## POULTRY SHOWMANSHP

### CONTESTANT NO. ______ NAME ____________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Possible Contest</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Appearance of Showman</td>
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<td>A. Neatness</td>
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<td>2. Well groomed</td>
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<td>3. Clean</td>
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<td>B. Actions</td>
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<td>4. Polite</td>
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<td>II. QUALITY and Condition of BIRD</td>
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<td>1. Pleasing appearance</td>
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<td>2. Good, smooth plumage</td>
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<td>3. Breed &amp; variety characteristics</td>
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<td>4. Free from diseases and parasites</td>
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<td>5. Gentle and not flighty</td>
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<td>III. EXAMINATION and HANDLING of BIRD</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Carrying &amp; Holding</td>
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<td>3. Wings</td>
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<td>4. Undercolor</td>
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<td>5. Width of body</td>
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<td>6. Breast</td>
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<td>7. Depth of abdomen</td>
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<td>8. Pubic Bones</td>
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<td>9. Feet &amp; legs</td>
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<td>IV. KNOWLEDGE of POULTRY TERMS</td>
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<td>V. PLACING BIRD in CAGE</td>
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<td>VI. SHOWING BIRD in CAGE</td>
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<td>VII. REMOVAL of BIRD from CAGE</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL SCORE</td>
<td>100</td>
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POULTRY SHOWMANSHIP

(Adapted from "Poultry Showmanship", Level II - 4-H Poultry Leader Notebook)

Section 7-9 yrs., Intermediate 10-13 yrs., and Senior 14 yrs. and older

4-H Age (As of Jan. 1, 1992):
Division:  (circle)  Junior  Intermediate  Senior

4-Hers Appearance - 10 points possible
Well groomed  5 pts.
Proper attire  5 pts.

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.

Examination and Handling of Bird - 30 points possible
Carrying and handling of bird  6 pts.
Wings  3 pts.
Width of Body  3 pts.
Depth of Abdomen  3 pts.
Pubic Bones  3 pts.
Feet and Legs  3 pts.

Knowledge of Poultry Terms - 20 points possible  (1 pt. each correct answer)

Beak  8) Breast  15) Covert Feathers
Comb  9) Keel Bone  16) Thigh
Wattles  10) Back - saddle (male)  17) Leg
Pulch  11) Tail  18) Hock Joint
Hackle  12) Tail Feathers  19) Shank
Hackle Feathers (male)  13) Wing  on male, note Spur
Neck Feathers (female)  14) Flight Feathers
Neck Feathers (female)  20) Toes

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.

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.

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.
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. Place first hand on bird's back and remove bird from cage, head first.
4. Come to attention and watch judge for further directions.

100 POINTS POSSIBLE - TOTAL SCORE:
PARTS OF A CHICKEN
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL I
Leader Key for Activity Sheet

Key to Chart:

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

7-Poultry Science, Level I
Figure 4
NOMENCLATURE OF FEMALE

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

Figure 3
NOMENCLATURE OF MALE

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

Different comb types of chickens

SINGLE COMB

V-SHAPED COMB

PEA COMB

ROSE COMB
DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD MALE COMBS

Figure 12
Single Comb
For ideal types see illustrations of breeds and varieties.

Figure 13
Rose Comb
For ideal types see illustrations of breeds and varieties.

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

Figure 15
Sultana Head, Male
(Ideal)

Figure 16
Cushion-Comb (Ideal)

Figure 17
Buttercup Comb
(Ideal)

Figure 18
Strawberry Comb
(Ideal)
Rose Comb
Standard type as in Wyandotte males.

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

Single Comb
Standard type as in Plymouth Rock males.

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

Undesirable Type of Single Comb.
Head, narrow, shallow, overrefined.
(Crow Head)

Duck-Foot (A Disqualification)

Showing Face Section
(Any positive enamel white in this Section disqualifies Mediterranean cockerels and pullets except White Faced Black Spanish.)
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 Crevecouer, showing beak, cavernous nostrils and knob.

Figure 23
Undesirable Type of Single Comb
Head, narrow, shallow, overrefined. (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.)
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
6. Primary Coverts.
7. Wing Shoulder.

Figure 38
Wry Tail.
(A Disqualification)
POULTRY SHOWMANSHIP
POULTRY SCIENCE, LEVEL II
Handout 12

Poultry Handling Positions

Holding

Carrying

Wing Examination

Head Examination

Under Color
POULTRY SHOWMANSHP
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

Ear
Ear lobes
Points
Comb
Base
Beak
Wattles

Eye

Hackle

Back Cape

Saddle

Main Tail

Sickles

Lesser Sickles

Saddle Feathers

Wing Bow

Wing Bar

Breast

Secondaries

Primaries or flight feathers

Fluff

Shank

Spur

Thigh

Hock

Claw

88-Poultry Science, Level II
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)
- f. Main tail feathers
- g. Sickle feathers (male)
- h. Saddle feathers
- i. Hock
- j. Spur
- k. Shank
Parts of an Egg

ALBUMEN
- Outer thin
- Firm
- Inner thin
- Chalaziferous
- Chalazae

YOLK
- Germinal disc (blastoderm)
- Latebra
- Light yolk layer
- Dark yolk layer
- Yolk (vitelline) membrane

SHELL
- Cuticle
- Spongy (calcareous) layer
- Mammillary layer

MEMBRANE
- Air cell
- Outer shell membrane
- Inner shell membrane

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

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
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.

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.

Species | Young of either sex | Mature Male | Mature Female
--- | --- | --- | ---
Chicken | Chick | Cockerel* | Pullet*
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?
**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.
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.
**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 form 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 the 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.

**Public 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.
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 may 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**