Consider These Points When Selecting A Site

(Continued from Page 47)

Path of odors during thermal inversion

During cool, still nights air temperatures often are "upside down", or inverted, from what is normally observed during the day. Cooler air is near the ground, while warmer air is found at higher altitudes. This is called "thermal inversion." Under these conditions, odors also stay near the ground and can travel greater distances from the facility with only minimal dilution.

Examine the site and determine where any possible exhaust air would go as it leaves the facility. In times of thermal inversion, it would stay close to the ground and flow downhill. Carefully consider the distance to the nearest neighbors in this path.

Obstructions in the path of exhausted air

Shrubs, bushes, and trees near exhaust fans provide limited odor dissipation. Groves of trees near fans provide moderate odor reduction. Wooded areas (through which other buildings can't be seen) offer increased odor reduction. Vegetative buffers that include conifers help insure continuous foliage and odor suppression throughout the year.

Visibility of the operation

Screening animal production facilities with vegetative buffers or through the use of site topography can help increase the acceptance of the facility by the community.

(Turn to Page 73)

