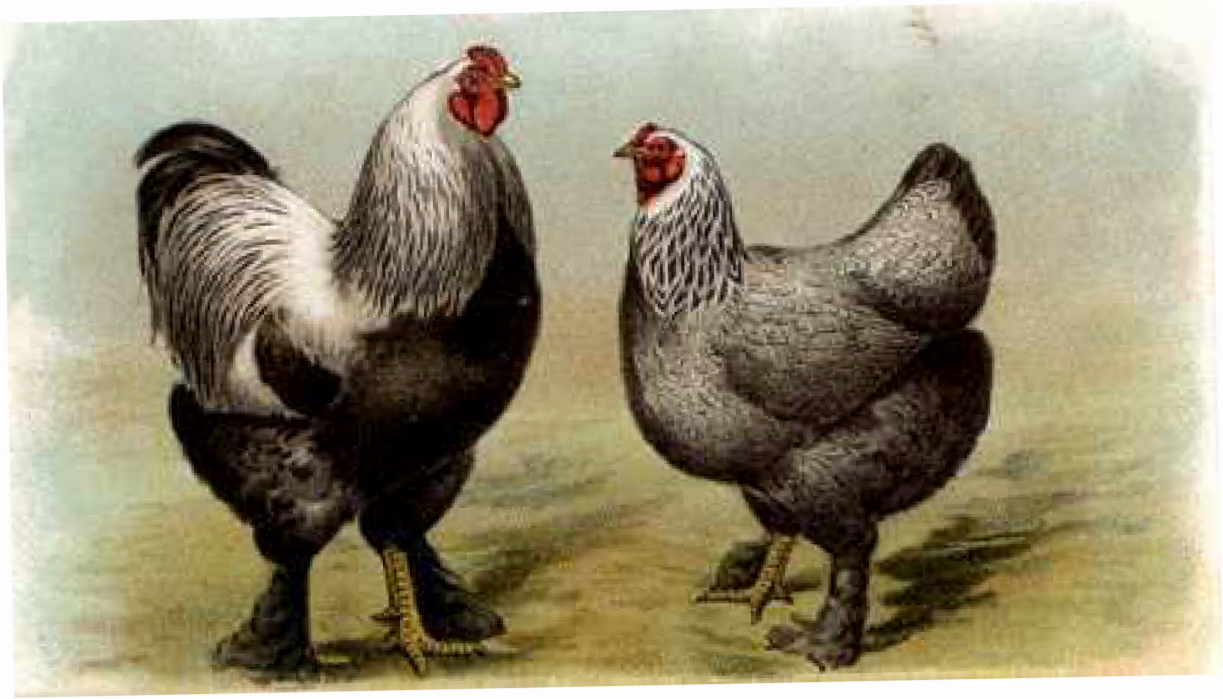
Sheboygan County

4H Poultry Project



Washing Chickens Before A Show

Written By Alan Stanford PH.D – www.browneggblueegg.com

Washing birds for a show is easy but takes good preparation and a lot of time. Do not get a bird wet until you have assembled everything you need. Of course, you need things to clean and dry your birds. You will also need a clean place to put your clean birds; don't but them into a dirty coop.

The most important part of washing birds is drying them. Birds are chilled and then get sick more easily than you might imagine. A light breeze on a hot day can be dangerous for a wet chicken. Have a good supply of towels. It takes at least one towel for each bird. You also need a hair dryer.

The second most important part of washing birds is to be gentle. If you are not gentle, you will break feathers; your feathered friend will be stressed when you wash, unless you are gentle. If you are gentle, birds learn to tolerate being washed and to love being blow-dried.

Wash your birds at least two days before the show. Your birds will preen their feathers into place and use their oil gland to restore their sheen. Keep the coops extra clean from just before you wash your birds to when you leave for the show.

Get these before you wash a bird:

- A clean coop
- A warm draft free place to wash and dry your birds
- One towel for each bird
- A hair dryer
- Baby shampoo
- Toothbrush
- Cream rinse (optional)
- Laundry bluing if your birds have white feathers
- Glycerin
- Two tubs, one for washing, one for rinsing (a kitchen sink, laundry tub, or bathtub are good places to wash)

Washing Your Birds

Use warm water. Don't chill or scald your birds.

Wet the entire bird before washing because dry feathers break much more easily than wet feathers. Get your bird wet with water and a little baby shampoo. Without a little shampoo, natural oils make the feathers difficult to get wet.

If you have a feather legged bird, do not pick the manure off the foot feathers. The feathers will break. After your bird has stood in water for 16 minutes you can rinse the manure off those foot feathers.

After the feathers are completely wet, put shampoo on them and gently work it into the feathers. Pay special attention to the feathers around the vent. Gently scrub your bird's feet with a

toothbrush. You can also stroke stained feathers with a toothbrush dipped in baby shampoo. Only stroke in one direction: from the base of the feather towards the tip.

Rinse your bird thoroughly with warm water. Be sure to rinse out all the shampoo. You can use conditioner, it helps rinse out the soap and conditions the feathers. Look for feathers that did not get clean. Add more shampoo and wash the problem areas.

Final Rinse Solution

After rinsing out all the shampoo, you can give a final rinse in glycerin, bluing and warm water. Bluing makes white feathers appear whiter, you don't need bluing if your bird has no white feathers. You can buy glycerin at a drug store, sometimes you have to as the pharmacist because they use glycerin to make lotions. If you add too much bluing, you will have a blue bird. I've seen quite a few. Here's the formula for the rinse water:

- Warm water (not hot, not cold)
- 2 ounces (4 tablespoons) glycerin per gallon of water
- 2 drops bluing per gallon of water

Dip your bird in the warm rinse water. Hold your bird a few seconds, while the water drains. Immediately wrap your bird in a towel; do not leave it uncovered, even on a hot day.

Dry Your Bird Carefully and Thoroughly. You must thoroughly dry your bird. Never leave a wet bird in even a slight breeze, even if it's a hot day.

Wrap you bird in a dry towel and place your bird in a draft free warm place. After 5 minutes, rewrap you bird in a dry section of the towel.

Blow-dry your bird with the hair dryer. Be **VERY** careful with the heat. I have seen birds with blistered chests caused by an enthusiastic novice. Once good safeguard is to always have the palm side of your fingers between your bird and the dryer. My favorite hair drying has a "turbo" button that gives high-speed unheated air. I keep the drying set to medium (NEVER hot). I keep the turbo button pressed about 80% of the time.

If your birds are docile enough, you can line up 4 to 6 of them and blow-dry them together. I give each bird about 10 seconds and rotate around the group.

Wet feathers stay plastered to your bird's body. It helps if you gently lift the wet feathers and separate them while blow-drying. Remember to be gentle. You don't want to break feathers or stress your bird. Be sure your bird is completely dry. Don't let the warmth of the feathers fool you; your bird must be dry.

Final Steps

Put your lean bird into a clean coop. Why not give your friends a little treat like chopped greens, a little grain, a section of winter squash, or that special treat you know they love. Keep the coop clean until you go to the show.

Enjoy the show. Talk to people about your birds and theirs. Corner the judge and learn from him. **Disagree alone. Learn in public!**

Preparing for Showmanship

1. Choose a well-feathered, clean and tame bird.

2. Practice putting the bird into the cage and taking it out, head first. Make sure you are holding it correctly.

3. Work on identifying as many parts as you can on your bird.

4. Know your variety, breed, sex and class of your bird (bantam or large fowl also). Example: *I am holding a black Cochin bantam pullet*. Or: *I am holding a white Pekin drake*.

5. The breed of my bird is: _____.

6. The variety of my bird is: _____.

7. The sex of my bird is: _____.

8. Do you know a poultry disease? It's cure?

9. What is a disqualification or defect that may exist on a bird such as yours?

10. What is your bird's diet made up of?

11. Name a poultry parasite. Where do you look for them?

12. Your **ATTITUDE** and **APPEARANCE MATTER**! Dress in a long sleeved shirt. Be POSITIVE! Do your best.

Scorecard
Poultry Showmanship

Name	**No.**

Appearance of Animal	(20)	
Appearance & Attitude of Show person	(25)	
Handling and Carrying of Animal	(25)	
Questions and Knowledge	(30)	
Total	(100)	

Entry Day Check List

1. **Entry Tags -** Pick up at fair office prior to entry day.
2. **Paperwork –** Health papers, signed sale agreement for Class O
3. **Feed** – Be sure to bring feed along for your birds
4. **Check In** – Bring one bird in at a time. Bring corresponding tag and bird to desk for check in prior to putting your bird in cage. If you don't already have one, your bird will be given a leg band and that number will be recorded. You can then put your bird in a cage and hang entry tag on cage.

NOTES

VME-18-03

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Extension FactSheet

Veterinary Preventive Medicine, 1900 Coffey Rd., Columbus, OH 43210

Common External Parasites in Poultry: Lice and Mites

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The Ohio State University

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Parasites can be detected on the external surfaces of the body by way of a thorough physical examination. Periodical examination of the flock can help to detect an early infestation and can help to prevent a larger flock outbreak. It is important to detect infestations early because of the restrictions on treatments available for food-producing birds. Moreover, many of the parasites have an environmental component so treating the environment is also necessary for controlling infestations. Prevention and early detection are the keys to successful treatment and control of external parasites in poultry flocks. The most common external parasites seen in poultry are lice and mites.

Poultry Lice

Poultry lice are tiny, wingless, 6-legged, flat-bodied, insects with broad, round heads. They lay their eggs on the host bird's feathers, especially near the base of the feather shaft (Figure 1). A female louse will lay 50 to 300 eggs at a time, which she cements to the feather shaft. There are several species of lice that affect poultry, and multiple species can affect a bird at any given time. Some species can be localized on specific locations like the quill lice; or others can be found over most of the body surface like the chicken body lice. The lice found on poultry do not suck blood as the lice found in other species of animals; rather they feed on dry skin scales, feathers, and scabs. However, they will ingest blood extruding from irritated skin. The entire life cycle of the lice occurs on the host bird, primarily in the feathers. Poultry lice are host specific and cannot be transferred to humans.

Fall and winter are the most common times to observe lice infestations. Inspect the ventral region of the bird for live lice crawling on the bird and for nits (lice eggs) as most infestations start in this area of the bird's body. Eggs are white and commonly appear in bunches on the lower feather shaft. Feathers of infested birds may have a moth-eaten appearance. Due to the feather damage, the bird may have a dull or roughened appearance.

Poultry Mites

There are two major types of mites found on the body of poultry. They are the Northern Fowl Mite (or in tropical environments, the Tropical Fowl Mite) and the Chicken Mite (or Red Roost Mite).

The Northern Fowl Mite is the most common external parasite in poultry, especially in cool weather climates. It sucks blood from all different types of fowl and can live in the temperate regions of the world. As compared to the Chicken Mite, the Northern Fowl Mite primarily remains on the host for its entire life cycle. These mites can live off the host bird for 2 to 3 weeks. These mites are small and black or brown in color, have 8 legs, and are commonly spread through bird-to-bird contact. The Tropical Fowl Mite is comparable to the Northern Fowl Mite but lives in the tropical regions.

The Chicken Mite is a nocturnal mite that is primarily a warm weather pest. These mites suck the blood from the birds at night

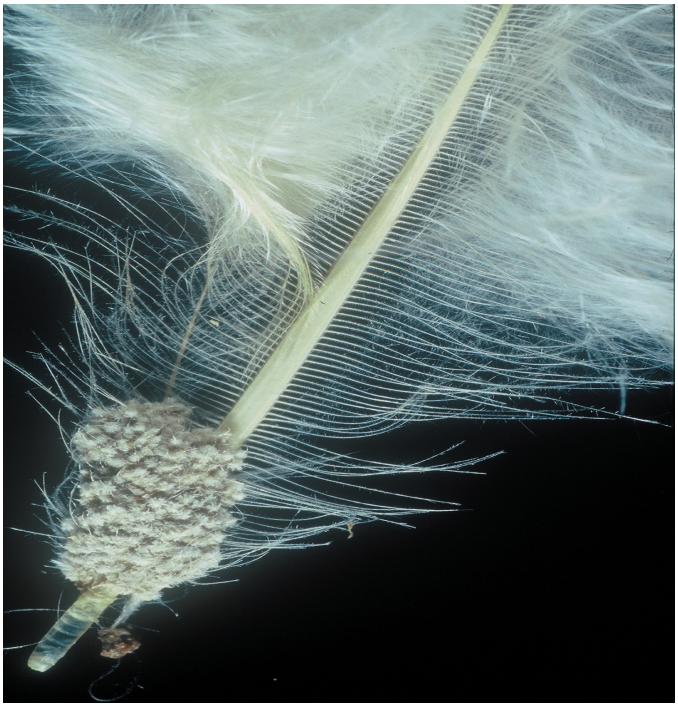

Figure 1. Lice eggs at the base of the feather shaft

and then hide in the cracks and crevices of the houses during the day. Chicken Mites are dark brown or black, much like the Northern Fowl Mite.

The life cycle of mites can be as little as 10 days, which allows for a quick turnover and heavy infestations. Mites can be transferred between flocks by crates, clothing, and wild birds. Mites are capable of living in the environment and off the host bird for a period of time. Diagnoses of mite infestations are similar to that of lice; however since mites can live off the bird and some are nocturnal, inspect birds and housing facilities at night especially if you suspect that the Chicken Mite is the cause of the infestation. Observable signs may include darkening of the feathers on white feathered birds due to mite feces; scabbing of the skin near the vent; mite eggs on the fluff feathers and along the feather shaft (Figure 2); or congregations of mites around the vent, ventral abdomen, tail, or throat. Since mites congregate around the ventral region, they can also reduce a rooster's ability of successful matings.

Flock Symptoms

Flocks infested with lice or mites show similar general symptoms. Birds will have decreased egg production; decreased weight gain; decreased carcass-grading quality; increased disease susceptibility; and decreased food intake. If any of these generalized symptoms are observed, a visual evaluation is recommended. Inspect birds around the ventral region for signs of lice or mites since infestations usually start in this area of the bird.

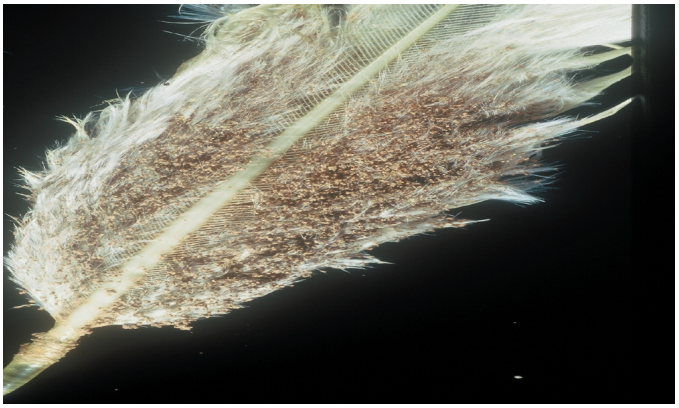

Figure 2. Mites and eggs along the feather shaft.

Treatments

Sanitation and cleanliness are the keys to lice and mite control. Sanitation includes cleaning and disinfecting housing facilities and equipment between flocks. Moreover, reducing people traffic through housing facilities is recommended. Eliminating the contact between flocks and wild birds can reduce the potential transfer of external parasites. Chemical control can include the use of carbaryl (Sevin®). Treat the walls, floors, roosts, nest boxes, and the birds simultaneously. When dusting an entire house, be careful to avoid feed contamination. One treatment method for small flocks or individual birds is the use of a dusting bath with Sevin®. Place the bird into a garbage bag containing the medicated powder with the birds' head out and rotate/shake the bag to completely cover the bird with powder. Be sure not to inhale the medicated powder during treatments. The use of a facial mask is recommended to prevent inhaling this medicated powder. Because the life cycle of lice and mites is. approximately 2 weeks, treatments should be repeated every 2 weeks as needed. Carefully read all labels prior to treatment to make sure withdrawal times are followed for food-producing poultry. Severe lice or mite infestations can be treated initially with a kitten strength dose of a pyrethrin-based medicated spray on the birds to reduce the initial numbers. If problems persist, contact a veterinarian for treatment with such medications as Ivermectin®. Prevention is the best method of treatment. For poultry used in exhibition or for new poultry entering the flock, a minimum quarantine period of 2 weeks is recommended. During this time birds should be physically examined and treated if necessary.

Table 1. Comparison chart to distinguish between lice and mites.

	Lice	Mites
Size	2-3 millimeters long	1 millimeter diameter (ground pepper)
Speed	Fast-moving	Slow-moving
Color	Straw-colored (light brown)	Dark reddish black
Egg location	Base of feather shaft	Along feather shaft
Egg color	White	White or off-white
Best detection time	Daytime	Nighttime or Daytime
Location	Lives only on host	Lives on host and in environment

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Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration and Director, OSU Extension

TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1868

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
Mississippi State UNIVERSITY

EXTERNAL SYMPTOMS FOR DIAGNOSING POULTRY DISEASES

BODY

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Emaciation...	Off-feed; nutritional deficiencies; lymphoid leukosis; enteritis; gizzard impaction; tuberculosis; unknown
Stunted, uneven growth....	Gizzard impaction; bluecomb disease; alfatoxin poisoning; synovitis; contaminated hatching egg
Swellings...	Ruptured air sac; edema
Twitching, muscular spasm...	Botulism; infectious bursal disease
Trembling...	Epidemic tremors; encephalitis (brain damage)
Paralysis...	Botulism; Marek's disease; arthritis; aflatoxin poisoning; epidemic tremor
Dehydration...	Acute lack of water; coccidiosis; infectious bursal disease; nutritional imbalance-dietary salts
Nervousness...	Hysteria; drug intoxication; Newcastle; fungus infection
Lying on breast, legs paralyzed...	Algae poisoning; acute lack of water; yellow jasmine poisoning; botulism; drug toxicity

FEATHERS

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Moist under wing...	Infectious coryza
Loss of...	Molting
Deposits at base of shafts...	Lice or mite eggs
Soiled hackle feathers...	Infectious coryza, eye infection
Feathers picked...	Lice; nutritional deficiency-methionine; birds not debeaked
Depigmented...	Nutritional deficiencies-lysine, iron or folic acid
Broken on upper thigh...	Self picking
Feather eating...	Nutritional deficiency-methionine

Skin

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Pigmentation excessive ...	Poor production; high pigment intake
Nodules, mainly legs...	Marek's disease
Nodules over vent...	Flukes (rare)
Moist, necrotic, edematous...	Necrotic dermatitis, exudative diathesis
Darkened, purplish...	Erysipelas; fowl cholera
Crusted areas...	Erysipelas; scab; gangrenous dermatitis
Scabby hip...	Self picking, inflicted by other birds
Gangrenous, green...	Hemmorhage; arthritis; gangrenous dermatitis
Vent irritated...	Northern fowl mite; lice (occasionally)
Pale...	Anemia; nutritional deficiencies-iron, copper, or vitamin B_{12}

Head

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Swollen, puffy...	Ruptured air sac; infectious coryza; injury; Newcastle disease

Comb

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Mottled, red and white margins...	Frozen
Eruptions, nodules...	Fowl pox
White, scaly, powdery...	Favus

Eyes

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Watery...	Infectious coryza
Blindness...	Fowl pox; aspergillosis; Arizona paracolon; paratyphoid
Watery, red, inflamed, closed...	Laryngotracheitis; ammonia burn; Newcastle disease; nutritional deficiency-vitamin A
Cataracts...	Epidemic tremor
Crusts on eye lids...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin A; fowl pox
Pupil irregular, blindness...	Marek's disease
Blood in eye...	Hemorrhagic anemia
Large, swollen...	Mycoplasma infection

Face

Symptom	*Possible Cause*

Swollen...	Infectious coryza; Newcastle disease; nutritional deficiency-vitamin A; E. coli
Darkened, purplish...	Erysipelas; fowl cholera; septicemia; injury
Nodules...	Fowl pox

Nostrils

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Discharge...	Infectious coryza; chronic respiratory disease; infectious bronchitis; influenza

Mouth

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Pustules...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin A
Crusts at margins...	Nutritional deficiencies-pantothenic acid or biotin
Beak soft, rubbery...	Nutritional deficiencies-vitamin D or calcium-phosphorus imbalances
White coat over tongue and in mouth...	Wet form of fowl pox
Ulcers...	Mycotoxins; chemical injury

Wattles

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Swollen, bulbous...	Infectious coryza; fowl cholera
Nodules...	Fowl pox

Neck

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Paralysis (limber neck)...	Botulism; yellow jasmine poisoning
Twisting...	Newcastle disease; fowl cholera; brain infection; improper injection of Marek's vaccine
Retracted over back...	Newcastle disease; nutritional deficiency-thiamin
Retracted under breast...	Nutritional deficency-vitamin E; Newcastle disease
Scabby necrotic areas...	Improper injection of drugs; other injury

Legs

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Paralysis...	Marek's disease; botulism; heat stoke; epidemic tremor; cage layer fatigue; vitamin E deficiency; algae poisoning; yellow jasmine

	poisoning; acute lack of water
Rough, scaly...	Fowl pox; scaly leg mite
Bowed, weak...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin D; osteodystrophy
Bone bends...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin D
Joint swelling...	Infectious synovitis; paratyphoid; pullorum; zinc deficiency; staphylococcosis; tenosynovitis; arthritis
Tendon at hock displaced...	Perosis (nutritional deficiency-manganese or choline)
Stilted gait...	Tenosynovitis
Shank depigmented...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin A; coccidiosis; any low grade slow disease (for any length of time)
Toes twisted...	Genetic

Feet

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Joints fixed...	Tenosynovitis
Swollen foot pad...	Infectious synovitis; bumblefoot
Toes curled...	Nutritional deficiency-riboflavin; genetic; management deficiency
Foot pad cracked, dermatitis...	Nutritional deficiency-biotin or pantothenic acid; management deficiency
Bird walks on toes...	Tenosynovitis
Toes twisted...	Genetic

Droppings

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Profuse...	Enteritis; excess roughage in diet
Bloody...	Cecal coccidiosis; Newcastle disease
Green...	Feed intake low; bile not diluted
Sulfur yellow...	Blackhead
Light yellow or yellowish-green...	Fowl typhoid; fowl cholera
Foamy...	Intestinal parasites (protozoa)

Egg Production

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Sudden severe drop ...	Newcastle disease; infectious bronchitis; laryngotracheitis; influenza-A, mycotoxin, mismanagement (no lights, feed, or water)
Unsatisfactory...	Infectious coryza; fowl cholera; chronic respiratory diseases; diet deficiencies; gizzard impaction; fowl pox; hepatitis; lice; mites;

	ascarids; capillaria; lymphoid leukosis; coccidiosis; enteritis; pullorum; fowl typhoid; aflatoxicosis; adenovirus infection; toxins
Egg wrinkled, depigmented...	Necrotic enteritis; infectious bronchitis
Production pause...	Epidemic tremor
Poor shell quality...	Newcastle disease; infectious bronchitis; adenovirus infection; diet deficiency; T-2 fusariotoxin

Death

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Instant, few or no prior signs...	Aortic rupture; acute lack of water; fowl cholera; overheated, fatty liver hemorrhagic syndrome
High mortality-producing diseases...	Fowl cholera; erysipelas; exotic Newcastle disease; acute coccidiosis; aflatoxin; botulism; poison; fatty liver hemorrhagic syndrome

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Mississippi State University

For information about this page, contact Sharon Whitmarsh.
For information about Mississippi State University, contact msuinfo@ur.msstate.edu.

URL: http://www.msstate.edu/dept/poultry/diagext.htm

Following Nutritional Information provided by Kettle Lakes Cooperative

Tips for Caring for Chicks

-Provide warm, dry housing without drafts (such as a cardboard box). Line bottom with newspaper and wood shavings if desired (2-5" deep).

-Keep day old chicks at 90-95 degrees F. Use a heat lamp approximately 20" above the chicks. Place a thermometer at chick level. If chicks huddle under the light; it's too cold. If chicks huddle in corners, it's to hot. Reduce 5 degrees F each week until a minimum of 65 degrees F.

-Space Requirements for Chicks:
- -Hatch to 6 weeks-0.8 to 1.0 ft^2 per chick
- -6 weeks and older-1.0 to 2.0 ft^2 per chick

-Space Requirement for Mature Turkeys:
- -4.0 to 5.0 ft^2

-Space Requirement for Layers
- -2.5 to 3.5 ft^2
- -Provide nesting boxes for birds by 18-20 weeks of age.

-Provide fresh, cool (not cold!) water at all times. Dip each chick's beak in the water to encourage drinking.

-Keep feeders full at all times; be sure feed is dry and mold free. Clean feeders on a regular basis. Provide 1 foot of feeder space for every 25 chicks. Provide 3 feet of feeder space for 25 adult chickens, ducks and geese. Provide 8.5 feet of feeder space for 25 adult turkeys.

-Feed Recommendations:
- -Egg Laying Chicks-Feed Start & Grow MP or HG Duck, Goose & Chick Grower until 18-20 weeks of age. At that time switch to Layena.
- -Broiler Chicks (meat)-Feed Start & Grow MP from start to finish.
- -Ducks/Geese: Feed Flock Raiser or HG Duck, Goose & Chick Grower from hatch on. These birds DO NOT need medication.
- -Turkeys: Feed HG Turkey/Pheasant Starter 30% AMP up to 8 weeks of age. Switch to Purina Turkey Grower from 8 weeks to finish.

Medicated feeds are generally recommended for chickens and turkeys for coccidiosis control.

***Check out www.purinasunfreshrecipe.com for more information.**

Feeding Your Birds

- Water is the most important nutrient!!!
- Lack of water decreases feed intake.
- Water is a major component of blood, it removes waste products, carries nutrients, cools the body.
- Water intake should be 2 times the feed intake amount.

Nutrients

- Carbohydrates
  - Make up the biggest share of the poultry diet.
  - CHOs provide energy in the form of starch.
- Fats
  - Highest energy feeds-2.25 times the energy in CHOs.
  - Addition of fat increases the palatability and physical consistency of feed.

Nutrients

- Proteins
  - Made up of amino acid chains.
  - Proteins make up body tissues.
  - Protein quality and source are important.
- Minerals & Vitamins
  - Often added to grains to balance ration.
  - The right balance is required for vitamins and minerals to be effective.

Nutrients

- Vitamins
  - Vit. A--digestive, reproductive, respiratory tract
  - Vit. D--Bone formation, Ca & P metabolism
  - B Vit.--Energy Metabolism
- Minerals
  - Eggshell, bones, blood cell formation

Selecting Feed

- A balanced ration is the key!
- Know what type of bird you are raising.
  - Finisher/Layer
  - Age of Bird
  - Kind of Bird
- Change the feed depending on growth stage.

Selecting Feed

- Feed is an investment!!!
  - 70% of the cost of poultry production is feed.
  - Cheapest is not best--you get what you pay for!
- Purchase feed from a reputable dealer.
- Keep feed cool and dry to maintain freshness.

Selecting Feed

- The better the nutrition provided, the more likely an animal will meet its genetic potential.
- An animal's confirmation is influenced 90% by genetics and 10% by nutrition.

KLC Poultry Program

- Meat Birds (Broilers)
  - Feed Purina Start & Grow from Day 1 to 4 weeks
  - Feed Purina Start & Grow or Flock Raiser from 4 weeks to market.

KLC Poultry Program

- Layer Birds
  - Purina Start & Grow from day 1-week 18
  - Purina Layena from 18 weeks on

Ducks & Geese

- Day 1 to market-Honor Duck, Goose, & Chick Starter/Grower
- Or….
- Purina Flock Raiser Pellet NonMed

Turkeys

- Honor Turkey/Pheasant Starter—Day 1 to 8 weeks
- Purina Turkey Grower—8 weeks to market

HOME GROWN™

POULTRY FEED

Meat Bird Starter/Grower 23% Amp .0175%

Home Grown™ Meat Bird Starter/Grower 23% AMP .0175% is a versatile complete feed suitable for growing broiler type chickens, capon, and roasters. It is also a great complete feed for turkeys beyond eight weeks of age. This product can be followed by Home Grown™ 20% Starter/Grower in an efficient feeding program.

From starting chicks to growing market birds and laying hens, you can trust Home Grown™ poultry feeds to provide proper nutrition for the overall health of your flock. We want to play a vital role in your flock's well-being at every life stage. With Home Grown™ poultry feeds, your flock's nutrition is our top priority.

E1: 15256 - Bag
15257 - Bulk

FEATURES	BENEFITS
• Contains proper levels of energy, protein (amino acids), vitamins, and minerals	• Ideal ration for broilers (meat type) chickens. May be fed from day one to market.
• Versatile	• May be used in production of turkeys and pheasants for meat.
• Complete feed	• No mixing required.
• Crumble form	• Improved growth, feed utilization, and reduced waste. Works best in self feeders.
• Contains medication Amprolium - .0175%	• Aids in the prevention of coccidiosis.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, min.	23.0%
Lysine, min	1.20%
Methionine, min	0.50%
Crude Fat, min	4.0%
Crude Fiber, max	3.5%
Calcium (Ca), min	0.9%
Calcium (Ca), max	1.4%
Phosphorus (P), min	0.75%
Salt (NaCl), min	0.25%
Salt (NaCl), max	0.75%

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Amprolium	0.0175%

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

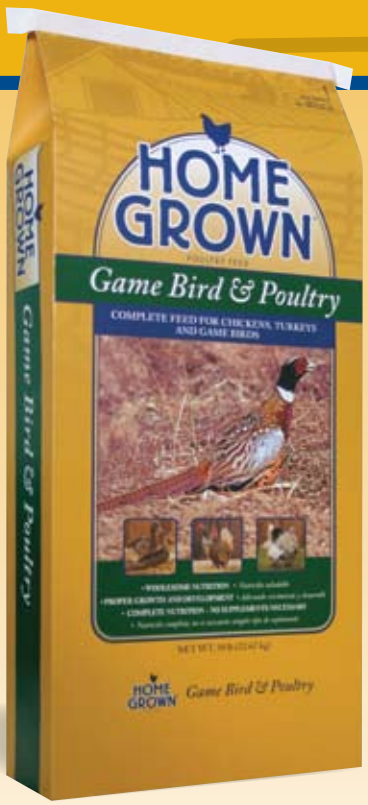
BROILER CHICKENS: Feed HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% AMP .0175% to chickens as the sole ration continuously from 1 day of age until 3 weeks of age (21 days). At 3 weeks of age (22 days), change to HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 20%. Alternatively HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% AMP .0175% may be fed to broiler chickens as the sole ration from day-old until market. Provide fresh clean water at all times.

TURKEYS/PHEASANTS: HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% AMP .0175% is the second feed in a three-feed program to grow meat turkeys and pheasants to market or maturity; viz., HOME GROWN™ TURKEY/PHEASANT STARTER 30% (0-8 wks.), HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% (8-12 wks.), HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 20 (16-20 wks.). Provide fresh, clean water at all times.

For more information about this product or any of our family of Home Grown™ products, please contact 1-800-311-1726.
Manufactured by Country Acres Feed Company • P.O. Box 19856 • Brentwood, MO 63144

HOME GROWN™

POULTRY FEED



Finisher 20%

Home Grown™ Finisher 20% is a versatile complete feed suitable for finishing meat-type broiler chickens, turkeys and pheasants. It is also a great complete feed for starting future laying chickens.

From starting chicks to growing market birds and laying hens, you can trust Home Grown™ poultry feeds to provide proper nutrition for the overall health of your flock. We want to play a vital role in your flock's well-being at every life stage. With Home Grown™ poultry feeds, your flock's nutrition is our top priority.

E1: 15215 - Amp-Med - Bulk
15216 - Non-Med - Crumble
15214 - Amp .0175 - Crumble

FEATURES	BENEFITS
• Contains proper levels of energy, protein (amino acids), vitamins, and minerals	• Ideal growing /finishing ration for broilers, (meat-type chickens). Start feeding at 3 weeks of age.
• Versatile formula	• May be used in production of turkeys and pheasants for meat. May also be fed from day one to five weeks as a starting feed for layer type chickens.
• Nutritionally complete feed	• No supplementation required.
• Crumble form	• Improved growth, feed utilization, and reduced feed waste. Works best in self-feeders.
• Medication Option – Amprolium .0175%	• Aids in the prevention of coccidiosis.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, min.	20.0%
Lysine, min	0.95%
Methionine, min	0.35%
Crude Fat, min	4.0%
Crude Fiber, max	3.5%
Calcium (Ca), min	0.75%
Calcium (Ca), max	1.25%
Phosphorus (P), min	0.60%
Salt (NaCl), min	0.25%
Salt (NaCl), max	0.75%

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Amprolium	0.0175%

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

BROILER CHICKENS: Feed HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% to chickens as the sole ration continuously from 3 weeks of age (22 days) until market.

TURKEYS: HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% is the third feed in a three-feed program to grow turkeys to maturity; viz., HOME GROWN™ TURKEY/PHEASANT STARTER 30% (0-8 wks.), HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% (8-12 wks.), HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% (12-16 wks).

PHEASANTS: HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% is the third feed in a three-feed program to grow pheasants for meat; viz., HOME GROWN™ TURKEY/PHEASANT STARTER 30% (0-8 wks.) HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% (8-12 wks.) and HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% (12-16 wks.)

For more information about this product or any of our family of Home Grown™ products, please contact 1-800-311-1726.
Manufactured by Country Acres Feed Company • P.O. Box 19856 • Brentwood, MO 63144

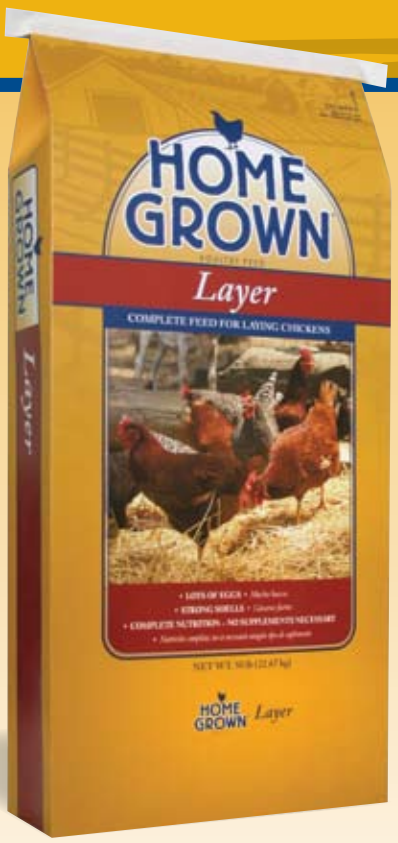
HOME GROWN™

POULTRYFEED

Layer 18%

Home Grown™ Layer 18% is a versatile complete feed suitable for laying chickens, ducks and geese. Home Grown™ Layer 18% will help your birds produce lots of eggs with strong shells.

From starting chicks to growing market birds and laying hens, you can trust Home Grown™ poultry feeds to provide proper nutrition for the overall health of your flock. We want to play a vital role in your flock's well-being at every life stage. With Home Grown™ poultry feeds, your flock's nutrition is our top priority.



E1: 15237 - Crumble
15239 - Pellet
15238 - Crumble Bulk

FEATURES	BENEFITS
• Specifically formulated for laying chickens. Contains proper levels of energy, protein (amino acids), vitamins and minerals	• Lots of eggs. • Strong shells.
• Contains proper level of calcium	• For production of sound eggshells. No additional calcium supplement is required.
• Available in either pellet or crumble form	• No supplementation required.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, min	18.0%
Lysine, min	0.95%
Methionine, min	0.32%
Crude Fat, min	2.5%
Crude Fiber, max	5.5%
Calcium (Ca), min	3.7%
Calcium (Ca), max	4.7%
Phosphorus (P), min	0.55%
Salt (NaCl), min	0.10%
Salt (NaCl), max	0.60%

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed as the sole ration to laying hens from onset of egg production (chickens: 18-20 weeks of age, ducks: 20-24 weeks of age). May be used during the entire production cycle. Do not provide additional grain or free-choice calcium source.

Provide fresh, clean water at all times.

For more information about this product or any of our family of Home Grown™ products, please contact 1-800-311-1726.
Manufactured by Country Acres Feed Company • P.O. Box 19856 • Brentwood, MO 63144

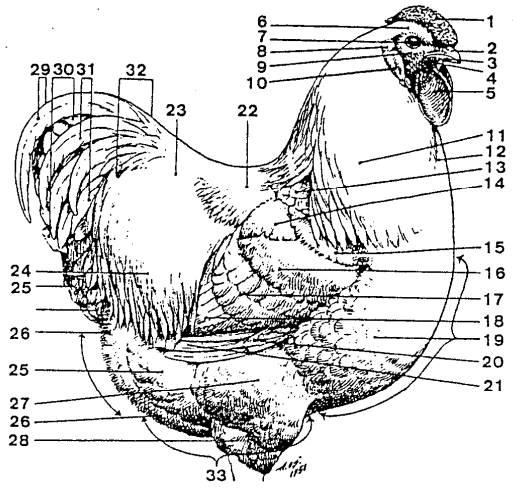


Figure 3
NOMENCLATURE OF MALE

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. Ear-lobe
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
21. Primaries
22. Back
23. Upper Saddle
24. Lower Saddle
25. Rear Body Feathers
26. Fluff or Stern
27. Lower Thigh Feathers
28. Hock Plumage
29. Main Sickles
30. Mail Tail
31. Lesser Sickles
32. Tail Coverts
33. Abdomen

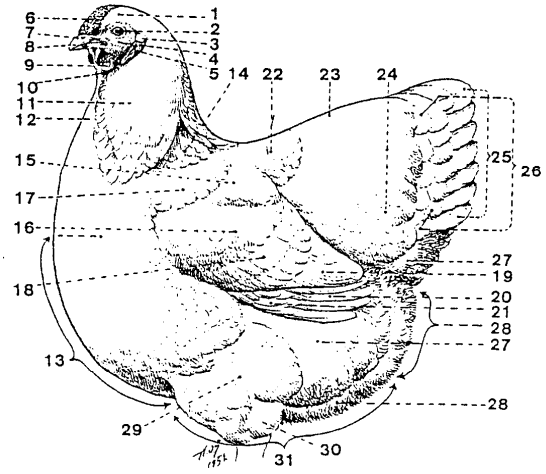
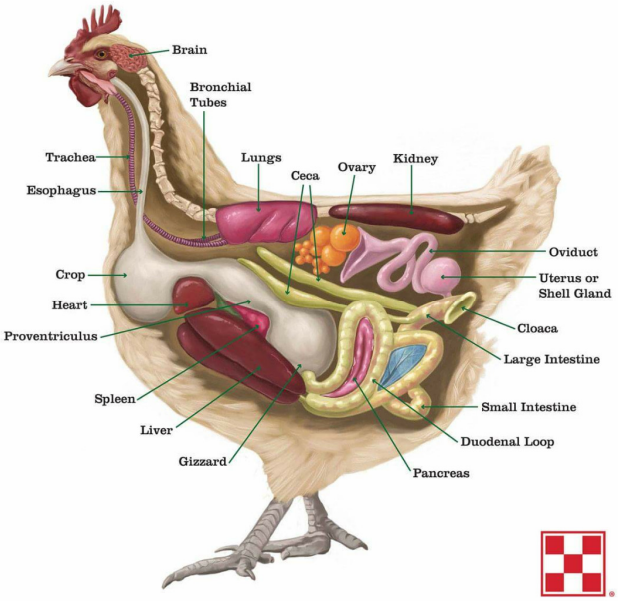


Figure 4
NOMENCLATURE OF FEMALE

1. Skull
2. Eye
3. Ear
4. Face
5. Ear-lobe
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 Covert or Wing Bar
19. Secondaries or Wing Bay
20. Primaries
21. Primary Coverts
22. Back
23. Sweep of back
24. Cushion
25. Main Tail
26. Tail Coverts
27. Rear Body Feathers
28. Fluff or Stern
29. Lower Thigh Plumage
30. Hock Plumage
31. Abdomen



Large Breed Chicken Classes

AMERICAN CLASS
Plymouth Rocks, Dominique's, Wyandotte's, Javas, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Buckeyes, Chanteclers, Jersey Giants, Lamonas, New Hampshire's, Hollands and Delawares.

ASIATIC CLASS
Cochins, Langshans, Brahmas

ENGLISH CLASS
Dorkings, Redcaps, Cornish, Orpingtons, Sussex, Australorps

MEDITERRANEAN CLASS
Leghorns, Minocras, Spanish, Andalusians, Ancona, Sicilian Buttercups, Catalanas

CONTINENTAL CLASS
Hamburgs, Campines, Lakenvelders, Polish, Houdans, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, Faverolles, Welsummers and Barnevelders

ALL OTHER STANDARD BREEDS
Modern Game, Old English Games, Sumatras, Malays, Cubalayas, Phoenix, Yokohamas, Aseels, Shamos, Sultans, Frizzles, Naked Necks, Araucanas, Ameraucanas

Bantams Breed Classes

GAME BANTAMS
Modern Game and Old English Game

SINGLE COMB CLEAN LEGGED BANTAMS
Anconas, Andalusians, Australorps, Campines, Catalanas, Delawares, Dorkings, Dutch, Frizzles, Hollands, Japanese, Javas, Jersey Giants, Lakenvelders, Lamonas, Leghorns, Minorcas, Naked Necks, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Phoenix, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Spanish , Sussex,

ROSECOMB CLEAN LEGGED BANTAMS
Anconas, Antwerp Belgians {D'anvers} Dominiques, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Minorcas, Redcaps, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Rosecombs, Sebrights, Wyandottes

ALL OTHER CLEAN LEGGED BANTAMS
Ameraucana, Araucana, Buckeye, Chanteclers, Cornish, Crevecoeurs, Cubalayas, Houdans, La Fleche, Malays, Polish, Shamos, Sicilian Buttercups, Sumatras, Yokohamas

FEATHERED LEGGED BANTAMS
Booted, Brahmas, Cochins, d'Uccle Faverolles, Frizzles, Langshans, Silkies, Sultans

Duck Classes

HEAVY WEIGHT CLASS
Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Appleyard, Saxony

MEDIUM WEIGHT CLASS
Cayuga, Crested, Swedish, Buff

LIGHT WEIGHT CLASS
Runner, Campbell, Magpie, Welsh Harlequins,

BANTAM DUCK CLASS
Call, East Indies, Mallards

Geese Classes

HEAVY CLASS
Toulouse, Embden, African

MEDIUM CLASS
Sebastopol, Pilgrim, American Buff, Saddleback Pomeranian

LIGHT CLASS
Chinese, Tufted Roman, Canada, Egyptian

Turkey Classes

Bronze, Narragansett, White Holland, Black, Slate, Bourbon Red, Beltsville Small White, Royal Palm

Reprinted from the American Poultry Assn.

NOMENCLATURE OF SHANKS AND TOES

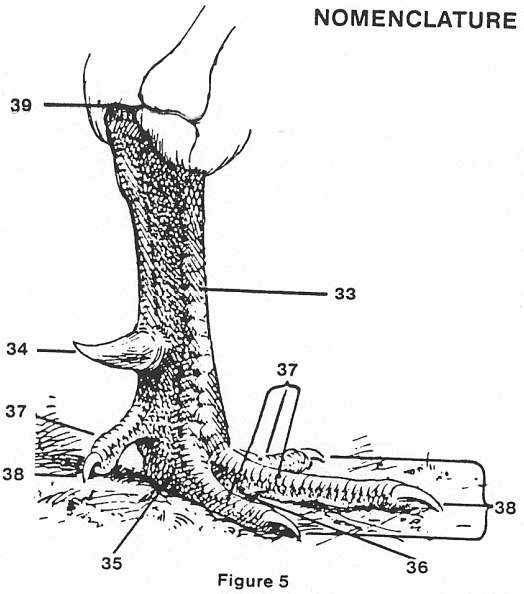


Figure 5

MALE

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

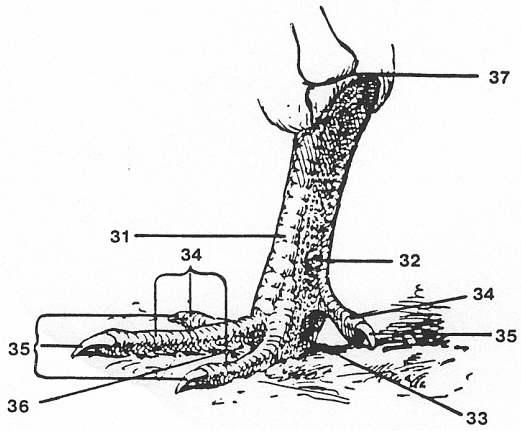


Figure 6

FEMALE

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

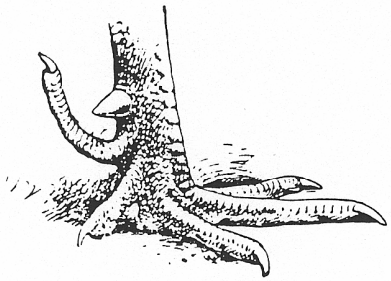


Figure 7

Illustration showing fifth toe in five-toe breeds.

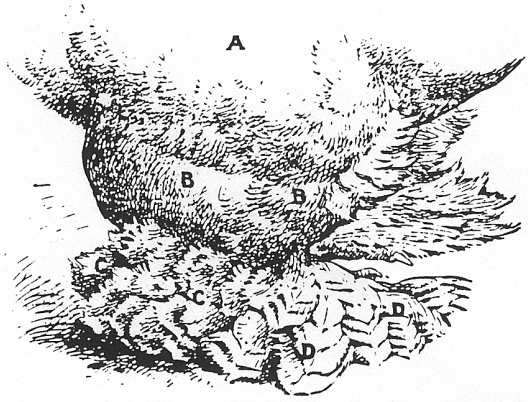


Figure 8

Cochin Leg and Toe Feathering.
A, Upper Thigh;
B-B Lower Thigh;
C-C, Shank;
D-D, Toe.

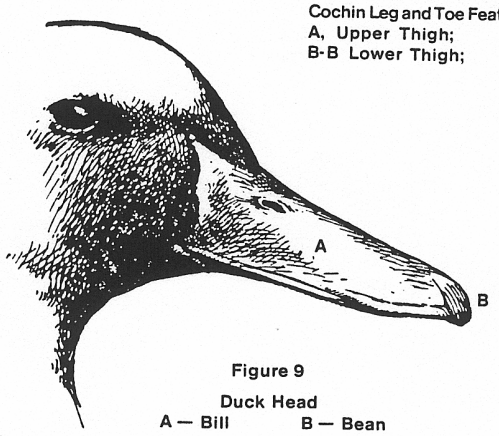


Figure 9

Duck Head
A — Bill B — Bean

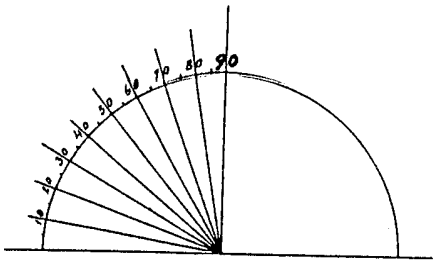


Figure 10
Diagram Showing Degrees above Horizontal

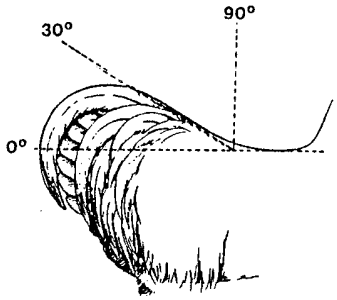


Figure 11
Measuring Tail Angles

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD MALE COMBS

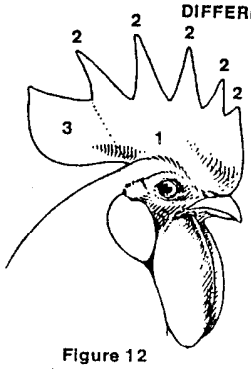


Figure 12
Single Comb
1, Base; 2, Point; 3, Blade.
For ideal types see illustrations of breeds and varieties.

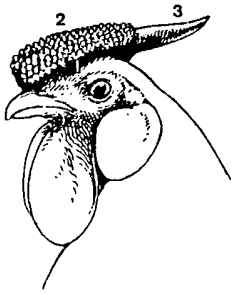


Figure 13
Rose Comb
1, Base; 2, Rounded Points; 3, Spike.
For ideal types see illustrations of breeds and varieties.

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

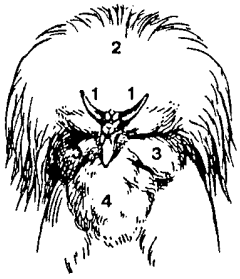


Figure 15
Sultans Head, Male (Ideal)
1-1, V-shaped Comb; 2, Crest; 3, Muffs; 4, Beard.

Figure 16
Cushion-Comb (Ideal)

Figure 17
Buttercup Comb
(Ideal)

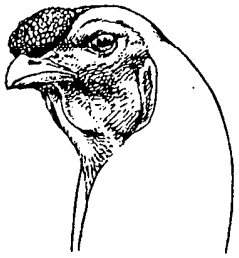


Figure 18
Strawberry Comb
(Ideal)

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.

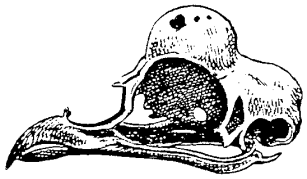


Figure 22
Cross section of bony structure of head as in Polish, Houdan and Crevecouer, showing beak, cavernous nostrils and knob.

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

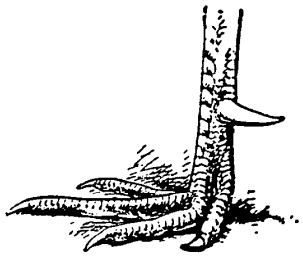


Figure 24
Duck-Foot (A Disqualification)

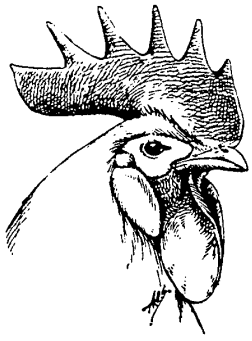


Figure 25
Showing Face Section
(Any positive enamel white in this Section disqualifies Mediterranean cockerels and pullets except White Faced Black Spanish.)

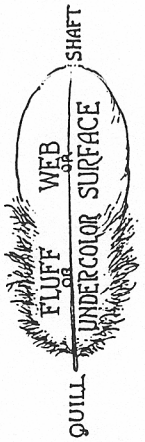


Figure 26
Sections of
a feather.

Figure 27
Lopped Rose Comb
(A Disqualification)

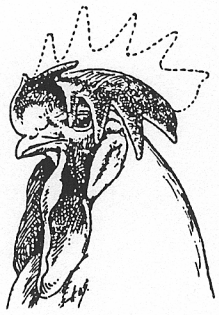


Figure 28
Lopped Single Comb
(A Disqualification)

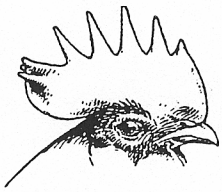


Figure 30
One Form of Side Sprigs.
(A Disqualification)

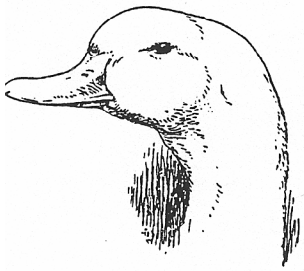


Figure 29
Head of Duck Showing
Scoop-Bill
(A Disqualification)

Figure 32
Split Tail.
Abnormal or sub-normal feather
development.
In young birds a defect — in old birds a
disqualification.

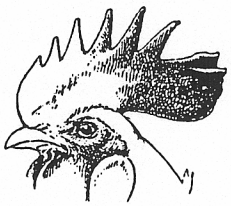


Figure 31
Split Comb
Showing the tendency of
the blade to divide perpen-
dicularly.
(A Disqualification)

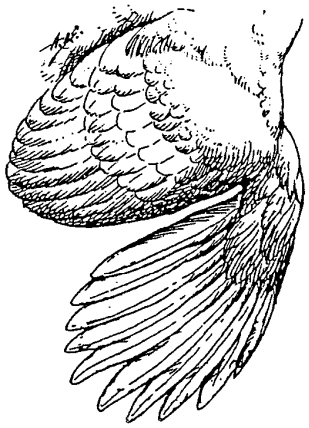


Figure 33
Split Wing.
(A Disqualification)

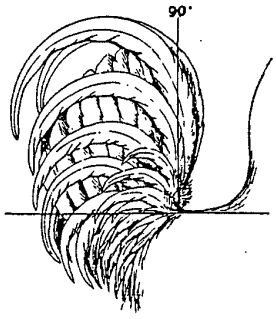


Figure 34
Squirrel Tail.
(A Disqualification except in Japanese Bantams)

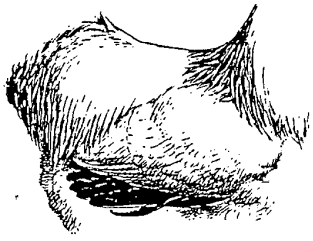


Figure 35
Slipped Wing and Twisted Feather.
(Disqualifications)

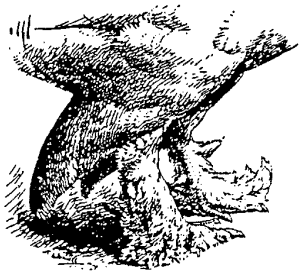


Figure 36
Vulture Hocks
(As shown, a Disqualification, except in Sultans and some breeds of feather legged Bantams.)

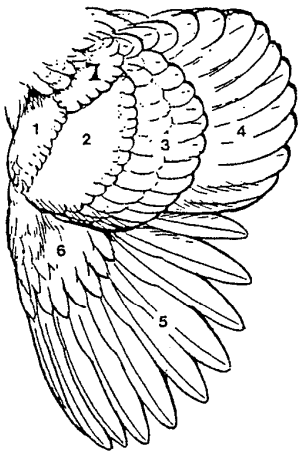


Figure 37
Parts of Wing
1, Front. 2, Bow. 3, Bar.
4, Secondary. 5, Primaries.
6, Primary Coverts.
7, Wing Shoulder.

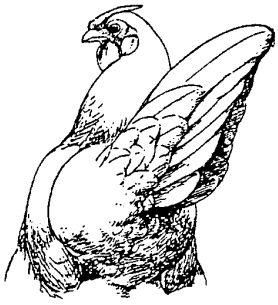


Figure 38
Wry Tail.
(A Disqualification)

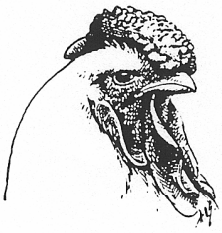


Figure 42

Comb, coarse; Wattles, coarse and wrinkled; Lobes, too loosely-fitted.

Figure 43

Thumb Marks in Comb, Rear Turning to One Side.
(Defects.)

Figure 44

Faults of Head and Adjuncts:

Twisted Comb in front. Irreg. Serration of Comb. Coarse, Wrinkled Wattles. Loosely-Fitted Lobes.

DEFECTIVE FEATHER MARKINGS

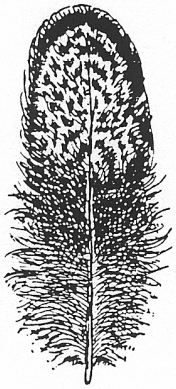


Figure 45

Mossy (Defective) Feather Occurs most often in Laced Varieties.

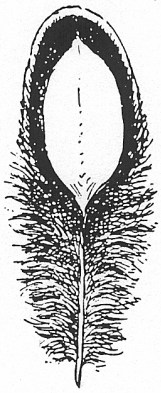


Figure 46

Frosting (A Defect). Faulty in Laced Varieties.

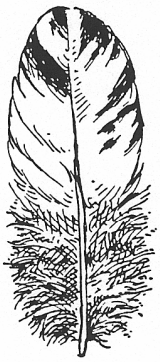


Figure 47

Splashed Feather. (A Defect.) Occurs in Spangled and Mottled Varieties.

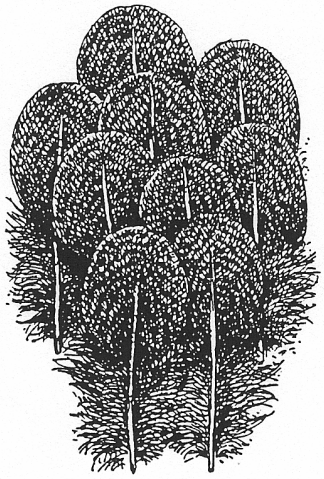


Figure 48

One Form of Shafting. (A Defect.) Occurs in Stippled Varieties.

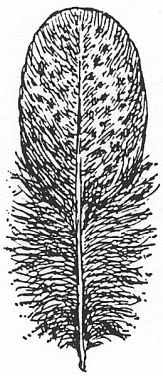


Figure 49

Mealy (Defective) Feather. Occurs in Red and Buff Varieties.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD FEATHER PATTERNS

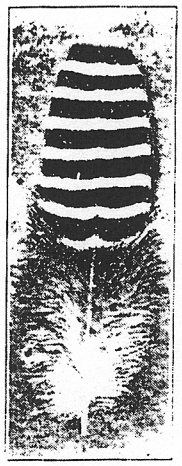


Figure 50
A Penciled Feather. (Parallel Form.)
Example: Silver Penciled Hamburgs.

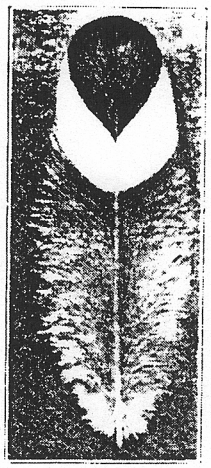


Figure 51
A Spangled Feather.
Example: Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

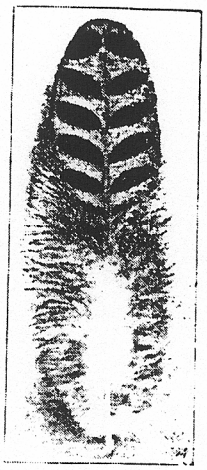


Figure 52
A Feather with Elongated, Diagonal Spangles.
(Buttercups.)

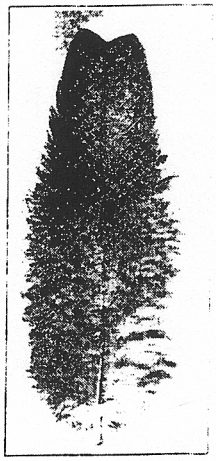


Figure 53
A Mottled Feather.
Example: Anconas

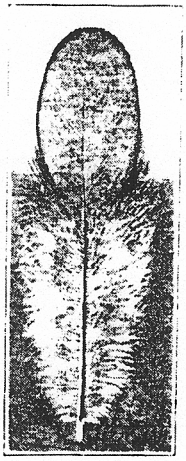


Figure 54
Laced Feather.
Examples: Blue Varieties

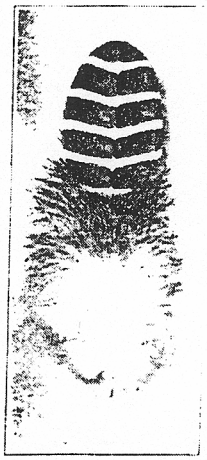


Figure 55
Barring, Slightly V-shaped.
Example: Silver Campines.

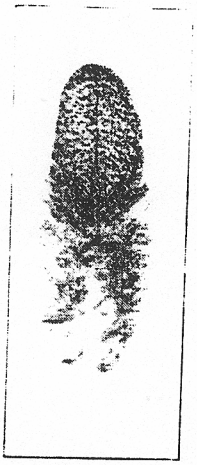


Figure 56
A Stippled Feather.
Example: Brown Leghorn females

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD FEATHER PATTERNS

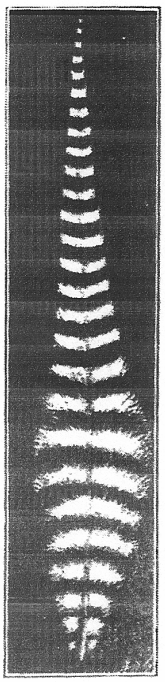


Figure 57

Barring, at right angle with length of feather.

Feather of Male.

Example: Barred Plymouth Rocks.

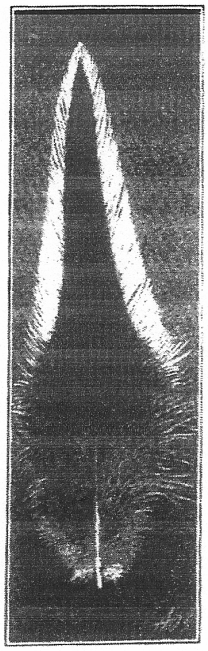


Figure 58

A Striped Feather. Male Hackles. Silver Penciled Wyandottes.

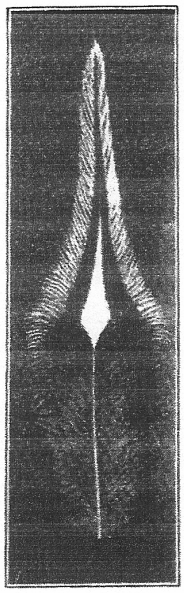


Figure 59

A Striped Feather. with Diamond-Shaped Center. (Saddles of Silver Laced Wyandottes)

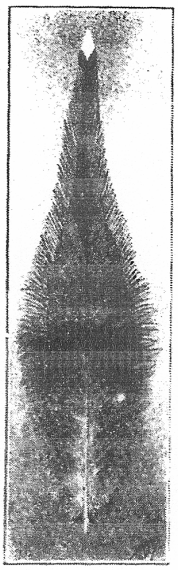


Figure 60

A Feather Tipped with a Spangle. (Speckled Sussex)

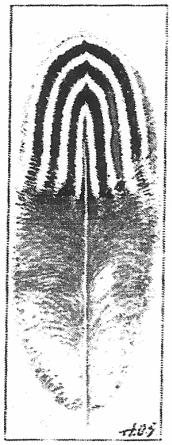


Figure 61

A Penciled Feather.

Example: Silver-Penciled Wyandottes.

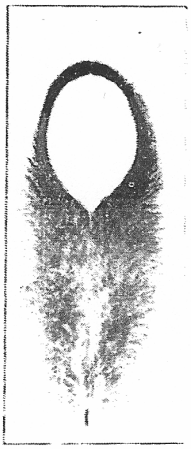


Figure 62

Laced Feather (Silver)

Examples: Silver-Laced Wyandottes.

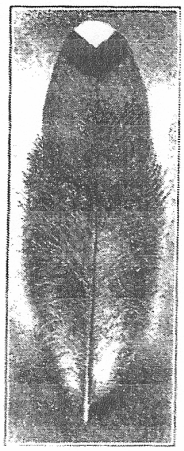
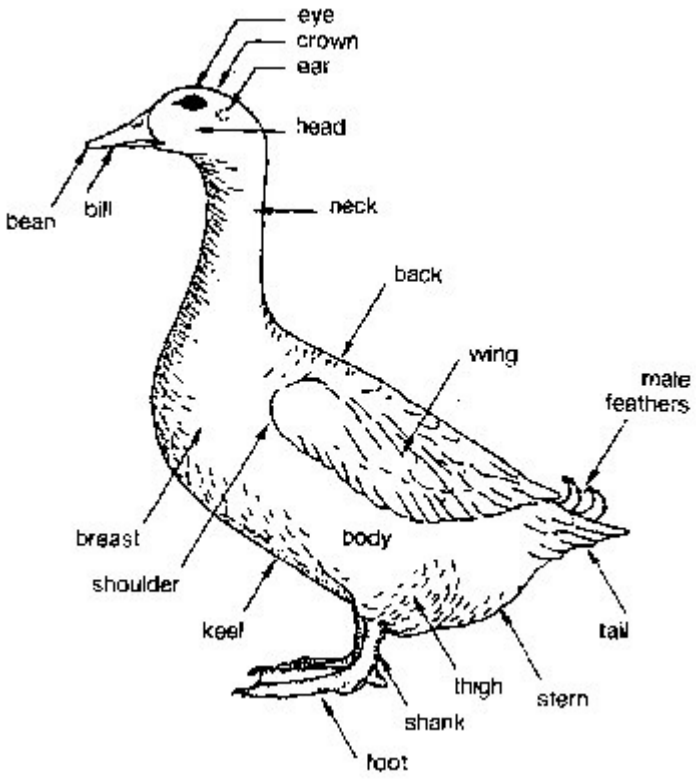
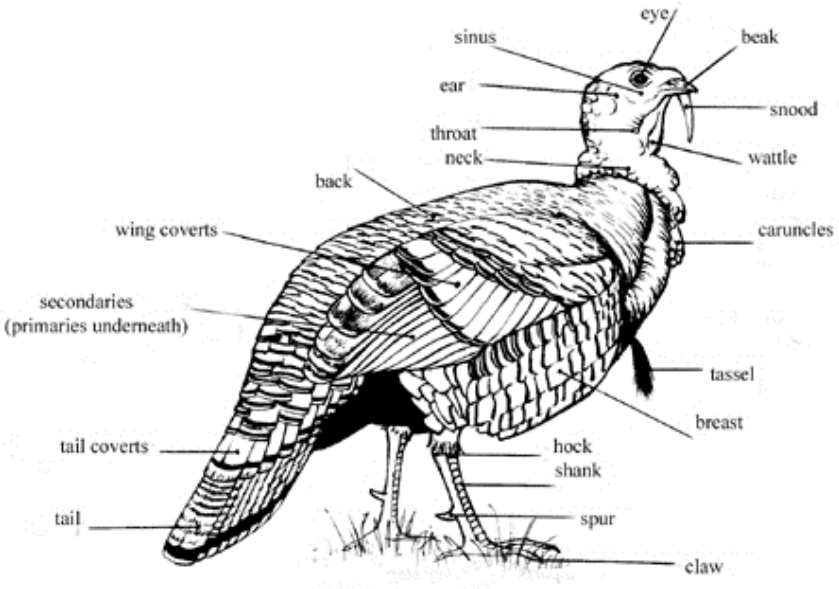


Figure 63

Feather Tipped with Spangle. (Speckled Sussex)


eye
crown
ear
head
bean
bill
neck
back
wing
male feathers
breast
body
shoulder
keel
tail
thigh
stern
shank
foot


eye
sinus
beak
ear
snood
throat
wattle
neck
back
caruncles
wing coverts
secondaries
(primaries underneath)
tassel
breast
tail coverts
hock
shank
tail
spur
claw

ah-poult-2721 (doc 10/06)

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Division of Animal Health, Bureau of Animal Disease Control
2811 Agriculture Drive, PO Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911
Phone: (608) 224-4872

Wisconsin Individual Poultry Test Report (s. ATCP 10.40 (1) (d), Wis. Adm. Code)

(For use in testing individual birds for *Salmonella pullorum* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* for movement, sale or exhibition.) Use this form for testing birds from flocks **not** in any of the following programs: Wisconsin Tested Flock, Wisconsin Associate Flock, NPIP, NPIP affiliate.

Flock Owner Information: (Individual or other legal entity – See instructions)

Individual's Name: Last First **OR** Name of Legal Entity:

Primary Contact for Flock: Contact's Phone

Flock Owner's Address: City State Zip Code

I understand that all sales must be reported on the Wisconsin Intrastate Sale of Poultry/Eggs (form #ah-poult-2740) to the WDATCP-DAH and a copy of this Wisconsin Poultry Individual Test Report must accompany the birds during movement, and must be given to each purchaser.

Flock Owner's Signature Title: (if applicable)

Flock Information:

Address of premises where flock is kept: City State Zip Code

Livestock Premises Code: County: Test Date:

List the following information for each bird tested:

Individual Identification	Breed/Strain	Color/Variety	Sex	Test result			
				SP		MG	
				Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg

Tester Information:

Tester's Name: Tester's Number: Antigen Lot #: Antigen Expiration Date:

Tester's Address: City State Zip Code

Tester's Signature **Date**

Personal information you provide may be used for purposes other than that for which it was originally collected (s. 15.04(1)(m)Wis. Stats.).

Distribution of this 3 ply form: **Original** – Mail to WDATCP-DAH **Pink** – Flock Owner **Yellow** - Tester

SAMPLE

Sale	Resale	Buyer	Price
☐ Rabbit	☐ Cavy	☐ Poultry	☐ Goat

Sheboygan County 4H & FFA
Blue Ribbon Small Animal Auction

Exhibitor Name:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Parent's Name:	
Club:	

I agree to write a thank you note within two(2) weeks after the fair to the buyer and send a copy of the thank you note to the Blue Ribbon Committee Treasurer:

Toni Kreif, N762 Allen Road, Random Lake, WI 53075

If no thank you note is written, I will be barred from the sale for the next two (2) years and forfeit my auction money. I have read and agreed to all the Blue Ribbon Small Animal Sale Rules.

Exhibitor Signature	**Parent Signature**

Animal Purchase Contract

Buyer:	
Company:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	

I have purchased this animal and agree to pay for it in full at the time of sale. **Animals will be released to buyers at time of sale.**

Method of Payment (Office Use)	
	Buyer Signature

SAMPLE

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Blue Ribbon Small Animal Auction

5 University Drive - Sheboygan, WI 53081
920-459-5903

SALES AGREEMENT

I, and my parent/guardian, have read the rules for the Blue Ribbon Small Animal Auction. If I decide to enter an animal in the sale, I understand and agree to the said rules. I also understand the Blue Ribbon Small Animal Sale Committee has the right to make all final decisions.

This signed form must be returned **no later** than Wednesday, Fair entry day, to a superintendent.

Exhibitor Name: _____
(Please Print)

Exhibitor Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

Date: _____

SAMPLE

Washing Chickens Before A Show

Written By Alan Stanford PH.D – www.browneggblueegg.com

Washing birds for a show is easy but takes good preparation and a lot of time. Do not get a bird wet until you have assembled everything you need. Of course, you need things to clean and dry your birds. You will also need a clean place to put your clean birds; don't but them into a dirty coop.

The most important part of washing birds is drying them. Birds are chilled and then get sick more easily than you might imagine. A light breeze on a hot day can be dangerous for a wet chicken. Have a good supply of towels. It takes at least one towel for each bird. You also need a hair dryer.

The second most important part of washing birds is to be gentle. If you are not gentle, you will break feathers; your feathered friend will be stressed when you wash, unless you are gentle. If you are gentle, birds learn to tolerate being washed and to love being blow-dried.

Wash your birds at least two days before the show. Your birds will preen their feathers into place and use their oil gland to restore their sheen. Keep the coops extra clean from just before you wash your birds to when you leave for the show.

Get these before you wash a bird:

- A clean coop
- A warm draft free place to wash and dry your birds
- One towel for each bird
- A hair dryer
- Baby shampoo
- Toothbrush
- Cream rinse (optional)
- Laundry bluing if your birds have white feathers
- Glycerin
- Two tubs, one for washing, one for rinsing (a kitchen sink, laundry tub, or bathtub are good places to wash)

Washing Your Birds

Use warm water. Don't chill or scald your birds.

Wet the entire bird before washing because dry feathers break much more easily than wet feathers. Get your bird wet with water and a little baby shampoo. Without a little shampoo, natural oils make the feathers difficult to get wet.

If you have a feather legged bird, do not pick the manure off the foot feathers. The feathers will break. After your bird has stood in water for 16 minutes you can rinse the manure off those foot feathers.

After the feathers are completely wet, put shampoo on them and gently work it into the feathers. Pay special attention to the feathers around the vent. Gently scrub your bird's feet with a

toothbrush. You can also stroke stained feathers with a toothbrush dipped in baby shampoo. Only stroke in one direction: from the base of the feather towards the tip.

Rinse your bird thoroughly with warm water. Be sure to rinse out all the shampoo. You can use conditioner, it helps rinse out the soap and conditions the feathers. Look for feathers that did not get clean. Add more shampoo and wash the problem areas.

Final Rinse Solution

After rinsing out all the shampoo, you can give a final rinse in glycerin, bluing and warm water. Bluing makes white feathers appear whiter, you don't need bluing if your bird has no white feathers. You can buy glycerin at a drug store, sometimes you have to as the pharmacist because they use glycerin to make lotions. If you add too much bluing, you will have a blue bird. I've seen quite a few. Here's the formula for the rinse water:

- Warm water (not hot, not cold)
- 2 ounces (4 tablespoons) glycerin per gallon of water
- 2 drops bluing per gallon of water

Dip your bird in the warm rinse water. Hold your bird a few seconds, while the water drains. Immediately wrap your bird in a towel; do not leave it uncovered, even on a hot day.

Dry Your Bird Carefully and Thoroughly. You must thoroughly dry your bird. Never leave a wet bird in even a slight breeze, even if it's a hot day.

Wrap you bird in a dry towel and place your bird in a draft free warm place. After 5 minutes, rewrap you bird in a dry section of the towel.

Blow-dry your bird with the hair dryer. Be **VERY** careful with the heat. I have seen birds with blistered chests caused by an enthusiastic novice. Once good safeguard is to always have the palm side of your fingers between your bird and the dryer. My favorite hair drying has a "turbo" button that gives high-speed unheated air. I keep the drying set to medium (NEVER hot). I keep the turbo button pressed about 80% of the time.

If your birds are docile enough, you can line up 4 to 6 of them and blow-dry them together. I give each bird about 10 seconds and rotate around the group.

Wet feathers stay plastered to your bird's body. It helps if you gently lift the wet feathers and separate them while blow-drying. Remember to be gentle. You don't want to break feathers or stress your bird. Be sure your bird is completely dry. Don't let the warmth of the feathers fool you; your bird must be dry.

Final Steps

Put your lean bird into a clean coop. Why not give your friends a little treat like chopped greens, a little grain, a section of winter squash, or that special treat you know they love. Keep the coop clean until you go to the show.

Enjoy the show. Talk to people about your birds and theirs. Corner the judge and learn from him. **Disagree alone. Learn in public!**

Preparing for Showmanship

1. Choose a well-feathered, clean and tame bird.

2. Practice putting the bird into the cage and taking it out, head first. Make sure you are holding it correctly.

3. Work on identifying as many parts as you can on your bird.

4. Know your variety, breed, sex and class of your bird (bantam or large fowl also). Example: *I am holding a black Cochin bantam pullet*. Or: *I am holding a white Pekin drake*.

5. The breed of my bird is: _____.

6. The variety of my bird is: _____.

7. The sex of my bird is: _____.

8. Do you know a poultry disease? It's cure?

9. What is a disqualification or defect that may exist on a bird such as yours?

10. What is your bird's diet made up of?

11. Name a poultry parasite. Where do you look for them?

12. Your **ATTITUDE** and **APPEARANCE MATTER**! Dress in a long sleeved shirt. Be POSITIVE! Do your best.

Scorecard
Poultry Showmanship

Name	**No.**

Appearance of Animal	(20)	
Appearance & Attitude of Show person	(25)	
Handling and Carrying of Animal	(25)	
Questions and Knowledge	(30)	
Total	(100)	

Entry Day Check List

1. **Entry Tags -** Pick up at fair office prior to entry day.
2. **Paperwork –** Health papers, signed sale agreement for Class O
3. **Feed** – Be sure to bring feed along for your birds
4. **Check In** – Bring one bird in at a time. Bring corresponding tag and bird to desk for check in prior to putting your bird in cage. If you don't already have one, your bird will be given a leg band and that number will be recorded. You can then put your bird in a cage and hang entry tag on cage.

NOTES

VME-18-03

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Extension FactSheet

Veterinary Preventive Medicine, 1900 Coffey Rd., Columbus, OH 43210

Common External Parasites in Poultry: Lice and Mites

Carrie L. Pickworth
Avian Disease Investigation Laboratory
Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine
The Ohio State University

Teresa Y. Morishita
Extension Poultry Veterinarian
Ohio State University Extension

Parasites can be detected on the external surfaces of the body by way of a thorough physical examination. Periodical examination of the flock can help to detect an early infestation and can help to prevent a larger flock outbreak. It is important to detect infestations early because of the restrictions on treatments available for food-producing birds. Moreover, many of the parasites have an environmental component so treating the environment is also necessary for controlling infestations. Prevention and early detection are the keys to successful treatment and control of external parasites in poultry flocks. The most common external parasites seen in poultry are lice and mites.

Poultry Lice

Poultry lice are tiny, wingless, 6-legged, flat-bodied, insects with broad, round heads. They lay their eggs on the host bird's feathers, especially near the base of the feather shaft (Figure 1). A female louse will lay 50 to 300 eggs at a time, which she cements to the feather shaft. There are several species of lice that affect poultry, and multiple species can affect a bird at any given time. Some species can be localized on specific locations like the quill lice; or others can be found over most of the body surface like the chicken body lice. The lice found on poultry do not suck blood as the lice found in other species of animals; rather they feed on dry skin scales, feathers, and scabs. However, they will ingest blood extruding from irritated skin. The entire life cycle of the lice occurs on the host bird, primarily in the feathers. Poultry lice are host specific and cannot be transferred to humans.

Fall and winter are the most common times to observe lice infestations. Inspect the ventral region of the bird for live lice crawling on the bird and for nits (lice eggs) as most infestations start in this area of the bird's body. Eggs are white and commonly appear in bunches on the lower feather shaft. Feathers of infested birds may have a moth-eaten appearance. Due to the feather damage, the bird may have a dull or roughened appearance.

Poultry Mites

There are two major types of mites found on the body of poultry. They are the Northern Fowl Mite (or in tropical environments, the Tropical Fowl Mite) and the Chicken Mite (or Red Roost Mite).

The Northern Fowl Mite is the most common external parasite in poultry, especially in cool weather climates. It sucks blood from all different types of fowl and can live in the temperate regions of the world. As compared to the Chicken Mite, the Northern Fowl Mite primarily remains on the host for its entire life cycle. These mites can live off the host bird for 2 to 3 weeks. These mites are small and black or brown in color, have 8 legs, and are commonly spread through bird-to-bird contact. The Tropical Fowl Mite is comparable to the Northern Fowl Mite but lives in the tropical regions.

The Chicken Mite is a nocturnal mite that is primarily a warm weather pest. These mites suck the blood from the birds at night

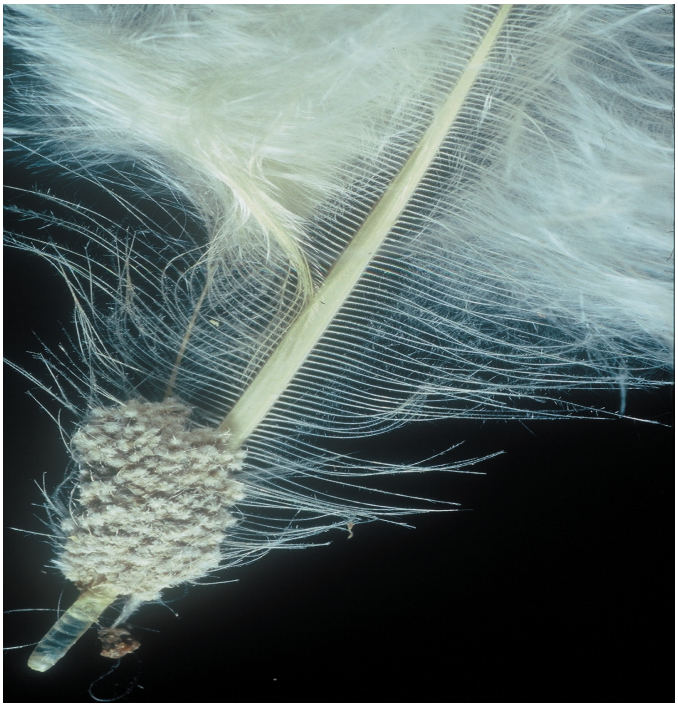


Figure 1. Lice eggs at the base of the feather shaft

and then hide in the cracks and crevices of the houses during the day. Chicken Mites are dark brown or black, much like the Northern Fowl Mite.

The life cycle of mites can be as little as 10 days, which allows for a quick turnover and heavy infestations. Mites can be transferred between flocks by crates, clothing, and wild birds. Mites are capable of living in the environment and off the host bird for a period of time. Diagnoses of mite infestations are similar to that of lice; however since mites can live off the bird and some are nocturnal, inspect birds and housing facilities at night especially if you suspect that the Chicken Mite is the cause of the infestation. Observable signs may include darkening of the feathers on white feathered birds due to mite feces; scabbing of the skin near the vent; mite eggs on the fluff feathers and along the feather shaft (Figure 2); or congregations of mites around the vent, ventral abdomen, tail, or throat. Since mites congregate around the ventral region, they can also reduce a rooster's ability of successful matings.

Flock Symptoms

Flocks infested with lice or mites show similar general symptoms. Birds will have decreased egg production; decreased weight gain; decreased carcass-grading quality; increased disease susceptibility; and decreased food intake. If any of these generalized symptoms are observed, a visual evaluation is recommended. Inspect birds around the ventral region for signs of lice or mites since infestations usually start in this area of the bird.

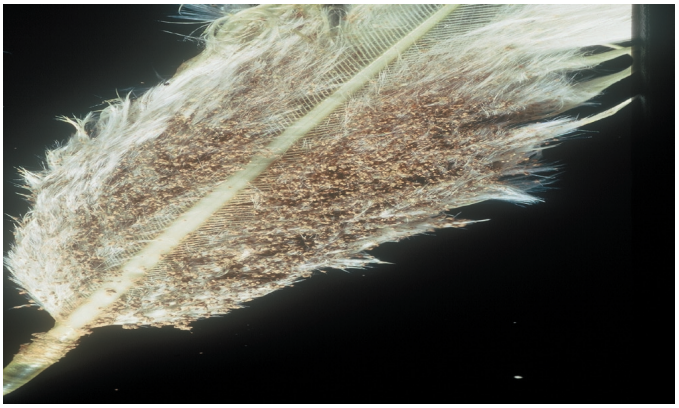


Figure 2. Mites and eggs along the feather shaft.

Treatments

Sanitation and cleanliness are the keys to lice and mite control. Sanitation includes cleaning and disinfecting housing facilities and equipment between flocks. Moreover, reducing people traffic through housing facilities is recommended. Eliminating the contact between flocks and wild birds can reduce the potential transfer of external parasites. Chemical control can include the use of carbaryl (Sevin®). Treat the walls, floors, roosts, nest boxes, and the birds simultaneously. When dusting an entire house, be careful to avoid feed contamination. One treatment method for small flocks or individual birds is the use of a dusting bath with Sevin®. Place the bird into a garbage bag containing the medicated powder with the birds' head out and rotate/shake the bag to completely cover the bird with powder. Be sure not to inhale the medicated powder during treatments. The use of a facial mask is recommended to prevent inhaling this medicated powder. Because the life cycle of lice and mites is. approximately 2 weeks, treatments should be repeated every 2 weeks as needed. Carefully read all labels prior to treatment to make sure withdrawal times are followed for food-producing poultry. Severe lice or mite infestations can be treated initially with a kitten strength dose of a pyrethrin-based medicated spray on the birds to reduce the initial numbers. If problems persist, contact a veterinarian for treatment with such medications as Ivermectin®. Prevention is the best method of treatment. For poultry used in exhibition or for new poultry entering the flock, a minimum quarantine period of 2 weeks is recommended. During this time birds should be physically examined and treated if necessary.

Table 1. Comparison chart to distinguish between lice and mites.

	Lice	Mites
Size	2-3 millimeters long	1 millimeter diameter (ground pepper)
Speed	Fast-moving	Slow-moving
Color	Straw-colored (light brown)	Dark reddish black
Egg location	Base of feather shaft	Along feather shaft
Egg color	White	White or off-white
Best detection time	Daytime	Nighttime or Daytime
Location	Lives only on host	Lives on host and in environment

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Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration and Director, OSU Extension

TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1868

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
Mississippi State UNIVERSITY

EXTERNAL SYMPTOMS FOR DIAGNOSING POULTRY DISEASES

BODY

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Emaciation...	Off-feed; nutritional deficiencies; lymphoid leukosis; enteritis; gizzard impaction; tuberculosis; unknown
Stunted, uneven growth....	Gizzard impaction; bluecomb disease; alfatoxin poisoning; synovitis; contaminated hatching egg
Swellings...	Ruptured air sac; edema
Twitching, muscular spasm...	Botulism; infectious bursal disease
Trembling...	Epidemic tremors; encephalitis (brain damage)
Paralysis...	Botulism; Marek's disease; arthritis; aflatoxin poisoning; epidemic tremor
Dehydration...	Acute lack of water; coccidiosis; infectious bursal disease; nutritional imbalance-dietary salts
Nervousness...	Hysteria; drug intoxication; Newcastle; fungus infection
Lying on breast, legs paralyzed...	Algae poisoning; acute lack of water; yellow jasmine poisoning; botulism; drug toxicity

FEATHERS

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Moist under wing...	Infectious coryza
Loss of...	Molting
Deposits at base of shafts...	Lice or mite eggs
Soiled hackle feathers...	Infectious coryza, eye infection
Feathers picked...	Lice; nutritional deficiency-methionine; birds not debeaked
Depigmented...	Nutritional deficiencies-lysine, iron or folic acid
Broken on upper thigh...	Self picking
Feather eating...	Nutritional deficiency-methionine

Skin

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Pigmentation excessive ...	Poor production; high pigment intake
Nodules, mainly legs...	Marek's disease
Nodules over vent...	Flukes (rare)
Moist, necrotic, edematous...	Necrotic dermatitis, exudative diathesis
Darkened, purplish...	Erysipelas; fowl cholera
Crusted areas...	Erysipelas; scab; gangrenous dermatitis
Scabby hip...	Self picking, inflicted by other birds
Gangrenous, green...	Hemmorhage; arthritis; gangrenous dermatitis
Vent irritated...	Northern fowl mite; lice (occasionally)
Pale...	Anemia; nutritional deficiencies-iron, copper, or vitamin B_{12}

Head

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Swollen, puffy...	Ruptured air sac; infectious coryza; injury; Newcastle disease

Comb

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Mottled, red and white margins...	Frozen
Eruptions, nodules...	Fowl pox
White, scaly, powdery...	Favus

Eyes

Symptom	*Possible Cause*
Watery...	Infectious coryza
Blindness...	Fowl pox; aspergillosis; Arizona paracolon; paratyphoid
Watery, red, inflamed, closed...	Laryngotracheitis; ammonia burn; Newcastle disease; nutritional deficiency-vitamin A
Cataracts...	Epidemic tremor
Crusts on eye lids...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin A; fowl pox
Pupil irregular, blindness...	Marek's disease
Blood in eye...	Hemorrhagic anemia
Large, swollen...	Mycoplasma infection

Face

Symptom	*Possible Cause*

Swollen...	Infectious coryza; Newcastle disease; nutritional deficiency-vitamin A; E. coli
Darkened, purplish...	Erysipelas; fowl cholera; septicemia; injury
Nodules...	Fowl pox

Nostrils

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Discharge...	Infectious coryza; chronic respiratory disease; infectious bronchitis; influenza

Mouth

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Pustules...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin A
Crusts at margins...	Nutritional deficiencies-pantothenic acid or biotin
Beak soft, rubbery...	Nutritional deficiencies-vitamin D or calcium-phosphorus imbalances
White coat over tongue and in mouth...	Wet form of fowl pox
Ulcers...	Mycotoxins; chemical injury

Wattles

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Swollen, bulbous...	Infectious coryza; fowl cholera
Nodules...	Fowl pox

Neck

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Paralysis (limber neck)...	Botulism; yellow jasmine poisoning
Twisting...	Newcastle disease; fowl cholera; brain infection; improper injection of Marek's vaccine
Retracted over back...	Newcastle disease; nutritional deficiency-thiamin
Retracted under breast...	Nutritional deficency-vitamin E; Newcastle disease
Scabby necrotic areas...	Improper injection of drugs; other injury

Legs

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Paralysis...	Marek's disease; botulism; heat stoke; epidemic tremor; cage layer fatigue; vitamin E deficiency; algae poisoning; yellow jasmine

	poisoning; acute lack of water
Rough, scaly...	Fowl pox; scaly leg mite
Bowed, weak...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin D; osteodystrophy
Bone bends...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin D
Joint swelling...	Infectious synovitis; paratyphoid; pullorum; zinc deficiency; staphylococcosis; tenosynovitis; arthritis
Tendon at hock displaced...	Perosis (nutritional deficiency-manganese or choline)
Stilted gait...	Tenosynovitis
Shank depigmented...	Nutritional deficiency-vitamin A; coccidiosis; any low grade slow disease (for any length of time)
Toes twisted...	Genetic

Feet

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Joints fixed...	Tenosynovitis
Swollen foot pad...	Infectious synovitis; bumblefoot
Toes curled...	Nutritional deficiency-riboflavin; genetic; management deficiency
Foot pad cracked, dermatitis...	Nutritional deficiency-biotin or pantothenic acid; management deficiency
Bird walks on toes...	Tenosynovitis
Toes twisted...	Genetic

Droppings

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Profuse...	Enteritis; excess roughage in diet
Bloody...	Cecal coccidiosis; Newcastle disease
Green...	Feed intake low; bile not diluted
Sulfur yellow...	Blackhead
Light yellow or yellowish-green...	Fowl typhoid; fowl cholera
Foamy...	Intestinal parasites (protozoa)

Egg Production

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Sudden severe drop ...	Newcastle disease; infectious bronchitis; laryngotracheitis; influenza-A, mycotoxin, mismanagement (no lights, feed, or water)
Unsatisfactory...	Infectious coryza; fowl cholera; chronic respiratory diseases; diet deficiencies; gizzard impaction; fowl pox; hepatitis; lice; mites;

	ascarids; capillaria; lymphoid leukosis; coccidiosis; enteritis; pullorum; fowl typhoid; aflatoxicosis; adenovirus infection; toxins
Egg wrinkled, depigmented...	Necrotic enteritis; infectious bronchitis
Production pause...	Epidemic tremor
Poor shell quality...	Newcastle disease; infectious bronchitis; adenovirus infection; diet deficiency; T-2 fusariotoxin

Death

Symptom	***Possible Cause***
Instant, few or no prior signs...	Aortic rupture; acute lack of water; fowl cholera; overheated, fatty liver hemorrhagic syndrome
High mortality-producing diseases...	Fowl cholera; erysipelas; exotic Newcastle disease; acute coccidiosis; aflatoxin; botulism; poison; fatty liver hemorrhagic syndrome

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Mississippi State University

For information about this page, contact Sharon Whitmarsh.
For information about Mississippi State University, contact msuinfo@ur.msstate.edu.

URL: http://www.msstate.edu/dept/poultry/diagext.htm

Following Nutritional Information provided by Kettle Lakes Cooperative

Tips for Caring for Chicks

-Provide warm, dry housing without drafts (such as a cardboard box). Line bottom with newspaper and wood shavings if desired (2-5" deep).

-Keep day old chicks at 90-95 degrees F. Use a heat lamp approximately 20" above the chicks. Place a thermometer at chick level. If chicks huddle under the light; it's too cold. If chicks huddle in corners, it's to hot. Reduce 5 degrees F each week until a minimum of 65 degrees F.

-Space Requirements for Chicks:
- -Hatch to 6 weeks-0.8 to 1.0 ft^2 per chick
- -6 weeks and older-1.0 to 2.0 ft^2 per chick

-Space Requirement for Mature Turkeys:
- -4.0 to 5.0 ft^2

-Space Requirement for Layers
- -2.5 to 3.5 ft^2
- -Provide nesting boxes for birds by 18-20 weeks of age.

-Provide fresh, cool (not cold!) water at all times. Dip each chick's beak in the water to encourage drinking.

-Keep feeders full at all times; be sure feed is dry and mold free. Clean feeders on a regular basis. Provide 1 foot of feeder space for every 25 chicks. Provide 3 feet of feeder space for 25 adult chickens, ducks and geese. Provide 8.5 feet of feeder space for 25 adult turkeys.

-Feed Recommendations:
- -Egg Laying Chicks-Feed Start & Grow MP or HG Duck, Goose & Chick Grower until 18-20 weeks of age. At that time switch to Layena.
- -Broiler Chicks (meat)-Feed Start & Grow MP from start to finish.
- -Ducks/Geese: Feed Flock Raiser or HG Duck, Goose & Chick Grower from hatch on. These birds DO NOT need medication.
- -Turkeys: Feed HG Turkey/Pheasant Starter 30% AMP up to 8 weeks of age. Switch to Purina Turkey Grower from 8 weeks to finish.

Medicated feeds are generally recommended for chickens and turkeys for coccidiosis control.

***Check out www.purinasunfreshrecipe.com for more information.**

Feeding Your Birds

- Water is the most important nutrient!!!
- Lack of water decreases feed intake.
- Water is a major component of blood, it removes waste products, carries nutrients, cools the body.
- Water intake should be 2 times the feed intake amount.

Nutrients

- Carbohydrates
  - Make up the biggest share of the poultry diet.
  - CHOs provide energy in the form of starch.
- Fats
  - Highest energy feeds-2.25 times the energy in CHOs.
  - Addition of fat increases the palatability and physical consistency of feed.

Nutrients

- Proteins
  - Made up of amino acid chains.
  - Proteins make up body tissues.
  - Protein quality and source are important.
- Minerals & Vitamins
  - Often added to grains to balance ration.
  - The right balance is required for vitamins and minerals to be effective.

Nutrients

- Vitamins
  - Vit. A--digestive, reproductive, respiratory tract
  - Vit. D--Bone formation, Ca & P metabolism
  - B Vit.--Energy Metabolism
- Minerals
  - Eggshell, bones, blood cell formation

Selecting Feed

- A balanced ration is the key!
- Know what type of bird you are raising.
  - Finisher/Layer
  - Age of Bird
  - Kind of Bird
- Change the feed depending on growth stage.

Selecting Feed

- Feed is an investment!!!
  - 70% of the cost of poultry production is feed.
  - Cheapest is not best--you get what you pay for!
- Purchase feed from a reputable dealer.
- Keep feed cool and dry to maintain freshness.

Selecting Feed

- The better the nutrition provided, the more likely an animal will meet its genetic potential.
- An animal's confirmation is influenced 90% by genetics and 10% by nutrition.

KLC Poultry Program

- Meat Birds (Broilers)
  - Feed Purina Start & Grow from Day 1 to 4 weeks
  - Feed Purina Start & Grow or Flock Raiser from 4 weeks to market.

KLC Poultry Program

- Layer Birds
  - Purina Start & Grow from day 1-week 18
  - Purina Layena from 18 weeks on

Ducks & Geese

- Day 1 to market-Honor Duck, Goose, & Chick Starter/Grower
- Or….
- Purina Flock Raiser Pellet NonMed

Turkeys

- Honor Turkey/Pheasant Starter—Day 1 to 8 weeks
- Purina Turkey Grower—8 weeks to market

HOME GROWN™

POULTRY FEED

Meat Bird Starter/Grower 23% Amp .0175%

Home Grown™ Meat Bird Starter/Grower 23% AMP .0175% is a versatile complete feed suitable for growing broiler type chickens, capon, and roasters. It is also a great complete feed for turkeys beyond eight weeks of age. This product can be followed by Home Grown™ 20% Starter/Grower in an efficient feeding program.

From starting chicks to growing market birds and laying hens, you can trust Home Grown™ poultry feeds to provide proper nutrition for the overall health of your flock. We want to play a vital role in your flock's well-being at every life stage. With Home Grown™ poultry feeds, your flock's nutrition is our top priority.

E1: 15256 - Bag
15257 - Bulk

FEATURES	BENEFITS
• Contains proper levels of energy, protein (amino acids), vitamins, and minerals	• Ideal ration for broilers (meat type) chickens. May be fed from day one to market.
• Versatile	• May be used in production of turkeys and pheasants for meat.
• Complete feed	• No mixing required.
• Crumble form	• Improved growth, feed utilization, and reduced waste. Works best in self feeders.
• Contains medication Amprolium - .0175%	• Aids in the prevention of coccidiosis.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, min.	23.0%
Lysine, min	1.20%
Methionine, min	0.50%
Crude Fat, min	4.0%
Crude Fiber, max	3.5%
Calcium (Ca), min	0.9%
Calcium (Ca), max	1.4%
Phosphorus (P), min	0.75%
Salt (NaCl), min	0.25%
Salt (NaCl), max	0.75%

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Amprolium	0.0175%

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

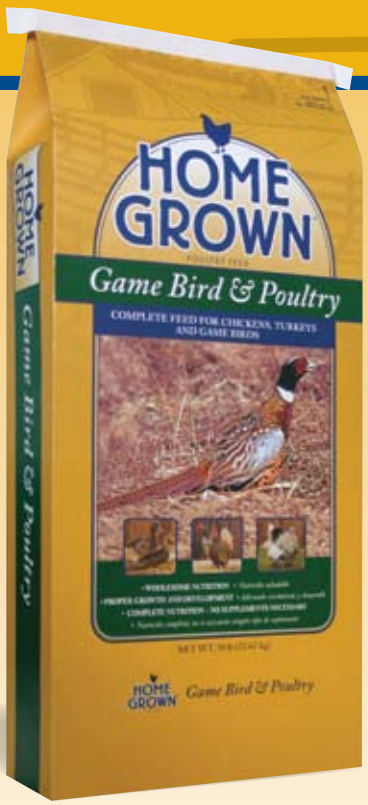
BROILER CHICKENS: Feed HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% AMP .0175% to chickens as the sole ration continuously from 1 day of age until 3 weeks of age (21 days). At 3 weeks of age (22 days), change to HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 20%. Alternatively HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% AMP .0175% may be fed to broiler chickens as the sole ration from day-old until market. Provide fresh clean water at all times.

TURKEYS/PHEASANTS: HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% AMP .0175% is the second feed in a three-feed program to grow meat turkeys and pheasants to market or maturity; viz., HOME GROWN™ TURKEY/PHEASANT STARTER 30% (0-8 wks.), HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% (8-12 wks.), HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 20 (16-20 wks.). Provide fresh, clean water at all times.

For more information about this product or any of our family of Home Grown™ products, please contact 1-800-311-1726.
Manufactured by Country Acres Feed Company • P.O. Box 19856 • Brentwood, MO 63144

HOME GROWN™

POULTRY FEED



Finisher 20%

Home Grown™ Finisher 20% is a versatile complete feed suitable for finishing meat-type broiler chickens, turkeys and pheasants. It is also a great complete feed for starting future laying chickens.

From starting chicks to growing market birds and laying hens, you can trust Home Grown™ poultry feeds to provide proper nutrition for the overall health of your flock. We want to play a vital role in your flock's well-being at every life stage. With Home Grown™ poultry feeds, your flock's nutrition is our top priority.

E1: 15215 - Amp-Med - Bulk
15216 - Non-Med - Crumble
15214 - Amp .0175 - Crumble

FEATURES	BENEFITS
• Contains proper levels of energy, protein (amino acids), vitamins, and minerals	• Ideal growing /finishing ration for broilers, (meat-type chickens). Start feeding at 3 weeks of age.
• Versatile formula	• May be used in production of turkeys and pheasants for meat. May also be fed from day one to five weeks as a starting feed for layer type chickens.
• Nutritionally complete feed	• No supplementation required.
• Crumble form	• Improved growth, feed utilization, and reduced feed waste. Works best in self-feeders.
• Medication Option – Amprolium .0175%	• Aids in the prevention of coccidiosis.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, min.	20.0%
Lysine, min	0.95%
Methionine, min	0.35%
Crude Fat, min	4.0%
Crude Fiber, max	3.5%
Calcium (Ca), min	0.75%
Calcium (Ca), max	1.25%
Phosphorus (P), min	0.60%
Salt (NaCl), min	0.25%
Salt (NaCl), max	0.75%

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Amprolium	0.0175%

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

BROILER CHICKENS: Feed HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% to chickens as the sole ration continuously from 3 weeks of age (22 days) until market.

TURKEYS: HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% is the third feed in a three-feed program to grow turkeys to maturity; viz., HOME GROWN™ TURKEY/PHEASANT STARTER 30% (0-8 wks.), HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% (8-12 wks.), HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% (12-16 wks).

PHEASANTS: HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% is the third feed in a three-feed program to grow pheasants for meat; viz., HOME GROWN™ TURKEY/PHEASANT STARTER 30% (0-8 wks.) HOME GROWN™ STARTER/GROWER 23% (8-12 wks.) and HOME GROWN™ FINISHER 20% (12-16 wks.)

For more information about this product or any of our family of Home Grown™ products, please contact 1-800-311-1726.
Manufactured by Country Acres Feed Company • P.O. Box 19856 • Brentwood, MO 63144

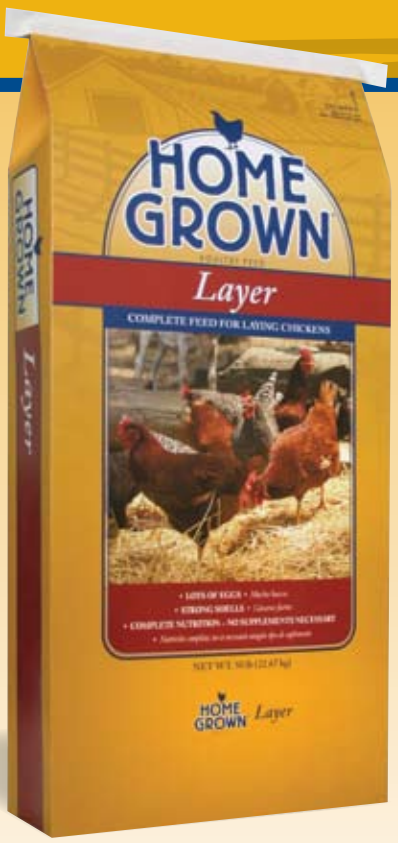
HOME GROWN™

POULTRYFEED

Layer 18%

Home Grown™ Layer 18% is a versatile complete feed suitable for laying chickens, ducks and geese. Home Grown™ Layer 18% will help your birds produce lots of eggs with strong shells.

From starting chicks to growing market birds and laying hens, you can trust Home Grown™ poultry feeds to provide proper nutrition for the overall health of your flock. We want to play a vital role in your flock's well-being at every life stage. With Home Grown™ poultry feeds, your flock's nutrition is our top priority.



E1: 15237 - Crumble
15239 - Pellet
15238 - Crumble Bulk

FEATURES	BENEFITS
• Specifically formulated for laying chickens. Contains proper levels of energy, protein (amino acids), vitamins and minerals	• Lots of eggs. • Strong shells.
• Contains proper level of calcium	• For production of sound eggshells. No additional calcium supplement is required.
• Available in either pellet or crumble form	• No supplementation required.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, min	18.0%
Lysine, min	0.95%
Methionine, min	0.32%
Crude Fat, min	2.5%
Crude Fiber, max	5.5%
Calcium (Ca), min	3.7%
Calcium (Ca), max	4.7%
Phosphorus (P), min	0.55%
Salt (NaCl), min	0.10%
Salt (NaCl), max	0.60%

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed as the sole ration to laying hens from onset of egg production (chickens: 18-20 weeks of age, ducks: 20-24 weeks of age). May be used during the entire production cycle. Do not provide additional grain or free-choice calcium source.

Provide fresh, clean water at all times.

For more information about this product or any of our family of Home Grown™ products, please contact 1-800-311-1726.
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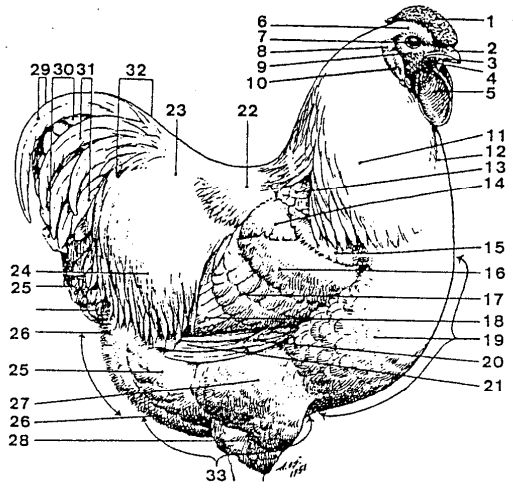


Figure 3
NOMENCLATURE OF MALE

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. Ear-lobe
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
21. Primaries
22. Back
23. Upper Saddle
24. Lower Saddle
25. Rear Body Feathers
26. Fluff or Stern
27. Lower Thigh Feathers
28. Hock Plumage
29. Main Sickles
30. Mail Tail
31. Lesser Sickles
32. Tail Coverts
33. Abdomen

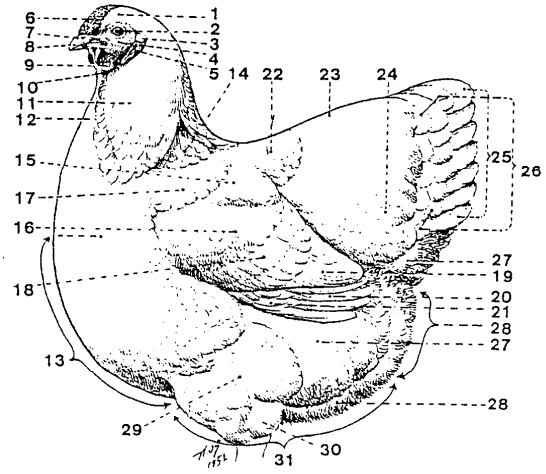
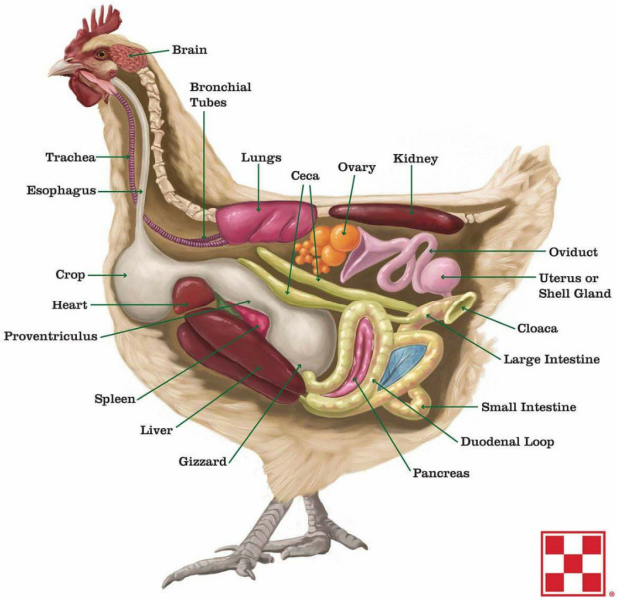


Figure 4
NOMENCLATURE OF FEMALE

1. Skull
2. Eye
3. Ear
4. Face
5. Ear-lobe
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 Covert or Wing Bar
19. Secondaries or Wing Bay
20. Primaries
21. Primary Coverts
22. Back
23. Sweep of back
24. Cushion
25. Main Tail
26. Tail Coverts
27. Rear Body Feathers
28. Fluff or Stern
29. Lower Thigh Plumage
30. Hock Plumage
31. Abdomen



NOMENCLATURE OF SHANKS AND TOES

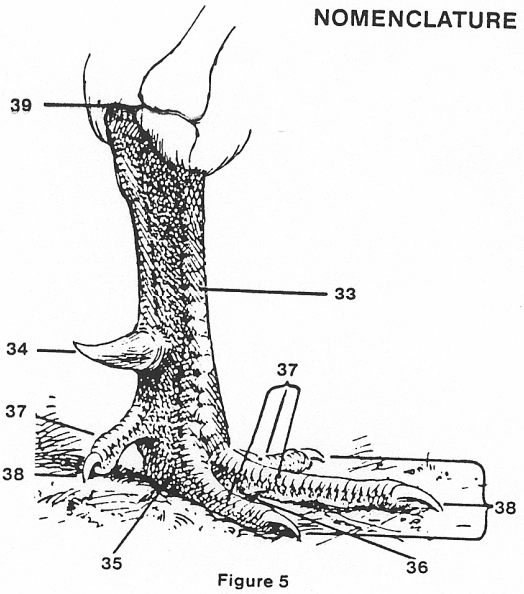


Figure 5

MALE

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

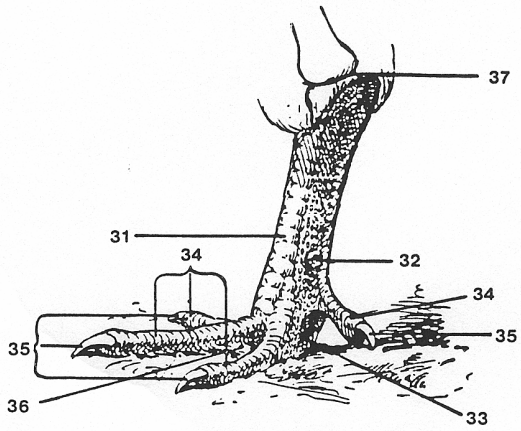


Figure 6

FEMALE

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

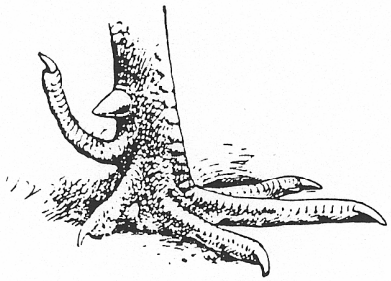


Figure 7

Illustration showing fifth toe in five-toe breeds.

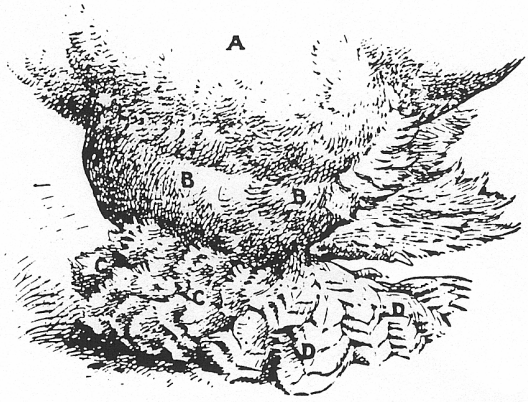


Figure 8

Cochin Leg and Toe Feathering.
A, Upper Thigh;
B-B Lower Thigh;
C-C, Shank;
D-D, Toe.

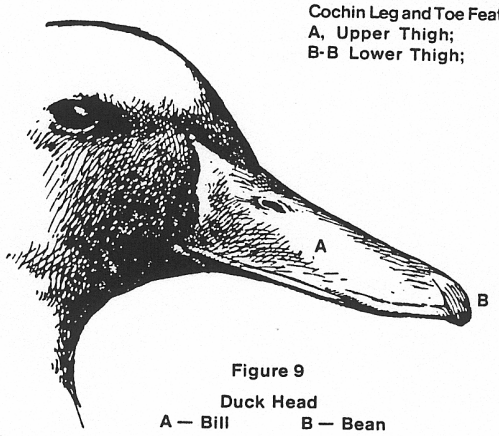


Figure 9

Duck Head
A — Bill B — Bean

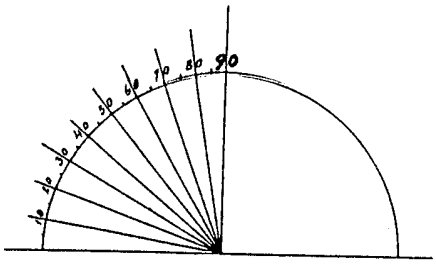


Figure 10
Diagram Showing Degrees above Horizontal

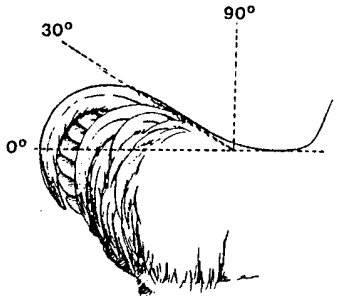


Figure 11
Measuring Tail Angles

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD MALE COMBS

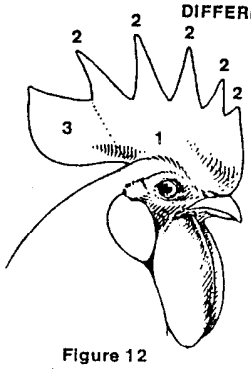


Figure 12
Single Comb
1, Base; 2, Point; 3, Blade.
For ideal types see illustrations of breeds and varieties.

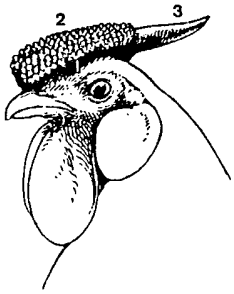


Figure 13
Rose Comb
1, Base; 2, Rounded Points; 3, Spike.
For ideal types see illustrations of breeds and varieties.

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

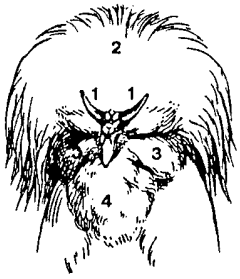


Figure 15
Sultans Head, Male (Ideal)
1-1, V-shaped Comb; 2, Crest; 3, Muffs; 4, Beard.

Figure 16
Cushion-Comb (Ideal)

Figure 17
Buttercup Comb
(Ideal)

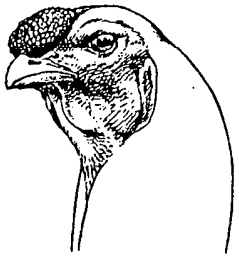


Figure 18
Strawberry Comb
(Ideal)

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.

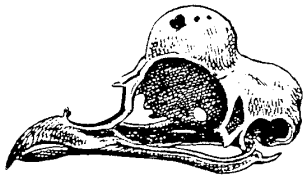


Figure 22
Cross section of bony structure of head as in Polish, Houdan and Crevecouer, showing beak, cavernous nostrils and knob.

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

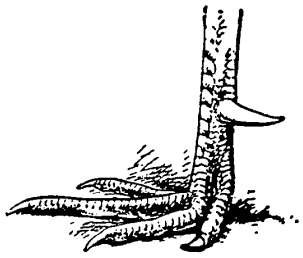


Figure 24
Duck-Foot (A Disqualification)

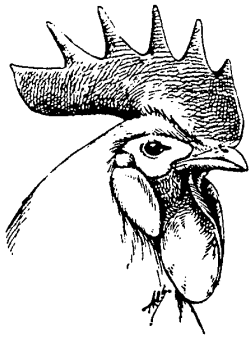


Figure 25
Showing Face Section
(Any positive enamel white in this Section disqualifies Mediterranean cockerels and pullets except White Faced Black Spanish.)

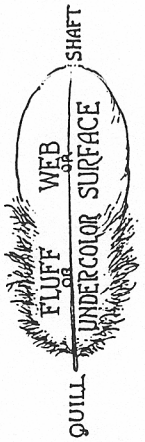


Figure 26
Sections of
a feather.

Figure 27
Lopped Rose Comb
(A Disqualification)

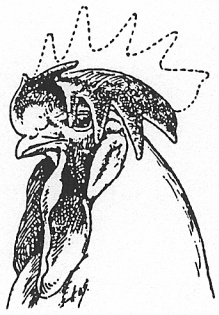


Figure 28
Lopped Single Comb
(A Disqualification)

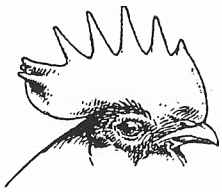


Figure 30
One Form of Side Sprigs.
(A Disqualification)

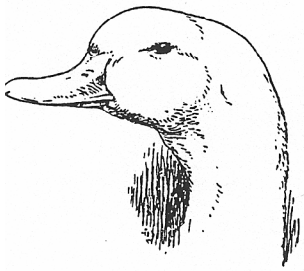


Figure 29
Head of Duck Showing
Scoop-Bill
(A Disqualification)

Figure 32
Split Tail.
Abnormal or sub-normal feather
development.
In young birds a defect — in old birds a
disqualification.

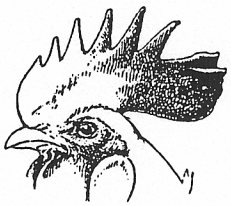


Figure 31
Split Comb
Showing the tendency of
the blade to divide perpen-
dicularly.
(A Disqualification)

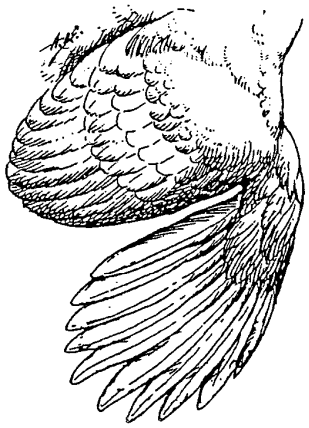


Figure 33
Split Wing.
(A Disqualification)

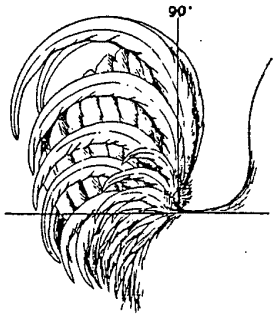


Figure 34
Squirrel Tail.
(A Disqualification except in Japanese Bantams)

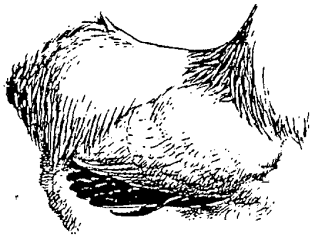


Figure 35
Slipped Wing and Twisted Feather.
(Disqualifications)

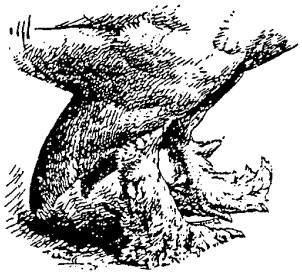


Figure 36
Vulture Hocks
(As shown, a Disqualification, except in Sultans and some breeds of feather legged Bantams.)

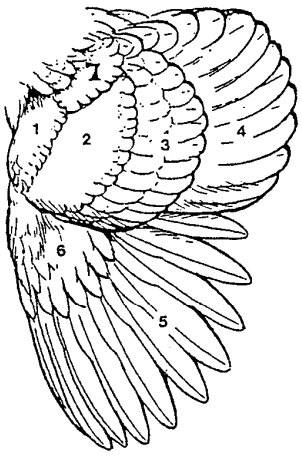


Figure 37
Parts of Wing
1, Front. 2, Bow. 3, Bar.
4, Secondary. 5, Primaries.
6, Primary Coverts.
7, Wing Shoulder.

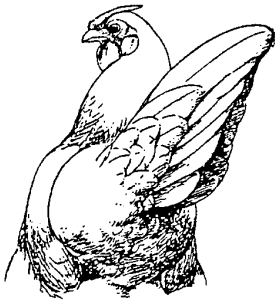


Figure 38
Wry Tail.
(A Disqualification)

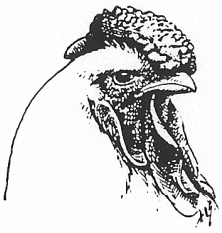


Figure 42

Comb, coarse; Wattles, coarse and wrinkled; Lobes, too loosely-fitted.

Figure 43

Thumb Marks in Comb, Rear Turning to One Side.
(Defects.)

Figure 44

Faults of Head and Adjuncts:

Twisted Comb in front. Irreg. Serration of Comb. Coarse, Wrinkled Wattles. Loosely-Fitted Lobes.

DEFECTIVE FEATHER MARKINGS

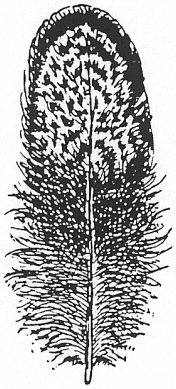


Figure 45

Mossy (Defective) Feather Occurs most often in Laced Varieties.

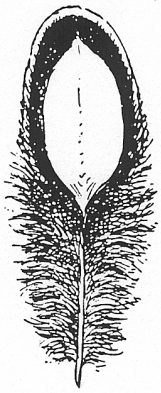


Figure 46

Frosting (A Defect). Faulty in Laced Varieties.

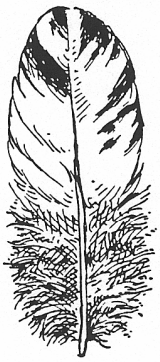


Figure 47

Splashed Feather. (A Defect.) Occurs in Spangled and Mottled Varieties.

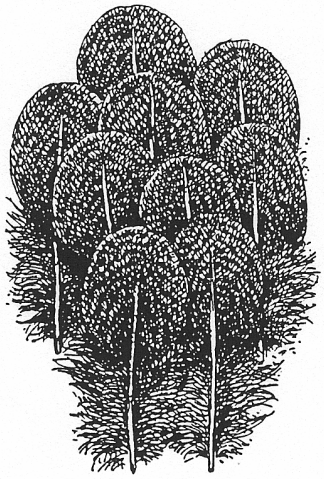


Figure 48

One Form of Shafting. (A Defect.) Occurs in Stippled Varieties.

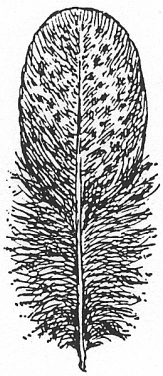


Figure 49

Mealy (Defective) Feather. Occurs in Red and Buff Varieties.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD FEATHER PATTERNS

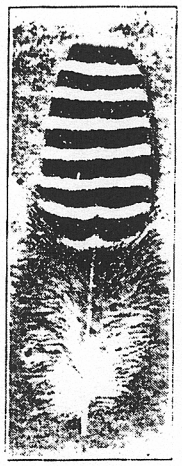


Figure 50
A Penciled Feather. (Parallel Form.)
Example: Silver Penciled Hamburgs.

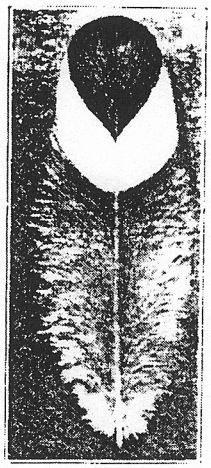


Figure 51
A Spangled Feather.
Example: Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

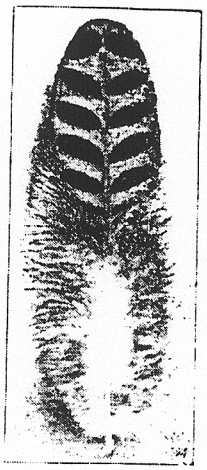


Figure 52
A Feather with Elongated, Diagonal Spangles.
(Buttercups.)

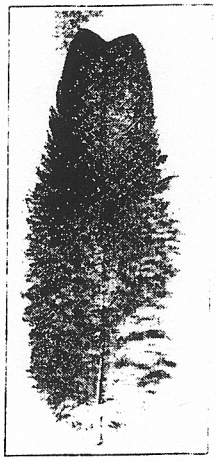


Figure 53
A Mottled Feather.
Example: Anconas

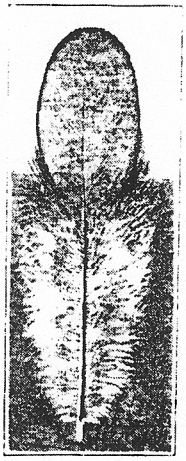


Figure 54
Laced Feather.
Examples: Blue Varieties

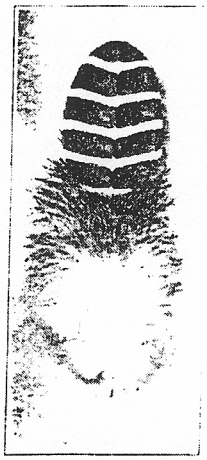


Figure 55
Barring, Slightly V-shaped.
Example: Silver Campines.

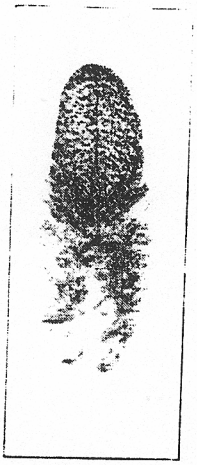


Figure 56
A Stippled Feather.
Example: Brown Leghorn females

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD FEATHER PATTERNS

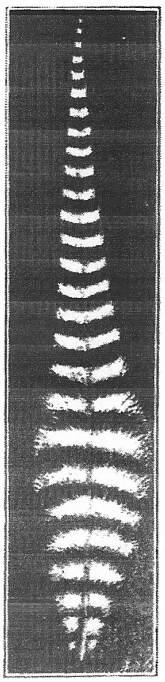


Figure 57

Barring, at right angle with length of feather.

Feather of Male.

Example: Barred Plymouth Rocks.

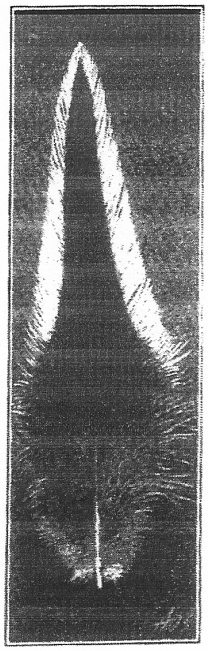


Figure 58

A Striped Feather. Male Hackles. Silver Penciled Wyandottes.

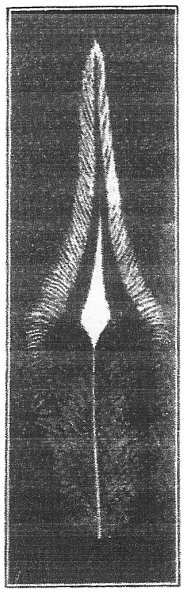


Figure 59

A Striped Feather. with Diamond-Shaped Center. (Saddles of Silver Laced Wyandottes)

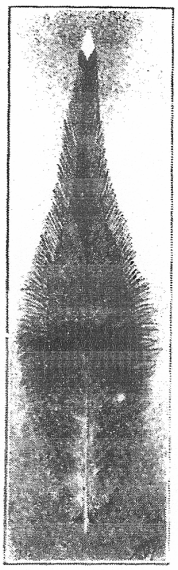


Figure 60

A Feather Tipped with a Spangle. (Speckled Sussex)

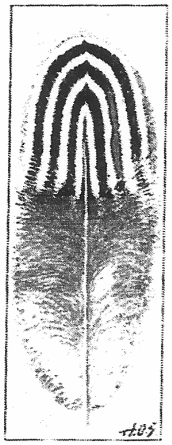


Figure 61

A Penciled Feather.

Example: Silver-Penciled Wyandottes.

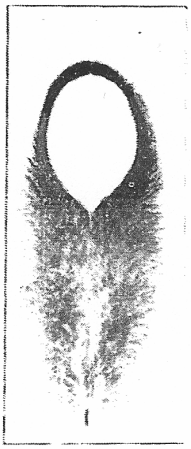


Figure 62

Laced Feather (Silver)

Examples: Silver-Laced Wyandottes.

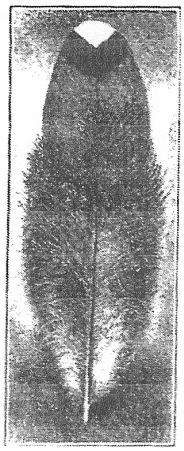
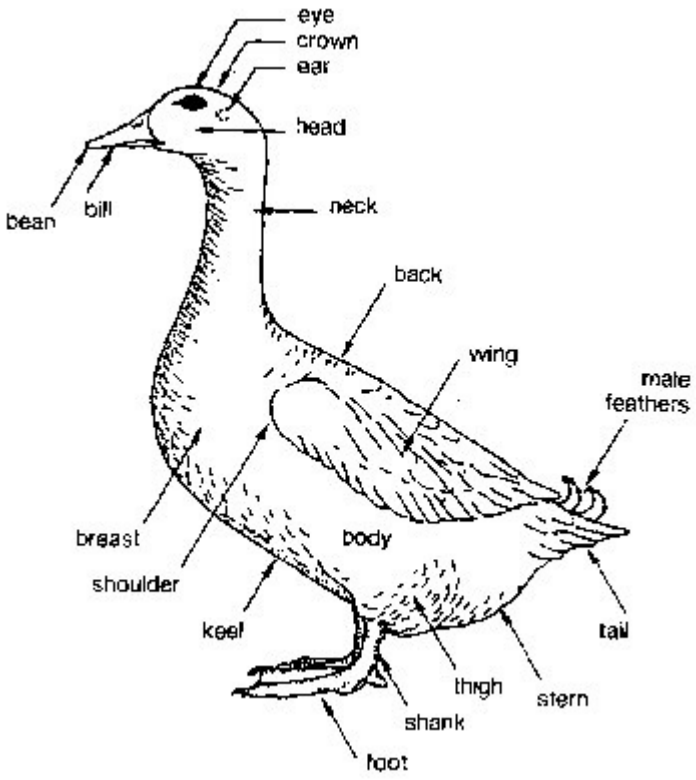
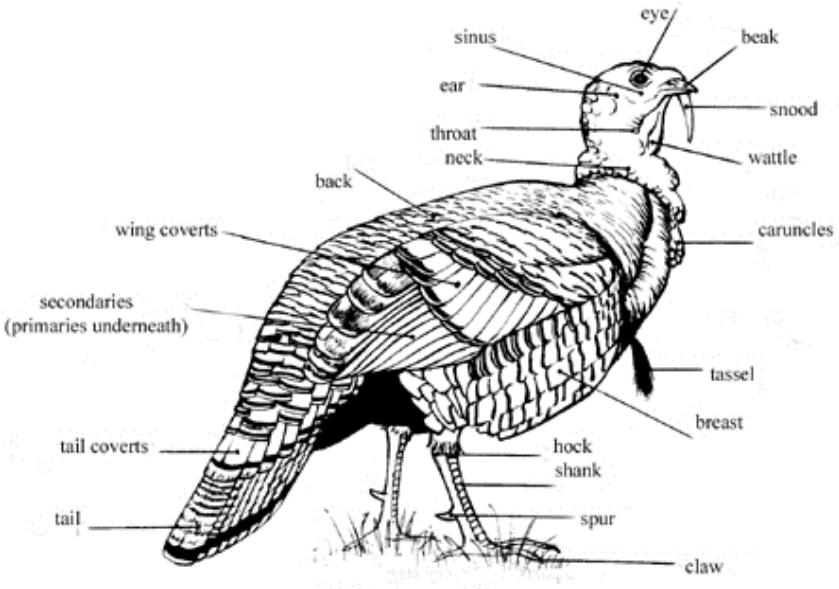


Figure 63

Feather Tipped with Spangle. (Speckled Sussex)


eye
crown
ear
head
bean
bill
neck
back
wing
male feathers
breast
body
shoulder
keel
tail
thigh
stern
shank
foot


eye
sinus
beak
ear
snood
throat
wattle
neck
back
caruncles
wing coverts
secondaries
(primaries underneath)
tassel
breast
tail coverts
hock
shank
tail
spur
claw

Large Breed Chicken Classes

AMERICAN CLASS
Plymouth Rocks, Dominique's, Wyandotte's, Javas, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Buckeyes, Chanteclers, Jersey Giants, Lamonas, New Hampshire's, Hollands and Delawares.

ASIATIC CLASS
Cochins, Langshans, Brahmas

ENGLISH CLASS
Dorkings, Redcaps, Cornish, Orpingtons, Sussex, Australorps

MEDITERRANEAN CLASS
Leghorns, Minocras, Spanish, Andalusians, Ancona, Sicilian Buttercups, Catalanas

CONTINENTAL CLASS
Hamburgs, Campines, Lakenvelders, Polish, Houdans, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, Faverolles, Welsummers and Barnevelders

ALL OTHER STANDARD BREEDS
Modern Game, Old English Games, Sumatras, Malays, Cubalayas, Phoenix, Yokohamas, Aseels, Shamos, Sultans, Frizzles, Naked Necks, Araucanas, Ameraucanas

Bantams Breed Classes

GAME BANTAMS
Modern Game and Old English Game

SINGLE COMB CLEAN LEGGED BANTAMS
Anconas, Andalusians, Australorps, Campines, Catalanas, Delawares, Dorkings, Dutch, Frizzles, Hollands, Japanese, Javas, Jersey Giants, Lakenvelders, Lamonas, Leghorns, Minorcas, Naked Necks, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Phoenix, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Spanish , Sussex,

ROSECOMB CLEAN LEGGED BANTAMS
Anconas, Antwerp Belgians {D'anvers} Dominiques, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Minorcas, Redcaps, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Rosecombs, Sebrights, Wyandottes

ALL OTHER CLEAN LEGGED BANTAMS
Ameraucana, Araucana, Buckeye, Chanteclers, Cornish, Crevecoeurs, Cubalayas, Houdans, La Fleche, Malays, Polish, Shamos, Sicilian Buttercups, Sumatras, Yokohamas

FEATHERED LEGGED BANTAMS
Booted, Brahmas, Cochins, d'Uccle Faverolles, Frizzles, Langshans, Silkies, Sultans

Duck Classes

HEAVY WEIGHT CLASS
Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Appleyard, Saxony

MEDIUM WEIGHT CLASS
Cayuga, Crested, Swedish, Buff

LIGHT WEIGHT CLASS
Runner, Campbell, Magpie, Welsh Harlequins,

BANTAM DUCK CLASS
Call, East Indies, Mallards

Geese Classes

HEAVY CLASS
Toulouse, Embden, African

MEDIUM CLASS
Sebastopol, Pilgrim, American Buff, Saddleback Pomeranian

LIGHT CLASS
Chinese, Tufted Roman, Canada, Egyptian

Turkey Classes

Bronze, Narragansett, White Holland, Black, Slate, Bourbon Red, Beltsville Small White, Royal Palm

Reprinted from the American Poultry Assn.

ah-poult-2721 (doc 10/06)

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Division of Animal Health, Bureau of Animal Disease Control
2811 Agriculture Drive, PO Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911
Phone: (608) 224-4872

Wisconsin Individual Poultry Test Report (s. ATCP 10.40 (1) (d), Wis. Adm. Code)

(For use in testing individual birds for *Salmonella pullorum* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* for movement, sale or exhibition.) Use this form for testing birds from flocks **not** in any of the following programs: Wisconsin Tested Flock, Wisconsin Associate Flock, NPIP, NPIP affiliate.

Flock Owner Information: (Individual or other legal entity – See instructions)

Individual's Name: Last First **OR** Name of Legal Entity:

Primary Contact for Flock: Contact's Phone

Flock Owner's Address: City State Zip Code

I understand that all sales must be reported on the Wisconsin Intrastate Sale of Poultry/Eggs (form #ah-poult-2740) to the WDATCP-DAH and a copy of this Wisconsin Poultry Individual Test Report must accompany the birds during movement, and must be given to each purchaser.

Flock Owner's Signature Title: (if applicable)

Flock Information:

Address of premises where flock is kept: City State Zip Code

Livestock Premises Code: County: Test Date:

List the following information for each bird tested:

Individual Identification	Breed/Strain	Color/Variety	Sex	Test result			
				SP		MG	
				Pos	Neg	Pos	Neg

Tester Information:

Tester's Name: Tester's Number: Antigen Lot #: Antigen Expiration Date:

Tester's Address: City State Zip Code

Tester's Signature **Date**

Personal information you provide may be used for purposes other than that for which it was originally collected (s. 15.04(1)(m)Wis. Stats.).

Distribution of this 3 ply form: **Original** – Mail to WDATCP-DAH **Pink** – Flock Owner **Yellow** - Tester

SAMPLE

Sale	Resale	Buyer	Price
☐ Rabbit	☐ Cavy	☐ Poultry	☐ Goat

Sheboygan County 4H & FFA
Blue Ribbon Small Animal Auction

Exhibitor Name:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Parent's Name:	
Club:	

I agree to write a thank you note within two(2) weeks after the fair to the buyer and send a copy of the thank you note to the Blue Ribbon Committee Treasurer:

Toni Kreif, N762 Allen Road, Random Lake, WI 53075

If no thank you note is written, I will be barred from the sale for the next two (2) years and forfeit my auction money. I have read and agreed to all the Blue Ribbon Small Animal Sale Rules.

Exhibitor Signature	**Parent Signature**

Animal Purchase Contract

Buyer:	
Company:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	

I have purchased this animal and agree to pay for it in full at the time of sale. **Animals will be released to buyers at time of sale.**

Method of Payment (Office Use)	
	Buyer Signature

SAMPLE

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Blue Ribbon Small Animal Auction

5 University Drive - Sheboygan, WI 53081
920-459-5903

SALES AGREEMENT

I, and my parent/guardian, have read the rules for the Blue Ribbon Small Animal Auction. If I decide to enter an animal in the sale, I understand and agree to the said rules. I also understand the Blue Ribbon Small Animal Sale Committee has the right to make all final decisions.

This signed form must be returned **no later** than Wednesday, Fair entry day, to a superintendent.

Exhibitor Name: _____

(Please Print)

Exhibitor Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

Date: _____

SAMPLE