### POULTRY

To





### JEFFERSON COUNTY SKILLATHON GUIDELINES POULTRY

- -Project #151 Poultry Production: Raising Pullets
- -Project #152 Poultry Production: Raising Broilers
- -Project #153 Raising Fancy Poultry
- -Project #166 Raising Turkeys
- -Project #168 Duck or Goose Project and Record Book

#### STATIONS IN SKILLATHON - 4-H age is age as of January 1 of current year.

JUNIOR

(4-H Age 8, 9, 10, 11)

Station 1: Nutrition- Participants will be required to match food items with the nutrients they provide.

Station 2: Parts- Participants will be required to match parts names with the corresponding picture.

Station 3: Brooder-Participants will be required to label brooder areas according to temperatures. You will need to know the proper temperature for the brooding area.

Station 4: Quality Assurance-T&F - Participants will be required to answer True and False questions. Members with Pygmy Goats will answer Pygmy Goat True and False questions.

INTERMEDIATE: (4-H Age 12, 13, 14)

ALL JUNIOR STATIONS LISTED ABOVE, PLUS

Station 5: Medication Insert- Participants will be required to match items on the medication insert with their location on the sheet.

**SENIOR:** 

(4-H Age 15 and over)

ALL JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS LISTED ABOVE, PLUS

Station 6: Meat Cuts-Wholesale - Participants will be required to match wholesale meat cut names with the corresponding pictures.

#### **ALL AGES: Additional Station:**

- 1.) Trip Around the Fairgrounds At this Station (new in 2011), participants will be required to identify the names of different animals which can be seen at the county fair. A total of 20 animals will be pictured and members can name up to eight (8) of them. They will be scored at one (1) point each, for a possible total of up to eight (8) points.
- 2.) Project Books Turned In All project books (new in 2011) must be turned in by the last Skillathon scheduled date. Books will be determined as "COMPLETE" or "INCOMPLETE". In order to attain Most Outstanding Skillathon Youth, books must be determined, "Complete". A "Completed" book will count as (twelve) 12 points and an "Incomplete" book will count as zero (0). Books must be checked and signed by an Advisor.

## Station 1 Nutrition

Juniors, Intermediates & Seniors

### **Background Information Feed Nutrient Categories**

**Feeds** are divided into these categories: water, proteins, energy (carbohydrates and fats), minerals and vitamins, each of which are briefly explained here:

Water is the most essential nutrient and the nutrient to which livestock should always have access. A mature animal's body is about 75% water. Water comprises most of the blood, it is necessary for certain chemical reactions to occur, it acts as the body's cooling system and helps regulate body heat, and it acts as a lubricant for the body's organs. Any living thing can live longer without food than without water.

**Proteins** are complex chemical substances from which the body tissues are built. Proteins are made up of small units called amino acids. Each species of livestock can produce some amino acids within their bodies; others must be supplied through the feed. Proteins are used by the animal to produce muscle, bone, blood, skin, fur, hair, wool, hooves and horns. Feeds that contain protein include: cottonseed meal, soybean meal, linseed meal, corn gluten meal, distillers grains and fish meal. Urea can be used by ruminant animals to make protein.

**Energy** (carbohydrates and fats) are used as fuel to supply energy. It helps maintain body temperature and to produce body movement. Energy nutrients not used are stored as fat until needed. Energy-supplying feeds include: sugars, grains (such as wheat, oats and barley) and corn.

**Vitamins** are compounds which help the body absorb and use other nutrients. Vitamins are essential for growth and are needed in small amounts by the animal. Some animals make their own vitamins within their bodies, other species cannot. Because of that, a steer should not be fed the same vitamin pre-mix as a pig. Vitamins are generally supplied in animal feed in the form of a supplement or provided by consumption of green pasture.

**Minerals** are used to build bones and teeth. Examples of mineral supplements include bone meal, Dicalcium phosphate, salt, trace mineralized salt and limestone.

### **Classifying Feed Ingredients into Nutrient Groups**

(Poultry Projects)

### **Energy (Carbohydrates & Fats)**

Cracked corn Shelled corn Whole grain wheat Wheat middlings

#### **Minerals**

Salt
Dicalcium phosphate
Ground Limestone

### **Proteins**

Corn gluten meal Soybean oil meal

### **Vitamins**

Α

D

K

E

В

C

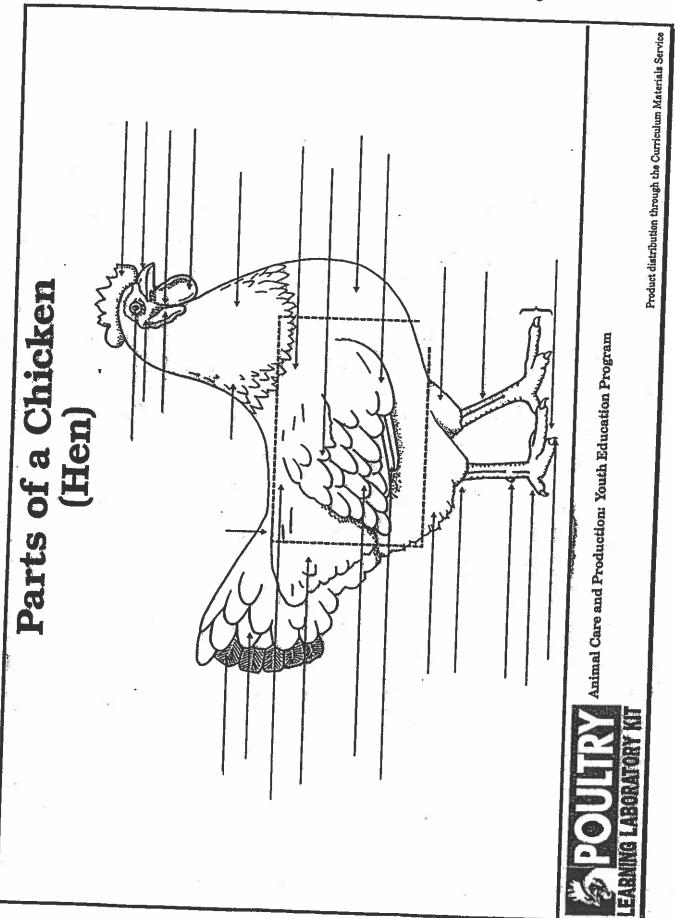
Water

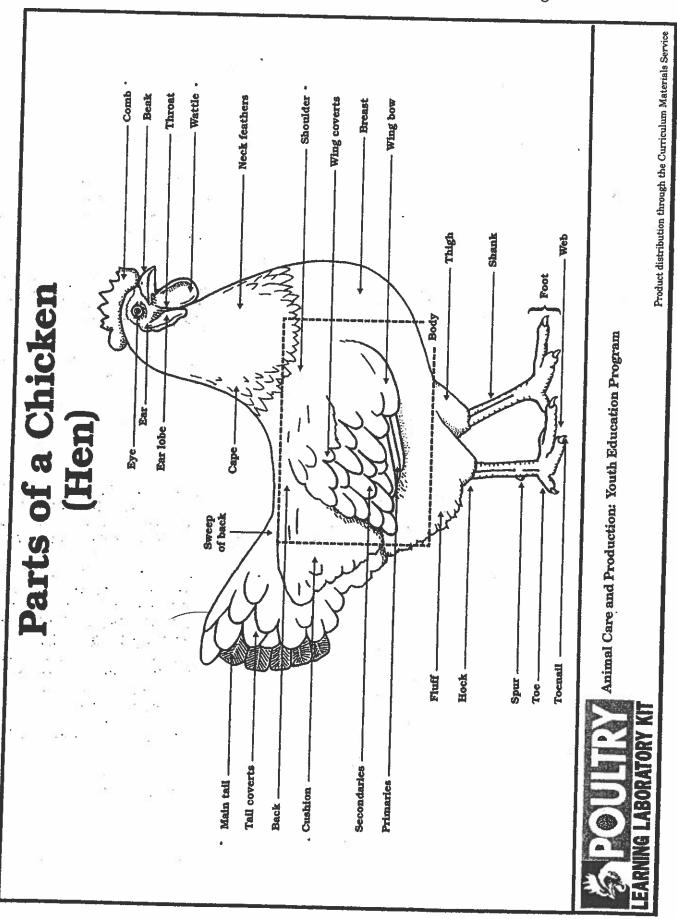
# Station 2 Parts

Juniors, Intermediates & Seniors

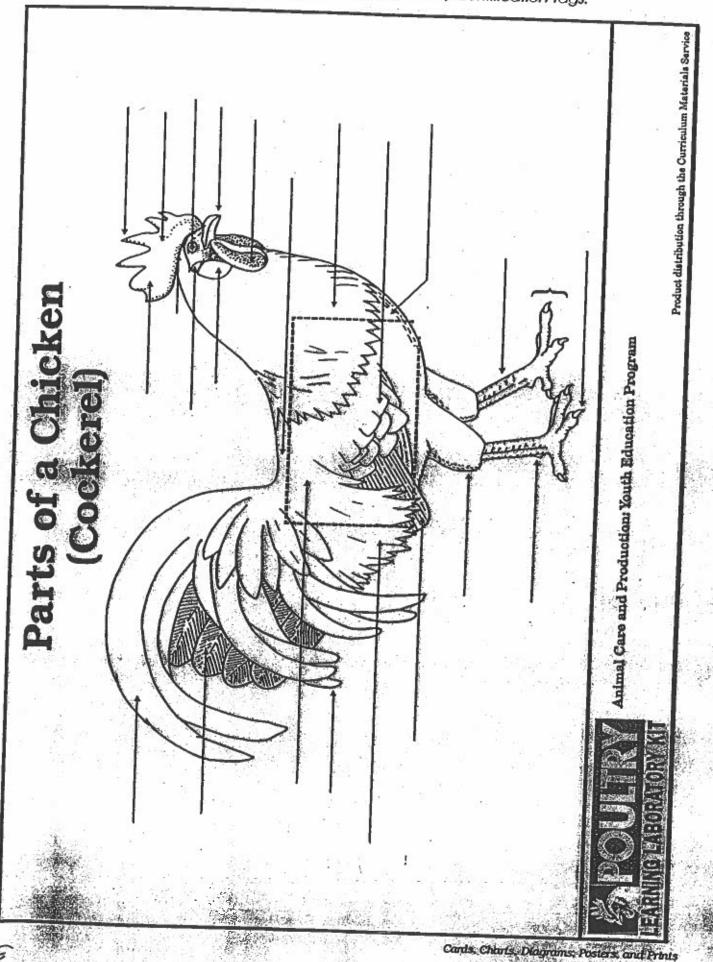
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Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Chicken (Hen) identification tags.

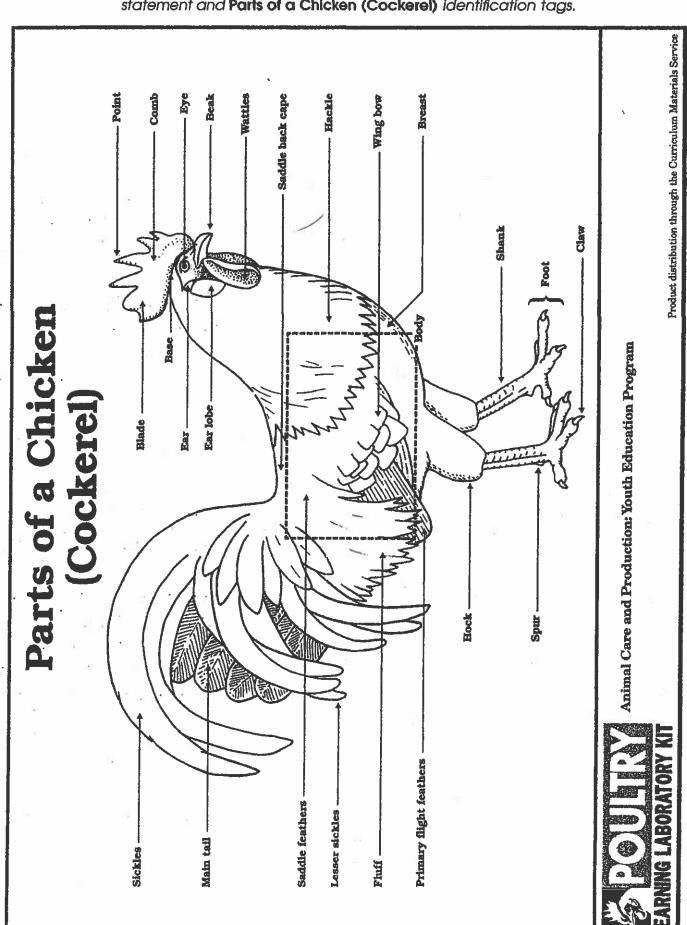




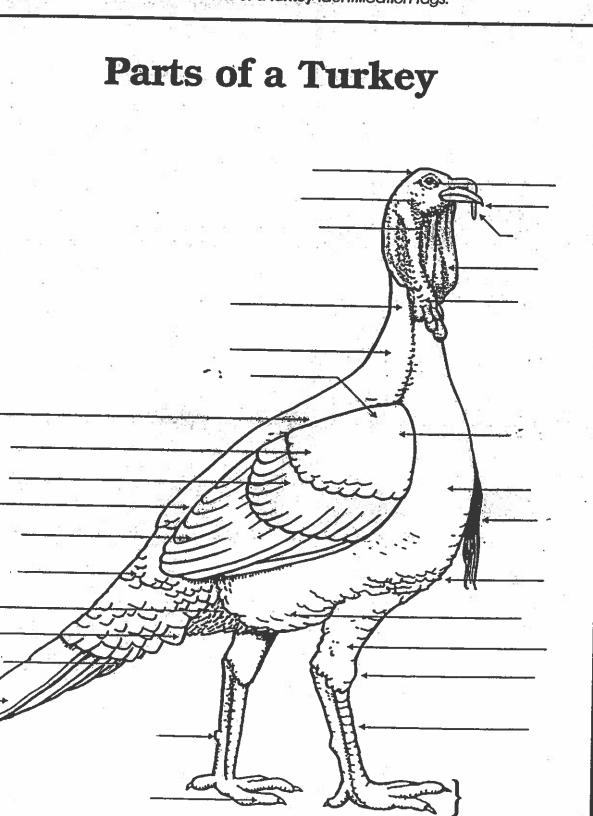
Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Chicken (Cockerel) identification tags.



Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Chicken (Cockerel) identification tags.



Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Turkey identification tags.





Animal Care and Production: Youth Education Program

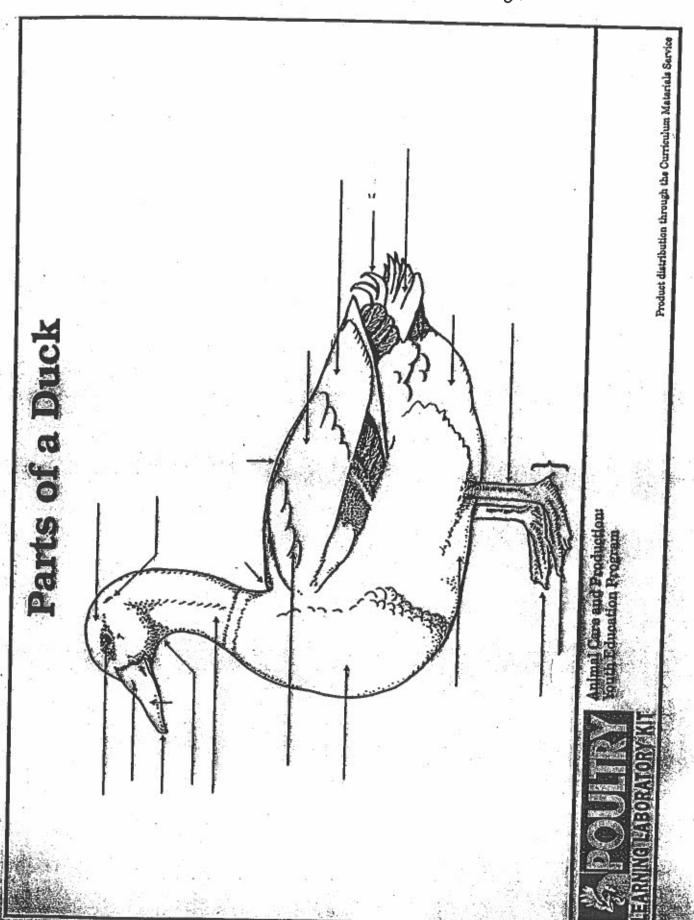
Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Turkey identification tags.

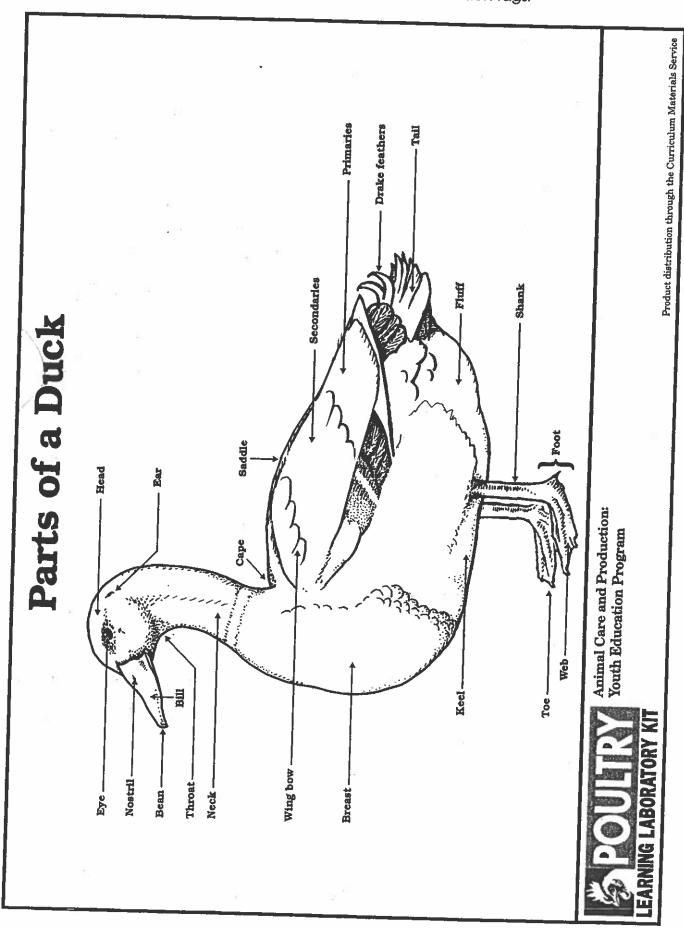
### Parts of a Turkey Head . Throat Appendage (Snood) Wattle Caruncles Cape . Shoulder Wing front Wing bar Breast Saddle Beard Secondaries Tail coverts Thigh Fluff feathers Skirts Leg Under tail coverts Hock Shank **Animal Care and Production: Youth Education Program**

Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

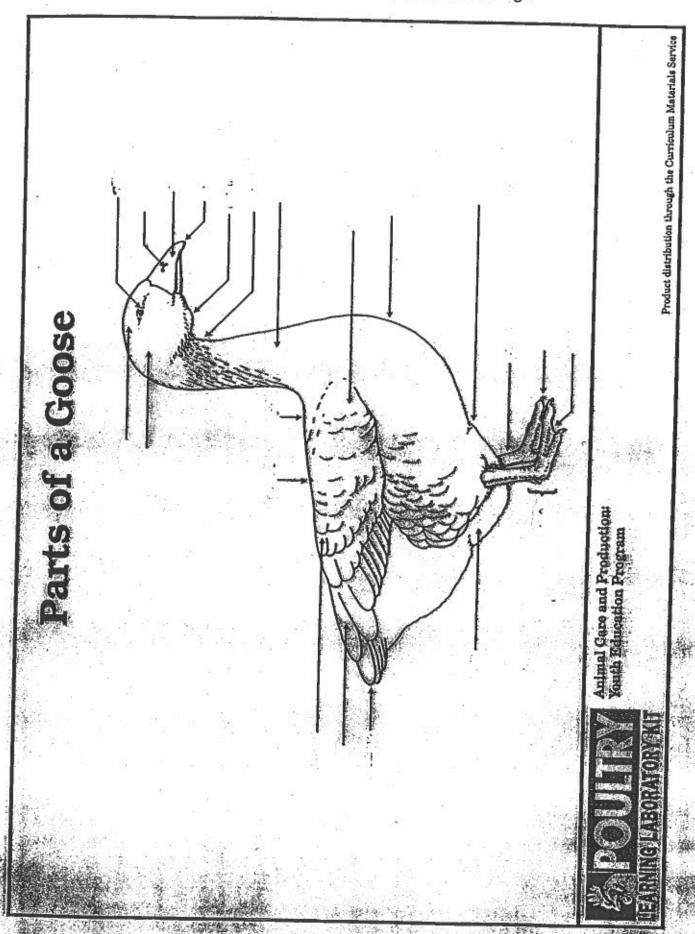
Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Duck identification tags.



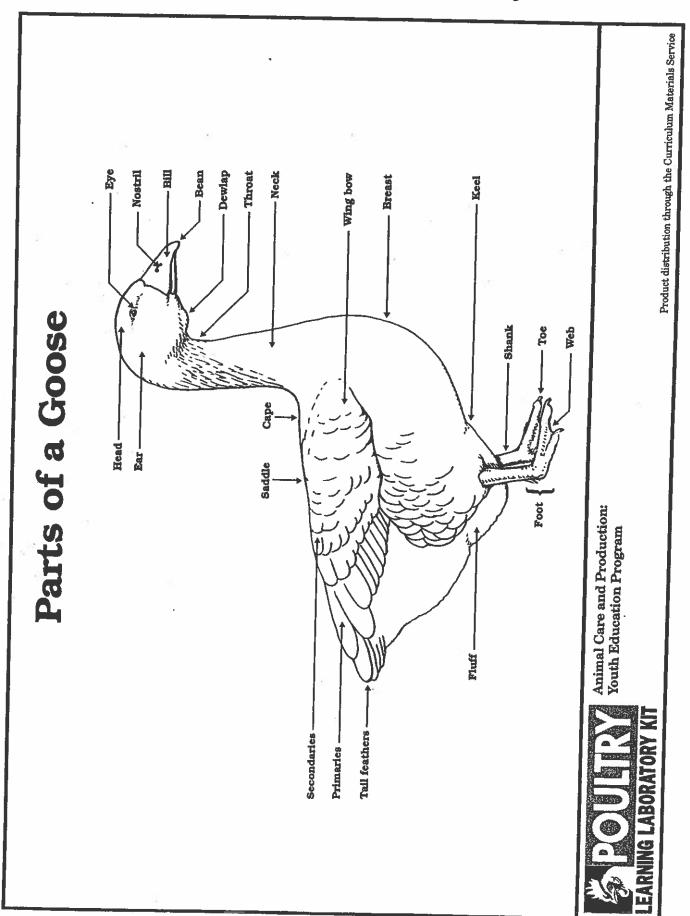
Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Duck identification tags.



Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Goose identification tags.



Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Goose identification tags.

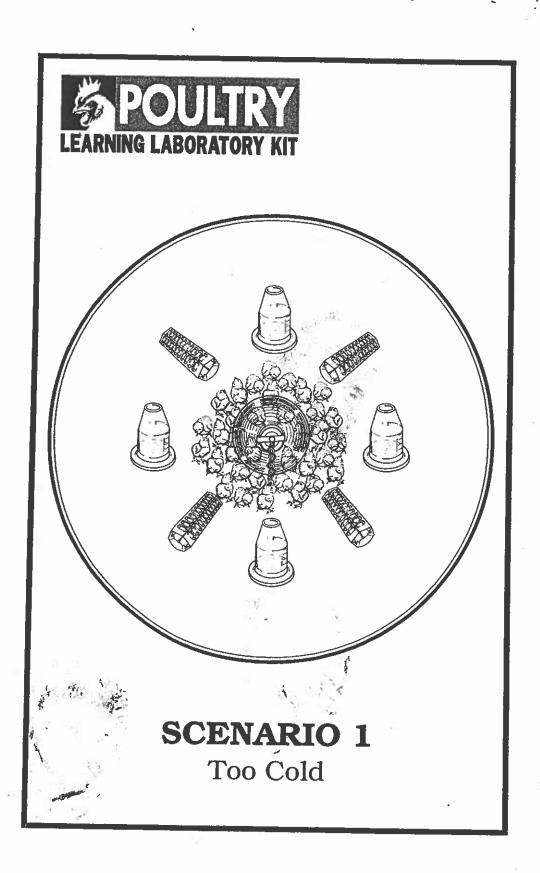


## Station 3 Brooders

Juniors, Intermediates & Seniors

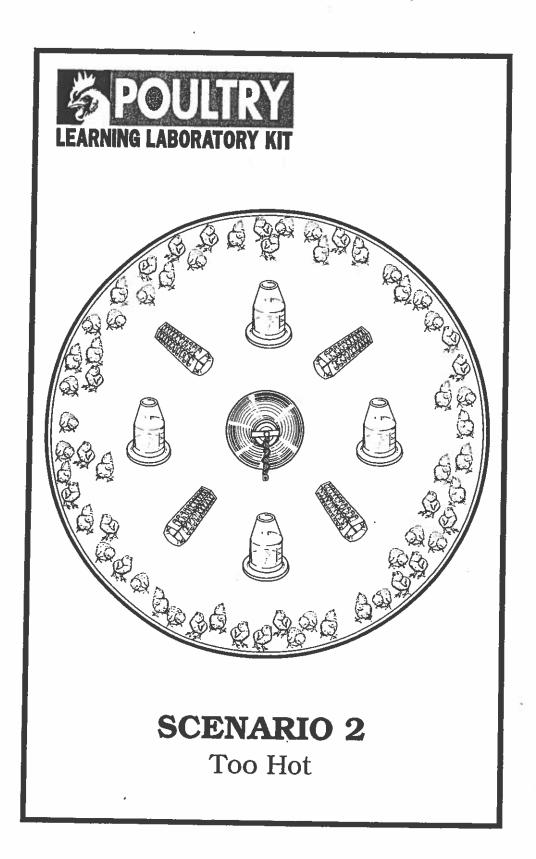
At this station, you will need to identify each brooder area as to whether it is too hot, too cold, too drafty or just right. You will also need to be able to identify the correct temperature for the brooding area.

Use this task identification card in conjunction with Maintaining Proper Brooder Temperature situation/task with answer key, Preparing the Brooder Area situation/task with answer key, Brooding Aerial View with Brooder Guard activity mat, and Brooding Aerial View manipulatives.

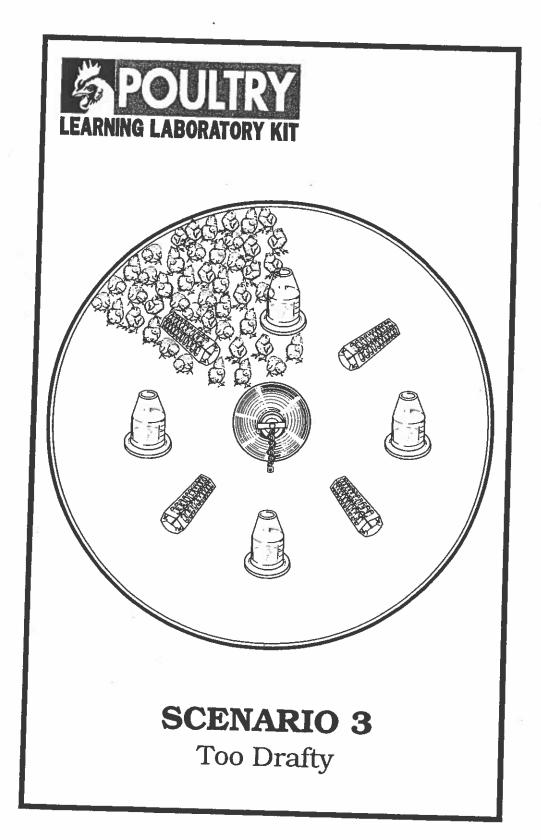


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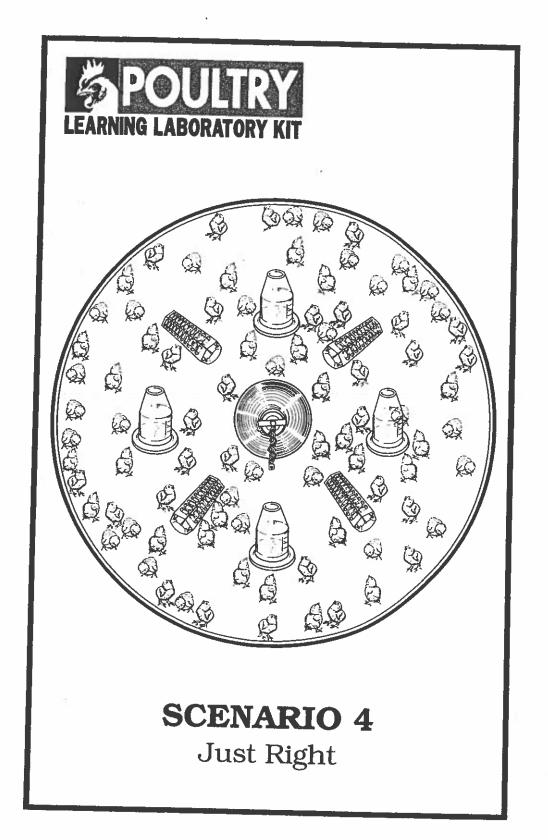
Use this task identification card in conjunction with Maintaining Proper Brooder Temperature struction/task with answer key, Preparing the Brooder Area situation/task with answer key, Brooding Aerial View with Brooder Guard activity mat, and Brooding Aerial View manipulatives.



Use this task identification card in conjunction with Maintaining Proper Brooder Temperature situation/task with answer key, Preparing the Brooder Area situation/task with answer key, Brooding Aerial View with Brooder Guard activity mat, and Brooding Aerial View manipulatives.



Use this task identification card in conjunction with Maintaining Proper Brooder Temperature situation/task with answer key, Preparing the Brooder Area situation/task with answer key, Brooding Aerial View with Brooder Guard activity mat, and Brooding Aerial View manipulatives.



The temperature should read 90 degrees at the bottom edge of the infrared bulb brooder and also 2 inches above the shavings, straw, or other floor covering.

# Station 4 Quality Assurance True & False

Juniors, Intermediates & Seniors

### **Poultry Quality Assurance**

- Good care for your poultry project includes proper food, water, shelter and care.
- 2. You are too young to be considered responsible for the care of your animal.
- 3. VCPR means "Vets Can Prescribe Rx" drugs.
- 4. Extra-label use is using a medication in a way other than that suggested on the medication label.
- 5. The first item on the medication label is the "Cautions and Warnings" section.
- 6. Veterinary drugs are available in two categories: Over The Counter (OTC) and Rx (Prescription.)
- 7. It is not important to write down the medications you give your animal.
- 8. It is OK to use the medication left over from one sick animal to treat another animal that is showing the same symptoms.
- Withdrawal time is the amount of time that it takes the drug to be used up by the animal's body (or the time it takes for the medication to wear off.)
- 10.Route of administration means the roads that you take when you are going to pick up your poultry project.

### Poultry Quality Assurance Answers

- 1. True
- 2. False- you are responsible
- 3. F- It means "Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship."
- 4. T
- 5. F- The first item is the "Name of Drug."
- 6. T
- 7. F- It is important to keep records of medication given to your animal.
- 8. F- It is not OK to use the medications left over from one animal on another animal.
- 9. T
- 10. It is the way the medication is given to the animal.

# Station 5 Medication Insert

Intermediates & Seniors

Use this diagram in conjunction with the Medication Directions task and answer key and Medication Directions Parts identification tags.

### **Medication Directions**

Drug Name Carramycin-152

Active

(oxytetracycline HCl as soluble powder) -

Ingredients

For control and treatment of specific disease in poultry, cattle, swine, and sheep.

Species and Animal Class

CAREFULLY READ ALL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

Soluble Powder for Use in Drinking Water Only.

Active Ingredients: Carramycin-152 is a broad-spectrum antibiotic. This 4.78 oz packet contains 102.4 grams oxytetracycline HCl (after mixing with clean, fresh water - 512 gallons containing 200 mg oxytetracycline HCl per gallon; 256 gallons containing 400 mg oxytetracycline HCl per gallon; 128 gallons containing 800 mg oxytetracycline HCl per gallon).

Approved Uses

Indications: For control of poultry diseases caused by organisms susceptible to oxytetracycline.

Recommended Dosage

Add the following amount to two (2) gallons of fresh, clean water to make the stock solution. Mix one (1) ounce of stock solution per one (1) gallon of drinking water.

	_			Packs/2 Gallons
	Ohiohaua		Dosage	Stock Solution
<u>Dosage</u>	Chickens	Infectious synovitis Chronic respiratory disease Fowl cholera Infectious synovitis	200mg/gal	1/2
	Turkeys		800mg/gal	2
			800mg/gal	2
			400mg/gal	1
		Hexamitiasis	200mg/gal	1/2

Cautions and Warnings

> Available Sizes

Cautions: 1. Carramycin-152 is for use in flock drinking water only. Administration 2. Medicate continuously at the first clinical signs of disease and continue for 7 to 14 consecutive days. If improvement is not noted within 24 to 48 hours. consult a veterinarian or diagnostic laboratory to determine diagnosis and advice on dosage. 3. Use as sole source of oxytetracycline. Do not use for more than 14 consecutive days in chickens and turkeys or five (5) consecutive days in cattle, sheep, or swine. 4. Carramycin-152 is to be stored below 77° F (25° C). 5. The concentration of drug required in medicated water must be adequate to compensate for variations in age of the animal, feed consumption rate, and the environmental temperature and humidity - each of which affects

Warning: Do not administer to chickens, turkeys, swine, cattle, or sheep within five (5) days of slaughter. Do not administer to chickens or turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

Withholding Times

Requirements

Route of

Storage

How Supplied: Carramycin-152 soluble powder is available in packets of 4.78 oz.

TAKE TIME OBSERVE LABEL

DIRECTIONS

Livestock Drug - Not For Human Use KEEP OUT OF CHILDREN'S REACH

water consumption.

Distributed by Livestock Health. Inc.

**Exploratory Learning: Educational Program** 

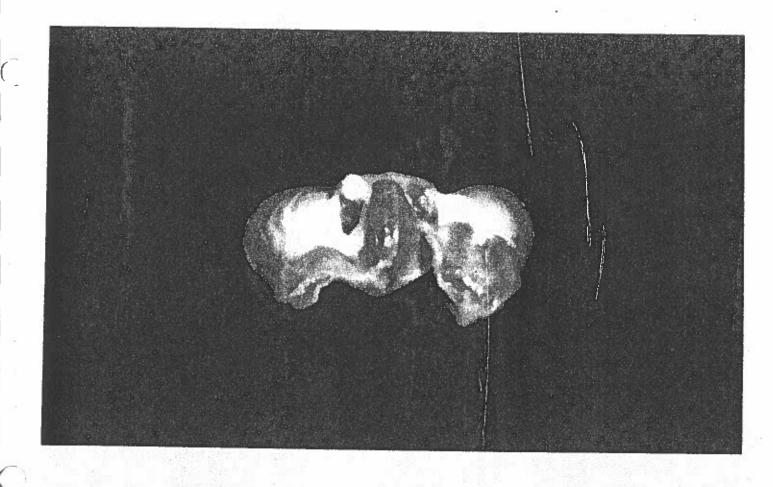
Product distribution through Curriculum Materials Service

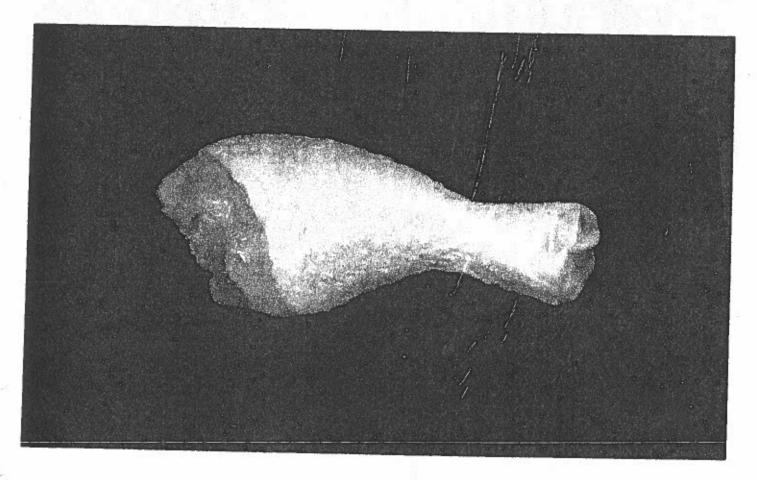
# Station 6 Meat cuts

Seniors

# CHICKEN MEAT CUTS

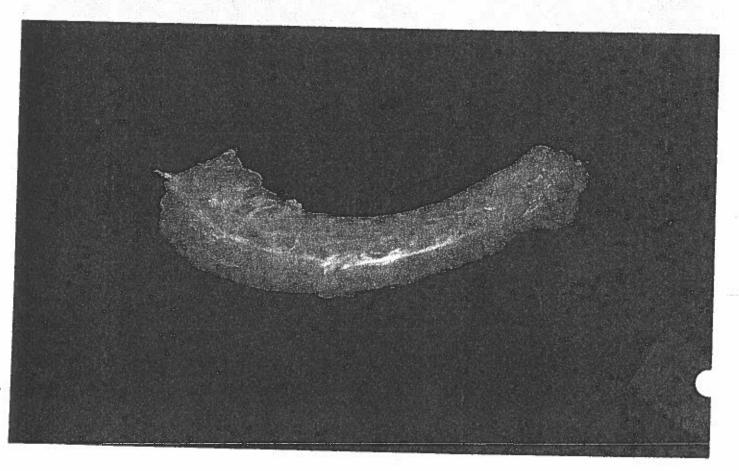
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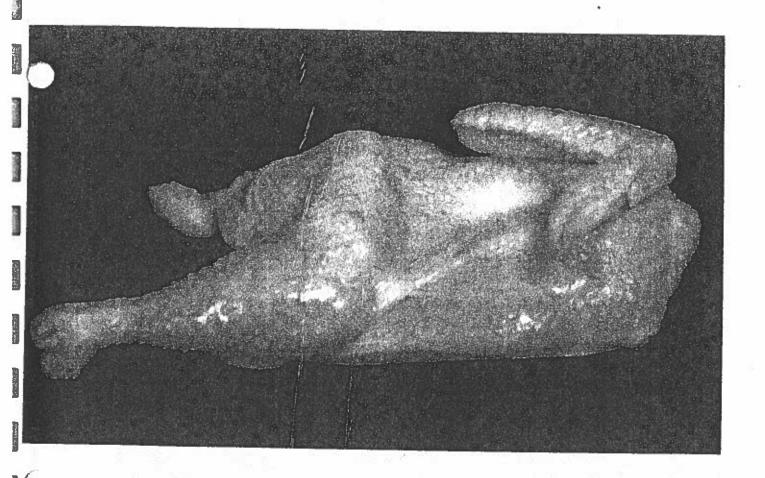


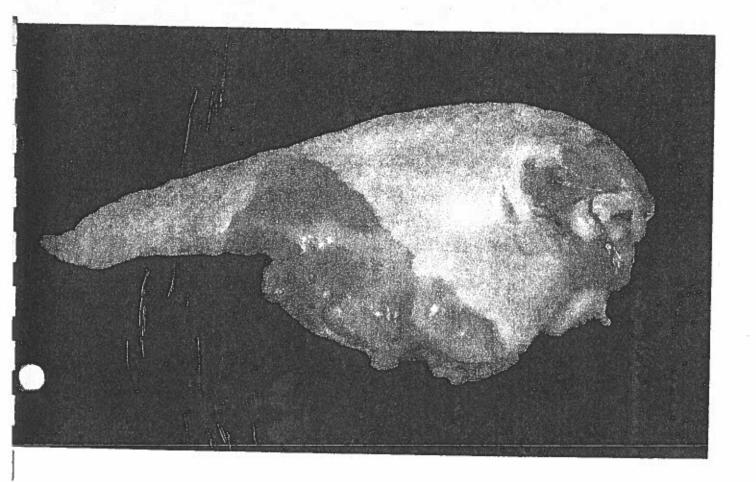


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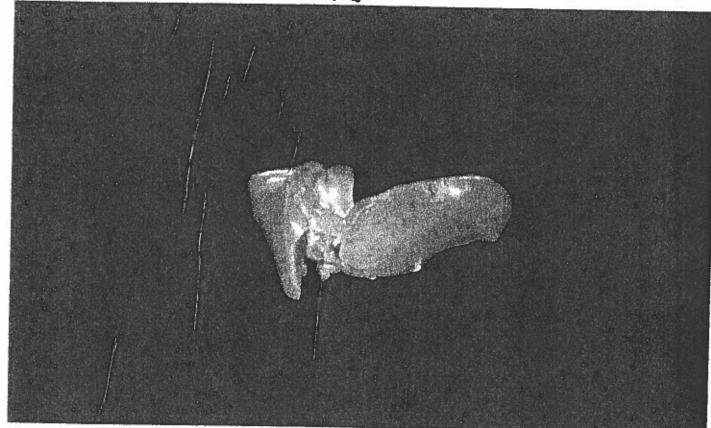


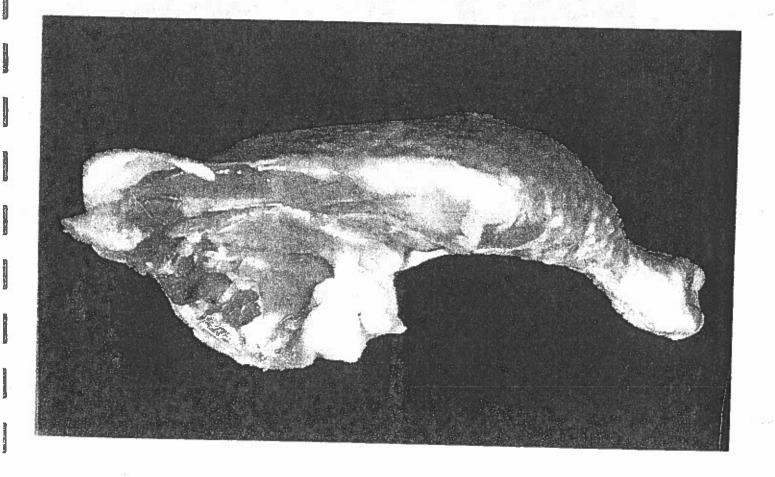


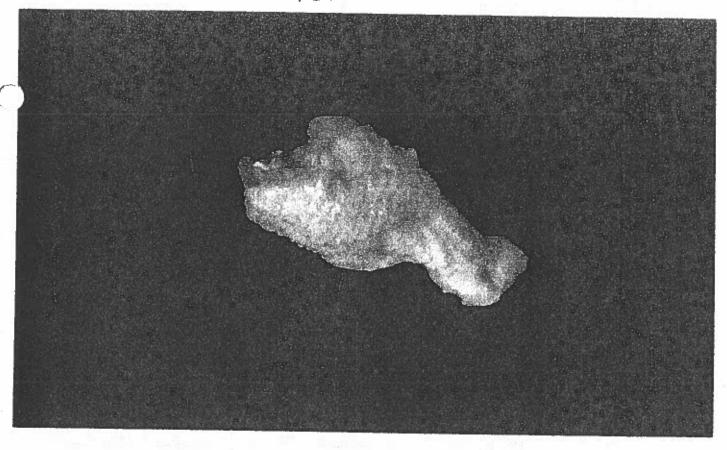


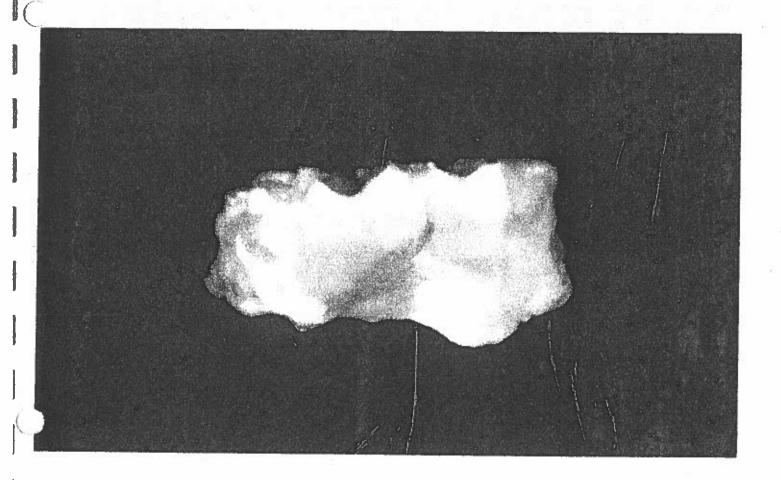
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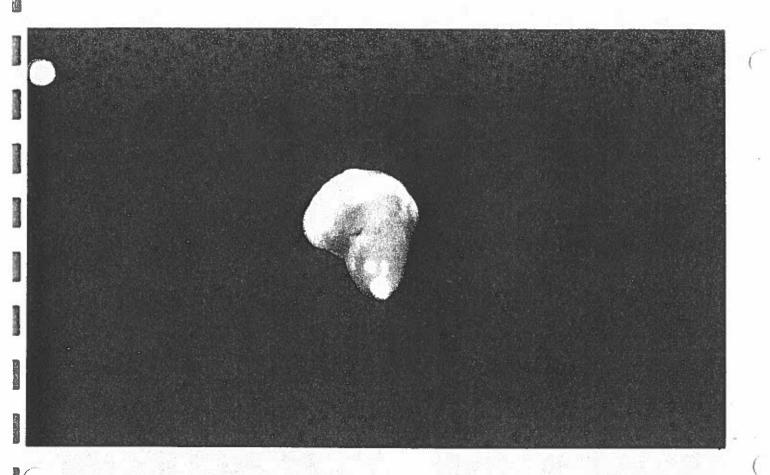
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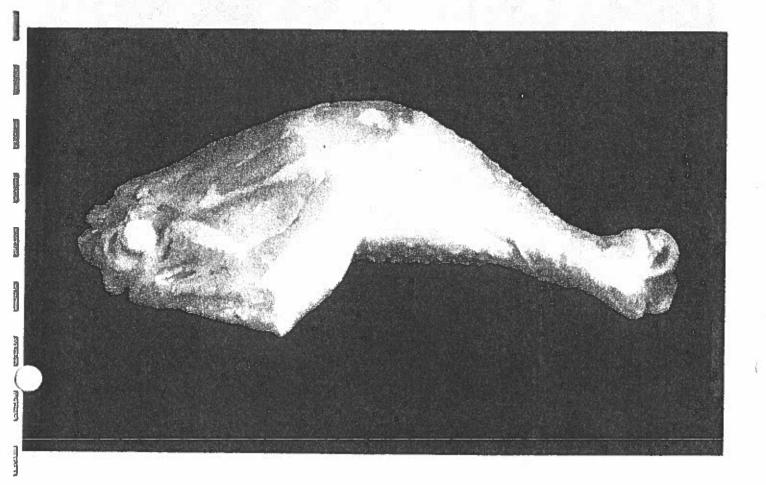


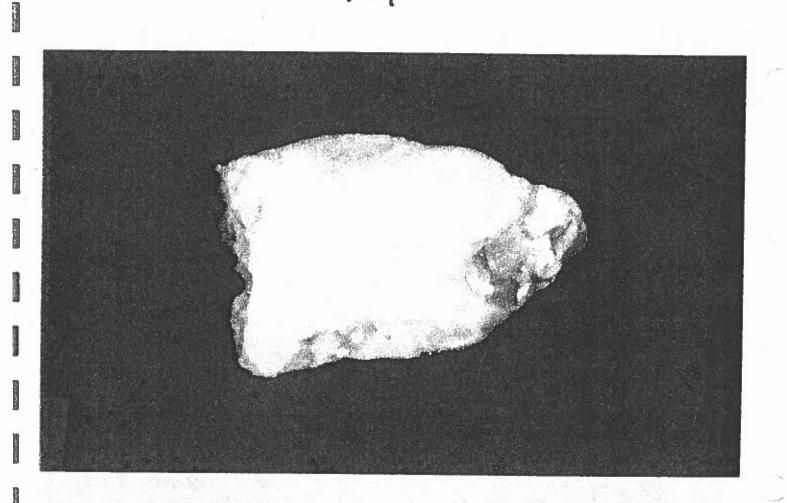


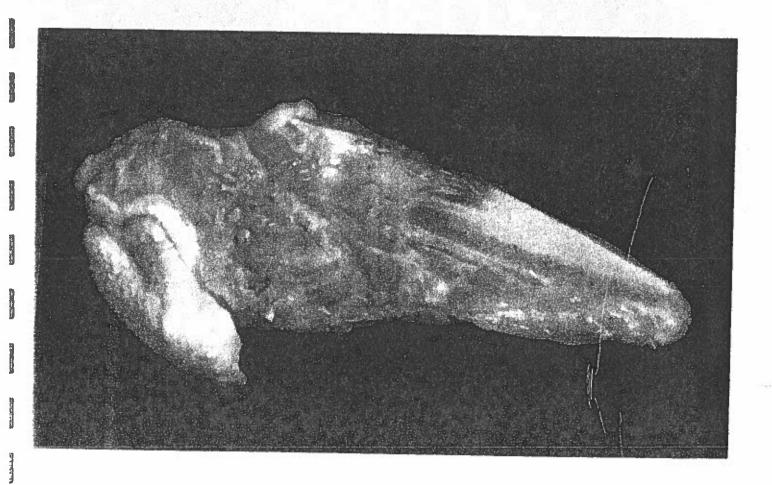


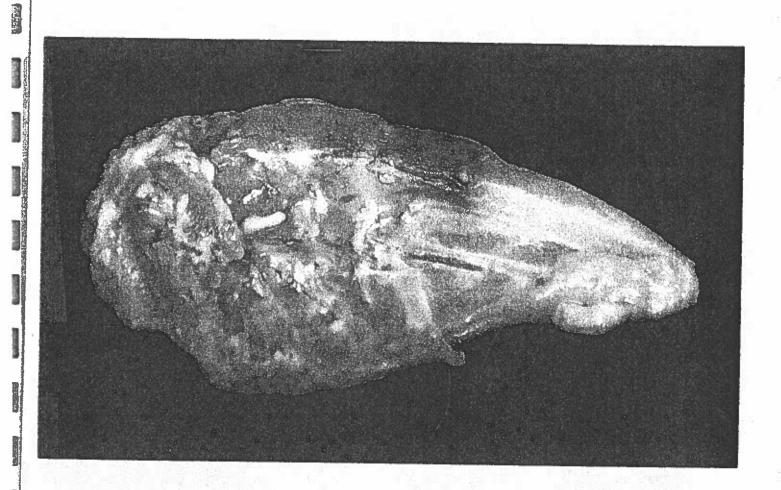


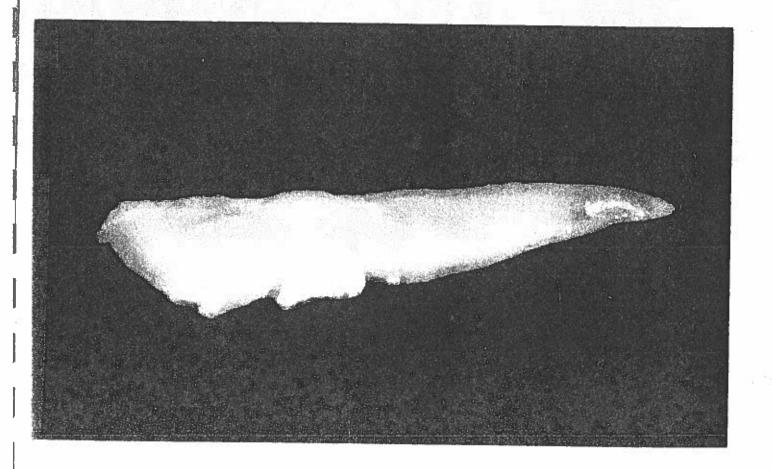


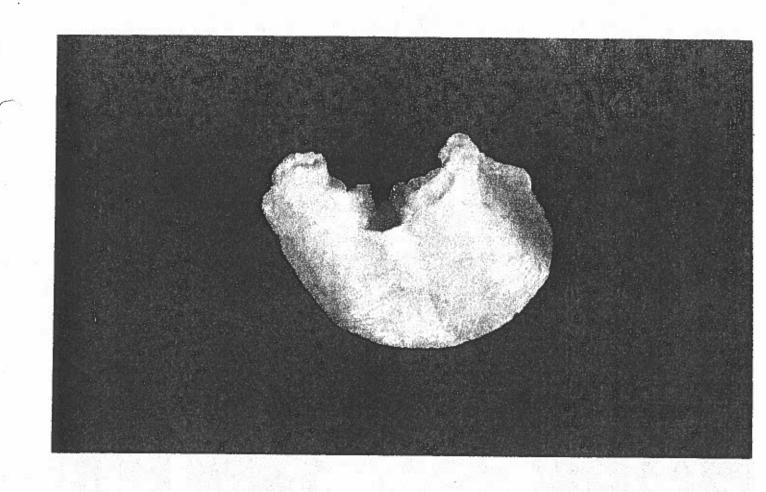


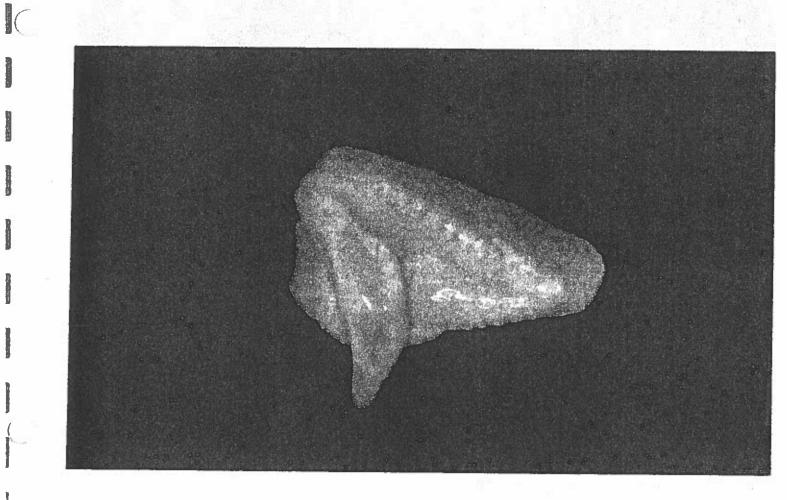


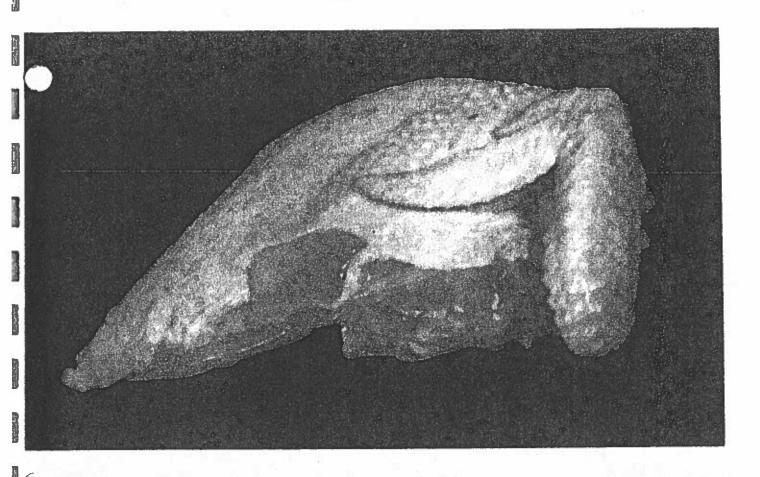


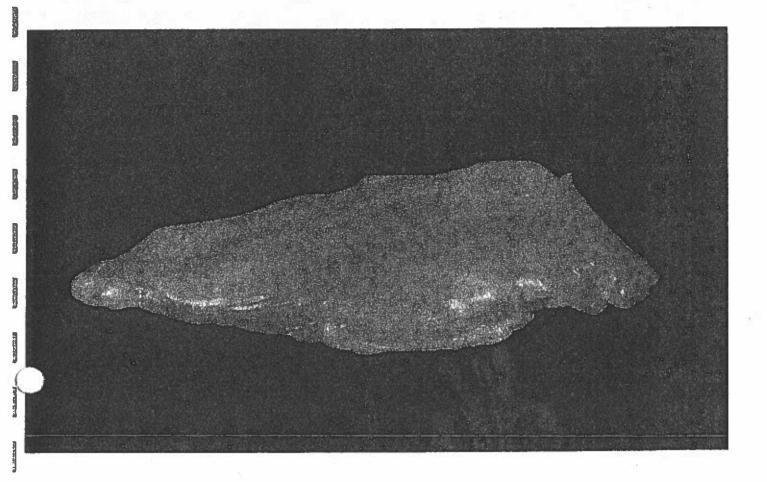






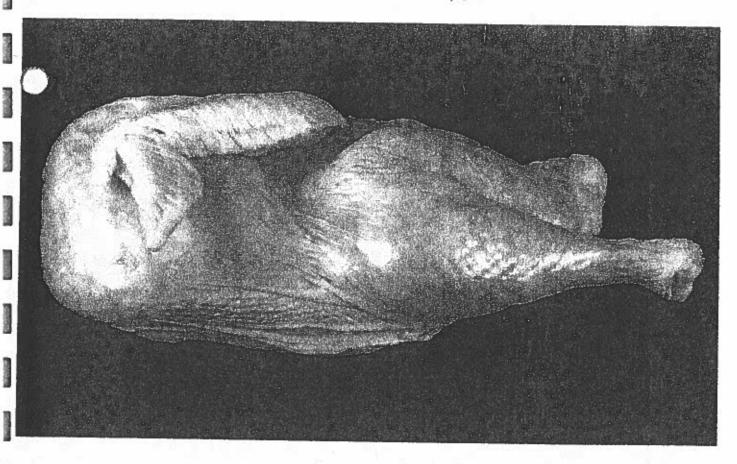


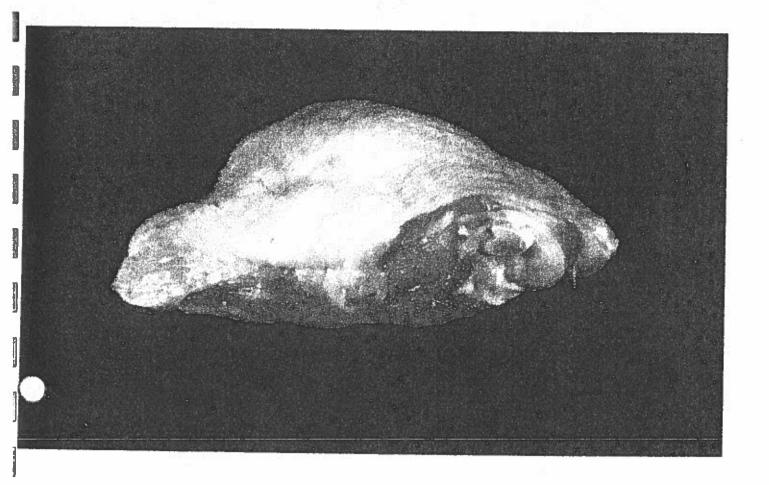




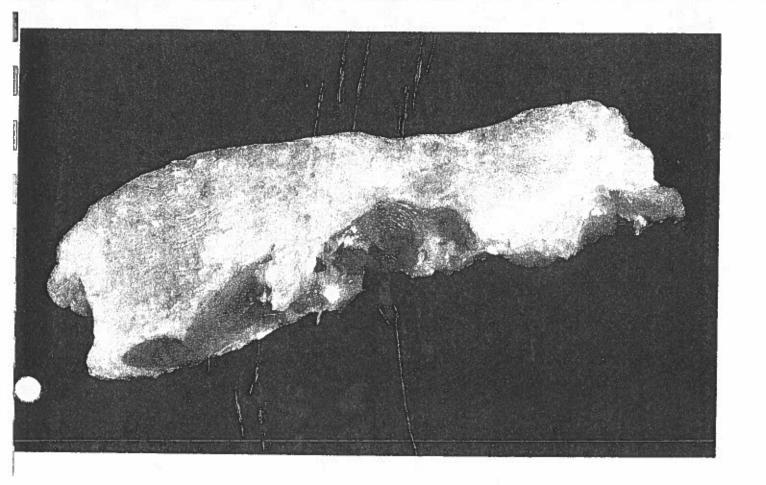
#### TURKEY CUTS

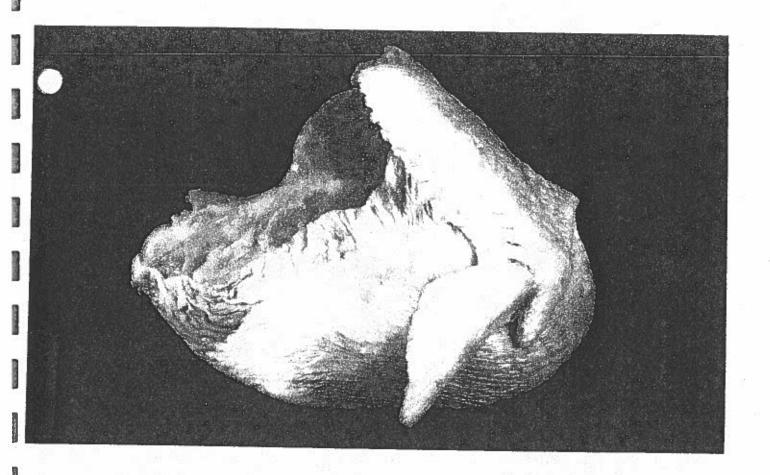
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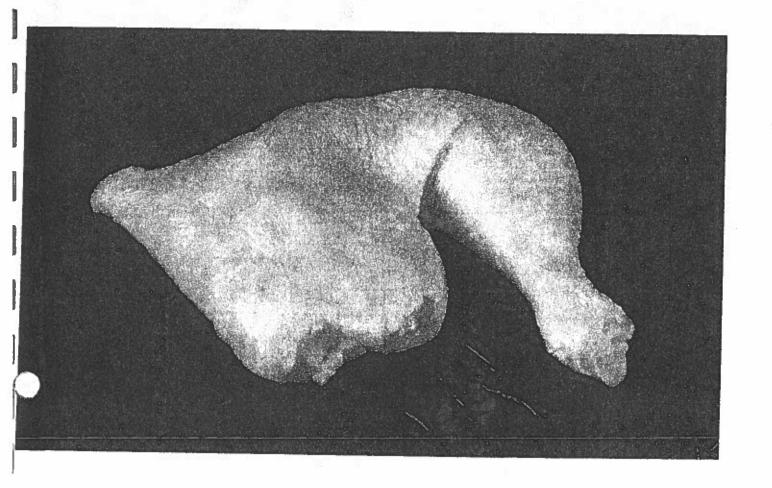




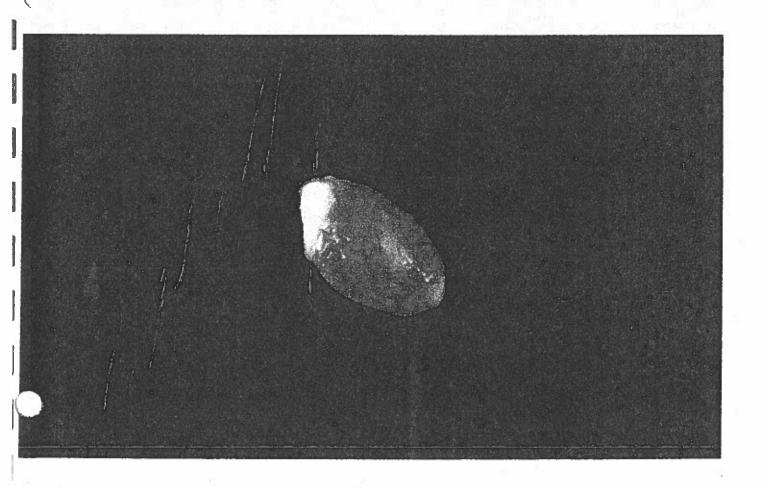


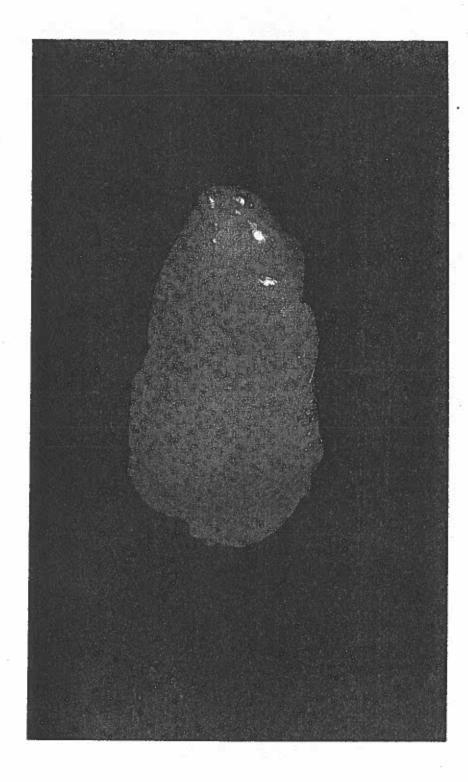


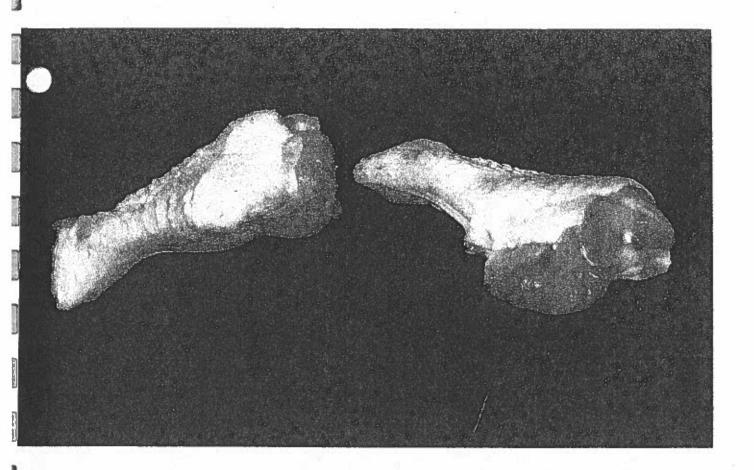


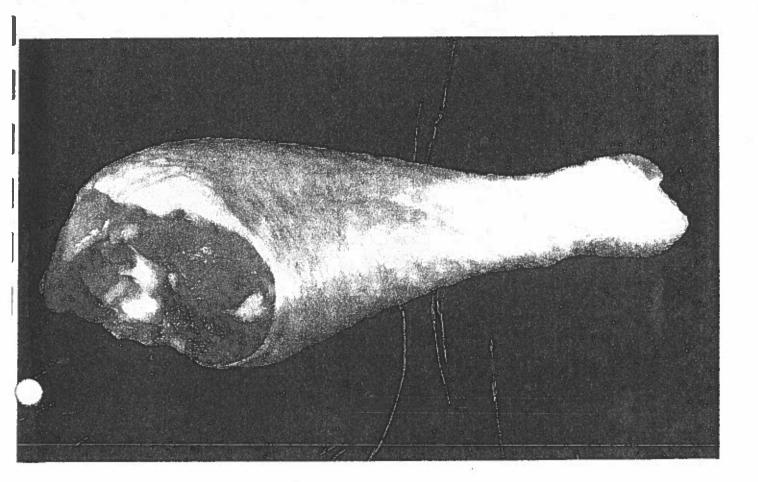


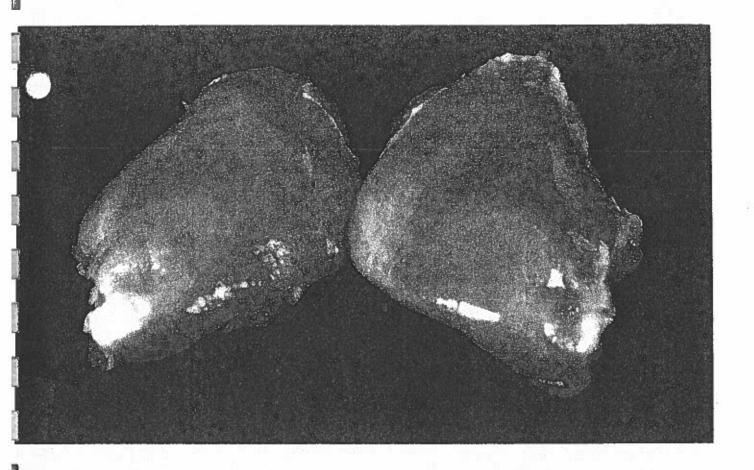


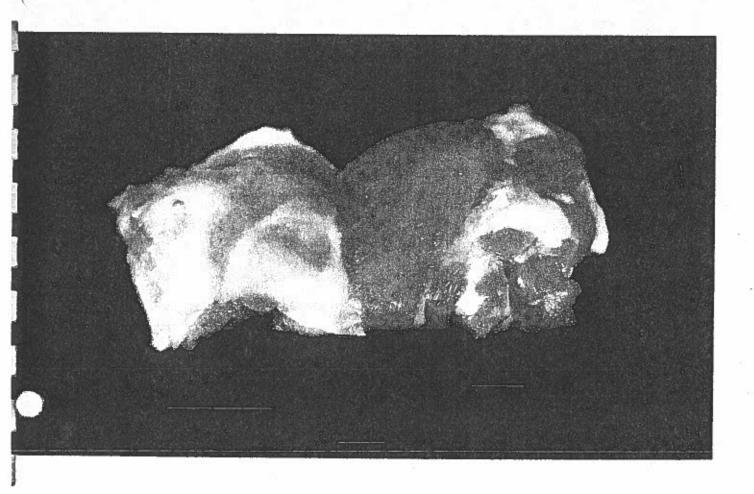


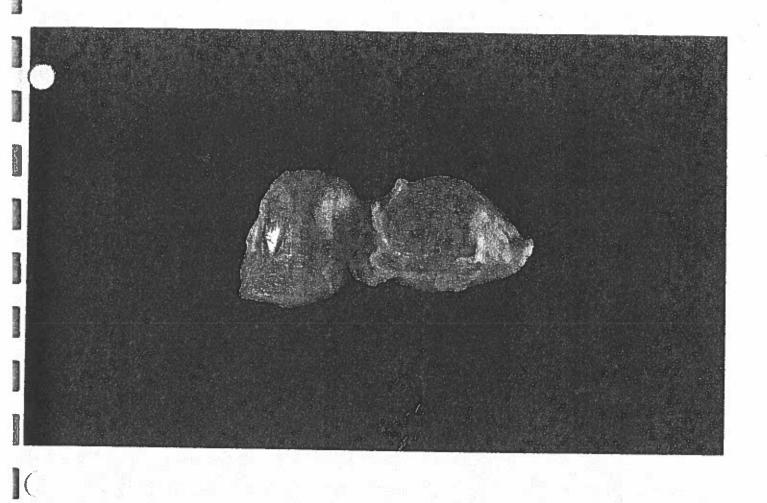


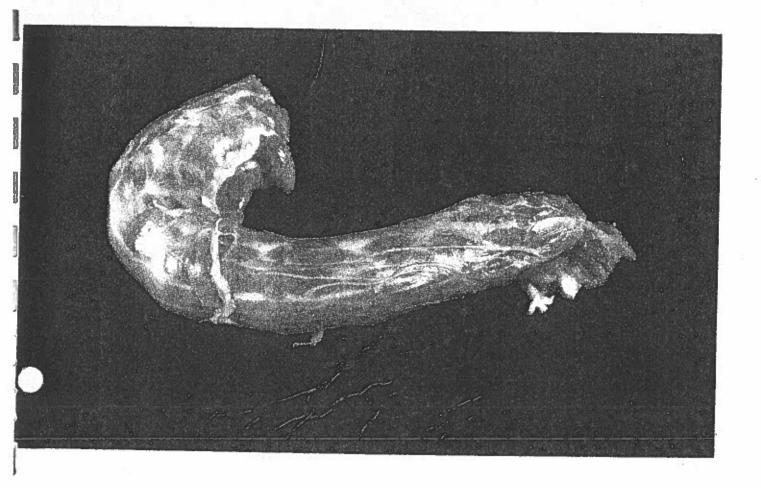












# Station 7 Trip Around the Fairgrounds & Turn in Book

All Ages

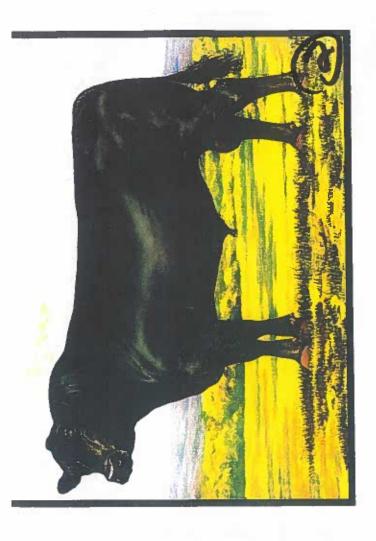
#### **Trip Around the Fairgrounds**

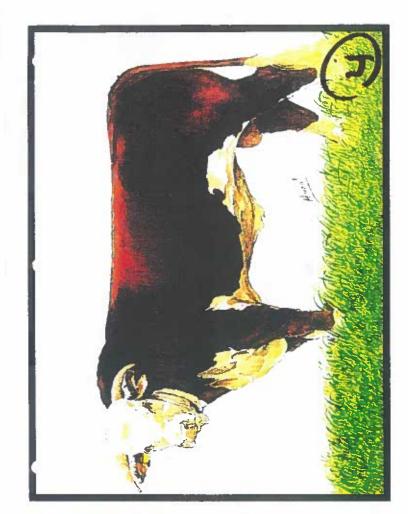
In this Skill-A-Thon station, you will be taking an imaginary walk around the Jefferson County Fair. On this walk, you will see many of the animals that you would actually see at the fair.

Your job is to identify eight of the animals you see. On your score sheet, you will have a list of 24 blank spaces. Identify the animal by putting the name of its breed on the correct number on the sheet.

You can only identify eight and you won't get any extra credit if you name more.

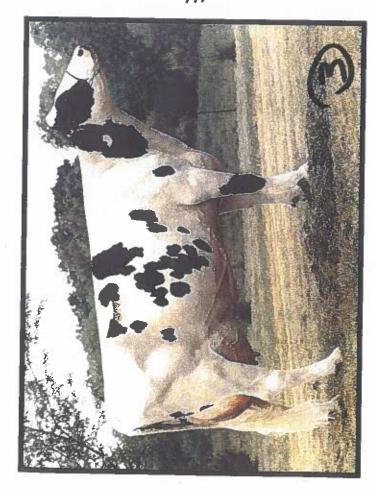
Good luck!













### Holstein

black and white, but may be red and white. dairy cows and also the largest. They are This breed is the most popular of the They are known for producing the most milk of all the dairy breeds.

#### Jersey

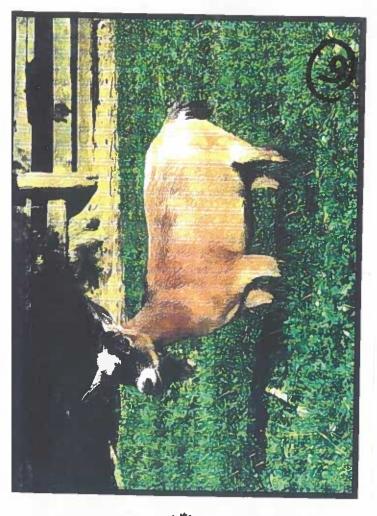
fat and protein. They are fawn colored with or in size and produce milk that is the highest in These dairy cows are the smallest cows without white markings.

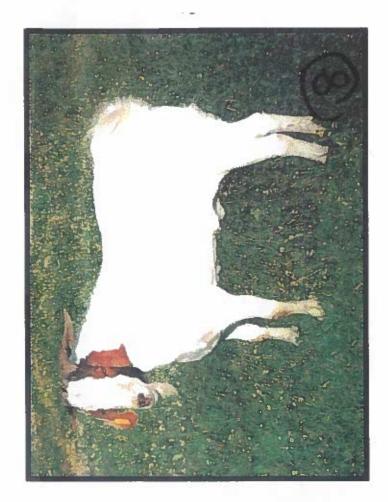
## Hereford

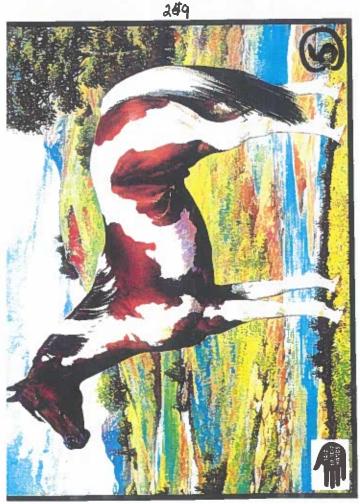
They have red bodies with white faces. This breed was developed in England and brought to the United States.

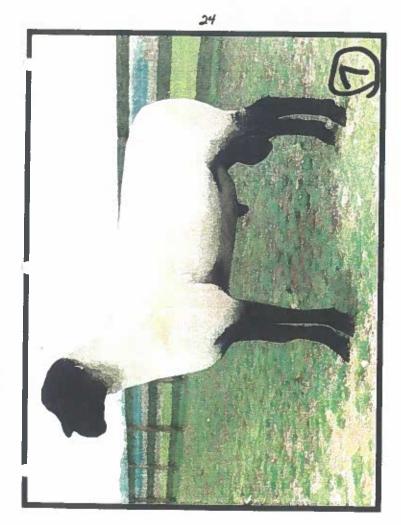
### Angus

They are polled with a black, smooth coat. This breed originated in Scotland.











#### Suffolk

This polled breed with black head and legs has the most number of purebred registrations in the U.S. They grow quickly and are known for their meatiness.



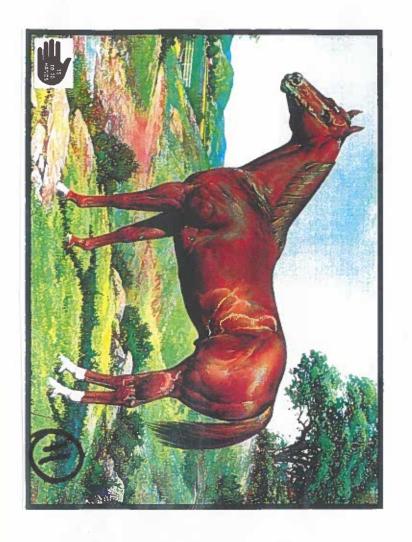
#### Paint

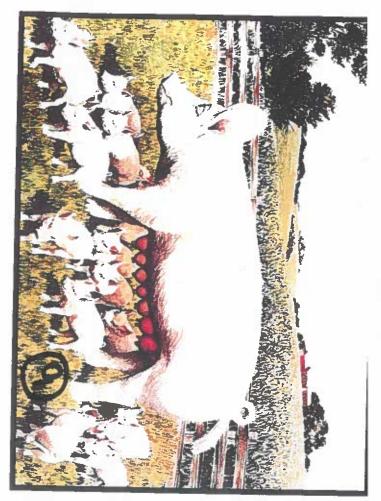
color. They are used as stock, pleasure, race, or two-tone pattern- white with one additional United States. The name refers to its spotted This breed of horse originated in the or show horses.



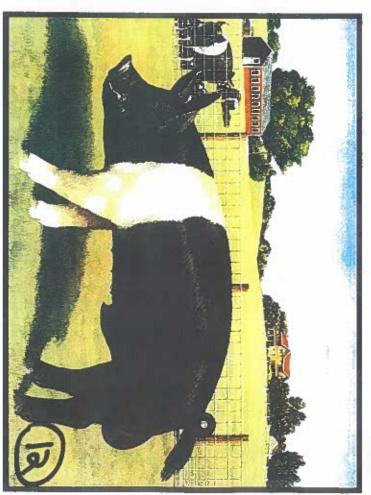
through rugged terrain and to withstand a wide sturdy legs which allow them to move easily This breed is known because of their range of climatic conditions.

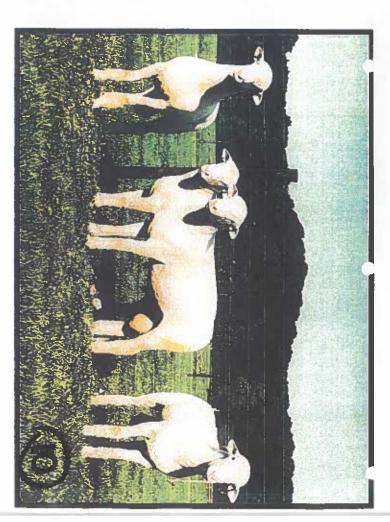
Africa and the Caribbean. They are only 16-22 inches tall. They can be white caramel, caramel, gray agouti, black agouti, and charcoal agouti. Pygmy
This dwarf breed of goat originated in













This breed originated in the United States and was named for its quarter-mile racing speed. They can be chestnut, palomino, black, brown, gray, or roan. They are powerfully built and quick on their feet.



### Yorkshire

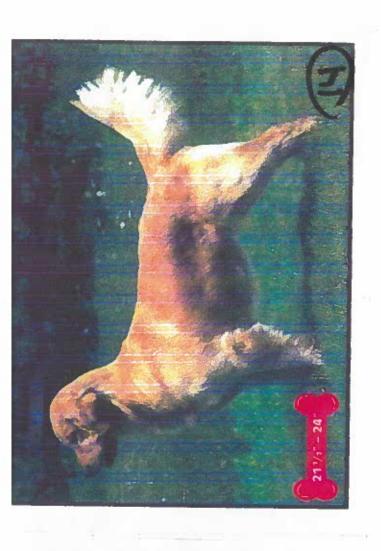
These animals have long, large-framed white bodies with erect ears. They produce large litters and are good mothers.

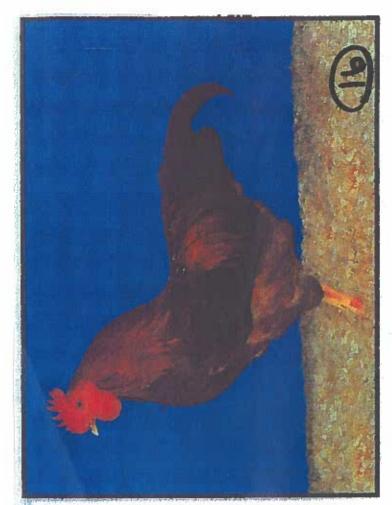


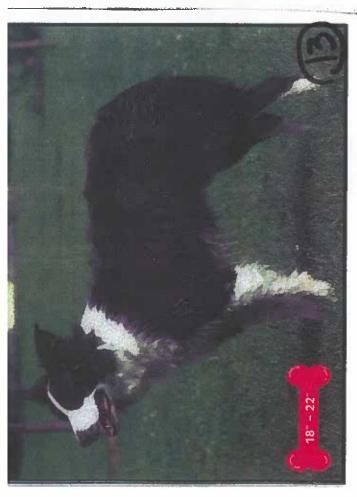
These animals have black bodies with a white belt around the shoulders and both front legs. They have erect ears and heavy muscles.



This breed of sheep can be polled, scurred, or horned and are known for producing more than one lamb crop per year.











#### Cornish

This breed of chicken originated in England.
Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Beak is short, stout and curved. Skin is yellow and plumage is white



### **Border Collie**

This herding breed is black and white with or without tan points. They are 18 to 22 inches tall at the withers. They have an athletic build. They are intelligent, alert, and affectionate.

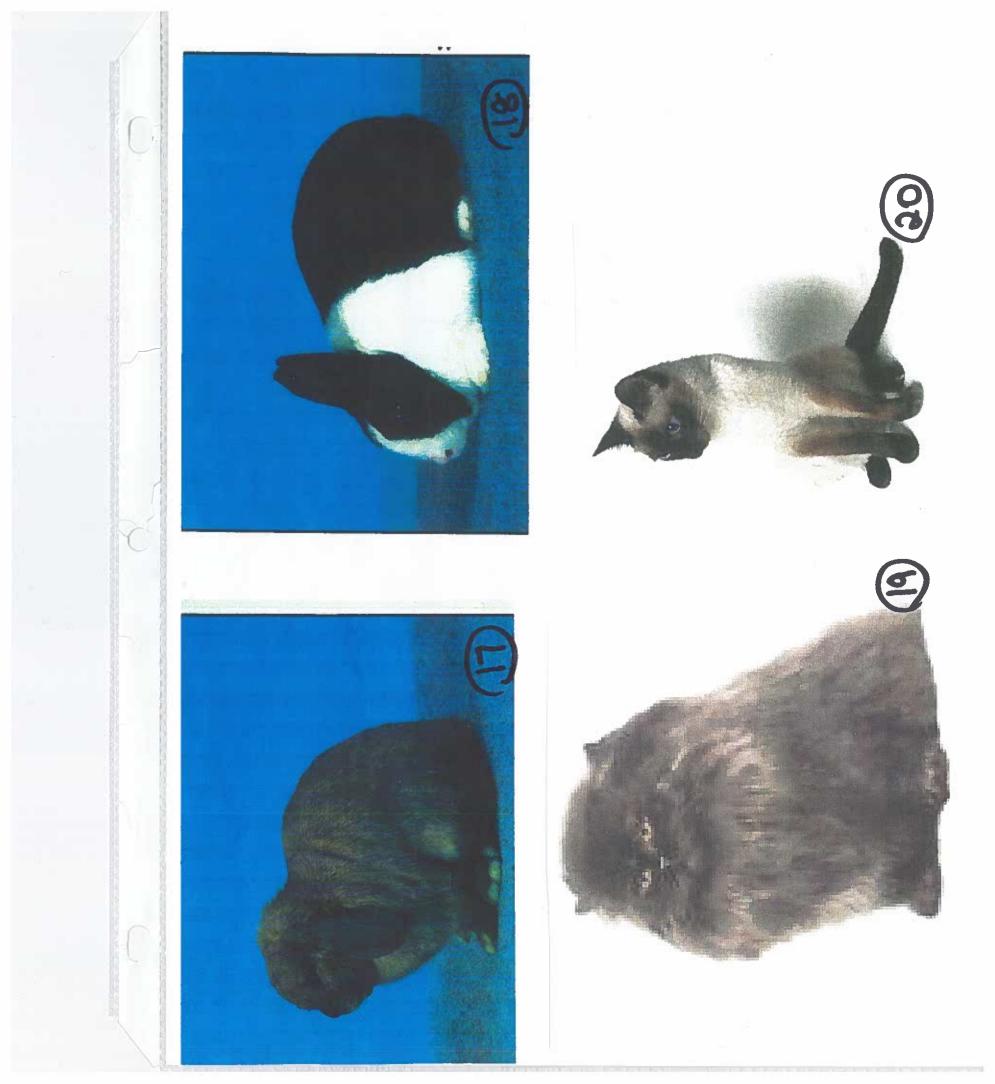


### **New Hampshire**

This breed of chicken shows off its comb, wattles, and earlobes which are all bright red. They are competitive and can be aggressive. Skin is yellow and plumage is chestnut red.

### Golden Retriever

This sporting breed originated in England. The coat is rich, lustrous gold of various shades. They are gentle and loyal and serve as great pets. They are often used as guide dogs for the blind.







#### Persian

The Persian is a long-haired cat characterized by its round face and shortened muzzle. It has been the most popular breed of cat in the United States for many years.



### **Holland Lop**

This small breed has a massive head with long ears and a flat nose. They are small with a mature weight of only 3 to 4 pounds.

#### Siamese

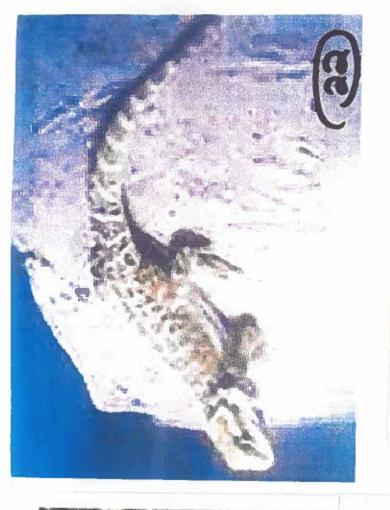
This is one of the most recognized of all the Oriental cats and the most popular of all shorthaired cats. They have long slender bodies, a triangular face and are known for their blue eyes.

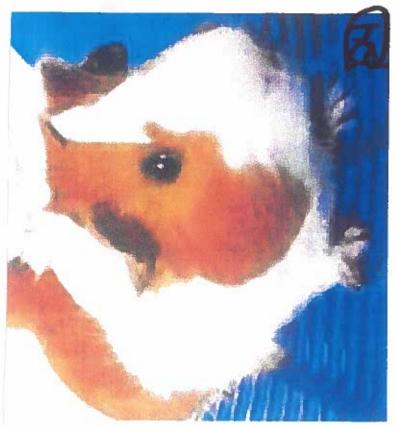
#### Dutch

This breed is usually black and white with a white blaze going from the ears to the nose.

Mature weight is 3 ½ to 5 ½ pounds.

They are exhibition use.









### Chinchilla

Chinchilla are about the same size as a small to medium-sized rabbit. They can live 10-15 years. They are not very cuddly but they will jump on you if in the area you are in. They are nocturnal- up all night and sleep all day.

### **Garter Snake**

The garter snake is one of our most common snakes. They can grow up to four feet long. Their color patterns vary, but they almost always have three yellow stripes and a checkerboard pattern between the stripes. They are harmless to humans.

### **Guinea Pig**

Guinea pigs are also called cavies. They are rodents, not pigs. They are popular as household pets and are very easy to care for. Guinea pigs may wheek (whistle), purr, whine, squeal, chirp or chatter. They are considered fun as pets.

### **Bearded Dragon**

These are great lizard pets. They don't get too large, eat a wide variety of foods, are active during the day, and are gentle pets. They are inexpensive and readily available.