
There are many different types of farming, such as **chicken farming**. When mankind first understood how to feed themselves from the land, they begin to farm. It is one of the oldest activities in the world. In the early beginning, most people were hunter-gatherers, moving from place to place in search of food. They would kill animals along the way, and store the meat for eating later on. However, with the passage of time, people began to realize that they could farm these animals, rear them in one place and settle down. This was the beginning of the first farms.

We soon realized that a number of animals, such as cattle, sheep and goats could be farmed without much trouble. Early ancestors used wood in order to create pens for cattle and sheep, and began to breed them. Along the way, we learned chicken farming. Now, it is one of the most profitable businesses in the world. Chicken is consumed in vast quantities by people all over the globe. Most of it is supplied to super markets and fast food chains. On the other hand, chicken eggs are also supplied by such farms.

As newer, more powerful technology was introduced, farming methods have developed rapidly. What was previously done by hand was now done by machines. It made life a lot easier for farmers, and allowed them to rear different animals and expand their operations. In the following few paragraphs, we will discuss some of the most common types of farming today:

Chicken farming



Chicken farming became popular thousands of years ago, when we realized that chicken meat is quite delicious and nourishing. Today, chicken is used in an endless amount of dishes, and is consumed in every country across the globe. Most farms breed different types of chicken, such as the Bantam chicken, the Plymouth Rock Chicken, Leghorn Chicken, Wyandotte Chicken and many others. There are lots of different varieties, with Bantam and the Cochin Chicken being one of the most popular.

Chicken farming, or poultry farming as it is now known, requires a lot of investment. Not only

money, but time, effort and knowledge is required to farm chickens properly. When they are hatched, the chickens are kept in isolation until their vaccination is complete. Chickens are susceptible to many types of diseases, such as bird flu. Chicken farm owners have to carry out routine tests to ensure that their chickens remain healthy and nourished. Local governments usually have special programs and subsidies for chicken farm owners as well. This is because chicken is such a widely consumed product across the world.

Cattle Farming

Cattle farming is one of the oldest types of farming. Cattle farming not only provides milk, but meat as well. Both of these are staple items of a common person's diet, and as such are required in large amounts. Mostly, cattle farmers also rear goat and sheep. Different types of cattle are raised. There are dairy farms, which do not supply meat, and only produce milk. Dairy farms don't just provide milk however, they also supply butter, creams and other cheeses. When male calves are born at dairy farms, they generally sell them for veal meat. This is simply because dairy breeds are not deemed satisfactory for commercial production of beef. Many dairy farms also grow the feed for their cattle themselves, such as corn, hay and alfalfa. Dietary supplements, to improve the production of milk, are sourced from companies.

On the other hand, there are specialized cattle farms which exclusively supply meat. The meat is processed on the farm, packed and shipped off to markets for retail sale purposes. These are relatively large farms, with a significant output. Many commercially certified cattle farms are regularly visited by government authorities, in a bid to ensure that the cattle are healthy. Government agents also check whether approved farming methods are used or not. All new born calves need to be vaccinated, as many diseases can infect them too. There are vast cattle yards where the cattle is kept and cleaned. Usually, the fence line is made out of barbed wire, and high fences are created in order to ensure that the cattle do not go astray. Farmers usually take the cattle out for grazing at least once a day.

Fish Farming

Fish farming is an up and coming industry. Commercially, it is not as big as chicken or cattle farming. However, given the surge in demand for seafood in the past few decades, many governments have encouraged private investment in fish farms by offering subsidies and reduced taxation. Compared to cattle and poultry farming, fish farming is very different.

Whereas the former requires vast fields of land to keep the cattle and poultry, fish farmers create giant aquariums and freshwater ponds in order to raise fish. These aquariums are generally divided into different sections, each for housing a different type of fish. Shrimps, prawns, lobster and crabs are also farmed on a commercial basis.



Most of the fish farms are not as vast as cattle and poultry farms. Instead, farmers create deep ponds to rear fish. Caviar and certain fish eggs are also sold exclusively to the food and medicine industry, providing for a diverse income stream for farmers. Most of the fish is scaled, sliced and canned and then distributed directly to supply centers, while some farms only supply live fish. Some farmers employ a cage system to rear fish. They set up underwater cages in a larger pond, and rear different types of fishes in separate cages. Other, larger fish farms create partitions, separated by metallic nets to rear different types of fish.

The slaughter methods used by fish farmers have come under controversy as of late. Most governments only allow percussive stunning (a blow to the head) or electric stunning as humane methods. However, to save money, many fish farmers use inhumane methods, such as air asphyxiation, ice baths and flooding their tanks with carbon dioxide.

[Cattle, Fish, Crop and Chicken Farming- A Brief Guide](#)