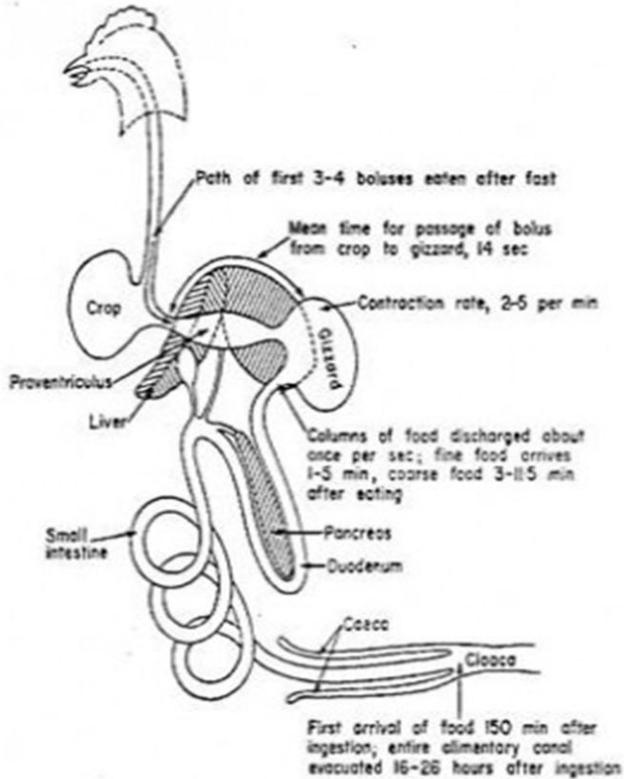




Northwest Livestock Expo

2017 POULTRY STUDY GUIDE

Poultry Digestive System



A hen must eat 3.5 pounds of feed to make a dozen eggs.

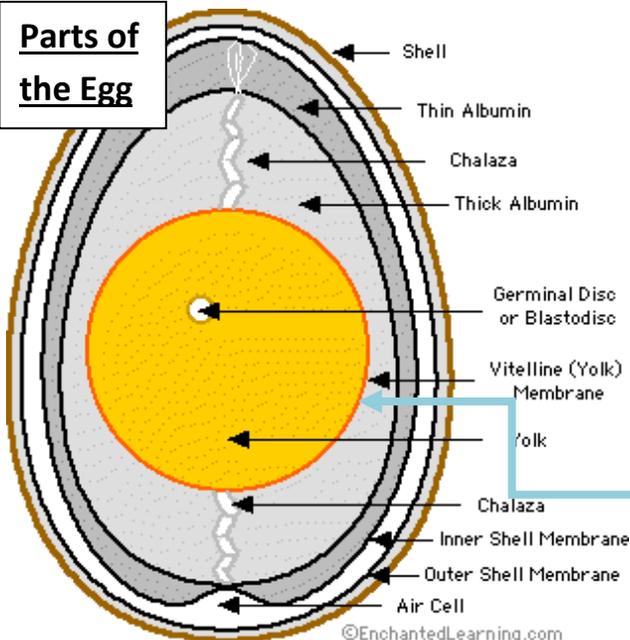
DID YOU KNOW: Fresh eggs float in water!



- 6 essential nutrients
- Protein
 - Fat
 - Carbohydrates
 - Vitamins
 - Minerals
 - WATER

“What one do you think is the most important?”

Parts of the Egg

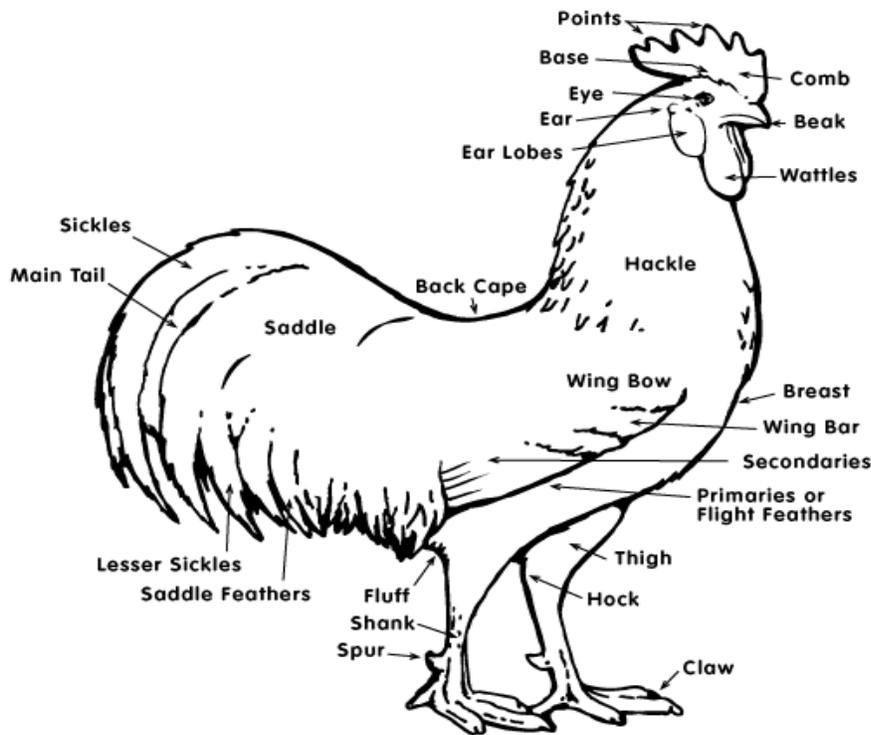


The hen's diet determines the color of the yolk!

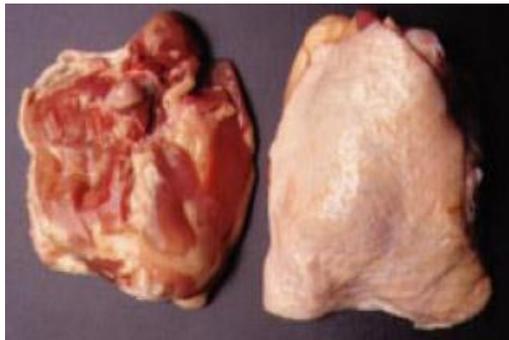
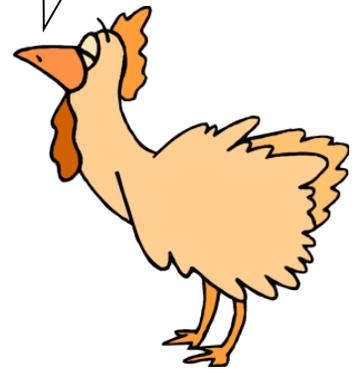
The Earlobe color can help you determine the color of eggs your chicken may lay!

Parts of a Chicken

It is important to be able to identify the parts of your 4-H animals. Study this picture and practice identifying the parts.



DID YOU KNOW: Poultry is a great source of



Thigh



Wing



Split Breast with Back



Boneless Breast

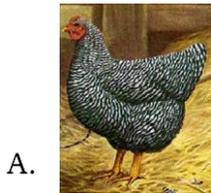


Drumstick

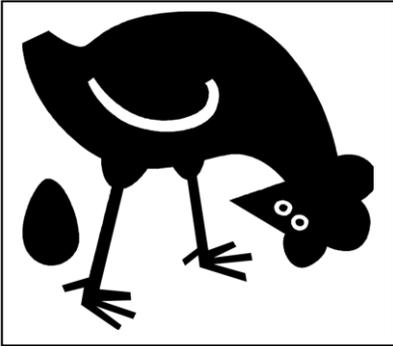
Breeds of Poultry

Knowing the names and a few characteristic of different breeds of poultry is important.

Match the breeds of poultry with the pictures.



- Plymouth Barred Rock: The Plymouth was bred in the 19th century in New England. They are a dual purpose breed, meaning they are excellent layers and meat birds. They lay about 200 large eggs a year that is light to medium brown with a shade of pink.
- Silkie: This is a bantam breed known for their unique plumage that feels like silk. Their black meat is considered unpalatable in Europe but a delicacy in the Orient. They are docile and come in a variety of colors
- Orpington: This heavy New England heavy breed is dual purpose chicken. They have a large frame with heavy plumage making them appear big. They produce 110-160 light brown to tinted white eggs a year
- Rhode Island Red: This is a utility bird, raised for meat, eggs and showing. They are tough, resilient and aggressive making them excellent free rangers. They are excellent egg layers, laying 250-300 eggs per year. They were developed in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
- Langshan: This heavy breed originated in China. It can be colored black, white or blue. The hens lay 140-150 eggs a year and are good winter layers. Their eggs are brown with a plum-colored bloom.
- Cornish Rock: This is the ultimate meat bird having genes that contribute to build a vast broiler industry. It's muscle development and arrangement give excellent carcass shape. Their meat is fine with thick white breasts. This English breed comes in four color varieties: Dark, White, White Laced Red and Buff.



It takes a hen
23-32 hours to
produce an egg!

Animal Health

It is very important to be able to monitor the health of your animal and be able to properly treat the animal as need.

- Never give medication to your animal without a parent , vet or your 4-H leader.
- To properly give medication to animals you must be able to understand the medication label. *Be able to identify:*
 - Name of the drug
 - Name of the distributor
 - Storage instructions
 - Withdrawl time
 - Quantity of contents
 - Active ingredients
 - Cautions and warnings

Poultry Combs



Rose



Strawberry



Silkis



Single



Cushion



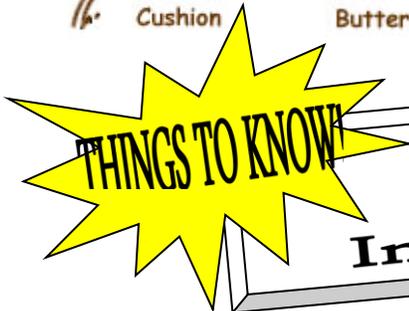
Buttercup



Pea



V Shaped



Temperature: 102-103
Incubation Length: 21 days

Definitions:

- Roughage: High fiber low energy feeds (example: hay)
- Concentrates: High energy low fiber feeds (example: corn)
- Conformation: The shape and design of an animal
- Pullet: A young turkey or chicken
- Cock: Male animal
- Hen: Female animal
- Chick: A new baby Chicken
- Hatching: A new chicken breaking open its egg/ being born
- Incubation: The length of time it takes for a chick to grow to hatch from an egg.
- Molt: Act of shedding or changing feathers
- Palatability: the degree to which a feed is liked or accepted by an animal
- Fattening: the process of depositing energy in the form of fat within the body tissue
- Dressing Percent: the amount of lean meat on a carcass. The more meat the higher the cutability
- Breakeven price: the price per pound you need to cover your total expenses
- Check: an egg with a broken or cracked shell with its contents not leaking.
- Immunity: the ability to resist infection.
- Comb: The fleshy body part of the poultry birds head
- Nutrients: The nourishing chemical substances such as proteins or minerals.
- Gizzard; The digestive part of poultry necessary for a bird to digest its food.