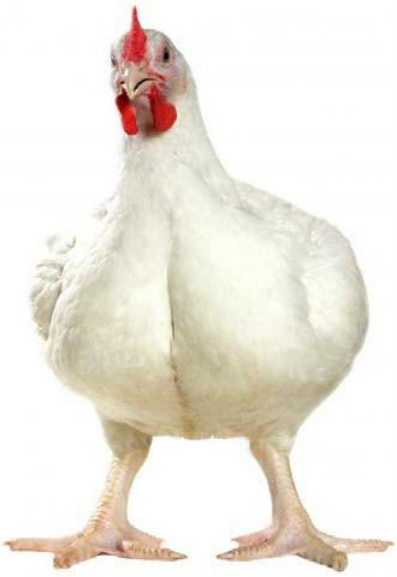
Holmes County 4H Market Chicken (Broiler) Handbook 2022



<u>150CM Chicken, Market (Broilers)</u>

- At the Holmes County Fair the Market Chicken project consists of a pen of **3** broilers.

A pen of Broilers consists of three **white** broiler birds equal in size, uniformity and conformation. **Broilers should be 6-8 weeks old at the time of the fair.**

The pen of three broilers will be weighed and checked for parasites at fair check in. Projects should be clean and fit to show at the weigh in. The pen of three must weigh no less than 12 pounds and not more than 24 pounds per pen. All PENS weighing between 10 & 12 pounds will show in an underweight class and sell last. **Pens weighing less than 10 pounds will be sent home.**

NPIP papers with hatch-date must be turned in at the time of check-in at the fair. If you hatch your own birds or purchase them from anywhere other than an NPIP registered hatchery, you must have your birds blood tested for Pullorum prior to the fair check in and bring proof of negative test to check in**. Blood tests are at the expense of the exhibitor.**

Excerpts of this handbook were used with permission from the Union County Extension Office.

Which Came First— The Chicken or the Egg?

It really doesn't matter, because you can learn and have fun with the 4-H Poultry Project studying either the chicken or the egg.

Purpose

- Learn how to brood, feed, and care for chickens
- Learn responsibility by having a flock of your own.
- Develop business ability by having a business enterprise of your own.
- Learn how to keep and use records.
- Learn interesting things about poultry.

Advantages

- Ohio's climate is favorable for poultry production.
- Poultry are easier to handle than larger animals.
- Only a small area is required.
- You will gain valuable knowledge of poultry production, which will be helpful if you decide to become a commercial poultry producer.
- There is a very large poultry industry in Ohio and the United States that is always looking for knowledgeable individuals to employ.
- You can help provide food for your family or you can sell eggs and/or birds for income.

Choosing a project

- Identify your objective. Do you want: To have fun? To add to the family food supply? To make money? To explore a career? To have something different for show? To help keep a breed from becoming extinct?
- Determine the space and equipment needed.
- How much money can you invest?
- What are the city and county ordinances where you live? Are there any restrictions?

Poultry Production Option

Selecting your project birds

- For the Holmes County Fair you should start with day-old broiler chicks.
- Buy from a reliable source.
- When purchasing chicks, purchase only from producers who participate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP). This is a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program in which all breeders from NPIP flocks are tested for some of the important diseases of poultry. This assures you that the chicks you receive are not infected with diseases.

Chickens

- Family flock project for eggs and/or meat at home. Start with 15 or more chicks and/or 6 or more layers.
- An income-producing flock for home supply and limited sales. Start with 20 layers.
- Broilers raised for home supply and sale. Start with 25 or more meat-type chicks ready for processing in 6 to 8 weeks.
- Fancy breeds, either large fowl or bantams, can be an interesting hobby or study. Start with a pair or trio of adult birds, or 10 or more chicks.

Breeds

Cornish Cross

Although this is not a true breed, it is one of the most common poultry types found in small flocks where chickens are raised for meat production. The bird is a cross started in the 1930s by a breeder in California. The cross was probably the Cornish because of its body type, the New Hampshire for its body size, and the White Plymouth Rock for its white feathers. Since the original cross, generations of genetic selection have developed a bird that grows very rapidly to a large size (from chick to 5.5 pounds in 6 weeks) and reaches 20 pounds as an adult. This superior growth is accomplished on relatively little feed—only 1.8 pounds of feed for each pound of body weight through about 6 weeks and 5.5 pounds.

This bird should be used only for meat production because of its large size. It eats a tremendous amount of feed as an adult and has relatively poor egg production compared with other common breeds. These birds are mostly white feathered; however, some strains have significant numbers of black and brown speckles. They have yellow skin and lay very large, light brown eggs.

Getting Started

Preparation and Brooding

The term *brooding* refers to the period immediately after hatch when special care and attention must be given to chicks to ensure health and survival.

The term *rearing* refers to the remainder of life after brooding until maturity.

Handling of day-old chicks has a direct relationship on the life-time production of the bird. Effective management begins before the day-olds arrive.

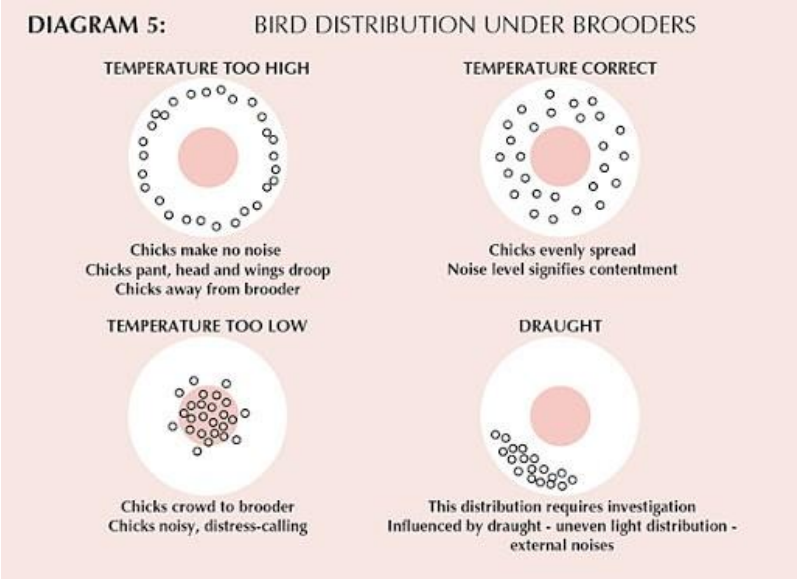
The three factors to control are environment, feed and water.

Environment

- Brooding houses should be isolated from other houses containing older birds. The producer should follow an “all-in, all-out” program, never mixing birds of different ages.
- Brooders must be set up in a draft-free environment.
- Heat lamps must be checked to ensure that they are working properly before the arrival of the chicks. This is a routine check to be carried out daily.
- Ventilation should be adequate to remove undesirable gases such as ammonia and provide clean air but not so much to remove heat or create drafts.
- The brooding area should be heated to 95-98° before the arrival of the chicks. Be careful to always check the temperature at the level of the chicks.
- A hatched chick cannot maintain a proper body temperature without your help. Exposing a chick to cool temperatures in the first three weeks of life makes the bird uncomfortable and less likely to eat the feed and drink the water needed for a good start. In meat-type chickens, cool temperatures can lead to permanent heart damage. Exposing the young bird to cool (70ºF) for the first day or two on the farm can cause the bird to die from heart problems later. Heated premises are definitely needed for brooding.
- Turn the heat on at least one day before the birds arrive on the farm. The temperature ½ " below the litter surface should be at least 80ºF. Even if the air is the correct temperature, the birds can be chilled by the cold floor under them.
- Pine shavings are the ideal bedding choice for brooding and rearing your poultry. Meat birds need at least 1” of clean fresh bedding for each week of age. A 3 week old bird should be on 3” of bedding.
- Bedding is used to conserve heat and must be leveled and compacted to prevent chick crowding.
- Bedding should not contain too much dust as it can cause your birds to have breathing problems.
- Cedar and hard-Wood chips should not be used as it will stain your birds.
- It is important to keep your bedding clean and dry at all times. Dirty bedding can cause health problems for your birds.
- Always remove any wet or caked bedding and replace it with dry shavings.

The following chart shows the average temperatures for brooding poults as they mature week by week.

Age of Poults (weeks)	TEMP
1	95°
2	90°
3	85°
4	80°
5	75°
6	70°



Age	Floor Space	Feeder Space	Waterer Space	Ventilation room temp.	Management Practices
1st Week	1 sq ft per chick	1 linear inch per chick	Two 1-gallon waterers per 100 chicks	Keep air fresh. Ventilate moderately. 70-100 degrees F	Place waterers near the edge of the brooder. Dip beaks in Water when placed in brooder Sprinkle feed on paper towels For first day. Fill feeders full.
2-6 weeks	same	2 linear inches per chicken	Two 3-gallon waterers per 100 chickens	Increase ventilation to keep room cool and chicks comfortable. 70-90 degrees F	Keep area waterers dry.
9-15 weeks	same	3 linear inches per chicken	Two 5-gallon waterers Per 100 chickens	Same 70-80 degrees F	Keep bedding dry. Remove wet areas and replace with dry

The behavior and sounds of the chicks will indicate their comfort level. Comfortable birds will form a circle under the lamp, and make soft "cheeping" noises; cold birds will huddle and pile, and make sharp noises. If birds are too hot, they will crowd as far from the lamps as possible. Some birds will pant if the temperature is too high. Your birds will do a better job than a thermometer of telling you if they are comfortable. The diagrams above show how birds will move away or towards the heat lamp if they are hot or too cold

Feed and Water

- Fresh food and water should be available on arrival of the day old chicks.
- Use chick waterers, not open trays and do not place them directly under the light source.
- Fresh water should be available at all times. The waterers need to be cleaned on a routine basis.
- It is helpful to dip the chick's beaks into the water when you first place them into the brooder ring.
- Feed should be provided continuously. Never restrict feed during the brooding stage of chick development.
- Water is the most important nutrient you can provide for your birds. If the water is not clean, your birds may not drink enough thus limiting their feed intake and their growth rate.

Guidelines for Feeding Your Broilers

Proteins

- Protein is a nutrient that must be present in adequate amounts in poultry food.
- Proteins are broken down into amino acids during the digestive process.
- Amino acids are classified as "essential" or "nonessential."
- The "essential" amino acids are those that cannot be produced in sufficient quantity in digestion to meet a bird's nutritive requirements. They must be supplied in the diet.
- Since most protein sources individually will not supply all essential amino acids, it is common to use combinations of materials containing protein.
- Common protein sources include meat meal, fishmeal, soybean meal, alfalfa meal, and corn gluten meal.
- All feed manufacturers are required to list the percentage of protein contained in their feed on a tag attached to the bag.
- Always check the feed you buy to ensure it has the required protein content.
- The amount of protein required in the ration varies by species, and in some cases, changes as the birds grow.
- Begin feeding your day old broiler chicks a broiler starter ration or a turkey starter ration.
- Protein requirements need to be higher when your broiler chicks start out and will decrease as they mature.
- Broiler rations are higher in protein than they are for fancy poultry due to their quick rate of growth.
- A typical broiler or turkey starter feed should be between 26-28%.
- Broiler chicks can be fed starter for as long as you wish but a good rule of thumb is 2lbs of starter per chick.

- When your chicks are approximately 3 weeks of age you may want to switch them to a grower finisher until the show.
- Gower-finisher feeds are typically 20-22%.
- The starter helps build a strong skeletal system and the grower-finisher helps put the meat on the bird.
- Since broilers are only about 6 weeks of age at show, it is important to have a light on at all times so that your flock can eat and drink during the night.

Carbohydrates and Fats

- Both carbohydrates and fats serve as sources of energy for the birds.
- Most grains supply carbohydrates in large amounts but do not contain enough protein, minerals, or vitamins in amounts or quality to produce strong, vigorous birds.
- Carbohydrates also are found in other ingredients of vegetable origin, such as soybean meal. The most common carbohydrate source in typical poultry diets is corn.
- Fats are found in limited amounts in grains, and to a greater extent in some other feedstuffs such as meat or fish meals as well as in pure form.
- Usually, when fats must be added to poultry diets they are added as either vegetable oils or tallow (rendered animal fat).

Minerals

- Minerals are essential inorganic elements, and unless provided in sufficient supply, both egg production and hatchability may drop.
- Grains, their by-products, and other vegetable feed stuffs are low in minerals and must be supplemented with ingredients of higher mineral content. In nearly all poultry diets, a trace mineral premix is added to meet the birds' mineral requirements.

Vitamins

- Vitamins are required in small amounts for normal health, growth, and reproduction.
- Vitamins essential for viability and growth of chicks include among others Vitamins A, B12, D, riboflavin, and pantothenic acid. As with minerals, a vitamin premix is added to nearly all poultry diets to meet basic needs.

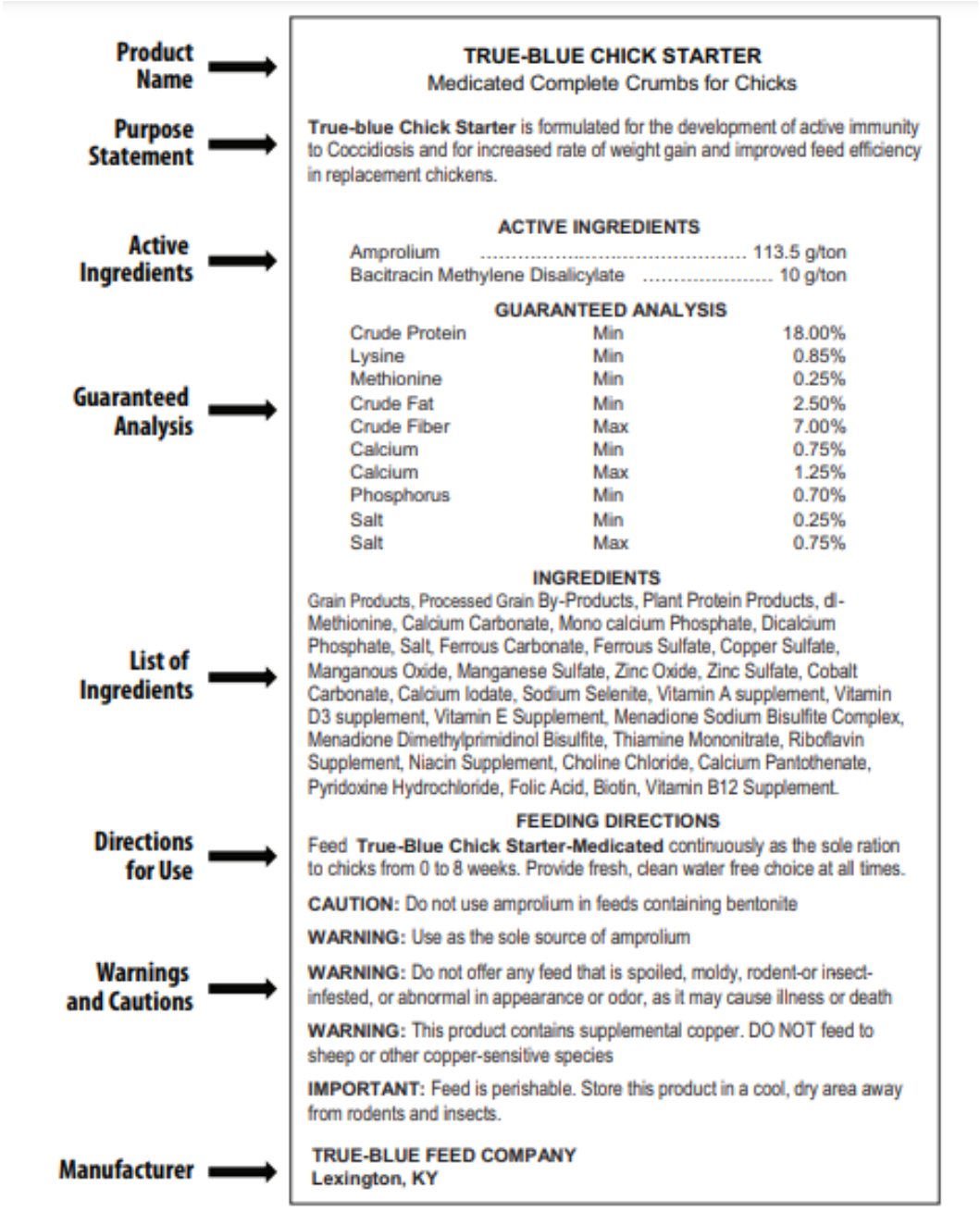
Rations

- Commercially mixed feeds usually are the best way to make sure poultry receive a proper balanced diet. Because chicken requirements change with age and productive status, feed names typically reflect the age and production level of the birds. For example, young chicks from hatch to about 6 weeks of age should receive "starter" feeds.
- Birds being raised for meat should be fed a diet that is specifically formulated for meat birds. Scratch is not a balanced feed. Because it usually is cracked corn and wheat, consider it a supplement.
- The majority of chicken feed on a daily basis must be a prepared ration.
- Today, almost all feed is available in crumble or pellet form. This is the ground feed (formerly called mash) that is formed into a pellet, and sometimes crushed into a crumble.

- It is not advisable, and usually not successful, for 4-H members to mix their own feed. Poultry require additional sources of grains and protein because their diets require vitamin and trace mineral premixes. You also must own a grinder and mixer to mix your own feed. If you wish to mix your own poultry rations, visit with your local Extension faculty or the OSU Department of Animal Sciences.

Medicated feeds

- Most starter feeds have a coccidiostat added to the poultry ration to prevent coccidiosis.
- This additive adds little to the cost when you consider the amount of protection it provides.
- Medicated feeds are developed for young chicks, so keep adult chickens away from these feeds. Also, do not give medicated feeds to laying chickens.
- Some companies mix non-medicated feeds. If you choose these feeds, you can expect a higher mortality (death rate) in your flock.
- Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations for proper use of medicated feeds.



Diseases

- It is better to prevent rather than try to cure poultry diseases.
- You can prevent nearly all poultry diseases by following a strict sanitation, feeding, and management program.
- Always remove sick birds from the flock and give them special attention or kill them. If you suspect a disease outbreak, check with a local veterinarian.

Common poultry diseases

- Coccidiosis is a protazoal disease that is extremely common in young poultry. To prevent this disease, provide your flocks with starter and grower feeds that contain an anticoccidial drug.
- It is important to maintain a strict sanitation program to prevent the disease.
- Marek's Disease is a virus that spreads through the air. It is a common, but untreatable, disease. You can prevent it from your flock by purchasing stock from a reputable source. Always ask for proof that the birds were vaccinated for Marek's Disease.
- To help reduce the incidence of this disease, follow a good sanitation program and management scheme that does not brood chicks of different ages in close proximity to adult birds.

Parasites

- The most common poultry parasites are lice, mites, and worms.
- Feed stores stock insecticide dusting powders that are effective in reducing or eliminating the louse and mite problem. Check with your local Extension faculty for a list of insecticides approved for use on birds, roosts, and cages.
- Worms usually are not a problem unless birds are kept in outdoor pens used by previous generations of birds. The problem can become especially severe when winter temperatures have not been very cold or if chickens have access to standing water on the ground. Worms usually require a secondary host such as insect larvae or earthworms to infect a chicken. Chickens with worms may look healthy, but if they eat a lot of feed and remain skinny, their keel bone is more prominent than usual, or you see worms in their droppings, check with a local veterinarian.
- Over-the-counter wormers for chickens are available at feed stores. Eliminate most worm problems by keeping birds on wire floors. Nutrition Feed young birds a well-balanced ration to promote rapid growth.

Biosecurity

- A good sanitation program is essential to a successful 4-H poultry project.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect the place in which the chicks are to be brooded at least 1 week before the chicks arrive.
- Remove all litter and manure from the previous brood.
- Scrape or sweep bits of manure and other debris from the sidewalls and floor.
- Sweep the dust from the sidewalls and ceiling. This is important because one tiny bit of manure can harbor millions of disease-causing organisms for months.
- Thoroughly wash the brooding area with water and a good detergent. After the area has dried, disinfect the area with an approved disinfectant (ask your local Extension faculty for advice).
- Thoroughly wash and rinse all waterers and feeders and set them in the sun. The sun is one of the best disinfectants available, but it must strike all surfaces. Turn the equipment for complete coverage.
- Place a pan of disinfectant near the door and always step in it when entering or leaving the chick brooding area.
- During the brooding period, one of the messiest areas in the house will be around the waterers. Lessen this problem by placing the waterers on raised platforms. Such platforms can be made using 2 x 4s. Cut four pieces of 2 x 4-inch boards into 30-inch lengths. Place the pieces on edge to form a square and nail the corners. This makes a platform 4 inches high and 30 by 30 inches square. Cover with 1-inch hardware cloth or welded wire fabric.
- When bringing in new adult birds or returning birds to your flock after showing, it is a good idea to quarantine them for about 2 weeks prior to returning them to the flock.
- Chickens that appear healthy may be carrying disease organisms from contact with other birds.
- A quarantine area consists of several small pens that are a distance from your main flock. Care for the quarantined birds after caring for the rest of your flock. If the birds in quarantine are infected, they will show signs of disease in 2 to 3 weeks.

Poultry Diseases / Parasites

DISEASE	Symptoms	Transmission	Treatment
Avian Influenza (all poultry)	usually no symptoms, (sometimes respiratory problems); sudden death	viral; transmission from wild birds (esp water fowl), bird droppings, bird to bird	eradication (to prevent, practice strict biosecurity measures)
Blackhead (all poultry)	decreased appetite, increased thirst, droopiness, diarrhea, darkening of the head	protozoan parasites in worms; birds eat infected worms or soil that contains it	sanitation, medication
Blue Comb or Turkey Coronavirus (turkeys)	low appetite, lethargy, diarrhea, death	Viral; bird droppings	eradication (to prevent, keep birds warm/dry
Bumblefoot (all poultry)	hot swollen footpads, black or brown scabs on bottom of foot	bacterial; enters the foot through a cut or scrape in skin then walking on dirty wet bedding	sanitation, medication
Botulism (all poultry)	weakness, limp neck muscles, paralysis, death	bacterial; consumption of decaying matter like old, wet food or decaying food scraps	clean/disinfect water & food bowls regularly, remove rotten food, feed only clean, dry food
Coccidiosis (all poultry)	pale droopy birds, diarrhea, huddling, foul odor	protozoan parasites; contact with droppings	sanitation, medication
Duck Virus Enteritis or Duck Plague (ducks)	diarrhea, thirst, hemmorrhages throughout body, death	bird to bird, contaminated water/food, infected litter	vaccination
Duck Virus Hepatitis (ducks)	sudden death	Viral; bird droppings or in brooder, affects ducks 2 days - 4 wks of age	vaccination (to prevent, strict sanitation and practice biosecurity measures)
Fowl Cholera (all poultry)	swollen wattles, darkening of head & unfeathered parts, difficulty breathing, lethargy, sudden death	bacterial; bird droppings and contiminated bedding, feed, water	eradication of infected birds & strict sanitation
Fowl Pox, Avian Pox (all poultry)	lesions on comb, wattles, mouth, throat; drop in egg production	viral; bird to bird and by infected misquitoes	vaccination
Infectious Bronchitis (all poultry)	respiratory distress like coughing & gasping	viral; bird to bird	vaccination

Infectious Sinusitus (turkeys)	swelling under the eye, will swell shut, coughing, sneezing, stunted growth	bacterial (mycoplasma gallisepticum); bird to bird, droppings, contaminated materials, transmitted into eggs from infected hens	eradication (to prevent, vaccination & practice strict biosecurity measures)
Fowl Thyphoid (now mostly chickens, has been found in ducks/turkeys)	lethargy, yellow diarrhea, sporadic mortality	bacterial (salmonella gallinarum); affects adult birds,transmitted into eggs from infected hens or if adult chicken eats eggs	strict sanitation, (to prevent, practice strict biosecurity measures)
Note: fowl typhoid & pullorum are closely related; you may see the names interchangeably			
Pullorum/Bacillary White Diarrhea (now mostly chickens, has been found in ducks/turkeys)	droopiness, white diarrhea, pasted vent,	bacterial (salmonella pullorum); affects birds up to 3 wks old,transmitted into eggs from infected hens or cannibalism	eradication (to prevent, practice strict biosecurity measures)

PARASITES	Symptoms	Transmission	Treatment
Ascarid, round worm	droopiness, diarrhea, 1 1/2 inches to 3 inches long	birds eat worm eggs passed through bird droppings; worms live in intestine but may migrate into oviduct and become incorporated into hen's egg	
Cecal worms (all poultry)	small white worms up to 1/2 inch, normally do not affect bird's health themselves, but are carriers of bacteria	birds eat worms in droppings or earthworms; cecal worms can contain bacteria that causes blackhead	medication (levamisole & fenbendazole)
Lice (all poultry)	small insects, 6 legs, larger than mites; look along shaft of feather for insect, will lay eggs in clusters	bird to bird	dust or spray, strict sanitation
Mites (all poultry)	very small insects, usually first around vent, then spreading to comb, wattle, rest of bird	bird to bird	dust or spray, strict sanitation

Selecting, Preparing and Showing Broilers

- A week or so before the show, make a preliminary selection from your entire flock.
- Examine all birds for defects that could cause them to be downgraded. General defects can include cuts and tears, broken or dislocated bones, bruises, crooked keel bone, deformed legs or wings, breast blisters or external parasite damage.
- When making your final decision on which broilers to place in your pen there are several things to consider.
    - Confirmation: The shape of the broilers breast. It should be long, wide and carry back as far as possible on the keel bone. The closer the breast is to the shape of a brick, the better the breast is.
    - Fleshing: Refers to the amount of meat or muscle.
    - Uniformity: All the birds need to match. They should be similar in weight, confirmation and fleshing. You want all of the 3 birds in your show pen to be as close as possible so that if the judge were to close his/her eyes they would all feel the same

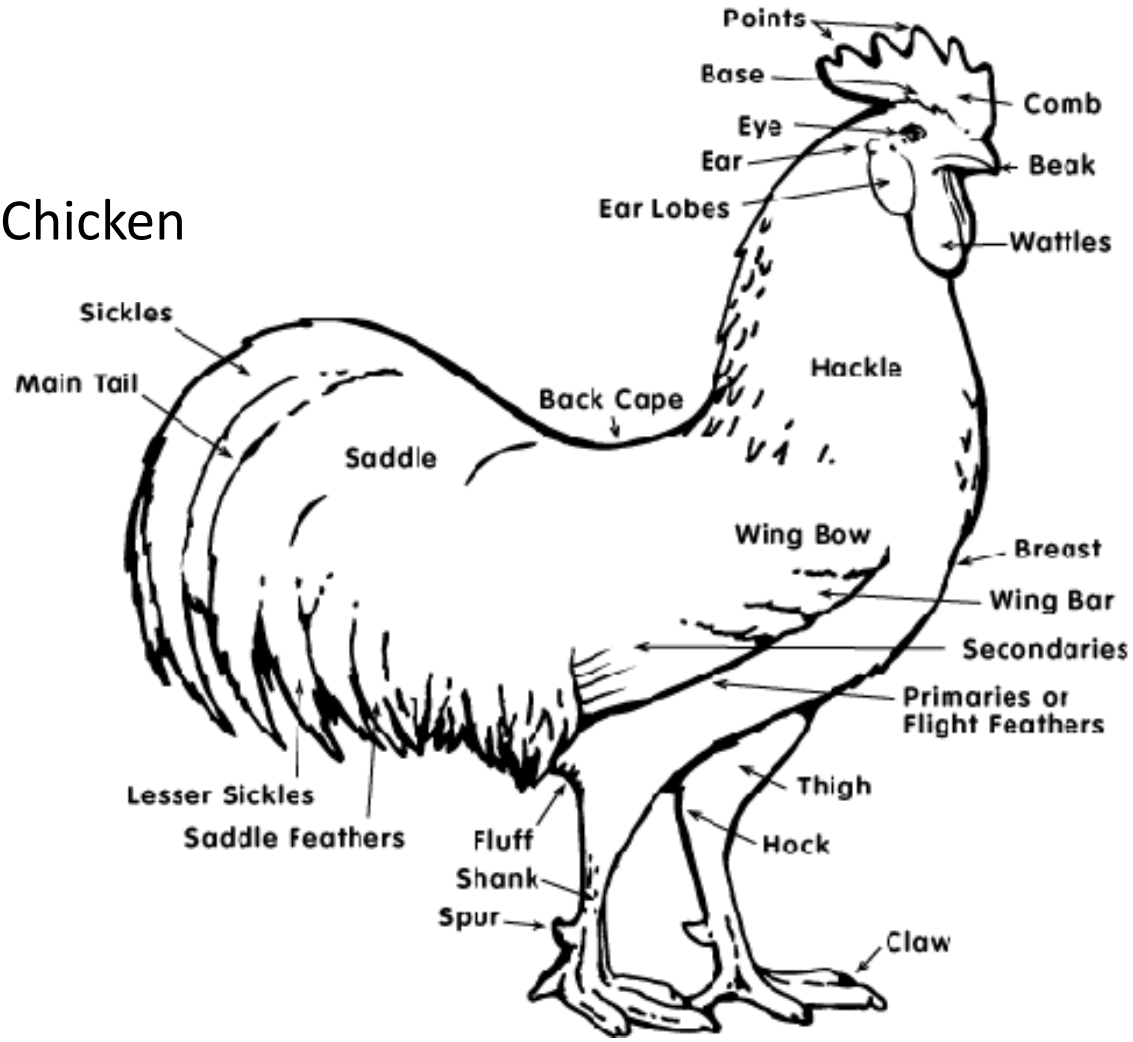
The pen weight limit for the Holmes County fair is 24 pounds, which means birds are ideally 6-8 pounds each.

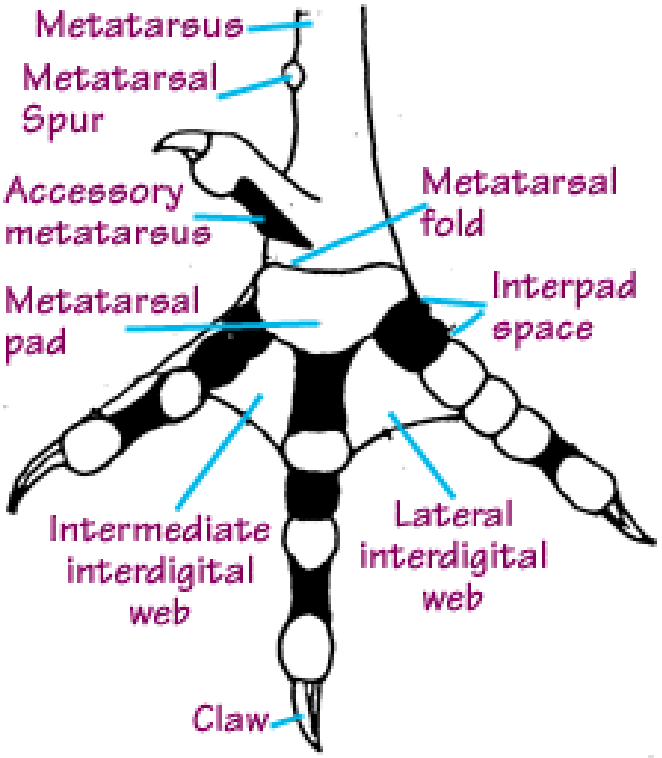
- After selecting your birds, make sure you give them a beauty bath.
    - Always sponge or rub the bird with the feathers, not against them.
    - Rinse the bird completely after shampooing, removing any residue.
    - After rinsing, remove extra water from the bird with a towel and allow the bird to dry.
    - Before the show, spot clean or rewash your birds, depending on how clean they are. Check the shanks and feet as well. The judge likes clean chickens!

Chicken Showmanship

- Always take clean birds into the show arena for showmanship.
- Always put a bird into or take a bird out of the cage head first.
- Make sure you hold your bird securely so that it feels safe. Grasp the bird's legs between your fingers and rest the breast bone on your arm.
- When showing your birds, be proud of a job well done. Demonstrate to the judge all that you have learned.
- **What you need for the show**… a white long sleeved shirt or white lab coat, and a clean pair of pants. Boots are recommended.
- Have Fun!

Parts of a Chicken





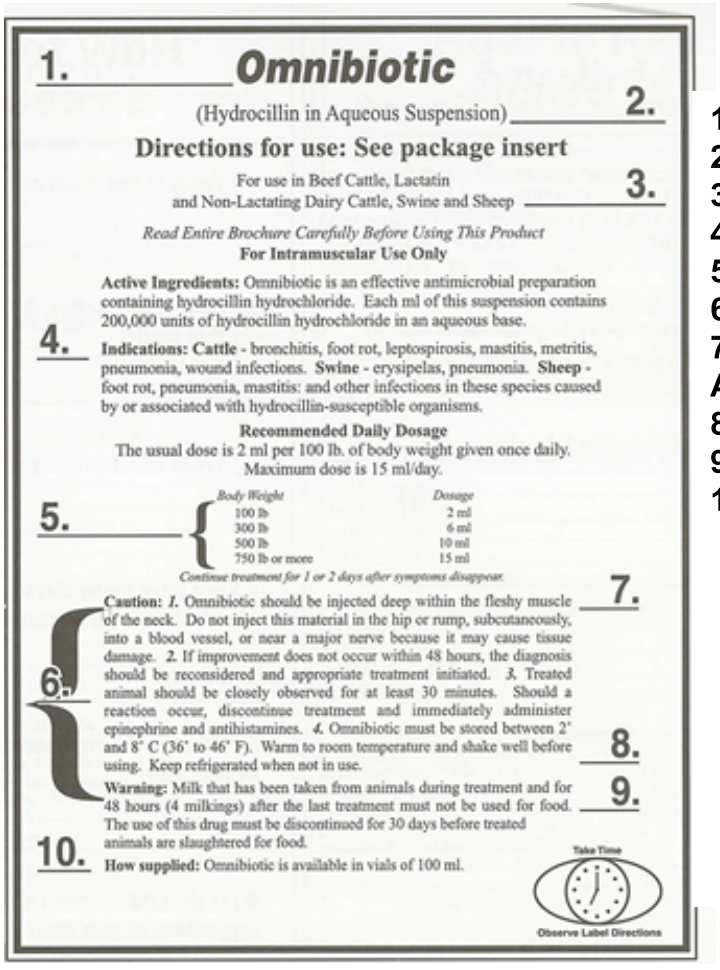
Parts of a Chicken's Foot

Medication Label Handout

Medication labels have 8 items that you need to pay attention to. The following label shows those parts:

1. Name of Drug
2. Active Ingredient
3. Cautions/Warnings
4. Withholding Time
5. Storage
6. Quantity of Contents
7. Name of Distributor
8. Expiration Date

Additionally, all medications have inserts that contain similar information, but also, a lot more in-depth information. The following figure shows what is on a medication insert:



1. Name of Drug
2. Active Ingredient
3. Species
4. Approved Use
5. Dosage
6. Cautions/Warnings
7. Route of Administration
8. Storage
9. Withholding Times
10. Sizes Available

Medications will vary with how they need to be stored and for how long they are effective. Some will require refrigeration while others can be stored at room temperature. Some medications will say “use entire bottle” meaning that once the bottle is opened, it must be used or discarded as it will lose its effectiveness. All medications will have their storage directions on the label. ALWAYS READ THE MEDICATION LABEL – the labels will tell you all the essential information about the medicine. Keep an inventory list of all medication to facilitate proper storage.

POULTRY TERMINOLOGY (Underlined terms will be used in the skillathon)

Abdomen—The underpart of the body from the point of the keel to the tail.

Amino Acids—Amino acids are building blocks of protein. For example, if a brick wall represented protein, each brick in the wall would be an amino acid.

Anticoccidial—A drug to prevent coccidiosis.

Axial feather—The short feather growing between the primaries and secondaries of the wing.

Avian- Pertaining to birds

Bantam—A diminutive fowl—some being distinct breeds, others being miniatures of a large breed or variety, approximately one-fourth to one- fifth their size. Usually ornamental in character, some breeds have considerable merit as egg producers, a few as meat fowl.

Biosecurity- disease prevention program

Breast—The entire forward part of the body of live fowls from the juncture of the neck and body down to the rear point of the keel bone.

Breast Blister- enlarged, discolored area on breast or keel bone often seen in heavy birds

Brooding—The act of rearing chicks using heat and other management options.

Chick- a young chicken

Cock/Rooster—A male fowl 1 year old or more.

Cockerel—A male fowl less than 1 year old.

Condition—The state of a fowl with regard to health, including cleanliness and brightness of plumage, head parts, legs, and feet.

Coverts—Those feathers that cover the base of the primary and secondary wing and main tail feathers.

Dubbed/dubbing—A term used to describe the close trimming of the comb, wattles, and earlobes of the male.

Electrolytes—A mineral solution used to treat dehydration

Enamel-white—The satinlike white surface color found in the earlobes of Mediterranean breeds.

Faking—A self-evident attempt to remove or conceal a disqualification or serious defect to create merit which does not naturally exist; results in disqualification.

Finish: The amount of fat under the skin of a meat bird

Fowl- domesticated bird raised for food/ also a hen at the end of it's egg laying life

Hen- A female chicken

Hock—The joint between the lower thigh and shank, sometimes incorrectly referred to as the knee.

Keel—In chickens and turkeys as well as most birds, large bony protrusion on the midline of the breastbone; it resembles the keel of a boat, both as to shape and position.

Keelbone—The large bony protrusion on the midline of the breastbone or sternum.

Line-breeding—Mating of distantly related individual birds.

NPIP: National Poultry Improvement Plan. Program designed to test for disease in poultry.

Plumage—The collective feather covering of the entire body of a fowl, including the head, neck, wings, tail, and, where specified for breed, the shanks and toe

Poultry—A general term applied to all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, and waterfowl.

Primary feathers—The long, stiff feathers of the wing, growing from the last segment of the wing. When at rest, these feathers are folded under and are completely hidden by the secondaries when the wing is properly folded; also known as "primary flight feathers." These feathers are responsible for power during flight.

Pullet—For exhibition purposes, a female fowl less than 1 year old.

Secondary feathers—The long, stiff wing feathers growing from the middle wing segment. When the wing is folded, the exposed secondaries form a triangular area known as the "wing bay." These "secondary flight feathers" are responsible for lift during flight.

Shank—The portion of the leg below the hock, exclusive of the foot and toes; the metatarsus.

Spur—A stiff, horny projection from the rear inner side of the shanks, rounded or pointed according to age, prominent in the male fowl, may be present in female fowl, increasing greatly in size with age.

Stern—The rear underpart of a fowl extending from the rear end of the keel bone to the ends of the pubic bones.

Sternum—The breastbone to which the ribs and keel are attached.

Strain—Fowl of any breed or variety that have been line-bred for a number of years and that reproduce uniform characteristics with marked regularity.

Stub—A short section of the stem of a feather, sometimes with a few short barbs attached. A disqualification when found on shanks or between the toes of clean-legged breeds

Uropygial gland—The oil or "preen" gland, the only skin gland in birds. A large gland opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers, secreting an oily fluid which the fowl applies to its feathers during preening. It is especially developed in waterfowl because the oil helps make the plumage shed water.

Variety—A subdivision of a breed, distinguished either by color, color and pattern, or comb.

Wattles—The thin, hanging growths of flesh at either side of the base of the beak and upper throat; usually much larger and longer in males than in females. Usually red in color, but purple in Sumatras and Birchen, and brown in Red Modern Games and Silkies. Should be fine and soft in texture, slightly concave in surface, regular in outline, and uniform in size.

Helpful Poultry Websites, Videos, and Tutorials

Skillathon Practice (very helpful for practicing before judging)
http://www.geauga4h.org/poultry/

Fun with chickens - broiler showmanship (Louisiana State University)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BZ7eLNYC8k4

Handling broilers for showmanship (Louisiana State University)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5MusbqW-gQw

Fun with chickens - Exhibition showmanship (Louisiana State University)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yoGb1_XqwP8

How to wash your chickens (poultrycrazy)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwQe9PrOJxs

Chicken showmanship demonstration (poultrycrazy)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BoQi41pojTU

Day old baby chickens, mail order .... What to do when they arrive (Richard Dunne)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgV-X4mB-TI

How to Show a Turkey
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=73NB-LR1Ydk

Erie Elites How to Show a Turkey Part 1
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NfCy7fgdXHc

4h market duck showmanship pointers
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wcl8nvHcwWk

Duck Showmanship Demonstration
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5KXF8qg02A

DUNF FORM EXAMPLE:

DRUG USE NOTIFICATION FORM (DUNF)

Sections 1 through 9 must be completed prior to show

EXHIBITION / FAIR NAME: _____ **2 DIGIT FAIR CODE__09__**

PRINT CLEARLY

1. EXHIBITOR/OWNER NAME _____

2. MAILING ADDRESS _____
Street, P.O. Box Number

_____ EXHIBITOR PHONE (_____)_____
City, State, Zip

3. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (Tag, Tattoo #, Legband)	**4. ANIMAL SPECIES** [CIRCLE ONE] CATTLE HOGS SHEEP GOATS OTHER (Specify)_____	**5. ANIMAL DESCRIPTION** (BREED, SEX, COLOR, ETC.)
_____		_____

6. I AM A JUNIOR FAIR MARKET LIVESTOCK EXHIBITOR AND I HAVE ATTENDED OR COMPLETED A QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS OR I HAVE TESTED OUT OF A PROGRAM WITHIN MY AGE BRACKET.

YES ☐ NO ☐

7. ☐ **I CERTIFY THE ABOVE ANIMAL TO BE FREE OF MEDICATION.**

▲
IF YOU HAVE CHECKED THIS BOX, SIGN BELOW AND DO NOT COMPLETE THE TREATMENT CHART.

****

☐ **THE ABOVE ANIMAL HAS BEEN MEDICATED WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS OR HAS BEEN TREATED WITH A MEDICATION WHICH HAS A WITHDRAWAL LONGER THAN 30 DAYS AND THE WITHDRAWAL PERIOD HAS NOT ELAPSED.**

TREATMENT DATE	**CONDITION BEING TREATED**	**TREATMENT GIVEN**				**DATE WITHDRAWAL COMPLETE**
		MEDICATION GIVEN (NAME)	**AMOUNT** (DOSE)	**ROUTE** (IM, IV, SQ, Oral)	**INSTRUCTED WITHDRAWAL TIME** (# DAYS)	

IF THIS IS AN EXTRA LABEL OR Rx DRUG, LIST THE LICENSED VETERINARIAN'S NAME AND ADDRESS WHO PRESCRIBED OR DIRECTED THE TREATMENT:

VETERINARIAN NAME STREET, P.O. BOX NUMBER CITY, STATE, ZIP

8. EXHIBITOR/OWNER SIGNATURE_____AGE:_____DATE_____

9. PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE_____DATE_____
(REQUIRED IF EXHIBITOR IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE)

DISTRIBUTION by Records Official:
AGR DUNF (REV. 1/10)

WHITE FORM: REVIEW UPON COLLECTION AND IMMEDIATELY FORWARD TO ODA
YELLOW FORM: TO BE RETAINED BY THE DESIGNATED RECORDS OFFICIAL FOR ONE YEAR
PINK FORM: TO BE GIVEN TO THE OWNER/EXHIBITOR

CHAMPIONS WILL BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A NEW DUNF TO BE SUBMITTED WITH URINE/HAIR SAMPLES TO THE TESTING LABORATORY

Market Chicken Score Sheet

Participant Name:

	Project Level:	JUNIOR	INTERMEDIATE	SENIOR
Age as of January 1st:	**AGE**	8-11	12-14	15-18

Project:

Club/Chapter Name:

Category		**Possible Points**	**Points Received**	**Comments**
Record Book				
	Insert score from Record Book Rubric	20		
Interview 20 points				
	A. Appropriate Attire	4		
	B. 4H Pledge or Motto Recited (pick one)	2		
	C. Nutrition & Feed Tag	5		
	D. Housing/General Knowledge	5		
	E. Diseases/Biosecurity	4		
Station 1: DUNF Form Labeling		15		
Junior	3 labels, 5 points each			
Intermediate	5 labels, 3 points each			
Senior	10 labels, 1.5 points each			
Station 2: Parts		20		
Junior	4 parts, 5 points each			
Intermediate	8 parts, 2.5 points each			
Senior	10 parts, 2 points each			
Station 3: Meat Cuts		10		
Junior	4 meat cuts, 2.5 points each			
Intermediate	5 meat cuts, 2 points each			
Senior	10 meat cuts, 1 points each			
Station 4: Poultry Terminology		15		
Junior	5 Terms, 3 points each			
Intermediate	10 Terms, 1.5 points each			
Senior	15 Terms, 1 point each			
Total Points		100		

Grading Scale:	100-98=Outstanding	97-90=A	89-80=B	79-60=C	59 & Under=Participation	