

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



QUESTION:

- 1. Why is carpeting recommended for the top of a show table?**
So that the birds can stand properly
- 2. What are three requirements of chickens purchased for broiler production?**
Have light colored feathers, grow rapidly and fatten early.
- 3. How does the infrared lamp work?**
It works like the sun. The infrared energy passes directly to the chicks from the lamp without heating the air through which it passes.
- 4. When grading dressed poultry there are five defects to be considered. Name them:**
 - a. Discoloration
 - b. Bruises
 - c. Exposed Flesh
 - d. Pinfeathers
 - e. Freezing Defects
- 5. Two feed troughs each three feet long will feed how many chicks for the first two weeks?**
100
- 6. When yellow shanked birds have bleached shanks it means the hen has been laying for at least how many months?**
Three
- 7. What is the proper temperature range for holding eggs at home?**
40 – 50 degrees or 55°
- 8. Name two of the dual purpose breeds listed in the publication Buying Baby Chicks.**
Rhode Island Reds
White Plymouth Rocks
New Hampshires
Barred Plymouth Rocks
- 9. What is meant by dual-purpose breeds?**
Breeds that produce both eggs and meat but neither as efficiently as breeds bred especially for either egg or meat product.
- 10. After the chickens are 12 weeks old, one should provide one five foot feeder for each _____ birds.**
25
- 11. How many grades of dressed poultry are there?**
Three
- 12. What is the temperature of an egg when laid?**
104° F

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13. According to the publication, Buy by the Dozen, Compare by the Pound, the egg contains how many calories?

77

14. What is the weight of 1 dozen large eggs?

24 ounces or 1 ½ Pounds

15. How much floor space per bird is needed for chick's day old to four weeks?

½ Square Foot

16. What is the relative humidity that helps eggs hold their maximum quality?

70-80 Percent

17. A complete starter ration should be fed to chicks during the first _____ weeks.

6-8 Weeks

18. The starter ration for chicks up to 6 to 8 weeks of age should have a minimum of _____ percent protein.

20

19. Give the names of 3 of the 6 US Weight classes of eggs.

Jumbo

Extra Large

Large

Medium

Small

Pewee

20. What dressed bird grad allows for missing parts such as a missing wing?

U.S. Grade C

21. How many five gallon waterers should be provided for 100 chickens 12 weeks and older?

2

22. A publication giving a description of all recognized poultry breeds is?

Standard of Perfection

23. The bottom of an infrared heat lamp should be placed how many inches above the litter when brooding chicks?

18

24. Growing chicks consume how many times more water than feed on a weight basis?

2 – 2 ½ times

25. What dressed bird grade does not allow any exposed flesh?

U.S. Grade A

26. What do hatcheries operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan do that others are not required to do?

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They blood test their breeding flocks for Pollurum and Typhoid diseases.

27. 100, six week old Leghorn chicks can be expected to consume how many pounds of feed per day?

10 pounds

28. A brooding area 10 ft. by 10 ft. will take care of how many chicks to eight weeks of age?

100

29. If cannibalism develops in a flock of chicks what should be done?

The birds should be de-beaked

30. How many weeks from hatched date does it take a broiler to be ready for butchering?

8-10 weeks

31. What is wrong when chicks in a brooder huddle together, pile up, and/or emit a loud chirp?

They are chilled or cold

32. What is a brooder?

A brooder is a source of heat to keep chicks warmer during the first four to six weeks of age.

33. Name 5 of the 8 pieces of literature used by 1st year poultry members?

Poultry Talk

Buying Baby Chicks

Brooding and Rearing Small Flocks

Feeding Chicks and Pullets

Selecting and Culling Guide

Poultry Quality Standards for Dressed Birds

Buying by the Dozen, Compare by the Pound

Poultry Showmanship

34. What is the preferred position for storing an egg?

Small End Down

35. What is a chick guard?

A chick guard is a circle of screen, or wire, card board, or other material used to confine chicks to the heat area.

36. Why is it best to buy chicks in the spring months?

The chickens would then come into production in the fall and winter when it is cooler and egg production would be higher as well as the price per dozen.

37. Selecting the layers from the non-layers is a process called _____?

Culling

38. When should you not select dual-purpose breeds?

When you're interested in profit.

39. What is the minimum expected of a 4-H member enrolled in poultry?

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Be a member in good standing
Be enrolled in a Poultry project
Have one or more Poultry

40. Why should you order chicks from the nearest source possible, all other things being equal?

This minimizes shipping time and thus avoids the possibility of exposure to extreme temperatures and poor handling. A local hatchery man can help if problems arise.

41. Give the weight in ounces of 3 of the 6 US Weight Classes.

Jumbo – 30 oz.
Extra Large – 27 oz.
Large – 24 oz.
Medium – 21 oz.
Small – 18 oz.
Pewee – 15 oz.

42. Why should we learn to properly show a bird?

So that we can present our bird exhibits to advantage at a poultry show

43. According to the publication, Buy by the Dozen, Compare by the Pound, the egg contains how many nutrients beneficial to health?

45

44. Parasites should not be a problem if you do what?

Brood and raise chicks away from old bird and practice good sanitation

45. Poultry people like all other groups have terms they understand, that are useful as they discuss their specialty with each other. What 4-H publication helps members learn these terms?

Poultry Talk

POULTRY TALK:

46. A term used to describe a serious deformity or a defect which prevents a bird from receiving an award.

Disqualification

47. The skin around and below the eyes on either side of the head of a fowl. Usually red in color but may be white or purple in some breeds.

Face

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

Earlobes

49. The small opening on each side of the head covered by a small tuft of stiff feathers.

Ear

50. Anything short of perfection.

Defect

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

51. **A solid low, moderately small comb that is smooth on top. The front, rear and sides are nearly straight with rounded corners. It is free of spikes.**
Cushion Comb
52. **The soft, fine, fluffy covering of a baby chick or the soft, fluffy part of a feather below the web.**
Down
53. **A growth of skin which hangs under the rear of the beak and upper throat.**
Dewlap
54. **One of the epidermal outgrowths, which collectively forms the external covering or plumage of a bird.**
Feather
55. **The basic or primary color of the web of a feather. In laced, penciled, barred, spangled and mottled varieties, it is the basic color to which the markings are added.**
Ground Color
56. **The removal or concealing of a disqualification or serious defect, thus creating merit which does not naturally exist. When found the bird is disqualified.**
Faking
57. **The colored circle that surrounds the black pupil of the eye.**
Iris
58. **A collective term applying to chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Poultry means the same thing.**
Fowl
59. **A term used to describe the various shadings of color in the beak of some breeds such as the Rhode Island Red, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, etc.**
Horn

MEMORY:

60. **In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what does the Judge do when he observes your actions?**
They observe confidence of movement. If participants are constantly watching their “neighbor” before taking action it is indicative of a lack of experience. Misbehaving birds also show lack of “homework”.
61. **In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what does the Judge do when you show the head?**
Check head for defects, disqualifications and for outstanding features.
62. **In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what does the Judge do when you show the breastbone?**
Observe straightness of the breastbone and general condition of the bird

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63. In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what does the Judge do when you show the feet and legs?

Observe feet and legs and check for stubs on clean legged breeds and proper feathering on feather legged breeds.

64. In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what does the Judge do when you show the wings?

Check wings for broken or missing feathers as well as for color pattern in certain breeds

65. In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what are the specific instructions of what you will do when showing the wings?

Spread wings to show feather pattern and condition. Showing bird's right wing requires crossing right hand over bird with thumb up.

66. In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what are the specific instructions of what you will do when posing the bird?

Pose the bird on the table. It is most natural to place the bird on the table facing your left. Pose the bird to show it to advantage. This is the most important part of showing a bird.

67. In the publication, Poultry Showmanship, what is the description of how to hold and carry a bird?

Place left hand beneath body with the index finger between the legs and the remaining three fingers grasping one leg and the thumb on the other. Place the head under the elbow with right hand placed on the back.

68. A single or pea comb that has curves or other faulty shapes.

FILL IN THE BLANK:

69. The starter for chicks should be changed to a grower ration at _____ weeks of age?
Eight

70. The grade of eggs depends upon:

- a. the size or weight
- b. the color of the shell
- c. **the quality of the yolk and white**

71. When refrigerating eggs, purchased in carton should be:

- a. removed from carton
- b. **left in the carton**
- c. transferred to a large bowl

72. Eggs should be stored:

- a. large end down
- b. **small end down**
- c. lying on their sides

73. The best way to store eggs is:

- a. **in the refrigerator**
- b. uncovered at room temperature
- c. covered in the freezer

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TRUE OR FALSE:

74. Eggs are a good source of complete protein?
True
75. Eggs with a white shell have a milder flavor than those with a brown shell?
False
76. When feeding a complete starter ration to chicks you must add dietary supplements.
False
77. Large eggs are the best buy for all purposes?
False
78. Eggs freeze at 32° F?
False
79. A Pyrex-type infrared heat lamp makes a good brooder?
True
80. Eggs are an excellent source of vitamin A?
True
81. In a Poultry Showmanship contest you must have a blue ribbon bird to be able to win a showmanship contest?
False
82. Grade B eggs have the same nutritional value as Grade A eggs?
True
83. Water is the cheapest ingredient you can supply your chicks?
True
84. Eggs should be stored at about 90° F?
False
85. All grades of eggs are equally nutritional?
True
86. In grading eggs, the quality and size are not related?
True
87. Few pure standard breeds are used for meat production?
True

POULTRY TALK:

88. A wing that is carried improperly. Either individual feathers of the primary sections overlap in reverse order or the entire section is held outside the secondaries rather than under the secondaries.
Slipped Wing
89. A formation of stiff, straight and rather long feathers growing from the lower part of the lower thighs and projecting backward and downward.
Vulture Hock
90. Specks or small spots of color different from the ground color which are required on some portions of some breeds and are disqualifications in others.
Ticking
91. A round, somewhat lumpy comb, often greater in width than length. It is covered with small corrugations on top and usually crossed with an indentation slightly to the front of the middle of the comb.
Silkie Comb

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- 92. The single elongated tapering growth extending from the rear of a rose comb.**
Spike
- 93. The effect produced by contrasting dots of color on the ground color of the web of a feather.**
Stipped or Stippling
- 94. That portion of the bird where the body and wing join.**
Shoulder
- 95. The triangular skin in front and between the joints of the wing.**
Wing Web
- 96. The ideal general shape and form common to all fowl in a breed.**
Type
- 97. Stiff horny projections from the rear inner-side of the shanks. They are most prominent in male birds.**
Spurs
- 98. The long curved feathers of a male chicken's tail.**
Sickles
- 99. The rear and side neck plumage of a bird.**
Hackle
- 100. The term used to describe the part of the bird which includes the beak, skull, face, eyes, ears, ear lobes, comb, and wattles.**
Head
- 101. A term used to designate those birds having feathers on the outer sides of shanks, and the outer, or the outer and middle toes.**
Feather-Legged
- 102. That portion of a feather formed by barbs united by little hooklets that give a solid appearance to that portion of the feather and which give the surface color to the bird.**
Feather Web
- 103. A term used to describe a tightly folded slim, tapering, whip-like tail. A desired characteristic of some breeds and a defect in others.**
Gamy Tail
- 104. A term used to describe feathers which are curled or which curve outward and forward. It is a desirable characteristic of certain breeds.**
Frizzle Feather
- 105. A female fowl usually one year old or more.**
Hen

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- 106. A male having oval instead of pointed sex feathers in the hackle, saddle, wing bow and sickles.**
Hen Feathered
- 107. The soft downy portion of a feather located on the lower part of the shaft. Also the soft downy feathering on the inner sides of the lower thighs and below the vent.**
Fluff
- 108. The joint between lower thigh and shank.**
Hock
- 109. Applied to the condition or size of the grain and quality of the skin of the comb, face, wattles and earlobes.**
Texture
- 110. A definite division in the rear of the blade of a single comb.**
Split Comb
- 111. Fowl of any breed or variety that have had special breeding and selection for a number of years and which reproduce uniform characteristics with marked regularity.**
Strain
- 112. Those feathers which cover the base of the primary and secondary wing and main tail feathers.**
Coverts
- 113. A globular tuft of feathers on the top of the head of some breeds.**
Crest
- 114. A male fowl less than one year old.**
Cockerel
- 115. A comb consisting of a single leader from the base of the beak to a hollow crown set firmly on the center of the head surrounded by a circle of regular points.**
Buttercup Comb
- 116. The metallic colored cast sometimes found in plumage of black varieties.**
Bronze
- 117. A term describing the light yellowish metallic cast commonly found in the plumage of varieties.**
Brassiness
- 118. An established group of fowls, related by breeding, possessing a distinctive shape, the same general weight, and often a variety of colors and/or combs.**
Breed
- 119. Term used to describe a bird whose feathers are held tight to the body.**

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Close Feathered

- 120. The posture of the bird. Also applies to the angle of the wing, tail and/or back.**
Carriage
- 121. The short feathers at the juncture of the back and neck underneath the hackle and between the shoulders.**
Cape
- 122. A cluster of longer feathers hanging from the upper throat of some breeds.**
Beard
- 123. The horny formation projecting from the front of the head of chickens forming the forward mouth-parts.**
Beak
- 124. Two alternating colors on a feather running across the width of the feather.**
Barring
- 125. The entire forward part of the body from the juncture of the neck and body down to the rear point of the keel bone.**
Breast
- 126. A term often used to refer to an individual of any breed of poultry.**
Bird
- 127. A feather in which the shaft and web have a corkscrew appearance.**
Twisted Feather
- 128. The initials of America's first livestock organization which is devoted exclusively to the poultry industry.**
A.P.A. – American Poultry Association
- 129. The mass of feathers over the back and base of tail of a fowl giving it a rounded effect.**
Cushion
- 130. Plumage in which the surface is spotted with colors or shades of color that differ from the ground color.**
Mottling
- 131. Indistinct or irregular markings which destroy the desirable contrast with the ground color.**
Mossy
- 132. Includes the upper and lower thigh and shank.**
Leg
- 133. A pea comb with an indentation at the rear or a rose comb with an inverted spike.**
Telescope Comb

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134. **The fleshy protruding part on top of the head of a fowl. It is larger in the male than female.**
Comb
135. **The state of a fowl in regard to health, including sufficient fleshing and cleanliness and brightness of plumage.**
Condition
136. **A condition of the shanks and toes of a fowl caused by a small burrowing mite which raise and deform the scales.**
Scaley Leg
137. **A deformed, humped back.**
Roach Back
138. **A low, short comb set well forward on the head. It is wider at the forward end and has a slightly bumpy service.**
Strawberry Comb
139. **A crest in which there is a division with feathers falling to either side.**
Split Crest
140. **The part of the leg between the hock and the body.**
Thigh
141. **The color of the lower or fluff portion of feathers. Not visible when the feathers are in natural position.**
Undercolor
142. **The distinct band of color across the middle of the wing.**
Wing Bars
143. **A distinct marking of contrasting color at the extremity of a feather. It is shaped like a V with a rounded end.**
Spangle or Spangling
144. **Miniature fowl which are about 1/5 the size of standard fowl.**
Bantams
145. **A creamy white or very pale bluish gray colored eye.**
Pearl Eye
146. **The hollow and transparent hornlike portion which attaches the feather to the fowl's body.**
Quill
147. **The narrow concentric linear markings inside the edge of the feather web.**
Penciling

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- 148. That portion of a bird exclusive of head, neck, wings, tail, thighs, shanks and toes.**
Body
- 149. The portion of a single comb below the points**
Blade
- 150. A term used in referring to the slaty color of some varieties of poultry.**
Blue
- 151. A deformity in which the legs are farther apart at the hocks than at the feet.**
Bow-Legged
- 152. The underpart of the body from the breast to the tail.**
Abdomen
- 153. The initials used to designate the remainder of varieties after listing some of the varieties in a breed.**
A.O.V. – Any Other Variety
- 154. The color of that portion of the plumage that is exposed when the feathers are in natural position.**
Surface Color
- 155. The ends of the primaries and secondaries.**
Wing Points
- 156. The thin pendant growth of flesh at either side of the base of the beak.**
Wattles
- 157. At a show it is the term used to describe a cock and two hens or a cockerel and two pullets shown as a unit.**
Trio
- 158. A tail that is carried at an angle greater than 90°.**
Squirrel Tail
- 159. The beauty of shape arising from a perfectly proportioned bird when viewed as a whole.**
Symmetry
- 160. The initials of an organization devoted to the promotion of miniature sized poultry.**
A.B.A. – American Bantam Association
- 161. The fleshy and bony protruding part at the posterior of a fowl from which the sickles and/or other large straight stiff feathers grow.**
Tail
- 162. The large or regular sized breeds of poultry.**
Standard Fowl

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- 163. The skin growing between the toes.**
Web of Feet
- 164. The tail of a fowl permanently carried to one side of the vertical.**
Wry Tail
- 165. Contrasting band of color running parallel to the shaft in the web of the hackle feathers of some varieties and also in the saddle feathers of a few varieties.**
Stripe
- 166. A tail which has a distinct gap at the center of the tail feathers.**
Split Tail
- 167. A sub-division of a breed, distinguished either by color, color and pattern or a combination.**
Variety
- 168. The upper, forward and under part of the neck of a bird.**
Throat
- 169. The triangular section of the wing, below the wing bar and terminating at the wing points, formed by the exposed portion of the secondaries when the wing is folded.**
Wing Bay
- 170. The top of the body from the base of the neck to the base of the tail.**
Back
- 171. The short feather growing between the primaries and secondaries of the wing.**
Axial Feather
- 172. The portion of the leg below the hock, not including the foot and toes.**
Shank
- 173. A pointed growth on the side of a single comb.**
Side Sprig
- 174. A color characteristic where the shaft of a feather is either lighter or darker than the color of the web.**
Shafting
- 175. A large gland on the back at the base of the tail which secretes an oily fluid which is used in preening the birds' feathers.**
Oil Gland
- 176. A comb which falls over to one side.**
Lopped Comb
- 177. The openings of the respiratory system at the base of the upper portion of the beak.**
Nostrils

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

178. **A female fowl less than one year old.**
Pullet
179. **A cluster of feathers below and around the sides of the eyes and extending from upper throat to the earlobes.**
Muffs
180. **A solid, broad, flat topped, low, fleshy comb, which comes to a point at the rear. The shape of this comb varies in different breeds.**
Rose Comb
181. **The general term applied to all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys and waterfowl, etc. Fowl means the same thing.**
Poultry
182. **The round, black center of the eye through which light is admitted.**
Pupil of Eye
183. **The initials used to designate the remainder of the colors after listing several specific colors.**
A.O.C. – Any Other Color
184. **A narrow, shallow head with an abnormally long beak.**
Crow Head
185. **The enlarged part of the gullet lying between the neck and body and in which the food is stored and moistened before passing into the gizzard.**
Crop
186. **The lower portion of the breast bone that resembles the shape of the bottom of a boat.**
Keel
187. **The part of a feather which is an extension of the quill the entire length of a feather. The barbs are attached to this portion.**
Shaft
188. **The dusky yellowish green color found on the shanks, feet and toes of some breeds and varieties of fowl.**
Willow
189. **A medium length, low comb, the top of which is marked with three low length-wise ridges, the center one slightly higher than the outer ones. The top of the ridges have a wavelike appearance or have small rounded points.**
Pea Comb
190. **A glossy appearance of the feather due to the reflection of the light rays. It usually indicates good physical condition.**
Luster of Sheen

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- 191. A moderately thin comb firmly attached from the beak along the top of the skull. The top portion has five or six rather distinct points. The middle points are higher forming a semi-oval when viewed from the side.**
Single Comb
- 192. A male fowl one year old or more.**
Cock
- 193. A wing which has a distinct gap at the center of the tail feathers.**
Split Wing
- 194. A short feather usually found on the shanks, or on or between the toes.**
Stub
- 195. A disfiguring indentation on the side of a single comb.**
Thumb Print
- 196. The thin, rear portion of the hip bones that form part of the pelvis. Considered important in evaluating productivity of the female fowl.**
Pubic Bones
- 197. The collective feather covering of the entire body of a fowl.**
Plumage
- 198. The surface part of the wing below the shoulder and between the wing covert and wing front.**
Wing Bow
- 199. A comb formed of two well defined horn shaped sections which are joined at their base.**
V-Shaped Comb
- 200. A deformity in which the legs are closer together at the hocks than at the feet and knees.**
Knock-Kneed
- 201. A single or pea comb that has curves or other faulty shapes.**
Twisted Comb
- 202. The long stiff wing feathers growing from the middle wing segment.**
Secondaries
- 203. The thin horny growths covering the shanks and top of the toes of a fowl.**
Scales
- 204. The joint between the upper and lower thighs.**
Knee or Knee-Joint
- 205. The straight, stiff, long feathers of the tail.**

POULTRY QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Main Tail Feathers

- 206. A border of contrasting color around the entire web of a feather.**
Lacing
- 207. The rear of the back of a male fowl, covered with long pointed feathers.**
Saddle
- 208. The pointed feathers in the hackle, back, saddle, sickles and wing-bow of a male fowl. These same feathers have an oval shape in females.**
Sex Feathers
- 209. The long stiff feathers of the wing, growing from the pinion or outer segment of the wing.**
Primaries
- 210. Is split wing a defect or disqualification?**
Disqualification
- 211. What are the classes of ducks?**
Heavy, Medium, Light, Bantam
- 212. What are the classes of geese?**
Heavy, Medium, Light
- 213. What are the classes of turkeys?**
Only one class called turkeys