



Sioux Lookout  
First Nations  
Health Authority

2019

## Small Animal Husbandry: Laying Hens & Community Egg Production Models



Prepared by: hme Enterprises

E: [info@hmeenterprises.ca](mailto:info@hmeenterprises.ca)

1/1/2019

## Table of Contents

List of Figures: .....	iv
List of Tables:.....	iv
List of Appendices: .....	iv
Executive Summary .....	v
1.0 Community-Led Small Animal Husbandry .....	1
1.1 Shelters for Laying Hens in Northern Communities .....	1
1.2 Chicken Breeds for Northern Climates .....	2
2.0 Planning Your Community-Led Egg Production Project .....	2
2.1 Step #1: Confirm Community Interest Level & Resources.....	2
2.2 Step #2: Choose a Model & Confirm Participants.....	3
2.2.1 Community Egg Production Models .....	3
<i>Plan for Raising Chicks</i> .....	4
<i>Plan for Product (eggs)</i> .....	5
<i>Plan for Old Hens</i> .....	5
2.3 Step #3: Develop an Operational Plan .....	6
<i>Outlining your Operational Plan</i> .....	6
<i>Creating a Supplies List</i> .....	7
2.4 Step #4: Create a Project Timeline & Budget.....	8
2.4.1 Budget .....	8
2.4.2 Collective Egg Production – Sample Budget Year 1 .....	9
2.4.3 Household Egg Production – Sample Budget Year 1.....	10
2.4.4 Ongoing Costs – Sample Budgets.....	11
2.5 Step #5: Investigate Funding Options .....	12
3.0 Implementing Your Community-led Egg Production Project.....	12
3.1 Choose your Chickens and find out How to Get Them .....	13
3.1.1 Choosing the Breed.....	13
Standard vs. Bantam .....	13
Laying Hens vs. Dual-Purpose Chickens .....	13
3.1.1 Where to Get Chicks and Ready to Lay Hens.....	14
3.1.2 List of Northern Ontario Farm Suppliers.....	14
3.2 Prepare and Develop the Site(s) .....	15
3.2.1 Brooder or Chick House .....	15
3.2.2 Heat Source.....	16

3.2.3	Lighting.....	16
3.2.4	Absorbent Bedding .....	17
3.2.5	A Drinker/Waterer .....	17
3.2.6	Feeder/Feed.....	17
3.2.7	Chicken Coop Requirements.....	17
3.3	Arrival of Chicks & Growing Birds .....	20
3.4	Move Hens to Coop(s) & Begin Egg Production.....	20
3.4.1	Daily Responsibilities.....	20
3.4.2	Monthly Responsibilities.....	20
3.4.3	Bi-annual Chores .....	21
3.4.4	Egg production .....	21
3.5	Ongoing Operations and Reporting .....	21
3.6	Ongoing Support/Training .....	22
4.0	Schedule .....	22
6.0	Sources of Support & Funding.....	23
6.1	Current Funding Available – Food Specific .....	23
6.2	Current Funding Available – Generic Funders .....	25
7.0	Technical & Other Resources .....	25
7.1	Training & Education Resources .....	26
	References.....	28

## List of Figures:

Figure 1: Black-laced Wyandotte Chicken .....	2
Figure 2: Backyard chicken coop.....	4
Figure 3: A mix of dual-purpose free-range hens (source: backyardchickens.com).....	13
Figure 4: Chick Brooder, Source: MRANIMAL Farm.....	16
Figure 5: Small brooder showing bedding, waterer, feeder and infrared heat lamp.....	17
Figure 6: Small polypropylene chick waterer and feeder set .....	17
Figure 7a: Example of nesting box designs.....	18
Figure 7b: Basic Chicken Coop Design, Source: Raising Chickens for eggs (University of Minnesota Extension) .....	19

## List of Tables:

Table 1: Egg Grading Stations in Ontario and Manitoba.....	5
Table 2: Sample Budget for 60 Community Laying Hens Program.....	9
Table 3: Sample Budget for Household Coops (5 Coops = 30 hens).....	10
Table 4: Sample Budget - Annual Operating Costs for Collective Egg Program with 30-50 Hens.....	11
Table 5: Sample Budget for Annual Costs for Household Egg Production Program (5 small coops).....	12
Table 6: Egg-laying Breeds Comparison Table (Source: The Happy Chicken Coop).....	13
Table 7: Hatchery listings.....	14
Table 8: Farm Supply Stores.....	15
Table 9: Flock size Annual Production & Revenue Potential.....	21
Table 10 - Sample Gantt Chart - Implementation Schedule.....	22

## List of Appendices:

Appendix A: Chicken Coop Plan
Appendix B: Sample Detailed Budget for Egg Production
Appendix C: Cargo Rates for Air Shipments to Northern Communities
Appendix D: Daily and Monthly Chicken Care Schedule
Appendix E: Sample Funding Application



## Executive Summary

Is your community interested in producing local eggs, to improve food security for families in your area? This guide provides you with an introduction to small-scale community-led egg production. This guide includes project planning and design ideas, materials, sample project budgets and ideas on getting funding to support your project.

Community-led food security projects are a great tool in improving food security, and creating important education and training opportunities. This guide has been led by the Sioux Lookout First Nations Health Authority (SLFNHA). SLFNHA is a regional health authority that services 33 First Nation communities in Northern Ontario. The organization is looking to improve the quality and availability of food in these communities.

Communities do not need to follow the models outlined in this document, as it is just a guide. A custom plan may be better suited to your community. Consider the models outlined here as examples or starting points as you explore the opportunity. Two models are presented for egg production:

- 1) Backyard Egg Production
- 2) Community Collective Egg Production

In the Backyard Egg Production model, individuals or families would sign up for the program and host a small chicken coop in their backyard and care for 4-6 hens. The home would keep the eggs produced for their own use and keep a log on their coop activities and egg production. This is a good model for communities where the level of interest in food production or small animal husbandry is low. As long as the community can find a few homes that are committed to hosting a coop and caring for it, the project can launch and become a

learning opportunity for neighbors, educators and other residents. This backyard model could also be placed at a school or community centre and taken care of by students or volunteers. Once this is established and community members have learned from the small backyard egg model, community members, families, etc. can expand to a larger model. Whether they want to keep egg production to individuals' homes, schools, community centres, or find a larger area/piece of land to put a larger amount of chickens, the process for raising chickens will be the same. In this guide we discuss the smaller backyard model and a larger collective model but choose a model that best suits your communities' needs and abilities.

In the Community Collective Model, a large number of laying hens are raised in a common area and eggs given to volunteers as a reward based on hours worked. Any leftover eggs are sold to the community at the farmgate (directly at the site). This model requires committed volunteers and a part-time manager. This is a good model for any community with a strong interest in food production and enough open space for the chickens. This model works well for approx. 30-50 hens. This model may require expert assistance and training to get started but will create enough eggs to be shared and sold within the community.

This guide is part of a series of Community-Led Food Security Program Guides developed by Sioux Lookout First Nations Health Authority to encourage communities to design and run their own food production and education projects. Please contact your SLFNHA representative or contact our main office at 61 Queen St, Sioux Lookout, ON P8T 1B8 or call us at (807) 737-1802.

## 1.0 Community-Led Small Animal Husbandry

Raising food animals in northern communities has challenges which include extreme temperatures, low levels of daily sunlight and, not enough electricity. This guide considers all of these factors and will help you design a Community Egg Production project that fits your community's needs.

'Animal husbandry' refers to the practice of the breeding, feeding, housing and caring for livestock to make sure they have a healthy, active and productive life. By raising chickens, you can have a reliable, local supply of fresh eggs.

Starting an egg production program in your community will build skills in animal care, food handling and program management. Caring for chickens is easy and fun, but also encourages strong work ethic, physical activity, teamwork, and can lead to increased wellbeing and health improvements for those involved.

The benefits of raising chickens for eggs include:

- Nutritious, fresh eggs
- Rewarding experience and a great way to teach kids about agriculture/farming and responsibility of caring for animals
- Creating a nitrogen-rich compost pile from chicken waste and eggshells will produce a black rich and fertile soil that can be used in gardens
- Low maintenance, low skill – raising chickens, doesn't take a ton of work, small children can help with daily chores and most repairs and maintenance tasks are easily learned

Fresh local eggs taste better and can be more nutritious than those produced on an industrial scale<sup>i</sup>. Small-scale coops allow chickens to range and forage. These more natural environments lead to healthier birds and can improve the nutrient content of eggs because of their contact to sunshine (vitamin D), insects (protein and vitamin K) and vegetable scraps.

In community-led operations, raising chickens at a small scale generally follows two general models:

- Individual operations at community member houses
- Community owned and operated pens with animals/eggs sold to community members

We use these models in this guide as an example but you can create any model that fits your community best. Start small and grow your egg production based on the community's needs and wants.

The main goal of this plan is to provide communities with a good understanding of what resources will be needed to start up a small animal husbandry program of chickens for eggs.

The Staff at Sioux Lookout First Nations Health Authority (SLFNHA), who have led the production of this guide, can help your community connect with resources and support for your project. Please reach out to Emily Paterson through email: [Emily.Paterson@slfnha.com](mailto:Emily.Paterson@slfnha.com) if you have any questions after reading this guide!

### 1.1 Shelters for Laying Hens in Northern Communities

In any climate, you will need to provide a dry, draft-free shelter for your chickens. There are many breeds of chickens that are winter hardy (see next section). In the right sized coop, chickens will do a good job of producing enough heat to keep the flock comfortable even in very cold temperatures. If temperatures are near or below 0°F (-18°C), you will need to construct a coop that holds heat well through additional insulation. In extremely cold climates, you may need added heat from heat lamps. Chickens lay best when the air temperature is above 55° F, (12°C)<sup>ii</sup>.

## 1.2 Chicken Breeds for Northern Climates

Chickens tend to be cold-hardy in general, handling the winter months better than the heat of the summer. But certain breeds, such as those with large combs and wattles, smaller body weights or more fragile breeds don't do as well in the winter as those breeds considered cold-hardy<sup>iii</sup>. Especially cold-hardy breeds include:

- Rhode Island Reds
- Plymouth Rocks
- Wyandottes
- Chanteclers
- Buckeyes
- Orpingtons
- Langshans
- Sussexes
- Marans
- Cochins
- Brahmas



Figure 1: Black-laced Wyandotte Chicken

Chickens that are cold-hardy are less likely to slow their production in the winter time as long as they have access to enough food and fresh water, and a properly sized coop. Chickens will keep their coop warm enough with their body heat as long as the coop is not too big for the size of your flock and the coop is not drafty. Additional heat is recommended for coops when temperatures drop below -20° Celsius.

If you raise dual-purpose birds, grown hens can also be harvested for meat after their most productive egg laying years. Hens begin laying at around six months and can continue for five to ten years. Raising chickens can also lead to the production of high-quality, nitrogen-rich fertilizer.

## 2.0 Planning Your Community-Led Egg Production Project

So, you've decided that local egg production would benefit your community and would like to start a food production project. You'll need to create a project plan that matches your community's level of interest. You will also need to consider financial support from your leadership and what kind of funding will work with your project before you start ordering equipment and animals. If you live in a fly-in community, costs of shipping feed and supplies may make it difficult for your operation to be workable. You will likely need to explore funding and community support options for your community egg operation. Take the following steps to make sure your livestock program is successful:

### 2.1 Step #1: Confirm Community Interest Level & Resources

Community interest levels for starting an egg production project can be found through surveys, social media or a community meeting. Your data gathering should include answering the following questions:

- How much do eggs cost in my community (market price)?
- How much do people like to eat eggs in my community?
- How many community members would like to learn about how to keep chickens (general interest)?
- What would be the best method for organizing volunteers for the project (e.g. high school students, young parents, elders, families)?
- Are there any people in the community who have experience with small animal husbandry?

- Are there community organizations or programs that could support this project? (e.g. Is there space at the health center, community center, school or daycare that will support this project)?
- Do Chief and Council support this project? Will Band Administration be able to provide in-kind or financial support?
- How will the project be supported after the 1<sup>st</sup> year of operations?

Answering these questions will help you assess which type of egg production model will work best in your community. Ask your community members what ideas they like best and if they would join in the project as a volunteer. Collect contact information from those interested in volunteering.

## 2.2 Step #2: Choose a Model & Confirm Participants

When choosing your egg production model (collective vs household model), the data gathered in Step #1 will be very helpful in deciding which one is right for your community. A collective model will produce more eggs that could be sold, but a household model may be easier to maintain if you have only a few families interested.

### 2.2.1 Community Egg Production Models

As a community-led project, your egg production model will likely fall under: Household Egg Production or Collective Egg Production. But your model could fall somewhere in the middle where you can start small with the household model and build slowly based on community needs and capacity.

#### **Household Egg Production**

If your community doesn't have a good location for keeping more than about 10 birds, but you have several individuals or families willing to put a coop in their backyard, a household egg production model may work well. In this model, the host family completes the daily chores and egg handling responsibilities. Host Families will keep a small coop and a flock of about 6 hens, which will produce an average of three dozen eggs a week. Eggs can be kept by the family or half could be sold to the community to provide cash flow for the project.

The household model could also be hosted at a school or community centre where volunteers or students ran the program and used it as a learning opportunity. You could always start small with this model and expand as your community interest level grows.





Figure 2: Backyard chicken coop

## Community Collective Egg Production

If you have a dedicated group of volunteers, a good project manager, and lots of outdoor space, a collective egg production model could work well for your community. In a collective model, a medium-sized flock of laying birds will be kept together in a central location and tended to daily by volunteers. Volunteers can be rewarded, based on hours worked, with some of the eggs they helped to produce. Extra eggs can be sold to the community “at farm gate” (meaning, only distributed or purchased directly from where the chickens are raised) to help cover costs.

Collective egg production programs are an excellent addition to any community gardens you may have in place. Chickens produce nitrogen rich waste which can be composted into fertilizer within a year, and is very valuable. Collective egg programs require a manager to make sure that feed is ordered, the site is maintained, eggs are properly washed and stored, receipts from sales are collected and cash flow is handled. They also need to schedule volunteers and prepare reports for funders.

This guide uses a flock of 30-50 hens, which will produce about 1200 dozen eggs over the course a year, as the example.

### *Plan for Raising Chicks*

- You will need to order day-old chicks from a hatchery to start your flock(s). You will need to consult with a hatchery or Feed Store as to which airline they ship with and whether they will ship to your community. (It is also possible to incubate and hatch fertilized eggs which can be an especially rewarded educational). Many hatcheries in Ontario and Manitoba only ship there chicks so far and you may need to have someone from the community pick up chicks from a more local location. Some feed stores, such as Kakabeka Depot in Kakabeka,

ON have worked with northern communities and shipped chicks directly to the community (see section 3.1.1 for more information on where to get chicks).

- Chicks will need to be raised in a warm, dry, draft-free environment for 12 weeks before they can move to an outdoor coop and chicken run. The brooding area (where chickens will lay eggs) will need to have a heat lamp hung above to provide chicks with enough consistent warmth.
- Chicks will need to be checked on several times per day during the first few weeks they are raised. Fresh water and feed should be available at all times and bedding material (usually pine shavings) should be replaced daily.

#### *Plan for Product (eggs)*

- Eggs can be collected daily once the animals begin laying. Will these be used in on-going education or cooking programming? Is there a local restaurant or caterer that would like to purchase eggs regularly? Will you give them to your volunteers as a reward for their hard work? As a community planner, you may already have some good ideas on how to make a positive impact in your community.

Keep in mind that eggs produced through either of the models in this guide can only be sold “at farm gate”, meaning that customers must come to the locations where the eggs are produced to purchase them. Eggs sold through a retail store must be graded, packed, marked and labelled at an egg-grading station in accordance with the Federal Egg Regulation O. Reg. 171/10, s. 4 (1).iv. A few of the closest egg grading stations in Ontario would be:

*Table 1: Egg Grading Stations in Ontario and Manitoba*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Phone</b>
<b>Vanderwees Poultry Farm</b>	Thunder Bay, ON	(807) 935-2507
<b>Cloverbelt Country Meats Cooperative Inc</b>	Oxdrift, ON	(807) 937-6716
<b>Rainy River District Regional Abattoir Inc.</b>	Emo, ON	(807) 482-3028
<b>Gwen Koch</b>	Armstrong Twp., ON	(705) 563-8325
<b>Burnbrae Farms Ltd.</b>	Winnipeg, MB	(204) 222-2783

You would probably only be selling your eggs to retail stores if you were running a very large egg production. This may not be applicable to the models outlined in this guide.

#### *Plan for Old Hens*

- Dual purpose hens can be harvested for meat when they’re productive egg laying years are done (4-5 years old depending on the breed<sup>v</sup>). Birds of this age can make excellent stews and roasting birds, but must be slaughtered safely.
- If you are going to slaughter your own chickens yourself, you must use them to feed yourself or your family only. (Ontario Regulation 31/05 does permit the slaughter by a producer of chickens owned and raised by them on their premises for their own personal consumption and their immediate family. In this case, slaughter does not need to take place in a licensed slaughter plant and may occur at the home or location where the chickens were owned and raised; however, meat from farm slaughtered animals cannot be sold.

- Legislation for slaughtering your own animals is in the link below which includes information on slaughtering animals for your own personal use: <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/food/inspection/meatinsp/resp-under-meat.htm>
- Sick birds should never be consumed.
- With regards to the sale and distribution of meat from food animals slaughtered in Ontario, the *Food Safety and Quality Act, 2001*, and Ontario Regulation 31/05 (Meat) applies to all communities, including First Nations. To sell and/or distribute meat and meat products within the province of Ontario, the chickens must be slaughtered in a licensed meat plant, receive an ante mortem and post mortem inspection, and be approved by an inspector appointed under the Act for use as food in accordance with the regulations.

If northern communities have specific questions about the slaughter of food animals, they can reach out to Pierre Adrien at [pierre.adrien@Ontario.ca](mailto:pierre.adrien@Ontario.ca). Pierre is the Regional Manager of the Meat Inspection Program for areas across Northern Ontario.

### ***Reach out to Potential Partners***

- Potential partners can come from almost anywhere
- Ask local food organizations if they can support the project in anyway
- Talk to local businesses about opportunities to sponsor the program or donate to it
- Talk to service providers and educators about roles they could play in the project or support they could provide

## **2.3 Step #3: Develop an Operational Plan**

At this stage in your planning, you should have a pretty good idea of what kind of egg production program will work best in your community and may have identified some challenges that need to be addressed. Now is a good time to contact SLFNHA and discuss your project. If you don't have someone in your community with experience you may need to look outside your community for an expert in raising chickens for egg production to review your project outline and help address any concerns you have. Che Curtis, from Sioux Lookout, is one local eggspert that can help you create an operational pan for raising your chickens and egg production. His contact info is below.

### *Outlining your Operational Plan*

- Section 3 of this guide will help you outline your operational plan. Your plan should include where and how to brood chicks, feed and supply storage, access to sink and running water to clean eggs, chore schedule and volunteer availability, predator protection, from animals such as dogs and distribution methods, which are outlined in this guide. See Appendix D for a daily and monthly chore schedule template.
- Shipping and ordering methods available to your community (where will you purchase feed, bedding, ongoing supplies for the animals? How long will they take to arrive? What will you need to have on hand in case of an emergency?) See Table 4 in Section 3.1.2 for Farm Suppliers that carry the products you will need to order.

### *Creating a Supplies List*

- Have your list ready to review with a local expert in raising chickens for eggs– they can confirm your supply list and provide helpful hints and tips as you discuss your set up. Here are a few local egg production experts you can reach out to for questions, advice and possible onsite training:
  - Kim McGibbon, Program Coordinator  
Roots to Harvest  
Phone: 807-285-0189  
Email: kim@rootstoharvest.org
  - Che Curtis-September  
Northern Development Advisor  
Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines  
Phone: 807-737-6692  
Email: che.curtis-september@ontario.ca
  - Al Dam, Poultry Specialist  
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture OMAFRA  
Phone: 519-824-4120 ext 54326  
Email: al.dam@ontario.ca

### **Materials Required**

There are common tools and equipment required for operating and maintaining a chicken coop, regardless of size. For larger coops/flocks, you may need to adjust the size of the equipment or buy multiple. Volunteers are responsible for using and storing equipment properly.

- Chicken Coop Kit (suitable for 5-6 laying hens for backyard coops or 20 hens for collective egg project)
- Waterer (3 Gallon for up to 100 birds)
- Chick feeder
- Adult Hen Feeder
- Egg basket
- Fencing for chicken run
- Work Gloves
- Feed Bin (with lid)
- Buckets
- Pine Bedding/Wood shavings
- Heat lamp bulb, frame and wire
- Outdoor Extension cord for Heat Lamp
- Shovel (for mucking out coop)
- Chick Grower feed (25 kgs)
- Laying Hen Feed (25 kg)
- Chicken Wire (48" x50')

It will be very important to order equipment, fencing and chicken coop building materials or kits as soon as possible to avoid delays. To reduce shipping and transportation costs to remote communities, it may be beneficial to place orders during winter months to take advantage of ice roads if available. During the summer months, for communities that do not have all-season roads, shipping by air can be high-priced. All coop building materials and equipment for the raising of chicks should be on site before chicks are ordered.

## 2.4 Step #4: Create a Project Timeline & Budget

You're almost ready to start preparing funding applications, but first you need to put all of your research and data together to create a project timeline and budget. These are very important pieces of your project plan and they will be an important part of any funding application. Sample budgets are discussed below and presented in Appendix B to help you with this task.

### 2.4.1 Budget

Use your project outline and to develop a materials list and cost-out the project. You should call your local supplier to get accurate prices on fencing and other items. You might be surprised at the total cost once the individual items needed for basic operations are added together. On the following pages are sample budgets prepared for a Collective Community Egg Production project (4.1) and a Household Community Egg Production project (4.2) to give you an idea of what costs to consider and what materials you'll need to find or purchase. Ongoing costs following year 1 are presented in 2.4.4, and you'll notice these are much less than year 1 because the start-up costs (equipment and coop construction) no longer apply.

The budgets presented below are estimates based on the assumption that all materials will need to be purchased new and shipped by air (See Appendix C for approximate cargo rates in cost/lb for shipping material on NorthStar Air, as an example). There are number of ways you could lower the total cost of your project based on your local resources and project partners, such as:

- *Arrange alternate shipping options* – can you partner with other business bringing in cargo via other more affordable methods?
- *Build your own coop(s)* – there are many chicken coop designs available for free online, if you have access to a talented builder, you can save money by buying hardware, lumber and materials and constructing a custom coop rather than buying one.
- *Find used equipment* – shovels, buckets, scoops, extension cords etc. may already be available in your community for use in the egg production project.
- *Supplement feed* – particularly during the summer months, some breeds like to forage for their food. If given enough space, chickens will supplement their diet with insects and wild greens. Fresh kitchen scraps tend to be very popular with chickens. This will not be enough to replace their balanced commercial feed, but it may lower the volume of feed required slightly.
- *Use Local Expertise* – Look for people in your community with expertise on animal husbandry and chicken care before hiring outside consultants and trainers.

Also See Appendix B for a full sample budget and worksheet that you can use to fill in your requirements. We can send you a fillable budget sheet that will automatically update to give you an estimated cost estimate for materials, transportation, shipping of materials, flights, human resources, etc.



## 2.4.2 Collective Egg Production – Sample Budget Year 1

This budget assumes a community flock of 30-50 housed in 3 large coops capable of housing approx. 20 birds each. This budget assumes some costs for construction, administration and training, as well as shipping costs for fly-in community. If the community has road access, shipping costs will be significantly lower.

Table 2: Sample Budget for 60 Community Laying Hens Program

	Description	Unit	Quantity
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>			
A	Chicken Coop Kit (suitable for 20 laying hens)	each	3
B	Waterer (5 Gallon)	each	12
C	Feeder (25lb capacity)	each	3
D	Egg basket	each	3
E	Fencing for chicken Run	per ft	360
F	Work Gloves	pair	6
G	Feed Bin (with lid)	each	3
H	Buckets	each	6
I	Day-Old Pullets	each	72
J	Chick Grower feed	25kg	8
K	Heat lamp bulb	each	3
L	Bedding/Wood shavings	each	15
M	Heat lamp frame and wire	each	3
N	Outdoor Extension cord for Heat Lamp	each	3
O	Shovel (for mucking out coop)	each	3
P	Chick feeder	each	3
Q	Laying Hen Feed	25kg	66
R	Chicken Wire (48" x50')	each	3
<b>2. Community Resources</b>			
A	Space/Land (community provided)	sq. ft	900
B	Water	n/a	-
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	n/a	-
D	Site Preparation - Coop Construction (local employee)	hr.	80
E	Staff/Coordinators (local employee)	hr.	480
F	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	hr.	120
G	Energy Costs - electricity for heat lamps	kWh	3 coops
<b>3. External Resources (As Needed, Sample Only)</b>			
A	Consulting	hr.	40
B	Training and Workshops	hr.	8
C	Flight Travel Costs	flight	1
D	Shipping Costs - by truck	hr./truck	0
E	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for cost based on location)	lb.	4800

### 2.4.3 Household Egg Production – Sample Budget Year 1

This budget assumes that five host families have committed to the egg production project, for a total of 30 hens in the community. This budget assumes shipping costs for fly-in community. If the community has road access, shipping costs will be significantly lower.

Table 3: Sample Budget for Household Coops (5 Coops = 30 hens)

Description		Unit	Quantity
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>			
A	Chicken Coop Kit (suitable for 6 laying hens)	each	5
B	Waterer (3 Gallon)	each	5
C	Adult Hen Feeder	each	5
D	Egg basket	each	5
E	Fencing for chicken Run	per ft	180
F	Work Gloves	pair	5
G	Feed Bin (with lid)	each	5
H	Buckets	each	5
I	Day-Old Pullets	each	36
J	Chick Grower feed	25kg	4
K	Heat lamp bulb	each	5
L	Bedding/Wood shavings	each	10
M	Heat lamp frame and wire	each	5
N	Outdoor Extension cord for Heat Lamp	each	5
O	Shovel (for mucking out coop)	each	5
P	Chick feeder	each	5
Q	Laying Hen Feed	25kg	33
R	Chicken Wire (48" x50')	each	5
<b>2. Community Resources</b>			
A	Space/Land	n/a	0
B	Water	n/a	0
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	n/a	0
D	Energy Costs - electricity for heat lamps	kWh	3 coops
E	Site Preparation - coop construction	hr.	80
F	Staff/Coordinators	hr.	250
G	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	hr.	50
<b>3. External Resources</b>			
A	Consulting	hr.	40
B	Training and Workshops	hr.	8
C	Flight Travel Costs	flight	1
D	Shipping Costs - by truck	per truck	0
E	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for cost based on location)	lb.	4300

## 2.4.4 Ongoing Costs – Sample Budgets

After your coop(s) are set up, your annual operating budget will include mostly feed costs and staff wages (if needed). The following tables provide an example of ongoing costs related to caring for laying hens in either a Collective or Household production model. Note that costs related to wages and training can be minimized depending on volunteer hours, local expertise and sponsorships from partners. Another major expense, shipping of chicken feed by air, could be reduced through other shipping methods if they are available to you.

Table 4: Sample Budget - Annual Operating Costs for Collective Egg Program with 30-50 Hens

Large Chicken Coops - Community Eggs Budget (After Year 1)			
<i>*assumes chickens are now full grown and coops are well maintained by manager</i>			
<i>* Estimate annual egg production = 1200 dozen</i>			
	Description	Unit	Quantity
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>			
A	Fencing for chicken Run	per ft	18
B	Work Gloves	each	3
C	Heat lamp bulb	each	3
D	Bedding/Wood shavings	each	6
E	Laying Hen Feed	25kg	94
<b>2. Community Resources</b>			
A	Space/Land (community provided)	sq. ft	900
B	Water	n/a	-
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	n/a	-
D	Site Maintenance and Repairs (local employee)	hr.	40
E	Staff/Coordinators (local employee)	hr.	120
F	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	hr.	50
<b>3. External Resources (As Needed, Sample Only)</b>			
A	Energy Costs - electricity	kWh	3
B	Consulting	hr.	10
C	Training and Workshops	hr.	8
D	Flight Travel Costs	flight	1
E	Shipping Costs - by truck	hr./truck	0
F	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for cost based on location)	lb.	4800

Table 5: Sample Budget for Annual Costs for Household Egg Production Program (5 small coops)

Small Chicken Coops - Community Eggs Budget (After Year 1)			
*assumes chickens are now full grown and coops are well maintained by hosts			
* Estimated annual egg production = 750 dozen			
	Description	Unit	Quantity
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>			
A	Fencing for chicken Run	per ft	5
B	Work Gloves	each	5
C	Heat lamp bulb	each	5
D	Bedding/Wood shavings	each	5
E	Miscellaneous Tool Replacements	n/a	1
F	Laying Hen Feed	25kg	47
<b>2. Community Resources</b>			
A	Space/Land	sq. ft	450
B	Water	n/a	0
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	n/a	0
D	Site Maintenance and Repairs	hr.	40
E	Staff/Coordinators	hr.	120
F	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	hr.	50
<b>3. External Resources</b>			
A	Energy Costs - electricity for heat lamps	kWh	3 coops
B	Consulting	hr.	10
C	Training and Workshops	hr.	8
D	Flight Travel Costs	flight	1
E	Shipping Costs - by truck	per truck	1
F	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for cost based on location)	lb.	3100

## 2.5 Step #5: Investigate Funding Options

Reach out to your community leadership to explore financial support of the project. Look into provincial, federal and public organizations that fund food security, health or education programs (see section 6.0 on Funding). You can always hold a community fundraiser to help raise funds. When meeting with either SLFNHA representatives or other 'food production' resources, ask about other communities' processes and their successes in securing funding. Note that some funding agencies may only accept project applications during limited timeframes so be aware of deadlines and be patient; funders may take several months to approve your application.

## 3.0 Implementing Your Community-led Egg Production Project

At this point in your project, you should have a detailed project plan and have gathered together the resources needed to implement your project. You'll likely be eagerly awaiting approval or confirmation of funding applications. Once you know you have the resources to start your community egg production project, it's time to put your plan into action.

### 3.1 Choose your Chickens and find out How to Get Them

#### 3.1.1 Choosing the Breed

##### Standard vs. Bantam

When considering breeds of chickens, you will notice hatchery’s list their chicks as Standards (normal-size), also known as "Large Fowl" chickens, or Bantams. Bantams are small, specialty breeds not recommended for colder climates due to their size. Standard, cold-hardy breeds are strongly recommended for SLFNHA communities. In general, Standards are hardier than Bantams and heavier breeds do better than lighter breeds in cold climates. Combs and wattles also come into play: the smaller they are, the less susceptible they are to frostbite. See section 1.3.1 for a short list of cold hardy chicken breeds.



Figure 3: A mix of dual-purpose free-range hens (source: backyardchickens.com)

##### Laying Hens vs. Dual-Purpose Chickens

You will need to also consider what type of bird will best suit their community’s needs. If producing lots of eggs is the main goal of the project, you may wish to focus on laying hens that are best known for putting all of their energy into producing eggs (common varieties: Golden Comet, Red Sex Link, Hybrid Brown Layers or White Egg Layers). Egg layers average 280 – 300 eggs per year during peak laying age.

Dual-Purpose Chickens are useful for producing eggs and meat. Dual purpose breeds will usually weigh 5-7lbs at the end of their productive laying years, whereas egg laying breeds often won’t weigh more than 4 lbs. Dual purpose breeds also tend to be more docile, and winter-hardy birds. Dual purpose birds will still provide many eggs during their productive egg laying years (180 – 250 per year), but will also have enough meat on them at maturity to make a good bird for roasting or stews.

The most common breeds recommended for small-scale or backyard egg production are summarized in the table below:

Table 6: Egg-laying Breeds Comparison Table (Source: The Happy Chicken Coop)

Breed	Avg Egg Production	Cold Hardy?	Temperament	Dual Purpose?
Golden Comet	280, brown	Yes	Not Broody	No
Rhode Island Red	250, brown	Yes	Friendly	Yes
Leghorn	250, white	No	Shy	No
Sussex	250, white and brown	Yes	Calm, Tame	Yes
Plymouth Rock	200, light brown	Yes	Friendly, like to roam	Yes
Maran	200, dark brown	Yes	Gentle, not tame	Yes
Buff Orpington	180, white	Yes	Very tame, get broody in summer	Yes



### 3.1.1 Where to Get Chicks and Ready to Lay Hens

Chicks can be purchased at a farm supply store, through online sales, or through local contacts. Most farm suppliers do one or two chick orders a year, so you can get your chickens where you plan to get your feed. Prices will vary by breed and amounts. You'll have to wait until chickens are about 6 months old for eggs. Ready-to-lay pullets (female chickens) are 20 weeks old and just about to start laying. They're more expensive than day-olds, but of course, you get your eggs sooner. They can go straight to the coop and are all females. Ready to lay pullets are generally only available by picking up from the supplier directly.<sup>vi</sup>

There are several hatcheries in Ontario that sell day-old chicks and ship them via Air Canada to select locations, though many of these hatcheries are located in Southern Ontario and can only ship young chicks so far. Due to mortality risks associated with young birds, it is a good idea to order a few more chicks than needed so you have enough hens for laying in six months' time. Communities in remote locations can contact the hatchery directly (list of hatcheries' farther north below) to find how close a hatchery will ship chicks to. Bergs Hatchery will ship to Thunder Bay, Emo, Oxdrift and Kenora but can also mail chicks directly to the post office in Sioux Lookout. Freys and Bonnies Hatchery ship as far north as Thunder Bay, ON, to name a few. You may have to arrange pick up of chicks at a location nearest your community. Feeds stores also order chicks from hatcheries and will have a supply. Kakabeka Depot in Kakabeka, ON has shipped chicks to most northern communities served by SLFNHA and may be your best option for getting chicks directly to your community. They will work with your community and try to arrange shipment of chicks or feed at the same time you may already have a shipment of other products coming in to save on costs. They work mostly with Wasaya Airlines, but have also used some private charters, such as Northstar Air. You can contact Brandon directly at 807-633-4694 or email him at brandonpostuma@gmail.com to find out more. If someone from your community will be visiting Thunder Bay, Kenora, or Sioux Lookout for example, you can always arrange for pick-up at the local feeds store when possible. Ready to lay hens or adult chickens must be picked up from a hatchery or local farm.

Chicks are generally available from hatchery's between April and July, though some hatcheries have longer seasons. Orders needs to be placed at least a couple of months ahead. Young hens should not be put into an outside coop during the winter/spring as they may not have enough body mass or thick enough feathers to adequately protect them from the cold. You would need to keep your very young chicks (under 8 weeks) indoors or have adequate heating available (see section 3.2 on chick needs).

Chicks ordered through local farm supply stores in Northern Ontario generally come from one of the following hatcheries:

Table 7: Hatchery listings

Name	Location	Phone	Website
<b>Berg's Hatchery</b>	Russell, MB	204-773-2562	<a href="http://bergshatchery.com/">http://bergshatchery.com/</a>
<b>Frey's Hatchery</b>	St. Jacobs, ON	519-664-2291	<a href="http://www.freyshatchery.com/">http://www.freyshatchery.com/</a>
<b>Bonnie's Chick Hatchery</b>	Elmira, ON	519-669-2561	N/A

### 3.1.2 List of Northern Ontario Farm Suppliers

In order to accurately estimate product prices and shipping costs to your community, you should look into the nearest farm supply store in your area. See table 3, below.

Table 8: Farm Supply Stores

Business Name	Location	Phone	Website
Thunder Bay Feeds	Thunder Bay, ON	807-935-2921	<a href="https://www.thunderbayfeeds.com/">https://www.thunderbayfeeds.com/</a>
Thunder Bay Co-op Farm Supplies	Thunder Bay, On	807-475-4190	<a href="https://www.tbco-op.com/">https://www.tbco-op.com/</a>
Boles Feeds	Thunder Bay, ON	807-345-9997	N/A
Kakabeka Depot	Kakabeka, ON	807-628-0652	<a href="https://www.kakabekadeopt.com/">https://www.kakabekadeopt.com/</a>
Twin Barns Feed & Seed	Dryden, ON	807-937-4057	N/A
Sioux Lookout Home Hardware Building Centre	Sioux Lookout, ON	807-737-1950	<a href="https://www.homehardware.ca/store/17251">https://www.homehardware.ca/store/17251</a>
Red Lake Home Hardware Building Centre	Red Lake, On	807-727-2247	<a href="https://www.homehardware.ca/en/store/16572">https://www.homehardware.ca/en/store/16572</a>

### 3.2 Prepare and Develop the Site(s)

Community chicken sites will need enough room for both the chicken coop and a fenced area for chickens to range, also known as a “run”. Chicken coops should provide about 3ft<sup>2</sup> of space per bird, and 18” of roost. The run area should provide a minimum of 5ft<sup>2</sup> per bird to range on, though some small flock owners recommend for 15 to 25 square feet of run space per bird. If you are going with the Household model, homeowners with fenced backyards will be great sites for coops and will lower site development costs.

Chicken coops should be installed by individuals with construction experience and will need to be surrounded by chicken wire buried 2ft into the ground to make sure that predators, including dogs, cannot break into the coop at night. Chickens should have access to shaded areas. If the site does not provide shade, a roof or simple lean-to structure on/in the run can be constructed to provide this. Coops need to provide plenty of shelter from harsh weather and protection from predators.

#### Chick Needs

Chicks need constant care and monitoring, and enough staff or volunteers to provide daily care for them. You will need someone available to check on them several times a day to make sure chicks are warm, have access to feed and water and are getting along (i.e. not pecking). Taking care of baby chicks isn’t difficult, you can keep young chicks almost anywhere. They grow quickly, though, and by the time they're 3 or 4 weeks old they'll be taking up a lot of space and making a big mess, so preparing a living space for them early on is important.

##### 3.2.1 Brooder or Chick House

Baby chicks need to be protected from drafts but still have enough air ventilation. When chicks are very young, the brooder pen can be as simple as a cardboard box with holes for air, a large plastic storage bin, an unused bathtub, or even a kiddie pool. As chicks grow, (at approx. 8 to 12 weeks) they will need more space, up to 2ft<sup>2</sup> per chick. Before the chicks arrive, clean and disinfect the pen well with poultry house disinfectant. Always keep the corners of the pen piled high with litter, to prevent the chicks from crowding into a corner and smothering if they become cold or scared.



Figure 4: Chick Brooder, Source: MRANIMAL Farm

### 3.2.2 Heat Source

Baby chicks need to be kept in consistent warmth. Maintaining correct temperatures in the brooding area is very important. Chicks that are exposed to low temperatures for even a short period of time (less than one hour) cannot maintain body temperature, which can lead to increased death. The most common source of heat is the heat lamp (250-watt infrared bulb), hung about 18" from the floor. The temperature should be 90-92° F (32-33° C) at 2" from the floor. Check the temperature at this level using a thermometer. One heat lamp should be enough for 50 to 100 chicks, depending on the weather and the time of year, but we recommend using two lamps in case one fails. The temperature should be lowered by 5° F (2-3° C) per week until it reaches 70° F (21° C) at six weeks. Heat lamps can be raised or lowered to adjust temperature levels. When the birds are older, you can remove additional heat during the day, and finally remove it altogether.<sup>vii</sup>

### 3.2.3 Lighting

Light is very important for chicks. In chicks being raised for eggs, too much light may cause premature sexual maturity, poor egg production, and health problems. Start baby chicks with continuous light for 4 days, and then introduce them to a day and night routine. Always use red bulbs; injury doesn't show under red light. Under white light, any bloody spot immediately attracts pecking. Chicks will peck each other to death.<sup>viii</sup> Never turn off the heat lamps during the dark period unless you have a heat source other than heat lamps and the room is at the right temperature. Never increase the amount of light on a growing bird (7 to 19 weeks).

### 3.2.4 Absorbent Bedding

Baby chicks need the floor of their house to be lined with an absorbent material. Use softwood chip shavings, chopped straw or peat moss about 1" thick to start. Make sure the litter is clean, dry, and free of mold. Increase the depth of litter if the floor of the pen is cold or damp to prevent crooked toes and leg problems. Newspaper is not as absorbent and the slippery surface can lead to a permanent deformity called "splayed leg" which can result in the other chickens picking on the affected bird to death. Do not use cedar shavings, the oils will irritate your chicks' lungs, and make them more susceptible to respiratory problems later in life<sup>ix</sup>.



Figure 5: Small brooder showing bedding, waterer, feeder and infrared heat lamp.

### 3.2.5 A Drinker/Waterer

Extra care needs to be taken with chicks when it comes to water. Use a specially designed one-gallon plastic or glass chick waterer to avoid drowning and contamination risks (two for every 100 chicks). Place the drinkers at floor level on a thin board so the chicks can easily drink from them. Put lukewarm water in the drinkers when the chicks arrive, and dip each chick's beak into the water. This gives the chick a drink and lets it know where the water is. Never allow the water to run out, and supply fresh water daily. As the chicks grow, the waterers should be raised to the height of the middle of the chick's back to keep the chicks from scratching litter into the waterers. Clean the waterers daily to avoid contamination from dust, feathers and litter<sup>x</sup>.



Figure 6: Small polypropylene chick waterer and feeder set

### 3.2.6 Feeder/Feed

A chick feeder should be used to start your pullets on feed. Purchase a "starter feed" or "chick grower" from a farm supplier. If your chicks are vaccinated against Coccidiosis, they'll need an un-medicated feed. If not, medicated feed is a great way to keep them healthy those first few months. The feed should be at least 20% protein and fine crumbles. The chicks will be ready for feed when they arrive, and should not be placed more than 3 feet from feed and water at all times for the first 72 hours. Chick starter should be fed up to 4 to 6 weeks, then slowly switched to chick grower. Check with your feed supplier for more details. During the entire growing period, the chicks should have enough feeder space so that all can eat at the same time. This will reduce the possibility of stunted growth in some chicks and result in a more uniform flock. Feeders should be raised in the same way as the waterers as the birds grow.

### 3.2.7 Chicken Coop Requirements

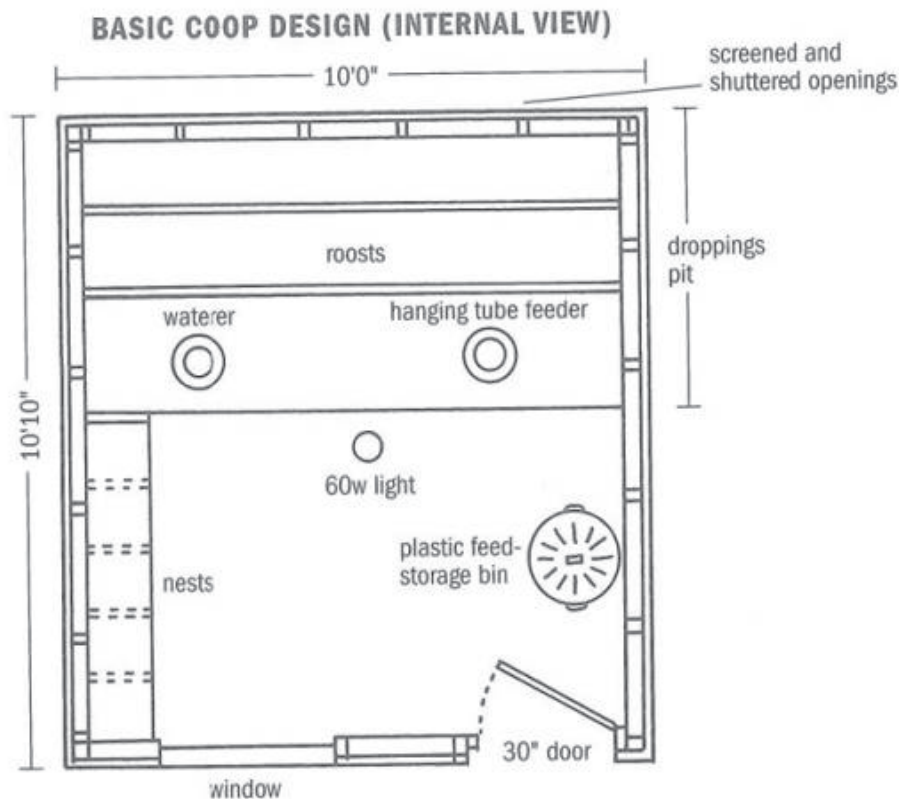
Small flocks of chickens should have about 3ft<sup>2</sup> of space inside a coop and 15ft<sup>2</sup> of space in the run per bird. For six chickens (i.e. a typical household flock), the coop should be approximately 18ft<sup>2</sup> and the run should be about 90ft<sup>2</sup>. In total, that means you'll need just under 110ft<sup>2</sup> to keep six chickens<sup>xi</sup>. Additional requirements include:

- Select the proper wire mesh. The holes in standard chicken wire are quite large and predators can easily get in. One-half inch square hardware cloth is recommended.
- Secure coop from rodents (mice and rats). Small mesh fencing will need to be buried down into the ground about 12" all around the coop.
- Have enough air circulation to prevent respiratory diseases, which chickens are prone to,
- Provide roosting poles: 2" wide; rounded edges; allot 5-10" of space per bird side to side and 10" between poles if more than one is necessary; plus, ladder-like grading so the pole furthest away is several inches higher than the closest.
- Encourage egg-laying with 1 nest box for every four to six chickens (See Figure 7a for examples of nesting boxes). Nest boxes should be raised off the ground at least a few inches, but lower than the lowest roosting pole. They should also be dark and "out of the way" so the hen can lay her eggs in a safe, place.
- Feeder and waterer, which should hang 6-8" off the ground. (Figure 7b. Shows a sample design for a basic chicken coop)



Figure 7a – Example of nesting box designs





**BASIC COOP DESIGN (EXTERNAL VIEW)**

This basic coop plan features roosts over a droppings pit for good sanitation, a window for light, and screened and shuttered openings on the north side to control ventilation. To expand the interior floor space, build the nests on the outside of the coop.

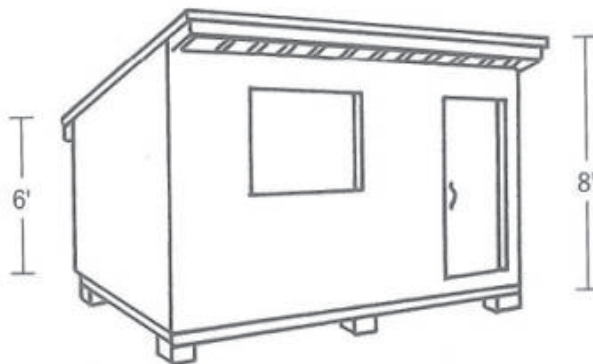


Figure 7b – Basic Chicken Coop Design, Source: *Raising Chickens for eggs* (University of Minnesota Extension)

See Appendix A for a sample 8x8 Chicken Coop plan for approximately 15-20 chickens. For more ideas and plans on building a chicken coop follow this link: <https://morningchores.com/chicken-coop-plans/>

Always start by looking for someone local in the area to help build your chicken coop if you do not have to building skills to do so. With so many coop plans available a few community members with little carpentry skills could work together to build a sturdy coop without too much effort. But if you do need someone with more expertise in building you can reach out to your SLFNHA representative, who can find you a contact for help with construction.

### 3.3 Arrival of Chicks & Growing Birds

In most cases, your flock will be day-old pullets (chicks). Orders may be placed as early as March and usually end in July. It is recommended to order Chicks as early in the year as possible so that they will be ready to move outside during the warm summer months. Chicks must be transported by air in special boxes to their location within 24 hours. A suitable brooding area, with clean litter, water, feeders and heat lamps should be in place for the arrival of the chicks. Chicks will need to be introduced to water and kept under light for 4 days as they adjust to their environment. It is recommended that a local expert be present during the preparation for and arrival of chicks to provide training and ensure the best chances of survival of your young flock.

Special feed (often referred to as “chick crumble”) is required for the first 6 weeks of life, after which your pullets should slowly be switched to a laying hen feed. Your brooding area should be able to expand to accommodate the growth of your chicks over the first few months. See Section 3.2 for additional details on raising chicks.

### 3.4 Move Hens to Coop(s) & Begin Egg Production

The pullets can be moved to the coop permanently at about 20 weeks old. If possible, they may be slowly introduced to ranging outside in a fenced area for short periods of time, as long as the weather is mild enough. Make sure they have feathered out before letting young birds outside.

Hens will begin laying eggs at approximately 6 months of age. They will quickly adjust to the daily routine of being let out of the coop in the mornings and returning to the coop to roost at night. A nesting box should be provided for every 4-6 hens in the coop.

#### **Caring for Adult Chickens**

Caring for egg-producing chickens is pretty easy once the basic routines are in place. In this section daily, monthly, and semi-annual chores are outlined. It is important to track completed chores on a checklist to make sure important tasks aren't missed.

##### 3.4.1 Daily Responsibilities

- At least twice daily, you will need a volunteer to visit your coop: once in the morning to let birds out into the run and once in the evening to lock them in for the night. Locking the coop is very important for protection against predators, such as dogs or fox.
- Keep feeders and waterers full – usually these are filled in the morning when the birds are let out of the coop.
- Make sure the waterer is clean. Chickens will be less inclined to drink dirty water, and a dehydrated bird can very quickly become sick or die.
- Check to make sure all birds look active, bright and healthy. Take note of any unusual behavior. Contact/call a veterinarian as needed, it is unlikely you will need one on site, but they can offer advice over the phone.
- Collect and refrigerate eggs, pointy side down for maximum freshness.
- Egg Tip: Your eggs may have some slight traces of dirt or chicken feces on them. Resist the urge to scrub them clean. Outside the egg is a delicate membrane called the "bloom" that wards off bacteria and other foreign matter. Scrubbing will damage this membrane. If cleaning is needed, rub them with your fingers very gently under warm water. Then, wash your hands thoroughly.

##### 3.4.2 Monthly Responsibilities

- Wash all feed and water containers

- Change the bedding in the coop and the nest. This is necessary for sanitary purposes. Excessive ammonia buildup is dangerous to poultry and can cause respiratory illness.
- Inspect fencing and coop for any damage and repair as needed.
- Remove the feces. Put in a compost bin/pile or use it as fertilizer.
- Refill feed storage bin.

### 3.4.3 Bi-annual Chores

- Twice a year, give the coop a complete clean: Remove all bedding and nest materials. Clean all surfaces in the coop and all feeders/waterers thoroughly
- For a safe cleaning solution, you can use 1-part bleach, 1-part dish soap, 10 parts water or a strong citrus cleanser will also work. After cleaning, rinse well and let dry before replacing with fresh bedding. Do the same with the feed and water containers: clean thoroughly and rinse well, and replace with a fresh supply. You should be able to do this all in a couple hours once you are used to the routine.

### 3.4.4 Egg production

Hens begin laying at around 6 months of age and can continue for 3 - 6 years with peak production occurring in the first two years. Most high production breeds will lay about 6 eggs each week. Egg production drops each year when the hens molt (replace their feathers in the early fall) and as daylight hours are less. Hens need at least 12 to 14 hours of light each day to continue laying eggs. A regular light bulb will work to supply this light during the winter months.

Egg production volumes are calculated below to give you a quick reference for what size of flock you may want to bring into your community. Included in the chart is the annual revenue potential for the flock if eggs are sold at \$5/dozen.

Table 9: Flock size Annual Production & Revenue Potential

Avg Annual Production	E.g. Breed	6 hens	Revenue (\$5/doz)	20 hens	Revenue (\$5/doz)	100 Hens	Revenue (\$5/doz)
300	I.S.A Brown	150 doz	\$750.00	500 doz	\$ 2,500.00	2,500 doz	\$ 12,500.00
280	Golden Comet	140 doz	\$700.00	466 doz	\$ 2,333.33	2,333 doz	\$ 11,666.67
250	Rhode Island Red	125 doz	\$625.00	416 doz	\$ 2,083.33	2,083 doz	\$ 10,416.67
200	Plymouth Rock	100 doz	\$500.00	333 doz	\$ 1,666.67	1,666 doz	\$ 8,333.33

## 3.5 Ongoing Operations and Reporting

Laying hens require daily feeding, watering, egg collection, washing, and locking/unlocking of the chicken coop. A daily chore checklist and counting of the number of eggs collected daily should be kept by the coop volunteers/host family for reporting purposes and to assist with future planning. Volunteers should report any concerning chicken behavior to the project manager right away, who can then troubleshoot the issue with a veterinarian or local expert. Ensure that you have enough volunteers to cover unexpected schedule conflicts (sick days, personal emergencies) and a clear process in place for when these occasions come up. Whoever becomes responsible for the animals needs to be very reliable – they need to know who to contact if they need support or if an animal becomes sick or injured. If eggs are sold at farm gate, records of sales transactions need to be kept.

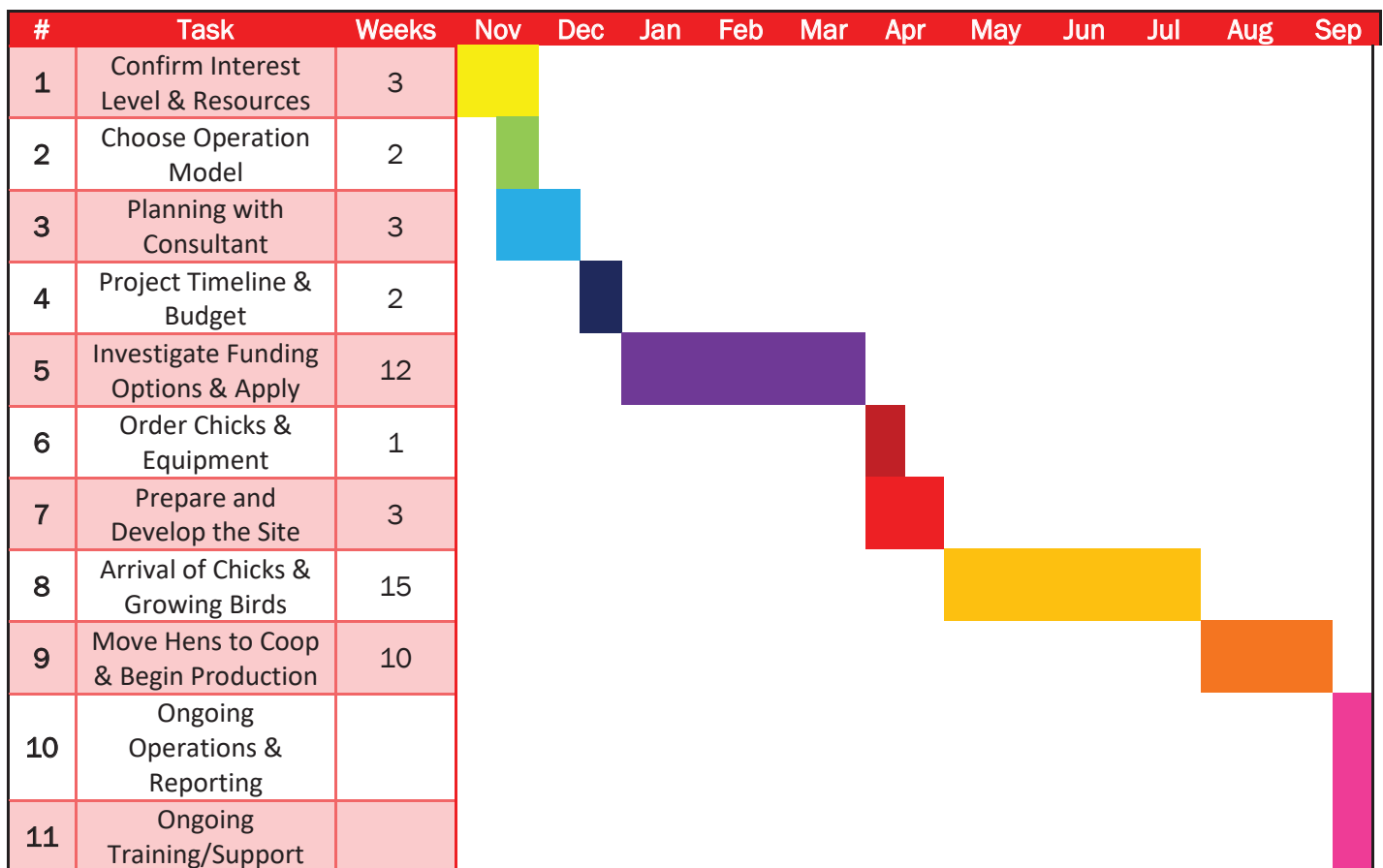
### 3.6 Ongoing Support/Training

It is highly recommended that during the first year of your community-led egg production project, a local expert in raising chickens for eggs is brought to the site a couple of times over the course of the year to provide training and support to the program. There are many excellent resources available on how to successfully raise small-scale egg laying flocks, but in-person training and support is important to making sure volunteers have the skills and understanding needed to care for the flock all year round (See section 2.3 for a list of contacts).

## 4.0 Schedule

Due to limits on when chicks can be ordered and when funding applications usually need to be submitted by, the timing of starting your project will be important to consider. Chicks must be ordered in the spring in order to be old enough and large enough to survive their first winter. Always check the deadlines of your funding agency to ensure you don't miss any important deadlines

Table 10 - Sample Gantt Chart - Implementation Schedule



It should be noted that one of the very important items on the Gantt chart is applying for and waiting for funding. It is recommended that funding is pursued constantly to make sure that current and future projects have the resources needed to succeed.

## 6.0 Sources of Support & Funding

Gathering funding for your egg production project is a useful way of covering costs, especially those related to the initial construction of the coop, the expansion and development of the operation over time, and running one-off educational programs and initiatives that expand the range of activities offered to your community.

### *Sioux Lookout First Nations Health Authority (SLFNHA) – Funding Application Support*

Through our Approaches to Community Wellbeing (ACW) strategy, we can offer support with writing proposals for funding opportunities, finding training programs and linking you to other resources where needed. Be sure to get in touch with us about your community food security project early in the planning process; we'll support your project as much as possible.

#### Approaches to Community Wellbeing

T: (866) 337-0081

54 Front Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor

PO Box 1300

Sioux Lookout, Ontario

Office Hours: Monday - Friday from 8:30am to 4:30pm; closed from Noon to 1:00 p.m.

Website: <https://slfnha.com>

## 6.1 Current Funding Available – Food Specific

The following funding opportunities are just some examples of what is available. Some programs have closed for the year 2019, but more projects under these funders may become available next year. It is important to check back frequently for new or renewed funding programs. You can contact the following organizations for the most current available resources related to your project.

Jennifer Wall  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs  
Agriculture Development Advisor (Kenora & Rainy River Districts)  
Phone: (807)220-4290  
Email: [jennifer.wall@ontario.ca](mailto:jennifer.wall@ontario.ca)

Agriculture Information Contact Centre  
Phone: 1-877-424-1300  
Email: [ag.info.omafra@ontario.ca](mailto:ag.info.omafra@ontario.ca)

Che Curtis-September  
Northern Development Advisor  
Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines  
Phone: 807-737-6692  
Email: [che.curtis-september@ontario.ca](mailto:che.curtis-september@ontario.ca)



The *Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP)* is the new, 2019, five-year commitment by Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments that will support Canada's agri-food and agri-products sectors<sup>xii</sup>. This program covers over 40 different project categories, focusing on:

- Economic development in the agri-food and agri-products sectors.
- Environmental stewardship to enhance water quality and soil health.
- Protection to reinforce the foundation for public trust in the sector through improved assurance systems in food safety and plant and animal health.

Some of the projects are still open for 2019, please see website (info below)

Source: [Canadian Agricultural Partnership Program Information](#)

The *Indigenous Agriculture and Food Systems Initiative (AAFC)* is a 5 year, \$8.5 million initiative that will support Indigenous communities and entrepreneurs who are ready to launch agriculture and food systems projects and others who want to build their capacity to participate in the Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector. Projects must benefit Indigenous Peoples and communities in Canada, as well as the Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector. Some examples of projects that may be eligible include:

- Supporting an approach to producing fresh food within an Indigenous community, and helping to plan and design the means in which that agricultural production can occur.
- Developing a food system within an Indigenous community to access healthy food, while also providing an opportunity for Indigenous Peoples to share their agricultural knowledge and experiences, and market and sell their agriculture products.
- Providing skills training that will help an Indigenous community or organization establish an agriculture operation.

The Local Food Infrastructure Fund is a 5-year, \$50 million initiative ending March 31, 2024. The program aims to strengthen food systems and to facilitate access to safe and nutritious food for at-risk populations and is part of the Government of Canada's Food Policy. There are two streams to this fund; one is aimed at small community-based organizations and will allow them to improve their infrastructure and purchase equipment that is directly related to the accessibility of healthy, nutritious, and ideally, local foods within their community. The second is aimed at larger organizations, and will target groups of community, private, academic and other organizations to reduce food insecurity in a sustainable manner by strengthening or establishing a local food system.

Eligibility:

- community or charitable organizations
- Indigenous groups
- municipal and regional governments in areas where there are no not-for-profit organizations that provide food services

The first stream applications are due by November 1, 2019. The second stream projects are scheduled to launch in 2020, and application can be submitted early 2020.

Source: [Local Food Infrastructure Fund](#)

## 6.2 Current Funding Available – Generic Funders

The *Northern Community Capacity Building Program*, offered by NOHFC, helps Northern Communities develop the capacity to promote, attract, and support economic growth in existing and emerging priority economic sectors. Capacity building allows northern communities to respond to their economic opportunities and challenges according to their individual priorities in order to strengthen Northern Ontario's competitive advantages. For community-based projects, the amount of assistance will generally not exceed \$50,000. For regional, partnership-based projects, the amount of assistance will generally not exceed \$100,000.

Eligible projects may include:

- Sector-based research projects that are supported by existing community and regional strategic plans or initiatives
- Strategic planning
- Infrastructure requirement studies
- Capacity assessment

Source: [Northern Community Capacity Building Program Information](#)

FedNor, targets its support to help communities create the conditions necessary for economic growth and development. This includes investments in projects such as strategic community and business planning, strengthening of communities' industrial and business assets, as well as support for youth internships.

Eligible projects may include:

- Strategic and business planning, sector or industry analysis, feasibility, marketing and engineering studies, recovery plans, workforce attraction and retention strategies, community investment readiness plans, inventories of community assets and community profiles;
- Strengthening communities' economic foundations, including industrial and commercial assets and industrial/business parks, downtown revitalization, and waterfront development;
- Implementation of priority initiatives identified in economic development plans that demonstrate strong economic results; and
- Youth internships to assist with projects related to community economic and business development.

Other activities related to community economic development necessary to further an economic goal in Northern Ontario may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Source: [FedNor Community Economic Development](#)

## 7.0 Technical & Other Resources

Raising chickens for eggs is a very popular pastime and lots of small flock resources are available online (see 9.1) However, especially in animal husbandry, it's important to have someone with experience available to your project if something goes wrong or something unexpected happens. If you can't find someone within your community who has this expertise, you may want to consider external resources for training and technical support to ensure your projects success. To build local capacity, training through online and continuing education can also help you fill knowledge gaps.

## 7.1 Training & Education Resources

As mentioned, one of the critical aspects of this project is the human resources that your community can rely on to implement egg production programs, maintain them, and in the future expand them. If your community is still seeking the personnel to fill those roles, when they are found, the programs outlined below will provide potential candidates with the confidence and skills to be a knowledge source for the growing operations and for community members. Some of the available programs have been outlined below:

### *Roots to Harvest – Practical, Theoretical & Educational*

Website: <http://www.rootstoharvest.org/>

Phone: 807.285.0189

Email: [info@rootstoharvest.org](mailto:info@rootstoharvest.org)

Office Address: 450 Fort William Rd, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 2Z6

Office Hours: Monday to Friday, 9 AM – 5 PM

Roots to Harvest is a non for-profit organization located in Thunder Bay, dedicated to working with youth and using food as a tool to connect, mentor and provide direction in youths' lives. While Roots to Harvest is focused on its key target audience, the organization's team of skilled growers is open and available to working with First Nation communities as a resource for planning, starting or operating a growing operation and can also offer support and training in egg production. These include raised bed building, garden start up, planting, care harvesting, and cooking and preserving food. In regards to grow towers, Roots to Harvest staff can assist with the initial building and planting and then provide on-going support regarding maintenance and harvesting. Roots specialty is in how to use garden spaces as programming tools to both get people excited about growing food but also around connecting with each other.

- Facilitation/Training fees - Roots to Harvest charges \$200 for a half day and \$400 for a full day. If travel to the community is required:
  - Flights \$1000-\$1200
  - Accommodation - \$100 a night (or no cost if community has free housing options)
  - Meals - \$40 a day

It is important to note that each day Roots to Harvest is working in a northern community, they need to cover the costs of their operation. The organization has several operating urban farms in Thunder Bay and can offer community members the ability to get work experience through training on their farms in Thunder Bay, or they can send Roots to Harvest team members to your community to provide training sessions for a fee.

### *Ecosuperior – Practical, Theoretical & Educational*

Website: <http://www.ecosuperior.org/article/Small-Animal-Husbandry-9731.asp>

Phone: 807-577-2680

Email: [kareno@tbaytel.net](mailto:kareno@tbaytel.net)

Office Address: 562 Red River Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7B 1H3

Office Hours: Monday to Friday, 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Ecosuperior in Thunder Bay, ON is an incorporated not-for-profit organization, operated by a volunteer board of directors. We are partnership based and supported entirely through fee-for-service projects delivered for municipal, provincial and federal governments as well as corporate sponsors and other funding agencies.

- Ecosuperior offers workshops in Thunder Bay, ON on poultry incubation and covers topics such as egg quality, incubators, temperature and humidity.
- Admission by donation \$5.00 in support of Gillies Community Centre. Contact information above to learn more.

*The Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP) – Practical, Theoretical & Educational Resources and eLearning*

The *Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP)* is the new, 2019, five-year commitment by Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments that will support Canada's agri-food and agri-products sectors.

The ministry continues to offer workshops, resources, and eLearning opportunities at no cost for the agri-food and agri-products sectors. Some of the workshops available that would be useful for small animal husbandry projects include:

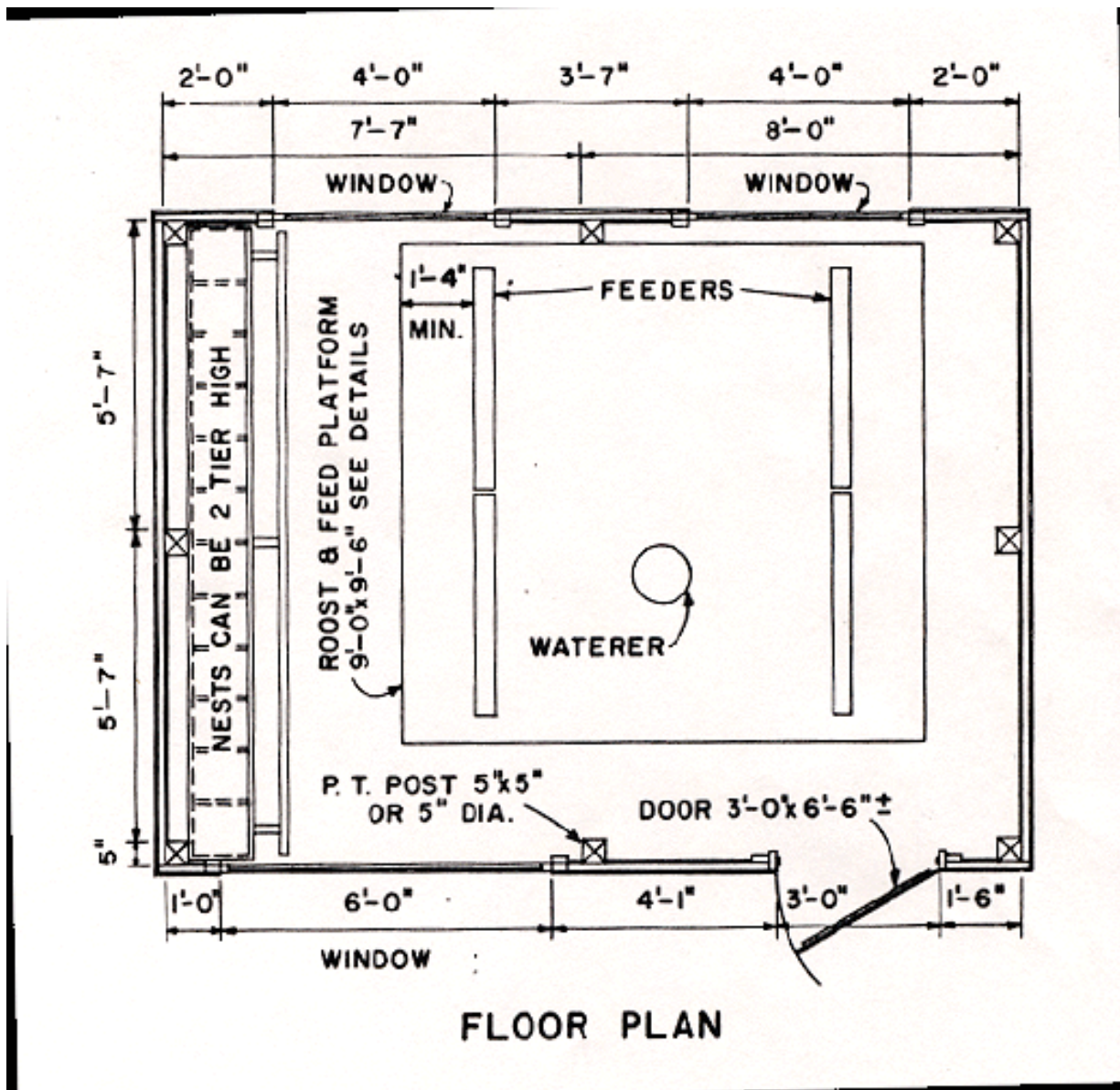
- Food Safety and Traceability
- Food processing business resources

## Appendices

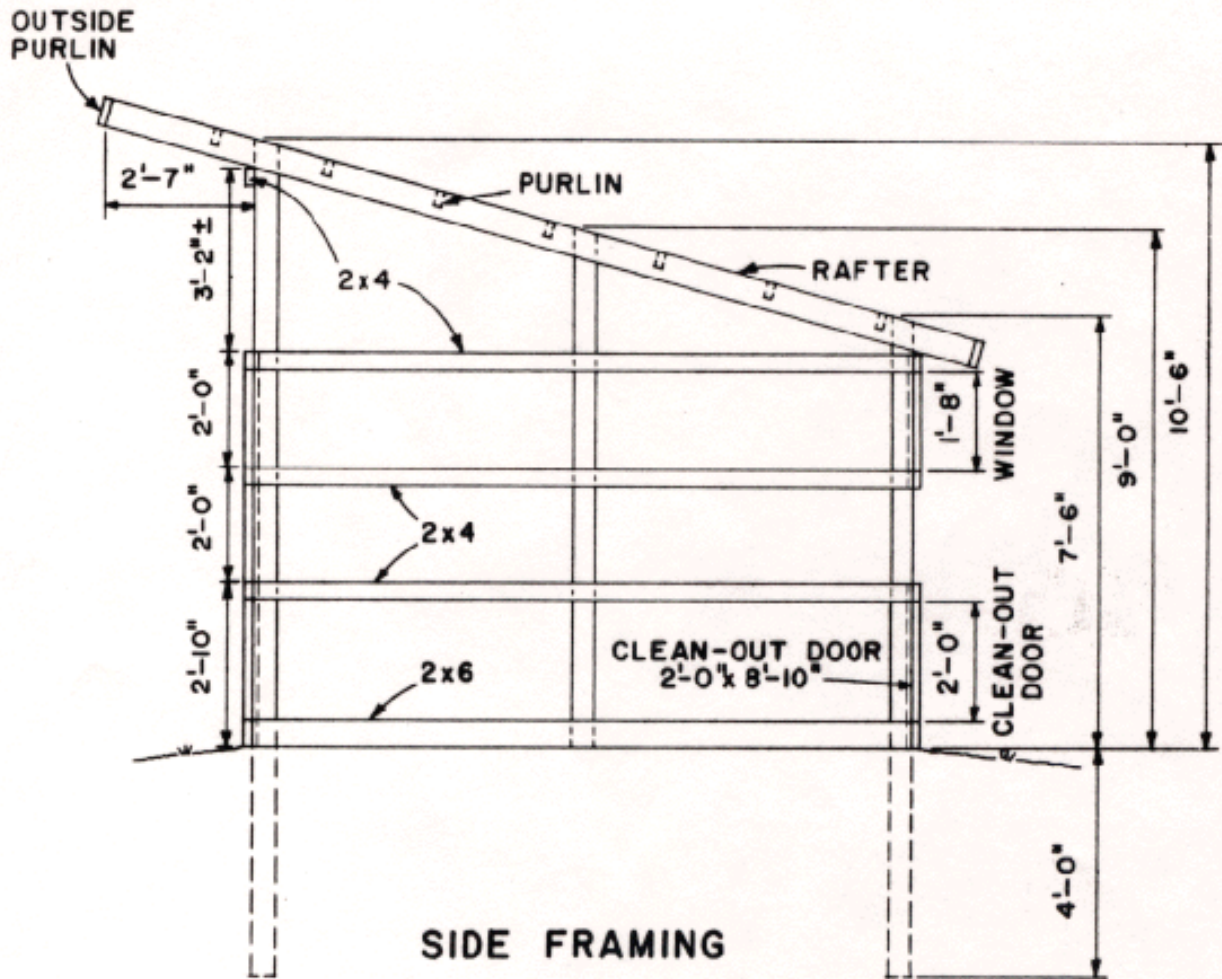
### Appendix A: Small Chicken Coop Plan

The following small chicken house plan was taken from the <https://morningchores.com/chicken-coop-plans/> website. It is only to be used as an example, there are many other chicken coop plans you can use.

Design for Small Poultry Structure. The following is a design of a small poultry structure. However, remember, most existing structures can easily be adapted to accommodate a small poultry flock.







## Appendix B: Sample Budget for Community Egg Production Programs

A fillable budget calculator has been created for both the Small Chicken Coop and Large Chicken Coop production models as discussed in the implementation plan. When you are ready to fill in your budget please contact your SLFNHA representative to gain access to this Excel file.

Note: The calculator is designed to update the Materials and Equipment costs only, based on the parameters you set (e.g. number of tower gardens, number of cooking class participants). Other resources in the budget will need to be customized to your community.

The following is a sample budget is based on the example parameters provided in the Implementation Guide. The Small Coop Budget is based on 5 homes hosting a coop with 6 hens in each coop. The Large Coop budget is based on 3 large chicken coops housing 30-50 hens and being installed and maintained by part time staff. Both budgets make use of an online kit made of durable materials. Costs could be reduced by building your own. The budget also includes some costs for external supports for training and project management (see External Resources); these costs may not apply to your community if you have local capacity to run the project and expertise for managing chickens. The major ongoing expense of keeping chickens for egg production is the cost of feed and cost to ship that feed from a commercial producer. If you can ship feed by road you will significantly lower your costs. Note that if your coops are primarily maintained by volunteers and you don't require outside consultants or trainers, your operating costs are quite low (see Annual Budgets After Year 1).

Most of the material and equipment costs were estimated using Sioux Lookout Home Hardware website to try and keep costs as local as possible, but occasionally outside resources were also used. This sample budget is fairly accurate as of June 2019, but should only be used as an example, as costs will change with time and by location. When creating your budget, make sure you verify all projected costs and wage rates for your community.

## Small Coop Budget – Year 1

(5 small coops, 6 hens in each coop)

	Description	Cost	Unit	Quantity	Total
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>					
A	Chicken Coop Kit (suitable for 2 - 6 laying hens)	\$ 400.00	each	5	\$ 2,000.00
B	Waterer (3 Gallon)	\$ 35.00	each	5	\$ 175.00
C	Adult Hen Feeder	\$ 16.99	Each	5	\$ 84.95
D	Egg basket	\$ 11.99	each	5	\$ 59.95
E	Fencing for chicken Run	\$ 8.92	per ft	180	\$ 1,605.60
F	Work Gloves	\$ 10.00	pair	5	\$ 50.00
G	Feed Bin (with lid)	\$ 30.00	each	5	\$ 150.00
H	Buckets	\$ 20.00	each	5	\$ 100.00
I	Day-Old Pullets	\$ 4.03	each	36	\$ 145.08
J	Chick Grower feed	\$ 17.25	25kg	4	\$ 68.98
K	Heat lamp bulb	\$ 10.99	each	5	\$ 54.95
L	Bedding/Wood shavings	\$ 7.29	each	10	\$ 72.90
M	Heat lamp frame and wire	\$ 20.00	each	5	\$ 100.00
N	Outdoor Extension cord for Heat Lamp	\$ 21.99	each	5	\$ 109.95
O	Shovel (for mucking out coop)	\$ 45.00	each	5	\$ 225.00
P	Chick feeder	\$ 32.99	each	5	\$ 164.95
Q	Laying Hen Feed	\$ 14.64	25kg	33	\$ 479.61
R	Chicken Wire (48" x50')	\$ 56.99	each	5	\$ 284.95
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 5,931.87</b>
<b>2. Community Resources</b>					
A	Space/Land	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
B	Water	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
D	Site Preparation - coop construction	\$ 20.00	hr	80	\$ 1,600.00
E	Staff/Coordinators	\$ 20.00	hr	250	\$ 5,000.00
F	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	\$ 20.00	hr	50	\$ 1,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$7,600.00</b>

3. External Resources					
A	Energy Costs - electricity	\$ 32.13	n/a	5	\$ 160.65
B	Consulting	\$ 100.00	hr	50	\$ 5,000.00
C	Training and Workshops	\$ 50.00	hr	8	\$ 400.00
D	Flight Travel Costs	\$ 500.00	flight	1	\$ 500.00
E	Shipping Costs - by truck	\$ 150.00	hr/truckload	1	\$ 150.00
C	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for rate based on location)	\$ 1.30	lb	4371.5	\$ 5,682.95
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$11,893.60</b>
<b>Grand Total for Year 1:</b>					<b>\$25,425.47</b>

### Small Coop – Annual (After Year 1)

(5 small coops, 6 hens in each coop)

	Description	Cost	Unit	Quantity	Total
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>					
A	Fencing for chicken Run	\$ 8.92	per ft	5	\$ 44.60
B	Work Gloves	\$ 10.00	each	5	\$ 50.00
C	Heat lamp bulb	\$ 10.99	each	5	\$ 54.95
D	Bedding/Wood shavings	\$ 7.29	each	5	\$ 36.45
E	Miscellaneous Tool Replacements	\$ 200.00	n/a	1	\$ 200.00
F	Laying Hen Feed	\$ 14.64	25kg	47	\$ 685.15
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 1,071.15</b>
<b>2. Community Resources</b>					
A	Space/Land	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
B	Water	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
D	Site Maintenance and Repairs	\$ 20.00	hr	40	\$ 800.00
E	Staff/Coordinators	\$ 20.00	hr	120	\$ 2,400.00
F	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	\$ 20.00	hr	50	\$ 1,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 4,200.00</b>
<b>3. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops</b>					
A	Energy Costs - electricity	\$ 32.13	n/a	5	\$ 160.65
B	Consulting	\$ 100.00	hr	10	\$ 1,000.00
C	Training and Workshops	\$ 50.00	hr	8	\$ 400.00
D	Flight Travel Costs	\$ 500.00	flight	1	\$ 500.00
E	Shipping Costs - by truck	\$ 150.00	hr/truckload	1	\$ 150.00
F	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for rate based on location)	\$ 1.30	lb	3120	\$ 4,056.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 6,266.65</b>
<b>Annual Total After Year 1:</b>					<b>\$11,537.80</b>

## Large Coop Budget – Year 1

(3 Coops, 30-50 hens total)

Description		Cost	Unit	Quantity	Total
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>					
A	Chicken Coop Kit (suitable for 20 laying hens)	\$ 3,215.40	each	3	\$ 9,646.20
B	Waterer (5 Gallon)	\$ 52.99	each	12	\$ 635.88
C	Feeder (25lb capacity)	\$ 24.99	Each	3	\$ 74.97
D	Egg basket	\$ 13.99	each	3	\$ 41.97
E	Fencing for chicken Run	\$ 8.92	per ft	360	\$ 3,211.20
F	Work Gloves	\$ 10.00	pair	6	\$ 60.00
G	Feed Bin (with lid)	\$ 30.00	each	3	\$ 90.00
H	Buckets	\$ 20.00	each	6	\$ 120.00
I	Day-Old Pullets	\$ 4.03	each	72	\$ 290.16
J	Chick Grower feed	\$ 17.25	25kg	8	\$ 144.90
K	Heat lamp bulb	\$ 10.99	each	3	\$ 32.97
L	Bedding/Wood shavings	\$ 7.29	each	15	\$ 109.35
M	Heat lamp frame and wire	\$ 20.00	each	3	\$ 60.00
N	Outdoor Extension cord for Heat Lamp	\$ 21.99	each	3	\$ 65.97
O	Shovel (for mucking out coop)	\$ 45.00	each	3	\$ 135.00
P	Chick feeder	\$ 32.99	each	3	\$ 98.97
Q	Laying Hen Feed	\$ 14.64	25kg	66	\$ 959.21
R	Chicken Wire (48" x50')	\$ 56.99	each	3	\$ 170.97
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 15,947.72</b>
<b>2. Community Resources</b>					
A	Space/Land	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
B	Water	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
D	Site Preparation - coop construction	\$ 20.00	hr	80	\$ 1,600.00
E	Staff/Coordinators	\$ 20.00	hr	480	\$ 9,600.00
F	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	\$ 20.00	hr	120	\$ 2,400.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$13,600.00</b>

4. External Resources (As Needed, Sample Only)					
A	Energy Costs - electricity	\$ 32.13	n/a	3	\$ 96.39
B	Consulting	\$ 100.00	hr	40	\$ 4,000.00
C	Training and Workshops	\$ 50.00	hr	8	\$ 400.00
D	Flight Travel Costs	\$ 500.00	flight	1	\$ 500.00
E	Shipping Costs - by truck	\$ 150.00	hr/truck	1	\$ 150.00
C	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for rate based on location)	\$ 1.30	lb	4800	\$ 6,240.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$11,386.39</b>
<b>Grand Total for Year 1:</b>					<b>\$40,934.11</b>

## Large Coop Annual Budget – After Year 1

(3 Coops, 30-50 hens total)

Description		Cost	Unit	Quantity	Total
<b>1. Materials and Equipment for 5 Small Coops (6 Hens per Coop)</b>					
A	Fencing for chicken Run	\$ 8.92	per ft	18	\$ 160.56
B	Work Gloves	\$ 10.00	each	3	\$ 30.00
C	Heat lamp bulb	\$ 10.99	each	3	\$ 32.97
D	Bedding/Wood shavings	\$ 7.29	each	6	\$ 43.74
E	Laying Hen Feed	\$ 14.64	25kg	94	\$ 1,370.30
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 1,637.57</b>
<b>2. Community Resources</b>					
A	Space/Land	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
B	Water	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
C	Sunlight/Shade/Wind	\$ -	n/a	0	\$ -
D	Site Maintenance and Repairs	\$ 20.00	hr	40	\$ 800.00
E	Staff/Coordinators	\$ 20.00	hr	120	\$ 2,400.00
F	Administration (Reporting for Funders)	\$ 20.00	hr	50	\$ 1,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 4,200.00</b>
<b>3. External Resources (As Needed, Sample Only)</b>					
A	Energy Costs - electricity	\$ 32.13	n/a	3	\$ 96.39
B	Consulting	\$ 100.00	hr	10	\$ 1,000.00
C	Training and Workshops	\$ 50.00	hr	8	\$ 400.00
D	Flight Travel Costs	\$ 500.00	flight	1	\$ 500.00
E	Shipping Costs - by truck	\$ 150.00	hr/truck	1	\$ 150.00
F	Shipping Costs - by air (See Appendix C for rate based on location)	\$ 1.30	lb	3120	\$ 4,056.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 6,202.39</b>
<b>Grand Total for Year 1:</b>					<b>\$12,039.96</b>



## Appendix C: Cargo Rates by Community

Shipping rates based NorthStar Air estimates on weight and location for various communities, May 2019.



### Cargo Rates

#### **Thunder Bay Rates**

- Sachigo Lake: \$1.33 / lbs.
- Bearskin Lake: \$1.33 / lbs.
- Sandy Lake: \$1.10 / lbs.
- Deer Lake: \$1.33 / lbs.
- Poplar Hill: \$1.33 / lbs.
- North Spirit Lake: \$1.33 / lbs.
- Round Lake (North Caribou): \$1.33 / lbs.
- Big Trout Lake (KI): \$1.33 / lbs.
- Wapekeka: \$1.33 / lbs.
- Fort Hope (Eabametoong): \$1.02 / lbs.
- Lansdowne House (Neskantaga): \$1.33 / lbs.
- Webequie: \$1.33 / lbs.
- Martin Falls (Ogoki Post): \$1.02 / lbs.
- Kasabonika: \$1.32 / lbs.
- Muskrat Dam: \$1.33 / lbs.
- Keewaywin: \$1.10 / lbs.
- Cat Lake: \$1.33 / lbs.

#### **Pickle Lake Rates**

- Bearskin Lake: \$1.00 / lbs.
- Round Lake (North Caribou Lake): \$.61 / lbs.
- Lansdowne House (Neskantaga): \$.57 / lbs.
- Webequie: \$.80 / lbs.
- Cat Lake: \$.35 / lbs.
- Kasabonika: \$.91 / lbs.
- Fort Hope (Eabametoong): \$.54 / lbs.
- Big Trout Lake (KI): \$.97 / lbs.

#### **Red Lake Rates**

- Sachigo: \$1.04 / lbs.
- Sandy Lake: \$.72 / lbs.
- Deer Lake: \$.61 / lbs.
- Poplar Hill: \$.40 / lbs.
- Pikangikum: \$.42 / lbs.
- Keewaywin: \$.72 / lbs.
- Round Lake (North Caribou Lake): \$.91 / lbs.
- Wunnumin: \$.59 / lbs.

**Please note: These rates are subject to change**

## Appendix D: Daily and Monthly Chicken Care Tasks

This Sample Schedule is adapted from The Spruce Daily and Monthly Chicken Care Tasks  
<https://www.thespruce.com/daily-and-monthly-chicken-care-tasks-3016823>

Sample chicken care schedule, keep in mind this is just a sample with some ideas, your schedule of tasks will be custom to your egg production program and will change based on the number of chickens you have.

### Daily Chores

Day	Task	Position	Completed
Monday-Sunday			
	Check water and Clean/refill as needed	Volunteer	✓
	Feed the chickens	Coordinator	✓
	Collect the eggs and record	Volunteer	✓
	Open the coop daily, in the morning		
	Check overall health of chickens		
	Provide treats sometime during the day		
	Close the coop at dusk/in the evening		

**Note: Keep a daily record book of how many eggs you collect. Record any damaged or defected eggs to help ensure the health of the chickens.**

## Monthly Chores

Month	Task	Position	Completed
January - December			
	Manage bedding – change bedding monthly	Volunteer	✓
	Add fresh bedding to nesting boxes	Coordinator	✓
	Clean and sanitize the waterers		
	Stock up on supplies like feed and bedding materials		
	Check coop for any repairs you may need to do		

## Appendix E: Sample Funding Application

A sample funding application filled out by hme Enterprises that can be used you help you fill out your funding application.



### FCC AgriSpirit Fund General Information

Funding available per project: \$5000 - \$25,000.

**Total amount of funding to be allocated in 2019: \$1.5 million.**

FCC carefully evaluates each funding request. Based on need, we will not be able to support all requests. [Application](#)

#### Process:

1. You can preview the questions by using the "Printable Form" link at the top right corner of the page. We recommend you print or save this copy and prepare your answers in advance of entering them here to avoid accidentally losing your work due to technical difficulties.
2. It will take approximately 40 minutes to complete the application.
3. All questions marked with an \* are mandatory.
4. The application must be filled out in one sitting - the application will time out after 4 hours and you will have re-enter your information.
5. You must submit the form online; we will not accept any applications via email, mail or fax.
6. You will receive a pdf of your submission attached to your confirmation email.
7. You will receive an email regarding the outcome of your funding request no later than the end of August 2019.

#### Eligible for funding:

- charities registered with the Canada Revenue Agency
- municipal bodies (includes First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities)
- Non-profit organizations capable of partnering with one of the above entities. capital projects
- only

#### NOT eligible for funding:

- religious groups political
- groups individuals
- for-profit entities
- operating costs or debt reduction

For more information, check out our public webpages: [FCC](#)

- [AgriSpirit Fund](#)
- [FCC AgriSpirit Fund FAQs](#)
- [FCC AgriSpirit Fund successful past projects](#)

Deadline for applications is 11:59 p.m. (CST) March 29, 2019.

Thank you for your commitment to rural Canada. Press Next

to begin.

## Designation

Select the answers which best represent your organization.

\* Required Fields

\* Name of your organization

\* What is the purpose of your organization?

An Anishinaabe community that actively pursues opportunities to sustainably grow its economy.

\* Select the option that best describes your organization:

- registered charity
- municipal body
- non-profit partnering with a municipal body
- non-profit partnering with a registered charity

## Project overview

FCC seeks to provide funding for a variety of projects across the country. All selected projects will show that:

- it will provide a measurable benefit to the public
- the people who are eligible for benefits are either the public as a whole, a significant section of it, or a smaller section with specific unmet needs.

\* Project Name

Community Gardens

\* Please summarize your project in one sentence.

Community gardens vary widely in their structure, purpose and format but they provide collective opportunities for both recreational gardening and food production, fresh produce.

\* Tell us more about your project and its current status.

The community intends to build a community garden, containing ten (10) 4' x 12' garden boxes, at three (3) sites in the community as identified in the Agricultural Gaps and Needs Analysis, conducted in 2019.

Community gardens provide access to fresh produce and plants as well as access to satisfying labor, neighbourhood improvement, sense of community and connection to the environment. Access to fresh produce from community gardens will improve the quality, quantity, and diversity of food available to the community. Most importantly, the fresh vegetables and fruit grown in community gardens.

Community gardens are an inexpensive, practical way to build gardening skills and agricultural capacity in the community. The community previously maintained a community garden and harvested wild rice unfortunately, when the community champion passed away, so too did the capacity to continue these operations. However, last year, a community garden was created near the Wellness Centre which has proven to be popular with residents and has encouraged participation across demographics.

**\*What's the need or opportunity that exists for your project, and how will it enhance the quality of life for people who live in rural communities?**

## Project details

Select your best answer for each section. A question you have already answered, for statistical reasons, could be asked again, for evaluation purposes.

\* Required Fields

\*Select the primary charitable purpose of your project.

- Providing public amenities by establishing and maintaining a multi-use recreational facility
- Providing public amenities by establishing and maintaining a public park, green space, sports field or playground
- Providing public amenities by establishing and maintaining a museum for the public.
- Relieving poverty by providing basic necessities of life, including food, clean water, clothing or shelter to those in need
- Addressing food insecurity issues
- Promoting health and safety
- Relieving conditions associated with the aged or with disability (accommodation, transportation, care, meals, etc.)
- Advancing education
- Advancing the public's appreciation of the arts (providing the means to exhibit, present or perform)
- Protecting and preserving significant heritage sites
- Promoting the welfare of animals
- Other

\*How does your project support sustainability in your community?

- By reducing energy use at our current facility (LED light retrofit; insulation, door or window upgrades; energy-efficient heating and cooling equipment, etc)
- By installing renewable energy technologies (solar panels, geothermal loops, wind turbines)  By reducing waste in our community (composting and recycling equipment)
- By reducing food loss and waste (gleaning bins, refrigerated storage) or promoting sustainable food and/or water practices (food towers for food banks, collecting surplus food and distributing it to those who need it)
- By incorporating environmentally responsible building practices and construction and demolition waste management on this new build. I will elaborate below.
- None of the above apply to my project.
- None of the above apply to my project, but it is directly related to sustainable development in a different way explained below.



Please explain the sustainable development aspect of your project.

It is not sustainable for the community to continue to purchase overpriced food that is flown-in. The vegetables and fruit produced by the community gardens not only serves as a dietary supplement, but also as an important substitute for high priced, low quality, processed food. Produce may also be sold or used to offset food purchases from the grocery store, reducing family food budgets and encouraging self-reliance. In some cases, gardeners can create income opportunities for themselves from retail sales of produce. Over time and scale, this will lead to increased agricultural capacity, and opportunities for economic development in the community.

**\* A direct beneficiary is someone who uses or participates in the project. How many people will be direct beneficiaries of your project each year?**

500

**Describe the direct beneficiaries and how they will benefit.**

Every resident will have the opportunity to access fresh produce from the community gardens which will improve the quality, quantity, and diversity of food available to the community. Most importantly, the fresh vegetables and fruit grown in community gardens.

All ages can acquire and share knowledge related to gardening, cooking, nutrition and health. The aim of the gardens is to address food insecurity issues and to have programs that provide training in horticulture, business management, leadership development and market gardening.

**\* How often will your project be used?**

- daily throughout the year (180+ days per year)
- daily in certain seasons (50-179 days per year)
- once or twice a month, or a few weeks (25-49 days per year)  fewer than 25 days per year

**\* How many rural communities will benefit from this project?**

communities = towns, villages, RMs, reserves

- 7 or more
- 5 to 6
- 3 to 4
- 1 to 2

List those benefiting communities here.

\*What percentage of the population in those communities will benefit from the project? Omit the %.

100

\*What is the name of the community where the project will be located and its population?

\*How are community volunteers involved in your project?

Community members will be responsible for the construction and management of the community gardens. Community gardens foster a sense of community identity, ownership and stewardship. Community members, including students, have shown interest in gardening, and other community members do gardening with the Elders however, the program could be easily expanded to include other demographics. The main goal will be to expose community members to opportunities in food production and find community leaders and champions.

\* Amount of funding requested from the FCC AgriSpirit Fund

CAD 25,000.00

\*What is the total cost of the project?

25,000

\*What is the total amount of funds received to date?

Write in numerals; no decimals or commas. Do not include the funds requested from FCC.

0

What is the the breakdown of funds received to date? (Grants, fundraising activities and private donations)

N/A

Indicate amounts and donors

\*ADD the amount requested from the FCC Agrispirit Fund to the total funding received to date (cited in your previous answer). What percentage of total funding does this sum represent? Omit the %.

100

\*Please supply a breakdown of anticipated expenditures specifically related to the funds requested from the FCC AgriSpirit Fund.

(How will the FCC funding be used?)

Lumber - \$3,000

Tools & Hardware - \$1,500 Portable Water Storage - \$2,500 Irrigation Systems - \$1,500 Shipping - \$5,000

(Charter Cargo Plane or Ice Road Truck)

Training - \$3,750 Training in Thunder Bay - \$3,750 Growing Towers - \$4,000

Not all eligible projects will be selected for funding and not all selected projects will be offered full funding. Funding is often approved for smaller portions of larger projects.

\* If FCC cannot offer the full amount you have requested, will you accept partial funding?

- Yes, we will still go ahead with the project, seeking other funding for completion.
- Yes, we might have to downsize the project or extend deadlines, but it will still happen and even partial funding will help.
- No, this is the only avenue of funding available at  this time and full funding is the only way it will happen.

## About FCC

If your project is selected for funding, you must agree to affix or erect permanent signage recognizing the contribution of FCC. This can be in scale with the donation amount relative to other donors.

\*In addition to the permanent signage, if FCC chooses to support your project, how will you promote our involvement?

\*How did you hear about the FCC AgriSpirit Fund?

- Media release/press conference
- Recognition in promotional materials (newsletter, website, print ads)
- Announcement at grand opening or event
- Social media
- Naming rights

\*How did you hear about the FCC AgriSpirit Fund?

- Postcard/handout
- FCC employee
- another charity or non-profit
- a previous FCC AgriSpirit Fund recipient other word of mouth
- newspaper or print ad
- Radio
- FCC Website
- email
- Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- We have applied in past years
- other

## Contact information

Mouse over titles to view definitions.

If you are partnering with a registered charity or municipal body, these fields will reflect some of the information that you entered for them. Please modify as necessary.

\* First Name

\* Last Name Country

\* Street address or P.O. Box

\* City/Town

\* Province/Territory

\* Postal Code

\* Email

\* Confirm Email Phone

Website

If applicable, please supply the social media accounts for your organization.

## Terms and conditions

Your application will be disqualified if:

- your organization/project has received support from the FCC AgriSpirit Fund in the past four years (2015-2018)
- your project will be complete or cited expenses incurred before funding is announced (before the end of August).
- your project will not be completed within two years of receiving funding (December 2021) your project adversely impacts the environment

\* When do you anticipate your project will be completed?

31/08/2020

Date must be AFTER August 31, 2019 and BEFORE December 31, 2021.

\* What obstacle or challenges (if any) may interfere with the completion of the project?

Logistics of being a fly-in community only accessible via airplane or iceroad during the winter

In applying for this funding, you imply consent to receive FCC emails for a period of two years according to Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation (CASL). In order to continue with this application, you must give your express consent by responding to the question below.

Do you consent to receive electronic messages from FCC about the FCC AgriSpirit Fund?

Yes

## Your Comments

This is your chance to provide additional information about your organization or your project that you believe should be considered during the evaluation of your request. If you had trouble entering phone numbers, please enter them here.

We do not accept any additional documents.

We are currently in a state of emergency. The challenges facing our community are numerous due to the location, funding levels and size. The distance from large markets, and the added costs of transportation is a daily source of difficulty in the community, from purchasing household items to food.

## Review and Submit

Thank you! That's all the questions we have for now.

Before you submit, please take time to review or print a copy of your application your application. Use the Previous button to go back and make any edits.

Engineered by SPONSORIUM © 2001-2019



---

## REFERENCES

- <sup>i</sup> Farm Fresh vs. Store Bought Eggs: <http://www.acsda-nutrition.com/blog/a-tale-of-two-eggs-farm-fresh-vs-store-bought>
- <sup>ii</sup> Preparing Your Flock for Winter Part 1, Murray McMurray Hatchery  
<https://blog.mcmurrayhatchery.com/2010/10/05/winterizing/>
- <sup>iii</sup> 20 Cold Hardy Chick Breeds: <https://www.fresheggdaily.com/2014/12/20-cold-hardy-chicken-breeds.html>
- <sup>iv</sup> OMAFRA Egg Regulations: <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/food/inspection/eggs/eggregulations.html>
- <sup>v</sup> Dual Purpose Chicken Breeds – Backyard Chicken Coops <https://www.backyardchickencoops.com.au/blogs/learning-centre/dual-purpose-chicken-breeds>
- <sup>vi</sup> Raising Baby Chicks – Old Famers Almanac: <https://www.almanac.com/news/home-health/chickens/raising-chickens-101-raising-baby-chicks>
- <sup>vii</sup> Care and Comfort for Baby Chicks – Frey’s Hatchery: <http://www.freyshatchery.com/images/InfoChicks.pdf>
- <sup>viii</sup> Raising Chickens 101 – Old Farmers Almanac: <https://www.almanac.com/news/home-health/chickens/raising-chickens-101-raising-baby-chicks>
- <sup>ix</sup> What Type of Bedding or Litter Should I Use? My Pet Chicken: <https://www.mypetchicken.com/backyard-chickens/chicken-help/What-type-of-bedding-or-litter-should-i-use-for-H67.aspx>
- <sup>x</sup> Care and Comfort – Frey’s Hatchery: <http://www.freyshatchery.com/CareComfort.shtml>
- <sup>xi</sup> How Much Space Do My Chickens Need? McMurray Hatchery: <https://blog.mcmurrayhatchery.com/2011/08/02/how-much-space-do-my-chickens-need/>
- <sup>xii</sup> Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Canadian Agricultural Partnership.2019. <http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/about-us/key-departmental-initiatives/canadian-agricultural-partnership/?id=1461767369849>