

## Commercial Turkeys

All valuations are expressed in pence per bird

Age (days)	7	14	21	28	35	42	49
Females	158	174	195	221	247	285	323
Males	158	175	197	227	257	294	338

Age	56	63	70	77	84	91	98
Females	365	412	462	516	574	634	692
Males	388	445	507	575	646	717	791

Age	105	112	119	126	133	140	147
Females	752	813	874	936	997	1058	
Males	868	950	1034	1123	1216	1313	1413

Age	154	161	168
Females			
Males	1517	1626	1735

These tables are designed to provide valuations for large-scale, intensive turkey rearing operations such as those undertaken by Bernard Matthews and Faccenda Foods etc. They are not intended to be used for seasonal turkey production, 'Traditional Farm Fresh', or organic turkeys, where substantially higher costs and returns are the norm. These are catered for using a series of separate valuation tables.

Although there are a (small) number of commercial turkey strains available to the intensive turkey grower, the valuation table has been designed around the most widely used strain (the 'T8' from British United Turkeys), and should provide a fair and equitable figure in the majority of situations.

In almost all cases, intensive fattening turkeys are kept in controlled-environment houses with flock sizes of up to 20,000 in each building. Most sites generally comprise of a number of houses, and the age of birds will vary slightly between houses. This should be taken into account when using the valuation tables.

Males ('stags') are generally kept in separate pens to the females ('hens'), and valuation figures are designed to reflect this. If a situation is encountered where stags and hens are kept together (i.e. 'as-hatched'), the valuation should be done on a pro-rata basis according to relative numbers of the two sexes (in all probability, a 50:50 split will have to be assumed).

Unless the age of the flock to be valued matches exactly with the (weekly) ages provided in the valuation tables, the appropriate pro-rata figure should be calculated.