

Holmes County 4H

Raising Fancy Chickens

Handbook

2022



150CE Chicken, Exhibition (Fancy Poultry)

At the Holmes County Fair Fancy Poultry consists of a pen of **two** birds. One male and one female breeding pair per division to be judged on their appearance, fitness, and overall representation of breed standard. Exhibitors are limited to 2 entries under fancy poultry (each entry consists of 2 birds).

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.**

Fancy 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
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Record Book

	Insert score from Record Book Rubric	20	
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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	

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Station 1: DUNF Form Labeling

<i>Junior</i>	3 labels, 5 points each			15		
<i>Intermediate</i>	5 labels, 3 points each					
<i>Senior</i>	10 labels, 1.5 points each					

Station 2: Breeds

<i>Junior</i>	5 Breeds, 4 points each			20		
<i>Intermediate</i>	8 Breeds, 2.5 points each					
<i>Senior</i>	10 Breeds, 2 points each					

Station 3: Combs

<i>Junior</i>	2 combs, 5 points each			10		
<i>Intermediate</i>	4 combs, 2.5 points each					
<i>Senior</i>	5 combs, 2 points each					

Station 4: Poultry Terminology

<i>Junior</i>	5 Terms, 3 points each			15		
<i>Intermediate</i>	10 Terms, 1.5 points each					
<i>Senior</i>	15 Terms, 1 point each					

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

- Day-old chicks are much less of a disease risk than “older” chicks.
- Buy from a reliable source.
- Because you may want only several birds, go to a hatchery to pick them up or order or purchase them at a retail store.
- 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.
- 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

As a 4-H poultry club member, you have a wide selection of breeds and varieties of poultry from which to choose. There are more than 100 different breeds of poultry, including chickens (large and bantam), ducks, geese, and turkeys, and more than 400 different varieties.

The popularity of bantams has increased tremendously in recent years. Many poultry shows have as many or more bantams than large birds. Bantams are simply small chickens. Some are miniatures of large poultry breeds, while others are found only as bantams and are of a type and color not seen in large chickens. When there are large fowl counterparts, the bantams are about one-fourth to one-fifth the size of the large fowl. Many people who cannot keep large poultry raise bantams, while others simply enjoy raising bantams.

The following lists describe the more common breeds that 4-H poultry project members are likely to encounter and show at county and state fairs. Many of the rare breeds of poultry, whether large fowl or bantam, typically are more difficult to raise. Also, because of the rarity of some of these breeds, they have been inbred to the point where their livability is poor—they lay fewer and smaller eggs, and the fertility and hatchability of their eggs is less than the more common breeds and varieties.

New Hampshire. This breed was gradually developed beginning around 1915 from a foundation of Rhode Island Reds. In the past, they have been a very popular, general-purpose utility fowl for egg and meat production. Skin color is yellow, and eggs are brown.

Plymouth Rock. The best-known Plymouth Rocks are the White Plymouth Rocks and the Barred Plymouth Rocks. They are dual-purpose breeds that were developed for the production of both meat and eggs. Skin color is yellow, and eggs are brown

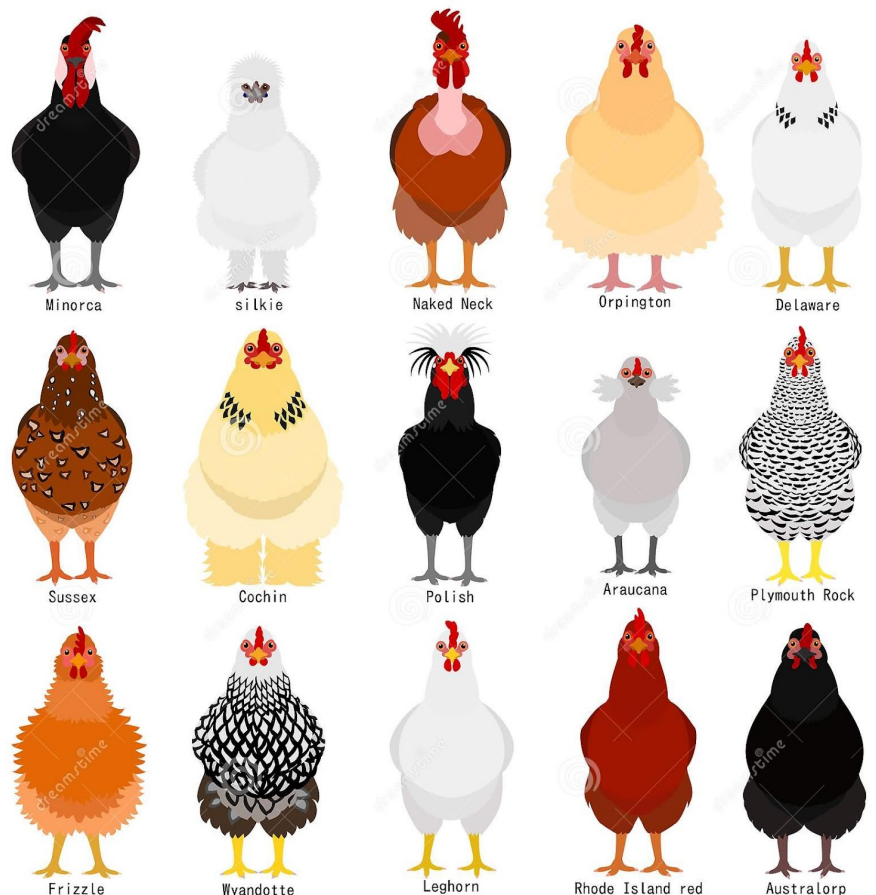
Rhode Island Red. The distinct shape characteristic of the Rhode Island Red breed is the horizontal oblong body. This general-purpose breed is bred for the production of meat and eggs. The color of the skin is yellow. The egg shell color varies from brown to dark brown.

White Leghorn. The single-comb White Leghorn has been the foundation of the commercial egg industry in America. This breed is characterized by great activity, hardiness, and prolific egg-laying qualities. This breed has yellow skin and lays white-shelled eggs.

Cornish. The Cornish breed originated in Cornwall, England. A distinguishing characteristic is that both the male and female body are the same conformation. Both the Dark Cornish and White Cornish are super-heavy meat-producing birds and are valuable for crossing with other breeds for the production of market poultry. The skin is yellow, and egg shells are brown.

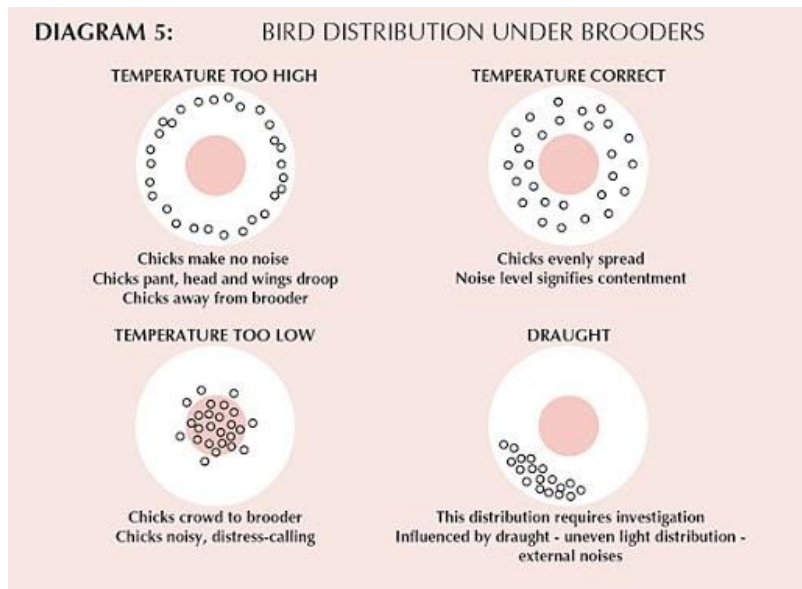
Cornish Cross. Although this is not a true breed, it is one of the most common poultry types found in small flocks where chickens are raised for meat production. The bird is a cross started in the 1930s by a breeder in California. The cross was probably the Cornish because of its body type, the New Hampshire for its body size, and the White Plymouth Rock for its white feathers.

Additional chicken breeds can be found in the Standard of Perfection



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

Age of Poult (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.
6-8 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.

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 (70°F) 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 80°F. 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.

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 Chickens

- Begin feeding your day old chicks a balanced Chick Starter Ration.
- Starter feed is usually between 18-20% protein.
- Chick starters come in both a medicated and non-medicated ration.
- Medicated chick starter helps prevent coccidiosis in your birds.
- At 8 weeks of age you can switch your flock over to a grower if you wish or continue the starter until the birds start to lay eggs.
- Once the birds begin laying eggs change to a layer pellet or crumble. Layer rations are typically about 16% protein and contain extra calcium for strong egg shells.
- **Oyster shells** can also be provided for chickens that are old enough to lay eggs. This adds calcium to the pullet's diet.
- Extra calcium should not be given to young birds that are not yet laying eggs because it can cause bone or kidney problems.
- Hens that are of laying age need **16 hours of daylight** in order to produce eggs.

Product Name	→	TRUE-BLUE CHICK STARTER Medicated Complete Crumbs for Chicks																														
Purpose Statement	→	True-blue Chick Starter is formulated for the development of active immunity to Coccidiosis and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in replacement chickens.																														
Active Ingredients	→	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS Amprolium 113.5 g/ton Bacitracin Methylene Disalicylate 10 g/ton																														
Guaranteed Analysis	→	GUARANTEED ANALYSIS <table><tr><td>Crude Protein</td><td>Min</td><td>18.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Lysine</td><td>Min</td><td>0.85%</td></tr><tr><td>Methionine</td><td>Min</td><td>0.25%</td></tr><tr><td>Crude Fat</td><td>Min</td><td>2.50%</td></tr><tr><td>Crude Fiber</td><td>Max</td><td>7.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Calcium</td><td>Min</td><td>0.75%</td></tr><tr><td>Calcium</td><td>Max</td><td>1.25%</td></tr><tr><td>Phosphorus</td><td>Min</td><td>0.70%</td></tr><tr><td>Salt</td><td>Min</td><td>0.25%</td></tr><tr><td>Salt</td><td>Max</td><td>0.75%</td></tr></table>	Crude Protein	Min	18.00%	Lysine	Min	0.85%	Methionine	Min	0.25%	Crude Fat	Min	2.50%	Crude Fiber	Max	7.00%	Calcium	Min	0.75%	Calcium	Max	1.25%	Phosphorus	Min	0.70%	Salt	Min	0.25%	Salt	Max	0.75%
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Phosphorus	Min	0.70%																														
Salt	Min	0.25%																														
Salt	Max	0.75%																														
List of Ingredients	→	INGREDIENTS Grain Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Plant Protein Products, dl-Methionine, Calcium Carbonate, Mono calcium Phosphate, Dicalcium Phosphate, Salt, Ferrous Carbonate, Ferrous Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Manganous Oxide, Manganese Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Cobalt Carbonate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A supplement, Vitamin D3 supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Menadione Dimethylprimidinol Bisulfite, Thiamine Mononitrate, Riboflavin Supplement, Niacin Supplement, Choline Chloride, Calcium Pantothenate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement.																														
Directions for Use	→	FEEDING DIRECTIONS Feed True-Blue Chick Starter-Medicated continuously as the sole ration to chicks from 0 to 8 weeks. Provide fresh, clean water free choice at all times. CAUTION: Do not use amprolium in feeds containing bentonite WARNING: Use as the sole source of amprolium																														
Warnings and Cautions	→	WARNING: Do not offer any feed that is spoiled, moldy, rodent- or insect-infested, or abnormal in appearance or odor, as it may cause illness or death WARNING: This product contains supplemental copper. DO NOT feed to sheep or other copper-sensitive species IMPORTANT: Feed is perishable. Store this product in a cool, dry area away from rodents and insects.																														
Manufacturer	→	TRUE-BLUE FEED COMPANY Lexington, KY																														

Selecting, Preparing and Showing Pullets

- Make a preliminary selection from your entire flock a week or two before the show.
- When making your final decision on which chickens are in the best “condition.” There are things to consider.
 - Feather Quality
 - Best coloring for breed
 - Best comb for breed
 - How close does it match the Standard of Perfection
 - Does the bird have any disqualifications as listed in the Standard of Perfection
- 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 your birds, make sure the comb and wattles shine. 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.
- Have Fun

Preventing Health Problems

- If your flock becomes sick, it is important to obtain an accurate diagnosis. The problem can be poor nutrition, poor management, or an infectious disease. You need to know the source of the problem in order to treat the birds properly and prevent future losses. Check your flock daily to spot diseases or parasites so you can start treatment right away.
- For more information about identifying and treating poultry diseases contact your local veterinarian.
- Everyday sanitation: Disease is often transmitted from older birds to younger ones. Feeders need to be cleaned frequently to remove caked feed. Never use moldy feed.
- Wash your waterers daily and disinfect at least once per week using a brush to clean them out.
- Proper ventilation in the brooder and the coop will reduce moisture and disease organisms.
- Caked or wet litter should be removed as soon as it forms to keep the house clean and dry.

Biosecurity

- A good sanitation program is essential to a successful 4-H poultry project.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect the place in which the ducklings are to be brooded at least 1 week before the ducklings 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

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
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, hemorrhages 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 contaminated 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 mosquitoes	vaccination
Infectious Bronchitis (all poultry)	respiratory distress like coughing & gasping	viral; bird to bird	vaccination

Infectious Sinusitis (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)
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<u>PARASITES</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
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

Classifications for Breeds of Chickens

Standard Classes- Based on Place of Origin

- American
- Asiatic
- English
- Mediterranean
- Continental
- All Other Standard Breeds

Bantam Classes- Based on Physical Charactersitics

- Modern Game Bantams
- Old English Game Bantams
- Single Comb Clean Legged Bantams
- Rose Comb Clean Legged Bantams
- Any Other Comb Clean Legged Bantams
- Feather Legged Bantams

Comb Types



Single



Pea



Strawberry



Cushion



Walnut



Buttercup

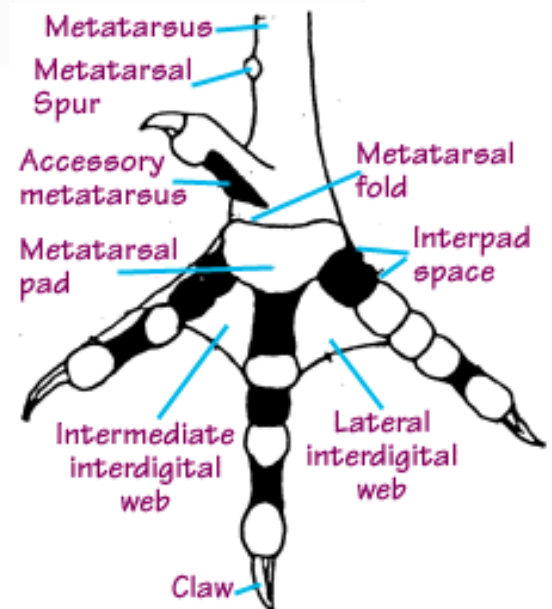
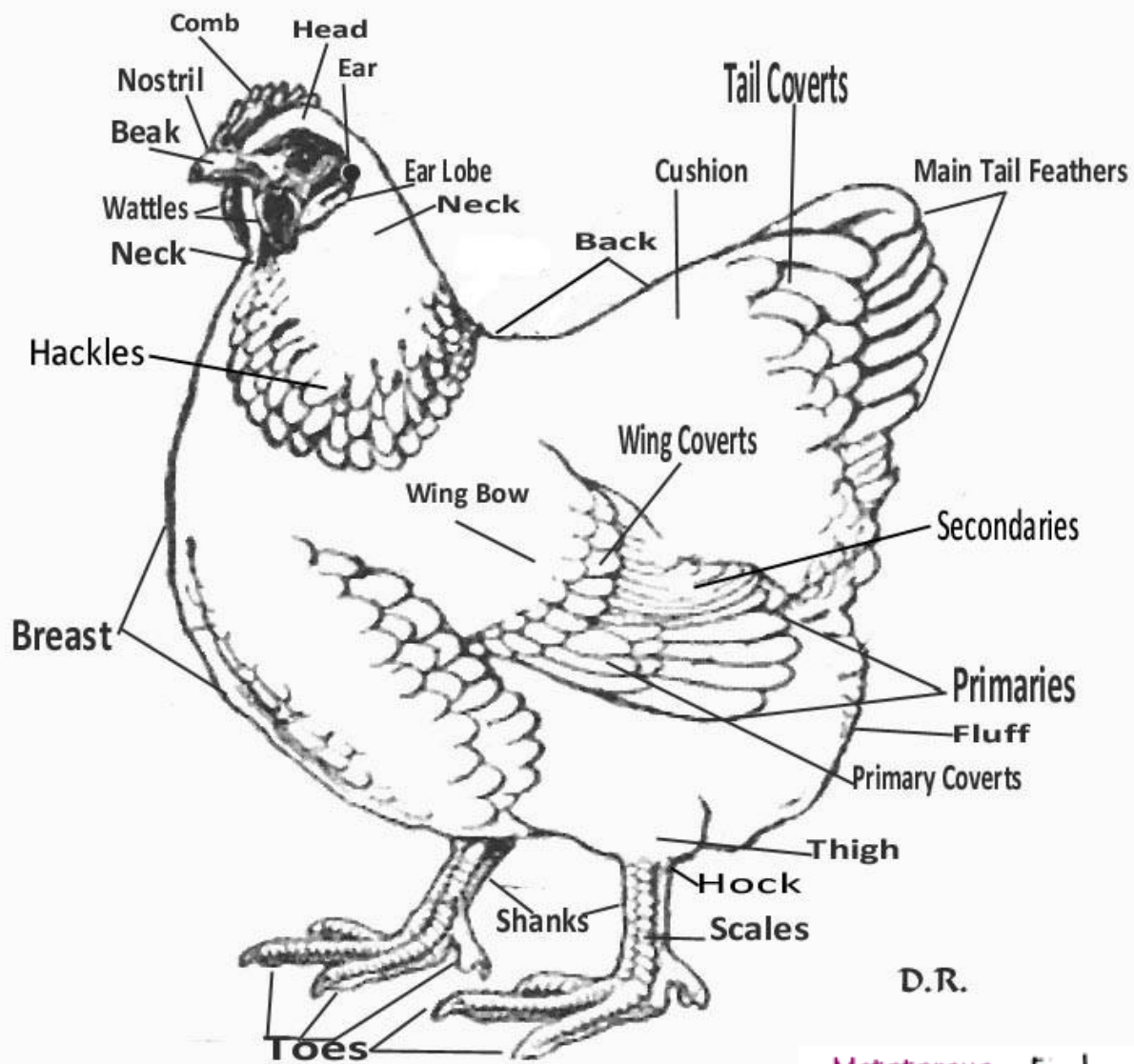


V-Shaped

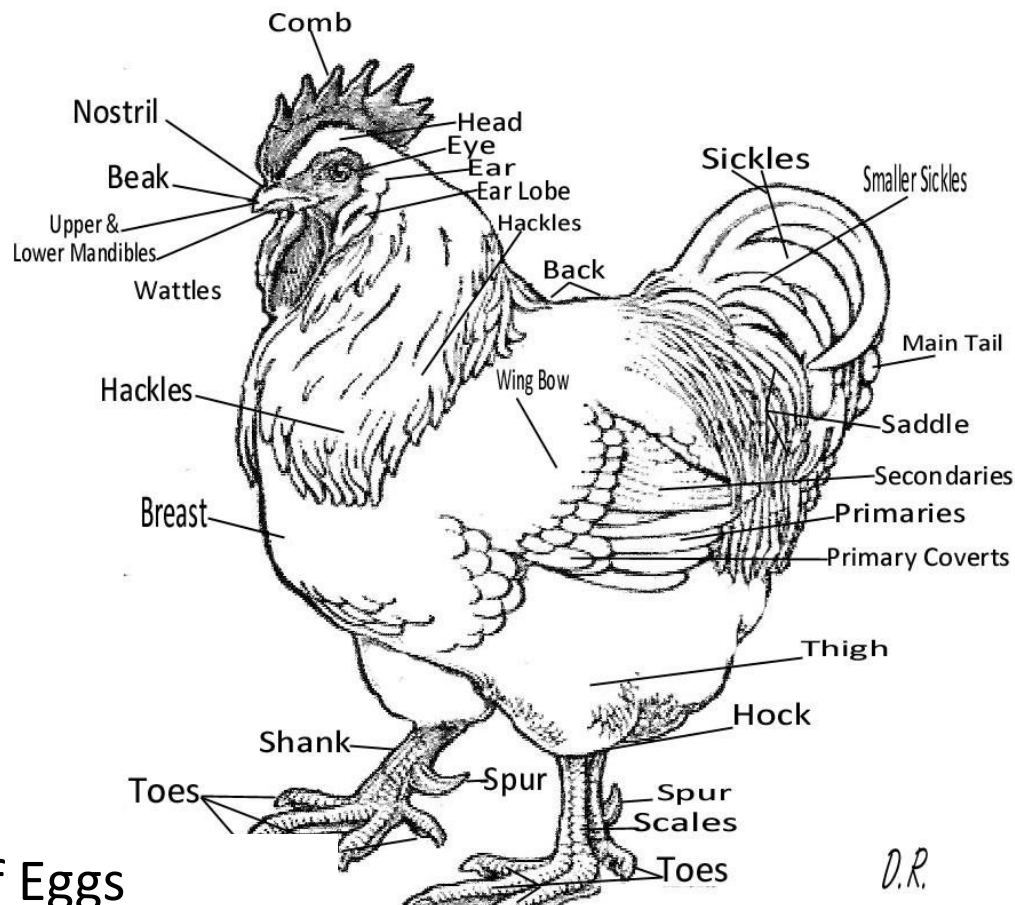


Rose

External Parts of a Hen



External Parts of a Rooster



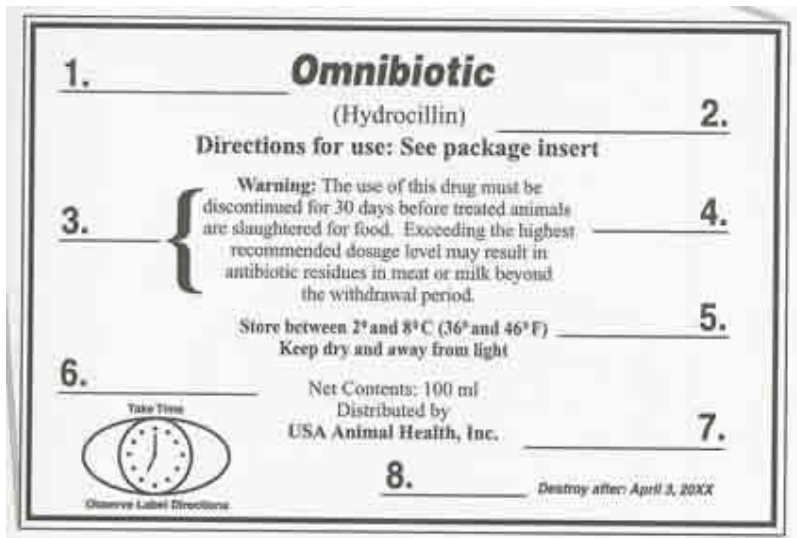
Grading of Eggs

D.R.

FACTOR	GRADE			
	AA/A	B	DIRTY	LOSS
STAIN	Clean - may show small specks, stains, or cage marks that do not detract from general clean appearance of the egg; may show traces of processing oil	Slight to moderate localized stain covering less than 1/32 of shell or scattered stains covering less than 1/16 of shell	Prominent stains or Slight to moderate localized stain covering more than 1/32 of shell or scattered stains cover more than 1/16 of shell surface	N/A
ADHERING DIRT OR FOREIGN MATERIAL	N/A	N/A	Any adhering dirt or foreign material	N/A
EGG SHAPE	Approximately the usual egg shape	Unusual or decidedly misshapened (long, round, or distorted)	N/A	N/A
SHELL TEXTURE	May have rough areas and small calcium deposits that do not materially affect shape or strength	Extremely rough area that may be faulty in soundness or strength May have large calcium deposits	N/A	Checked: Broken or cracked shell, but membranes intact, no leaking Leaker: Has broken or cracked shell with membranes broken and contents leaking or free to leak
RIDGES	Slight ridges that do not materially affect shape or strength	May have pronounced ridges	N/A	N/A
SHELL THICKNESS	Free of thin spots	May show pronounced thin spots	N/A	N/A
BODY CHECKS	Absence of body checks	May show pronounced body checks	N/A	N/A

Medication Label Handout

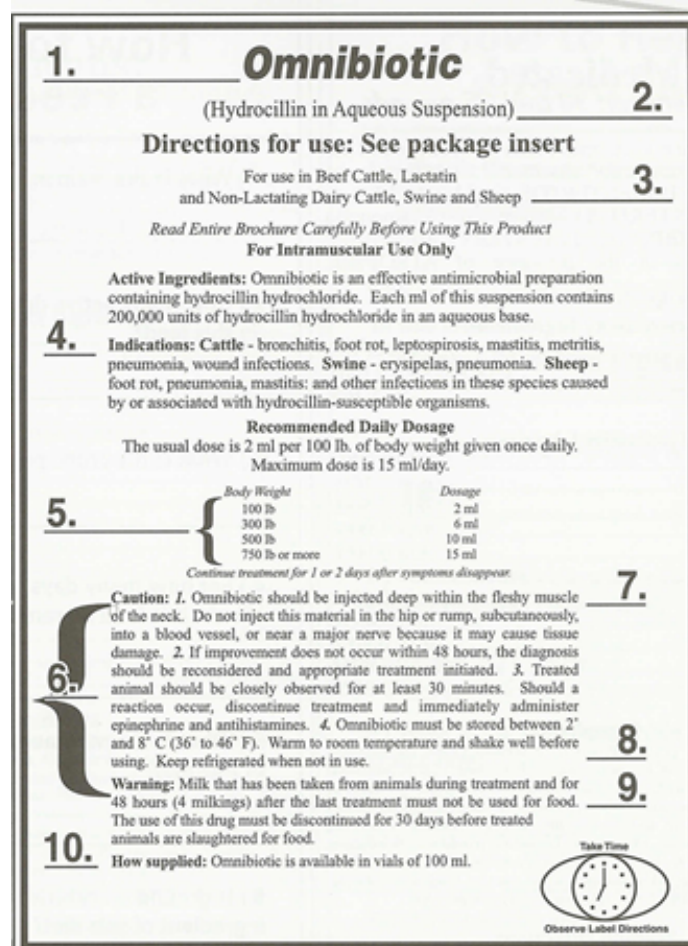
Medication labels have 8 items that you need to pay attention to. The following label shows those parts:



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:

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.



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

POULTRY TERMINOLOGY (underlined terms will be used in 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.

Cockereel—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 help balance fluids in the body.

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 its egg laying life

Hen—A female chicken

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.) _____ _____
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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