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Today I'm going to guide you by choosing the perfect poultry farm for your farm. Whether it's a layer or a broiler farm... Small scale or large commercial size... Any country... Any climate... This guide is a guide to making a comprehensive decision about the best structure for your business. Categorical reading. Now let's take a walk through the process step by step... Birds home: chicken behavior and shelter - the issue best suited to Chicken Farm homes is artificial housing made for housing purposes either: layer, broiler or; The local breed of chicken idea is that bird shelter provides the following benefits for chicken (which the chicken might not have gotten otherwise in its natural environment): protecting the shade of the organization's discrete nest styling heat/isolation... Etc. This poultry farm must be built to accomplish all of the above. Depending on the core competencies of your startup poultry farm business, you can choose to either build a poultry farm yourself... Or put off some aid experts. No matter how you build it, or the type of chicken you raise, the root of getting our bird right is to prioritize the behavioral model of your birds. Below are the typical behaviors and bird habits that your chicken house should consider for the best parenting results: feeding nesting dust bathing sat tolerance of high-temperature drinking feeding Below is a breakdown of these natural chicken behaviors and their benefits, which should be taken into account when choosing a bird's shelter for chicken: Foraging Chicken enjoy pecking around in the mud. Fact. But what are the benefits of accommodation for this freedom when planning your bird shelter? According to Jeff Mattox, a livestock nutritionist with years of experience: ... Collecting data from year to year and from producer to manufacturer, I came to the conclusion that poultry grazing is 5 to 20 percent (their diet) from pastures, depending on the type and age of the bird, as well as the quality of feed growth. This equates to significant savings at the poultry farm. Remembering that up to 70% of all poultry/overhead costs are spent on feed. Where you could: A ... Keep the equivalent of 3.5% - 14% of your total operating costs, allowing your birds enough pasture feeding time to replace manufactured feed consumption, and... (B) ... Reduce the need for vitamin and mineral supplements as grazing feedings provide a kind of reserve bank of critical nutrients such as calcium, for example, used biologically for shell and bone products. It's a protection against flaws, also... (C) ... reduce the need for a protein supplement, ... experience has shown that chickens purposefully fed protein-deficient diets, increased consumption of pasture flocks fed a diet with adequate protein levels (Horsted, 2006). The same behavior was exhibited by broilers fed protein inadequate diet (Eriksson, 2010) Finally ... (D) ... increase the nutritional value of the product, i.e. egg or broiler meat... There is evidence that poultry products from herbaceous herds tend to have less cholesterol, more vitamins A and E, a multiplied omega-3 content, and a healthier ratio of Omega-3 to Omega-6 Nest masonry chickens prefer by nature to lay eggs in more secluded or discrete places - ideally in nests or nesting boxes - also... (E) ... provide a special place to collect eggs that are readily available to agricultural staff and other results in a much lower breakdown rate than otherwise. Dust Bathing According to poultry breeders behavioral experts... Dust bathing acts as a natural insecticide and helps keep parasites and other nasty creepy crawlies at bay, so it's important for their health! The information above provides us with just a little more room to understand the overall benefits of allowing your chicken a little more variety in their poultry farm. Something to keep in mind. Now to take a look at some other factors that should support your decision surrounding birds housing for your farm. Other factors determining your choice of poultry farm while behavioral traits will definitely influence your choice of poultry farm. There are other factors that you should keep in mind. Here are a few to think about: The scale of the poultry farm scale of your business will greatly affect your choice of poultry farm. For example, backyard poultry needs much smaller and less complex housing structures than large-scale commercial farms. Everything from the materials used to the standards and assembly protocols is very different, mainly due to the introduction of building codes and building permits. Health and safety standards are also a responsibility, especially in the construction of larger commercial structures. These provisions ensure that workers' working conditions are properly managed to minimize the risk of injury or injury. It's a general rule. The bigger the operation... The more housing, the greater the scale of potential risk or danger. The more complicated the construction process. Further reading: An example of risk assessment for poultry - Health and Safety Executive Climate - Bird Shelter Your climate will play a big role in addressing poultry shelter. The climate will dictate the levels: humidity temperature ventilation ... which your birds will be exposed to. To accommodate the birds and provide them with optimal conditions for growing... You will choose the most advantageous features for their bird shelter to keep them with the best potential for Production. Coming in life: Bird shelter for hot climate - WattAgNet.com / Bird breeding in the cold, frost, Himalayan region of India - Research Gate Your choice of poultry farm will be secondary to your choice of production system. He said it differently... The commercial goals of your poultry farm will guide the choice of housing. Broiler vs. Housing Layer While There Are Housing Features That Will Be Common for Nurturing Both Layers and Broilers... There are some features that are characteristic of one type of farm against another (layer vs. broilers): nesting boxes:..... For chickens to lay eggs ... distribution of houses in the system of education: ... 1 brooder house, 1 house grower 5 layer houses... Controlled lighting: ... 16 hours of general lighting - optimal conditions for a layer of herd ... for example, all of the above features are peculiar to the poultry farm layer. Coming in life: Bird's Layer - Roy's Farm What style of cultivation do you plan for your poultry farm? Regardless of your inclination about how you birds should be raised, your bird shelter will also follow The Suite: Free Range/Pastured Poultry Houses: Chickens give the freedom to roam open grassy fields and feed for natural nutrition. Pastoral poultry farms are usually supplemented by various projects of summer houses, yurt pens or mobile pen structures. A novel of engineering and some elementary carpentry skills will most likely get you to kitting out of your pasture bird set up. Images courtesy: www.diychickencoopplans.com (Chicken Tractor Plans) / www.freelancinfarmer.blogspot.com (Pastured Bird Jason) / www.appa.org (Hansen Cattle Group Hoop House for Chickens) Deep Garbage Poultry Houses: Deep garbage poultry farms provide an open area for birds to occupy. The deep litter system of birds has more exercise impact than in a bird cage. However, this comes with its own unique challenges... namely, manure management. In the open area manure is absorbed and cold insulation of a certain thick material for garbage. In many cases, this material can be pine, peanut shell, straw or sawdust. This will keep your birds dry, soft and warm while given the freedom to enjoy the area of their home. Image courtesy: Constative.com (How to start poultry farming in Nigeria from small and grow big) Caged bird shelter: The cage system is different even from the aforementioned systems. Keeping birds contained in a cage system will impress another set of circumstances again on bird shelter. Cell systems keep your flock condensed into their home rather than distributed over the area. This means that less space is needed. Cell systems often come with manure trays to collect bird manure while in the house. And in a layer of cage-based farms, the cells also come with egg-collecting gutters that provide a simple collection method for the farmer. Image courtesy: Nation.co.ke (Cells: System for poultry farming with little space) Next Chicken welfare in various housing systems - Oxford Academic Next, we are going to break down the design elements of the poultry farm. The main introduction to the design of the poultry farm The general design of the poultry farm should be chosen on the basis of functionality. In other words, design should make it easier (to be an assistant) to your performance and profit. Each design function offers its own unique set of pros (advantages) versus cons (costs). Not the time to evaluate carefully before you plow into your investment. Weighing the options takes into account, it never profits to cut corners. Need practical examples of what we mean? Always, our pleasure is to help. The following pointers are your roadmap for planning the optimal design for a poultry farm: Choosing the ideal location for your poultry farm location and aspect of your poultry farm is the main factor for getting optimal production results. Advice from Dr. Dhia Alchalabi, an expert in the poultry industry says: Homes should be geared towards to take advantage of prevailing airflow patterns. Orientation should also be considered in relation to the transfer of solar heat to the building from open roofs or sidewalls. Areas where you can trudge should always be located in the wind from adult birds. What can we take away from this? No matter the scale of your operation... Choosing the optimal location of the poultry farm gives the following advantages: the impact of the prevailing airflow models of more efficient solar heat transmission of the lower inter-family connection This is of course especially important if you chose the style of the poultry farm is an open structure against closed. For a more detailed list of location factors affecting the housing of the bird ... A useful resource is this interview with Charles Goan, Professor, Animal Science, University of Tennessee: Neighbors Review should be given to your neighbors - whoever they are, that your poultry farm will only cause the most minimal number of changes to their overall procedure. Early planning permits or informal approval from local neighbours can avoid future clashes and difficulties. Failure... the distance between the poultry farm and other local features should also be considered in regards to smells, dust, feathers, noise and water quality. Such local features: church school residence funnels will catch wetland wells, etc. Topography Of Gradients, where your site has a slope, must be overcome for your farm to be on a flat keel, and it is an expensive job. Low lying land that are in floodplains carry the additional risk of flooding your enterprise. Ensuring the long axis of the poultry farm is heading east-west will minimize direct sunlight, affecting your birds. Stormwater Adequate storm sewer is required to prevent wet tuning in poultry dwellings and Comfort of your birds. Grass-covered grounds also minimize soil erosion Of Road Transport is an important operational feature of any poultry business, for the following reasons: Supplies: Incoming outlet If there are any problems with road access to and out of the farm as access difficulties during bad weather conditions, it will hinder your business. The potential of expansion What if you want to expand the scope of your operation? Have you left enough room for growth? Make sure your planning provides the potential for expansion, taking into account practical aspects. Other buildings your poultry farm will take not only poultry farms. What is the optimal layout and intimacy? Make sure that enough space and location of the land will be favored to make the most of your production. Use garbage Do you have plans to recycle bird droppings as fertilizer in place, or your will export this for the aspect? Provide sufficient space and convenience planned for garbage handling. Further reading: Factors of site selection for new poultry facilities - The University of Tennessee and, now, to start looking at the actual features of bird shelter. Type of poultry farm Depending on your climate, you will need to take a special approach to the type of shelter the birds are built. In tropical climates, open bird shelter is common. What is open housing for poultry? To illustrate this point, let's take a look at this sketch of CV Agro (India): This is what reads like ... Open poultry farms are open-ended farms with closed ends, but open sides. The zinc sheets at the bottom of the sides prevents birds from having a direct connection to any external elements like pests or worse... Predators... And above the zinc sheets, held by a wooden beam vertically, there is a wire mesh - again, except for external threats and to contain your flock. ... the overall advantage of open poultry farms? Stated simply FarmersJoint.com: Open poultry farms are suitable for a tropical climate where the weather is hot. It is also cheaper to build than poultry farms in cold climate regions where the sides should be closed and isolated. The PoultrySite.com states: Open broiler homes are commonly found in areas with high daytime temperatures, or where extreme temperature fluctuations and seasonal effects such as monsoons or cool winters may occur. Summarized in one phrase: Regulation of temperature and airflow. Temperature and ventilation, as we will see later in this guide, play a big role in bird conditioning for optimal agricultural performance. But the bottom line for tropical climate when it comes to bird housing: Well-built open structures are more accommodating for your birds and cheaper What compared to indoor accommodation for poultry? Example Example controlled by a closed poultry farm. What's the odds! What do you prefer, given the nature and scale of the proposed poultry project? If the weather is comfortable and the budget is minimal for building, then an open side will be your ideal option. However, open housing as it involves leaving your bird-rearing environment relatively exposed to the outdoors constantly. This reduces your ability to control to a more finite degree the internal state of your bird's environment. A closed poultry farm system is preferable to wider handling of internal conditions. The drawbacks are here, although here is a complete loss of external assistance from the weather i.e. a natural breeze for ventilation and heat from the sun. To overcome the benefit of transferring this loss of external influence with closed one-way bird shelter ... You will need to install artificial systems that simulate natural ventilation and external heating: a mechanical ventilation system of the heating system ... Put the controls in your hand to manipulate for the desired effect on your flock. The commercial trade-off between the two approaches is that: more control and more costs (for monitoring systems and influencing the internal environment). less control and less cost (because there is no need for systems), but what is more profitable? With a little ingenuity and diligent care in ventilation and temperature management... Open poultry farms can produce greater profitability than closely related ones, for the reasons listed above. Their lower cost methods to achieve the same results are more labor-intensive (the need for muscle strength - to be cheaper and more economically productive than using electricity/gas)... Still cumbersome overall. How big should my poultry farm be? Good question... It really depends. Basically, the number of birds is the main factor. It is called the minimum area allowance for poultry (otherwise known as, stocking density). This is followed by a type of feeder and watering equipment that is designed to accommodate the maximum number of birds to use at one time. Thus, the corresponding size of the poultry farm will depend on the size of the herd and the types of feed and irrigation equipment. The expansion of Colorado State University have very well-worded guidelines presented in a simple tabular format: H. L. Enos, CSU Expansion Associate Professor of Poultry (revised 8/1/79) From the details above, we can see the width and length of the chicken house, according to the minimum allowance area primarily depends on the age of the bird. For example... If mature layer birds require a minimum area of 2-3 sq.ft. Each..... layer of chicken capacity of 1,000 birds, for example, will need to offer more than 2,000 square feet of equivalent area. ... subscribe to the area and increase the increase Stress from: Lack of ventilation over heating aggression ... ultimately, which leads to lower productivity (and profitability): i.e. reduced poultry body weight and reduced egg production. So, this is the area... But what about width, length, height, etc. of poultry farms? What is desirable here? Let's ask Dr. Dhia Alchalabi, Ph.D. from Bhagdad University. He cites the following recommendations in his study titled: Bird Housing. The width of the open poultry farm should be about 30 feet (9.8 m) and no more than 40 feet (12.2 m) wide. Homes that are wider will not provide sufficient ventilation in hot weather. Wide houses also require additional internal supports that may interfere with the equipment or removal of manure. Most open houses have studs that are 8 feet (2.4 m) long. The stud is the distance from the foundation to the roof. In areas where the temperature is exceptionally high throughout the year, the length of the stud should be increased to 10 feet (3 m). High-rise homes, with manure storage space below cages or slats, should be as high as 14 feet (4.3 m) or more on the eaves. The length of the Bird House can be almost any comfortable length. The terrain on which they are to be built often determines the length; Rolling land means more classification before construction begins. Further reading: Bird Housing Design - Research Gate Again, we can clearly perceive from Dr. Alchalabi's research that the size of your poultry dwelling should work in the interest of providing optimal, temperature and; Ventilation... for your birds, especially if you live in a hotter climate. That's all for size... And now the features. The features of the poultry farm from the bottom up features the poultry farm is much more than we expected. Each of them has an impact on the overall ability to manage poultry farms at the optimum level for maximum profit. Building a poultry farm like your poultry farm is made makes a big difference in its function. Its function directly affects the production of your birds. Let's look at the features of the construction of the poultry farm: The general layout features of the poultry farm plan Poultry House floor plans and layouts are the main start for any new farm launch project. They have traditionally maintained their common features over the years, even in spite of technological advances. Take a look at these plans, published in 1930 by the Department of Agriculture (Canada). The detail in this typical cross-section of the poultry farm since 1930 shows us the following features: the scale of measuring materials making up special features of opening the radius (window)... how does this kind of cross-section compare to the more modern version? Take this chart from an article titled: Small Poultry - Housing, published - NSW Department of Department Primary Industry (2007) Spot the Difference? It doesn't seem like much has changed in nearly 100 years of small-scale farm construction. Perhaps even the old plan contained more detailed information - especially in the area of the composition of the walls and roof. What about floor planning? From the same study as above: Small-scale poultry content - housing layers ... The picture below gives us an example of the area (air transect) for the poultry farm: The features in this floor layout above gives us an idea of the relative spatial arrangement: positioning alignment and opening radius... components of the poultry farm. Keen planning in this area should provide the best possible mechanism for having an efficient and convenient productive agricultural operation - taking into account both staff and livestock. Once you have decided on the best layout for your bird... it's time to consider laying the groundwork for the latter. The foundation of the Integrity Foundation of your poultry farm are critical to overall structural safety. Get the basics right and the rest of your poultry farm's components have a solid start. Below are the key factors to consider when laying the foundation of a poultry farm: The main factors influencing the integrity of the grounds of the poultry farm Professional building tips ... Concrete stem foundations of the poultry farm (according to experts such as the University of Georgia Cooperative Expansion) indicate a minimum depth of 12 inches below the frost line. If you are planning to post a foundation home (wooden post construction), the appropriate advice is that you are laying the foundations on 36 inches in solid soil. Why the difference? By their very nature, vertical wooden pillars carry loads quite differently from concrete... And distribute the weight differently, hence the tips for a wooden foundation post being 3x depths of concrete. If you choose wooden fastening foundations, use naturally sturdy wood or wood treated with an artificial preservative to protect against... Finally, the lower end of the foundation posts must be built into specific ones to produce results. Drainage: Rainwater that does not successfully leave the poultry farm is a problem of soil saturation. Where the soil is saturated, it tends to allow the vertical and horizontal movement of the foundation. The strength of the soil haircut (soil integrity) is greatly reduced when the soil is saturated With good drainage functions will ensure that rainwater moves quickly and efficiently from the foundations Of external classification/erosion: Protecting the outer part of the foundation from erosion is the key to keeping your poultry farm safe and sound "Scouring" is a great enemy of buildings and structures of all types... Especially where the potential for moving water along the foundation is high. But But scours and why such a threat to housing for poultry? Simply put, scouring is an engineering term for soil erosion surrounding ... Fund ... The scour occurs when the fast-moving water around the building removes sediment from the entire foundation, leaving behind to scour the holes. Where copious amounts of rainwater escape from the roof and fall immediately to the ground at the feet of your foundations - soil erosion can occur when the soil is displaced and moved away from the foundation of the bird's house, the foundation loses strength and your building can fall The answer? Guttering the roof with down pipes to transfer water from your rock foundations around the base of your outer walls to help pack the soil to promote the integrity of Inner Erosion: Can your home grounds of a bird's house be broken from the inside out? Yes. Take care to accept the hygienic conditions and cleaning procedure of the interior, which avoids erosion of the foundations from within. Cracked foundations Do you see cracks in the concrete foundation? Experts reveal two common flaws of foundation cracks: uneven settlement - that is, the ground on which the foundation of your poultry farm was laid, if it is uneven, can cause unbalanced stress at the points of rotation of the foundation wall - i.e. the walls of your poultry farm are twisted because of the sandy composition of the soil ... Once identified, seek professional help for a remedy. Coming in reading: Factors contributing to poultry house structural failures - University of Georgia Expanding Wall Structure and Wind Safety with Poultry Homes Strong Winds Are a Significant Risk of Damage to Poultry Homes. The ascent (rising force), which is generated when a strong wind passes over the roof of a poultry farm, can turn into a significant upward thrust force. This force behaves exponentially: i.e. the doubling of the force of the wind leads to a fourfold increase in this force. In order to protect against the scourge of collapse, it is recommended that the wall and foundation be integrated. In the concrete blocks of the walls of the houses, he reported that the windowsill plate: ... the lower horizontal member of the wall or building to which the vertical members are attached... Is... periodically connected to the foundation with anchor bolts or belts... At least 4 inches and no more than 12 inches from the end of each member, make up the windowsill plate ... If your wall frame is not continuous but made of connected parts, it is recommended that parts of the members ... positively linked together using lumber, belts or clips ... To ensure a continuous download path... What is a continuous load path? Let's see... At the base of the wall we see a thin black pin that penetrates and unites the window sill, window sill and foundation. The black pin is known as the J-bolt. The stud, or wooden beam of the wall is structurally reinforced internal with ply wood and externally with sheets of metal. Farms (roof beams) and farm plates are tied to the entire combination of hurricane strap (metal bracket)... Also... See that neat blue join on the inside of the wall connecting the roof to the wall at the top? ... it makes a kind of triangular shape? This is known as a knee brace. It's structural support (... just like this name for the sake of ...) which reduces the potential for lateral movement, which in this case can occur with your poultry farm if strong winds prevail. The end result of using all of the supports mentioned above? A structure that should keep its integrity under the stress of strong winds and roof lifting... And don't be ripped out of your roots. Concrete block walls and litter damage damage litter is equivalent to cavities to the inner concrete walls in poultry houses. The pH imbalance produced by ammonia bird droppings... Combined with salts and moisture can worsen the strength of concrete walls Where the litter meets the wall, a sediment-shaped layer or crust is formed (... for no time of the best word ...) ... Leaving walls prone to cracking under pressure.

Where the walls of the blocks are significantly eroded, you will need to be replaced or repaired to ensure constant safety. Bird house farm roofs and as they connect to the wall, as we have seen in previous sections, structural integrity is the key to building safety. Especially where you have individual parts of the members connecting to each other - it's important that you make sure you're on a continuous download path. In other words, where there are structural connections, both between the roof and the tops of the walls... For example..... You have to make the connections of the firm, otherwise these points of weakness when the stressed wind will place structural damage. One such joint and potential area of structural vulnerability is the point where the roof meets the top of the wall. This is known as Truss: ... The farm is a structure that consists of two force members only, where members are organized so that the assembly as a whole behaves like a single object ... - Wikipedia Picture above shows the prevailing method of adoption in poultry housing to connect the wall ... straps, clamps or connectors made of corrosive-resistant material at least 0.040 inches thick... to the roof. These straps firmly bind the roof and wall together, making one solid structure. As the name of the hurricane belts suggests ... These structural assistants are made to prevent the roof from lifting during unusually high wind speeds. Bird house ventilation bird house ventilation is a key aspect of keeping chickens healthy and at the peak of production. Both airborne particles and pathogens, as well as in the respective airborne could threaten the life of your flock. A good level of ventilation, whether it's sources or artificially, if managed well can be a good support for you achieving your profit poultry goals. The main functions of sufficient ventilation: Consistent delivery of fresh air Removal of excess heat, moisture and ammonia fumes from manure Release of harmful gases Increase oxygen for breathing With these benefits in mind - it's time to choose the preferred method of delivery... Natural ventilation As the name suggests, this method simply involves the use of wind, wind in the external environment of the poultry farm ... And use it as an airflow source. Does your farm have any wind breaks in place? That is, structures in place that can interrupt the movement of wind reaching your poultry farm? Plan to build your poultry farm at least 100 feet away from such wind break obstacles. How does natural air flow get into poultry farms? Take a look at this chart... Coming into life: Different types of poultry for tropical climate - Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Pragya Bhadauria) What if natural airflow will not be enough? If you need to increase the airflow already installed by your poultry farm ... Just select for some extra internal fans. Forced (mechanical) ventilation system positive air flow ventilation In ventilation systems push fans are located in the walls and are used to ingest fresh air outside... Causing positive air pressure in your poultry farm... That, in turn, forces stale air to leave the building through exhaust holes. The exact amount of output from the fans is centrally controlled by computerized environmental management mechanisms. Negative airflow ventilation system On the contrary, these systems achieve the same goal of air exchange by reverse method... Instead of blowing air through the walls mounted fans ... They suck/draw in clean air from outside into the bird's house. An important condition for achieving the desired results with this ventilation method is: a densely sealed poultry farm, like any other vacuum function, dense printing provides maximum production. Tunnel ventilation For much larger shelter for poultry ventilation tunnels is suitable for high-traction air hockey. What does tunnel ventilation look like? While there are many variations of the theme... The idea is to shift large amounts of fresh air and callous air at the same time - maintaining optimal airflow for large-scale commercial poultry operations. Further reading: Indian Agricultural Research Council Pragya Bhadauria - Different types of poultry housing system for tropical So that's what's on the ventilation that brings us to an end on the structural features of the bird's shelter. Now to you ... Want a few ideas to make you going?... Here's a comprehensive poultry farm picture note! For a handy visual guide to the poultry farm and photos, we have prepared a digital repository of poultry farm design examples through our Pinterest account:... these are examples of poultry farms from all over the world. This work continues. Photos are curated and classified on boards identified by the country's name. Feel free to browse ... Offer add-ons... Usually use this as a service to find exactly what you need. At this point, we hope you enjoyed reading ... And we wish you all in your project to build your own poultry farm. Do you need more consultation on the design and construction of your own poultry farm? Feel free to ask away. Do you have experience building poultry farms for agricultural projects? Share with your peers below. Are you a construction professional specializing in poultry farm projects? Advising start-up farmers. Are you a supplier of farm building materials? Spread your experience. Experience. broiler chicken house design pdf. chicken broiler farm house design

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