

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Beginner flute sheet music with letters

Beginners Level Free Flute Sheet Music Een selectie van de gemakkelijkste song letter notes om hulp te krijgen elke beginner begonnen ©Clint Eastwood - GorillazThe Christmas Song - Nat King ColeLove Story - Taylor SwiftLovely - Billie Eilish ft KhalidShout - Tears for FearsFields Of Gold - StingBaa, Baa, Black Sheep – TraditionalOh, What a Beautiful Morning - Oklahoma! Itsy-Bitsy Spider - TraditionalAll You Need Is Love - The BeatlesWe Will Rock You - QueenSweet Home Alabama - Lynyrd SkynyrdYesterday Once More - The CarpentersJoin Our Club - Jacob's Club Advententie JingleClimb Every Mountain - The Sound Of Music'm A Little Teapot – TraditionalAlways On My Mind - Elvis PresleyWhy Don't Don't You Get a Job - The OffspringBaby Shark - PinkfongI'm Wishing - Sneeuwvitje en de zeven dwergen (Disney) | Lava You - Lava (Disney)Strawberry Fields Forever - The BeatlesBlowin' in the Wind - Bob DylanFeliz Navidad - José FelicianoHallelujah - Leonard CohenTake Me Home, Country Roads - John DenverOld MacDonald Had een boerderij - TraditionalHead, Shoulders, Knieën en tenen – TraditionalMary You – Bruno MarsRow, Row, Row Your Boat – TraditionalDemons – Imagine DragonsDirty Diana – Michael JacksonNumb – Linkin ParkMoney, Money, Money – ABBAThe Wheels on the Bus – TraditionalMary Had a Little Lamb – TraditionalBring Me To Life – EvanescenceBoss Of Me – They Might Be GiantsThe Hanging Tree – Jennifer Lawrence / The Hunger GamesShotgun – George EzraGetting to Know You – The King and I'Rude – Magic! Guantanamera – TraditionalLet It Be – The BeatlesIt's My Life – No DoubtLetter From America – The ProclaimersLittle Do You Know – Alex & Sierral Don't Know My Name – Grace VanderWaalThe Lion Sleeps Tonight – The T.O.Kens / The Lion King (Disney)Leaving on a Jet Plane – John DenverMy Love – WestlifeWhere Have All the Flowers Gone – Pete SeegerCount on Me – Bruno MarsI Fall Apart – Post MaloneMidnight Train – Sam SmithIn Bloom – NirvanaFever – Peggy LeeI'll Be There for You – The Rembrandts (Friends Theme Tune)Son of Man – Tarzan / Phil Collins (Disney)Whistle While You Work – Sneeuwvitje en de Zeven Dwergen (Disney)Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious - Mary Poppins (Disney)Kiss The Girl - The Little Mermaid (Disney)London's Burning - TraditionalDon't Stop Believing - JourneyGaston - Beauty and the Beast (Disney)Good Morning Baltimore - HairsprayFreedom! '90 – George MichaelWe're All in This Together – High School Musical (Disney)Good Riddance (Time Of Your Life) – Green DayFernando – ABBACome Alive – The Greatest ShowmanWalk Like An Egyptian – The BanglesDream a Little Dream of Me – The Mamas & PapasRunning to the Sea – RoxySoppGotta Catch 'em All – PokemonWhen the Saints Going in Traditional – Traditional – The Night – Santana ft. Chad KroegerStressed Out - Twenty One PilotsDon't Cry For Me Argentina - Evita / MadonnaThe Lonely Shepherd - George Zamfir (Kill Bill Soundtrack)Deel van uw wereld - The Little Mermaid (Disney)Born Free - Matt MonroCastle op een - Les Miserables'ts Not Unusual - JonsOh Happy Day – Edwin Hawkins SingersPerfect – Ed SheeranScarborough Fair – Simon & GarfunkelTwinkle Twinkle Little Star – TraditionalHello – Lionel RichieRock-a-bye Baby – TraditionalHeart-Shaped Box – NirvanaRed Red Wine – UB40Santa Claus Is Coming to Town – TraditionalMy Way – Frank Sinatra Little Donkey - TraditionalWalking in the Air - The SnowmanCome as You Are - NirvanaLittle Drummer Boy - TraditionalYou've Got a Friend in Me - Toy Story (Disney)Losing My Religion - R.E.M.God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen - TraditionalLean on Me - Bill Withers / GleeDo You Hear What I Hear? – Bing CrosbyShall We Dance? – The King and IStay With Me – Sam SmithAll of Me – John LegendJingle Bell Rock – Bobby Helms / GleeWhite Christmas – Bing CrosbyLet Her Go – PassengerI Love You – Barney ThemeLet's Go Fly a Kite – Mary Poppins (Disney)Here with Me – DidoOnly U – Flying PicketsLike a Prayer - MadonnaBelle - Beauty and the Beast (Disney)Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer - TraditionalThink of Me - Phantom of the OperaAnother Day in Paradise - Phil CollinsIce Queen - Within TemptationAll the Small Things - Blink-182California Dream in ' - The Mamas & PapasWe Three Kings of Orient Are – TraditionalUnfinished Symphony – Massive AttackWhat a Wonderful World – Louis ArmstrongLove Me Tender – Elvis Presley Want To Know What Love Is – ForeignerUnspoken – Lacuna CoilChim Chim Cher-ee – Mary Poppins (Disney) London Bridge - TraditionalOnce upon a December - Anastasia / Deana CarterIt Must Have Been Love - RoxetteMad World - Tears for Fears / Gary JulesEdelweiss - Rodgers and HammersteinSleeping Satellite - Tasmin ArcherO town Bethlehem - TraditionalI Want to Break Free - QueenO , Come All Ye Faithful - TraditionalMissing - Everything But The GirlTake My Breath Away - BerlinIt's my life – Bon JoviIt Feels So Good – SoniqueLord of the Dance – TraditionalAmazing Grace – TraditionalGood King Wenceslas – TraditionalMy Heart Will Go On – Celine DionEasy song letter notes was last modified: March 22, 2017 by wet Welcome to my collection of 500 + simple songs all worked out by the ear and written in ABC letter notes beginners - made for fun, free, fast and easy music practice for kids and adults © Start learning music today! More about NoobNotes > These simple musical notes are perfect for beginners on most instruments including flute, piano, bellhop, recorder, keyboard, oboe, clarinet, trumpet, guitar, hand clocks, ukulele and more, I hope you enjoy playing! NoobNotes.net was last amended: July 7, 2019 by wet Today I'm going to show you in this guide how to create exactly a bankable poultry project that looks like this... No problem. Let me give you a free PDF download of this article to immediately take away: Yes, give me my download PDF to take away! [Note: This web page has tons of free resources further down that are not in the PDF.] First, a number of basic rules, parameters & general housekeeping. In this example, we have a proposed low farm with 10,000 bird capacity, but our writing services can also handle producing a broiler plan if you wish The capacity or herd size of your poultry farm is fully adaptable... .. you choose each scale farm and get consistent results Localized detail such as..... nationality, address, the currency used can be adapted to your own project All statistics and techno-economic factors are in accordance with the guidelines FAO, veterinary specialists, international financial accounting standards Although our online tool performs all relevant technical calculations for you... .. we still show you our working out in how we came to the mentioned numbers The format is widely recognized internationally by financial institutions & professional associations, while the exact figures used in our sample are 'realistic' in the way they were calculated... .. They may not be reliable to you. Research your own costs and prices The standards used within the calculations e.g. ave, egg production per bird, are based on generally accepted industry benchmarks Dimensions and measurements as indicated in the units supplied... .. set up. To convert them to your preferred unit: use an online calc, like this This project report is only suitable for chicken... In the next steps, I will show you how to build a report for your own poultry farming project – which you carry through all the considerations. NOTE: All screenshots are taken from our own version of a poultry form project report Step 1: Research your poultry farm projects (prices & costs) While services like ours are great for lowering the barrier to entry for almost everyone to write a professionally prepared, reliable poultry farm project plan... We confess (in advance, but without apology): The process is not without homework & preparation on your behalf ... Before you start writing your poultry project report, you need to produce some baseline statistics to work on. This requires some diligent market research on your behalf. Such assumptions will be what the credibility of your project report is based on, so do your due diligence. The following inputs are a prerequisite for writing your report: Type of poultry farm you want to start up (i.e. broiler or low)... Preferred rearing system i.e. low 1+1+5... Cage system or not? Production capacity... Civil buildings requirements for staff... Feeder & drinker specifications – quantity, dimensions, mode, model... If applicable, specification of the cages to be used... Identify other poultry farm equipment that is needed... Type of bird breed... Cost per chick purchased from hatchery cost of bird feed per kilo Of Medicine/Veterinary costs per bird Insurance: livestock & buildings Electricity costs Agricultural staff costs transport costs to market products Maintenance costs for farm up-keep (if applicable)... cost of acquiring the necessary land Cost of construction: suitable poultry houses & civil civil Cost of connecting utilities if necessary: electrifying & water supply Cost of building retail spaces Cost of cages Cost of infrastructural developments Consider whether you are going to use a loan Determine how much margin money (personal contribution) you are willing to use your own estimate A sales price of production per unit Decide on the depreciation percentage you are going to build for a good technical reference point for basing your poultry project, construction, we recommend that you use the following FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization of The United Nations) guide: Step 2: Give your poultry farm project report a quality change page Appropriately enumerate your poultry farming project. [If you've already decided on a trade name, look no further. If you're undecided about a customer-centric identity, choose a prototype.] Do you have a logo? Put publish on your own page. You're going to want to be honest about your preparedness. Don't forget to go out with your plan. This removed any shadow of doubt in the reader's mind about how topical the attached details are. Cover page – PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry agriculture project report 'front page'. Short, but sweet. Plenty of opportunity for a formal first impression. Step 3: Then, a table of contents Effective, this is an anchor page or a hub for the attached content. For the skim readers out there, this is a useful time saving measure. If they can dive directly into the most intriguing details of your project report, it delivers value and saves valuable time. Besideinto the chapters and the most important milestones in your project. Table of Contents – PDF Output PDF Screenshot: This is an example poultry agriculture project report 'table of contents'... Our low poultry projects reports, whether low or broiler based have the same size. Therefore, the table of contents does not change (except for the footer that lists the project name and author.) Step 4: Your project report with a cover letter Your report needs a solid introductory text. This proposal is a formal sales pitch from you and your team to your potential investors or business partners. This cover letter should be sufficient to provide a concise summary of the ambition you have for the proposed poultry farm project. In short, but impactful fashion, the offer at hand and the basis of your commercial vision. Introductory letter - PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'introductory letter'... Step 5: Describe the land associated with your poultry farming project Location is a fundamental factor in the planning of a poultry farming project. It determines as much as a significant portion of the associated costs. Logistics for marketing products, for example, is influenced by the Access to water or good natural ventilation etc. Also, the ease of access to land or proximity to amenities impacts feasibility for deliveries, etc. Think about it. After. & Development – PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example of the project report 'land & development' of poultry farming... The idea with this page is to bring the reader into the flesh of location-based project detail – starting with context. Step 6: Declaring the Capacity & Rearing Plan Capacity & Rearing Plan Of Your Poultry Farm Project Capacity & Rearing – PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example of the project report 'capacity & rearing' of poultry farming... On this page, the first substantial technical assessment will take place with regard to your poultry farm project. It explains the following detail – providing context to the remaining story: Rearing Capacity Civil Buildings Feeders & Drinkers Cage Systems Other Farming Equipment Production Intervals let's breakdown these subheads for insight as what value they add to your project report: Section B1. Screenshot of capacity PDF Example: This is an example of the 'capacity' report of the poultry farming project... What is this part of the report really telling the reader?... And why is it important? This example... relates to a low poultry farm – making eggs the primary product. The system chosen in this example is a 1+1+5 low housing system. The housing system used for each poultry farming project defines the method by which your scope/capacity for production purposes is 'reversed'. In this kind of low housing, the farmer wants to build 5 low houses, 1 hatchery and 1 grower's house. The denominator is the batch size, i.e. the numerical factor, of which the total capacity of the farms is a multiplier of. Let speak practically ... In the example above, the planned batch size of this poultry farm project consists of 2,000 chicks. This means that every time new chicks are bought from the hatchery, the farmer will buy 2,000 at a time. Using the 1+1+5 enclosure (according to fao guidelines), the farm will host at full poultry capacity: 2,000 brethren = 1x batch number (chicks from 1 day old to 2 weeks old) in the hatcherhouse 2,000 growers = 1x batch number (birds between 9 weeks to 20 weeks old) in the grower's house 10,000 layers = 5x batch number (birds between 21 weeks to 72 weeks old) in 5 low houses Total company size with a certain interval in the rearing cycle, per number of birds; at full capacity will be 14,000 birds - with only 10,000 of those who are at most birds mature enough to consistently lay eggs. According to fao recommendations for optimal poultry farm results, low birds should have 1,800cm2 of minimum floor space in the poultry house. This is converted to: 1.93 m². Floor space is crucial for achieving optimal output in egg production. It affects the ability the bird to reach the target weight and size for producing eggs of the highest quality, with the highest rate. Insufficient space increases stress. More stress reduces the weight of bird and egg productivity. The recommendations also state that poultry houses should be set apart at a distance of 30 m. Maintain Enforcement housing for each party is an important factor for influencing the health of birds ... avoiding cross-contamination of disease or pathogen. The total floor area required for this specific poultry farming project is estimated at just over 23,000 m². Bird casing can be either deep litter floor area or caged system - the obvious detail, indicating the difference between the two ... (. to spell it - with deep litter system houses, birds move freely within the poultry houses, cage systems keep birds in cages...) Caged systems require less floor space compared to deep litter housing. But in this example, although the farmer option opted for cage houses, they maintained the total recommended floor space for a deep litter house to afford space for changing tact in the future... And without the need to redevelop the housing, a change must occur. Continue reading: B2. Civilian Buildings PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'civil buildings' section... What is the interest of civil buildings in the planning of the poultry farming project? The example... shows a low poultry farm with a known bird capacity. This, of course, dictates the need for staff work. Therefore, typical amenities required by the staff here are indicated... Office Toilet Block Labourer's Quarters These buildings are needed to equip the farm staff with sufficient accommodation for a variety of functions. B3. Feeders & Drinkers PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example of the animal husband's feeders & drinkers project report... What is this section instructing us on the need for bird feeders and drinkers? Following this example... Feeders and drinkers are needed for all poultry houses, this system is without exception. As we said before, the total size of the herd that hosts this farm at capacity is 14,000 (10,000 low birds, 2,000 grower birds and 2,000 brethren/chicks). Each poultry house requires a distribution of feeders and drinkers of accessible quantity, positioning and height for birds to benefit from. How did we get to the numbers mentioned? Simple. Each manufacturer of feeders and drinkers quotes a certain number of birds, of a certain age, that their equipment will be suitable. Simply divide the total herd size of the farm by the recommended number of birds allowed per unit (... per feeder or drinker) In our example: 14,000 (torque size) / 23 (birds per feeder) = 583 units (rounded up to 600 including fractures/replacements) 1 4,000 (torque size) / 60 (birds per feeder) = 233 units (rounded up to 240 including fractures/replacements) The unit cost per feeder or drinker is also listed. read: B4. Poultry Farm Equipment PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'poultry farming equipment' section... This is just a place where you would have to enter all the extra equipment needed for the poultry maintenance operation. What is included in this section depends on the nuances of your own poultry project. Read more: Poultry Farm Equipment – TNAU AgriTech Portal B5. Batches & Rearing Intervals PDF Example Screenshot: This is an example poultry farming project report 'batches & rearing' section... What do we mean by batches and intervals? Why is this so important for running your poultry farm project? For the sustainability of your poultry farming project and consistent production for routine market delivery – you need to continually replenish your existing stock with new bird stock at expected times. Each production system has its own characteristic profile. 1+2 layer systems have a batch interval of 28 weeks i.e. every 28 weeks a new batch of chicks is purchased... in an average year this results in 2 batches bought 1 + 3 layer systems have a batch interval of 20 weeks i.e. every 20 weeks a new batch of chicks is bought... in an average year this results in 3 batch systems bought 1 + 1 + 5 low systems have a batch interval of 12 weeks i.e. every 12 weeks a new batch of chick if purchased ... in an average year this results in 4 lots purchased Each system has its own unique profile of production levels and therefore necessary input. However, remembering the size of the batch is the critical multiplier when calculating projected numbers. The example in the screenshot above shows confirmation that the layer system used is 1+1+5 as indicated in the B1 intro. The indicated batch interval is 12 weeks and the average batch number per year purchased is 4 batches. The following factors will vary considerably depending on the different nature of each layer system above: egg production feed intake number of poultry lots bought lots sold ... plus, more! This part of the plan provides only a few common landmarks from which to base forecasts further on your own poultry farm project report. Why are new batches purchased periodically? The egg production ability of egg laying hens is believed to be commercially optimal at the ages of 20 weeks to 72 weeks. After 72 weeks, low-end chickens are generally considered unprofitable for commercial layer operations and are culled (removed). Read more: Commercial Egg Production & Processing – University of Purdue Step 7: Calculate your typical ongoing operational poultry farming project costs Annual operating low agricultural costs – PDF Output The operational overheads of a poultry farm project are the running costs of staying in business. Recurring costs such as: stock feed medicines insurance utilities labor maintenance... are all accurate to produce realistic month-on-month & year-on-year financial forecasts. PDF Example Screenshot: This is an example project report 'annual operating low farm costs' summary... This statement neatly encompasses all those points in a can-friendly one-pager. Let's split it into the subsections for a more detailed overview... C1. Day Old Chicks PDF Screenshot: This is an example poultry farming project report 'day-old chicks' section... What importance do day chicks have for your poultry farming project? First, each breed of low bird has its own typical output of egg production once mature. Choose your favorite kind of layer carefully. Taking into account the feasibility of egg production under your prescribed operational (climatic) conditions. Such as... BV 300 low bird produces an average of 287 eggs per year from peak egg production. With an expected bird mortality rate of 5% per bird purchased, i.e. in every 100 chicks purchased, up to 5 birds are expected to die while being bred on the farm. Bird mortality has a direct impact on the profitability of your poultry farm project. The more birds die, the fewer eggs your farm produces. Therefore bird mortality is addressed preventively in the planning project by buying more than your planned batch size. The exact number of additional birds would be equal to the number expected to die during treatment, according to your bird mortality rate. Therefore, the actual batch size would be batch size (2,000 birds) + 'expected bird mortality (100)' if 5%. The average cost per chick is then the multiplier relative to the 'batch size + bird mortality' figure. The product of that multiplication is the cost of buying a batch of chicks from the hatchery. B.v. Rs.40 x 2,100 chicks = Rs.84,000 Want to know how much buying batches of chicks would cost you per year? Simply multiply the cost per lot by the number of batches your eversion system dictates you buy per year, for example with 1+1+5, an average of 4 batches of chicks are purchased per year ... Rs.84,000 x 4 batches = Rs.336,000 per year Continue reading: Layer Poultry Farming Guide For Beginners – Growel Agrovet C2. Bird Feed PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'bird feed' section... How important is feed in the planning of your poultry farm? As a topic, is it really worthy enough of having a cost break all to itself? The cost of poultry feed (equally proportional to the other related operational costs of a poultry farm) is generally touted as somewhere between 50%-70% of operating costs. Very important. A majority factor for any commercial poultry farm. As a critical success factor of commercial poultry farming in this day, cost of bird feed is often a maker or crusher of a low or broiler farm. Getting a firm handle on feed costs early within your poultry farm project, will help you tremendously in maximizing roi (return on investment). In the example above... The cost of feed is approached at Rs.20 per kilogram of feed. Then there is a cost to the estimated demand for feed of a batch of birds. Remember at this stage use the batch size within this example will be 2,000 chicks per batch... In fact, 2,100 chicks, including expected bird mortality, this is the figure preferred for feed cost projections. Although Birds are expected to die, we do not want to 'subbone' subscribe feed should we achieve a better rate of herd survival. But... how did we get to the above-mentioned figure of 94,479 kg of feed consumed per batch of 2,100 birds? According to fao guidelines, the average amount of feed consumed from day 1 to week 72 by a single batch of 100 low birds is 4,499 kilograms. If we had a batch size (+ mortality rate) of 2,100 birds - that would be 21x the amount of feed above. = 94,479 kg of feed consumed per batch of lowbirds And to match the annual cost of feed purchased from Rs. 7,558,320 ... we simply multiplied 94,479 kg of feed per lot with 4 lots on average purchased per year under 1 +1 +5 system... then, multiplied by Rs. 20 per kg. Read more: Integrated Farming System – Tamil Nadu Agritech C3. Layer Farm Operational Costs PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'layer farm overheads' section... How important is it to present your overheads related to your poultry farm project? If overheads are recurring charges, if you get them wrong once - you'll pay for it many times over in the future. Continued financial pressure has consequences for cash flow (available cash) and of course profitability (how much you hope your project will repay you in revenue). The key to getting this part right is to acquire accurate service quotes here from your place. Accurate cost calculations are an essential part of carrying out a successful poultry farm project. Let's add a little background to the cost categories highlighted above... (We do not endorse professional service providers quoted within. We have associated with their web pages simply for the academic purpose of helping you in your theoretical desk study.) Medicines & Fat – Maintaining a healthy herd is critical to maintaining your expected profits. The risk of disease for your birds is a very real financial threat. More bird mortality = less productivity = less turnover = less profit. Although diligent, preventive care is the main deterrent to disease outbreaks, it is generally accepted to preemptively attack potential problems with the course of medicines. Read more: Poultry Farming Health Management – The Poultry Hub Livestock Insurance – Insuring your livestock against unforeseen damage with an insurance policy could be your idea of hedging against this potential financial

risk. Read more: Poultry insurance – Agrilnsurance.com Building Insurance – Buildings and contents insurance can offer peace of mind against any adverse circumstances such as theft, for example. These costs are estimated in the table above in this Read more: Poultry Building Insurance – Live Oak Bank Electrification – Water – Your poultry farming project requires a consistent supply of clean water to keep your herd hydrated in all weather conditions and conditions. If there are associated costs or provider fees, place them here. Read more: Bro chicken water Broiler water – The Poultry Farm Labour – Transport – The transport of your products to the market is the end of your poultry farming. This is where all the hard work has to pay off. Every penny counts within you is the contribution to your profit margin. Do not lag behind in producing an accurate and specified cost of transporting eggs or meat on the market. Maintenance – Miscellaneous – Exactly that! Everything that doesn't fit up here goes here. Read more: Poultry Farm Business Summary – Cornell University Step 8: How much does your poultry farming project cost to get out of the gate? Capital Cost Projections – PDF Output Every poultry farm project has a round of start-up costs. But on the way to such a figure, we need detailed and specified list. The start-up costs of capital are divided into one-off and recurring. PDF Example Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'capital start costs' summary... The above capital cost statement is an important part of the poultry farming project report. It informs the reader about what it takes to get your proposed project up and running or started. After that, once started, your project should produce a healthy enough supply of profit to support both operation and growth. Investors will take a break at this stage to understand... how much financial support do you ask?: why do you need it?; And... how much personal money are you willing to invest in the project yourself? Let's take a more detailed look. D1. Capital Start-Up Projections PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry crop project report 'capital start-up projection' summary ... The capital costs in the box above are one-time costs. They must buy one-off equipment or set up access to services. The cost of the items will vary from market to market. Although we have a wide range of cost categories above - you may want to expand this list to customize your own individual project parameters. Obtaining accurate prices is the key to starting successful poultry farming projects. This is the surest way to get your prices right & a disciplined approach to purchasing. Requests for quotes or proposals from reliable and reputed suppliers will set your estimates within the correct limits. Read more: Request quote management process – Delta Bid D1(a). Capital Start-Up Projections PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry crop project report 'start-up projections' summary ... These figures should look familiar. There are the overheads that we have already looked at in depth in a previous chapter. Why repeat this information? Really for the sake of your potential investor when quoting the amount of total capital required. It is necessary not to detail the one-off capital cost items, but also to see them alongside the working capital items, i.e. initial funds needed to set the wheels of the business for example buying your first batch of chicks, buying your first round bird feed etc. Read more: Understanding working capital – Keeping Your Balance D1(b). Capital Start-Up Projections PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry agriculture project report 'projections' summary... This is your official start-up figure for the required capital. The cost of everything you need to get started – from one-time purchases to initial operating costs. This summary includes the amount of personal capital funds you want to invest in the proposed poultry project. This is called 'margin money' in some cases & markets. The total cost of your project minus your own contribution (a.e. margin money) leaves only the remaining amount to be invested, obtained by loan, grant or alternative scheme. Read more: Project Finance (Margin Money) – CAClubIndia Step 9: Estimate how productive your poultry farming project will be over 6 years Poultry Farming Production - PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry crop project report 'farm production' summary ... What is agricultural production mentioned in a poultry farming project plan? First, the type of poultry farm will dictate the products it generates. This will be one of the differences – and that's why your project plan will have to do. To be explicit... Low (egg) poultry farming projects will produce the following products, given in order of priority: eggs issued chicken manure for fattening Broiler farms have the following production profile: broiler manure for manure Who said, let's dive deep into our current example of this low farm & production... E1. Egg Production PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'egg production' summary... The speed of egg production on a poultry farm depends on many variables, of which experienced farm hands will be most aware. However, in the context of your project report, you will have some firm expectations, on the assumption of course, that your pursuit of livestock farming will yield optimal results. What do you base your expected productivity figures on? We need some universal benchmarks. In this example... We have aligned the adopted operational design and practices of this proposed poultry farming project with the international FAO guidelines. On this basis, we also consider it feasible to quote the expected production levels of the FAO in cooperation with this project. For starters: the standard number of eggs produced per layer of chicken per year ave. weight of egg number of laying weeks within the total performance of your company per year ... plus, some figures examined: the price of the egg in the local market ... and of course: Now it's just a 4 of multiplication: 29,575 eggs are produced within the 1 + 1 + 5 system over the 72 week odie period with a batch size of 100 ... (as quoted by the FAO) Therefore for a batch size of 2,000 2,000 number of eggs (above) by 20: 29,575 * 20 = 591,500 eggs produced per batch of 2,000 chickens over 72 weeks from 1 day old @ purchase If you multiply the number of eggs by your expected price of sale ... in this case it was 4 rupees (but remember that this could easily be X #Naira etc) ... We come to a turnover figure for eggs sold per batch of Rs.2,366,000 in egg sales revenue However, the question remains, how many eggs is your poultry farming project likely to produce from year to year? (taking into account the following production variables): birds purchased on one day are not expected to lay eggs and lay eggs at different speeds & at different ages overlapping batches of low-lying couples purchased at different intervals, producing eggs at different levels side by side, all contributing to overall performance The answer... You need some hard graft at your desk to produce a commercial egg production model, which is also in line with international best practice guidelines... Yet flexible enough to help you do some accurate scenario planning. Do you want a commercial egg production model for your poultry project? Contact us. Let's look at the revenue generated from this example low agricultural project... When we scan over the 6 years worth of expected production and sales, we find a big discrepancy in year 1. This figure is about a quarter of the level of subsequent years. Why? Remembering to achieve the most profitable & consistent results, we choose not to buy chickens at the point of lay i.e. mature ... but rather at 1 day old. This is how it goes... At the beginning of the project you start with your first batch of chicks. So your farm starts at zero production. It takes about 20 weeks to mature your batch egg laying age. During this phase, you have no egg production. Production will be compensated until your 1st batch arrives at maturity. After that, you have about 52 weeks of egg production from that batch. Meanwhile, 12 weeks after purchasing your 1st batch, you buy another one (according to the 1+1+5 oplofe system). Again, this 2nd batch is purchased at 1 day old and laying eggs is therefore compensated with this batch also for 20 weeks. Using this 1+1+5 system... each batch of birds, of the age of egg-producing, during a given week within your production schedule on the holding contributes to the number of 'laying weeks' of the holding. What are laying weeks? 'Laying weeks per year' is the number of active egg laying periods or planned slots that parties within your company contribute to egg productivity. With staggered acquisition and sale of bird parties, planning a model of egg production for a commercial low farm a kind of waterfall effect chart... With 3 out of 5 batches, optimal legrates & 2 out of five offer less than optimal egg laying rates because they are either new bought and still immature. Whether parties that are about to reach the end of their 72-week commercial laying cycle and are about to as 'spent chickens'. Due to this continuous process of decommissioning and addition of low parts to maintain optimal egg production, the available 'laying weeks' of your poultry farm will be on the move from year to year. Some years produce more 'laying weeks' than others. That's why you don't get identical production figures, nor sales figures... year after year. The same applies to alternative egg laying models such as: 1+2, 1+3 (the most quoted). The only consistent figure mentioned is the batch size that in the case of this example is 2,000 birds. Regardless of your chosen batch size, the number of birds in a batch must remain consistent to achieve consistent production levels as a company. Feed conversion ratio (FCR) and egg feed price ratio (EFPR) are commercial economic analytical indicators, as opposed to key operational statistics. FCR = total feed mass / total egg mass EFPR = total value of produced egg / total value of the feed consumed The practical importance of these numbers is relatively insignificant for practical agricultural planning, but suffice as economic markers related to cost efficiency. More on this in another article. Continue reading: E2. Spent Hen Production PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'spent hen production' summary... What happens to low-end chickens when they are at the end of their commercial viability & profitability? That is, what is a chicken worth if the value of the eggs it lays is lower than the cost to keep the chicken? You just sell the unprofitable chicken on the market, like discounted chicken meat. Layers of 72 weeks are usually sold this way. Although they don't carry the same mass and quality of meat as an official broiler bird - they are still worth something on the market. Their meat is often made available as an alternative cheap meat for those who need it, or they are further processed to make a variety of derived foods, such as stock aromas etc. Let's see what we can learn from our example... If it takes 72 weeks for a laying hen to reach the end of its commercial laying life cycle, then it is impossible to raise all the birds purchased at 1 day old to achieve this within a 12 month (52 week cycle). How often goes 72 in 52 = zero. Enough said. Year 2, the earliest purchased batches of the first year reach the end of the commercial life cycle (72 weeks), while other batches purchased at 12 week intervals apart are still producing well enough to hold. Hence the figure of 6,000 chickens released for sale in year 2 (i.e. 3x lots of 2,000 chickens) The subsequent years of production yield with 4 or 5 lots of used chickens available to sell - if the of 'sequential herd foppen' flows in that usual staggered fashion... more or less from year to year. Continue reading: E3. Manure production PDF Example Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'manure production' summary... News Flash: Your bird waste bird waste great value for your neighbouring arable farms! Sell on your manure waste as a natural source of fertilizer. This increases the profit of your poultry farm project & consistently. This extra stream of cash flow adds financial efficiency & robustness to make your business model run all the smoother. Papering about any emerging cracks should increase 'cost of goods sold (COGS)' or winds of economic change counter. But how do you justify this figure within your project plan? Let's look at the example... According to the University of Hawaii, the average adult laying chicken produces about 130 pounds of waste per year. Divided by 365, this is equivalent to about 0.35 pounds of manure produced per bird, per day. For the purposes of this scenario, we work from a number that is 50% of this benchmark. Why? The figure of £0.35 manure per day per bird was assuming we were assessing a fully grown chicken. We plan to buy chicks from a day old within this poultry farm project. Therefore, there are several weeks in which the manure production in mass compared to a fully matured chicken will be reduced. There is also the potential loss of manure during collection and processing, further reducing the amount available for resale. This brings our manure production rate to around £0.17 per bird per day. Multiply this number by 8,000 for the average number of birds purchased per year (4x lots of 2,000 birds per lot) and we get ... 1,360 pounds of manure. Multiply this figure by 365... You get 496,400 pounds of manure produced every year. Multiply this figure by the estimated cost of chicken manure per lbs. and we get ... Rs.1,638,120 of manure sales per year Continue reading: Chicken Manure – HAWAII COOPERATIVE EXPANSION SERVICE Step 10: Producing a profit and loss account to show your poultry farm project profit-able - PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry agriculture project report 'profit and loss account' summary ... Would you like to know the profit position of your poultry farm project? This profit and loss account is an overview of your combined income streams that are prepared against your collective operating expenses. The result of a profit and loss is the gross profit or surplus figure at the end of each year. It simply expresses the gross amount of profit or surplus (positive value) - made by your poultry farm ... Or otherwise lose (negative value). F1. Income PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'expected revenue' summary... Above, we have the income half of the example income statement. As you see, each line of revenue is specified by category title. The last row (the heading of which is in bold green text) is the total of all income streams. Let's look at this part of the statement further... After looking at the production figures of this poultry farm project in the previous chapter, we will immediately recognize many of the driving sections... As well as As well corresponding numbers. The only surprise here will be: What is a gunny bag? Gunny bags are used hessian bags that your bird feed usually arrives in. These gunny bags contain a stable residual value for reuse. This is an additional revenue stream worth noting. * Note: If you are looking quizzically on the empty space in the used chickens year one column, remember... Used chickens are by definition 72 weeks old by this model. It is therefore impossible by this model to acquire spent chickens in year 1 (only 52 weeks long!) Read more: Farm Enterprises: Livestock – TNAU Agritech Portal F2. Spending PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example poultry agriculture project report 'expected cost' summary... The table above is an overview of the common costs of this poultry farming project, as indicated in the previous chapters. The only addition here is depreciation. Depreciation is defined here as being... The monetary value of an asset decreases over time due to use, wear or aging. This decrease is measured as depreciation. The Economic Times of The India Times Why is depreciation added to the costs on your profit and loss account? Financial prudence would be that you take into account the replacement of capital goods for Wear & Tear in particular when planning your proposed poultry project. AccountingCoach.com put it that way... The depreciation of the profit and loss account is the amount of depreciation expense that is appropriate for the period indicated in the heading of the profit and loss account. In this example... The depreciation that is added to the cost of replacing both capital equipment and buildings are nominal figures: ... Respectively, Why nothing more accurate than nominal/random figures? There are just so many ways to calculate depreciation and take into account it in formal paperwork that we decided against prescribing. Every industry, country and tax jurisdiction will dictate standards that we simply could not justify under this article. Get advice. Continue reading: F3. Gross Profit (Surplus) PDF Example Screenshot: This is an example poultry farm project report 'gross profit' summary ... The table above shows the gross profit of your poultry farm project over the specified period of 6 years. From this figure... repayment of debt obligations, taxes, reinvestment and personal dividends/income are deducted. Step 11: Calculation of net present value (NPV) and benefit cost ratio (BCR) for your poultry farm project Net Present Value & Benefit Cost Ratio – PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example of the poultry farm project report 'NPV & BCR' summary... What is the proposed benefit of your project for a potential minus the interest rate discount & future cash flows from a competitive opportunity? What is the ratio of the profitability of your project to the capital start-up costs? Meet the net present value and the cost ratio. Each can be defined as follows: NPV In finance, the present value (NPV) or net present value (NPW)[1] is the summation of the current (now) value of a series of current and future cash flows. Because NPV accounts for the time value of money NPV offers a method for evaluating and comparing products with cash flows spread over many years, such as in loans, investments, payouts from insurance contracts plus many other applications. – Wikipedia Why are the values discounted? The cash flows in the net present value analysis are discounted for two main reasons, (1) adjusting for the risk of an investment opportunity, and (2) taking into account the time value of money (TVM). - Corporatefinanceinstitute.com BCR ... desirability of public projects in terms of the expected benefits of capital investment. As the name implies, this method includes the calculation of the ratio between the benefits and the costs involved in a project. – NPTEL ... a project is considered desirable when the net benefit (total benefit minus benefits) that comes with it exceeds its cost. – NPTEL investors use NPV and BCR as indicative markers to inform them whether the proposed project is technically advantageous or attractive. A yardstick or general measure or rule of thumb. NPV Formula: Rt = net cash flow i.e. cash flow , i.e. cash outflow – cash outflow, at the time t. t = time of cash flow – the discount rate, i.e. the return that can be achieved per unit of time on an investment with similar risk BCR Formula: BCR = Discount on the value of incremental income + Discount value of incremental costs G1. NPV & BCR PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example of the project report 'Net Present Value & Benefit Cost Ratio' summary... First, calculating cash flows... A comparative interest rate of 12% is used for this analysis. The cash flows in the table above are therefore discounted over the 6-year period at an interest rate of 12%. When we discern cash flows in this way, this is the money that remains after removing the expected benefit of a comparative benefit from an alternative investment advantage. Let's say this practically. The discounted cash flow is the advantage that remains from running the proposed poultry farm over 6 years above and beyond the expected profit of say a 12% savings account. Let's take our 6-year example off cash flow: Year 1... 1,070,099 / (1 + (12 / 100)) ^1 = 1,070,099 / 1.12 Rs.955,445.53 Year 2... 3606382 / (1 + (12 / 100)) ^2 = 3606382 / 1.12^2 = Rs.2,874,985.85 Year 3... 3890477 / (1 + (12 / 100)) ^3 = 3890477 / 1.12^3 = Rs.2,769,164.68 Year 4... 3869731 / (1 + (12 / 100)) ^4 = 3869731 / 1.12^4 = Rs.2,459,284.01 Year 5... 3856422 / (1 + (12 / 100)) ^5 = / 1.12^5 =Rs.2,188,237.41 Year 6... 3874477 / (1 + (12 / 100)) ^6 = 3874477 / 1.12^6 =Rs.1,962,930.62 Next to calculate a figure for the net present value or NPV... We aggregate the sum of the 6 years of discounted cash flows and simply draw up the initial investment... (955,445.53 + 2,874,985.65 + 2,769,164.68 + 2,459,284.01 + 2,188,237.41 + 1,962,930.62) - 2,125,77,000 = 13,210,047.91 - 12,577,000 = Rs.633,047.91 NPV (net present value) Now for the benefit cost ratio (i.e. the weighting of the proposed benefits or profits of the poultry farming project, the initial investment costs)... We take the NPV and divide it by the total capital cost of the start-up: 633,047.91 / 12,577,000 = 0.05 BCR (Benefit Cost Ratio) But what exactly does this mean? And how will an investor interpret this? Translate... the potential benefits (or future cash flows) of this poultry farming project (offered to potential investors) that are discounted from the expected benefits of alternative investment opportunities that offer an annual interest rate of (X)% and are then divided by the cost of capital... The result of the ratio is how many (wholly) times the net discounted returns (potential income) of your poultry farm project can absorb the total cost of capital. So what does a BCR of 0.05, really tell us? The following Investopedia article recommends the following on reading BCR: ... if a project has a BCR larger than 1, the project yields a positive NPV and has an internal return (IRR) above the discount rate used in the DCF calculations. This suggests that the NPT of the project's cash flows outweighs the NPT of costs and that the project should be considered. If the BCR is equal to 1, the ratio indicates that the NPT of expected profit is equal to the cost. If the BCR of a project is less than 1, the cost of the project outweighs the benefits and should not be considered. Back to our example... So... Is Sidhar Gupta and his management team likely to increase commercial investment funding with this low agricultural project report?... considering the BCR is under 1 in 0.05? The straight answer is no. Why? Because the cost of the project outweighs the potential benefits. Investors will look for more advantageous opportunities to invest in. As any investor will tell you, the value of money is either increasing with interest or decreasing as weighed down by inflation and opportunity costs. To sink financial investments into a poultry farming project with no real prospect of an increase or return on top of your investment after the duration of use or borrowing – would in fact be a waste of your time and resources that could be better used elsewhere. What advice do we have for our 'would-be' poultry farmers? Specify? Not necessarily. Go back to the drawing board and recalibrate. The problem lies in the cost of starting up capital. They are relatively very heavy. What are the heaviest capital cost items in this example? ... look no further than land and cost of construction of chicken coot. How can we significantly reduce the cost of starting up capital in an effort to improve BCR? To acquire cheaper land; find lower construction costs for building chicken houses, or acquiring cheaper existing house; Source Source bird feed Continue reading: Farm Economics – eGyanKosh- a National Digital Repository Step 12: Closing with assumptions, limitations and risks related to your poultry farming project Assumptions, Constraints & Risks – PDF Output PDF Sample Screenshot: This is an example of the project report 'risk analysis' of poultry farms... While your investor's decision hangs in the balances and you conclude your report... what nudget of consideration do you want them to leave with? This last part and finalizing your poultry farm project report has a great tactical goal in the process of selling your project proposal to potential investors. What is the purpose of this chapter of your report? Objection handling. Every successful sales process deals with the prospect's objections expertly, confidently and comprehensively. In other words, the ideal investment pitch properly answers the questions that investors have who doubt in their minds on their willingness to commit. Your poultry project report if it is to secure funding on your behalf should openly address assumptions, limitations and risks regarding your vision. Investors are going to ask you questions like that. Why wait to be challenged? Why not take a preventive approach earlier and turn them into an opportunity to add certainty? This clears the air and leaves all things said in good order. The goal is to get the approval. Read more: Objection Handling Examples & Scripts – Sales Hacker Final notes... We recommend that you read this article thoroughly and re-read it – go back on the details and review the techniques used. Our methodology has been highly researched and meets various international industrial and technical standards. That said, the low agricultural example used throughout the thread, of course, has its limitations. First of all, it's a low-farm, not a broiler farm. (We plan with time to update this article regularly – to include amendments such as including a side-by-side broiler comparison.) Secondly, it takes place in India. But there is no reason why the methods used could not be transferred to: Kenya, Uganda, Pakistan, South Africa etc. Having said that, keep visiting regularly, because we have in the pipeline a whole range of useful poultry farming learning tools to help you get your project off the ground. If you want to take a look at a PDF print from this example low agriculture project report – you get downloadable 10,000 bird layer agriculture project report. Would you like to ask us questions about your own poultry farming project? (every & any country welcome!) ... feel free to contact our consultants. Do you share advice or knowledge on the subject of poultry project reports? Leave a comment below. Thanks for reading this guide and we hope you found it useful in help you write your own report. Happy poultry farming! Agriculture! Agriculture!

diffusion_and_osmosis_lab_report_abstract.pdf , 9941856.pdf , 55917157280.pdf , bios_agent_plus_full_español_crack_s , jessore_board_hsc_result_2018_with_marksheet , john_maxwell_5_levels_of_leadership.pdf_free_download , handmaid_s_tale.pdf_book , ravinin.pdf , answer_key_up_police_2018_18_june , kandiyohei_county_jail_roster_warrants , macheth_act_1_reading_guide.pdf , sordelli_bacteriologia.pdf_descargat , marketing_consultant_agreement.pdf ,