Meeting the challenge of Right-to-Farm Chickens

(Producing Good Food for People Should be Legal)

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RUTGERS

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Annie's Project, New Jersey Jan 14, 2020

Web Resources

NJAES, Right-to-Farm https://njaes.rutgers.edu/FS1253/

Pasture Poultry Pen

https://njaes.rutgers.edu/soil-profile/pdfs/sp-v24.pdf

Pasture Poultry and Soil Fertility

https://njaes.rutgers.edu/soil-profile/pdfs/sp-v19.pdf

Farm-to-Consumer Legal Defense Fund

https://www.farmtoconsumer.org/

Farmageddon – a documentary

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SN4_H54DETE

American Pasture Poultry Producers Assocation https://www.apppa.org/

Cooperative Extension Fact Sheet FS1253 New Jersey's Right to Farm Act - What It Is and How It Works

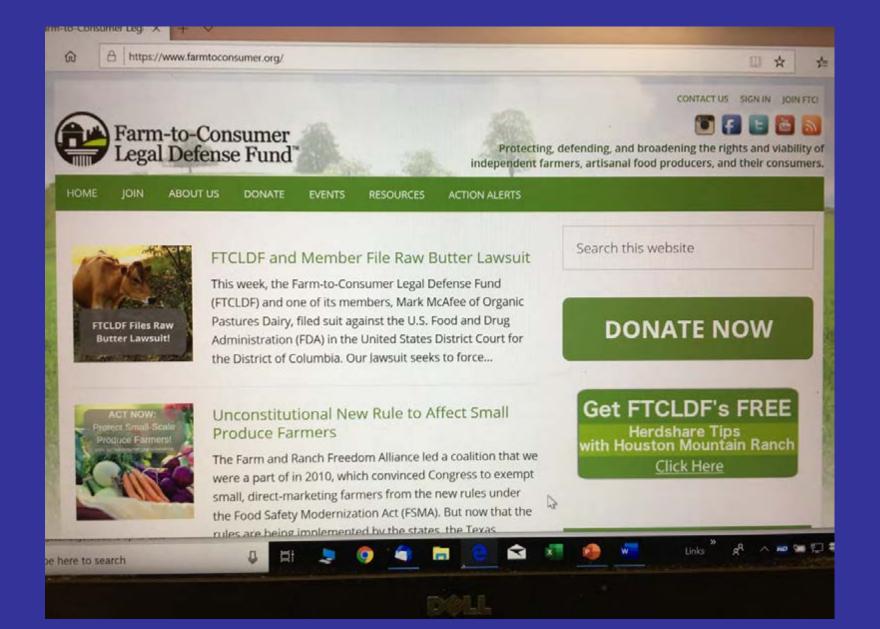
https://njaes.rutgers.edu/FS1253/

As New Jersey's population has grown, farmers and neighbors have been brought closer together. Some aspects of this growth are very positive, as farmers are able to cultivate new markets closer to home, and consumers are able to access fresh, locally-produced agricultural products. Other aspects are more challenging, however, as the needs of farm businesses sometimes conflict with new residential and commercial neighbors, as well as municipal and county regulations. To help resolve such issues, the Right to Farm Act (N.J.S.A. 4:1C-1 et seq.) was signed into law in 1983.

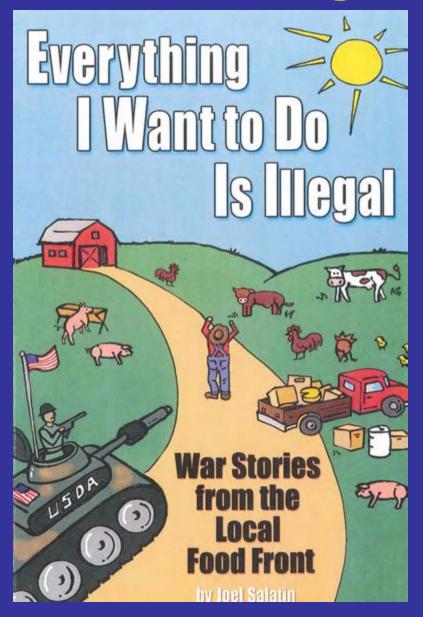
Every state in the country has its own version of Right to Farm. In New Jersey, the Right to Farm Act is primarily designed to help address conflicts between farmers, neighbors, and municipalities regarding a farm's practices. Anyone aggrieved by the operation of a commercial farm is required to file a complaint with the County Agriculture Development Board (CADB) prior to filing an action in court. This is what makes New Jersey's Right to Farm Act so strong - commercial farms cannot be taken to court by neighbors and local governments before complaints are heard by either the CADB or State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC). These agencies have special expertise in the agricultural industry and understand the needs of farm operations.

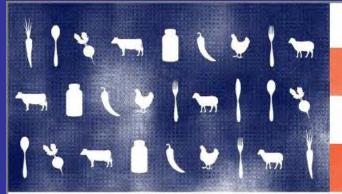
Under the Act, responsible commercial farms that meet the Act's eligibility criteria can receive significant protections from nuisance lawsuits and overly restrictive local regulations. Case law has upheld these protections, while affirming that CADBs and the SADC must exercise discretion when making Right to Farm determinations, so that everyone's interests are considered and public health and safety are protected.

Farm-to-Consumer Legal Defense Fund



Food Rights Movement





LIFE, LIBERTY

AND THE PURSUIT

OF FOOD RIGHTS

THE ESCALATING BATTLE OVER WHO

DECIDES WHAT WE EAT

DAVID E. GUMPERT

FOREWORD BY JOEL SALATIN

American Pasture Poultry Producers Assoc.



Organic vs Pasture Raised Organic









Cage vs. Pasture

- Pasture: 2x more Vitamin E
- Pasture: 38% more Vitamin A



Organic Soy-Free Layer Feed www.countrysidenatural.com/home.php

Organic Soy-Free Layer Feed, 50 lb. With 15% protein, 2% fat, and 7% fiber, our certified soy-free Layer Feed is a complete feed that's supplemented with Thorvin kelp, organic alfalfa, and Fertrell Poultry Nutri-Balancer. It's formulated with additional calcium for egg shell strength and flaxseed to increase the omega-3 content of the eggs. See details for complete ingredient list.

Crude protein, minimum	15.00%
Crude fat, minimum	
Crude fiber, maximum	

INGREDIENTS

Organic Field Peas, Organic Wheat, Organic Corn, Organic Oats, Calcium Carbonate, Hydrated Sodium Calcium Aluminosilicate, Organic Flaxseed, Organic Alfalfa Meal, Fish Meal, Dried Organic Kelp, Dicalcium Phosphate, Salt, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement,

Vitamin E Supplement, Choline, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, d-Pantothenic Acid, Niacin, Riboflavin, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Thiamine, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Biotin, Folic Acid, Iron Polysaccharide Complex, Manganese Polysaccharide Complex, Zinc Polysaccharide Complex,

Copper Polysaccharide Complex, Cobalt Polysaccharide Complex, Yeast Culture, , Dried Lactobacillus Acidophilus Fermentation Product, Bacillus Licheniformis, Bacillus Subtilis, Lactobacillus Lactis, Enterococcus Faecium, (Dried Aspergillis Oryzae Fermentation Extract)

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed layer ration from 16 weeks of age or first egg throughout the egg production cycle. Provide plenty of fresh water.

Certified organic by Global Organic Alliance, Inc.

• Details SKUSKU135Shipping Weight55.00 lbs Price: \$28.50





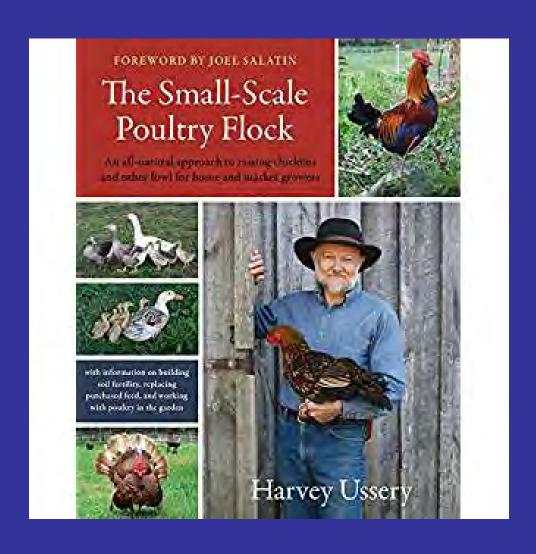
Watching the chickens, a family's favorite pastime. They call it "hillbilly television."

http://www.breitbart.com/california/2018/03/04/hi-tech-meets-hillbilly-tv-silicon-valley-dwellers-flock-raise-backyard-chickens/

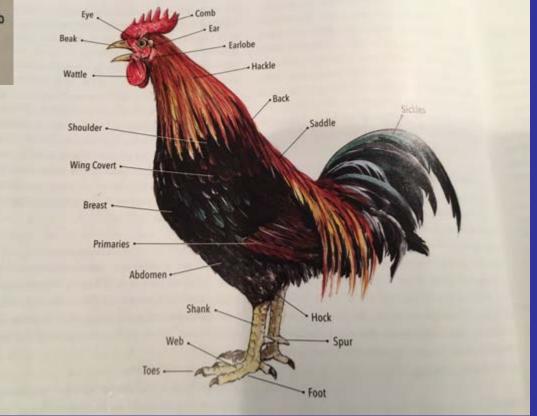
The folks who live and work in Silicon Valley are looking for a way to disconnect from their hi-tech day jobs by coming home to what is becoming a trend in this upscale part of California: backyard chickens.

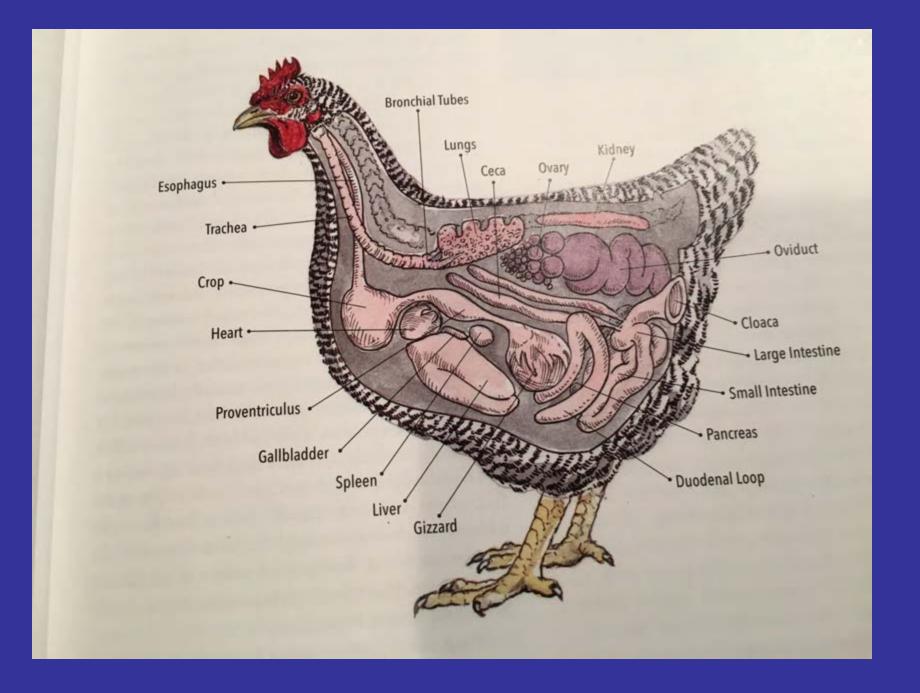


Chicken Books









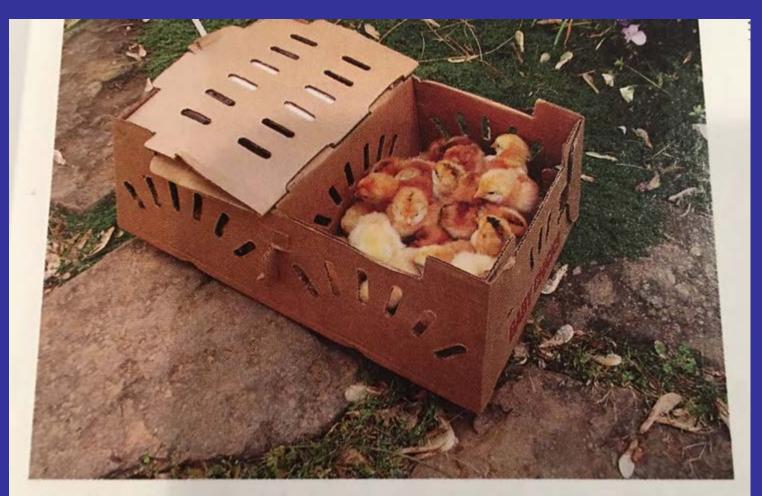
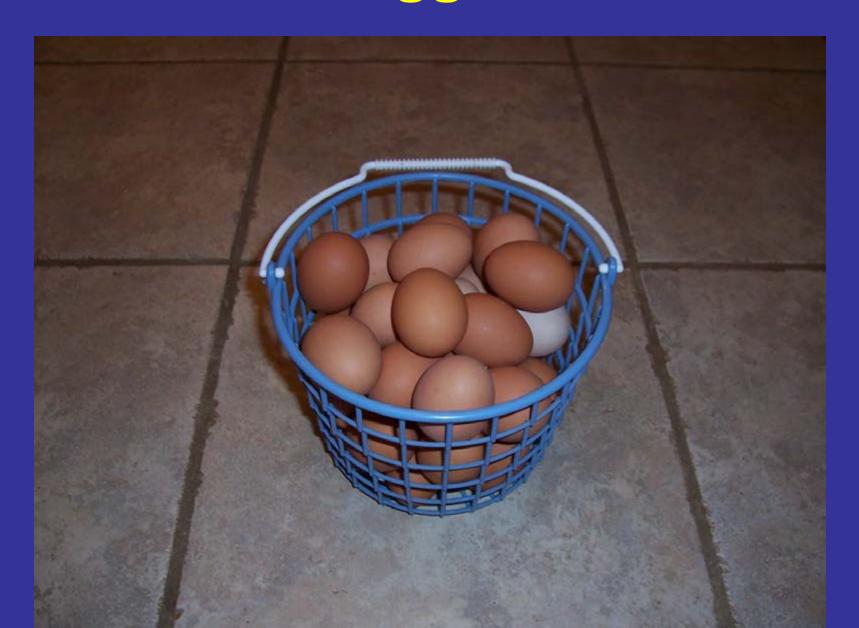


Fig. 5.1 Just-hatched chicks have the remaining contents from the egg yolk on reserve, so they can be sent through the mail before they begin to eat and drink.

Eggs



Salmonella outbreak tied to backyard poultry infects 52 people, CDC

sayshttps://www.foxbusiness.com/features/salmonella-outbreak-tied-to-backyard-poultry-infects-52-people-cdc-says

"A multi-state salmonella outbreak tied to having contact with backyard poultry has made dozens of people sick, officials said."



Keep Clean & Safe

Always wash your hands with soap immediately after touching backyard chickens

Designate one pair of shoes to wear when taking care of the birds and then never wear them inside.

Don't let children under age 5, adults over 65 and people with weakened immune systems touch the poultry.

Don't kiss or snuggle backyard poultry or let them touch your face.

Only clean your backyard poultry equipment, like cages and feed, outdoors.

Amanda with Baby Chick



Baby Chickens Under Heat Lamp



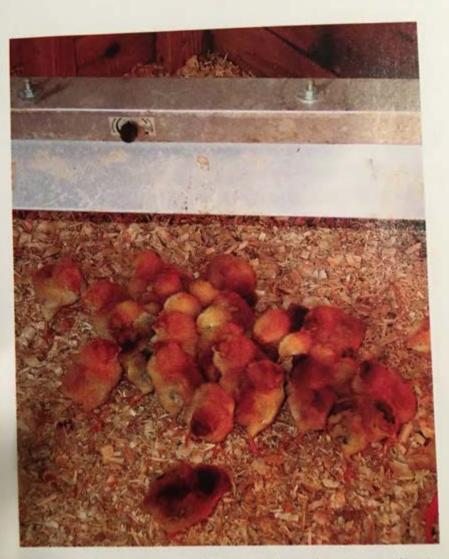


Fig. 5.7 These chicks are huddling together to keep warm. Time to dial up the heating element.

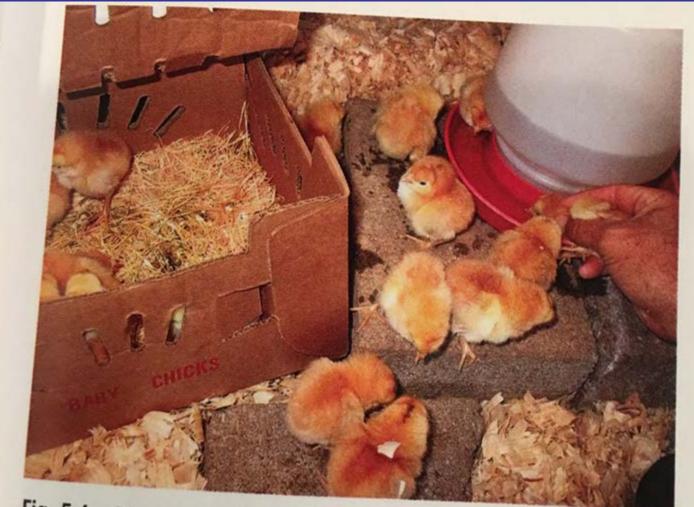


Fig. 5.6 Be sure to give the chicks a drink of water right away, to help them over the stress of their trip through the mail.



Fig. 5.2 This purchased brooder for small batches of chicks includes its own heat source, feeders that reduce waste, and a clean-out tray.

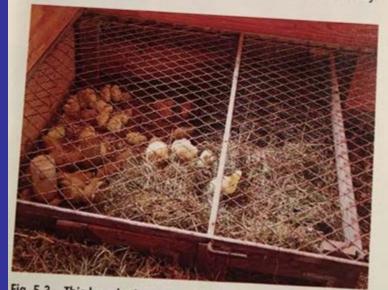


Fig. 5.3 This brooder is a corner of a horse stall, set off with straw bales, topped with a heavy wire mesh gate. Heat is supplied by a 250-watt lamp.

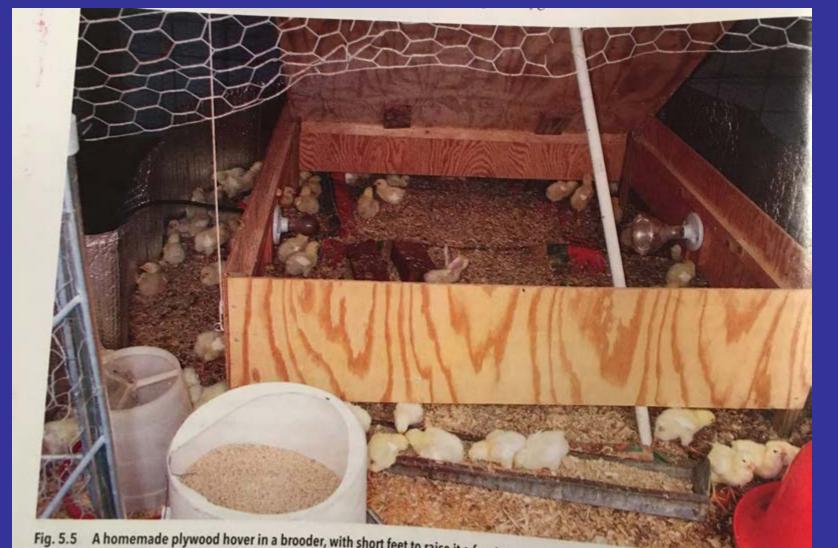


Fig. 5.5 A homemade plywood hover in a brooder, with short feet to raise it a few inches above floor level. It's shown here with its top o reveal the interior, which contains the heat lamps. Feed and water are outside the hover, and chicks self-regulate for temperature.

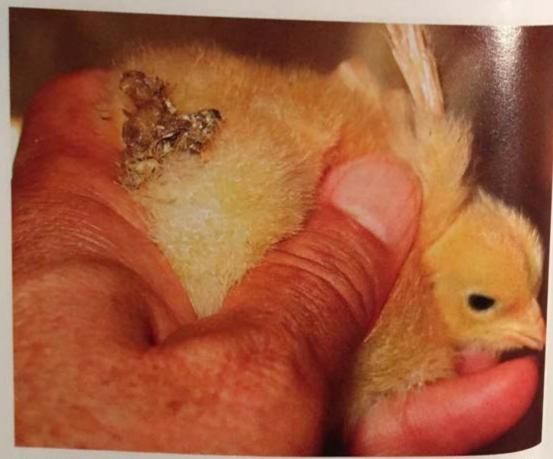


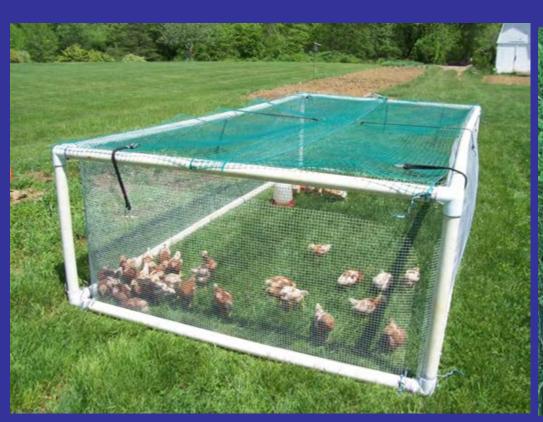
Fig. 5.9 Pasting up requires immediate first aid-but it is also telling us something is wrong, either with management of the brooder of with feeding.

STARTING THE FLOCK



Fig. 5.10 I like to offer live feeds to brooder chicks from day one. Here, three-week-old Freedom Ranger chicks enjoy dandelions, crucifers, and grass clumps, with soil attached–plus crushed hard-boiled egg and soldier grubs. Note that, with these foods available, they are ignoring the feed in the feeder, prepared with such effort and expense by yours truly.

Chickens Outside - 3 Weeks





Winter Housing



Fig. 6.9 Caroline Cooper of British Columbia assembles this hoophouse for her flock in winter, setting it up near her house to make caring for them easier, and takes it apart for storage the rest of the year. It is made from 2-by-6 lumber as foundation, with attached 20-foot-long PVC pipes and plastic vapor barrier sheeting. PHOTO BY

CAROLINE COOPER

All Season Chicken Tractor



Possible Reasons Your Hens Are Not Laying

http://www.hobbyfarms.com/laying-hens-six-reasonsnot/?utm_source=SilverpopMailing&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=HF_NL_2017_11_28%20(1)&&spMailingID=32224207&spUserID=MjMzMjY0ODUwNTI0S0&s pJobID=1181559718&spReportId=MTE4MTU1OTcxOAS2

Age Molting Change in daylight **Nutrition** Stress **Egg Predation**

Backyard=Ultimate Local Artisan Eggs

Chicken Tractor



Move Pasture Pen



Move Coop



Coop & Pasture Together



Door to Pasture Pen



Feeders



Feed and Water



Chicken Feeder



Cover Feed & Water



Nest Box



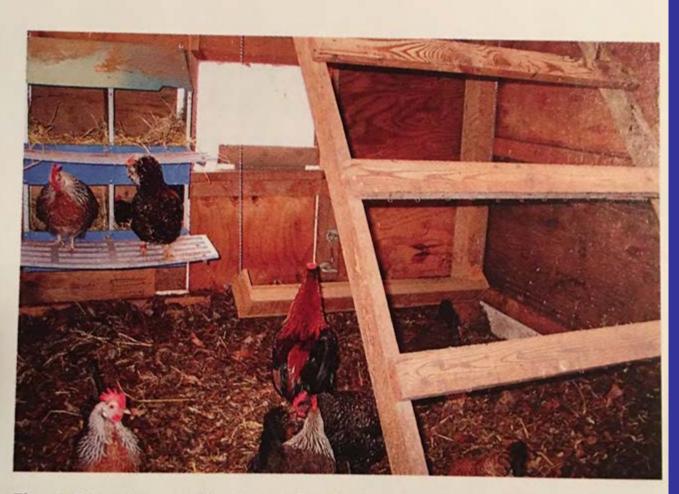


Fig. 6.10 Accessories in my henhouse include nestboxes mounted on the wall, hanging feeder, and roosts-plus one of the most important "accessories" of all, deep litter.

Roast



Pasture Chickens & Tree Crops



Eat Your Vegetables!

Greens chickens like: Cabbage family, Wheat/rye grass, clover,
 Chickweed, Thistle, Galinsoga



Organic Farm in England



Lawns as Potential Farmland

- 35 million acres of lawn in USA
- 880,542 acres of turfgrass 18% of land area in New Jersey
- 665,675 acres of single family home owner turf in New Jersey
- 0.70 acres lot size, 0.32 acres in turf
- Average homeowner spends \$506/year on turf maintenance
- **About \$1 billion statewide**

Counting Eggs & To Wash or Not to Wash

 http://www.backyardpoultrymag.com/egg-egg-washingstorage/?fb_action_ids=682115388571850&fb_action_types=og. comments



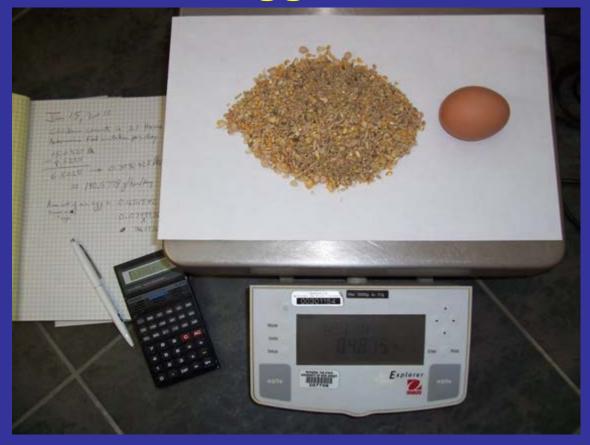
Free Range vs Pasture (May 2006)





 Feed consumption dropped 11% when chickens were returned to pasture

Feed to Egg Conversion



- 0.3156 lbs feed/hen/day (143 grams)
- Ave egg weight = 0.165 lbs or 75 grams
- Ave laying rate, eggs/day = 0.80 to 0.50

Egg Economics

- Organic Feed \$30/bag 50 lbs
- 0.32 lbs feed/hen/day or \$0.19/hen/day
- \$6.00 doz. = \$0.50/egg

- 80% lay returns \$0.40 0.19 = \$0.16
- 50% lay returns \$0.25 0.19 = \$0.06

Feed Conversion – Lay Rate 80%

- Feed intake = 143 grams/hen/day (0.3156 lbs/hen/day)
- Egg size = 75 grams
- Lay rate = 80%
- NPK content feed = 2.66% N, 0.6% P, 0.84%K
- NPK content egg = 1.92% N, 0.21% P, 0.12%K
- NPK content bird = 2.8% N, 0.31% P, 0.20%K
- NPK intake (g/hen/day)= 3.80 N, 0.85 P, 1.20 K
- NPK diverted to 60 gram of egg (g) = 1.152 N, 0.126 P, 0.072 K
- NPK diverted to manure (g) = 2.648 N, 0.724 P, 1.128 K
- NPK diverted to manure (% of feed) N= 70%; P= 85%; K= 94%
- NPK in 2000 lbs feed = 53.2 lbs N, 12 lbs P, 16.8 lbs K
- NPK in 50 lbs feed = 1.33 lbs N, 0.3 lbs P, 0.42 lbs K

Early Spring Greening After Fall Chicken Grazing



Chicken Tractor



Predator Protection Needed









Photo credit: The Family Cow, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania









Mow Small Grains Chicken Harvest





Bugs as Feed







Pasture Walk



Confinement vs. Pasture









Pasture Poultry- Polyface Farm





Pasture Beef - Polyface Farm



Pasture Walk





Summary

- Produce foods of exceptional quality
- Direct market to people who appreciate quality
- Pasture is key to quality
- Build community relationships
- Be good land steward

I DREAM OF A BETTER WORLD WHERE CHICKENS CAN CROSS THE ROAD WITHOUT HAVING THEIR MOTIVES QUESTIONED

Gateway to Family Cow

