

Exhibition Poultry

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

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Poultry: Part II, and more . . .

Photo by George Beyer

Exhibition Poultry

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On The Cover *George Beyer's Bantam White Leghorn Hen was the Supreme Show Champion at the 2018 APA Semi-Annual Show. The show was hosted by the Dayton Feather Fanciers Club on April 28 & 29 at Greenville Ohio. Photo by George Beyer.*

Exhibition Poultry Magazine®

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Exhibition Poultry Magazine

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From The Editor:

I really enjoyed working on this issue. The varied content and the knowledgeable writers, helped to keep things interesting. You may have noticed that we are 50% larger than our last issue. That is just something else we are happy about. Both Andrew and I would like to thank the overwhelmingly positive response we have had from everyone on bringing back this publication. Everyone's support, kind words, and enthusiasm are truly appreciated.

We would like to publish more show results in the next issue. As soon as possible after your Summer shows, please email us text files of the champion birds in each class. Also, please send uncropped, high quality photos of as many of the show champions as possible. Ideally we would like to have show results from at least 4 shows, from around the country, in each issue. I am looking forward to the day that I have so many submitted that I can pick and choose based on the quality of submission! We do not require anyone to place an ad or advertise with us to include their clubs show results in this magazine. Please keep that in mind at your next show. Try to get some good photos of your own birds, either at the show or at home, so that you will have them if we need them.

Enough about show results. Watch for my Chicken Nuggets section somewhere in this issue. I will expand on those 'blurbs of interest' next time. I really hope you like this issue. I think it is diverse, informative and loaded with relevant and insightful content. I hope you agree.

Ann Charles
Editor/Publisher



APA News June 2018

Greetings from the APA Office. The Semi-Annual in Greenville, Ohio is now history. It was great to meet the members of the Board who I had not met and get acquainted again with those that I had previously met. I believe the Board had a good meeting on Friday night and the General Membership meeting was well attended on Saturday. Congratulations again to Dennis Myers and Gary Overton on being honored for their many years of hard work and dedication to Exhibition Poultry.

Complete minutes of the meetings will appear in the next issue of the News & Views, but there are a couple of things that should be brought to your attention at this time. The Office will no longer be sending awards packets to the shows that host APA meets. The new policy of the Board is for Points Coordinator Norma Padgett to keep track of the awards we need to send members and ship them directly to them on a quarterly basis. You may receive a notice from her letting you know what awards you have won before she ships them out. Many members

MEMBERSHIP ONLY \$8

YOUTH EXHIBITION POULTRY ASSOCIATION Y.E.P.A.

YEPA YOUTH EXHIBITION POULTRY ASSN.

"BETTER POULTRY THROUGH EDUCATION"

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[HTTP://YOUTHEXHIBITIONPOULTRY.ORG/](http://YOUTHEXHIBITIONPOULTRY.ORG/)

National Breed Clubs



Ameraucana Breeders Club
<http://ameraucanabreedersclub.org>
 Secretary: Susan Mouw,
info@ameraucanabreedersclub.org
 Junior, Individual, Family, and Lifetime
 Memberships available.



Araucana Breeders & Exhibitors Club
 "Breed Improvement Through Exhibition"
<http://www.abec.us/>
 Secretary: Lisa May, Bentonia, Mississippi,
 email: powerofperks41@gmail.com

make the decision to forego the certificates and ribbons. We will be happy to ship all of your awards to you if that is your choice. Another matter from the Board meeting is that all previous winners of the Grand Master Exhibitor award will be mailed another certificate. Apparently, many of those winners did not receive their award in the past and to correct the problem the Board asked Norma to send out a certificate to all past winners. If you did receive yours and want to let Norma know not need to send another one, her email address is apapoints@gmail.com.

Things in the office remain busy with incoming memberships, material to prepare for the Yearbook, and processing orders. I plan to have a postcard sent to all members whose dues expired on 1/1/18 as their final notice. Remember a lapse in your membership status can have several negative consequences. One is that any points earned before the lapse are lost. Another is continuous membership is required of three years for anyone who wishes to run for an APA officer position and five years for anyone who wishes to become a judge. It is not the intent of these rules to punish anyone, but rather to keep the records of the organization active and relevant to its paid-up membership. I hope everyone who gets a postcard will find the services the APA offers to be of enough benefit to renew.

I know I said the April News & Views would be sent through Member Planet and that has still not happened. Rest assured we are still working on this and plan to send the newsletter that way as soon as possible. Once that occurs, please let the office know if you did not get two electronic copies so we can update your email address as appropriate. You should get the Member Planet mailing by June 1st at the latest.

I better close for now and get this off to the presses. I am already four days late as it is! Hope to see you at a show this year.

David Adkins, APA Secretary
www.amerpoultryyassn.com



YEPA NEWS

June 2018

Celebrating the 2018 ABA National Meet, the ABA and YEPA is offering a special contest for our YEPA members.

Beginning the week of May 15th, the contest will entail doing an interview with ABA judges or ABA members that have attained their Master Breeder status. Rules, guidelines and contest information will be posted on our website:
www.youthexhibitionpoultry.org

and on our Official Youth Exhibition Facebook page in the Files section under the heading ABA-YEPA Contest. They will also be emailed to each individual member or mailed to those that do not have email access. The guideline may also be requested by emailing nanamamabrahma@att.net or bantamclub@gmail.com.

A list of names of the ABA judges and Master Breeders can be found in the ABA Yearbook, on the ABA website or by contacting the YEPA office.

Junior (age 8-10), Intermediate (age 11-13) and Senior (age 14-18) members of YEPA are eligible to enter this contest. Awards sponsored by the ABA are "First & Second Place" in each age group. First place will receive a duffle/arena conditioning bag, a plaque and a certificate of achievement. Second place will receive a plaque and certificate of achievement.

This should be a fun contest. It will help our members get to know our ABA judges and Master Breeders.

If you are working in your ACE Program record books this contest will also count for points in your activity section.

Good luck to all, enjoy meeting some great people.

Doris Robinson,
National Director
110 Ambernec Way
Sweetwater, TN 37874
423-371-4007
nanamamabrahma@att.net



ABA Happenings JUNE 2018

As you read this, the deadline for ad submission to the ABA 2018 yearbook has come and gone (June 1st). Now the good news is that if you really wanted to be part of the book and simply let it slip your mind – there is still a chance to be part of it. These late hatches are accepted on a case by case basis.

If you have some flexibility on where you want your ad placed, we can probably help you. Visit our website at www.bantamclub.com – online store to place yours today. Rates are listed online.

We were able to launch a newly designed ABA website

this month. This is a simple, easy to follow format available to you. If you visit the online store – you will find it very easy to navigate. You can:

- Renew your club or individual dues.
- Pay your club's sanction fee.
- Order legbands. 2018 stock is very, very low right now.
- Pre-order your 2019 legbands – due to be added soon.
- Reserve your yearbook ad and submit the text in one transaction.
- Order your ABA Standard.
- Order Pins/Patches/Stickers
- Pay your Judges Licensing Fee and download the application for same.

2019 is an election year for the ABA. If you are considering holding an office, please contact Karen in the ABA office and submit your letter or intent no later than November 1, 2018. If you have any questions, please contact the ABA office or a current-

ly serving Officer or Director for more information.

There are tabs to help you in finding:

- ABA Licensed Judges.
- Instructions on sanctioning your show.
- Master Exhibitor and Breeder listings.
- Starred win status.
- Latest ABA Standard revisions - accepted.
- ABA Standard Revisions – pending.

If there is something you do not see and would like to email us at bantamclub@gmail.com and I will forward to the right person to see if this is something we can add.

I would like to Thank all ABA members for their support and hope we are able to keep up the great work showing the ever-improving bloodlines in bantams in a show hall near you.

By Karen Unrath,
ABA Secretary

www.bantamclub.com



Continuing to strive for Excellence








www.sandcastlesfarm.com
samouw@gmail.com

Breeding Only Ameraucanas Black, Blue, & Splash



Dayton Fancy Feather Club
April 28 & 29, 2018
Greenville, Ohio
APA Semi-Annual Show
- Results -

Bantam

Champion SCCL was a White Leghorn exhibited by George Beyer. Reserve Champion SCCL was a Mottled Japanese exhibited by Tim Temple.

Champion RCCL was Black Rosecomb exhibited by Bill Patterson. Reserve Champion RCCL was a Silver Sebright exhibited by Jim Landon.

Champion AOCCL was a Buckeye exhibited by Kara Baker. Reserve Champion AOCCL was a Non-Bearded, White Crested, Black Polish exhibited by Jan Brett.

Champion Feather Leg was a Buff Brahma exhibited by Steve Wojtowiak. Reserve Champion Feather Leg was a White Silkie exhibited by Robert Hardina.

Champion Bantam Duck was a Black East Indie exhibited by Art Lundgren. Reserve Champion Bantam Duck was a White Call exhibited by Art Lundgren.

Champion Bantam, was a White Leghorn exhibited by George Beyer. Reserve **Champion Bantam** was a Buff Brahma exhibited by Steve Wojtowiak.

Large Fowl

Champion American was a Buckeye exhibited by Aaron Baker. Reserve Champion American was a White Chante-



***Super Grand Champion of the Show** was a White Leghorn exhibited by George Beyer. Photo by Poultry Press.*

cler exhibited by Lindsey Eli.

Champion Asiatic was a Black Langshan exhibited by Joe & Michele Oakley. Reserve Cham-



Champion American was a Buckeye exhibited by Aaron Baker, photo by Aaron Baker.

pion Asiatic was a Black Cochin exhibited by M&M Poultry.

Champion Continental was a Welsummer exhibited by Lyndon Irwin. Reserve Champion Continental was a Black Copper Marans exhibited by Tammy Newlin.

Champion Mediterranean was a Rose Comb White Leghorn exhibited by Jeff Shenk. Reserve Champion Mediterranean was a Rosecomb White Leghorn exhibited by Jeff Shenk.

Champion English was a Buff Orpington exhibited by Linda Sparlin. Reserve Champion English was a Black Australorp exhibited by Dave Adkins.

Champion AOSB was a Black



Champion Large Fowl was a Black Langshan exhibited by Joe & Michele Oakley. Photo by Michele Oakley.

Sumatra exhibited by Tom Kernan. Reserve Champion AOSB was a White Ameraucana exhibited by Kraig Shafer.

Champion Large Fowl was a Black Langshan exhibited by Joe & Michele Oakley. **Reserve Champion Large Fowl**, was a Welsummer exhibited by Lyndon Irwin.

Waterfowl

Champion Heavy Goose, and Champion Goose was a Brown African exhibited by Jean Doerflein. Reserve Heavy Goose was a Brown African exhibited by Jean Doerflein.

Champion Medium Goose was a Pilgrim exhibited by Elizabeth Powell. Reserve Champion Medium Goose was a Buff American exhibited by Amy Gabbard.

Champion Light Goose, and Reserve Champion Goose over

all was a White Chinese exhibited by Greer Show Poultry.

Champion Heavy Duck was a Blue Muscovy exhibited by Tim Bowles. Reserve Champion Heavy duck was a Saxony exhibited by Jeff Billel.

Champion Medium Duck was a Black Cayuga exhibited by Michael Jarvis. Reserve Champion Medium Duck was a Black Cayuga exhibited by Michael Jarvis.

Champion Light Duck, Cham-

pion Duck over all, was a White Runner exhibited by Annette Dillon.

Champion Waterfowl was a White Runner exhibited by Annette Dillon.

Super Grand Champion of the Show was a White Leghorn exhibited by George Beyer. **Reserve Grand Champion of the Show** was a Buff Brahma exhibited by Steve Wojtowiak.

YOUTH EXHIBITION POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Y.E.P.A.

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(423) 371-4007

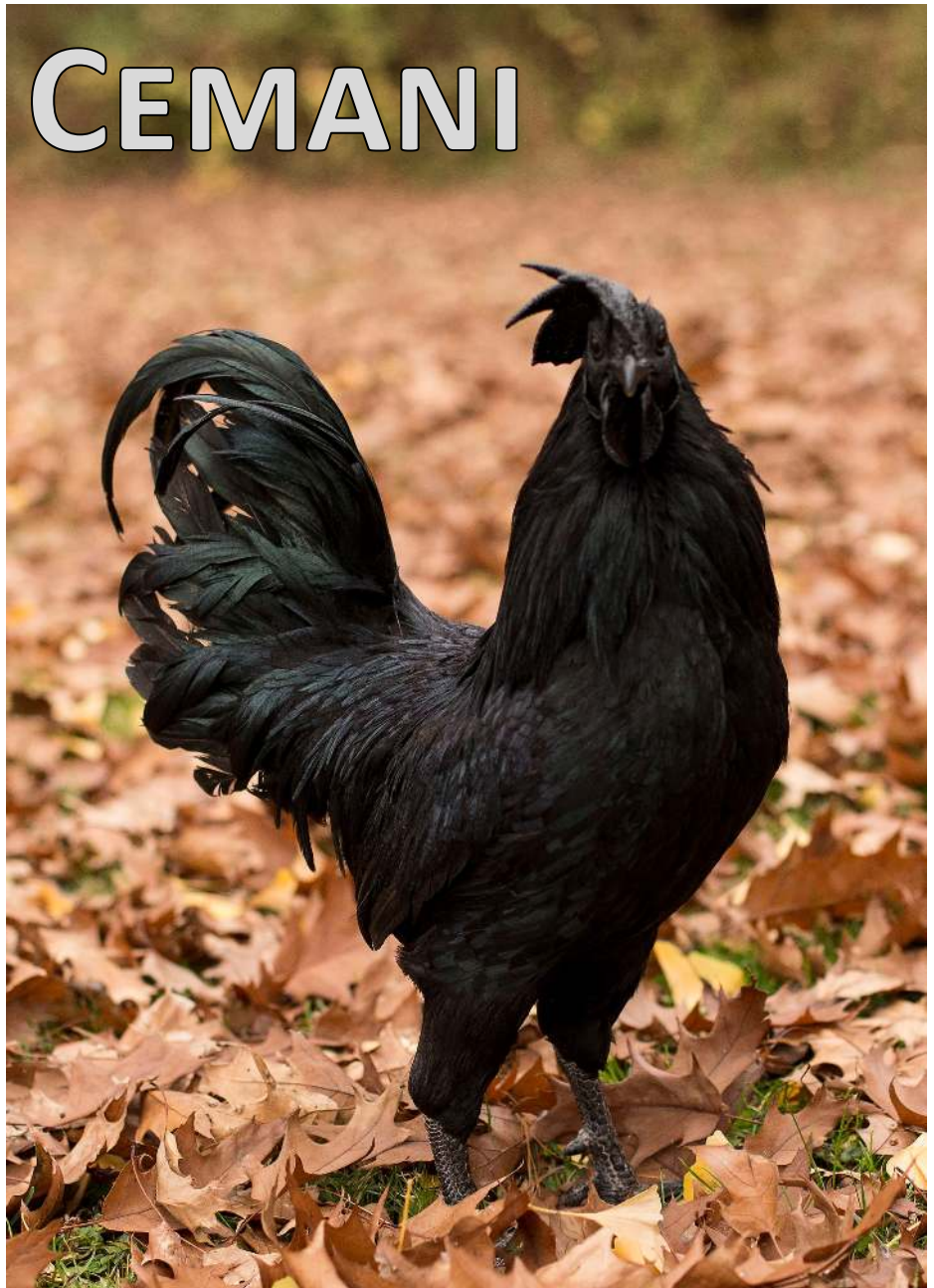
AYAM

Article by ACBA Marketing Director

Typically, in the animal kingdom, black is not an unusual color to find amongst the species. However, there is one chicken breed that takes black to a whole new level. The Ayam Cemani is a variety of the Kedu that is completely black, inside and out. In the past few years, the Cemani has captured the attention of poultry enthusiasts in the United States, along with many passionate breeders working towards improving the breed.

The Ayam Cemani is a breed developed from selective breeding of a naturally occurring mutation of wild land race chickens in Central Java. This mutation is a genetic trait that promotes the proliferation of black pigmentation of the cells, referred to as fibromelanosis or fibro for short. Everything about the Cemani is black, including skin, feathers, and legs, all the way through to the meat, bones and organs. While the mutation had occurred sporadically in the landrace variety for centuries, steps were taken to select towards an all black bird in the early 20th century. While there is some variety in type, breeders have selected towards purification of black coloring as well as for single comb in a game bird with an alert upright stance.

In Asian cultures, the Ayam Cemani is prized for its black meat. The blackest birds are sought after



due to the belief in their mystical and medicinal powers. The black meat can also be used for ceremonial dishes. Some believe that keeping the Cemani can bring luck and happiness to those that possess them. It is not unheard of that they are used in sacrificial rituals and blessings as well.

Typically, Ayam Cemani is a friendly and outgoing, but can have flighty tendencies. Cemani hens do not have the laying ability
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ties that you see in most modern day breeds, a hen is capable of laying 80-120 eggs a year through an on and off laying cycle. Contrary to what some people believe, Ayam Cemanis lay a cream to tinted egg that can also have a pinkish appearance. Unfortunately they do not lay black eggs, that is just a rumor floating around on the internet that is seen entirely too often. However, when hatching Cemani chicks with strong fibro

genetics, you will see black veining in the egg after hatch. This is an indication that the chick has decent internal fibro and it is something that many breeders strive to achieve.

Indonesian breeders aim to produce the blackest bird possible. As a result, you will not find a consistent standard within the breed besides being all black in Indonesia. Many traits can appear in their birds, various comb types, crests, and even naked Cemanis. It is common to see Indonesian Cemanis with ratty type feathers that are best described as hair like.

Breeding Ayam Cemani is not for the faint of heart. It would be easy to say that this is one of the toughest breeds out there to properly breed and maintain. Due to the limited genetics in the United States, finding decent birds can be difficult. When the Ayam Cemani made its way throughout the world, it had been outcrossed for feather quality, expanding the genetic make up and attempting to improve production. Unfortunately this has caused many undesirable traits to later breed out.



Ayam Cemani Chick



Everything about the Cemani is black, including skin, feathers, and legs, all the way through to the meat, bones and organs.

Many dedicated breeders have been advancing the breed by selective breeding and culling for faults. This breed typically has a high cull rate. Besides breeding for overall type, breeding for fibro is a whole other ball game. Due to the nature of their genetic mutation, you will see many variations of color saturation in the birds as they reach maturity. Mulberry discoloration in the comb and wattles is considered unacceptable but it is common within in the breed here in the US. Discolored earlobes, white or gray toes and toenails, and feather leakage are just a few of the many obvious faults within the breed.

A negative stigma has followed this breed. There are many people who believe that this breed is simply just the latest trend and will quickly lose its status. In part this is understandable since the Ayam Cemani has come with quite the price tag when they were first marketed by a large hatchery. While Ayam Cemanis have been in the United States for years, they have just recently become popular. Some claim that this breed is just a fad or a money making scheme, but there are people passionate about dedicating themselves to bettering the breed. "The Lamborghini of Poultry" has been one of the nicknames given to

the Ayam Cemani. Partially due to the exotic nature of the bird, but also the price tag that comes with them. Prices range all over the charts for the Ayam Cemani, a high premium can be expected for a bird that exhibits excellent fibro and type.

In 2015, a group of breeders began an association in hopes that the Ayam Cemani would become an accepted breed in the eyes of the American Poultry Association. The Ayam Cemani Breeders Association is the official breed club in North America. The association is committed to the promotion, improvement, and growth of the Ayam Cemani through supportive education. Their mission is to create an environment where breeders and enthusiasts can discuss the breed and share experiences while encouraging selective breeding.

One day, the association hopes that the breed will become standardized and be taken seriously in the show halls.

Currently the Ayam Cemani Breeders Association are working on a breed standard description for the Ayam Cemani. The stand-



When hatching Cemani chicks with strong fibro genetics, you will see black veining in the egg after hatch.

ard is currently under revision with the American Poultry Association. The ACBA standard is calling for a game like bird, that is true to its roots, but refined enough to enter a show cage. An official draft will be presented to the ACBA first. The American Poultry Association has a standard process of acceptance that can take years to complete. Multiple birds

need to be shown throughout this time and will be presented at qualifying meets.

I feel, the Ayam Cemani deserves recognition. The Ayam Cemani Breeders Association is pushing for acceptance and I believe they are on the right path. If you would like to become part of the Ayam Cemani Breeders Association, you can go to the website for membership information. Web address: <https://www.ayamcemani.us/>



THE TRAGIC TALE OF HEN #126

By Chris Guthrie

The first Tarleton International Egg-Laying Contest began on November 1, 1926 and ran for 357 days (until October 23, 1927). The idea of the contest originated with Neal Gearreald, director of Tarleton's School of Agriculture, and W.C. Homeyer, professor of poultry husbandry at the school. They argued that poultry producers needed official records of the egg-laying capacity of their chickens in order to "command a reasonable price for their breeding stock." Dean J. Thomas Davis, head of Tarleton at the time, agreed with them and authorized the contest as another way to serve the needs of local agricultural producers and thereby enhance the reputation of the school.

Entry into the contest was open to any poultry breeder "throughout the world," although most of the 1926 competitors were from Texas. Each entrant was required to send thirteen standard bred pullets "reared from eggs produced on the owner's premises." Ten of these pullets composed a "pen" (the other three served as alternates to replace birds that died during the course of the contest). Tarleton provided a chicken house and a yard for each entrant. Department of Agriculture faculty and students cared for the chickens and ad-

ministered the contest. Points were awarded to each pen based on the total number of eggs its ten hens laid each month. At the end of the contest, awards were given to the five highest producing pens, the highest producing pen for each breed, the ten highest individual egg layers, and the highest individual egg layer for each breed. Monthly and final results were also reported to the individual contestants, the American Poultry Association, and American Record of Performance Council.

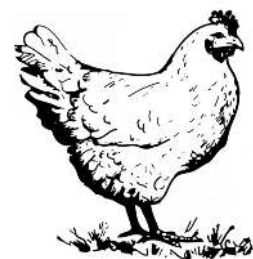
The first Tarleton contest was an unqualified success and established a reputation for high egg production that would last until the 1950's. Of all the contests held in the country during the 1926-27, the Tarleton event had the highest average egg production of all breeds (206.74) and placed well in many individual breed categories. In fact, of the 17,860 hens entered in contests across the United States, Tarleton had the thirteenth highest individual producer (Hen #595, a single comb White Leghorn which laid 312 eggs during the duration of the event).

This inaugural success quickly established the Tarleton Egg Laying Contest as one of the best in the country. In the years that followed, the Tarleton event attracted an ever-growing number of entrants (seventy-two from ten states by 1945) and set a variety of national egg production records. The college also gathered a great deal of

publicity from the event. In 1936, for example, Hen #126 (a White Leghorn owned by Erath Egg Farm) was well on her way to breaking the national record for individual egg production, laying 312 eggs in a little over ten months. However, with two months still to go in the contest she choked on a piece of corn and died. J.P. Ellis and W.S. Woodlett, the two Tarleton students who had cared for her pen, conducted formal funeral services for the fallen record contender and buried her in a special plot on the poultry farm. The tragedy attracted much attention in the local press and even prompted a request from Time Magazine for a photograph of the deceased chicken.

Egg laying contests continued at Tarleton until the early 1950s. They were so successful that Tarleton became the only official contest location in the entire Southwest and also the holder of the national record of individual egg production (343 eggs by a single comb white Leghorn in 1940-41). However, one can only wonder what greater heights Tarleton's reputation might of reached if the brilliant egg-laying career of Hen #126 had not been tragically cut short in 1936.

Reprinted Courtesy of Dick Smith Library.



A BEGINNERS GUIDE TO EXHIBITING POULTRY

PART 2

By Susan Mouw

At some point, you're going to want to get those entries in. Download them, or ask the show secretary to mail you, a copy of the show catalog. The catalog has all the necessary information about that show: Location, show times, when entries will be accepted and when entries "close" (or will no longer be accepted), who the judges are, when you can check in, what are the test requirements (more on that later), what the fees for entering are, and much more.

Filling out the entry form is

simple once you are familiar with terms, so, let's go over them. We won't go through all the name and address stuff, with one exception. Enter under the name you will continue to show under for the rest of your show career! I can't stress the importance of this enough, but it has to do with points you may earn, not only under the APA and/or ABA guidelines, but also under breed club rules. With the exception of a name change due marriage (or divorce), many point rules state that the points apply only to the name under which you entered those birds. For example, if I

enter one show as Sand Castle Farms, and another show as Susan Mouw, then any points I earned at the first show do not get added in to my points earned as Susan Mouw. So decide on how you want your show name to read in all those Poultry magazines after you've gotten that big win and then stick with it.

Take a look at the sample entry form at the bottom of this page. We'll go through each column individually.

We've already talked about Exhibitor Name, so we'll skip right to the columns. Not all forms will look exactly like this, but this is a fair representation of what you will see, with the exception of a check box for trio or display, which we won't get into here.

Class – all breeds are divided into classes in both the American Poultry Association and the

Entry Form

Exhibitor Name *		Susan Mouw								
Class	Breed	Variety	NRV**	Bantam/ Large Fowl	Double Coop	C	H	K	P	Total
AOSB	Ameraucana	Black		LF	1	1				1
AOSB	Ameraucana	Splash	Y	LF			1			1
AOSB	Ameraucana	Black		LF	1			2		2
AOSB	Ameraucana	Black		LF			1		3	4
AOCCL	Ameraucana	Black		Bntm		1	1	2	3	7
Total Birds Entered (including entries on additional pages):										
Clean up Fee (per exhibitor):										\$ 1.00
\$4.00		Entry fee per bird for		15		Birds:		\$ 60.00		
\$3.00		Per Double Coop for		2		Dbl Coops:		\$ 6.00		
Total Entry Fees:										\$ 67.00

American Bantam Association. Since you've bought that Standard of Perfection already, learn what class your breed is in. But, if you're not sure – leave it blank. The Show Secretary will know where it goes.

Breed – the name of your breed. Please note – it is best if you can use the name given in the APA and/or ABA Standard of Perfection, especially if it is a rarer breed. Don't use abbreviations, if at all possible. Not everyone will know what BLRW is.

Variety – usually the color, but can also indicate bearded or non-bearded, single comb or rose comb. Again, your Standard of Perfection should have this listed for you and the breeder where you bought those chicks should know what varieties you have.

NRV – (Non recognized variety) this may or may not be on an entry form. It is just for you to indicate whether the variety you are entering is an APA or ABA accepted variety or not. If not, you can still enter it and it will still be judged, but cannot compete for Best of Breed/Reserve of Breed with the other accepted varieties.

Bantam/Large Fowl – many breeds have both bantam and large fowl versions. They are judged separately and in different classes, so you want to make sure you specify which you are bringing.

Double Coop – usually only offered for large fowl breeds, this just means you get twice

the coop space for a single bird. If you have large male, then you might want to pay more for him to have a bit more space to move around in.

CHKP

- C – Cock – a male over 1 year old.
- H – Hen – a female over 1 year old.
- K – Cockerel – a male under 1 year old.
- P – Pullet – a female under 1 year old.

Let's look at the first entry:

(Line 1) I could have entered all the black large fowl Ameraucana on one line like I did for the black bantam Ameraucanas and saved myself from time; but this is a Cock and I want him to have a double cage. So I entered him individually and put a "1" under the double cage column.

If we look at entry #3 **(line 3)**, we'll see something a bit different. I have entered 2 black Ameraucana cockerels, but have only indicated 1 double coop. The Show Secretary and the workers at the show won't know which cockerel I want a double coop for. In this case, it won't really matter, since all the cockerels of the same breed and variety are together at the show. But if I had entered the two cockerels on the same line as the one cock and entered 2 under "Double Coops", then it could have caused some confusion when the folks were setting up the cages.

Let's look at entry #2 **(on line 2)**. This entry is for a large fowl Splash Ameraucana. Splash is

not an accepted variety for large fowl Ameraucana, so I put a "Y" in the column for "NRV". The judge will know the splash is not an accepted variety, but not all show secretaries have all breeds and varieties memorized, so it is helpful to indicate when you are entering a bird that is not a recognized variety.

The rest of the entries are like these, but for hens, pullets, and one row for all my bantam black Ameraucanas. Then we get to the totals:

In black large fowl Ameraucanas, I have entered 1 Cock, 1 Hen, 2 Cockerels, and 3 Pullets, for a total of 7. I've entered the same in the bantam black Ameraucanas, for a total of 7 there, so now I have 14. I also have one Splash large fowl Ameraucana, so that brings my total birds entered to 15. The entry fee per bird is \$4 and $4 \times 15 = \$60$. I have also indicated 1 double coop for my large fowl black Ameraucana cock and one for one of my two large fowl Ameraucana cockerels, so 2 total double coops = \$6.00.

Most clubs will charge a clean-up fee per exhibitor – not per bird. It is usually printed right on the form, so just add that into your total - $\$60 + \$6 + \$1 = \67 . Be sure to make a copy of the entry form to keep and take with you when you check in at the show. It can be very helpful.

The entry form will give mailing instructions for the entry form, as well as how to make the check out or if you can pay

by Paypal. Some clubs will let you email the form in, then just pay when you check in.

The day of the show arrives and you pull up to the show site early enough to get everything unloaded and all the birds "cooped in" (prepped and caged in their respective locations). Before I start unloading everything, I take all my paperwork (copy of the entry form, proof of payment if already paid, or cash for payment, if not, my test results, if necessary) and go to the front desk to get checked in. After I'm checked in and have my exhibitor number, I'll ask where the AOSB and the AOCCL rows are (my two classes I've got birds entered in) and I'll go scope out where my cages are. Your exhibitor number, the breed, variety, and sex of each bird entered will be listed on each coop card – the small printed card attached to each cage. Then, all you have to do is get your birds and all your prep materials inside, get everyone prepped and ready to show. Then go find a

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cup of coffee and wait for the good results!

One final note about testing. In most states, you do not have to be a part of the National Poultry Improvement Program (NPIP), but you will have to have your birds tested for Pullorum/Typhoid (PT) within so many days of the show – the catalog should tell you how many. Some states also require testing for Avian Influenza (AI) and within so many days of the show. Some clubs will offer P/T testing and some even offer AI testing at the show site, but do yourself a favor and get your birds the necessary testing ahead of time – saves time, it's usually cheaper, and saves a lot of stress. The catalog will tell you what testing is required and the time frames. It should also tell you whether testing on-site will be permitted and whether testers will be available. If you have any questions, then email the show secretary and ask – they will be very familiar with the requirements within their state.

Chicken Nuggets

News Feb 9, 2018 . . .

DNA region in chickens identified for disease resistance.

“ . . . Breeding companies will be able to select animals with a higher general disease resistance, resulting in lower antibiotics use and higher animal welfare after scientists identified the DNA region in chickens for disease resistance.

Researchers from Wageningen University and Hendrix



Breeder of Large Fowl and Bantam Araucana in Black, White, Black Breasted Red, Cuckoo and a few Golden Duckwings.

Breeder/Exhibitor of . . . Best and Reserve of Breed in both Large Fowl & Bantam Araucana at 2017 APA National in Bath, New York.

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Ann Charles, Winnfield, Louisiana
email: contact@SkyBlueEgg.com
phone: (318) 209-9802 (lv msg)
<http://www.Araucana.com>

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Genetics found that 1 region in the DNA of a chicken explains a large difference in possible disease resistance between birds.

This DNA region contains, among others, an important sensor for activating the im-

mune system, which might explain why some chickens become ill and others do not “.

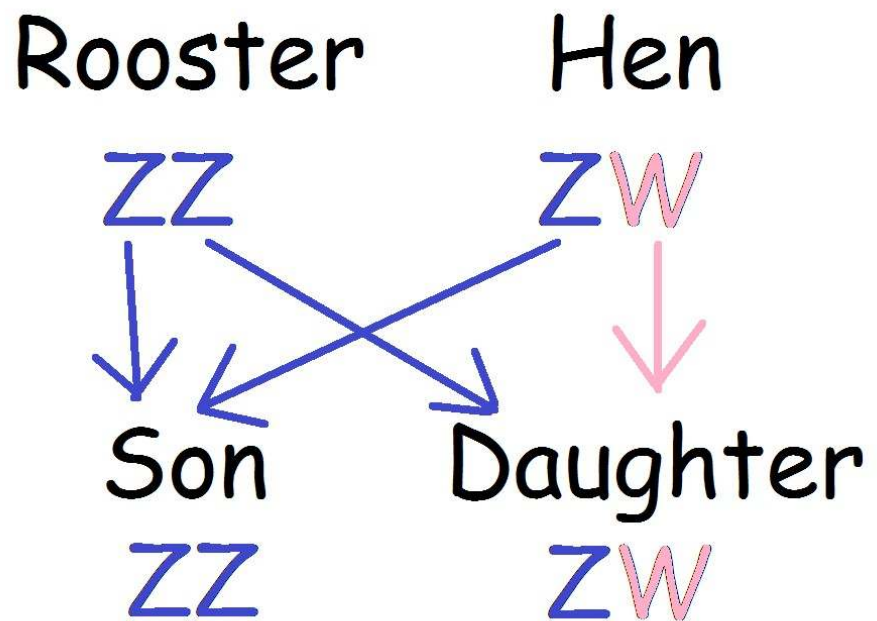
<http://www.poultryworld.net/Health/Articles/2018/2/DNA-region-in-chickens-identified-for-disease-resistance-246763E/>

Sex-Linkage in Chickens for Gender Identification of Chicks

By Lavender Sullivan

Many people don't want to keep roosters or they aren't even allowed to have one because they live in a suburban community. So what is the fastest, safest way to determine gender of newly hatched chicks? Genetics; the easiest and safest way to check the gender of a chick is to understand how the genetics of sex linked genes work so that you can tell gender simply by looking at the chicks.

Before we discuss some of the crosses you can make to create sex-link chicks we need to first discuss the mechanics of sex-linked genes. Sex-linked genes are found on the Z chromosome which when homozy-



gous, produces a male. Because males have two Z Chromosomes, they are able to inherit two copies of any sex-linked gene that is found on the Z chromosome. Females, on the other hand, have the chromosomes Z and W, W being the other gender determining chromosome. Hens are heterozygous for Z and thus can never have more than one copy of any

sex linked gene that is found on the Z chromosome.

Silver is the sex-linked dominant gene that hatcheries use to produce red sex-links like "Cinnamon Queen", "Golden Comet" and "Red Star". Because silver and gold are found on the Z chromosome they are passed to the offspring with the gender chromosomes. Silver is dominant to Gold so the sons from

Editor's Note . . . Although the author's primary focus with using sex-linked genes is to produce cross-bred production hens, the same methods can easily apply to purebred exhibition stock. Even if you are raising purebred birds, I find that the demand for pullets is always much higher than the demand for cockerels.

In my own flock of Araucana, I cross Cuckoo females on Black males, to produce all Cuckoo males and all Black pullets—sex-able at hatch. BB Red males bred to Crele females will produce, BB Red females and Crele males. You could also incorporate slow feathering into your Whites and sex the chicks at hatch based on feathering. All of these methods can be accomplished by staying within your own breed and flock, with no crossbreeding required, plus lets you raise a few extra pullets to sell.

Rooster

ZZ

Hen

ZW

Remember, Silver/Gold is found on the Z chromosome so W will pass neither silver, nor gold to offspring.

Daughter

Son

Because the chromosome W has neither gold nor silver, daughters from this cross are unable to be anything other than gold. The sons will inherit silver from the mom, and gold from the dad. This is how sex-link genes produce chicks that can be identified by gender at hatch. Keep in mind that second generations breeding will not produce sex-link chicks.

this cross will be silver and the daughters from this cross will be gold.

Columbian Wyandotte, Silver Leghorns, or any breed of chicken with "silver" in the name are perfect hens to produce red sex-link chicks. Some of the Roosters you can use for this cross are New Hampshire Red, Gold Laced Wyandotte, and any non-barred pure breed that has the name "gold" in it. Be sure not to use Rhode Island Reds, Speckled Sussex or other similarly intense red colored cock bird because they have a red enhancer (mahogany) that will make the sons look like females. Because red sex-links are supposed to

produce silver sons, mahogany will make determining gender difficult.

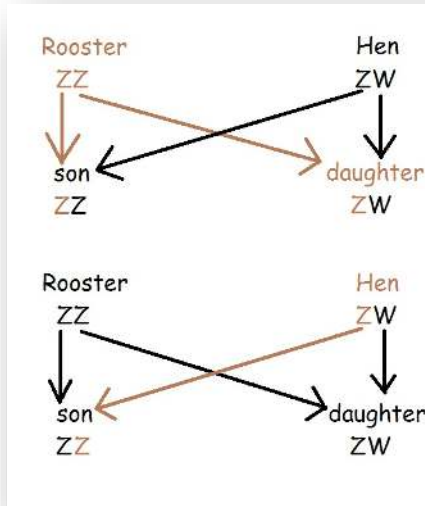
Another dominant sex linked gene that hatcheries use is barring. For this cross, you want your hens to be barred and your rooster to be a solid color. Any dark and solid color will do, really. You should avoid overly complex patterns and buff as these can make identifying the head spot difficult. We'll talk more about the head spot in a minute.

A few examples of pure breeds you can use for your male are Black or Blue Copper Marans, Black Australorp, Rhode Island Red, Black Sumatra, Lavender Ameraucana. Although

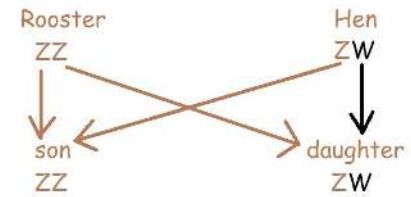
'Lavender' is very light, a rooster of this color will work because lavender is a recessive dilution of black and when crossed to a non-lavender hen, chicks will be black. Some hens you can use for this cross include, Crested Cream Legbar, Plymouth Barred Rock, Cuckoo Marans, Barred Cochin, Bielefelder. If you use a hen or a cock that is blue or splash, be sure that only one gender or the other is this color. For example, if a blue or splash cock is bred to a blue barred hen then some chicks will be splash and the barring head spot will be near impossible to see. When you make a sex-linked cross that utilizes the barring gene, you'll

notice that the male chicks will have a white spot on their heads. The females will not have this spot. Here are some male chicks that I hatched from a barred rock hen and a Tolbunt Polish rooster. You can see the head spots clearly.

Whether you choose to use barred or cuckoo hens will make no difference in identifying gender of chicks because the pattern of cuckoo is caused by the barring gene. The only difference between barring and cuckoo is that the barring patterned chickens have the gene for slow feather growth. This slower rate of growth produces narrower, more precise bars - compared to the ragged or diffuse lines you see on cuckoo patterned chickens. The hen



Inheritance of Chocolate



to the left in the picture below is a cuckoo marked Turken and the hen to the right is a hatchery stock barred Plymouth Rock.

So far we have discussed the workings of dominant sex linked genes, but not all sex linked genes are dominant. Chocolate is very popular right now and it is a recessive sex linked gene.

Chocolate (a sex-linked recessive gene) . . . Because hens are genetically only able to inherit one sex linked allele, only one allele is needed for the hen to express the gene. However, since males are able to inherit two alleles of the recessive gene, they must have both alleles of the gene in order for them to be chocolate colored.



"When you make a sex-linked cross that utilizes the barring gene, you'll notice that the male chicks will have a white spot on their heads. The females will not have this spot."

For this cross, because chocolate is recessive, the rooster must be your chocolate chicken and your hen must be black. Above are three illustrations that show how chocolate inherits via gender chromosomes. Remember, all sex linked genes are found on gender determining chromosomes. One chart shows you the results of a chocolate cock bird over a black hen, one shows the results of a black



"These chicks are both from silver laced Wyandotte hens. The male that sired them has gold, silver and mahogany but he was pure for id+. The chick with green legs is the female and the chick with yellow legs is the male. "



"The only difference between barring and cuckoo is that the barring patterned chickens have the gene for slow feather growth. This slower rate of growth produces narrower, more precise bars - compared to the ragged or diffuse lines you see on cuckoo patterned chickens. The hen to the left in the picture below is a cuckoo marked Turken and the hen to the right is a hatchery stock barred Plymouth Rock."



cock bird over a chocolate hen, and the chart to the right shows you how chocolate to chocolate breedings work. Remember that because hens are genetically the only able to inherit one sex linked allele, only one allele is needed for the hen to express the gene. But because males are able to inherit two alleles of the recessive gene, they must have two in order for them to be chocolate.

The last sex linked gene I'll talk about with you has nothing to do with feathers, but rather it

is a recessive sex linked leg color gene. There are two layers of skin that show color, dermal and subdermal. The two most common dermal skin color genes are white and yellow. The subdermal pigmentation gene "id+" is the one that is needed to produce sex link chicks. For this cross you will need a pure bred rooster that has two doses of id+. Some examples include True Ameraucana, Polish, Andalusian and Sebright. Paired with any breed of white or yellow legged hen that do not have id+, the daughters will inherit dark subdermal skin pigmentation and the sons will not. In other words, sons will have light color legs and daughters will have dark legs. These chicks are both from silver laced Wyandotte hens. The rooster that sired them has gold, silver and mahogany but he was pure for id+.

The chick with green legs is the female and the chick with yellow legs is the male.

Now that you know how to hatch chicks that are easily, safely and quickly identifiable by gender at hatch, you'll need to decide which patterns and colors you prefer. Do you want to focus on barring? Silver and Gold? Chocolate? Or do you like random feather colors and therefore will opt for the recessive sex linked leg color "id+" gene? I hope you took away something new and fascinating from this information. Good luck and happy hatching!

(Visit Lavender on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/SullysChickenProjects/>)

Exhibition Turkeys

Part 2

Preventing Disease in Turkeys

By Ruth Caron

There isn't any easy way to keep turkeys totally disease free, but with some measures they can be less likely to get sick. There is no magic pill or potion and dopping the drinking water with antibiotics won't work either. Good care, reasonable sanitation, and watchfulness will surely help and is part of the solution. Guarding your turkeys against all the diseases they can get calls for a thorough program of prevention. But the program must be practical. Changing the litter every week is a good practice; but few breeders feel they can afford it and have the time to do this. Here are some of the suggestions for a sound healthy flock. This is a long list. But there are few of these practices you can safely neglect; A single outbreak might cost you more in time and money than a sound prevention program. If you combine these practices into a program to fit your set-up, they should pay their way. How to carry them out and why you need them are taken up on the pages indicated in the check list.

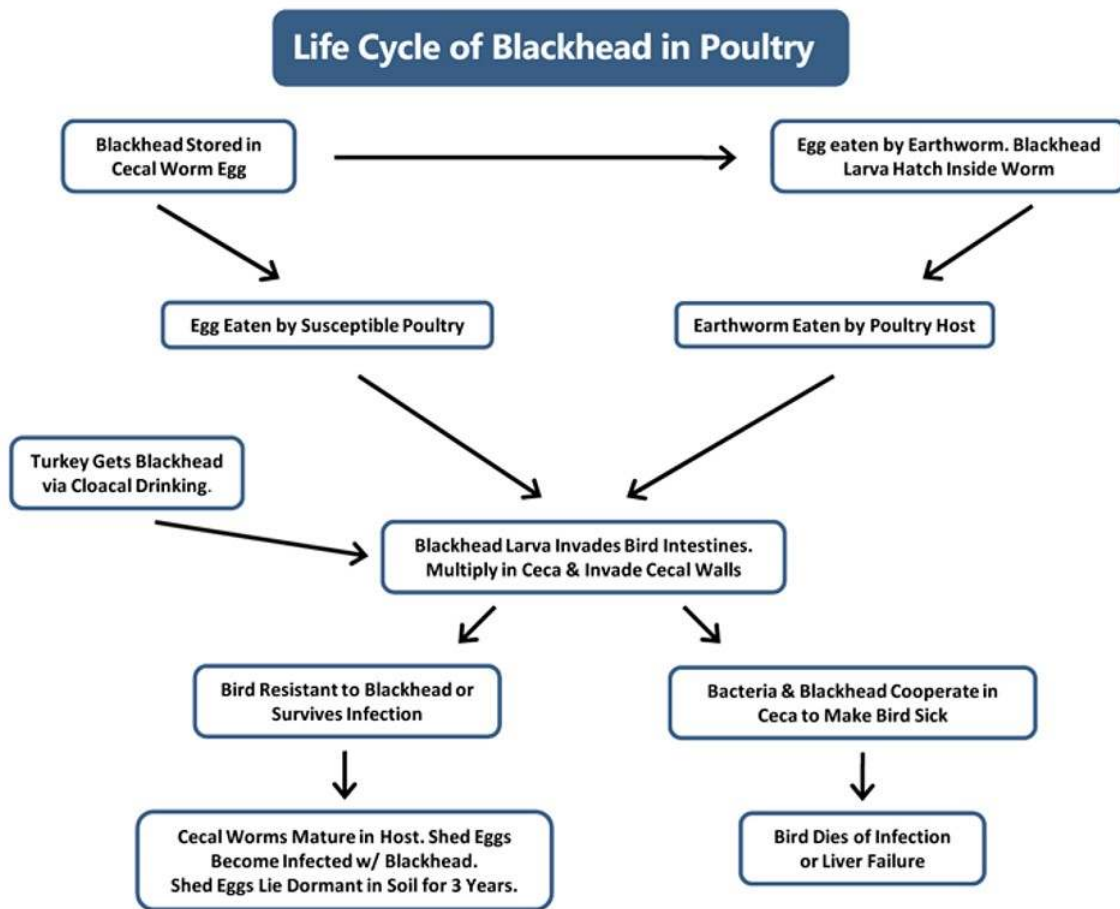
- Start with a healthy flock:
- Buy ONLY Pullorum-Clean eggs or poults

- Choose poults from stock with high livability, free of inheritable defects
- Keep your flock vigorous
- Start poults on feed and water at once
- Avoid crowding
- Give poults needed ventilation
- Provide shade in hot weather
- Handle turkeys gently
- Use clean, dry litter
- Avoid moldy feeds
- Feed a balanced ration
- Avoid abrupt changes
- Check your yard for poisonous plants
- Provide plenty of fresh water
- Don't "medicate" the water unless you have to
- Don't use "cure-alls"—or any drugs unless you have to
- Avoid contaminated ranges
- Control rodents and reptiles
- Keep visitors out of yards
- Keep contaminated equipment out of yards
- Watch for the first signs of trouble
- Plan houses you can keep clean
- Plan yards you can keep dry
- Use feeders and waterers that prevent contamination
- Have plenty of feeders and waterers
- Brood poults as one age group if you can or at least segregate different age groups
- Clean brooder houses between broods
- Disinfect contaminated tools and equipment
- Clean feeders and waterers often
- Clean feeding areas often
- Stir or change litter often
- Isolate any birds that are even slightly "off"
- Burn or bury all dead birds immediately

The only two Turkey Diseases that I have some Knowledge of are Fowl Pox and Blackhead since I have dealt with them before.

Fowl Pox

Fowl pox is a virus disease that results in blister-like areas and scabs on the un-feathered parts of the body. Outbreaks vary greatly in severity. Mild ones may clear up in 2 or 3 weeks; severe ones often last up to 8 weeks. Mortality is usually low, most deaths being caused by blindness or suffocation. In the growing flock, setback in development causes greater loss than deaths. Outbreaks often occur shortly before marketing time; if you have an outbreak then, you may have to postpone marketing for several weeks. In your breeding flock, lowered egg production and poor fertility may cause you heavy financial loss. Mosquitoes can spread the disease and may account for outbreaks, especially in young, partially feathered poults. The first symptom is tiny



yellow eruptions on the dewlap, caruncles, snood, eyelids, and mouth corners. These eruptions are soft at first; you can easily break them by rubbing. There will be inflamed, sticky areas under them. As the disease progresses, the lesions enlarge and become covered with a dry scab or yellowish-red or brown wart-like mass. The disease may even spread to the feathered parts of the body. The number of lesions depends on how severe the disease is. It is more often severe in males because of skin wounds from fighting.

If your young poults are infected, their heads, legs, and feet may

be completely covered with pox. In severe cases, the mucous membranes of the mouth, larynx, pharynx, tongue, esophagus, and sometimes the crop are covered with masses of soft, yellow cankers or ulcers. Birds with such cankers may starve.

Cankers may cover the opening into the windpipe or even occur inside it, and suffocate the birds. These cankers are larger and more prominent than the small, deep-seated ones often seen in the mouths of vaccinated turkeys or those that have recovered from an outbreak. Breeding turkeys may get a light case several months after vaccination. Usually

only a small percentage of the birds are affected. They may have cankers in the eyes and mouth, with no blisters on the outside head parts. The eyes are watery and inflamed, and there are soft yellow cankers on the inside of the lids. There are no typical autopsy findings except the cankers that have already been described.

You can guard against the disease by vaccinating with fowl-pox vaccine. Most growers do this themselves. Fowl pox is so widespread that yearly vaccination is good insurance. The disease may be carried to new areas or flocks by mosquitoes, birds, visitors, animals. If you do not vaccinate, in-

spect often for the first appearance of blisters. The correct age to vaccinate depends upon your locality. If you live where mosquitoes are a problem, you may need to vaccinate before the mosquito season, regardless of the age of your turkeys.

Healthy turkeys can be vaccinated at any age. Day-old poults have been successfully vaccinated. Many growers vaccinate 6- or 8-week-old poults; but most vaccinate at 10 or 12 weeks. Buy vaccine from reliable sources. Fowl Pox vaccine can be bought at a lot of feed stores and online at places that sell vaccines for poultry. To be sure your vaccine is fresh and potent: Use it before the expiration date. Store it in a refrigerator when not in use. Dilute, mix, and use according to the manufacturer's printed directions (too much dilution may cause failure). Protect what you are using against heat and sunlight.

Vaccinate using the stick method, a sharp instrument that is included with your purchase which is dipped in vaccine; then the skin is pricked with it. I vaccinate the wing web. It is best to have a helper when you vaccinate, one to hold the bird and one to vaccinate. If your flock is in good condition, it needs no special care after vaccination. A few vaccinated birds may develop pox on the head, but these pox usually clear up in a short time without becoming severe. Isolate such birds from the rest of the flock to prevent spread by fighting before im-

munity is established. Remember that unvaccinated birds can get the disease by coming into contact with vaccinated ones. If you can't vaccinate all your birds at one time, keep vaccinated and unvaccinated groups apart.

Blackhead

Blackhead is caused by *Histomonas meleagridis*, a one-celled protozoan parasite too small to see with the naked eye. This disease has long been a serious turkey problem. Mortality in a flock can be high, often near 100 per cent; and may average about 50 per cent if you take no steps to control it. Turkeys of all ages may get it, but losses are heaviest among birds under 12 weeks old.

The name "blackhead" is misleading. The head does sometimes become darkened, but this happens with other diseases too. Affected birds are drowsy, weak, and sit about with drooping wings and tail, lowered head, and ruffled feathers. They have a constant, sulfur-colored diarrhea. Adult birds are sick for several days before they die. If young poults have a very acute attack, they may die soon after they show symptoms, while they are in good flesh.

Symptoms may appear in 15 to 21 days after infection. Young poults sometimes die before any "typical" changes develop. The ceca, or blind pouches, become swollen. Inflamed ulcers may cover the walls of one or both of the ceca, or may even form openings through the wall.

The mucous lining often becomes degenerated, much thickened, and covered with a foul-smelling, yellowish-green, semi cheesy exudate. The ceca may contain dry, hard, cheesy cores. The liver has more or less circular areas of degenerated tissue. These are yellowish or yellowish-green, with concentric rings. Unlike the tubercles of tuberculosis, they are somewhat depressed below the surface. They extend deep into the tissue and merge with the healthy tissue. In older birds the lesions often grow together. Sometimes in older birds you will find large amounts of scar tissue from healed lesions.

The peritoneum lining the abdomen or covering other organs occasionally becomes inflamed. Turkeys become infected by eating blackhead parasites. These parasites pass out in droppings of infected birds, either free or in cecum-worm eggs. Cecum worms do not cause blackhead; but they may carry the parasite and enable it to survive for long periods. The blackhead parasite, if free, is soon killed by sun and air. But in the worm egg it is protected. It has been known to survive in cecum-worm eggs in yards which were left vacant from November to June. Even a few blackhead parasites surviving in worm eggs may start a new infection.

Build-up of infection is important. The more parasites a turkey eats at one time, the sicker it gets.

At the start, a turkey may pick up a few parasites in a worm egg or from another source. This turkey may not even appear sick. But the parasites multiply rapidly in its ceca and liver and pass out in its droppings in great numbers. If this turkey or a pen mate picks at these droppings or eats feed contaminated by them, it gets many parasites and a more severe case of blackhead. In acute outbreaks, the fresh droppings of infected birds are a more important source of additional infection than are cecum-worm eggs.



Head of a turkey with fowl pox.

Droppings of birds other than turkeys are also dangerous sources of blackhead infection. Chickens may carry blackhead parasites without getting sick and shed them in their droppings, free or in cecum-worm eggs. Drainage from chicken yards with contaminated cecum worm eggs is a common source of infection for turkeys.

Pheasants, grouse, quail, guinea fowl, and peafowl also carry the parasite. Flies hatching in contaminated droppings have been suspected of starting outbreaks. Still other sources of infection are feed sacks and grain that have touched contaminated droppings.

You can prevent the blackhead parasite from causing serious loss in your flock by proper care and management. Need for prevention is greatest from

hatching to 12 weeks, when turkeys are most susceptible. Rotating the runs for poults helps or moving the flock to new range often. Use containers that prevent contamination of feed and water by droppings. Move feed and water containers and roosts often. Clean up droppings often. Keep turkeys entirely separate from chickens and other fowl helps. Locate turkey yards where there will be no drainage from chicken yards. Do not rear turkeys on ground that has been fertilized with chicken or turkey manure. Provide an adequate ration and plenty of fresh, clean water. Discourage picking at droppings.

If there are many cecum worms in your area or on your ranch, you can use wormers to reduce the number of worms. If you use worm remedies, do so

as a preventive measure, to reduce the chances of spreading blackhead parasites. Worm remedies are not a treatment for blackhead; they will not help cure a sick turkey. In fact, since the blackhead parasite can be transmitted from bird to bird through contaminated droppings, without the cecum worm Remember ." The fewer parasites the birds get, the better their chances to get well.

I raise all poults in wire bottomed pens till they are 12 weeks old. I have not had a problems since then. Click below to visit any of my websites:

Farmer in the Martindale
[Java Breeders of America](#)
[Wyandottes and Rocks](#)
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/carondesign>



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