

13. Bronze turkeys (hens) kept in pole barns

All valuations expressed in pence per bird

Age (days)	7	14	21	28	35	42	49
Farm gate sales	586.84	616.54	650.92	690.31	725.93	770.65	816.18
Sales to butchers	586.84	616.54	650.92	690.31	725.93	770.65	816.18

Age (days)	56	63	70	77	84	91	98
Farm gate sales	866.35	921.17	979.60	1041.47	1106.50	1175.43	1233.93
Sales to butchers	866.35	921.17	979.60	1041.47	1106.50	1175.43	1233.93

Age (days)	105	112	119	126	133	140	147
Farm gate sales	1675.74	2117.55	2559.35	3001.16	3442.97	3884.77	4326.58
Sales to butchers	1498.68	1763.43	2028.17	2292.92	2557.67	2822.41	3087.16

Age (days)	154	161	168
Farm gate sales	4768.39	5210.19	5652.00
Sales to butchers	3351.91	3616.65	3881.40

This table is intended to provide valuations for Traditional Farm Fresh ('TFF') and/or seasonally-produced turkeys. They are NOT intended to be used for large-scale, intensive turkey production. Bird numbers for a typical TFF/seasonal site will generally be counted in hundreds rather than thousands, although larger enterprises may produce at the latter level. A typical 'intensive' production site will rear many thousands of birds (individual houses may contain up to 20,000 birds). Rearing accommodation tends to be simple - typically, birds will be reared in 'pole-barns' (open-sided buildings), although a variety of other general farm buildings may be used.

The table provides valuations for bronze-feathered hen birds. If a site rears 'as-hatched' (i.e. males and females together in broadly equal numbers), the corresponding valuation table should be consulted.

Figures are provided for both 'farm gate' sales - i.e. sales direct to the final customer and for 'sales to butchers', which are intended to reflect trade values. Because of the difference in the resultant valuations, it is important to determine which type of outlet the farmer supplies. If both types of outlet are supplied, a pro-rata figure should be calculated. Similarly, if the age of the birds does not exactly match the figures given in the tables, the corresponding pro-rata figure should also be calculated.

Valuations are based on an earliest slaughter age of 105 days (15 weeks) This is reflected in a rapid increase in the valuation figures from this point onwards. Before this age, birds are generally not thought to have the conformation and 'finish' to be acceptable to the market. A maximum slaughter age of 24 weeks has been assumed at which point the average liveweight has been taken to be 7.5kg (derived from industry targets) with an oven-ready weight of 6kg.

Although valuations are determined on the basis of the age of birds, it is strongly recommended that for flocks that are 12 weeks or older, a random sample of 25 culled birds are weighed as a reference in case of future disputed valuation