

BACKYARD CHICKENS

**Presentation to the Ogden City Council
and Public
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Chickens in Residential Areas

Inexpensive

Initial setup: housing, runs, fences: <\$100 to >\$600

Low maintenance cost: ~\$25.00/hen/year

Non-intrusive (if properly housed)

Harmless and easy to care for

Eco-friendly

Eat insects

Natural fertilizer (≥ 40 lbs dry manure/year)

Responsibilities

Animal Welfare

Pet

Provision of *informed* proper care and housing

Good Neighbor/Best Management Practices

Restraint and restriction


Rodent control

Proper handling of eggs

Proper handling of poultry carcasses

Restraint and Restrictions

- May chickens be legally kept at your location?
- What are the local animal control ordinances?
- Disposal of sick, injured, or dead birds?
- Know and abide by local and State laws regulating processing of poultry and sale of eggs and poultry products.

A photograph of a rooster with vibrant red and orange feathers and a long, flowing black tail. It is standing on a patch of dry, brownish ground with some green foliage in the background. The rooster is facing left, and its head is turned slightly towards the camera. The text is overlaid on the upper right portion of the image.

“It may be the cock that
crows, but it is the hen that
lays the eggs.”

- Margaret Thatcher







Nest Boxes



Handling Procedures of Eggs for Consumption

- An egg can age more in one day at room temperature than in one week in the refrigerator.
- Can be stored at refrigerator temperature (40° to 45° F) for at least five weeks.

Public Egg Sales

For questions on egg sales to the public, contact the
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.
(801) 538-7100

[HTTP://AG.UTAH.GOV/HOME/NEWS/67-LICENSES-REGULATIONS-AND-REGISTRATION/REGULATIONS/404-SMALL-EGG-PRODUCER-RULES-R70-410-4.HTML](http://ag.utah.gov/home/news/67-licenses-regulations-and-registration/regulations/404-small-egg-producer-rules-r70-410-4.html)

Disposal of Deceased and Spent Fowl and Poultry Litter

It is important to realize that chickens have a relatively short lifespan. The optimally productive life of a hen is about three to five years. Baby chicks soon grow up to be adult chickens and adult chickens end up as old chickens, → *then* what??

Cleanup and Sanitation

Make environment inhospitable for pests.

Minimize feed spills.

Store feed in covered containers.

Maintain optimal litter condition.

Dispose of litter promptly and properly.

Promptly remove dead birds; properly dispose of mortality in accordance with regulations.

QUESTIONS?
¿PREGUNTAS?

