

GLOSSARY – POULTRY GENERAL

English	Simple Chinese	Explanation of term	Chinese explanation
Bird health plan	鸡只健康计划	Also referred to as a Bird Health and Welfare Plan. A Bird Health Plan is a formalised farm document that outlines the keys areas of bird health and welfare risk to a producer/business. As well as describing these areas of risk it should also outline preventative measures and a programme of action to try and prevent/manage these risks. The plan should be developed in collaboration with the farm vet using individual farm information and flock records and reviewed annually or more frequently if new risks are identified.	也被称作鸡只健康和福利计划。鸡只健康计划是一份正式的农场文件，向生产者/企业概述了禽类健康和福利风险的关键领域。除了要列举出这些风险区域，还要有预防措施和应对措施，从而达到避免/管理这些风险。该计划应基于每个农场的信息和鸡群记录，同农场兽医计划一致；每年复审，如有新风险出现，复审频率应增加。
Bird uniformity	鸡群一致性/均匀度	Also referred to as 'evenness'. This is how similar birds in the same flock are in size. E.g. if there is a large variation of large and very small birds then further investigation into management factors (such as number of available feeders/drinkers), bird health etc. should be undertaken.	也被称作“均匀性”。同一鸡群中鸡只大小相似。如鸡只在大小上出现很大的差异，那么就需要对管理（可用饲喂器），鸡只健康等方面进行进一步调查。
Bird distribution	鸡只分布	The manner in which birds are spread out within their environment. For instance, birds huddling close together and not utilising all available floor space could indicate that the environment is cold in certain areas	鸡只在所处环境中的分布状况。比如，鸡只挤在一起，不在其它可用空间内活动表明该环境在某些区域过于寒冷。

Brood system	育雏系统	The system used when birds are in their first 1-2 weeks of life. Types of brood system include whole house brooding where the whole house is warmed to a specific temperature and birds have access to the whole house; partial house brooding where the house is sectioned off, this area is heated and birds have access to this area only; spot brooding where localised areas are heated using heaters or lamps. Birds need close attention during the brooding phase to ensure the temperature is suitable and that all birds have access to food and water.	用于鸡仔出生1-2周内的体系。育雏系统包括整体育雏，即：将整个鸡舍温暖至特定温度，鸡仔可接触整个鸡舍；也包括部分育雏，即：整个鸡舍分隔出一部分，并将该部分加热供暖，使温度达标，鸡仔只能在鸡舍的这一部分活动；又包括定点育雏，即：在指定的小区域内使用暖气或电灯来供暖。在育雏期间要密切观察这些鸡只，确保温度适宜，所有鸡只的食物和水供应充足。
Cage - free	非笼养系统	Birds are rearing in systems that do not incorporate cages. Types of cage-free system include aviary, barn/floor systems.	鸡只被饲养在没有笼子的系统内。非笼养系统包括大型鸡只饲养体系，棚养体系，平养体系。
Circular / pan feeder	环形/圆盘喂料器	A type of feeder. These are circular and allow groups of birds to feed from the same feeder at the same time.	饲喂器的一种。该饲喂器可循环提供饲料，鸡只可以同时获得食物。
Colony cage	小群笼	A caged system where birds are housed in groups (colonies) in a cage. Size of cage and therefore group size can vary. Colony cage systems exist for both laying hens and broilers.	鸡只以群为单位，饲养在单元笼里。鸡群大小以笼子为准。蛋鸡和肉鸡都存在使用单元笼。
Cup drinkers	杯式饮水器	A type of drinker. Cup drinkers are suspended at bird head height from a linear track and the water is held in small cups.	饮水器的一种。杯式饮水器设置在与鸡头高度对应的位置，连接着水管，并用小杯子盛水。

Disease incidence	发病率	Number of any sick birds found that would benefit from hospitalisation or culling.	病鸡通过治疗而痊愈或被淘汰。
Draughts	贼风	A current of cool air that enters an environment. E.g. a draught may enter through a space under a doorway or window.	冷空气来袭。如通过门或窗户进入鸡舍。
Dual purpose breed	肉蛋兼用型鸡种	Birds that can be used for both meat and egg production.	即可用于产肉又可用于产蛋的鸡种。
Dust-bathing	沙浴	A natural behaviour where birds stretch/move their wings and body in earth/sand/litter to clean their feathers and maintain feather condition. Birds are highly motivated to perform this behaviour.	这是鸡只的自然行为。它们通过在尘土 / 沙子 / 垫料中伸展 / 活动翅膀和身体而实现清洁羽毛并保持羽毛洁净的活动。鸡只天生喜欢沙浴。
Enriched cages	富集化鸡笼	Cages systems that include limited nest, perching and scratching areas.	笼养体系内提供有限的筑窝，栖息和抓挠区域。
Dirty feathers	羽毛不洁	Feather cleanliness is a positive indicator of environmental conditions in the house and indicates that birds are not spending excessive periods resting due to inactivity. Under normal circumstances healthy birds keep themselves clean, they will avoid dirty areas and carry out regular preening. Dirt around the vent can indicate diarrhoea. Dirt on feathers might indicate inadequate litter quality, a wet and muddy outside run and/or poor design of the perching/nesting area.	羽毛整洁表明鸡舍内环境状况良好，鸡只活跃。通常情况下，健康的鸡只会保持自身清洁，它们会避开脏乱的区域并自觉梳羽 / 整羽。鸡屁股周围的秽物表明鸡只出现腹泻。羽毛上的秽物可能表明垫料质量不充分，鸡只在潮湿泥淖的室外活动或 / 及栖息和筑窝区域设计不合理。

Environmental enrichment	环境富集	Material that is provided to an animal to encourage natural behaviours and must include natural light, straw/saw dust bales, perches and pecking substrates for broilers and laying hens.	为鼓励动物自然行为而提供的材料。这必须包括自然光，稻草 / 锯末捆，栖息啄食垫料。
Free range	放养	Poultry in free range systems are given access to an outside range. The housing provided is either a fixed shed or a mobile house that can be moved around the pasture.	散养体系内的鸡只能够进行室外活动。与之对应的鸡舍或者是固定的棚子，或者是能够在牧场上移动的鸡舍。
Heat stress	热应激	Occurs when the temperature is too hot and birds will adjust behaviours in attempt to cool themselves e.g. panting and raised feathers with outstretched wings. Chickens are very susceptible to heat stress (can cause deaths) and so careful monitoring and environmental adjustments should be made in hot climates.	温度很高时，鸡只会自行调节来降温，如呼吸加快，拍展羽毛。鸡只极易受到热应激的影响（或可致死），因而在气候炎热的地区一定要谨慎监测，进行环境调节。
Huddling (poultry)	扎堆（家禽）	Birds may sit or lay close together to try and preserve heat. Huddling indicates that birds are struggling to maintain thermal comfort.	鸡只坐或挤在一起保暖。出现抱团行为表明鸡只无法保持舒适的温度。
Linear track feeder	线性轨道喂料器	A feeding system where feeders are in a straight line, often the length of the house and feed is moved through via a mechanised drive system. These systems need careful management as birds may get trapped in the drive system of these feeders.	喂料器一字排开，通过机械动力体系将饲料输送给鸡舍内的每一只鸡。使用该系统需要谨慎监管，因为鸡只有可能会落入这些喂料器中。
Littered floor	垫料平养	The floor is fully covered with a substrate, often wood shavings or rice husks. Litter needs to be maintained and replenished when damp or wet and dry deep litter offers the most comfort and dustbathing opportunities for birds.	地面铺满了垫料，通常使用刨花或稻壳。垫料必须保持良好的状态，出现潮湿垫料时要及时进行补充。充足的干垫料是最舒服，最适合鸡只进行尘浴的材料。

Net / fully slatted	网养/全漏缝地板饲养	Systems where the floor contain gaps or holes to let faeces fall through. These systems are typically raised off of the floor and do not allow for the provision of any litter substrate.	该体系使用带有缝隙或洞的地板，鸡只排泄物可直接落入其中。这些体系高于地面，无法为鸡只提供任何垫料。
Nipple drinkers	乳头式饮水器	A drinker system where the water falls out when tapped by the bird's beak.	鸡只啄食便可喝到水的饮水器。
Pecking substrates	啄食垫料	Items or substrates that are spread throughout the shed that attract birds to peck them such as green leaves, straw nets, strings and CDs.	鸡舍里散布的垫料，用于吸引鸡只进行啄食行为，这些垫料可以是绿叶，稻草网，绳子及CD等。
Perches	栖架	An elevated horizontal or angled pole supporting the birds' feet to allow birds to perch. There should be multiple ones throughout the shed to allow resting off the ground (2m or perch space per 1000 birds).	架高的水平或有一定角度的杆，支撑鸡的脚部供其栖息。鸡舍中应提供多个栖架，让鸡能离开地面休息（每1000只鸡应有2米的栖息空间）
Popholes	洞口／出入口	Openings in the side of a building which birds use to access an outside area.	鸡舍内开的小洞，允许鸡只准入室外区域。
Smothering	窒息	Occurs when birds crowd on top of each other. Smothering can occur due to insufficient light distribution/poor ventilation control etc. and can lead to injury and suffocation.	出现在鸡群叠在一起时。这可能是由于光线不足 / 通风不畅等造成的，会导致鸡只受伤和窒息而死。
Wintergarden / Verandah	冬季花园／封闭舍外廊	A littered, covered area additional to the barn. Popholes allow bird access to the winter-garden from the shed. It is covered with wire netting, so is airy and naturally lit. Sometimes this area is called a verandah.	连接于鸡棚的额外区域，该区域垫有沙子并被封闭起来。鸡舍洞可使鸡只自由出入冬季花园和鸡舍。由金属网覆盖，可自由通风，自然光充足，也被称作封闭舍外廊。

GLOSSARY – BROILER CHICKENS

English	Simple Chinese	Explanation of term	Chinese explanation
Bales	稻草捆	Blocks of straw or saw dust positioned throughout the shed to attract chickens to rest higher up and peck.	在鸡舍内铺上成捆的稻草或锯末，引导鸡只栖息在高处并进行啄食行为。
Breast blisters	鸡胸水疱	Irritation of the breast muscle leading to a blister (injury to the skin) caused by prolonged contact with wet and dirty litter; other factors including health, diet, and perch material also play a role.	鸡胸肌肉发炎造成水疱（皮肤损伤），这是由于长期待在潮湿不洁的鸡沙中所造成的；健康、饮食及栖息材料也有可能造成这一问题。
Breeder birds/flock (broiler chickens)	种禽（肉鸡）	Birds used for the reproduction of chickens raised for meat.	用来产肉的鸡只。
Broiler cage	肉鸡鸡笼	A system where broilers are confined into caged systems similar to those used for laying hens. Typically the cages are stacked in tiers and birds do not have access to litter or enrichment.	肉鸡被困于鸡笼系统，同圈养蛋鸡的系统类似。主要表现为：鸡笼堆叠得层层高，鸡只无法准入鸡沙或富集环境。
Broiler chickens	肉鸡	Chickens raised for meat.	用来产肉的鸡只。
Caponized male	去势公鸡	Male chicken which has been castrated either surgically or chemically to change the growth and meat qualities of the bird, typically performed without any pain relief or anaesthesia.	通过手术或化学方法给公鸡去势，改变他们的生长和肉质；在去势过程中通常不使用止痛药或麻醉剂。

Fast and Intermediate growth rate breeds	快速生长型和中等生长型鸡种	Birds with intermediate growth rate typically grow on average between 35-50g per day. Fast growth rate breeds grow on average 50g or over per day.	中等生长型鸡种平均每天长35-50克；快速生长型鸡种每天长50克及以上。
Footpad dermatitis / lesions	足垫炎 / 足垫损伤	Also called pododermatitis. Contact dermatitis on the base (footpad) of the bird's foot caused by contact with sub-optimal litter. It can be measured either through presence or absence of lesions or by a scale system of 0 – none, 1 – mild lesion, 2 – moderate to severe lesion.	也称爪部皮炎。鸡足的足垫皮肤炎是由于接触较次垫料造成的。其严重程度从0到2，0=没有，1=轻微损伤，2=中度至重度损伤。
Gait score	步态打分	Recording the walking ability of chickens. This should be measured on a 6 point scale (0 – 5) ideally but may also be measured on a scale of 3 (0 – 2).	记录鸡只的行走能力。理想状况下以6分制（0-5）打分，也可能以3分制打分（0-2）。
Hock burns	跗关节灼伤	Contact dermatitis on the hock joints of birds through contact with sub-optimal litter. The scoring can be based on presence/absence of hock burns or can be on a 5 point scale (0 – 4).	由于接触较次垫料而造成的跗关节发炎。计分以是否出现跗关节发炎来表示或以5分制计分（0-4）。
Ingredient and processed chicken	原料和加工鸡肉	All processed chicken products, which may be fresh, frozen or ambient and includes any ready-meals.	所有加工过的鸡肉产品，包括新鲜鸡肉，冷冻鸡肉，和速食产品。
Intensive systems - broilers	密集系统 - 肉鸡	Broiler sheds running at a stocking density greater than 30kg/m ² .	肉鸡饲养密度大于30公斤 / 平方米。
Leg cull	腿部（问题）淘汰率	Birds culled in the flock due to poor leg health. Calculated as the number of birds culled divided by the number of birds placed and represented as a percentage.	由于腿部健康问题而被剔除出鸡群的鸡只。计算方法：被剔除的鸡只数 / 鸡只总数，计算出比率。

Leg weakness (broilers)	腿病 (肉鸡)	Due in part to genetic selection for unnaturally fast growth, muscle outpaces bone development during the early life of chickens, leading to problems with skeletal weakness in the legs, causing pain and impairing mobility.	部分原因是非自然的快速生长基因选择。在鸡只的生长初期，肌肉的成长远远超过了骨骼的生长，导致腿骨的问题，会引发疼痛和灵活性降低。
Pododermatitis	肉垫炎	Also called footpad dermatitis. Contact dermatitis on the base (footpad) of the bird's foot caused by contact with sub-optimal litter. It can be measured either through presence or absence of lesions or by a scale system of 0 – none, 1 – mild lesion, 2 – moderate to severe lesion.	也称足垫皮肤炎。这是由于接触较次垫料造成的。其严重程度从0到2，0=没有，1=轻微损伤，2=中度至重度损伤。
Slower growing breed	慢速生长型鸡种	Birds that typically grows less than an average of 35g per day.	体重日平均增长低于35克的鸡只。
Standard intensive broiler systems	标准密集肉鸡系统	Refers to all chicken that is reared to stocking densities greater than 38kg/m ² , regardless of the provision of enrichment and natural light.	这里指所有鸡只生长在饲养密度大于38公斤/平方米的系统内，不考虑环境富集和自然光。
Sudden death syndrome (broilers)	猝死综合症 (肉鸡)	A condition in which chickens convulse, fall down and die within a minute or two. May be due to metabolic stress. Chickens are normally found lying on their backs.	一种鸡在一两分钟内抽搐，倒下、死亡的情况。可能是由于代谢应激所致。鸡猝死后通常是背部着地。
Thinning (broilers)	减群 (肉鸡)	Removal of part of a poultry flock for slaughter prior to the slaughter of the entire flock. This cause stress in the flock and is often used to facilitate stocking at higher densities.	在整个鸡群被屠宰前，提前屠宰部分鸡只。这会造成鸡群恐慌，通常使用在饲养密度大的鸡笼中。

GLOSSARY – LAYING HENS

English	Simple Chinese	Explanation of term	Chinese explanation
Antagonistic Behaviour	打斗行为	Antagonistic behaviour includes both aggressive behaviour and injurious feather pecking. High levels of these behaviours within the flock can result in extensive feather loss and painful injury, with the added risk of cannibalism, but can also increase the general level of stress and fear among the birds. This kind of behaviour may prevent all the birds being able to access all facilities, e.g. nest boxes and pop-holes.	<p>打斗行为包括攻击性行为 and 有害的啄羽行为。</p> <p>· 鸡群中频繁出现这些行为会导致大量的掉羽和严重的损伤；同时增加了自相残杀的几率，也增加了同一鸡笼中的其它鸡只的恐慌和担忧。打斗行为还会阻碍鸡只准入所有设施，如巢箱和鸡窝。</p>
Barn / Aviary systems	棚养 / 开敞式鸡舍系统	The most modern design is known as the portal aviary, where the birds are housed in a barn with litter on the floor and several tiers or platforms for perching and other activities (single tier barn systems are similar but only one platform). Individual nest boxes are provided.	<p>最新的设计被称为是开敞式鸡舍，鸡舍地面铺有沙子，设有多层平台可让鸡栖息及进行其它活动（与单层鸡舍体系类似，但单层鸡舍只有一层平台）。同时提供有产蛋箱。</p>
Barn (eggs) / Cage-free (eggs)	棚养（鸡蛋） / 非笼养(鸡蛋)	Eggs from hens raised indoors but not kept in cages.	在室内但非笼养的鸡所产的鸡蛋
Barn with wintergarden	带有冬季花园的棚舍（带有封闭式外廊的棚舍）	This is a barn with an additional littered, covered area along the side. Pop-holes allow bird access to the winter-garden from the shed. It is covered with wire netting, so is airy and naturally lit. Sometimes this area is called a verandah.	<p>这种鸡舍带有封闭式外廊，外廊中铺有沙子，整个区域被遮盖起来。通过棚舍中的鸡舍洞，鸡只能够自由从鸡舍到这一封闭式外廊。</p>

			中。这通常为金属网覆盖，可自由通风，自然光充足，因为被称作封闭式外廊。
Barren battery cage (laying hens)	贫瘠的层架式鸡笼 (蛋鸡)	A cage used to house several laying hens, usually providing space equivalent to less than an A4 sheet of paper per hen. Barren battery cages are prohibited by EU legislation although they are common in other parts of the world.	这种饲养方式通常在一个笼里饲养很多母鸡，为每只母鸡所提供的空间小于一张A4纸。层架式鸡笼是被欧盟立法所禁止的，然而在其它国家却很普遍。
Battery cage	层架式鸡笼/格子笼	Small cage in which egg-laying hens are kept, usually 4-8 birds per cage. Cages are stacked 3-6 tiers high, with many thousands of hens in cages in one shed.	养蛋鸡的小笼子，经常每个笼子里养4-8只鸡。笼子叠在一起3-6层高，在一个鸡舍内会有成千上万只鸡被关在笼子里。
Battery hen / Caged hen	层架笼养母鸡	A hen kept in a battery cage.	养在层架式鸡笼里的母鸡
Beak-trimming	断喙	Removal of part of the beak (laying hens, parent broilers and turkeys) using a hot blade, secateurs or an infra-red beam. Infra-red is the only method permitted in England; in the EU no more than a third of the beak may be removed.	通过热刀片，修枝剪或红外线切掉鸡只喙的一部分（蛋鸡，肉鸡，火鸡）。在英国只允许使用红外线进行这一操作；在欧盟国家，断喙不可超过喙的1/3。
Bone breakages (excluding keel bones)	骨折(不包括龙骨骨折)	Assessment of broken bones at the end of lay at the slaughterhouse. This includes wings and leg fractures but excludes keel bone fractures.	对蛋鸡在其寿命终结时骨折的评估。包括翅膀及腿部骨折，但不包括龙骨骨折。
Branded shell eggs	品牌食用鲜蛋	Shell eggs sold in-store that are not under the retailer's own label or tertiary brands.	未打标零售商自己品牌或是区域品牌的食用鲜蛋。

Cage-free (laying hens)	非笼养系统 (蛋鸡)	Cage-free systems for laying hens include barn, perchery or aviary systems, free-range and organic.	蛋鸡非笼养体系包括棚养，无限制鸡舍，大型鸟舍，散养及有机养体系。
Conventional battery cages	传统层架式鸡笼 · 传统格子笼	Cage used to house several laying hens, usually providing space equivalent to less than an A4 sheet of paper per hen and no enrichment or perch. Barren battery cages are prohibited by EU legislation although they are common in other parts of the world.	常规层架式鸡笼同时饲养多只蛋鸡，每只蛋鸡的活动空间小于一张A4纸的大小，不提供环境富集或栖架。贫瘠层架式鸡笼是被欧盟立法明令禁止的，但在其它国家普遍使用。
Egg product / ingredient	蛋产品 / 含蛋成分	Processed products resulting from the processing of eggs, including liquid, frozen and dried egg products.	通过对鸡蛋的加工而得的产品，包括液体，速冻产品及蛋粉等。
End of lay	产蛋终止	The point when a laying hen reaches the end of her productive life (stops laying eggs).	蛋鸡结束其产蛋寿命时 (不再下蛋) 。
Enriched / Furnished / Modified / Colony cages	富集鸡笼	A cage used to house many laying hens. The cages usually provide more space per hen than a conventional battery cage and with some form of enrichment (perch, nest box, litter). Colony cage typically house 60 or 80 birds.	同时饲养大量蛋鸡的鸡笼。这种鸡笼通常给每只母鸡提供加大的活动空间，比常规的层架式鸡笼活动空间要大；同时提供环境富集 (栖架，巢箱和鸡沙) 。富集鸡笼通常同时饲养60-80只鸡。
Enriched cages (laying hens)	富集鸡笼(蛋鸡)	A cage used to house several laying hens, usually providing 750 cm ² per hen (which is just over an A4 sheet of paper per hen) and with some form of enrichment (perch, nest box, scratching area). Enriched cages are still allowed and widely used in the EU.	用来同时饲养大量单机的鸡笼，通常为每只母鸡提供750平方厘米的活动空间，这比A4纸要大一些；同时也提供一些环境富集 (栖架

			· 巢箱· 刨抓区域)。富集鸡笼在欧盟仍被允许并广泛使用。
Feather loss	羽毛脱落／脱羽	Measure of the severity of feather loss on individual birds. Loss of feathers to the back and vent areas usually indicate feather pecking. Damage to feathers on the head and neck can indicate the occurrence of aggressive pecking, often aimed at the head. The measure can be on a scale of no feather loss; slight feather loss; and moderate to severe. For the survey we require to record moderate to severe score only.	评估单个鸡只羽毛脱落的严重程度。背部羽毛及肛门区域羽毛的脱落表明存在鸡只啄羽的情况。头部· 颈部羽毛脱落则表示鸡群内存在攻击性啄羽，这通常产生在头部。其严重程度可表示为：无脱羽；轻微脱羽；中度至重度脱羽。调查中我们通常只要求记录中度至重度脱羽。
Feather-pecking (hens)	啄羽 (母鸡)	The act of a hen picking at or pulling out her own or another hen's feathers with her beak.	鸡用喙啄或者拽掉自己或者其他鸡只羽毛的行为。
Forced (artificial) molting	强制换羽	Hens naturally molt (lose their feathers) and stop laying for a few weeks every year. By depriving them of food, this process can be accelerated. Regarded as unacceptable by animal welfarists.	母鸡每年自然换毛，几个星期停止产蛋。通过剥夺食物，这个过程会加快。动物福利者认为不能接受。
Hot blade beak trimming	热刀片断喙	Removal of a part of the top and bottom beak using a hot blade.	使用热刀片切除喙的顶部和底部的一部分。
Infra-red beak trimming	红外线断喙	Removal of a part of the top and bottom beak using an infra-red laser beam to cauterise the beak, leading to death of the tissue which eventually falls off.	使用红外线切除喙的顶部和底部的一部分，通过烧灼喙而致使组织死亡，最终脱落。

Injurious pecking	恶性啄癖	Harmful pecking behaviour in poultry, which includes feather pecking, vent pecking (pecking damages to the cloaca) and cannibalism.	鸡只的恶性啄伤行为，这包括啄羽，啄肛（造成泄殖腔损伤）和同类相残。
Keel bone fractures	龙骨骨折	The keel bone of birds is where wing muscles attach. Birds are at risk of fracturing their keel bone as they move around sheds.	鸡只的翅膀肌肉连接与其龙骨。鸡只在鸡舍内活动时有可能会造成龙骨骨折。
Moulting	自然换羽	Hens naturally moult (lose their feathers) and stop laying eggs for a few weeks every year.	母鸡每年可自然换羽（脱去自身的羽毛）并停止下蛋几周。
Multi-tiered cage free system	多层平养系统	A multi-level system where birds have free access to different tiers. There should be no more than 4 tiers and feed/water should be distributed in such a way to enable access for all hens. Multi-tiered systems can be used within indoor aviary/barn systems or within the indoor environment for free ranging birds.	该多层放养体系为鸡只提供自由准入其它层的机会。最多4层，饲料 / 水的供应必须用同样的方式供给所有母鸡。多层体系可用于室内大型鸡舍 / 棚养体系或室内放养体系。
Nest box	产蛋箱	An area where laying hens can lay their eggs. Nest boxes should offer a secluded, comfortable space for birds to lay. Nest boxes may be designed for use of one bird at a time or communal.	蛋鸡下蛋区域。产蛋箱应该给鸡只提供封闭，舒适的环境。产蛋箱设计分为每次一只鸡或公用。
Point of lay	开始产蛋	The point at which a commercial laying hen begins to lay eggs at around 20 weeks old.	商业产蛋鸡在20周大时开始产蛋。

Pre laying behaviour	产蛋前行为/就巢行为	<p>Nesting behaviour that hens display prior to nesting. This includes nest site investigation and selection and a variety of behaviours such as gathering, scraping, crouching, sitting and circling and raising the keel bone. Pre laying behaviour can take up to 3 hours prior to egg-laying.</p>	<p>母鸡在下蛋前的筑巢行为。这包括寻找 / 选定筑巢地点以及一系列其它行为，如聚集，刮，蜷卧，坐下，转圈，拍打龙骨。该行为在下蛋前可能会持续3个小时。</p>
Pullet	小母鸡	<p>A young female hen that is less than 1 year old. In farming systems the term usually refers to a female bird that has not yet begun laying eggs.</p>	<p>小于1岁的小母鸡。在农场领域，该词语用来表达尚未开始下蛋的母鸡。</p>
Shell Egg	带壳蛋	<p>An egg sold or bought in its natural state in the shell.</p>	<p>以鸡蛋自然的状态买卖。（注：与liquid egg相对）</p>