

(PREVIEW)

IS : 2732 - 1985

*Indian Standard*  
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR  
POULTRY HOUSING  
( *Second Revision* )

**0. FOREWORD**

**0.1** This Indian Standard ( Second Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 30 August 1985, after the draft finalized by the Animal Structures and Equipment Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

**0.2** Proper housing is one of the pre-requisites for sound poultry farming. Growing chicks and laying hens need comfortable houses. A comfortable house should provide adequate accommodation, be reasonably cool in summer and sufficiently warm during winter, be free of draughts and at the same time, it should provide adequate supply of fresh air and light and always remain dry. The houses should also give adequate protection against sudden changes and extremes in temperature as these have an adverse effect on the health of the chickens and egg production. Further, it is necessary that the houses should give protection to the birds from their natural enemies, such as foxes, jackals, cats, rats, snakes, kites and crows.

**0.3** This standard was first published in 1964 and revised in 1972. On the basis of the suggestions received from Central Avian Research Institute (ICAR), Izatnagar, this revision incorporates the latest practice of housing poultry in the country. The space requirement has been modified and certain additions have also been made in layer house floor and walls.

**0.4** There are three systems of poultry keeping, namely, the free-range systems, the semi-intensive system and the intensive system.

**0.4.1** In the free-range system, the birds are usually left free to roam during the day and kept confined during the night. This system of keeping poultry is common in the rural parts of the country.

**0.4.2** In the semi-intensive system, the birds are provided with a night shelter surrounded by open but fenced runs for the day.

**0.4.3** In the intensive system, the birds are totally confined with arrangements for feeding, watering, nesting, etc, inside the house itself. This system is widely practised in India. This system needs adequate attention regarding nutrition and management.

**0.5** For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960.\* The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

## **1. SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard lays down the guidelines for location, space requirement and the methods of construction of different classes and types of poultry houses including the necessary fixtures and equipment.

**1.2** This standard does not cover the details of houses meant for keeping ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.