

4-H Panhandle Poultry Project

Test Study Guide for Cloverbud & Juniors

Use this guide to prepare for the 25-question test.

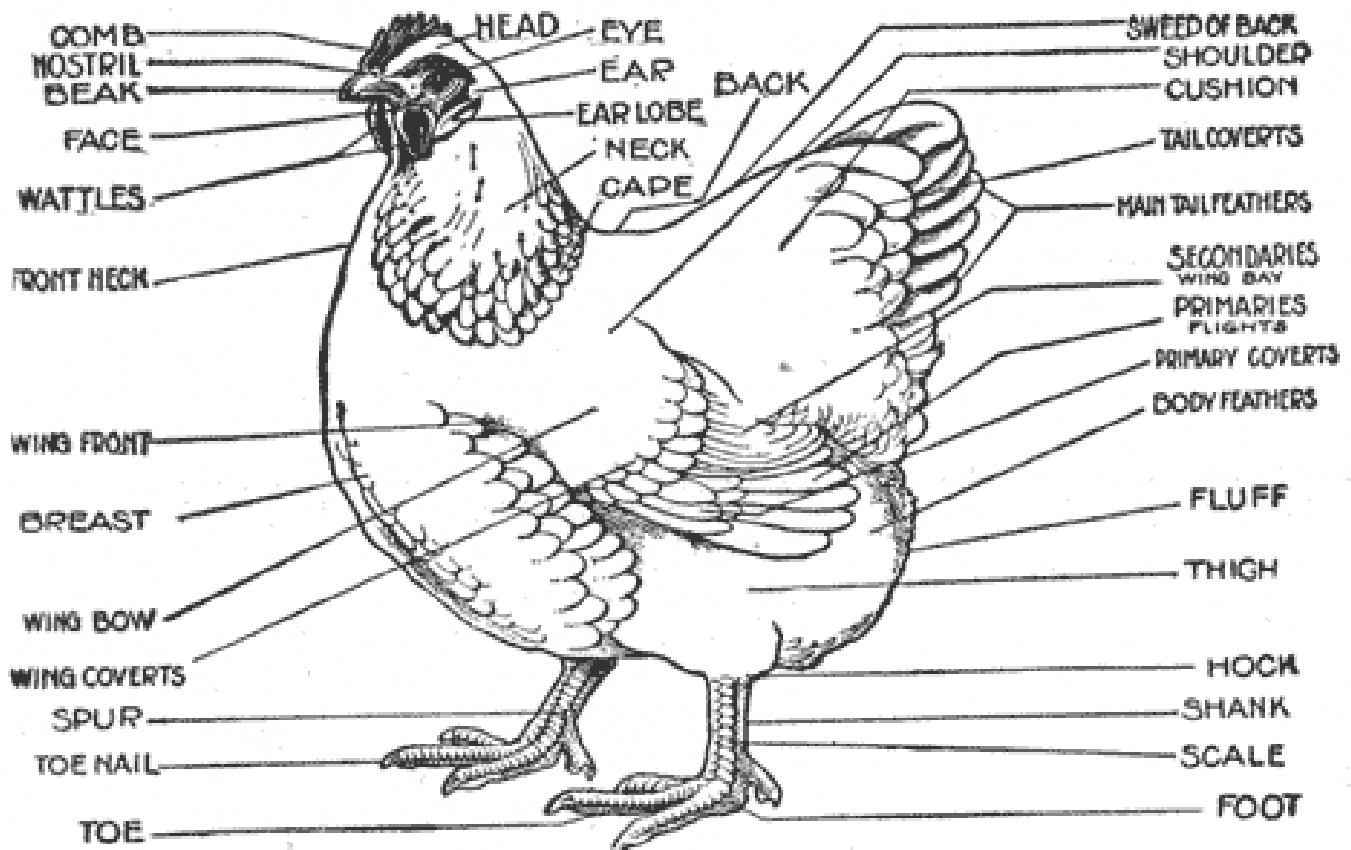
Section 1: Poultry Breeds

- Identify poultry breeds by their appearance and purpose:
meat, eggs, or dual-purpose.
Examples: Leghorn - egg production; Rhode Island Red – dual-purpose; Cornish – meat
- Identify which breeds lay colored eggs
Examples: Ameraucana - blue eggs; Wyandotte – brown eggs
- Visually identify the following breeds: Ameraucana, Australorp, Cochin, Delaware, Leghorn, Orpington, Rhode Island Red, Silkie, Sussex, and Wyandotte.
- Identify the varieties (color patterns) of the following breeds: Ameraucana, Australorp, Cochin, Delaware, Leghorn, Orpington, Rhode Island Red, Silkie, Sussex, and Wyandotte.

Section 2: Poultry Anatomy

- Identify the following external parts:

Comb Beak Back Wattle Vent Wing



Section 3: General Poultry Knowledge

- Chickens are birds (not mammals).
- Most chickens have 4 toes.
- Incubation for chicken eggs takes 21 days.
- A pullet is a young female chicken under one year old.
- A cockerel is a young male chicken under one year old.

Section 4: Nutrition & Feeding

- Match the feed type to the chicken's age:
Starter – Chicks; Grower or Layer - Hens
- Calcium is essential for strong eggshells.
- Grit helps chickens grind food in the gizzard.
- Fresh, clean water must always be available.
- Yolk color is influenced by the diet of the hen.

Section 5: Management, Biosecurity & Health

- Biosecurity means protecting your flock from disease.
- Quarantine new birds before adding them to your flock.
- Clean tools, use footbaths, and avoid contact with wild birds.
- NPIP: National Poultry Improvement Plan – a voluntary program that seeks to improve poultry and poultry products.
- Chickens need good ventilation to prevent respiratory issues.
- Watch for signs of illness: ruffled feathers, lethargy, discharge.