

POULTRY SHOWMANSHIP

CONTESTANT NO. _____ NAME _____

SCORE
POSSIBLE CONTEST

I.	Appearance of Showman	10	_____
	A. Neatness		
	1. Neatly dressed.		
	2. Well groomed		
	3. Clean.		
	B. Actions		
	1. Natural		
	2. Graceful		
	3. Confident		
	4. Polite		
II.	QUALITY and Condition of BIRD	10	_____
	1. Pleasing appearance		
	2. Good, smooth plumage		
	3. Breed & variety characteristics		
	4. Free from diseases and parasites		
	5. Gentle and not flighty		
III.	EXAMINATION and HANDLING of BIRD	30	_____
	1. Carrying & Holding		
	2. Head		
	3. Wings		
	4. Undercolor		
	5. Width of body		
	6. Breast		
	7. Depth of abdomen		
	8. Pubic Bones		
	9. Feet & legs		
IV.	KNOWLEDGE of POULTRY TERMS	20	_____
V.	PLACING BIRD in CAGE	10	_____
VI.	SHOWING BIRD in CAGE	10	_____
VII.	REMOVAL of BIRD from CAGE	10	_____
	TOTAL SCORE	100	_____

POULTRY SHOWMANSHIP

(Adapted from "Poultry Showmanship", Level II - 4-H Poultry Leader Notebook)
Juniors 7-9 yrs., Intermediate 10-13 yrs., and Seniors 14 yrs. and older

Name: _____

4-H Age (As of Jan. 1, 1998): _____
 Division: (circle) Junior Intermediate Senior

SECTION 1: 4-HERS APPEARANCE - 10 points possible

- | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------------------|
| Well groomed | 5 pts. | |
| Proper attire | 5 pts. | Score Section 1: _____ |

SECTION 2: QUALITY AND CONDITION OF BIRD - 10 points possible

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Pleasing Appearance | 2 pts. | |
| Good, smooth plumage | 2 pts. | |
| Breed and Variety Characteristics | 2 pts. | |
| Free from diseases and parasites | 2 pts. | |
| Gentle and not flighty | 2 pts. | Score Section 2: _____ |

SECTION 3: EXAMINATION AND HANDLING OF BIRD - 30 points possible

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|------------------------|
| Carrying and handling of bird | 6 pts. | Head | 3 pts. |
| Wings | 3 pts. | Undercolor | 3 pts. |
| Width of Body | 3 pts. | Breast | 3 pts. |
| Depth of Abdomen | 3 pts. | | |
| Pubic Bones | 3 pts. | | |
| Feet and Legs | 3 pts. | | Score Section 3: _____ |

SECTION 4: KNOWLEDGE OF POULTRY TERMS - 20 points possible (1 pt. each correct answer)

holding bird, point out and name the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Beak | 8) Breast | 15) Covert Feathers |
| 2) Comb | 9) Keel Bone | 16) Thigh |
| 3) Wattles | 10) Back - saddle (male) | 17) Leg |
| | cushion (female) | 18) Hock Joint |
| 4) _____ | 11) Tail | 19) Shank |
| 5) _____ | 12) Tail Feathers | on male, note Spur |
| 6) Hackle Feathers (male) | 13) Wing | 20) Toes |
| 7) Neck Feathers (female) | 14) Flight Feathers | |

(Chart can be found in Level I of 4-H Poultry Leader Guide)

Score Section 4: _____

SECTION 5: PLACING BIRD IN CAGE - 10 points possible

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Hold bird in basic hand position | 4 pts. |
| 2. Open the cage door, turn the bird, put into cage head first | 3 pts. |
| 3. Place it gently on the cage floor, and close the cage door | 3 pts. |

Score Section 5: _____

SECTION 6: SHOWING BIRD IN CAGE - 10 points possible

- | | |
|--|--------|
| Have a judging stick | 3 pts. |
| Stand at a relaxed attention facing the judge | 2 pts. |
| Allow the judge to have full view of bird at all times | 3 pts. |
| Listen and follow the judge's directions carefully | 2 pts. |

the object of this section is to get your bird to "show" or stand alertly and in proper station for its breed.

Score Section 6: _____

SECTION 7: REMOVAL OF BIRD FROM CAGE - 10 points possible

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Open the cage door. Reach across the bird's back, grasp the far wing, turn the bird so it faces the cage door. | 3 pts. |
| 2. Slide second hand beneath bird's body, placing one or more fingers between bird's legs and grasping them so that the bird, when lifted, can be balanced on the palm of that hand | 3 pts. |
| 3. Place first hand on bird's back and remove bird from cage, head first. | 3 pts. |
| 4. Come to attention and watch judge for further direction. | 1 pt. |

Score Section 7: _____

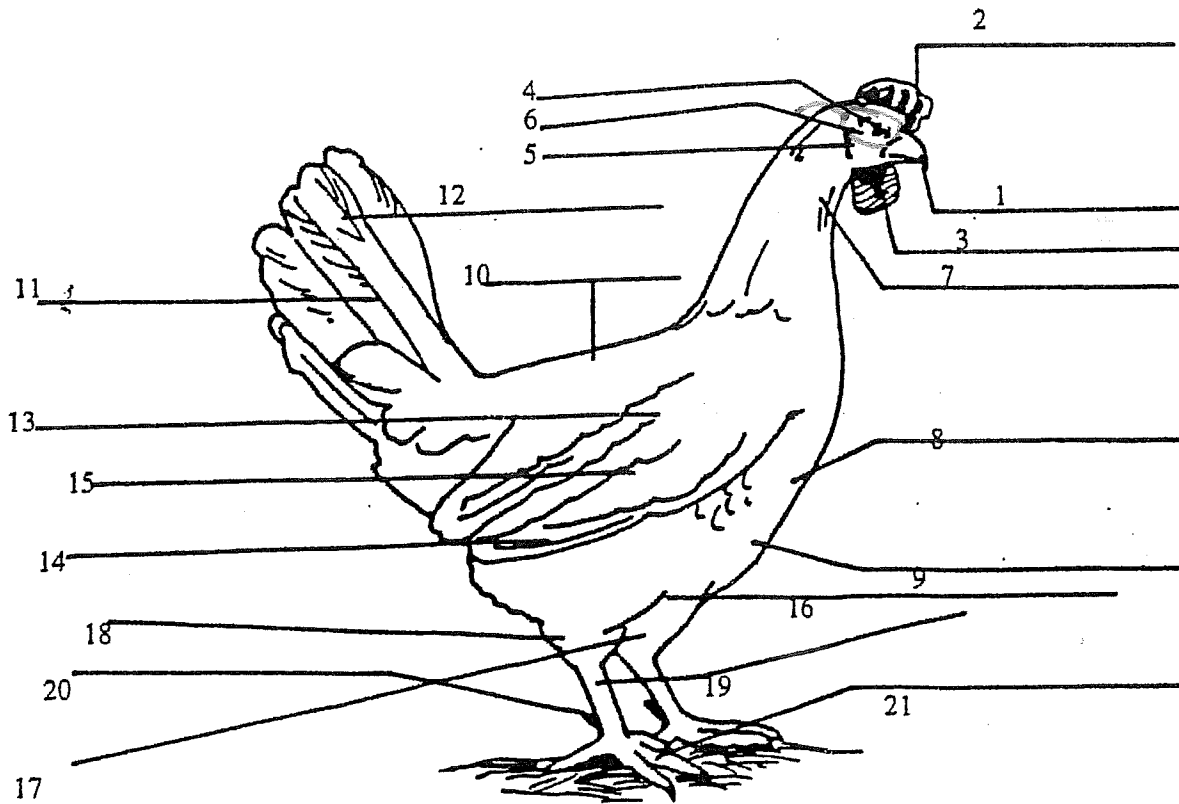
100 POINTS POSSIBLE - TOTAL SCORE: _____

PARTS OF A CHICKEN
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL I
Leader Key for Activity Sheet

Parts of a Chicken

Key to Chart:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1) Beak | 11) Tail |
| 2) Comb | 12) Tail feathers |
| 3) Wattles | 13) Wing |
| 4) Eyes | 14) Flight feathers |
| 5) Earlobe | 15) Covert feathers |
| 6) Ear | 16) Thigh |
| 7) Hackle feathers (male)
or Neck feathers (female) | 17) Leg |
| 8) Breast | 18) Hock joint |
| 9) Keel bone | 19) Shank |
| 10) Back - saddle (male)
or cushion (female) | 20) Spur (male) |
| | 21) Toes |



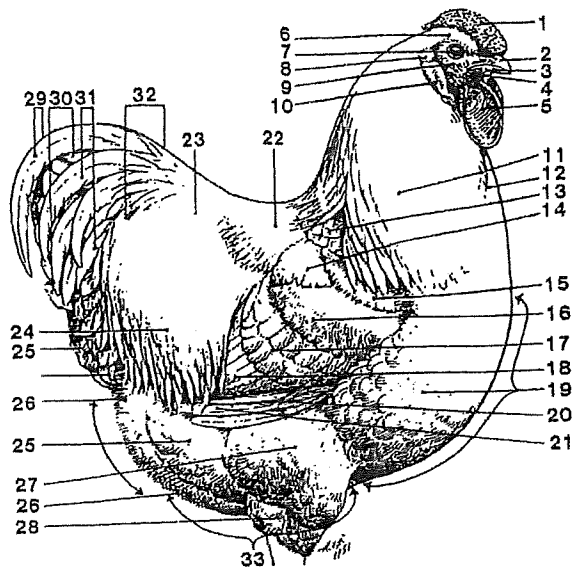


Figure 3
NOMENCLATURE OF MALE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Comb | 18. Secondaries of Wing Bay |
| 2. Upper Mandible or Beak | 19. Breast |
| 3. Lower Mandible or Beak | 20. Primary Coverts |
| 4. Throat | 21. Primaries |
| 5. Wattle | 22. Back |
| 6. Skull | 23. Upper Saddle |
| 7. Eye | 24. Lower Saddle |
| 8. Ear | 25. Rear Body Feathers |
| 9. Face | 26. Fluff or Stern |
| 10. Ear-lobe | 27. Lower Thigh Feathers |
| 11. Hackle | 28. Hock Plumage |
| 12. Front of Neck Plumage | 29. Main Sickles |
| 13. Cape | 30. Mail Tail |
| 14. Shoulder | 31. Lesser Sickles |
| 15. Wing Front | 32. Tail Coverts |
| 16. Wing Bow | 33. Abdomen |
| 17. Wing Coverts or Wing Bars | |

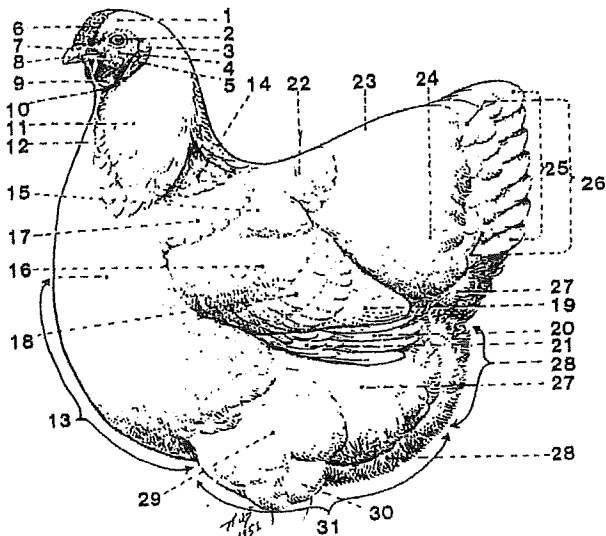


Figure 4
NOMENCLATURE OF FEMALE

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Skull | 17. Wing Front |
| 2. Eye | 18. Wing Covert or Wing Bar |
| 3. Ear | 19. Secondaries or Wing Bay |
| 4. Face | 20. Primaries |
| 5. Ear-lobe | 21. Primary Coverts |
| 6. Comb | 22. Back |
| 7. Nostril | 23. Sweep of back |
| 8. Beak | 24. Cushion |
| 9. Wattle | 25. Main Tail |
| 10. Throat | 26. Tail Coverts |
| 11. Hackle | 27. Rear Body Feathers |
| 12. Front of Neck Plumage | 28. Fluff or Stern |
| 13. Breast | 29. Lower Thigh Plumage |
| 14. Cape | 30. Hock Plumage |
| 15. Shoulder | 31. Abdomen |
| 16. Wing Bow | |

NOMENCLATURE OF SHANKS AND TOES

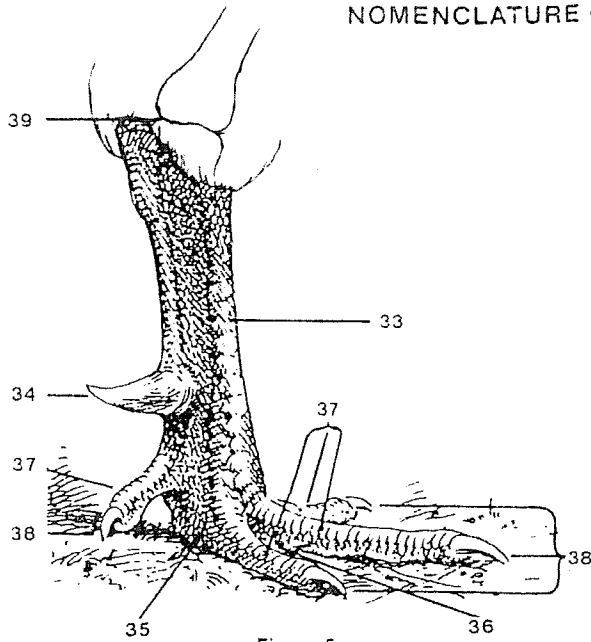


Figure 5

MALE

- 33. Shank
- 34. Spur
- 35. Foot
- 36. Web
- 37-37. Toes
- 38-38. Toe-Nails
- 39. Middle of Hock Joint

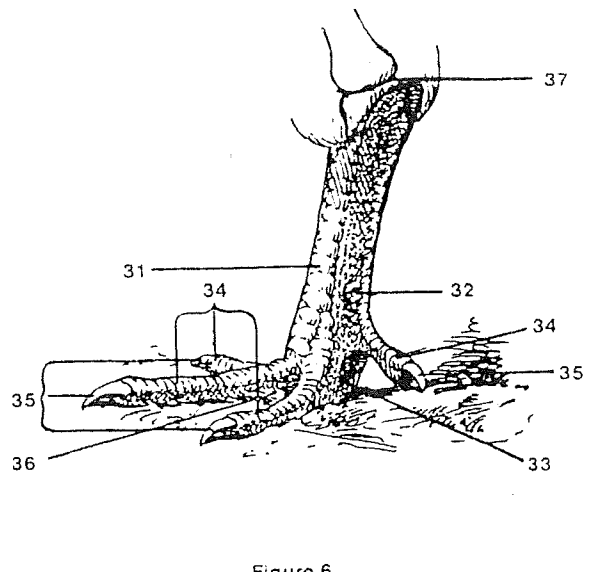


Figure 6

FEMALE

- 31. Shank
- 32. Spur
- 33. Foot
- 34-34 Toes
- 35-35. Toe-Nails
- 36. Web
- 37. Middle of Hock Joint

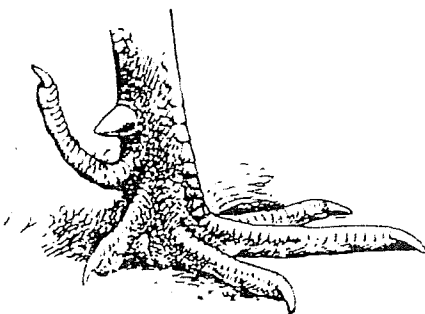


Figure 7

Illustration showing fifth toe in five-toe breeds.

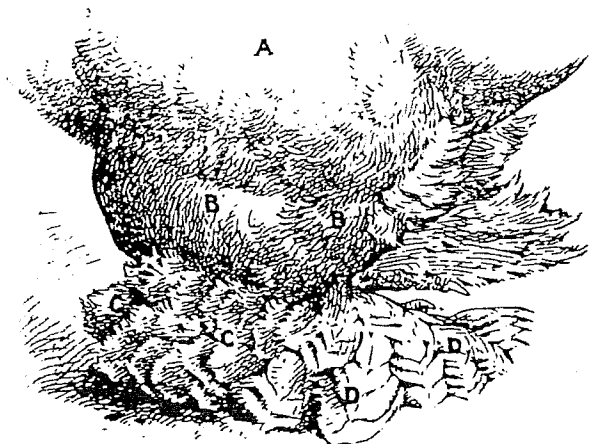


Figure 8

Cochin Leg and Toe Feathering

- A, Upper Thigh;
- B-B Lower Thigh;
- C-C, Shank;
- D-D, Toe.

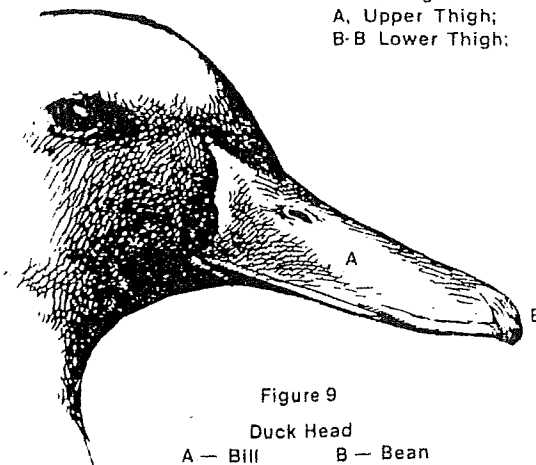


Figure 9

Duck Head

- A - Bill
- B - Bean

ARTS OF A CHICKEN
PULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL I
ember Handout 1

Comb Types

ifferent comb types of chickens



SINGLE COMB



V-SHAPED COMB



PEA COMB



ROSE COMB

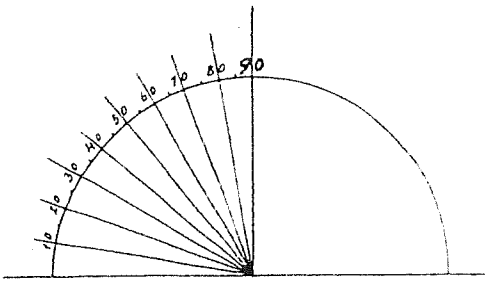


Figure 10
Diagram Showing Degrees
above Horizontal

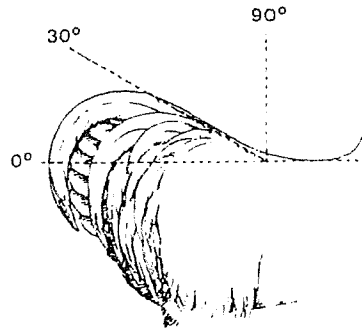


Figure 11
Measuring Tail Angles

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD MALE COMBS

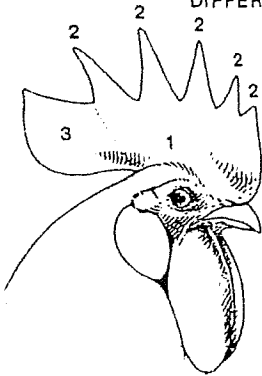


Figure 12
Single Comb
1, Base; 2, Point; 3, Blade.
For ideal types see illustrations
of breeds and varieties.

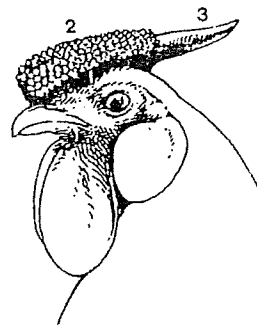


Figure 13
Rose Comb
1, Base; 2, Rounded Points;
3, Spike.
For ideal types see illustrations
of breeds and varieties.



Figure 14
Pea Comb
For ideal types see illustrations
of breeds and varieties.



Figure 15
Sultans Head, Male
(Ideal)
1-1, V-shaped Comb; 2,
Crest; 3, Muffs;
4, Beard.



Figure 16
Cushion-Comb (Ideal)

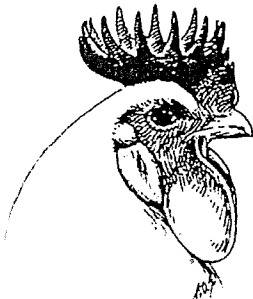


Figure 17
Buttercup Comb
(Ideal)

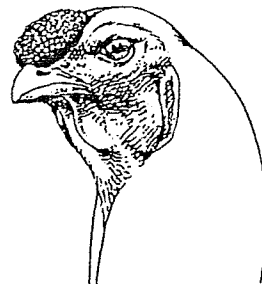


Figure 18
Strawberry Comb
(Ideal)



Figure 19
Rose Comb
Standard type as in
Wyandotte males.



Figure 20
Single Comb
Front view, medium size, male
comb. Showing strong base,
firm and even position on head.



Figure 21
Single Comb
Standard type as in Plymouth
Rock males.

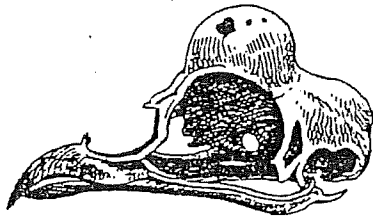


Figure 22
Cross section of bony structure of
head as in Polish, Houdan and
Crèvecoeur, showing beak, cavernous
nostrils and knob.



Figure 23
Undesirable Type of
Single Comb.
Head, narrow, shallow,
over-refined.
(Crow Head)

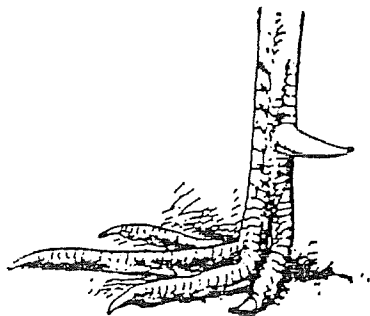


Figure 24
Duck-Foot (A Disqualification)

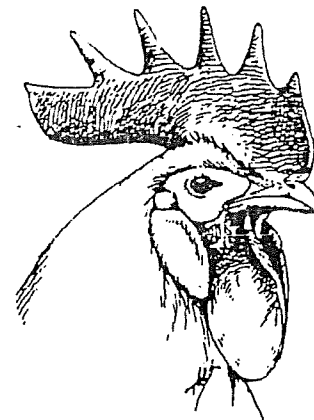


Figure 25
Showing Face Section
(Any positive enamel white
in this Section disqualifies
Mediterranean cockerels
and pullets except White
Faced Black Spanish.)

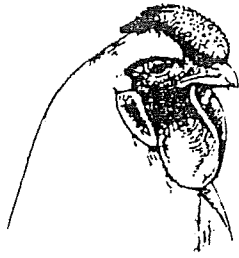


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Standard type as in Plymouth
Rock males.

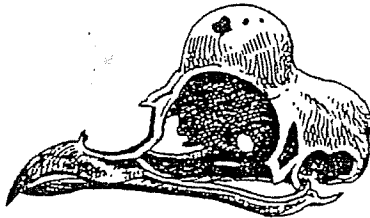


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Cross section of bony structure of
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Head, narrow, shallow,
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(Crow Head)

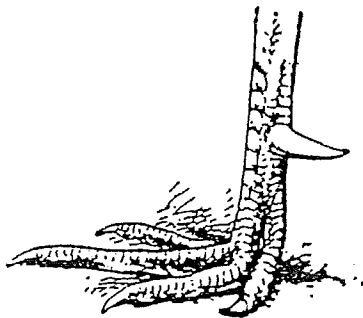


Figure 24
Duck-Foot (A Disqualification)

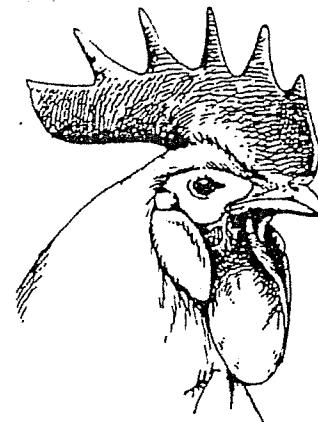


Figure 25
Showing Face Section
(Any positive enamel white
in this Section disqualifies
Mediterranean cockerels
and pullets except White
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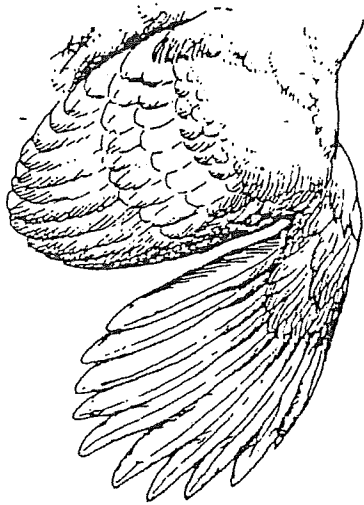


Figure 33
Split Wing.
(A Disqualification)

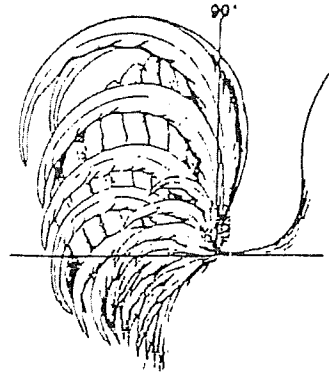


Figure 34
Squirrel Tail.
(A Disqualification except in
Japanese Bantams)

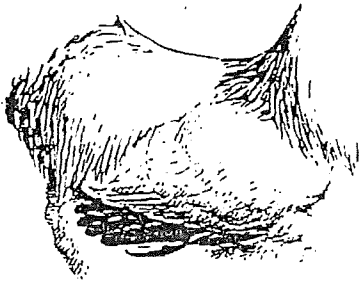


Figure 35
Slipped Wing and Twisted Feather.
(Disqualifications)



Figure 36
Vulture Hocks
(As shown, a Disqualification,
except in Sultans and some
breeds of feather legged Bantams.)

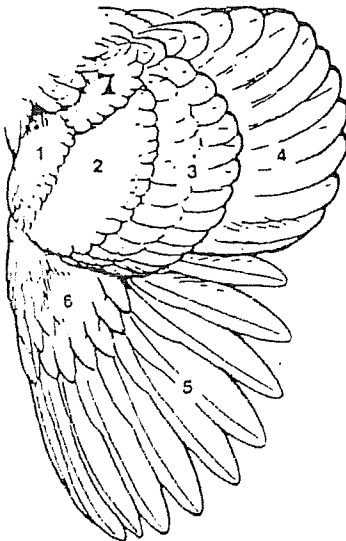


Figure 37
Parts of Wing
1, Front. 2, Bow. 3, Bar.
4, Secondary. 5, Primaries.
6, Primary Coverts.
7, Wing Shoulder.

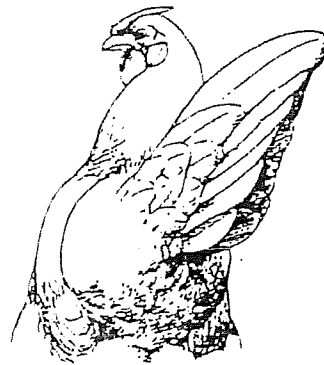


Figure 38
Wry Tail.
(A Disqualification)

POULTRY SHOWMANSHIP
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL II
Handout 12

Poultry Handling Positions



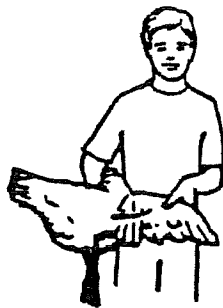
Carrying



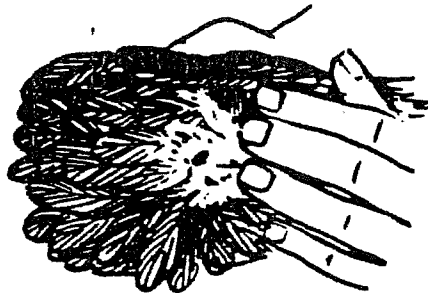
Holding



Head Examination



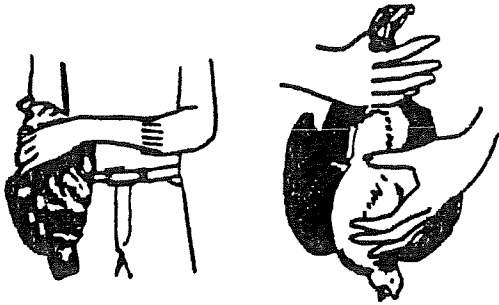
Wing Examination



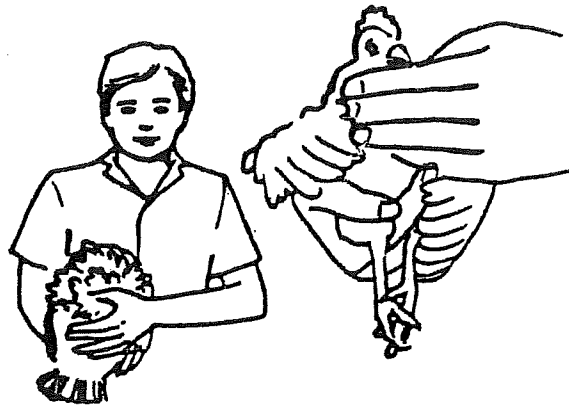
Under Color

POULTRY SHOWMANSHIP
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL II
Handout 12 (continued)

Poultry Handling Positions (continued)



Width of Body and Breast



Depth of Abdomen



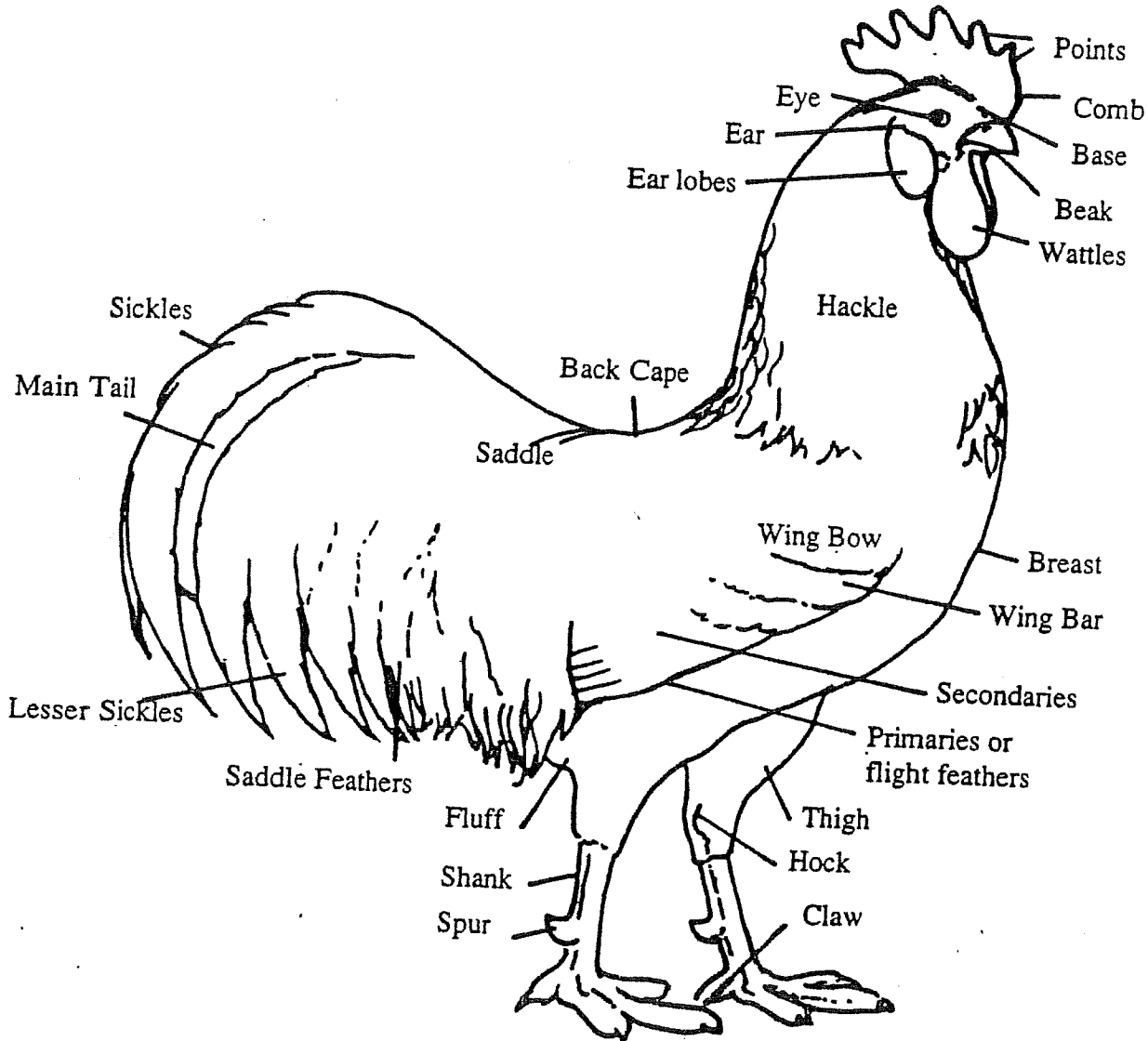
Feet and Legs



Pubic Bones

TYPES OF FEATHERS AND THEIR FUNCTION
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL II
Member Handout 10

Feather Locations



PARTS OF A CHICKEN

POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL I

Activity Sheet 2

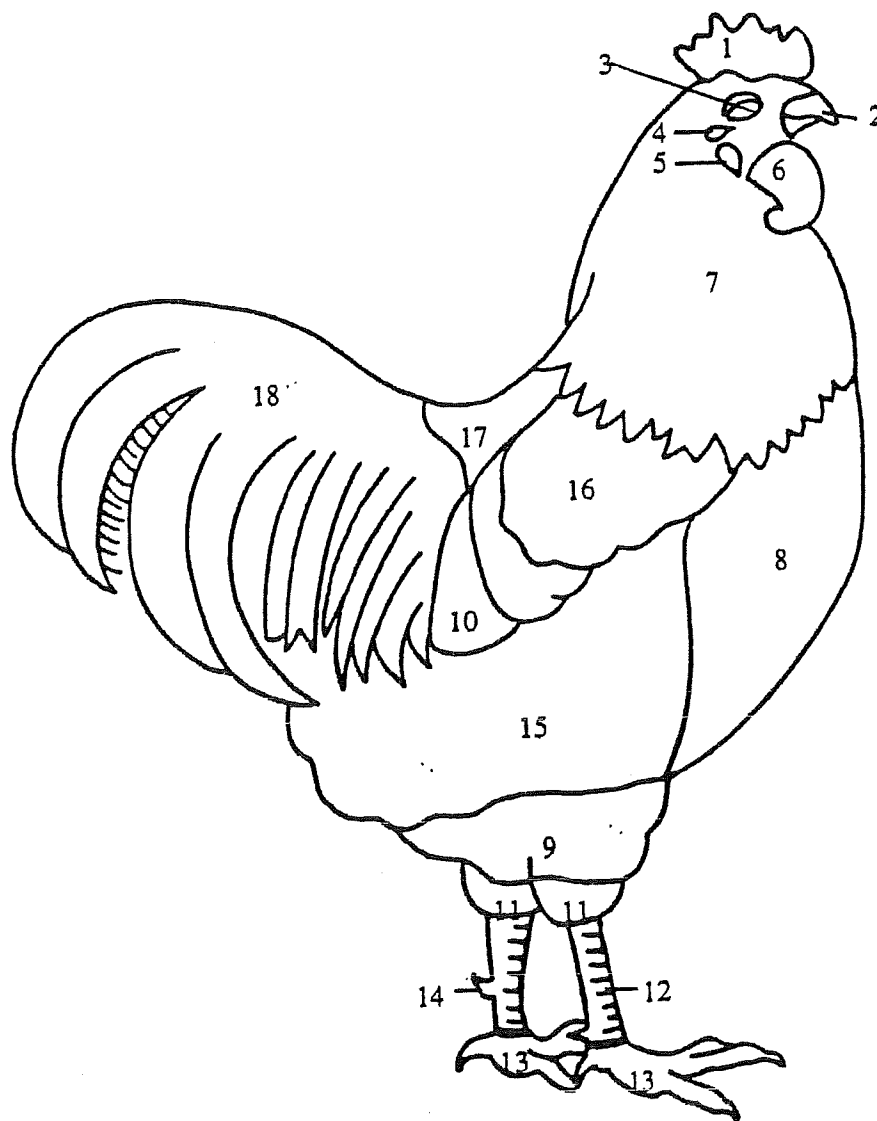
Color a Rainbow Chicken

Color the parts according to this list.

1. Comb-red
2. Beak-yellow
3. Eye-blue
4. Ear-green
5. Earlobe-purple
6. Wattles-red

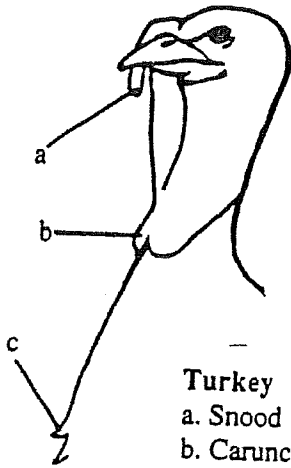
7. Neck-yellow
8. Breast-orange
9. Thigh-purple
10. Wing-purple
11. Hock-red
12. Shanks-green

13. Foot & Toes-yellow
14. Spur-orange
15. Abdomen-blue
16. Shoulder-green
17. Back-red
18. Tail-yellow

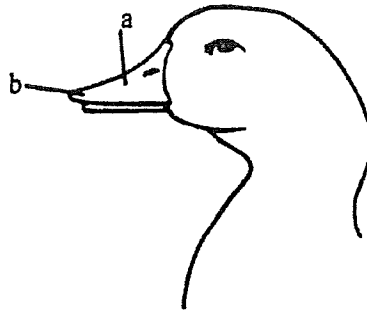


COMMON POULTRY TERMS OF DIFFERENT SPECIES
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL I
Member Handout 2

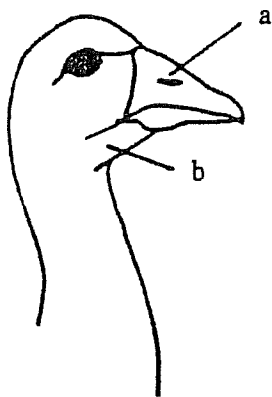
Common Poultry Terms



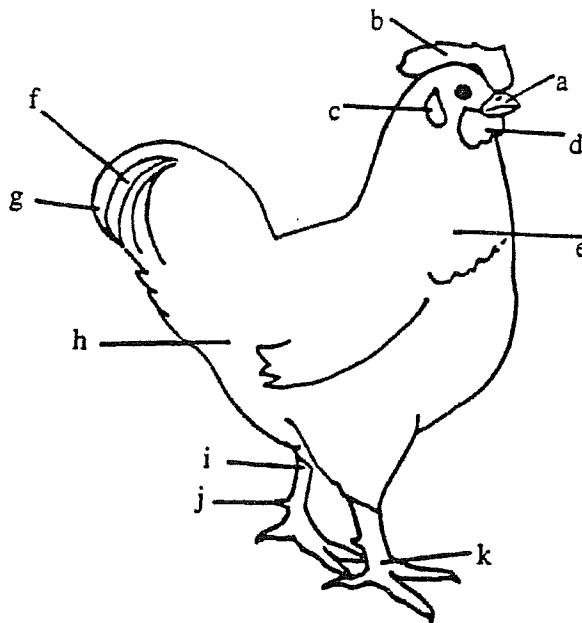
Turkey
a. Snood
b. Caruncle
c. Beard (male)



Duck
a. Bill
b. Bean



Goose
a. Bill
b. Dewlap



Chicken
a. Beak
b. Comb
c. Earlobe
d. Wattle
e. Hackle (male)/
Neck (female)

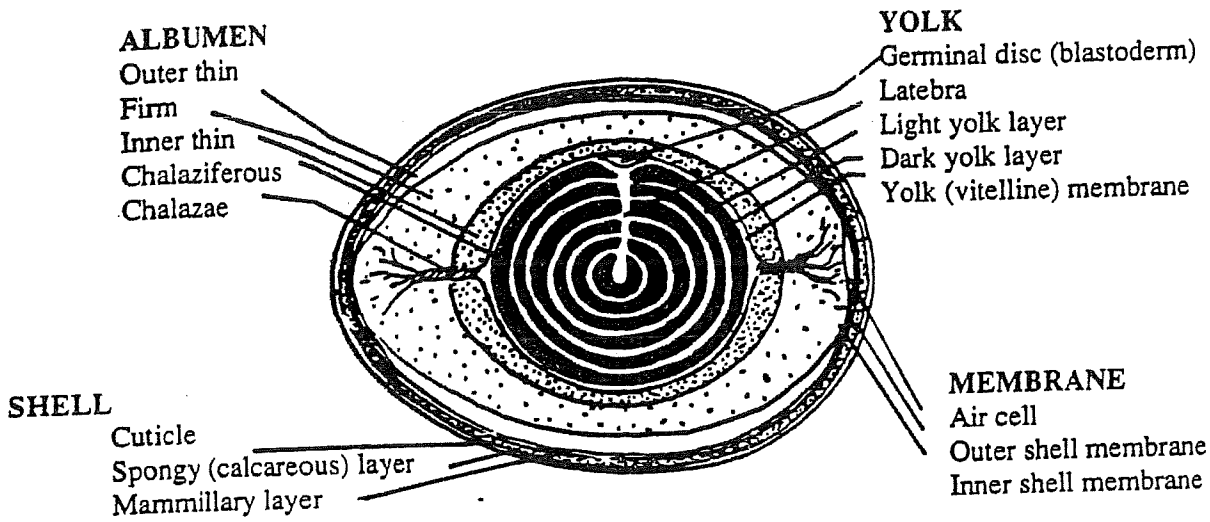
f. Main tail feathers
g. Sickle feathers (male)
h. Saddle feathers
i. Hock
j. Spur
k. Shank

CRACKING UP—WHAT'S IN AN EGG

POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL II

Member Handout 1

Parts of an Egg



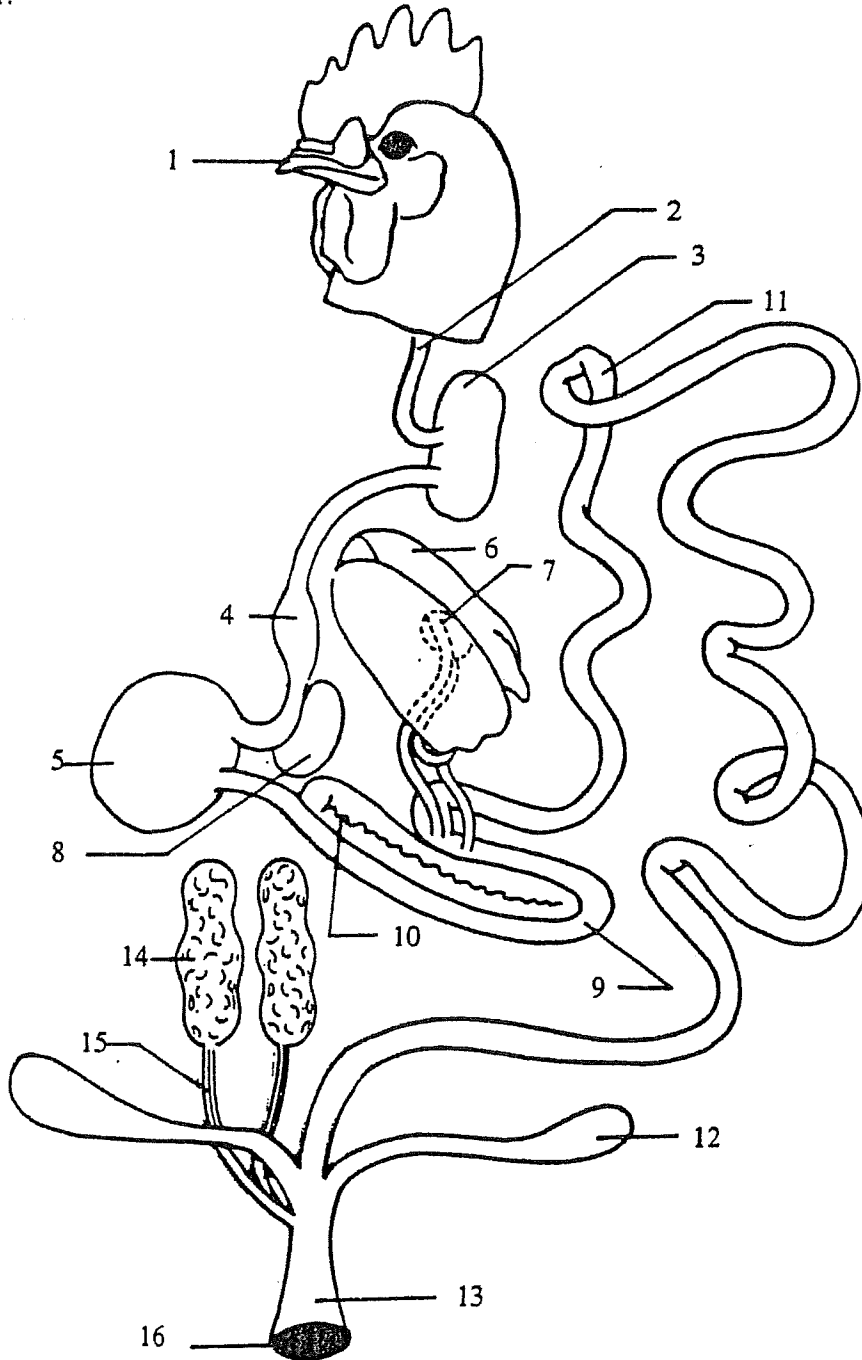
The parts of an egg. (From Egg Grading Manual, USDA Agricultural Handbook No. 75, July, 1961.)

THE CHICKENS DIGESTIVE SYSTEM
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL II
Leader Key

Digestive Tract

Match name and number.

- 1. Beak and mouth
- 2. Gullet
- 3. Crop
- 4. Glandular stomach
- 5. Gizzard
- 6. Liver
- 7. Gall bladder
- 8. Spleen
- 9. Duodenal loop
- 10. Pancreas
- 11. Small intestine
- 12. Ceca
- 13. Large intestine
- 14. Kidney
- 15. Ureter
- 16. Cloaca



Leader Notes

TURKEY TERMS

The **snood** (a) of the turkey is similar to the comb of a chicken. It is larger in the tom than hen. It becomes enlarged during the mating ritual by the tom. Sometimes it becomes injured when toms fight, which allows disease organisms to enter the bird's body. The **caruncle** (b) is reddish, fleshy material on the naked portions of the head, face, and neck of the turkey and Muscovy duck. It is similar to the wattles on the chicken. The **beard** (c) is a small tuft of long, coarse, black hairs projecting from the upper part of the breast of a tom turkey.

DUCK TERMS

The **bill** (a) is the horny formation projecting from the head of waterfowl. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles which form the forward mouth parts. The **bean** (b) is a raised hard, bean-shaped projection on the tip of the bill of waterfowl. Sometimes the bean is removed from ducks to prevent them from seriously harming or killing each other.

GOOSE TERMS

The head of a goose is different from the head of a duck because of the presence of a **dewlap** (b). This is a loose fold of skin under the rear of the bill (a) that extends along the throat area. Its absence constitutes a disqualification in some breeds of geese such as the African and Toulouse.

GENERAL TERMS

Proper terms for common species of domesticated poultry.

Species	Young of either sex	Mature Male	Mature Female
Chicken	Chick	Cockerel* Cock	Pullet* Hen
Duck	Duckling	Drake	Duck
Goose	Gosling	Gander	Goose
Guinea	Keet	Cock	Hen
Peafowl	Chick	Peacock	Peahen
Turkey	Poult	Tom	Hen

* Terms for male and female chickens, respectively, that are less than one year of age.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING

1. What terms are easy to remember?
2. What term was the most difficult?
3. What part of a bird do you find the most unusual or different?

Matching Game: Make up two sets of cards with a term on one side and its definition on the other. Use one set with the terms showing and the other set with the definitions showing. Use terms from this lesson. Give each group of two or three 4-H'ers about 10 terms and definitions to match. Have them check their matchings by turning the cards over. Ask each group to discuss one or two terms and tell how they would use the terms in a sentence. After 4-H'ers have completed this activity, use a live bird or picture to point out what the terms describe.

Leader Notes

Bantams - miniature chickens, usually one-fourth to one-fifth the size of regular chickens.

Barring - two alternating colors on a feather, running across its width.

Bird - an individual of any avian species.

Blade - the portion of a single comb below the points.

Bow-Legged - a deformity in which the legs are farther apart at the hocks than at the feet.

Brassiness - the light yellowish metallic cast commonly found in the plumage of white or partly white varieties.

Breed - a group of chickens within a class with a distinctive body shape and having the same general feathers and body weight.

Broody - the characteristic of birds to develop motherly instincts for setting on eggs and brooding chicks.

Candling - examining the contents of an egg by holding it up to a light source in a darkened room.

Capon - a castrated male chicken, usually processed at about 5 months of age for meat purposes.

Carriage - the posture of the bird.

Chalaze - white, twisted, cord-like structures which hold the yolk in the center of the white of an egg.

Class - a group of chickens that has been developed in a particular region of the world.

Close Feathered - feathers held tight to the body.

Cockerel - a male chicken under one year of age.

Comb - the fleshy protruding part on top of the head of a fowl.

Condition - the state of a bird's health, including sufficient fleshing and cleanliness and brightness of plumage.

Cornish Game Hen - an immature chicken, usually processed at 5 to 6 weeks of age, from one of the Cornish meat-type crosses. Cornish game hens weigh no more than 2 pounds ready-to-cook.

Coverts - the feathers covering the base of the primary and secondary wing and main tail feathers.

Leader Notes

Crest - a round tuft of feathers on the top of the head of some chickens and ducks.

Crop - the enlarged part of the gullet, between the neck and body, in which food is stored temporarily and softened for digestion.

Crossbreed - the offspring of parents of different breeds

Crow Head - a narrow, shallow head with an abnormally long beak.

Culling - removing unproductive or inferior birds from the flock.

Cushion - a mass of feathers over the back and base of the tail of a chicken, giving it a rounded effect.

Cuticle - a protective covering over the shell of the egg which partially seals the pores and makes the shell more water-resistant.

Debeak - the removal of part of the beak of birds to reduce picking and egg eating.

Defect - a fault that is considered in judging poultry.

Disqualification - a serious deformity or a defect which prevents a bird from receiving an award.

Down - the soft, fine, fluffy covering of a young bird.

Dubbing - trimming the comb and/or wattles.

Earlobe - a round, fleshy patch of bare skin on each side of the head, varying in size, shape, and color according to the breed.

Embryo - the developing bird within the egg.

Eviscerate - to remove the contents of the body cavity when processing poultry.

Fowl - a collective term applying to chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and sometimes other avian species. Also a marketing term used for mature chickens.

Fryer (Broiler) - a young, meat-type chicken, usually processed at 7 to 10 weeks of age.

Giblets - the heart, liver, and gizzard of poultry when used for meat.

Hackle - the rear and side neck feathers of a bird.

Hen - a female of many avian species. Also a female chicken over one year of age.

Leader Notes

Hen-Feathered - a male having oval instead of pointed sex feathers in the hackle, saddle, wingbow, and sickles.

Hock - the joint between lower thigh and shank.

Horn - a term used to describe the various shades of dark color in the beak of some breeds such as the Rhode Island Red.

Incubation - applying heat to eggs to cause them to hatch.

Keel - the lower portion of the breast bone.

Lacing - a narrow border of contrasting color around the entire web of a feather.

Leg - the upper and lower thigh and shank in the live bird. The thigh and drumstick in processed poultry.

Lopped Comb - a comb which falls over to one side.

Luster (Sheen) - a glossy appearance to the feathers, due to the reflection of light rays.

Molt - the process of shedding old feathers and regrowing new feathers.

Mottling - spots of a color or shades different from the base color of the feather.

Oil Gland - a gland on the back at the base of the tail that secretes an oily fluid used in preening the bird's feathers.

Ovary - the part of a hen's reproductive system that produces the female germ cell and the yolk of the egg.

Oviduct - the part of the hen's reproductive system that produces the white, shell membranes, and shell of the egg.

Plumage - the collective term for the feather covering of a bird.

Poultry - a general term applied to all domesticated fowl.

Primaries - the long stiff feathers growing from outer segment of the wing.

Pubic Bones - the thin, rear portion of the hip bones that form part of the pelvis.

Pullet - a female chicken less than one year old.

Roach Back - a deformed, humped back.

Leader Notes

Roaster - A young, meat-type chicken, usually processed at 3 to 4 months of age.

Saddle - the rear of the back of a male fowl.

Scales - the thin, horny growths covering the shanks and feet.

Secondaries - the long, stiff wing feathers growing from the wing segment next to the primaries.

Sex Feathers - the pointed feathers in the hackle, back, saddle, sickles, and wingbow of a male fowl. In females, these sex feathers are oval.

Shank - the portion of the leg between the hock joint and the foot.

Sickles - the long curved feathers of a male chicken's tail.

Side Sprig - a pointed growth on the side of a single comb.

Slipped Wing - a wing that is carried so that the primary feathers do not overlap properly when folded.

Split Wing - a wing with a distinct gap between the primary and secondary feathers, due to the permanent absence of a feather.

Spurs - a bony growth from the rear inner side of the shanks.

Standard Fowl - the large or regular-sized breeds of poultry.

Strain - fowl of any breed or variety that have undergone a breeding and selection program for a number of years so they reproduce with uniform characteristics.

Stub - a short feather, usually found on the shanks, or on or between the toes.

Texture - the condition or size of the grain and quality of the skin of the comb, face, wattles, and earlobes.

Thumb Print - a disfiguring indentation on the blade of a single comb.

Ticking - specks or small spots of color in contrast to the base feather color. Ticking can be required on some portions of some breeds, but it may cause disqualification in others.

Type - the general shape and form common to all fowl in a breed.

Undercolor - the color of the lower or fluff portion of feathers.

Variety - a subdivision of a breed, distinguished by color, color pattern, or comb type.

Poultry Judging Questions

Name the 7 different comb types.

How many eggs does a chicken lay a day.

Name as many duck parts as possible.

What kind of feed do you feed your chickens?

How old is a chicken that is a hen?

What are a minimum of 3 disqualifications or defects.

What is the breed of your bird.

What is your bird breed and from where.

What is a pullet.

What are 4 main parts of an egg.

What makes an egg shell hard.

How many toes should your bird have?

Name as many indicators to a good egg layer as possible.

How many days does it take for an egg to hatch?

How do you get rid of mites?

What are some ways chickens stop laying?

At what age do chickens start laying eggs?

How do you clean your bird for show.

What are the dimensions of your birds pubic bones?

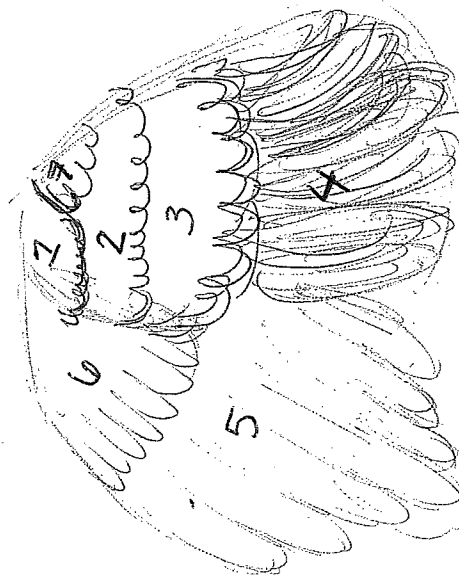
What is the width of your bird?

What is a fryer (broiler)?

What is plumage?



1. base
2. points
3. blade



- 1 Front
- 2 Bow
- 3 Bar
- 4 Secondary
- 5 Primary
- 6 Primary covert
- 7 Wing shoulder