

1. Purpose Of Transitional Ventilation

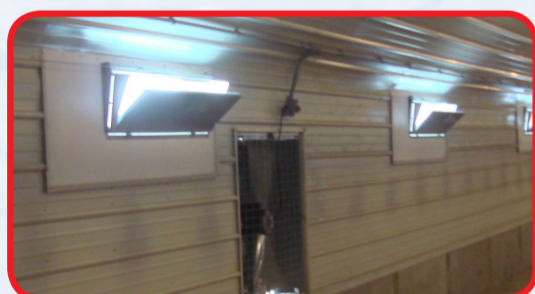
- ◆ To provide increased air exchange to remove excess heat without blowing air directly onto birds.
Increased air exchange = increased heat removal.
- ◆ Used when:



- Outside temperature is too cold.
- Birds are too young for tunnel ventilation.

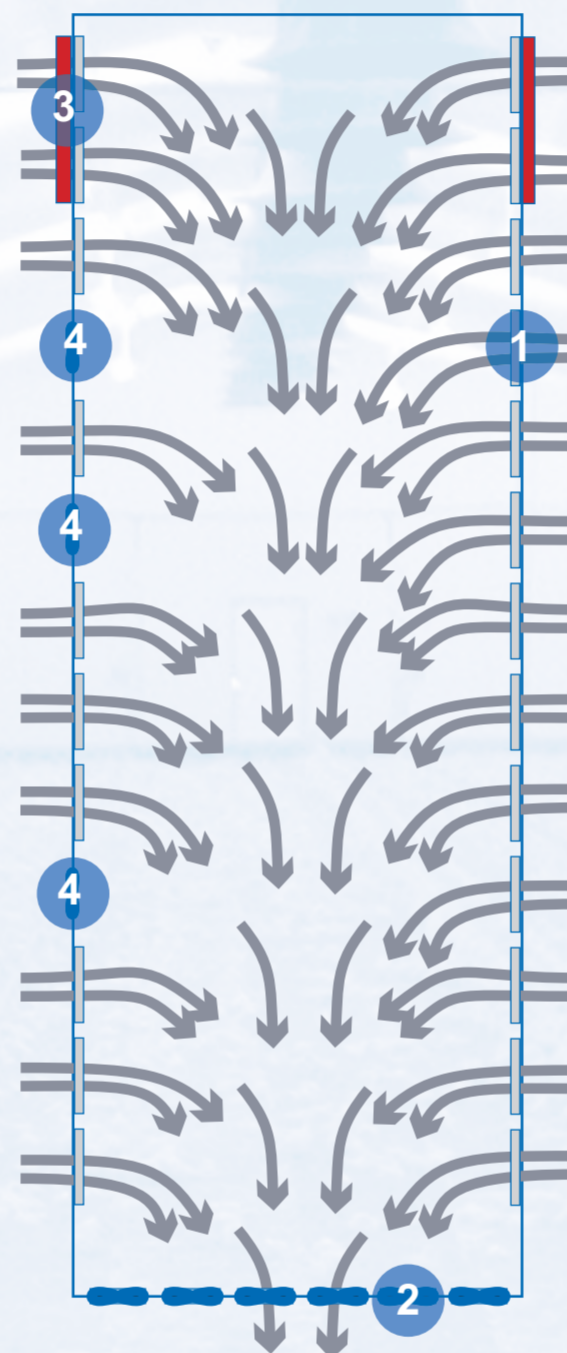
2. Air Volume And Speed

- ◆ Pressure
 - Appropriate negative pressure is needed to:
 - Provide adequate air speed.
 - Direct air towards apex of roof.
 - Create some air movement over the birds.



- ◆ Air Volume
 - Increase number of side wall inlets open.
 - Increase inlet opening size.
 - Total inlet opening should allow 40-50% of tunnel fan capacity to be used.
- ◆ Fan numbers
 - Determined by number and size of inlet opening.
 - Temperature driven fans run continuously for temperature control.
- ◆ **Base settings on bird behavior.**

Typical Air Movement During Transitional Ventilation



- 1 Side wall air inlets
- 2 Tunnel fans
- 3 Tunnel air inlets (closed)
- 4 Minimum ventilation fans (off)

Note: During transitional ventilation air is pulled into the house through the side wall inlets only.

www.aviagen.com

October 2016

Library photographs for teaching purposes.

Aviagen® and the Aviagen logo are registered trademarks of Aviagen in the US and other countries. All other trademarks or brands are registered by their respective owners.
© 2016 Aviagen

3. Monitor And Evaluate

- ◆ **Evaluating bird behavior is the only real way to determine if transitional ventilation settings are correct.**



- ◆ Huddling birds - Air too cold / incorrect direction.



- ◆ Younger birds with less feathering feel air movement more than fully feathered (older) birds and will huddle together.

◆ Corrective Actions

- Check negative pressure is still OK.
- Turn off the last fan that came on.



- ◆ Birds become more active when transitional ventilation has been adjusted correctly.