

# Holmes County 4H Turkey Handbook 2022



## **150TM Turkey, Market**

At the Holmes County Fair, the Market Turkey project consists of **one** market turkey. Turkeys are shown at about 16 weeks of age. If purchased from a registered NPIP hatchery, a copy of the NPIP certificate (VS form 9-3) must be requested at the time of purchase of your birds and must accompany your birds to the fair. **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.**

Turkeys will be weighed and checked for parasites at fair check in. Projects should be clean and fit to show at the weigh in. Your turkey should weigh no less than 18 pounds and not more than 45 pounds. **Turkeys weighing less than 18 pounds will be sent home.**

# Which Came First— The Turkey 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 turkeys.
- 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 will most likely start with day-old turkeys, known as poults.
- Buy from a reliable source. NPIP papers are required when you check in at the fair.
- 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.

### Turkeys

- Typically for a 4H turkey project, members usually start with a minimum of 6 poults.
- Turkeys are very susceptible to drafts and can become sick quite easily.
- If you are not careful and do not check your poults often, they can pile up, causing a higher mortality rate.

### Breeds

**Broad Breasted White.** This variety was developed from the Broad Breasted Bronze. It is also a heavy meat-type variety, and is an efficient converter of feed into meat. **(This is the turkey used for your market project)**

**Broad Breasted Bronze.** This variety originated in the 1930s in the Pacific Northwest. It is characterized by a large, meaty breast. When mature, toms of this breed weigh from 50 to 70 pounds (approximately 23 to 32 kg).

**White Holland.** This variety also was developed for its meat-producing qualities, but it is not as large or as broad-breasted as the Broad Whites or Broad Breasted Bronze. Several strains are noted for their high egg production.

**Bourbon Red.** This is a very colorful breed with most of its body covered with rich, dark, mahogany- colored feathers. The tail feathers and the primary and secondary wing feathers are pure white.

Additional turkey breeds can be found in the Standard of Perfection.

## **Getting Started**

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

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

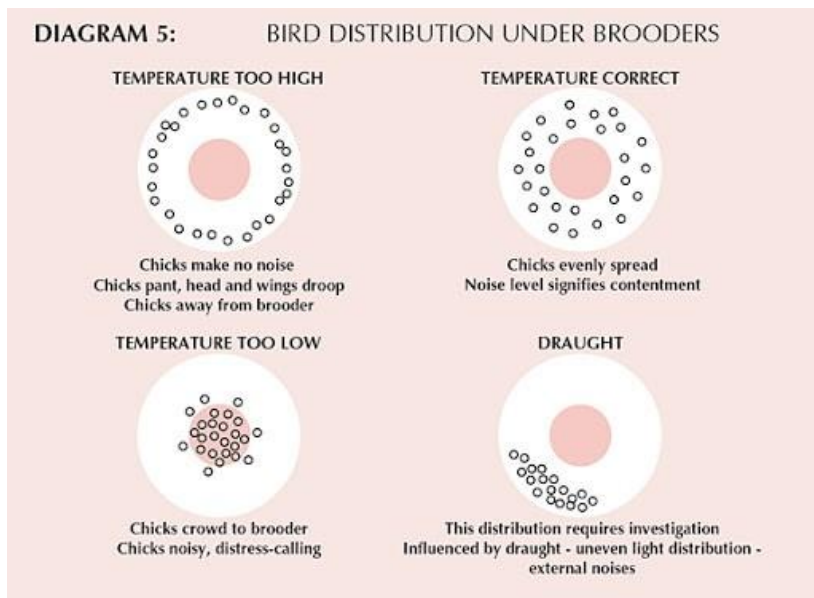
Handling of day-old poults has a direct relationship on the life-time production of the bird. Effective management begins before the day-olds arrive.

### **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 poults. 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 poults. Be careful to always check the temperature at the level of the poults.
- A hatched poult cannot maintain a proper body temperature without your help. Exposing a poult 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.
- Turkeys are very fragile as poults and will stack on top of each other if they are cold. This will result in the death of the ones underneath. Heated premises are definitely needed for brooding.
- Turn the heat on at least one day before the birds arrive. 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 poult 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.
- Turkeys are prone to breast blisters if the bedding is wet or if it is not thick enough to protect the breast.
- Always remove any wet or caked bedding and replace 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
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Week</b>	1 sq ft per poult	2 linear inches per poult	Two 1-gallon waterers per 25 poults	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.
<b>4-8 weeks</b>	2 sq ft per young turkey	2 linear inches per turkey	Two 3-gallon waterers per 25 turkeys	Increase ventilation to keep room cool and chicks comfortable. 70-90 degrees F	Keep area waterers dry.
<b>9-15 weeks</b>	8 sq ft per turkey	6 linear inches per turkey	Two 5-gallon waterers per 25 turkeys	Same 70-80 degrees F	Keep bedding dry. Remove wet areas and replace with dry

The behavior and sounds of the poults 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 poults.
- 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 poult's beaks into the water when you first place them into the brooder ring. Most turkeys will not learn to drink unless you teach them.
- Feed should be provided continuously. Never restrict feed during the brooding stage of turkey 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 Turkeys**

- **Begin** feeding your turkey poults a balanced turkey starter ration of at least 26-28% protein.
- Make sure they have feed at all times.
- Because turkeys are fast-growing, protein requirements are higher for a longer period of time.
- Protein requirements need to be higher when your turkeys start out and will decrease as they mature.
- You may choose to switch your birds to a grower-finisher before the show.
- This adds some "finish" to the bird. This can be done at your discretion anywhere from 2-4 weeks before the show.
- The starter helps build a strong skeletal system and the grower-finisher helps put the meat on the bird.
- Make sure your flock has continuous light so they can see the waterer and feeder at night.

## **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 turkey poults a turkey starter ration.
- Protein requirements need to be higher when your poults start out and will decrease as they mature.

- Turkey rations are higher in protein than they are for fancy poultry due to their quick rate of growth.
- A typical turkey starter feed should be between 26-28%.
- Poults can be fed starter for as long as you wish.
- Some growers like to switch their turkeys to a grower-finisher to add a little “finish” before processing.
- Grower-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 turkeys are grown for size and are shown at approximately 15 weeks of age, 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 turkey requirements change with age and productive status, feed names typically reflect the age and production level of the birds. For example, young turkeys from hatch to about 10-12 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 turkey 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

premises. 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 poult, 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

<b>Product Name</b>	→	<b>TRUE-BLUE CHICK STARTER</b> Medicated Complete Crumbs for Chicks																														
<b>Purpose Statement</b>	→	<b>True-blue Chick Starter</b> is formulated for the development of active immunity to Coccidiosis and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in replacement chickens.																														
<b>Active Ingredients</b>	→	<p><b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS</b></p> <p>Amprolium ..... 113.5 g/ton</p> <p>Bacitracin Methylene Disalicylate ..... 10 g/ton</p>																														
<b>Guaranteed Analysis</b>	→	<p><b>GUARANTEED ANALYSIS</b></p> <table border="0"> <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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<b>List of Ingredients</b>	→	<p><b>INGREDIENTS</b></p> <p>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.</p>																														
<b>Directions for Use</b>	→	<p><b>FEEDING DIRECTIONS</b></p> <p>Feed <b>True-Blue Chick Starter-Medicated</b> continuously as the sole ration to chicks from 0 to 8 weeks. Provide fresh, clean water free choice at all times.</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b> Do not use amprolium in feeds containing bentonite</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Use as the sole source of amprolium</p>																														
<b>Warnings and Cautions</b>	→	<p><b>WARNING:</b> 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</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This product contains supplemental copper. DO NOT feed to sheep or other copper-sensitive species</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> Feed is perishable. Store this product in a cool, dry area away from rodents and insects.</p>																														
<b>Manufacturer</b>	→	<p><b>TRUE-BLUE FEED COMPANY</b> Lexington, KY</p>																														

### Flock Manager

- Raising turkeys and chickens together may lead to problems with sinusitis and blackhead.
- Never raise turkey poult on bedding that has been used for chickens.



- Clean and disinfect turkey areas before housing your birds as they are sensitive to disease.
- Chickens can carry organisms that do not may them ill but can be fatal to turkeys.

### **Parasites**

- The most common poultry parasites are lice and mites.
- 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.

### **Biosecurity**

- A good sanitation program is essential to a successful 4-H poultry project.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect the place in which the turkeys 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 turkey 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.
- Turkeys 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.

### **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

### 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)

<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

## Selecting, Preparing and Showing Turkeys

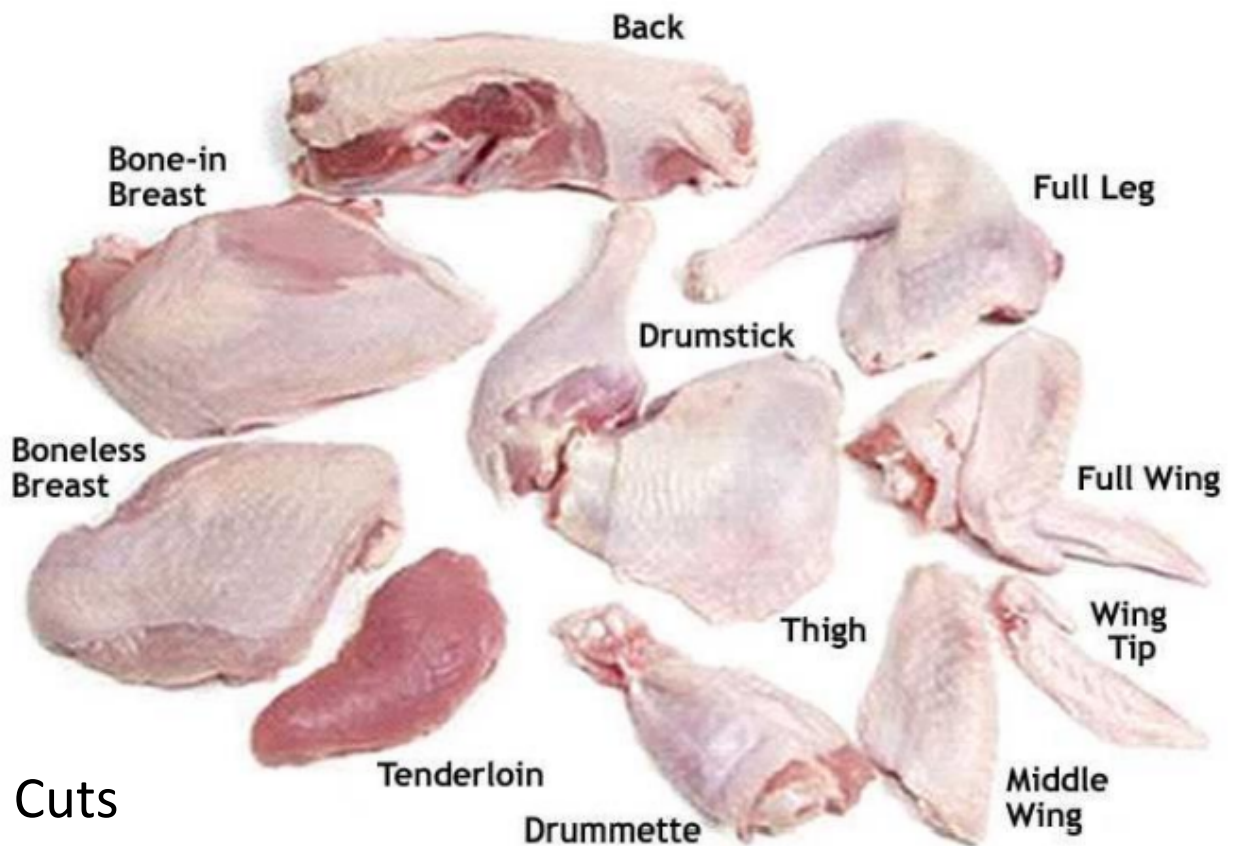
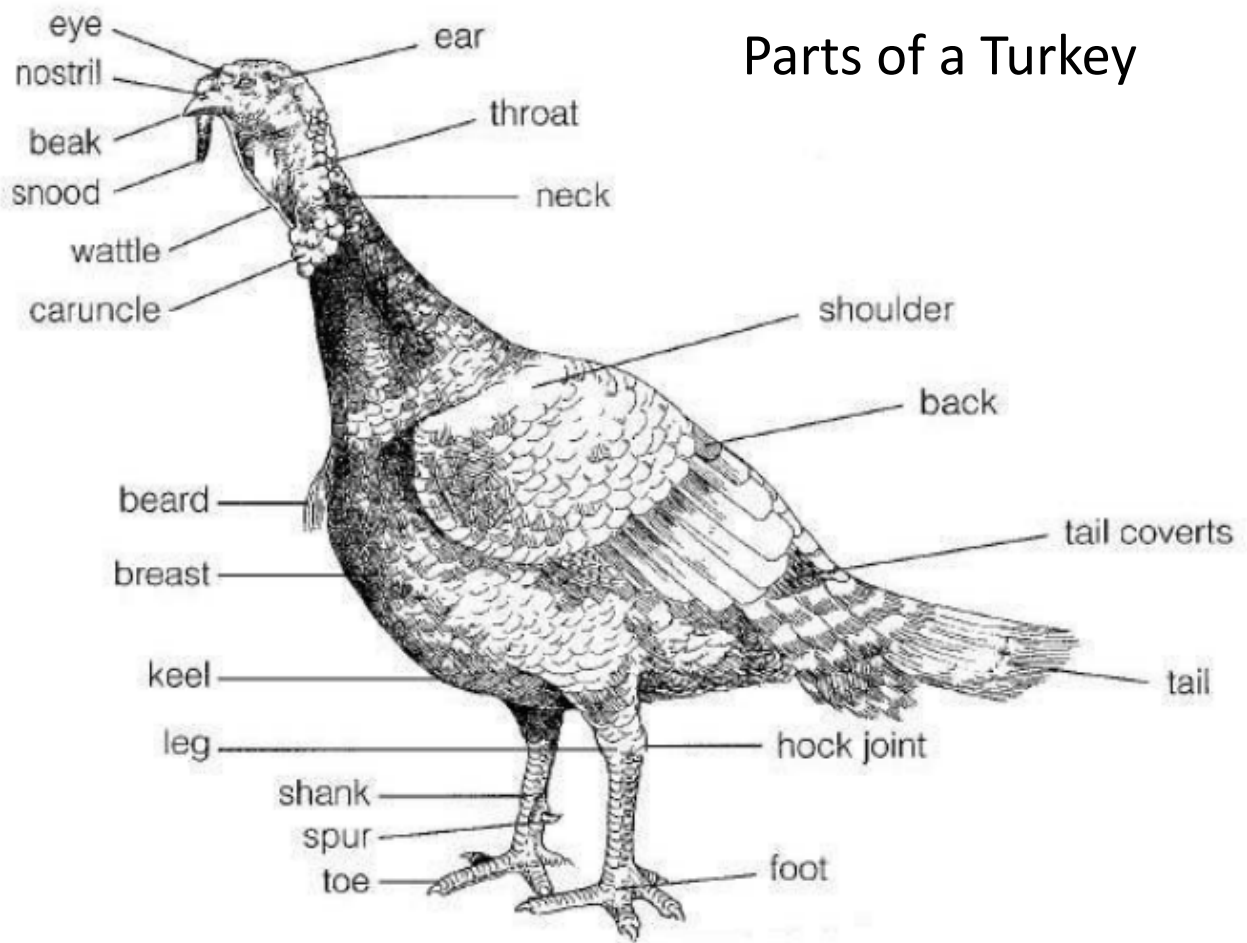
- Examine all birds for defects that could cause them to be downgraded. General defects can include cuts and tears, broken or dislocated bones, bruises, crooked keel bone, deformed legs or wings, breast blisters or external parasite damage.
- Turkeys can bruise easily especially on the wing, breast or leg.
- When making your final decision on which turkey to show there are several things to consider.
  - Confirmation: The shape of the turkey's 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. The muscle needs to be firm with a small layer of fat called finish.
- Remember, your turkey will be weighed in at the fair. **It can weigh no less than 18 pounds and no more than 45 pounds.**
- After selecting your bird, 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.
  - Turkeys can be difficult to wash so keep them as clean as possible as they mature.
- 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 turkeys

## **Turkey Showmanship**

Always take clean birds into the show arena for showmanship.

- 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, clean pair of pants, and a cane or pole for guiding your bird. Boots are recommended.
- Have Fun

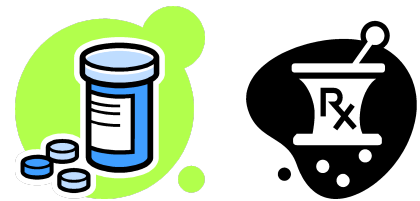
## Parts of a Turkey



## Meat Cuts

# Medication Label Handout

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



1. **Omnibiotic** 2. (Hydrocillin)

Directions for use: See package insert

3. { Warning: The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal period. 4.

5. Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F) Keep dry and away from light

6. Net Contents: 100 ml Distributed by USA Animal Health, Inc. 7.

8. Destroy after: April 3, 20XX

Take Time  
Observe Label Directions

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. **Omnibiotic** 2. (Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)

Directions for use: See package insert

3. For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle, Swine and Sheep

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product For Intramuscular Use Only

4. Active Ingredients: Omnibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing hydrocillin hydrochloride. Each ml of this suspension contains 200,000 units of hydrocillin hydrochloride in an aqueous base.

Indications: Cattle - bronchitis, foot rot, leptospirosis, mastitis, metritis, pneumonia, wound infections. Swine - erysipelas, pneumonia. Sheep - foot rot, pneumonia, mastitis; and other infections in these species caused by or associated with hydrocillin-susceptible organisms.

Recommended Daily Dosage  
The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb. of body weight given once daily.  
Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.

5. { Body Weight Dosage  
100 lb 2 ml  
300 lb 6 ml  
500 lb 10 ml  
750 lb or more 15 ml  
Continue treatment for 1 or 2 days after symptoms disappear.

6. { Caution: 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. 2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. 3. Treated animal should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes. Should a reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. 4. Omnibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use. 7.

8. Warning: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. 9.

10. How supplied: Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.

Take Time  
Observe Label Directions

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



## **Glossary of Terms** ( **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.

**Avian**- Pertaining to birds

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

**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.

**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**- An adult female turkey

**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 toes.

**Poult**—The young of the domestic turkey before the sex can be determined.

**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.

**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

**Tom/Gobbler**- An male turkey

**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](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:

<b>DRUG USE NOTIFICATION FORM (DUNF)</b>	
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 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>3. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</b> (Tag, Tattoo #, Legband) _____	<b>4. ANIMAL SPECIES</b> [CIRCLE ONE] CATTLE HOGS SHEEP GOATS OTHER (Specify) _____	<b>5. ANIMAL DESCRIPTION</b> (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

# Market Turkey Score Sheet

Participant Name:

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

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	

## Station 1: DUNF Form Labeling

Junior	3 labels, 5 points each			15		
Intermediate	5 labels, 3 points each					
Senior	10 labels, 1.5 points each					

## Station 2: Parts

Junior	4 parts, 5 points each			20		
Intermediate	8 parts, 2.5 points each					
Senior	10 parts, 2 points each					

## Station 3: Meat Cuts

Junior	4 meat cuts, 2.5 points each			10		
Intermediate	5 meat cuts, 2 points each					
Senior	10 meat cuts, 1 points each					

## Station 4: Poultry Terminology

Junior	5 Terms, 3 points each			15		
Intermediate	10 Terms, 1.5 points each					
Senior	15 Terms, 1 point each					

## Total Points

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