

Exhibition Poultry[©]

The #1 Internet Source For Information On Showing & Breeding Exhibition Poultry

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In this issue . . . Expression Of Autosomal Pheomelanin by *Brian Reeder* • Poultry Showmanship • Abilene, Texas Show Results • Ohio National News • Poultry Breed Clubs Listing • APA & ABA Judges List. • Upcoming Shows, and more. . . .



Photo By Ann Charles

Exhibition Poultry Magazine[©]

A whole bunch of you are where I would like to be right at this moment, the APA National show in Lucasville. And I am sure you are all having a great time unless you forgot your coat at home. This sudden cold snap has hit most of us in the central half of the nation. When we decide on which shows we are going to attend each year one of the key ingredients in that decision is usually whether or not your birds are *ready* to show. Unfortunately I only had one bird ready for Lucasville and as much as I would like to show off the pretty lacing on my latest blue Araucana pullet - she will have to wait until the rest of the group are ready which should be right around Ohio National time. And - like most of the rest of you - I will be saving my pennies to make it to as many shows this Fall as possible. But, with the prices on gas, feed, motel bills, food, etc. continuing to spiral I will just have to make the most of what I have been given to work with.

The cover is a bit different this month. I took this picture at the Hotopa Fall Show in Fayetteville, November of last year when the cages on Champion Row were just starting to fill up. 'Champion Row' is on a lot of peoples minds this month, and next. It is where we all want to be. The Rev. Roland Romig of Sayre, Pennsylvania was making some critical decisions on the top OEG bantams when this photo was taken, and there were a bunch of good ones at the Fayetteville show last year. I am sorry that I will miss it this year.

Besides spending the weekend wrapping up the October issue I am nursing a cold so I suppose it is best that I did not make any firm plans for Lucasville that could not be broken. I am hoping to have those results in the December issue. On the subject of show results, I am having a hard time getting any this year. Deadline for the next issue is the 24th of this month and I would appreciate it if any of you that had shows during September would get your results together along with some photos and email them to me by the deadline. We run them free of charge and you do not have to place an ad for us to run your show results. Keep that in mind, and have a great October!

Until next month ~
Ann Charles, Editor

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On The Cover . . .

Judge Rev. Roland Romig of Sayre, Pennsylvania picking his top OEG bantams at the Hotopa Fall Show in Fayetteville, Arkansas in November of 2011. Photo by Ann Charles.

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West Texas Fair & Rodeo
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Abilene, Texas
~ Show Results ~

Open Bantams

Champion Modern Game – Bobbie & Aileen Castlebury, Brookston. Reserve Champion Modern Game – Jill Harp, Winters

Champion Game – Burkhart Bantams, Gainesville. Reserve Champion Game – Burkhart Bantams

Champion Single Comb Clean Legged – Edna Carey, Cross Plains. Reserve Champion Single Comb Clean Legged – B & M Waterfowl, Slaton

Champion Rose Comb Clean Legged – Jill Harp. Reserve Champion Rose Comb Clean Legged – Edna Carey

Champion Feather Legged – James Cooper, Kemp. Reserve Champion Feather Legged – Edna Carey

Champion Bantam Duck – Payton Stuart, Roby. Reserve Champion Bantam Duck – Payton Stuart

Champion Any Other Comb Clean Legged – James Cooper. Reserve Champion Any Other Comb Clean Legged - Glen Crocker, San Antonio

Champion Bantam Duck – Payton Stuart

Open Large Fowl

Champion American – Cathy Gleason, Dallas. Champion Asiatic – Colton Oliphint, Shallowater

Champion English – Jerry Wiley, Gardendale.

Champion Mediterranean – Thomas French, Kountze.

Champion Continental – Cathy Gleason
Champion AOSB – Susanne Worcester, Amarillo

Champion Medium Duck – Payton Stuart

Results by: Taylor County Fair, <http://www.taylorcountyexpo.com/LivestockResults.html> (No Overall Show Champion Results were posted)



BEST OF BREED - Black Araucana Hen

THANKS FOR ANOTHER GREAT SHOW IN 2012!

CINDY MANSELL, Waterloo, New York
crzybluechick@yahoo.com



Eastern New York State Poultry Association Show
September 30, 2012
Cobleskill, New York

CHAMPION TURKEY
Royal Palm, Young Tom

Res. Champion Turkey
Royal Palm, Young Hen

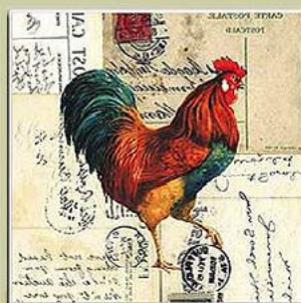


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Poultry Showmanship

The purpose of poultry showmanship is for the exhibitor to have the opportunity to prove to the judge that the exhibitor is knowledgeable about poultry in general, their showmanship bird and that he or she possesses the proper handling ability. Proper handling means that he or she can catch, restrain and hold the bird without hurting it and without that bird hurting the handler.

Showmanship is the time for the exhibitor to be judged, not the bird per se' since the bird has already been judged. It is the exhibitor's time to shine.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT BIRD.

Choosing the correct bird can make the difference between winning and losing. This bird should be exhibition quality and you will probably enter it in every show, but it does not need to be a champion bird per se' although if it is you would get higher points in your knowledge of picking the best representation of the breed that you own.

Shop carefully for the temperament you want and the proper size. A small child should be using a bantam bird, as it will fit their hands better than a large fowl, while older exhibitors can use any size bird. The bird should be clean, gentle; cage trained and trained to pose in the cage.

Judges want to see your skill in choosing the best bird you have according to the APA and ABA Standards. This shows them you have knowledge about a good exhibition quality type bird.

You should be working with more than one bird training it for showmanship. If you get to a show and one bird

goes into a molt or develops other problems you will have a good back up bird to use for showmanship. A bird with missing feathers, broken feathers, goes into a molt or other problems should not be used in showmanship. This does not bode well showing your knowledge in picking the right bird for showmanship exhibition and shows the bird is not in show condition. No, the bird is not being judged in the way it would be in the poultry judging class but you and your skill at choosing a bird is being judged.

THE BIG THREE TRAINING YOUR BIRD

Cage training, posing, and handling are the three areas that you need to teach your bird. The goal of this training is to make the bird comfortable staying in a cage, going in and out of the cage, standing in a pose to look like the bird in the Standards, and being held and passed without the panicked flapping around. This training takes time; some birds learn quicker than others and some breeds are naturally calmer.

CAGE TRAINING

Your showmanship birds should be handled daily. It is so important that it trusts you and will not panic or try to escape when you hold it. Hand feeding makes this chore fun, easy and perhaps is the best way to teach your bird to trust you.

A few weeks before the show, place your bird or birds in a small cage about the size of a show cage. Provide water but no food. Twice a day, provide food by hand. It will not take long for your bird to eat from your hand. When it does, you can provide food in the dish and hand feed once a day. If it still walks to you when you open the cage door, then you can provide food in the dish twice a day and only give treats by hand. If you provide treats, (small pieces of bread or fruit work well) each time

you go to the cage, the bird will walk to you when you open the cage door. This is what you want the bird to learn. He will relate opening the cage door means it will get a treat and will do this when the judge opens the cage door to examine the bird during judging.

TRAINING FOR THE POSE: THE ART OF STANDING STILL

Many judges ask for you to pose your bird either in the cage or on a small pad outside of the cage. Birds must learn to do this and while it sounds difficult, in reality it is quite simple. Posing in the cage is very important.

The first thing you must know is what the bird looks like in the Standard of Perfection or Bantam Standard. Brand the outline of that picture into your mental vision. You want your bird to stand just like that: the same head posture, tail angle, and wing position. You want the judge to see this too, so you will always pose your bird so the judge has a perfect side view.

Use a small rug on a table to practice your training, as this best resembles the show table. Start your training by holding your bird with the legs between your fingers and the breast resting in your palm. When the bird is calm, lower it until the feet are touching the rug. While still holding the breast, use your other hand to move the head and tail to the positions that are in your head. Some birds respond quickly to being gently stroked under the beak. Slowly remove your hand that is holding the bird. If the bird moves, pick it up and start over. Do this as many times as is necessary to train your bird. Your goal is for the bird to stand for about 10 seconds after you remove your hands. Never place your hand on the bird's back as this will make it set or squat. Work with your bird for about 10 minutes several times a day. You should see improvement each time. On rare occasion, a bird will not cooperate. If this happens, start working with

another one.

Learning the basics of handling is so very important. The main ones are, the “home position”, the “hand off”, the “pick up” and the “take back”. These will become automatic as you practice them.

HANDLING: THE ART OF RESTRAINT

THE HOME POSITION: HOLD YOUR BIRD CORRECTLY

The birds’ legs should be hanging down between your fingers, the head is toward your elbow, the bird’s breast resting in your palm, your thumb holding the wing away from the body and the bird’s body held against yours at the waistline. Your free hand can rest at your side or on the birds back. This is the “home position”. Never hold them by their wings or (the worst) upside down by the legs.

THE HAND OFF: PASSING YOUR BIRD

When you pass your bird to a judge or anyone, use this technique. It always looks smooth, and does not allow the bird a chance to flap or worse yet, escape.

Starting at the “home position”, your free hand will take the leg and wing that is away from your body, slightly roll the bird away from you at the same time your hand that has been under the bird slides up and hold the other wing and leg. With the bird’s head pointing toward the person ready to receive it, wait for them to place the legs between their fingers and get possession of the bird. Watch their face and they should glance up at you when they have control and then you can release your bird. This is your “hand off”.

THE COOP IN: PLACING YOUR BIRD IN A CAGE

Starting with your bird in the “home position”, you will open the cage door with your free hand then proceed to the

“hand off”. The only difference is that you will be placing your bird in the coop. Remove your hand that is holding the breast first and then smooth the bird with the other hand before closing the cage door. Place your hands to your side and turn to face the judge.

THE COOP OUT: TAKING YOUR BIRD OUT OF A CAGE

At some point, the judge will ask you to pick up your bird while it is in the cage. This is when you will be thankful that you chose the right bird and have taken the time to teach it proper manners. Ideally, when you open the cage, your bird will walk toward you. If not, you will need to turn the bird toward you. Place one hand on the back securing the wings and slide your other hand under it so that you can secure the legs. Once you have total control of the bird, bring it out of the cage head first and take it to the “home position”. This is the “coop out”.

THE TAKE BACK: RECEIVING YOUR BIRD

When receiving your bird from a judge or anyone, they should pass the bird with its head toward you. If a judge hands you the bird, tail first or side first, they are actually seeing if you will take it. If you just stand there, they will turn it so that you can conduct your “take back” correctly. It is allowed for you to say, “Turn my bird around please”. If you take the bird tail first, you will not receive your handling points.

As the judge holds the bird, slide one hand under the bird and one on top securing the legs and wings. Glance up to let them know you have control, then take the bird to the “home position”. This is the “take back”.

Now is when all of your work will pay off. When the judge asks about your bird, you will know all of the answers. If they ask a question that you do not know, don’t panic, simply say, “I do not know the answer to that question”. You

are not expected to know all of the answers all of the time because there is always something to learn. If this happens, many judges will tell you the answer but will not give you the score. (But knowledge is more important than a score. Yes, really it is.)

STUDY

The knowledge part of showmanship is usually the most difficult to prepare for. This is because one does not know what the judge is going to ask. Learn the basics first: know the class, breed, variety, sex and age of the bird you are holding. Know the anatomy of a bird including the wing parts and use the correct terms. Remember: the older you are, the more you are expected to know.

Judges’ questions have a very wide range. At county fairs the questions are usually simpler than they are at a state or national level. At times, the questions are geared toward the fair focus. For example: if the fair has a focus on nutrition, then many of the questions will be about nutrition. Remember: the older you are, the more you need to know.

Many times they ask about health issues such as diseases and parasites along with the symptoms, treatments and immunizations if applicable. Remember: The older you are.....

The exhibitor is expected to know other varieties of the breed they are holding and other breeds within the class of the bird they are holding. This shows the judge you know which birds are in competition with yours. Again, remember: the older you are.....

The basics of what you should be studying and learning are available in this showmanship section. If you are a junior – the knowledge you should be studying is there just waiting to be printed off. This will give you a nice head start. If you plan to attend a “national show” study those standards available from the APA and the ABA. The same sheets are available for inter-

mediates and seniors. Remember: the older you are the more you are expected to know.

SHOWTIME

Now the homework is complete and the show will be a breeze. You really are ready for showmanship. You have the correct bird, a trained bird and you have studied. When the judge asks about your bird, you will probably know the answer. If they ask a question that you do not know, don't panic, simply say, "I do not know the answer to that question". You are not expected to know all of the answers all of the time because there is always something to learn. If this happens, many judges will tell you the answer but will not give you the score. (But knowledge is more important than a score. Yes, really it is)

THE DO'S

Stand tall, smile, look directly at the judge, listen intently to the questions, follow directions, and speak clearly and loud enough for the judge to hear. Be considerate of the other exhibitors. Your hair and clothing should be clean, neat and proper for the show. Follow your fair or exhibit rules exactly. If the fair wants you to wear black jeans, wear black jeans, not white slacks. Be a gracious competitor, win or lose.

THE DO NOT'S

There are some of things that will keep you from getting the score you deserve. Not following exhibit rules is a big one. The show rules will state all of the requirements from time to clothing, and these must be followed. Handling your bird incorrectly or using a wild bird shows that you have not put in the time needed to be successful in showmanship. Talking too softly causes the judge to miss what you are saying. Talking too much is just as bad. Remember the judge has about 4 minutes to determine what you know and if you waste the time by telling a chicken story, you will

not receive a high score. Never bring a cell phone into the showmanship lineup.

THE DRESS CODE

I wish we could say the dress code was the same at every show across the county but it's not. There is one basic dress code that all seem to share.

BOYS AND GIRLS: White collar shirt, tucked in. Dark pants: black, brown, dark blue, dark denim jeans. Most judges like to see a belt to hold up those britches. All 4-H and FFA dress uniforms (as designated by these respective clubs) are acceptable in the basic dress codes. Dark shoes, closed toe. No sandals or flip flops allowed.

GIRLS: You are allowed to wear skirts of course. They should be knee length or just very slightly above the knee. Skirts should also be dark colors; black, brown, navy blue or dark denim. This should also be worn with a white collared tailored type blouse, no ruffles or see through, tucked in.

Optional Accessories:

Show coats are very well accepted and appreciated by the majority judges.

This seems to be one of their favorite modes of your appearances in the showmanship classes. Any and all pins and patches are a nice addition.

Ties really dress up the basic shirt and dark pants. Pins and patches are also a way of dressing up your outfit.

A special note: Most judges do not give the highest score of 5 points for the dress code. Many judges score high at 4 points. It all depends on the judges interpretation or his standard. So if you get a 4 you are doing just fine. This is not the most important part of showmanship although we all want to look our best.

Knowledge, knowledge, knowledge is where you gain the most points.

Remember to utilize the "SUGGESTED" Showmanship guide available on the website. Hopefully this will gain you the high scores you want in showmanship.

Showmanship article reprinted from the APA-ABA Youth Poultry Club website: <http://www.apa-abayouthpoultryclub.org/>

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For more info go to: <http://www.apa-abayouthpoultryclub.org> or contact: Doris Robinson, National Director, 810 Sweetwater Rd., Philadelphia, TN 37846 ~ Phone: 865-717-6270 ~ Email: nanamabrahma@att.net



ABA Happenings

Hello ABA Members . I am writing today wondering how the last month came and went SOOOO fast.

I have been traveling a bit so there is always catch up in the ABA office but at this point the extra time you may need to wait for a reply or an answer is still reasonable.

The 2012 Yearbook has been mailed and by this time, you should have received yours. If you have not, there are three possible scenarios. #1 - Are your dues up to date? #2 - Do we have your correct address on file #3 - It really could have been lost in the mail. To figure out just what happened, please drop me a note in the mail or email me at fancybantams@embarqmail.com and we will figure it out.

IMPORTANT NOTE: 2013 is an election year for the ABA. Those of you who are interested in running for office must file your letters of intent in the ABA office by November 1st 2012.

REPRINT: National Meet bids will be reviewed by the Board of Directors at our 2012

National Meet in January 2013. If you are interested in bidding for either the 2013 or 2014 National meet - we want to hear from you. You can contact the ABA office or your district director for more information.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2012: The awards system was upgraded. We brought back pins and added some nice rosettes and medals. The club dues structure was amended as well. Dues are still \$25 per year, but ALL shows require the \$25 sanction fee. This was printed in lots of quarterlies leading up to the change. Your Board of directors discussed this and voted on this at the last National Meeting. As I am processing the reports, I am forwarding all reports, once they meet the ABA judging requirements and membership fee requirements for processing. IF there is a \$25 sanction fee still due, you will receive a statement and subsequent reports will not be processed until the account is brought into balance. So far - so good. We are moving along with very few problems. Thanks goes to all the show secretaries who are working hard for their clubs and their exhibitors.

FAQ: Can I purchase star pins for the starred wins? I won when the pins were not offered. **ANSWER:** Yes - it is possible to purchase the missing pins. You will need to contact me at ABA PO Box 127, Augusta, NJ 07822. You will need to send a list of the starred wins that you feel you have earned. Once they are verified, I will let you know how to proceed. I have extra pins WITH-OUT dates. Please allow a little extra time for

this service as it does take a extra time.

The next big event on the ABA calendar will be our National Meet in Stockton CA in January 2013. Jim & Bonnie Sallee are working hard with the Pacific Poultry Breeders to make this show a great one. They can be contacted at jbsallee@volcano.net or 209-296-8084.

At this event, we are proud to once again offer another Quality Breeders Auction. Check out your 2012 yearbook on pages 153/164/165 . These are good examples of the fine caliber of donations that you (the ABA member) can have the opportunity to bid on. I will be listing the donations in the upcoming newsletters and articles as we get closer to the event. A HUGE thank you goes to Mike Johnson of CO for helping to put these auctions together. We will accept both live donations and collectible merchandise. To donate, contact Karen at Fancybantams@embarqmail.com.

There is likely more to talk about, but that I will save for the ABA newsletters. To be put on our mailing list and receive our newsletters, emails, and annual yearbook - as well as participate in our coveted awards programs, all you have to do is JOIN. At \$20 per year (\$30 Canadian Rate), there is little out there that can give you more value.

Shortly, the 2013 Legband program will be opened up with advance orders being taken. Thanks goes to everyone who helped support this fine program. Keep tuned to your email and the newsletters for further information.

From the Blogs: Poultrybookstore.blogspot.com - Christine Heinrichs ~ "My American Bantam Association 2012 Yearbook arrived recently. What a treasure chest! I'll pick this up throughout the year." Thanks Christine - that is precisely why we do it!! :)



American Bantam Association

Website: <http://www.bantamclub.com>

Contact: **Karen Unrath**, Secretary
P.O. Box 127E, Augusta, NJ 07822
Phone: 973-383-8633
Fancybantams@embarqmail.com

President: **Jeff Halbach**
jeff.halbach@tds.net

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(12-12)

The Expression of Autosomal Pheomelanin (Aph) and the Inhibitor of Autosomal Pheomelanin (Aph^I) on the common E-alleles (e⁺, eWh, eb, ER and E): Part 2

By Brian Reeder

In this article, I will outline the effects of Autosomal pheomelanin and the Inhibitor of Autosomal pheomelanin on the five commonly encountered alleles of the e-locus. It must be noted here, at the beginning of the article, that there are genes that interact with Aph and Aph^I beyond the e-alleles. Some of the most basic interaction factors were discussed in last month's article 'The Expression, Suppression and Interactions of Autosomal Pheomelanin (Aph) in the Domestic Fowl', and include such factors as Mahogany, Dilute and cream. While this article will not deal with the other interaction genes (such as Columbian or Dark brown aka 'ginger'), we will look at these factors in next month's article. With that out of the way, let us continue on to discuss the e-locus interactions.

The five commonly seen e-alleles are e⁺ (duckwing), eb (brown), eWh (wheaten), ER (birchen) and E (extended black). Most simply stated, Autosomal pheomelanin is found on all of these alleles, though the distribution effect is somewhat different on each al-

lele, most visibly on the females in several cases. The Inhibitor of Autosomal pheomelanin can also be found on, and express on, all of the e-alleles.

The males of all five e-alleles are much alike in their expression of Aph or Aph^I. There are subtle differences between the males of each allele that we will discuss below, but it is the females where Aph and/or Aph^I are often most visible and variable, and help to create the unique appearances that we most relate to the e-alleles.

As I stated in my article last month, I feel that Aph is found in all of the jungle fowls and that Aph^I is found in the gray jungle fowl and perhaps also in the green jungle fowl. Whether the form of Aph^I found in the gray jungle fowl is exactly the same as that found in the modern domestic fowl is not clear, but it is the likely source of Aph^I in the domestic fowl and if not the exact same gene is likely the precursor to Aph^I as described in domestic fowl, just as

the yellow skin gene found in the gray jungle fowl is now thought to be the precursor to, and origin of, the yellow skin gene found in the domestic fowl.

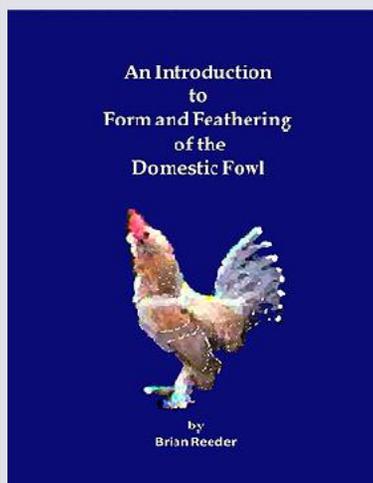
The E-alleles

As we discuss the e-allele expressions of Aph and Aph^I, it is very important to bear in mind that I am discussing these alleles in their most basic expression. For example, E (extended black) is commonly thought of as

a black chicken, but as I pointed out in my article two months ago on the genetics of black chickens, E, in and of itself, does not create a solid black chicken, and requires melanization factors to completely melanize an E-based bird to solid black. Thus, as I describe the interactions of E with Aph and Aph^I, I am discussing that allele without the

“As we discuss the e-allele expressions of Aph and Aph^I, it is very important to bear in mind that I am discussing these alleles in their most basic expression.”

extra modifiers. In other words, I am not discussing the melanized expression of E, the fully black bird, but am discussing the allele in its most basic state, where pheomelanin expresses in some parts. The same will be true for all of the other e-alleles. Our discus-



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sion for this article will be restricted to the e-allele with consideration of the s-allele and it's most basic interaction genes (Dilute, cream), as well as Aph/Aph^I, and Mahogany (where applicable). We will not discuss any genes that were not part of last month's article, beyond the e-alleles, in this article.

Duckwing (e+)

I have discussed the e-allele e+ at some length in two previous articles for Exhibition Poultry. One was titled 'Pigmentation of the Red Junglefowl', and ran in the April 2011 edition while the second was titled 'The Genetic Factors of Silver Phenotypes' and ran in the December 2011 edition. For a detailed discussion of the interactions of the e-allele e+, the two s-allele mutations, and the Aph and Aph^I factors and modifiers, please refer back to those articles. For this article, I will stay with a simpler explanation, but strongly recommend you review these two previous articles in conjunction with this series.

The duckwing allele is characterized by the so-called "bb red" or black breasted red male, considered "duckwing" due to the triangular pheomelanin area of the folded lower wing. Regardless of the s-allele combination, the male retains the basic "black breasted whatever" format. The female is a combination of melanin, sex-linked and autosomal pheomelanin. Her brown back, orange hackles with a black center stripe and salmon breast

characterize the female of this e-allele. The salmon breast, which is her most distinctive characteristic, is the main diagnostic trait of the duckwing female.

The male of the duckwing allele differs little from the males of the e-alleles eb and eWh. The only major variation between the e+ male and the males of ER and E is the presence of the pheomelanin wing triangle, which is absent on the solid black lower wing of the alleles E and ER. It is the female where there is a great difference from the other alleles of the e-locus.

Autosomal pheomelanin has the greatest expression in the male of the e+ allele on the shoulder and back, the outer edges of the main wing feathers, the top of the head around the face and around the outer ring of

the hackles and along the back edge of the saddles. The remaining pheomelanin areas are predominantly sex-linked pheomelanin. In the female, the breast is predominantly autosomal pheomelanin, while the back, wing, cushion and secondary tail feathers are a blending of sex-linked pheomelanin, autosomal pheomelanin and eumelanin. The hackle of the female is predominantly sex-linked pheomelanin with the upper head, area around the face and the outer edge of the hackle strongly influenced by Aph, just as in the male.

When silver (S) is the gene at the s-allele, the sex-linked pheomelanin areas are lightened to a cream-yellow tone, but the autosomal pheomelanin is unaffected. Thus silver hens show the strongly salmon breast, and if mahogany is present, the breast, back and shoulders may be deep reddish brown, just as the shoulder of the silver male can be

dark reddish brown with mahogany present in conjunction with silver and Aph. Aph^I is required to block the expression of autosomal pheomelanin (and thus also Mahogany) and begin to work toward a fully clean white silver phenotype.

When hens are heterozygous for Aph^I, the breast can be patchy, showing salmon areas and cream areas, sometimes as slight lacing of cream on the salmon breast feathers, and sometimes as patches of cream or even a central area of cream in the center of the salmon breast. Fully homozygous hens for Aph^I show very little color in the breast, with the breast tending toward cream/beige with very little salmon tone at all. While these hens will have a lighter tone of cream with S (Silver), even the s+ (red) hens show a very pale breast of a beige tone when Aph^I is homozygous.

Brown (eb)

On the brown allele, eb, the males are nearly identical to the males of e+, except that they will tend to have more distinctly striped hackles and saddles, and Aph has a somewhat stronger effect on the upper hackle and along the outer edge of the main wing feathers and outer edge of the saddle, than is seen in the e+ male. This is a very subtle

point, as males of both alleles show Aph saturation in these areas. In the eb male, it is only slightly stronger in saturation. Otherwise, the males are identical.

The females, however, are another story. In the most basic sense, the major difference between the e+ female and the eb female is the later lacks the salmon breast of the former. The breast of the eb hen is replaced with a combination of the three pigments, just as in the back of the e+ hen. So we can state that the entire body of the eb hen is very similar to the back of the e+ hen. The eb

hen's entire body plumage behaves as the back of the e+ hen also. As the eb hen's back is a blending of sex-linked pheomelanin, autosomal pheomelanin and eumelanin, we can produce the same range of shades as seen in the e+ hen's back. For instance, if we have s+ (gold or red) and Aph with mahogany, we see a very dark red-brown body as seen in the Partridge and dark brown varieties.

If we change s+ to S (silver) and have Aph^I, we get a very clean silver-gray background as we see in the cleanest silver penciled varieties. When we have silver without Aph^I and rather have Aph present, we see a silver hen that is not the clean, crisp black and white of the best silver penciled, but rather the entire body shows a slightly cream tinted under color, sort of like a tobacco stain on white, which is commonly seen in many less clean silver penciled lines. The genetically identical male of this type will also show a yellowish tone to his pheomelanin areas and we call such lines "brassy" in exhibition terms. To get the very clean, crisp "black and white" silver penciled expression, the inhibitor of autosomal pheomelanin is necessary along with silver.

With the eb allele, there is a reduction of the expression of autosomal pheomelanin in the female, while there is an increase in the expression of eumelanin and sex-linked pheomelanin, as compared to the duckwing allele, e+.

Wheaten (eWh)

I would consider the allele eWh, wheaten, to be the opposite of eb, in that it is a reduction of eumelanin and sex-linked pheomelanin as compared to the allele e+, duckwing.

There is little difference visually between the males of e+, eb and eWh. The wheaten males tend to show less (and often none) of

the melanization striping in the hackle and saddle, while Aph has a greater saturation in all of the pheomelanin areas. This is especially noticeable when S (silver) is present at the s-allele (even more so when Mahogany is also present), as Aph clearly suffuses all pheomelanin areas more fully and with stronger saturation as compared to either e+ or eb. This some silver wheaten males can show a considerable amount of salmon to dark red coloring in the cream to silver hackle, which can be very confusing if you are not clear to the effects of Aph on eWh.

The eWh hens are the opposite of the eb hens, in that they show a reduction of eumelanin and sex-linked pheomelanin and an increase in autosomal pheomelanin. In short, the entire body of the eWh hen is similar to the breast of the e+ hen, while the blending of eumelanin, sex-linked and autosomal pheomelanin, as seen on the back of the e+ hen and the entire body of the eb hen, is not present on the eWh hen.

At the darkest end of the spectrum, when we see s+ with Aph, Mahogany and melanization on the eWh female, the entire body tends to be a dark brown/salmon tone often called cinnamon, as in the Cubalaya. Without the melanization saturation, we see the normal wheaten female where the entire body is salmon colored, as seen in Malay or some Old English Games. When the wheaten hen is heterozygous for Aph^I, we see a split between the back/upper body and the breast/lower body, where the back is salmon, but the breast is cream colored. With the Aph^I homozygote, the entire body of the wheaten hen is cream colored, as we see in Some Old English Game Bantams that show this very pale form of wheaten.

The addition of silver does not change the expression of Aph/Aph^I in the body of the wheaten hen (as described in the paragraph above). The only major change from silver to the wheaten hen is in the hackle, where the silver gene lightens the hackles from cream to white, depending on the other genes present. However, as I described above for the male of the wheaten allele, the females also show a stronger saturation of Aph in the hackles, especially when Mahogany is present. Thus, one can have a silver wheaten female and still see a good deal of dark red in the otherwise cream colored hackle (some Salmon Faverolle hens

show this effect, for example), if Aph is present. The cleanest, palest and most colorless wheaten hens are found when wheaten is combined with silver and is homozygous for Aph^I. Such hens are a solid, pale cream to white color with a bit of black in tail, wing and hackle and can easily be confused with the silver Columbian variety (of which the standard form is on the e-allele eb).

Birchen (ER)

The male of the Birchen allele is very similar to the males of the preceding e-alleles, except that he does not show the pheomelanin wing triangle, has very strong hackle and saddle center stripes and does show a pheomelanin lace at the edge of his breast feathers. This breast lacing is the major diagnostic factor (along with chick down) to distinguish ER from E. The male of the ER allele shows the same effects from Aph and Aph^I as the e+ male and in the same regions. The breast lace is generally

dictated by sex-linked pheomelanin though, and this differs from e+. As well, the black wing will show no effect from Aph or Aph^I, due to the full melanization caused by this e-allele.

The female of the ER allele is nearly identical to the male, except that she does not have

a pheomelanin shoulder or saddle. She is basically fully eumelanin (black) with a pheomelanin hackle with black stripe and pheomelanin lacing on the black breast. On this allele, the strongest effect of Aph is on the head, upper hackle and edge of hackle, as seen in the hens of other alleles. The breast lace of the female is also determined by sex-linked pheomelanin.

Only when other genes, such as Dark Brown (Db – aka ‘ginger’) or Db with Columbian are added to this allele, does the effects of Aph or Aph^I become noticeable. While Aph and Aph^I have little visible effect on the unmodified form of the ER allele, either (or both) of these factors can be present and can show their effects when ER birds are crossed out to birds of any of the previous e-alleles or when other modifier genes are present.

Extended Black (E)

Extended Black here does not refer to a

solid black chicken. In fact, the phenotype on un-melanized E is nearly identical to ER, except that there will be no breast lace in either sex and the hackles/saddles will show even heavier melanic striping than in ER. The effects of Aph and Aph^I is the same on E as on ER: minimal. The male will show the effects of Aph in the same areas as all the preceding males, while the females will only show the effects on her head, upper hackle and the outer ring of the hackles, as in the preceding females. One major difference between E and ER is that while ER can show the effects of Aph and Aph^I when modifier genes such as Db and Co are present, E is not effected by Co or Db and thus does not show the effects of Aph or Aph^I when either of those modifications are present. However, all E birds carry Aph and/or Aph^I, and so it is a consideration when outcrossing the other alleles to this allele, if in no other case.

“The eWh hens are the opposite of the eb hens, in that they show a reduction of eumelanin and sex-linked pheomelanin and an increase in autosomal pheomelanin. In short, the entire body of the eWh hen is similar to the breast of the e+ hen.”

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The Panhandle Poultry Club

In January 2012 the Panhandle Poultry Club held its first official meeting in Pensacola, Florida.

The purpose of the Panhandle Poultry Club is to encourage and promote interest in purebred poultry through selective breeding, exhibition and through the sharing of knowledge; to promote and breed towards the standards of the American Poultry Association and the American Bantam Association.

We are a family oriented club and promote good sportsmanship for both young and old. We encourage and educate the Junior Poultry person, as well as the Adult, on the value of purebred poultry; that they will be able to decide what types of fowl he/she wishes to raise, how to select quality birds, how to house, feed, and provide general care and practice healthy bio-security for all poultry.

With these goals, the Panhandle Poultry Club members will learn about showing poultry in Junior and Open divisions and the steps necessary to become an exhibitor.

December 8th 2012, Panhandle Poultry Club Winter Show. APA/ABA Double Show & Junior APA/ABA Double Show, at the Pensacola Interstate Fairgrounds, Pensacola, Florida

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- ~ NEW HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS CLUB OF AMERICA
- ~ UNITED ORPINGTON CLUB
- ~ PLYMOUTH ROCK FANCIERS CLUB OF AMERICA
- ~ RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB OF AMERICA
- ~ WYANDOTTE BREEDERS OF AMERICA

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- ~ AMERICAN SILKIE BANTAM CLUB
- ~ COCHINS INTERNATIONAL CLUB

This list will update as we confirm more clubs.

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Introduction

"Phytoestrogen is a term for the non-steroidal estrogens that are produced by a variety of plants. . .

"Legumes such as soybeans are known to produce phytoestrogens. Isoflavones are the phytoestrogens that are produced in the highest amount within the soybean. The major isoflavone phytoestrogens are genistein and daidzein. Both of these compounds are found in raw soybeans and in the soy-based products that are made from them. Isoflavones are temperature stable and are not extracted with traditional processing methods.

"The estrogenic properties of phytoestrogens were first discovered in the 1940's with sheep grazing on clover in Australia. It was found that sheep were suffering from permanent infertility after grazing on a specific type of clover. The phytoestrogen coumestrol was later determined to be the cause of the infertility in those animals. Since then, there has been much interest in the phytoestrogens and their effects on both humans and animals. Over the last twenty years, there has been a steady increase in the numbers of papers written on the topic.

Typically, broiler chickens grown to 14 days will have consumed approximately 500g of feed with 35% being soybean meal. In commercial practices, defatted soybean meals will contain essentially all of the isoflavones or isoflavone glycosides present in the starting soybeans. (Eldridge et al., 1983) One gram of soy protein has approximately 150 mg of daidzein and 250 mg of genistein. (Dixon et al., 2002). This would be equivalent to the average broiler chicken consuming about 0.036mg of estradiol over the 14 days. This level of estrogen exposure has been reported to produce significant effects on reproductive development in mammals (Levy et al., 2000). . .

"Based on the results of this experiment, it can be concluded that genistein functions as a weak estrogen agonist in the chick oviduct. . . More research is needed to quantify the effects of genistein, alone and in combination with other soy phytoestrogens, on the reproductive development of breeding poultry. (1)

References

(1) . . . Exerpt from "Soy phytoestrogen effects on progesterone receptor and ovalbumin synthesis in the chick oviduct. L.M. STEVENSON*, S.H. OATES, A.L. DOERNTE, J.B. HESS and W.D. BERRY. Poultry Science Department, Auburn University, Auburn AL 36849, USA. *Corresponding author: stevelm@auburn.edu

"The male species of tropical birds carries the drab plumage of the female at birth and 'colors up' at maturity, somewhere between nine and 24 months.

"In 1991, Richard and Valerie James, bird breeders in Whangerai, New Zealand, purchased a new kind of feed for their birds - one based largely on soy protein. When soy-based feed was used, their birds 'colored up' after just a few months. In fact, one bird-food manufacturer claimed that this early development was an advantage imparted by the feed.

"A 1992 ad for Roudybush feed formula showed a picture of the male crimson rosella, an Australian parrot that acquires beautiful red plumage at 18 to 24 months, already brightly colored at 11 weeks old.

"Unfortunately, in the ensuing years, there was decreased fertility in the birds, with precocious maturation, deformed, stunted and stillborn babies, and premature deaths, especially among females, with the result that the total population in the aviaries went into steady decline.

"The birds suffered beak and bone deformities, goiter, immune system disorders and pathological, aggressive behavior. Autopsy revealed digestive organs in a state of disintegration.

"Startled, aghast, angry, the Jameses hired toxicologist Mike Fitzpatrick. PhD, to investigate further. Dr Fitzpatrick's literature review uncovered evidence that soy consumption has been linked to numerous disorders . . . and, in studies dating back to the 1950s, that genistein in soy causes endocrine disruption in animals.

Dr Fitzpatrick also analyzed the bird feed and found that it contained high levels of phytoestrogens, especially genistein. When the Jameses discontinued using soy-based feed, the flock gradually returned to normal breeding habits and behavior. . . Infertility, thyroid disease and liver disease due to dietary intake of isoflavones have been observed for several species of animals includ-

ing mice, cheetah, quail, pigs, rats, sturgeon and sheep. . . From "Newest Research On Why You Should Avoid Soy", http://www.mercola.com/article/soy/avoid_soy2.htm

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October 6, 2012

Menomonie, Wisconsin. WestCentral Wisconsin Pigeon and Poultry Club Show. Contact: Dan Paff, juddan@live.com, 715-723-2750.

October 6-7, 2012 (2012 APA National)

Lucasville, Ohio. Scioto County Fairgrounds. Southern Ohio Poultry Association Fall Show, Southern Ohio Poultry Association Show. Contact: David Adkins, 740-259-2852. Show Secretary Email: sohioapsecretary@yahoo.com

October 07, 2012

Mumford, New York. Rochester Poultry Association Show. Phone: 585-538-6822.

October 12, 2012

Farmington, Utah. Davis County Fairgrounds. Utah Fancy Poultry Association Show. Phone: 801-768-8397, http://www.utahfancypoultry.org

October 13, 2012

Burch Run, Michigan. Fowl Fest. Contact: Matt Boensch, mjwaterfowl@yahoo.com, fowlfest.org.

October 13, 2012

Boaz, Alabama. Heart of Dixie Bantam Club Show, Contact: Harry Douglas, 256-582-9119

October 13-14, 2012

Salem, Oregon. State Fairgrounds. Pacific Northwest Poultry Association Winter Classic. Contact: Nona Shearer, (503) 630-6759. Website: www.pacificnorthwestpoultry.org or email: poultrynona@gmail.com

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Columbia, South Carolina. South Carolina State Fair Show. Contact: Clint Attaway, 803-

799-3387, geninfo@scstatefair.org.

October 18-20, 2012

Little Rock, Arkansas. Arkansas State Fair. Contact: Keith Bramwell, 479-841-6498, bramwell@uark.edu.

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October 20, 2012

Monroe, Georgia. Fancy Fowl Club Show. Contact: pye_michelle@yahoo.com

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Brighton, Colorado. Adams County Fair Grounds, Rocky Mountain Feather Fanciers Fall Show. Rocky Mountain Feather Fanciers Fall Show. Contact: fanciers@yahoo.com

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Lebanon, Indiana. Boone County 4-H Fairgrounds. (See ad in this issue) Central Indiana Poultry Show, http:poultryshow.org. Contact: Ron Patterson, rpatter815@embarqmail.com, 765-676-6192, or Doug Akers, 765-482-7182, dakers@purdue.edu.

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For more information, see <http://poultryshow.org>

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Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, Beaver Pigeon & Bantam Club Show. Contact: Dan Schwandt, schwandtdutch@aol.com, 262-470-6708

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Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Uniontown Poultry Show. Contact: Harvey Noel, harveysblackgold@hotmail.com.

October 27, 2012

Sedalia, Missouri. Missouri State Poultry Association Show. Contact: Bernita Miller, bmiller@iland.net, 660-647-2474

November 2012

November 3-4, 2012

Lincoln, Nebraska, Lancaster Event Center. 128th Nebraska State Poultry Association Show. (See ad in this issue) Contact: Vicki Gilliam, 612-384-8217 gilavina@hotmail.com, website: <http://www.nestatepoultryshow.com>

November 3, 2012

Fayetteville, Arkansas, Washington County Fairgrounds. Heart of the Ozarks Poultry Association, 4TH Annual Show DOUBLE SHOW. Contact: Jacob Bates, 479-965-5222, jakeab42@hotmail.com, www.hotopa.com.

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Columbus, Ohio, The Ohio National Poultry Show. Contact: Eric Markley, 419-568-7402,

Markley@ohionational.org. Website: <http://www.ohionational.org>.

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Haynesville, Louisiana, Pelican State Classic. Contact person: Jim Crain, (318) 927-2795, jacrain@chilitech.com.

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Atoka, Oklahoma, The Atoka Bantam Showmen's All Game Show. Contact: Randy Daniel, 580-239-0504 OR Greg Garison, bluewheaten@live.com

December 8

Pensacola, Florida, Pensacola Fairgrounds. (See ad in this issue) Website: www.panhandlepoultryclub.webs.com

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American Serama Association. Dues: \$15 Individual, \$20 Family, youth under 18 Free. AmericanSeramaAssociation.com. Contact: Dianne Brewer, 7955 Gilliam Road, Orlando, FL 32818, psdianne@gmail.com. Sanctioning information for ASA Table Top Shows. Contact Edgar Mongold at edgarmongold@live.com (02-13)

American Sumatra Association, <http://sumatraassociation.org/> \$18/2yrs; \$25/3yrs. Doug Akers, 300 S. 400 W., Lebanon, IN 46052, email: dakers@purdue.edu (12-12)

American Sussex Association, Dues: \$10 or \$15. Mail to: 16813 Bridgeview Rd., Madill, OK 73446-8448. Website: americansussexbreeders.webs.com, americansussexassociation@yahoo.com, asamembership@ymail.com. (06-13)

National Call Breeders of America: <http://www.callducks.org>, Secretary: Dennis Fuller, email: wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com, 319-334-3497, Mail Memberships to: NCBA c/o Steve Jones, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160 (12-12)

National Jersey Giant Club: Secretary: Robert Vaughn, 28143 CR 4, Pequot Lakes, MN 56472, <http://nationaljerseygiantclub.com> (12-12)

Rhode Island Red Club Of America: <http://www.showbirdbid.com/joomla/redclub>, Secretary: Frank Harris, 15483 Coatesville Rd., Beaverdam, VA 23015, email: fbharris@earthlink.net, 804-883-5682 (12-12)

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