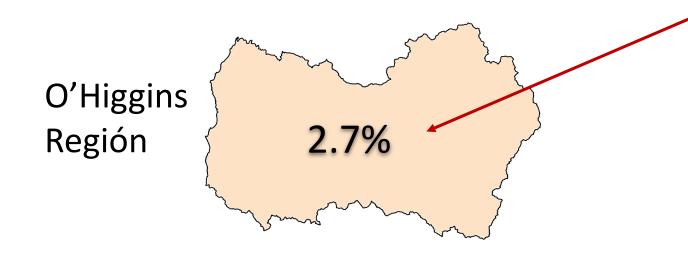


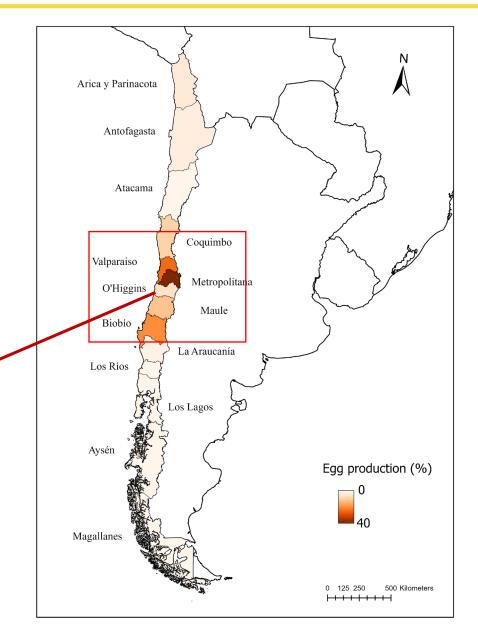






- Egg market in Chile
  - 300 egg producers (Office of Agrarian Studies and Policies, 2020)
    - 57 producers → 90% of production
    - Central zone
  - However
    - ≈60000 farms with hens (Agricultural Census, 2021)



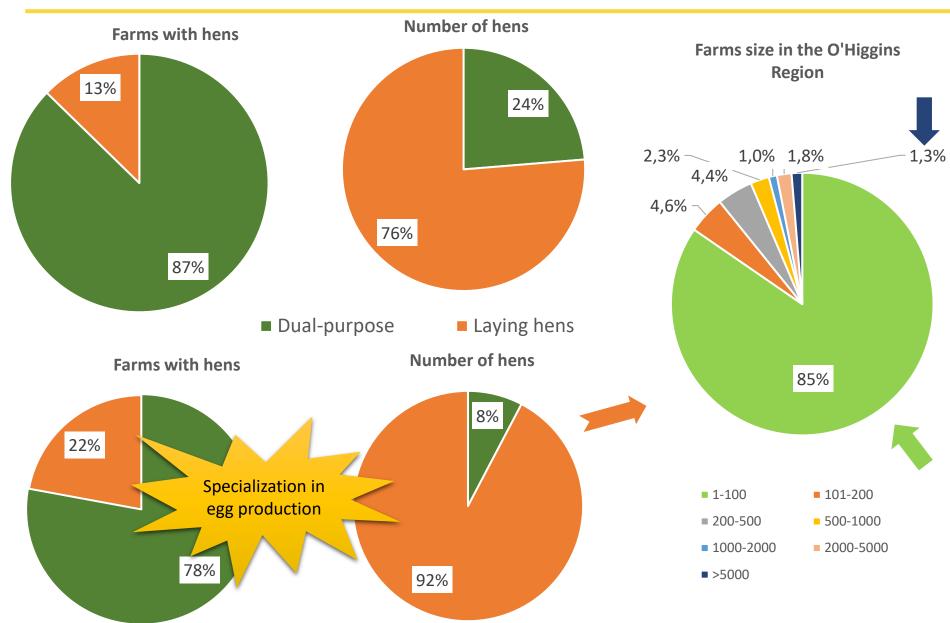




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- Farms that produce eggs
  - Chile

O'Higgins Region







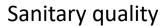
- Knowing
  - Importance of small egg producers in the O'Higgins Region
- Propose
  - Exploring the diversity
    - Egg production system
      - Size farm/Feeding/Management
    - Farmers
      - Gender/Age/Education





Organoleptic quality







To characterize small egg producers in the O'Higgins region, their farms and to analyze their knowledge of egg quality variables



## MATERIAL AND METHODS



- Study area
  - O'Higgins Region
    - 3 provinces
- Sample size
  - Finite population

$$n = \frac{N*Z_{\alpha}^{2}*p*q}{e^{2}*(N-1)+Z_{\alpha}^{2}*p*q}$$

N (population size) = 1600 farms

$$Z_{0.05} = 1.96$$





Management practices and farm dimensions

I MINIVEDGIDAD

# MATERIAL AND METHODS



#### ■ Evaluation instrument → Survey (face-to-face method)

UNIVERSIDAD

DE O'HIGGINS	Martes 08 de Agosto, 2023
La siguiente encuesta tiene el propósito de reunir información sobre productores de huevos de la Región de O'Higgins. La información ob realización de las tesis de alumnas de la carrera de Medicina veterinaria FIC "Transferencia huevos con calidad integral certificada"	tenida será utilizada para la
Nombre Género: Masculino O Nivel educac (opcional) Femenino O  Edad Comuna Femenino O	ional Básica Completa O Media Completa O Educación técnica O
¿Cuánto tiempo lieva trabajando en la actividad avícola?	Educ.Profesional (
(marque solo una respuesta) Menos de 1 año ○ Entre 3 y 5 años ○	
Entre 1 y 3 años O Más de 5 años O	
• ¿Sus hijos continuarán con la actividad? Si O No O	
¿Por qué?	
• Número total de aves del plantel (marque solo una respuesta)  Menos de 100 ○ Entre 300 y 50 Entre 100 y 300 ○ Entre 500 y 10	-
Indique el tipo de aves que se encuentra en el plantel: (marque solo un	na respuesta)
Ponedoras ○ De carne ○ Ambas ○	
Número de aves que se encuentran en producción de huevos: Sus aves son de raza criolla : Si O No O  ¿Cuantos huevos produce actualmente por día?	
• ¿Dónde comercializa los huevos? Feria libre O Mercado local O	Entrega a domicilio
(Marque todas las opciones que utiliza) Almacén O Supermercados O	*
	ntrega a un distribuidor 🔾
	Annala kundaka O
	1anejo luminico   ○ Otro
Pelecha forzada O Control de temperatura O	5110
r electra forzada 🔾 Gontroi de temperatura	
• ¿Cómo realiza la crianza de las aves? (Marque con una x todas las alternativo	as que apliquen)
Jaula ○ Gallineros ○ Piso ○ Pastoreo controlado ○	Pastoreo libre O
Marque con una X todos los alimentos a los que tienen acceso las a	ves:
Maíz ○ Harinilla ○ Concentrados ○	Heno O
Trigo O Soya O Pasto/forraje verde O	
• ¿Cómo consigue el alimento para las aves? (Marque con una x todas las a	lternativas que apliquen)
Producción propia O Compra O Por medio de asesores O	

Clasifica los huevos de acuerdo a: (marque todas las opciones que utiliza) ¿Cómo almacena los huevos? (marque todas las opciones que utiliza) ¿Cuánto tiempo demora en vender los huevos? (marque solo una respuesta)	Tamaño ○         Color ○         Frescura ○           Otro
Mejor calidad nutritiva	Color de la cáscara
En relación con la producción de huevos     Su única fuente de ingresos     Tengo otro trabajo/actividad agropece     Las actividades productivas las rea     (marque solo una respuesta)	C 25 dir pasationips
¿Ha recibido ayuda del gobierno? (c ¿Cúal ayuda?     ¿Está dispuesto/a a invertir en mejo ¿Cuales?     ¿Está dispuesto/a a participar en la ¿De qué área/ámbito?     ¿Qué problemas enfrenta su sistem	s actividades de capacitación ? Si O No O



#### Questions (27)

- Open-ended  $\rightarrow$  2
- Closed-ended → 25





# MATERIAL AND METHODS



- Sociodemographic Information
  - Gender, age, education
  - Time in egg production
- Management practices and farm size
  - Number of hens
  - Egg production
  - Rearing and feeding practices
  - Importance of the activity in income
- Commercialization
  - Classification methods
  - Places of sale
  - Egg quality variables
    - Association with quality
    - Association with yolk color







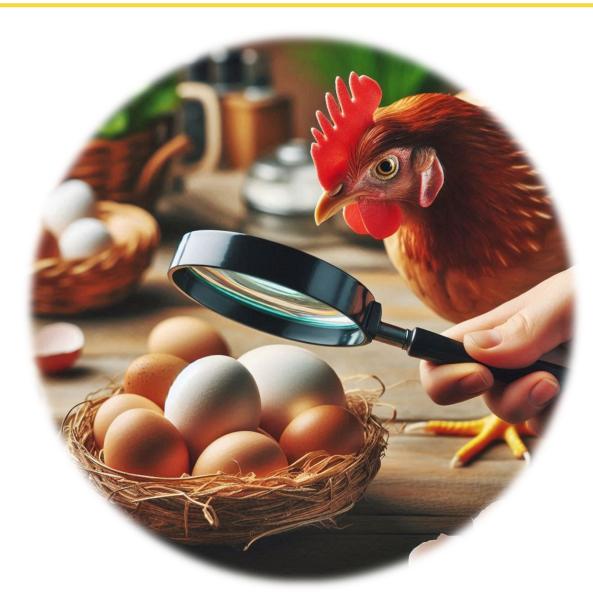


- Qualitative
  - Frequency tables
  - $X^2$  test
- Quantitative
  - ANOVA test
  - Means comparison
  - Cronbach's Alpha indices





What did we find regarding small egg producers in the O'Higgins region, their farms, and their opinions on egg quality variables?







- 91 surveys
  - Training session

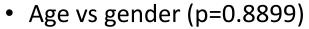


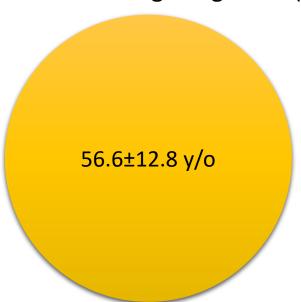




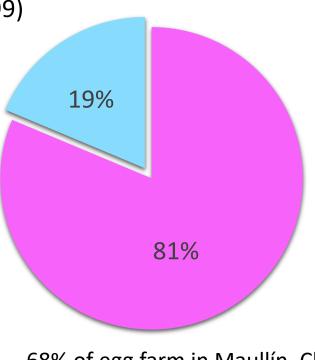
#### Sociodemographic characterization

- Age
- Gender





48±0.8 y/o in Flanders, Belgium (Tuyttens et al., 2011)



68% of egg farm in Maullín, Chile were managed by women (Asencio al., 2023)



56.5±12.3 y/o

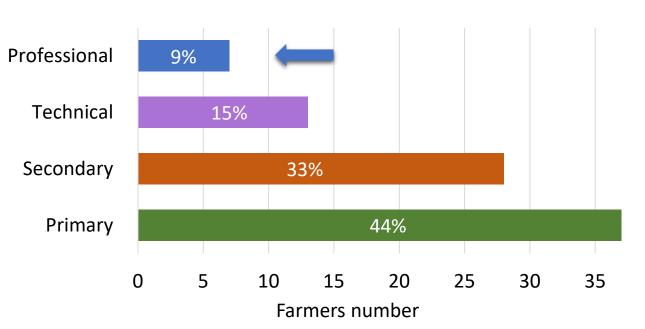
56.9±15.3 y/o





#### Sociodemographic characterization

- Education
  - Education vs gender (p=0.0231)



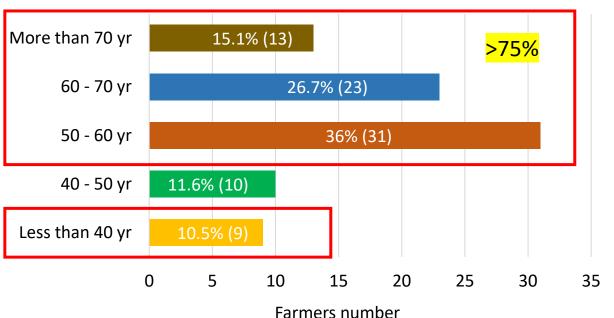


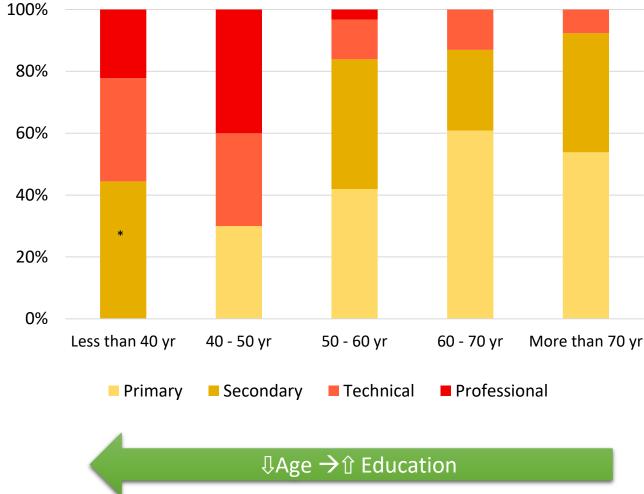




#### Sociodemographic characterization

- Education
  - Education vs age (p<0.001)</li>



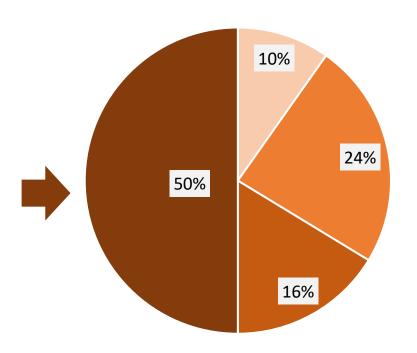


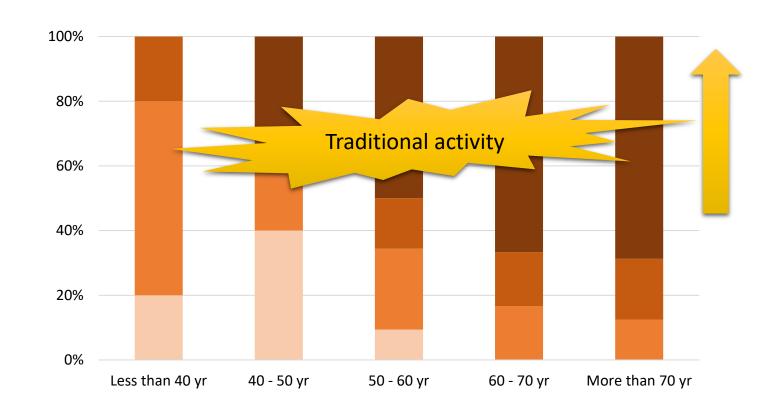




#### Sociodemographic characterization

- Time in egg production
  - Gender (p=0.2555)
  - Number of hens (p=0.2234)
  - Age (p=0.0029)





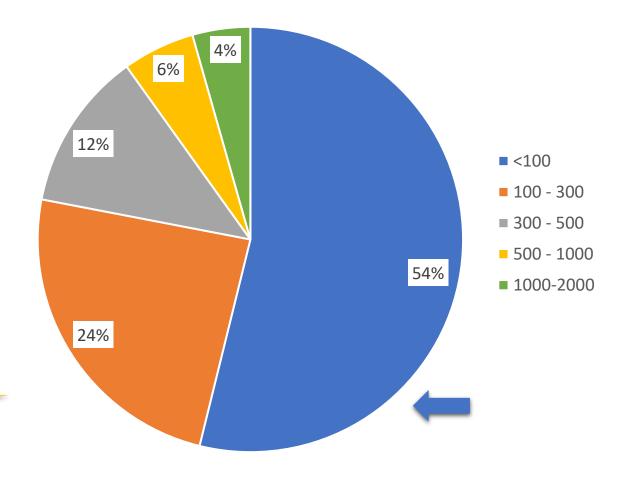




#### Management practices and farm size

- Farm size
  - Gender vs farm size (p=0.336)
  - Age vs farm size (p=0.5862)
  - Education vs farm size (p=0.8544)
  - % laying vs farm size (p=0.9847)
- Egg production
  - 135±230 eggs/day
  - 78% laying







44%

Other jobs

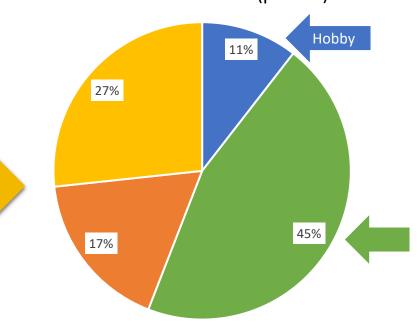
#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

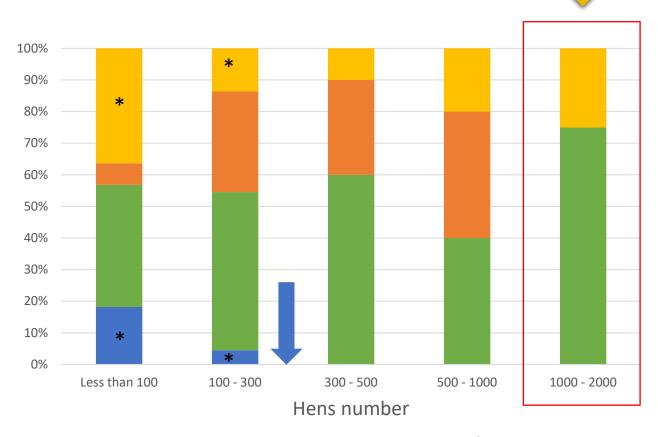


Only jobs in the agricultural area

#### Management practices and farm size

- Importance of activity in income
  - Gender (p=0.4879)
  - Age (p=0.3695)
  - Education (p=0.3791)
  - Number of hens (p=0.07)









#### Management practices and farm size

Management	Farms (N°)	Farms (%)
Vaccination	46	50
Balanced ration	73	79
Temperature control	29	31
Lighting control	46	50
Beak trimming	14	15
Forced molting	2	2

Depency of farm size p<0.001

Management

Management	>100	100 - 300	300 - 500	500 -1000	1000 - 2000
Vaccination	39.5	77.3	45.5	60	100
Balanced ration	81.4	86.4	90.9	100	100
Temperature control	18.6	36.4	63.6	80	50
Lighting management	34.9	77.3	45.5	100	100
Beak trimming	7	22.7	9.1	40	75
Forced molting	4.7	0	0	0	0







#### Commercialization

- Variables associated with egg quality and yolk color
  - Cronbach's Alpha indices

Association with quality  $\rightarrow$  0.7

Variables	Mean ±SD	Important or Very Important (%)
Shell color	3,97±1,21 <sup>a</sup>	61,4
Yolk color	4,65±0,75 <sup>b</sup>	89,7
Egg size	4,66±0,68 <sup>b</sup>	91,9
Shell condition	4,67±0,76 <sup>b</sup>	90,6
Smell	4,71±0,70 <sup>bc</sup>	92,1
Shell hardness	4,75±0,71 <sup>bc</sup>	93,4
Flavor	4,79±0,61 <sup>bc</sup>	95,6
Shell cleanliness	4,83±0,59bc	95,9
Egg freshness	4,92±0,47°	98,8



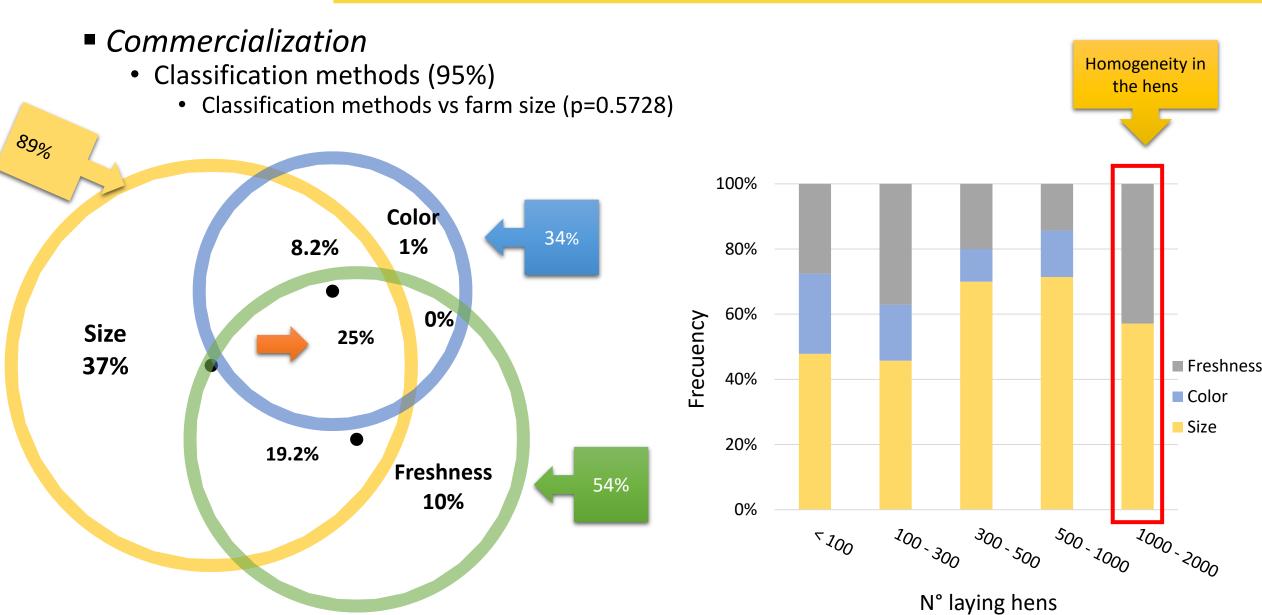
Variable	Mean ±SD	Related or very related (%)	
Better smell	4,65±0,86	92,1	
Better appearance	4,72±0,85	92,6	
Better flavor	4,81±0,72	88,1	
Better nutritional value	4,84±0,58	94,8	

Berkhoff et al., (2020). Shell color 2.6 in a score of importance 1 (Not important) – 4 (Very important) (Chile)

Johnston et al., (2011). Preference for white eggs vs brown eggs (90.4 vs. 9.6%). (U.S.A)

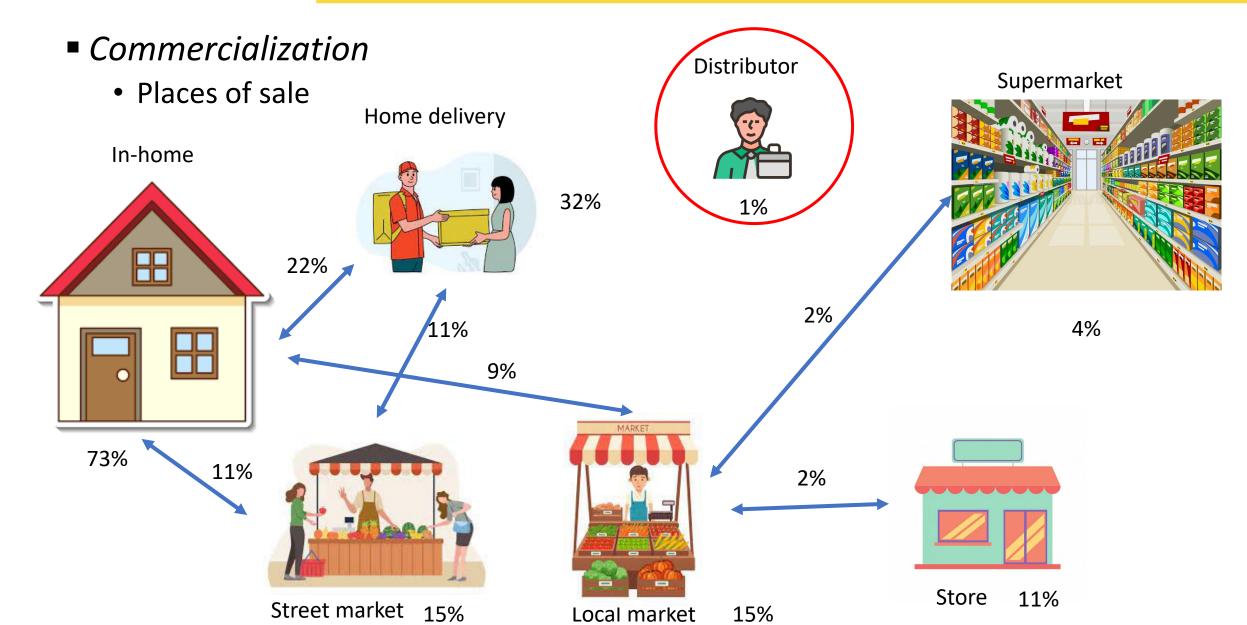
















#### ■ Commercialization

• Places of sale vs farm size (p<0.01)

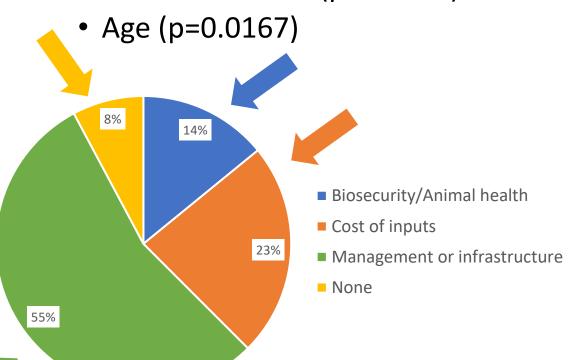
Number of laying hens	In-home	Home delivery	Street market	Local market	Store	Supermarket	Distribuitor
Less than 100	52.2	34.5	50	50	10	0	0
100 - 300	26.9	24.1	21.4	28.6	10	0	0
300 - 500	10.4	20.7	7.1	14.3	20	25	0
500 - 1000	6	13.8	7.1	0	30	25	0
1000 - 2000	4.5	3.4	14.3	7.1	30	50	100

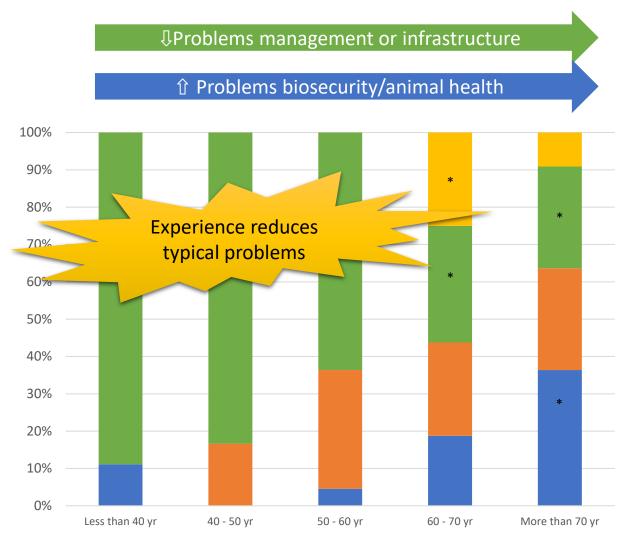




#### Problems in egg production

- Gender (p=0.5931)
- Education (p=0.3976)
- Number of hens (p=0.1060)





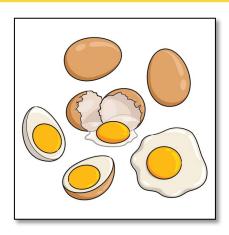


#### CONCLUSION





- Female predominance
  - Elder producers (58% >50 y/o)
- Diversity of farms
  - Size
  - Management practices
  - Commercialization methods
  - Classification methods



- Egg quality variables
  - Commercial
    - Freshness
    - Shell hardness
  - Sanitary
    - Shell cleanliness
  - Organoleptic
    - Flavor
    - Smell



- Challenges
  - Alliances
    - Purchasing inputs
    - Selling eggs
  - Training in management practices
    - Food safety
    - Biosecurity









