



San Juan County



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

4-H Poultry Round Robin Questions

General/Poultry info

1. Q: What does "dual purpose" mean relative to chickens?
A: Can be used for both meat and egg production.
2. Q: What color eggs do Rhode Island Red's, New Hampshire's and Sex Linked chickens lay?
A: Brown
3. Q: Name four types of combs
A: Single, Rose, pea, strawberry, V-shaped, Buttercup, Walnut, silkie, Breda, Cushion, Carnation.
4. Q: Please name one of each: heavy duck breed, light duck breed, bantam duck breed
A: *heavy duck breeds:* Muscovy, pekin, rouen, saxony, appleyard, aylesbury. *light duck breeds:* Campbell, Magpie, Runner, Welsh Harlequin, Swedish. *bantam duck breeds:* Call duck, mallard, East Indie.
5. Q: Name one dual purpose chicken, one meat production chicken and one egg production chicken breed.
A: dual purpose chicken: Orpington, Rock, Plymouth, Australorp Buckeye
meat production chicken: Cornish, Jersey Giant, Dorking, Turken
egg production chicken: Leghorn, Anacona, Rose comb, Andulusian, Minorca.
6. Q: What is a Standard of Perfection?
A: the book that describes how every breed of poultry should look, the standard on which they are judged.
7. Q: What is the APA?
A: The American Poultry Association
8. Q: What is biosecurity? Why is it important for your flock of birds?
A: To prevent infectious or disease causing organisms and other pests from coming into contact with your birds. It is to limit movement into or out of your flock, and keeping sanitation a priority.
9. Q: Which country did the cochin originate?
A: China
10. Q: Name one of the five bantam classes
A: (1) Game Bantams, (2) Single Comb Clean-Legged Other Than Game, (3) Rose Comb Clean-Legged, (4) All Other Comb Clean-Legged, (5) Feather-Legged

Anatomy

1. Q: In what part of the hen's reproductive tract is the shell produced?
A: Uterus or shell gland
2. Q: What is the difference between a Pullet and a hen?
A: pullet is a female chicken under one year of age and a hen is a female over a year old.
3. Q: Other than feathers, what other anatomical features are unique to the male chicken?
A: Larger comb and wattles, coloring, spurs
4. Q: What are the two other names for the breastbone of chickens?
A: Sternum or Keel
5. Q: What is the function of the Preen (uropygial) gland?
A: Produces an oily substance the bird wipes onto its feathers with its beak, for preening. In ducks and waterfowl it helps to waterproof their feathers.
6. Q: How many eyelids does a chicken have and name them?
A: Three. The upper, the lower and the nictating membrane.
7. Q: What is the purpose of turning eggs in an incubator?
A: Keep embryo from sticking to membranes and causing malformations of the embryo.
8. Q: What is the term for the rear of the back of a male fowl, which is covered in long, pointed feathers?
A: Saddle
9. Q: the red warts on a muscovy ducks face are called?
A: Caruncles
10. Q: What is the purpose of the gizzard?
A: To grind up the food before it enters the stomach

Health/Diseases

1. Q: What is the importance of calcium in the diets of laying hens?
A: Needed for the calcium of the egg shell
2. Q: What are the major external parasites of poultry? How do you perform a parasite check on chickens or poultry?
A: Lice and Mites
3. Q: What categories of nutrients do chickens and other poultry require each day? A:
Protein, carbohydrate, fat, minerals, vitamins, water
4. Q: Why do you measure flexibility of the pubic bones?
A: To see if they will open enough for an egg to pass
5. Q: What is bumblefoot?

A: an infection in the footpad of poultry, usually caused by Staphylococcus Aureas from the manure.

6. Q: What does "bleaching" mean relative to chickens?

A: It is the loss of skin color in laying hens during egg production.

7. Q: Name the incubation for two of these poultry species: chicken, turkey, duck, geese.

A: Chicken (21 days), Turkeys (28 days), Ducks (28 days), Geese (30-32 days).

8. Q: What are the basic signs of good health in chickens?

A: Alert, active, Clear eyes, good manure consistency and body free of external parasites.

9. Q: Name two high mortality poultry diseases.

A: Avian influenza, Marek's disease, Newcastle disease, Infectious bronchitis, Infectious bursal disease, Infectious Coryza, Equine Encephalitis, Fowl Cholera.

10. Q: What is the average body temperature of poultry?

A: 105 to 107 Fahrenheit.

4-H Lore

1. Q: Give me two examples of show etiquette

A: Never touch another exhibitor's animal. Never talk out of turn while at the show table. Respect the show venue. Do not complain about the judging. Never speak ill of another breeder/judge/exhibitor. Be a gracious winner

2. Q: In what year was the Smith-Lever act established?

A: 1914

3. Q: What is the 4-H Slogan?

A: Learn by doing.

4. Q: What is the Sportsmanship Motto?

A: Keep your head when you win, and your heart when you lose

5. Q: In San Juan County, what are the three contests that all animal project members must participate in?

A: Herdsmanship, showmanship, and judging

6. Q: True or false? The 4-H clover emblem originally had three leaves.

A: True

7. Q: Why was the 4-H youth program originally started?

A: To educate the young people so they would share their new farming techniques with their parents.

8. Q: If you are primary 4-H member, name two projects you cannot enroll in.

A: Swine, sheep, cattle, horse, large breed goats, llama/alpaca, shooting sports, food preservation using hot water or pressure canning, any project using motorized vehicles, livestock sales and shows

9. Q: What federal agency oversees 4-H?

A: U.S. Department of Agriculture

10. Q: Where is the annual national teen conference held?

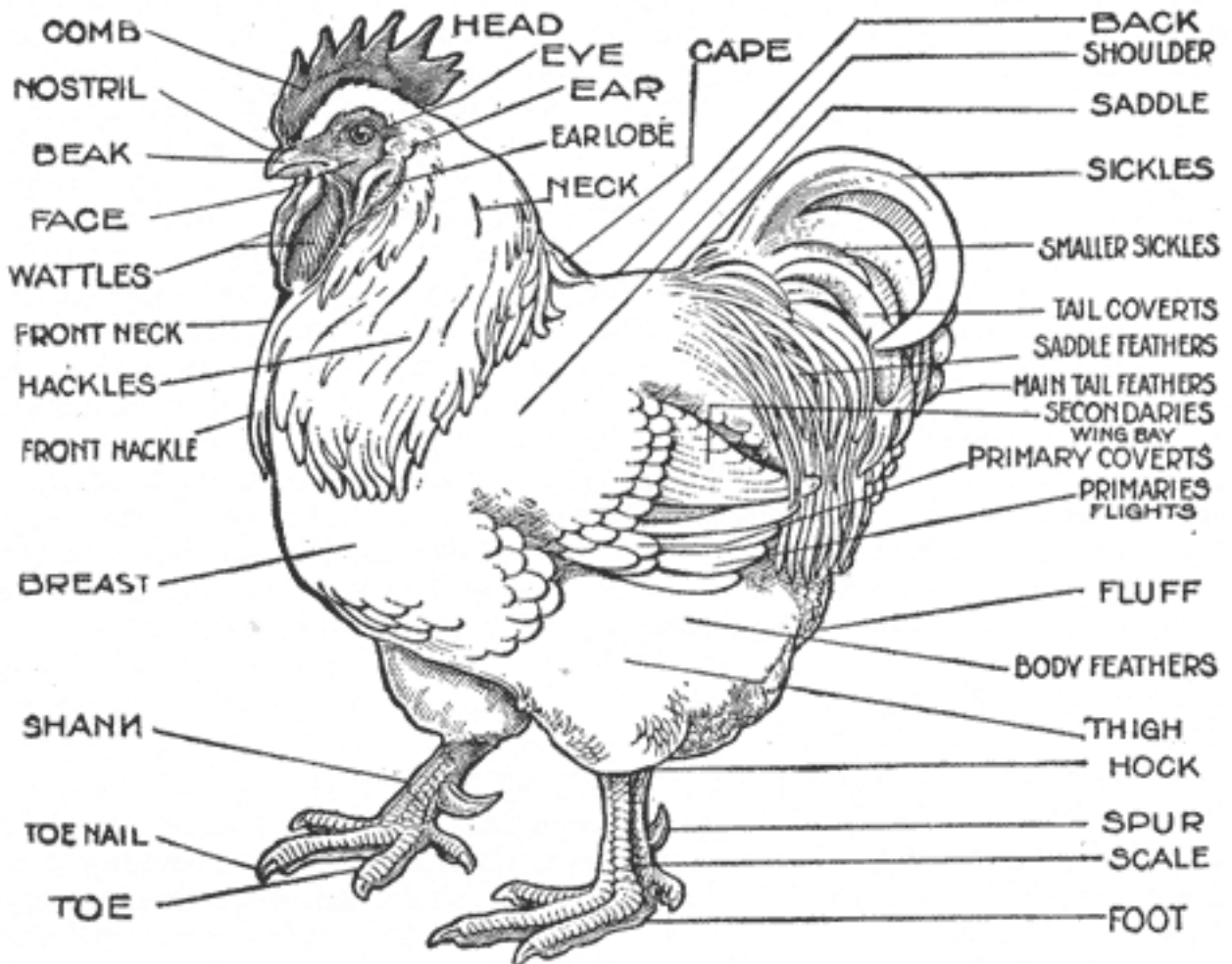
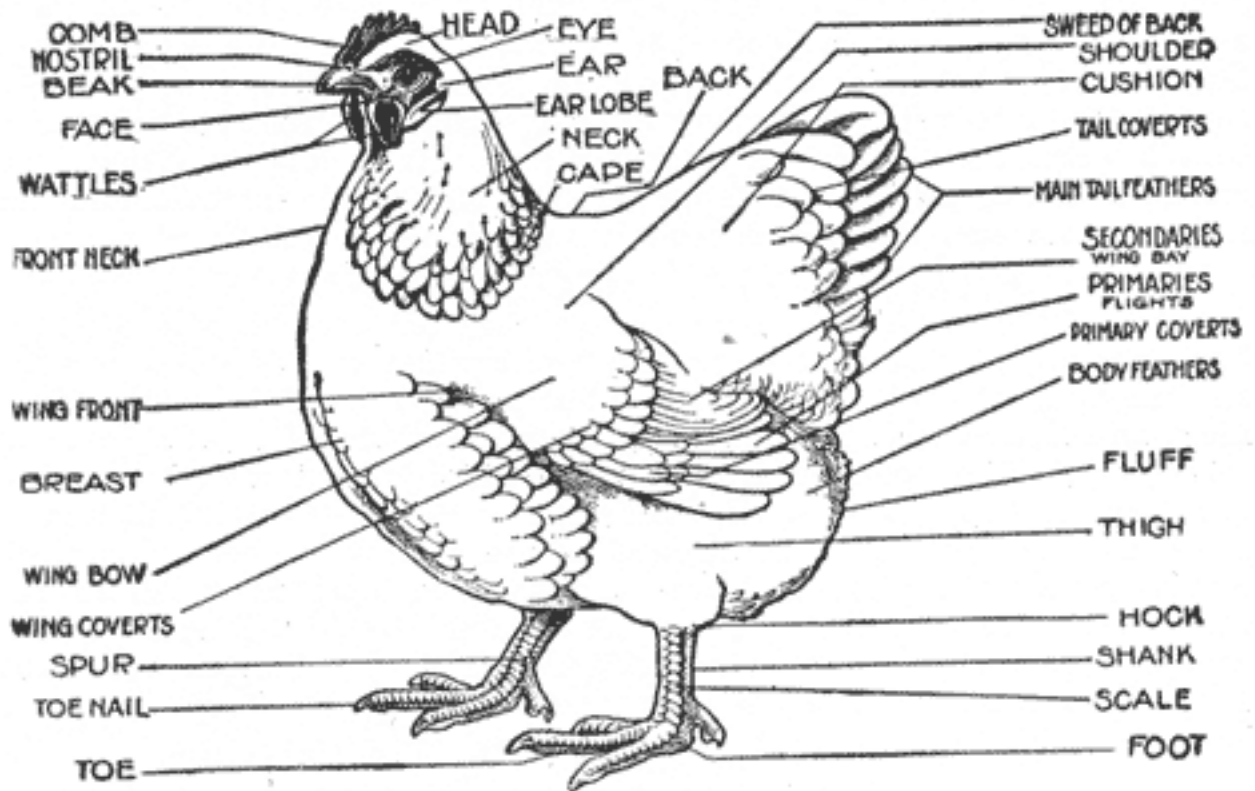
A: Chevy Chase, MD; Washington DC is also an acceptable answer

11. Q: What is the 4-H Motto?

A: To Make the Best Better

12. Q: What do the 4-H colors symbolize?

A: green for springtime, growing things, youth and life, white for purity





Poultry shows in the past consisted of birds being displayed in cages and the birds being judged on their conformational merits. As one can imagine, this left little opportunity for interaction with the owners or the public. Today, more shows are incorporating a showmanship section to their shows. Each individual presents their bird to the judge in a way that demonstrates the bird's best production qualities. The judge can ask questions of each exhibitor and the owners can learn from the experience of the judge. 4-H has incorporated this into their protocol for poultry showmanship. Unlike a standard poultry show, the 4-H exhibitor is not judged on the merits of the bird in this section of the show, but is judged on his/her ability to show the bird to its best advantage.

Careful preparation prior to the show is necessary to be an effective show person. The calmness of the bird is a reflection of how much the bird has been handled and worked with prior to the show. As a show-person it is imperative that you start working with your bird several weeks prior to the show by handling them and practicing the different holds. To acclimate your bird to the washing routine, wash your bird several times

during the weeks before the show. However, DO NOT wash your bird the day before the show, because birds need a full 48 hours to re-oil their feathers and look their best.

Check your birds for external parasites, such as lice or mites, and treat immediately if found. NO BIRDS will be allowed at poultry shows with signs of parasites.

Showman should be prepared to answer various questions relative to production, health, nutrition, breeding, etc. about their birds and poultry in general. Showman should dress neatly in clean black or white pants and a white shirt with some sort of appropriate tie. A piece of black ribbon is fine for girls. The most important thing is that on the day of the show you handle your bird in a natural and comfortable way for both you and the bird, and at the same time allowing the judge to see what they are looking for. It is best to choose a bird proportional to your size. For example, bantam birds are better suited for younger, smaller youth. To help you show your bird to its best advantage we have developed the following procedures as the basis for correct handling.

HANDLING THE BIRD FOR SHOWMANSHIP

Removing the bird from the cage:

To remove the bird from the cage, reach in and pin the bird down and turn it so its head is facing the door. Place one hand beneath the body with the index finger between the legs and the remaining fingers grasping one leg and the thumb the other. Place your other hand on the back and remove the bird head first. Remember to always close the cage door after removing the bird.



Carrying the bird:

Still holding the bird as described above, and shown to the right, place the bird's head into the crook of your arm or with the head under your arm. You may place your hand on the back of the bird to control it, as required.

**Posing the bird:**

Pose the bird standing upright on the table. It is up to the judge which way to face the bird. Once the bird is posed and set, step back from the table with your hands behind your back while the judge inspects the bird.

**Showing the head:**

With the bird posed on the table facing the judge, place one hand under the neck of the bird, gently stroking the beak with your thumbnail until you achieve the desired position. To show the left side of the head use your right hand and vice-versa.

**Showing the wings:**

Pose the bird facing the judge placing one hand on the back. With your other hand reach under the head and neck and grasp the front (wing bow) of the wing and spread the wing to show all the feathers clearly.

**Width of the body:**

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first and span the widest portion of the back over the hip bones with your fingers. Lift your hand off the back, keeping fingers at the width of the bird to show the judge.



Flexibility of the pubic bones:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first, tipping the head downward. Show the flexibility by gently squeezing the pubic bones together with the thumb and index finger.

**Width of the pubic bones:**

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first, tipping the head downward. Show the width by placing the hand over the top of the vent and placing as many fingers as will fit between the pubic bones, then telling the judge the number of fingers.

**Depth of the body:**

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first, tipping the head downward. Show the depth by placing the hand over the abdomen and placing as many fingers as will fit between the pubic bones and the tip of the keel, then telling the judge the number of fingers.

**Showing the vent:**

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge, tail first with the head down. Place your hand over the vent and using the index and second fingers spread the feathers to clearly display the vent.

**Showing the preen gland:**

You may be asked to show the uropygial (preen) gland. Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge, tail first using the index and second fingers to spread the feathers from the base of the tail, exposing the preen gland.



Showing the under-color of the feathers:

Under-color of the feathers can be shown in two positions.

Under-color of the back:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first with the tail facing down. Stroke the feathers on the back toward the head displaying the under-color.

**Under-color of the breast:**

By grasping the bird's legs in one hand, hold the bird's back to your chest, head up. With the other hand, sweep the feathers of the breast upwards, revealing the under-color of the feathers.

**Showing the breastbone:**

Using the same hold as described for the under-color of the breast, use your index finger and second finger to spread the feathers and expose the breastbone.

**Showing feet and legs:**

Show feet and legs by placing the bird's back against your chest, as described for showing the breast, with head up, holding one leg in one hand. With your other hand show the top of the feet and legs and then the bottom. Lastly flex the toes. Switch hands to show the other leg.

**Walking the bird:**

You may be asked to walk the bird around the table to show leg movement and indications of lameness. You must practice this maneuver until your bird easily walks with a minimum of coaxing.

Placing the bird into the cage:

Return your bird to its cage by carrying it as previously described and placing the bird into the cage head-first, closing the door afterward. Return to the table to await further instructions or dismissal by the judge.



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