

Exhibition Poultry

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

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In this issue:

Little Rock, Arkansas Show Results - The Effect of Heat on Growth & Conditioning - Paint It White - Exhibition Turkeys: Part III - The Chicken Embryo in Photos - Predators: Thieves In The Night - and more . . .



Kallyn Sossamon and her Buff Orpington.
(Photo courtesy of Arkansas State Fair)

Exhibition Poultry

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On The Cover 2018 Arkansas State Fair Spring Show Grand Champion Bird in the Junior Show was a Buff Orpington Cock, exhibited by Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, Arkansas. This bird was bred by P. Allen Smith.

(Photo by Arkansas State Fair.)

Exhibition Poultry Magazine®

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Exhibition Poultry Magazine

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From The Editor:

It is pretty easy to see what the focus of this issue is—primarily it is about heat and your birds, with a healthy dose of predator prevention information thrown in. We asked for input from breeders and exhibitors from across the country, both by private email and on Facebook. Our Poll on Facebook (subject: how/where do you condition your birds) was seen by over a 1000 people. Those of you that participated (both publicly and privately) are greatly appreciated and you did share some excellent information that we are pleased to pass on to our readers.

Unfortunately there have been some staggering losses of birds in July effecting some top breeders and exhibitors, so the subjects of both heat and predators are certainly seasonal, and timely. I hope you enjoy all of the information presented here and get some new ideas on how your show prospects can best survive the summer.

With our show results published this month, the highlight is mostly on the Juniors. They are showing great birds that are well conditioned and their wins prove it. With the next issue (October/November) we will be well into the Fall show season and the beginning of the year-end Holidays.

I am getting excited about attending and exhibiting birds at both the ABA and APA Nationals and they are getting closer everyday! We hope to see you all there.

Ann Charles
Editor/Publisher



APA News August 2018

Greetings from the APA Office. I don't have a lot to report this month which probably explains why I am late in getting this article written. Dave Anderson and his committee have worked very hard to put together an extremely nice yearbook and it should be in the hands of all members and advertisers shortly after this article appears in print. I hope everyone will take time to support the advertisers and congratulate the new Master Exhibitors, Grand Master Exhibitors, and Hall of Fame Members. It takes a lot of work and effort to achieve these milestones and I tip my hat to those of you who have earned these honors.

I had an email from Norma Padgett recently and she is working very hard to get the awards for the shows so far in 2018 sent to the members. As you probably know, we are no longer sending awards packets to the shows. Norma will keep track of what awards members should receive and mail them out on a quarterly basis. She is also working to get the certificates made up for every Grand Master Exhibitor. Many have told us they never received

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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

their award and the Board decided at their last meeting to have Norma send new ones to all previous winners. Watch this column for a notice that those have actually been mailed and you can let us know if you still don't receive one.

Membership renewals also come in on a regular basis

and thank you to everyone who has renewed so far. I will send out another round of postcards in September as a final notice to those with memberships that expired on 7/1/18. Member Planet also sends out reminders to those with active email addresses. I hope everyone will

renew so there are no regrets later with the issues that arise with a lapse in membership.

I hope everyone has a great summer. Try to keep cool and make sure your birds have plenty of water!

David Adkins, APA Secretary
www.amerpoultryassn.com



ABA Happenings August 2018

Hello All, I hope all your breeding pens have produced some winners. This is always an exciting time of year watching the young ones grow. For those who ordered their ABA legbands early – hats off to you. We do have some limited sizes still available (F's – G's mostly) but we have sold out of many of the other sizes. The website is up to date on inventory – so if you need more – just stoop in at www.bantamclub.com and place your order.

The ABA will be reviewing our national meet rotation this year. We are interested in hearing from clubs that would like to host our national meet. Bid forms available from the ABA office. Bids must be in office by

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the orders early, so you can be sure to get yours. I had to turn away too many orders this year because of the inventory shortage. We will be pricing the legbands as "ABA Member pricing" and "Non-Member Pricing" – so keeping your dues paid up and help in many many ways.

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.

To contact me with any questions, use my gmail below or my cell at 973-271-3335. Thank you all for your support of the

ABA and its mission.

All the best,
 Karen Unrath,
 ABA Secretary
www.bantamclub.com
bantamclub@gmail.com

9/1/18. You may also contact Brian Knox at sugarhillpoultry@gmail.com with questions.

We will be putting up 2019 ABA legbands soon on the site. The actual bands won't likely be available till December. I highly recommend everyone to place

For The Beginners . . . **Entering a Trio**

Courtesy of YEPA

Many shows have a class for 'trios'. Birds entered in this class are judged on their individual merits as well as a 'matched' set.

A trio consists of three (3) birds of the same breed and variety. There are two classifications of trios. A 'young trio' and an 'old trio'. All trios should be of consistent size and looks. A 'young trio' (YT) should consist of a cockerel and two pullets (birds under one year of age). An 'old trio' (OT) should consist of a cock and two hens (birds over one year of age). Remember that any trio, young or old, must consist of the same breed and the same variety within that breed.

Judging Trios:

Remember these birds are also judged on their individual merits.

If one of the individual birds in the 1st place trio contains the top bird in it's class (when judged on it's individual merit), it can go on to be BV, BB, Class Champion and further. But this can only happen if the trio is judged as the FIRST PLACE trio.

If one of the birds in the 2nd place trio happens to be your best bird it can go no further. If you have a 2nd place trio that is as far as these birds may go in the judging.

Trios Can Earn APA Additional Exhibitor Points

"At APA sanctioned shows trios can earn exhibitor points as a trio. An individual bird out of a trio can also go on to class champion and above to earn additional points," John Monaco, APA President.

For Class Champion points to be awarded there must be the following minimum number of trios actually exhibited for each group of birds: Bantam - 20 trios. Large Fowl, Duck, Goose, Turkey & Guinea - 10 trios.



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

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Coulee Region Poultry Club

June 2, 2018

Galesville, Wisconsin

- Show Results -

By Jim Laatsch

This years Coulee Region Poultry Show was a huge success. Thanks to all our sponsors and exhibitors.

I made a few errors in the exhibitor list. I forgot to highlight Tom Stallman's name on the exhibitor list and in turn left him out of the alphabetical list. Dan Schwandt has already forgiven me for misspelling his name. I erred without consequence on a few trios that were given four holes. But no harm came of that. Without doubt there were other mistakes made. But we try hard to make it right. If you find an error, please let me know.

From the time the show Champion was picked until the awards were all handed out and ultimately to coop out was a total of 10 minutes. The Rosettes remain a time expedient and cost effective award. As promised, no lengthy droning awards presentation was held. Instead we posted all awards on the

awards boards and handed out cash and ribbons as the winners were picked.

Show Commander software worked great. Even more improvements are on the way for 2019! Printing directly to the coop card is a feature in development. The new arrangement of placings in judging sheets makes clerking a snap.

On behalf of CRPC, Thanks again to all!

2018 CRPC OPEN CHAMPIONS

Bantam Champions

Champion Modern Game: Black C, ACA Hady Kids. Reserve Modern Game: Lemon Blue K, Samantha Wulff.

Champion OE Game: Black C, Bill Wulff. Reserve O.E. Game: Black C, Bill Wulff.

Champion SCCL: Lt Brown Dutch H, Sydney and Shelby Tone. Reserve SCCL: S.C. Rhode Island Red C, Nicholas Pues.

Champion RCCL: Partridge Wyandotte K, Roger Meyer. Reserve RCCL: Quail Belgian Bearded d'Anver P, Tyler Johnson.

Champion Feather Leg: Black Cochin H, Dan Schwandt. Reserve Feather Leg: White Cochin H, Robert Hardina.

Champion AOCCL: White Laced Red Cornish H, ACA Hady Kids. Reserve AOCCL: White Chantecler C, Mike Gilbert.

Large Fowl Champions

Champion American, White Plymouth Rock K, Nathan Halbach. Reserve American: SC Rhode Island Red C, Adrian and Mary Ann Rademacher.

Champion Asiatic: Light Brahma H, Nicholas Pues. Reserve Asiatic: Blue Cochin H, Nicholas Pues.

Champion English: Black Australorp C, Peri Maciaz. Reserve English: Buff Orpington H, Nicholas Pues.

Champion Mediterranean: White SC Leghorn C. Reserve Mediterranean SC Lt Brown Leghorn C, Trevor Nau.

Champion Continental: Salmon Favorelle C, Jacob Sonsalla. Reserve Continental: Welsummer H, Rachel Dunn.

Champion AOSB: Black Sumatra C, Rowley Dunn. Reserve AOSB: Golden Duckwing O.E. Game C, Nathan Halbach.

Waterfowl Champions

Champion Duck: White Call H, Lance Ewert (Ewerts Country Waterfowl). Reserve Duck: Black East Indie C, Josh Robus.

Champion Large Duck: White Runner K, James Konecny (Royal Oaks Farm). Reserve Large Duck: Black Muscovy C, Duane Lee.

Champion Heavy Duck: Black Muscovy C, Duane Lee. Reserve Heavy Duck: White Aylesbury C, Lance Ewert (Ewert's Country Waterfowl).

Champion Medium Duck: Buff Duck H, Floyd and Cheri Stees (Flo-Cher Farm). Reserve Medium Duck: Buff Duck C, Floyd and Cheri Stees (Flo-Cher Farm).

Champion Light Duck: White Runner K, James Konecny (Royal Oaks Farm). Reserve Light Duck: White Runner H, Lance Ewert (Ewert's Country Waterfowl).

Champion Bantam Duck: White Call H, Lance Ewert (Ewerts Country Waterfowl). Reserve Bantam Duck: Black East Indie C, Josh Robus.

Champion Goose: Brown African C, Nicholas Pues. Reserve Goose: White Tufted Roman H,

Jesse and Val Barden .

Champion Heavy Goose: Brown African C, Nicholas Pues. Reserve Heavy Goose: Brown African C, Lance Ewert (Ewert's Country Waterfowl).

Champion Medium Goose: Buff American C, Stallman's Poultry in the Pines (Poultry in the Pines). Reserve Medium Goose: Buff American C, Jesse and Val Barden.

Champion Light Goose: White Tufted Roman H Jesse and Val Barden. Reserve Light Goose: Brown Chinese H Lance Ewert (Ewert's Country Waterfowl) .

OVERALL Champions

Show Champion: Bantam Partridge Wyandotte K, Roger Meyer. Reserve Show Champion: Black O.E. Game C, Bill Wulff.

Champion Waterfowl: White Call H Lance Ewert (Ewert's Country Waterfowl). Reserve Waterfowl: Black East Indie C, Josh Robus.

Champion Bantam: Partridge Wyandotte K Roger Meyer. Reserve Bantam: Black O.E. Game C, Bill Wulff.

Champion Large Fowl: White Plymouth Rock K, Nathan Halbach. Reserve Large Fowl: Black Australorp C, Peri Maciaz.

2018 CRPC Junior Champions

Show Champion: White Laced Red Cornish H, ACA Hady Kids.

Champion Waterfowl: Welsh Harlequin H, David Thompson.

Champion Bantam: White Laced Red Cornish H, ACA Hady Kids.

Champion Large Fowl: Black Australorp C, Peri Maciaz.

Champion Modern Game: Black C, ACA Hady Kids.

Champion O.E. Game: Brown Red H, ACA Hady Kids.

Champion SCCL: Dutch Lt Brown H, Sydney and Shelby Tone.



2018 CRPC Junior Show Champion: White Laced Red Cornish Hen, exhibited by the ACA Hady Kids (left to right:) Ethan, Emma, Evan and Elsa Hady. Photo by ACA Hady Poultry.

Champion RCCL: Quail Belgian Bearded d'Anver P, Tyler Johnson.

Champion Feather Leg: Black Cochon H, Anna Jansson.

Champion AOCCL: White Laced Red Cornish H, ACA Hady Kids.

Champion American: Barred Plymouth Rock H, Nathan Thompson.

Champion Asiatic: Black Langshan C, Katy Galze

Champion English: Black Australorp C, Peri Maciaz.

Champion Mediterranean: SC Ancona H, Tyler Schwartz. Champion Continental: Salmon Faverolle C, Jacob Sonsalla.

Champion AOSB: Black Sumatra C, Rowley Dunn.

Champion Large Duck: Welsh Harlequin H, David Thompson.

Champion Heavy Duck: Silver Appleyard C, ACA Hady Kids.

Champion Medium Duck: White Crested White H, Nathan Thompson.

Champion Light Duck: Welsh

Harlequin H, David Thompson.

Champion Bantam Duck: White Call C, Tyler Johnson.

Champion Goose: Brown Chinese C, Clayton Lee.

2018 CRPC Winners

Champion Display: Quail Belgian Bearded D'anver, Tyler Johnson. Reserve Display: Partridge Wyandotte Bantam, Roger Meyer.

Champion Trio: SC Lt Brown Leghorn Bantam, David Laatsch Family. Reserve Trio: Black Sumatra Large Fowl, Don Roscoe.

Reserve Bantam Trio: Partridge Wyandotte Bantam, Roger Meyer.

Reserve LF Trio: BB Red OE Game Large Fowl, Nathan Halbach.

Youth Showmanship Champions

Junior: Tyler Schwartz.

Intermediate: Jana Spiegel.

Senior: Scott Lepak.

Advanced: Nathan Thompson.

2018 Arkansas State Fair Spring Poultry Show Results

Little Rock, Arkansas
May 5, 2018

Open Chickens

Grand Champion Bird in Show (Best in Show): SC Rhode Island Red (Bantam) Cockerel. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Reserve Grand Champion Bird in Show: Black Sumatra Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR.

Champion Land Fowl: SC Rhode Island Red (Bantam) Cockerel. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Reserve Champion Land Fowl: Black Sumatra Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR.

Grand Champion Trio in Show: Buckeye, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Aaron Baker, Dardanelle, AR. Reserve Grand Champion Trio in Show: White Plymouth Rock (Bantam), Young Trio. Exhibitor: Joseph Harper, Rison, AR.

Open Chicken Show Champions

Champion Chicken, SC Rhode Island Red (Bantam) Cockerel. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion Chicken: Black Sumatra Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR.

Champion Large Fowl: Black Sumatra, Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion Large Fowl: Buckeye Cock. Exhibitor: Aaron Baker, Dardanelle, AR.

Champion Large Trio: Buckeye, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Aaron Baker, Dardanelle, AR. Res. Champion Large Trio: Black Australorp, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR.

Bantam Show Champions

Champion Bantam: SC Rhode Island Red Cockerel. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion Bantam: Buff Brahma Cockerel. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood, AR.

Champion Bantam Trio: White Plymouth Rock, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Joseph Harper, Rison, AR. Res. Champion Bantam Trio: Dark Cornish, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR.

Large Fowl Class Champions

Champion **American**: Buckeye Cock. Exhibitor: Aaron Baker, Dardanelle, AR. Res. Champion American: Buckeye Pullet. Exhibitor: Aaron Baker, Dardanelle, AR. Champion Trio American: Buckeye, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Aaron Baker, Dardanelle, AR.

Champion **Asiatic**: Buff Brahma, Hen. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Res. Champion Asiatic: Light Brahma, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood, AR. Champion Trio Asiatic: Light Brahma, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood, AR.

Champion **English**: Buff Orpington, Cock. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Res. Champion English: Black Australorp, Cock. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR. Champion Trio English: Black Australorp, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR.

Champion **Mediterranean**: SC Light Brown Leghorn, Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion Mediterranean: RC Ancona, Pullet. Exhibitor: Hannah

Jones, Maynard, AR. Champion Trio Mediterranean: SC Light Brown Leghorn, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Haeden Barber, Austin, AR.

Champion **Continental**: WC Black Polish, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity, AR. Res. Champion Continental: WC Black Polish, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity, AR. Champion Trio Continental: Salmon Faverolles, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Jackson Barber, Austin, AR.

Champ All Other Breed (**AOSB**): Black Sumatra, Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion All Other Breed: Black Sumatra, Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Champion



Grand Champion Bird in Show (Open), a Single Comb Rhode Island Red Bantam Cockerel exhibited by Jacob Bates, Charleston, Arkansas.

Photo by Arkansas State Fair.

Trio All Other Breed: Black Sumatra, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR.

Bantam Class Champions

Champion **Modern Game**: Brown Red MG, Pullet. Exhibitor: Clayton Stark, Lonoke, AR. Res. Champion Modern Game: Brown Red MG, Pullet. Exhibitor: Clayton Stark, Lonoke, AR. Champion Trio Modern Game: Brown Red MG, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Clayton Stark, Lonoke, AR

Champion **Old English Game**: Black American Game, Cock. Exhibitor: Joseph Harper, Rison, AR. Res. Champion OE Game: Crele, Old English Game, Hen. Exhibitor: Briar Howard, Paris, AR. Champion Trio OE Game: Black American Game, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Joseph Harper, Rison, AR.

Champ SC Clean Leg (**SCCL**): Rhode Island Red, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion SC Clean Leg-White Plymouth Rock, Pullet. Exhibitor: Joseph Harper, Rison, AR.

Champion Trio SC Clean Leg: White Plymouth Rock, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Joseph Harper, Rison, AR.

Champ RC Clean Leg (**RCCL**): Black Wyandotte, Pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR. Reserve Champion RCCL: Black Wyandotte, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR. Champion Trio RCCL: Black Wyandotte, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR.

Champ AOC Clean Leg (**AOCCL**): Dark Cornish, Pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR. Reserve Champion AOCCL: Buckeye, Cock. Exhibitor: Aaron Baker, Dardanelle, AR. Champion Trio AOCCL: Dark Cornish, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR.

Champion **Feather Leg (FL)**: Buff Brahma, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood, AR. Res. Champion Feather Leg: Black Cochin, Pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR. Champion Trio Feather Leg: Buff Brahma, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood, AR.

Champion **Bantam Duck**: Mallard, Young Duck. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Res. Champion Bantam Duck: Mallard, Young Drake. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR.

Duck & Goose Champions

Grand Champion Waterfowl in Show: Black Muscovy, Young Drake. Exhibitor: Dana Cowart, Amity, AR

Reserve Grand Champion Waterfowl in Show: Penciled Runner, Drake. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR.

Champion Duck in Show: Black Muscovy, Young Drake. Exhibitor: Dana Cowart, Amity, AR. Reserve Champion Duck in Show: Penciled Runner, Drake. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR

Champion Goose in Show: Brown Egyptian, Gander. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR. Reserve Champion Goose in Show: Brown African, Gander. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR

Duck Class Champions

Champion Heavy: Black Muscovy, Young Drake. Exhibitor: Dana Cowart, Amity, AR. Res. Champion Heavy: Black Muscovy, Hen. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR

Champion Medium: Blue Swedish, Drake. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR. Res. Champion Medium: Blue Swedish, Hen. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR

2018 Heritage Poultry Conservancy Awards

Grand Champion Open Show - **\$250**: Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Bird: Rhode Island Red (bantam), cockerel.

Reserve Champion Open Show - **\$150**: Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Bird: Black Sumatra, Hen.

Grand Champion Junior Show - **\$250**: Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Bird: Buff Orpington, Cock.

Reserve Champion Junior Show - **\$150**: Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR. Bird: Buff Brahma (Bantam), Cockerel.

Grand Champion Waterfowl - **\$100**: Exhibitor: Dana Cowart, Amity, AR. Bird: Black Muscovy, Young Drake.

Reserve Champion Waterfowl - **\$50**: Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Bird: Penciled Runner, Drake.

Grand Champion Turkey - **\$100**: Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Bird: Bronze, Old Tom.

Champion Light: Penciled Runner, Drake. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion Light: White Runner, Drake. Exhibitor: Jennifer Sneed, Monticello, AR.

Champion Bantam: Mallard, Young Duck. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Res. Champion Bantam: Mallard, Young Drake. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR

Goose Class Champions

Champion Heavy: Brown African, Gander. Exhibitor: Jacob Bates, Charleston, AR. Res. Champion Heavy: Brown African, Young Gander. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity, AR

Champion Medium: American Buff, Gander. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Res. Champion Medium: American Buff, Young Gander. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR.

Champion Light: Brown Egyptian, Gander. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR. Res. Champion Light: Brown Chinese, Gander. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR

• • • • •

Junior Chicken Show (2018)

Grand Champion Bird in Show (Best in Show): Buff Orpington, Cock. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Reserve Grand Champion Bird in Show: Buff Brahma (Bantam), Cockerel. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR. Grand Champion Trio in Show: SC Rhode Island Red (Bantam) Young Trio. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Reserve Grand Champion Trio in Show: Dark Cornish (LF), Old Trio. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR.

Jr Chicken Show Champions

Champion Chicken: Buff Orpington, Cock. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Res. Champion Chicken Buff Brahma (Bantam), Cockerel. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR.

Large Fowl Champions

Champion Large Chicken: Buff Orpington, Cock. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Res. Champion Large Chicken: Buff Or-

pington, Hen. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Champion Large Trio: Dark Cornish, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR. Res. Champion Large Trio: Black Sumatra, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR.

Bantam Show Champions

Champion Bantam: Buff Brahma, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR. Res. Champion Bantam: SC Rhode Island Red, Pullet. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Champion Bantam Trio: SC Rhode Island Red, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Res. Champion Bantam Trio: Dark Cornish, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR.

Large Fowl Class Champions

Champion American: New Hampshire, Cock. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR.

Champion Asiatic: Buff Brahma, Hen. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR.

Champion English: Buff Orpington, Cock. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR. Champion Trio English: Dark Cornish, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR.

Champion Mediterranean: RC Ancona, Pullet. Exhibitor: Hannah Jones, Maynard, AR. Champion Trio Mediterranean: SC Light Brown Leghorn, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Haeden Barber, Austin, AR.

Champion Continental: Salmon Faverolle, Pullet. Exhibitor: Jackson Barber, Austin, AR. Champion Trio Continental: Salmon Faverolles, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Jackson Barber, Austin, AR.

Champion AOSB: Blue Sumatra, Hen. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR. Champion AOSB Tri: Black Sumatra, Old Trio. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR.

Bantam Class Champions

Champion Modern Game: Brown Red MG, Pullet. Exhibitor: Clayton Stark, Lonoke, AR. Champion Trio Modern Game: Brown Red MG, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Clayton Stark, Lonoke, AR.

Champion Old English Game: Crele Old English Game, Hen. Exhibitor: Briar Howard, Paris, AR.

Champ SCCL: Rhode Island Red, Pullet. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR. Champion Trio SC Clean Leg: Rhode Island Red, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR.

Champ RCCL: White Wyandotte, Hen. Exhibitor: Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, AR.

Champ AOCCL: Wheaton Ko Shamo, Pullet. Exhibitor: Clayton Stark, Lonoke, AR.

Champion Trio AOCCL: Dark Cornish, Young Trio. Exhibitor: Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett, AR.

Champion Feather Leg (FL): Buff Brahma, Cockerel. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry, AR.



The Grand Champion Bird in the Junior Show was a Buff Orpington Cock. Exhibited by Kallyn Sossamon, Benton, Arkansas. Photo by Arkansas State Fair.



NORCAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION 6TH ANNUAL SPRING SHOW RESULTS

March 23-25, 2018
Red Bluff, California

BEST OF SHOW: Heidi Hylkema – Large Black Cochin hen.

BEST OF SHOW YOUTH: Dinah Schoffeld – Black Jersey Giant hen.

RESERVE OF SHOW: Dinah Schoffeld – Black Jersey Giant hen.

RESERVE OF SHOW YOUTH: Owen Bullock – Black Australorp hen.

CHAMPION LARGE FOWL: Heidi Hylkema – Black Cochin hen.

CHAMPION LARGE FOWL

YOUTH: Dinah Schoffeld – Black Jersey Giant.

RESERVE LARGE FOWL: Dinah Schoffeld – Black Jersey Giant hen.

RESERVE LARGE FOWL: Owen Bullock – Black Australorp hen.

CHAMPION BANTAM: Wyatt Ginn – Millie Fluor d'ucelle pullet.

CHAMPION BANTAM YOUTH: Wyatt Ginn – Millie Fluor d'ucelle pullet.

RESERVE BANTAM: Dawn & Steve Lytle – White Call Duck cock.

RESERVE BANTAM YOUTH: Jacob Welter – Columbian Rock pullet.

CHAMPION WATERFOWL: Dawn & Steve Lytle – White Call Duck cock.

CHAMPION WATERFOWL YOUTH: Lacey Villines – Pastel Call hen.

RESERVE WATERFOWL: Jones & Leonard – White Runner cock.

RESERVE WATERFOWL YOUTH: Kenna Strahan – Grey Call pullet.

CHAMPION TURKEY: Michael Willis - Royal Palm cock.

CHAMPION TURKEY YOUTH:

Michael Willis - Royal Palm cock.

RESERVE TURKEY: Rachel Peeples - Royal Palm cock.

CHAMPION TRIO: Janice James – Old trio, Bantam Dominique

July 20, 2018: Additional Cases of Virulent Newcastle Disease in Backyard Birds in San Bernardino County

Bird owners in Southern California are responding to outreach and have reported sick birds. Samples from the flocks, which experienced increased mortality, were tested at the California Animal Health & Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS). **Five additional cases** of virulent Newcastle disease in backyard chickens in San Bernardino County, California have been confirmed. For a list of cases visit the USDA website at: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/vnd> bird deaths through California's Sick Bird Hotline at 866-922-BIRD (2473).

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The Effect of Heat on Growth of Feathers & General Condition

By Ann Charles

"It has often been observed that early-hatched chickens which are growing their first adult coat of plumage in the summer rarely show the quality and finish of the later-hatched birds timed for the winter shows. The prime cause of this difference is in the fact that all the principal kinds of poultry are better adapted to cool climates than to warm climates, and that all the functions of growth are in a measure checked by extreme hot weather. This may affect both the shape of a bird and the texture and quality of its feathers. The chick coming to maturity in hot weather tends to be rather coarse boned and weedy, and to grow a comparatively light coat of feathers. If the weather is variable, hot and cold spells alternating, and the breeder fails to keep the birds in the best possible appetite and condition, the plumage will grow very unevenly, often showing faults corresponding to periods when the bird was off it's feed and out of condition.

"To make the best development of which it is capable, a chicken needs to have the last three months of it's growth at a season when there is no weather hot enough for it to be at all uncomfortable for it. That is why our northern states produce so many more of the birds

that win than the southern states. The southern breeder, and to some extent breeders everywhere that extreme hot weather may extend well into the Fall, have much more to contend with in growing exhibition stock than those living where the summers are short, and hot weather rare after August."

From: Standard Poultry for Exhibition: A Complete Manual of the Methods of Expert ... By John Henry Robinson (1921)

The preceding comments are almost 100 years old now but we still face many of the same problems with conditioning birds that breeders experienced at the beginning of the last century. This past July was particularly brutal with many established flocks suffering losses due to severe heat and weather. So much of our time, expense, and hopes are tied up in the young birds in our grow out pens. Often it really does seem you have to raise 4 good ones, to have one good one when the shows come around in the Fall.

I have reached out to some well known breeders/exhibitors from various parts of the country asking for tips on how they not only combat summer weather, but also summer predators, in an attempt to have the best conditioned birds possible in the October, November and

December months and the larger shows. Thank you Matt, Chris, and George for taking the time to respond to my emails and share your knowledge with our readers. The responses, in no particular order, are below:

Matt Lhamon:
(Midwest)

One of the most important things I emphasize with new fanciers' is the importance of fresh clean water available to your birds at all times. If you would not drink the water, the birds should not be drinking it.

In these hot summer months, it's a good idea to change the water several times during the day to keep it fresh and cool. Keep your water containers clean and sanitized. I like to bleach them all about once a week with a quart of household bleach to 5 gallons of water. I let them soak a few hours then rinse and let them dry in the sun.

If birds do not have access to clean, fresh water they will eat less and start to stress creating stress marks in their plumage as they try to come back from their moult. Chicks especially need clean, fresh water to grow properly and they tend to foul their waterers very fast. The secret to growing good chicks in the heat of the summer is to keep them drinking and eating!

I have my birds in a controlled environment and my fans run ten minutes of every hour to keep the air fresh and circulating in my building. Fresh air is also vital to the birds optimal growing conditions in the summer months. I do not like the birds to have the air directly on them but move it over top them keeping it circulating and remove any ammonia smells.

The best thing for your birds is to be outside with a shaded area for them to get out of the direct sunlight if they so choose. I like to wet their grassy area before letting them out as well.

Birds need predator protection while outside as eagles, hawks, raccoons, weasels and mink are notorious for coming out in the hot summer months when they see an easy meal. Keep your pens secure to avoid losses!

Christopher McCary: (South)

When the summer is drier than usual or caged birds under cover, I mist my possible show birds. I do this to try to prevent brittle tail feathers and curling hackle feathers. I find when it is raining enough, free ranging birds don't mind getting soaked which is good. I also, of course, make sure they always have fresh, clean water - I go overboard on this, always checking the waters and changing them.

Red tailed Hawks are my worst predator although it would be coyotes if I did not have my Great Pyrenees. I had

Anatolians who recognized aerial predators very well. My new Pyrenees are not there yet. I have very few predator problems because I have the LGDs.

George Beyer: (NorthEast)

We are suffering under a heat wave with very dry conditions. It does present problems because it can effect growth rate and feather quality. First of all, fresh cold water is the most important thing. It is amazing how much water a bird can drink in these weather condition. I water my birds twice daily during the summer. Make sure you scrub the waterers out twice weekly. Feed in take drops off during these conditions. Usually you can increase consumption by wetting the feed.

There are many products on the market to help with stressful conditions but I never used them. The young birds get medicated 'start and grow' while the older birds get layer pellets. Extra sweet corn, lettuce and summer squash adds to their menu and they love it. The last important factor is a constant source of shade. Sun can destroy feather quality, color, earlobes and other factors.

The only climate control I need is heat in the winter since I raise single comb birds in the north. The temperature just needs to be kept above freezing, (40+ degrees) and they do quite well.

I also have an insulated

room where the temperature is higher and I keep my main breeding pens there for early hatching. Light is kept at 14 hours per day in the insulated room for egg production.

Chicks are progressively moved by steps from the incubator to outside runs. It is extremely important that juveniles are moved out to sun and grass ASAP. With leghorn cockerels it is extremely important to monitor their combs and earlobes. Too much heat and combs begin to lop. If and when it starts it is easily corrected by sun and grass. However, too much sun and you can get red in the ear lobes. I am constantly moving them in and out of the coop to control these factors.

Everything in the world loves to eat chicken. I have a full deck of them here at Ho-Hum farm. Multiple types of hawks, owls, fox, coyote, raccoons, skunks, possum and mink. I even had a black bear pass through. Nothing is 100 percent effective. First of all—all of my outside runs are covered with netting. It has eliminated all of my winged losses. Metal fencing surrounds all runs. We still had a skunk get under one. I have an electric fence surrounding the entire area. One strand of wire is about 6 inches off the ground. The second is about 2 1/2 feet.

Of course, there are also more violent ways to handle the situation of predator control.

July 2018 Facebook

POLL

By Ann Charles

A few days ago, in the midst of the mid July heatwave, we ran a poll on the magazine's Facebook page and asked the following question:

"What are you doing to manage your Fall show prospects through this heat? Which environment are you conditioning/growing your show prospects in?" 1) Outdoors-Pens/Runs/ Grass or 2) Indoor-Climate controlled. Thank you to everyone who participated.

Results:

- **89%** - Outdoors-Pens/Runs/ Grass
- **11%** - Indoor-Climate controlled

We had just a few breeders respond that they raised their birds in a climate controlled environment so we asked them for some details on the process. We received a couple of informative and well thought out responses as follows.

Will Bryles (Arkansas): "I've only recently begun keeping the majority of my birds inside. I did so to control the temperature, light, and protection from predators. So far I've been ecstatic

about keeping them in the building. I've seen an increase in egg production and a decrease in stress. The only reason I don't have all my birds inside (my grow outs are outside) is because I don't have all my inside cages built yet.

As amazing as keeping your birds in a controlled environment is, you must have all your ducks-in-a-row or it could go bad quickly. Power goes out and then you have an oven, lights go out and all your birds go into molt. You also have to have good air-conditioning and light source for the same reason. It's easy to think what there is enough of both until birds are nearly dying from heat, or are losing feather and weight from lack of light. Always have back-up plans, and be thorough. After all the controlled environment is in YOUR control."

Jeremy Westlake

(Washington): "My primary breeds are bearded white Silkies and white Cochin bantams. Combined with living in Western Washington where it's still raining all summer most of the time, I don't have many options for conditioning or raising birds outside during show season.

At the beginning of July, I moved all my show birds into No. 13 cages from Keipper Cooping inside a shed where I run a small AC unit and fan. I use an all natural pine bedding and bed each cage deeply to protect feathered feet. Each pen holds 1 cochin or up to 2 silkie pullets or cockerels. During this time, I also supplement everyone, especially the silkies, with some extra protein, conditioner pellets, red cell, and rooster booster as they are often molting during this time as well."



Bantam White Leghorns "growing out" in the shade. Breeder/Photographer, Ruth Lee Caron, Martindale, Texas. The Leghorns are Jim Sallee's bloodline.

VISIT US on Facebook—<https://www.facebook.com/ExhibitionPoultry.net/>

Paint It White

We have been doing a lot of improvements in the poultry barn over the last year. We have been working to convert it from just an open-sided boat shed into something much more appropriate for the birds. We have been talking about insulating the roof for sometime and just have not found the spare time to do it. But we thought the roof, at least, should be painted white to reflect some of the heat, both radiant and convective.

We kept it simple and bought 5 gallons of outdoor latex white paint with primer already in and only spent about \$60 for it at Lowes. As it turned out that was enough to put two coatings on the roof which is approximately 12 x 28 feet.

Andrew spent three days on the project, one for a thorough

cleaning of all the leaves and debris from the trees that are shading the roof. One day for a good pressure wash in preparation for the paint. And another day to paint the surface of the metal roof with one coat of the white paint.

I was surprised to walk into the barn the next morning and find that it was actually cooler INSIDE, than standing under the shade trees OUTSIDE. Within a day or two we installed a simple thermostat with outside sensors and began keeping records of the difference in heat every few hours during the day. I compared outside air temperature in the shade, to the poultry barn temperature under the white metal roof. Throughout the day, the temperature under the roof was consistently 8-10 degrees cooler than the temperature under the shade trees outside. Painting the roof white was a definite plus for the birds comfort!



Whitewashed Mediterranean home. Houses are painted white to reflect the harsh summer sun. (Photography courtesy of Gardenista)

White is Better Than 'Green'

"Million tree campaigns have been launched in cities like New York and Los Angeles. And while trees can help bring down temperatures (in addition to a variety of other beneficial impacts), new research suggests that it might make more sense to invest in white paint than white ash."

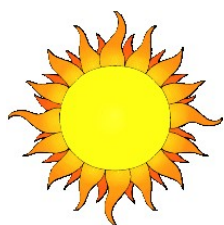


This is just an example of what is out there beyond simple white wash or white paint. According to the manufacturer Sta-Kool 805 Metal-X contains rust inhibitors, plus expands and contracts with the roof's movement to resist cracking and peeling. The bright white finish keeps metal roofs cooler by an average of 50 degrees compared to uncoated metal. It covers approximately 50 sq. ft. - 75 sq. ft. per Gal. per coat depending on porosity of the surface. It is reasonably priced (approximately \$100 for 5 gallons) is carried by Home Depot, and one 5 gallon bucket is enough to cover a 12 x 28 area.

In a study just published online in the journal Building and Environment, researchers out of Yale University show that the cooling effect of tree cover and other vegetated areas is far outpaced by the cooling achieved through reflective roofing. By analyzing satellite imagery of the city of Chicago from around 1995 and 2009, the researchers found that parts of the city that had increased their reflectivity show greater reductions in temperature than areas that increased their vegetation.

That's not to say planting trees is a bad method. It's just not as good as making a rooftop more reflective."

(www.citylab.com)



Feeding When It's Hot

By Michael Schlumbaum

With this heat that many of us are feeling lately we would like to share some tips for keeping your birds cool, healthy, and thriving. A lot of things can be done to help keep birds cool through management such as increasing ventilation by using fans, using misters, and providing plenty of shade for birds outside.

These are great things to do, but we would like to share some things you can do through nutrition and feed management to help your birds cope with the stress.

1. Keep water containers filled and keep the water as cool as possible.

2. Try to minimize the amount of crude protein you are feeding. Protein digestion creates more body heat than digestion of any other nutrient, so if possible put your birds on a lower protein diet. Protein digestion also requires more water consumption too.

3. Increase the fat intake. Fat creates the least amount of body heat when digested and will help your birds maintain their feed intake without excessive heat production. Fat digestion also requires less water to metabolize than protein or carbohydrates.

4. If your birds are not eating as much in this hot weather try wetting down the feed. Wetted feed presents the birds with a new, interesting feed texture and they will often eat it more eagerly than dry feed. Plus, the extra water can help them stay hydrated. Just be careful that you only wet enough feed so that the birds clean it up fairly quickly. You do not want wet feed sitting in the feeders too long as it can easily start to mold and attract flies.

5. Stimulate feed consumption in the early morning or late evening when it is cooler. This can be done by shaking the feeders, adding more feed on top, or wetting the feed. Anything to get the birds interested in eating while it isn't quite as hot.

(Courtesy of Frontline Feeds)



**Under Metal Roof
Painted White**



Outdoors in Shade

These digital thermometers, purchased at Wal-Mart (about \$10 each), are mounted indoors on the wall over my computer. It gives me a constant reading on the temperature in my poultry barn and also the outside temperature in the shade. Both sensors are mounted in the barn at about 18 inches from the ground (at chicken height).

More Tools For Cooling Your Birds

By Ann Charles

Our purebred exhibition poultry are, in type, size and genetics very distant from the 5-week old giant chicks that are harvested by commercial growers for the grocery stores. However, it does not hurt to take advantage of some of the research these growers fund and apply actual statistical facts to how we grow and manage our purebred breeds. The research on growing, breeding, feeding, etc. of commercial broilers, layers, breeders, turkeys, etc. is vast and freely available on the internet, in most cases.

Much of this information is more applicable if you raise your birds in a controlled environment. But the techniques that have been so carefully researched can be used in outdoor pens as well. Often these studies just tell us what we already know. For example:

Just How Important is Cooling?

“Research done by Dr. Berry Lott (Mississippi State University), shows the critical importance of cooling on growth rates in summer. His research involved broiler birds grown in a barn wind tunnel system with evaporative cooling. If birds were grown at the same wind speed, but with one group at a constant 81 degrees F, and the other at a constant 86 degrees F, the birds grown at the higher

temperature would be 20% lighter in weight.”

If you keep good records and have a few simple inexpensive tools you can help your poultry to cope with the Summer heat as well as possible.

“Air movement and air speed . . . Whether or not birds are comfortable is very much influenced by air velocity and air temperature. Young animals are more sensitive to these factors than older, heavier animals. Taking into consideration the recommended temperatures, the air velocity at animal level is allowed to vary between 0.1 and 0.2 m/second. Air velocity can be measured using an anemometer.” (http: www.poultryhub.org)

Most of us use fans for our birds. And most are aware how fast those fans lose efficiency when they get dirty or parts start to wear out. But have you thought about measuring wind speed, chill factor etc. from your fans? An anemometer can help you do this.

Example: The *Proster* handheld LCD Digital Anemometer with Backlight: Used to Measure Wind Speed and Temperature Wind Chill Indication, available on Amazon for less than \$20. (Image to the right)

Clean fans (fan blades especially) are a must. Especially the ones with the plastic blades.

Just a little dirt on the blades seems to almost completely nullify the effect of the fan. I keep spare fans and once a week they are swapped out, the dirty fan is washed with a hose and has a week to dry before it goes back into use. I have ordered my anemometer and it will be interesting to see how much wind velocity I lose from the fan as it gets progressively dirtier on day 1 to day 7.

There are a number of other ways you can cool your birds down that are commonly in commercial use and may well work for our personal flocks.



The ‘Tunnel Effect’

I mentioned this previously and it may be another method you can use to help cool your outside chicken barns. Especially if it is long and rather narrow. Mine is 12 x 28 feet. This is a method commonly used by commercial growers in a much more exacting way. But it still helps your birds by a few degrees to set up your fans so that one blows in and one blows out from the opposite end of a long barn with solid sides. The commercial growers use evaporative coolers when using this method to cool the birds even more and are very conscience of any holes or gaps in the side-walls of the “tunnel” that would interfere with air flow. Typical air tunnel speed in the commercial grower houses is 3.8 MPH. The research is out there and is worth reading.

Beyond Fresh Water and Ice Cubes

Two of the most common recommendations regarding water for birds in the Summer is to keep the water sparkling clean and add ice cubes when it gets hot. The ice cubes are of course for cooling down the water. But, as we all have experienced, those ice cubes melt fast and after a few minutes the benefits of cooler water may have been lost. Especially if the birds do not drink immediately. Something to be considered is the actual size of the water container. The size of the water

container and the actual air temperature throughout the day will pretty much determine how fast the water gets too warm—enough to discourage birds from drinking it.

I recently did an experiment by using an inexpensive digital waterproof thermometer to check increases in the water temperature in various sizes of my birds drinking water containers throughout the day (Table 1). The sizes ranged from 1 pint cage cups, to 1 quart cage cups, 3 gallon buckets, and a 50 gallon water barrel. The water was measured within an inch of the surface. The table shows the increase in water on a day that started out at 79 degrees and topped out at 99 in the shade. These readings were taken on July 21st.

At noon I emptied and cleaned every water container and refilled them with fresh water from the garden hose after it was allowed to run until it was ‘cool’, which in this case was 83.3 degrees F. The water actually felt cool to the touch. So at noon all birds started fresh with clean water straight from the garden hose. I do this everyday and it really helps them to start over with cool water going into the hottest part of the day. As you can see from the figures in the table, the water still heats up a lot between noon and 4 PM.

Container Size	8 AM temp	4 PM temp
Pint	79.0° F	92.6° F
Quart	79.5° F	89.7° F
3 gal bucket	82.0° F	87.6° F
50 gal barrel	83.4° F	86.9° F

Table 1

At 4 PM, I once again measured water temperature in each container. Sure, surface area, how full the containers were at 4 PM, and other factors would effect the readings but I did this over a few days at the same time each day and I found consistently that the ratios of highs and lows stayed about the same with each water container.

The larger the quantity of water in the container the longer it took to heat up (and cool down). I wish I could fit a 3 gallon bucket in every pen and cage.

“Water exhibits a property called “specific heat.” If we want to know how much thermal energy it takes to raise the temperature of a specific example of material (for example, the swimming pool at a school gym, or a pond in someone’s garden), then we can look at heat capacity, which is an extensive quantity. ‘Extensive’ means that it depends on how much of the material there is.” . . .

<http://scienceline.ucsb.edu>

Exhibition Turkeys

Part 3

The Bronze Turkey

By Ruth Caron

The purpose of this article is to give general information about the Bronze Turkey. The turkey is strictly of American origin and the Bronze breed, conforming more closely in color and general characteristics to the original wild turkey, and was the first to be admitted to the American Standard of Perfection in the early 1880's.

I breed bronze turkeys which I originally obtained from Jacob Bates of Arkansas. I saw he had the nicest turkeys I had seen so far and they were the easiest to obtain for my start.

To begin with, the Bronze turkey was really a domesticated wild turkey, and was gradually brought up to its present high standard, in size and color, through selective breeding, better feeding and scientific management. Since the original wild turkey seldom exceeds 24 pounds in the mature form, and with its deep reddish tan edgings where now we have the distinct white edgings in the Bronze, it will give the novice an idea of what has been accomplished with careful breeding.

Standard weights for the different sex classes follow:

- Adult tom (more than 2 yrs. old).—36 lbs.
- Young tom - 25 lbs.
- Adult hen (more than 2 yrs.

old).-- 20 lbs.

- Young hen—16 lbs.

In shape and type, all six of the 'breeds' are described in the Standard as being the same, although with the Bronze weighing from 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. heavier, in their respective classes, than any of the other breeds (varieties). But conformation is and always will be the same.

The head should be strong in character, broad, deep and rather long but with beak well curved and with eyes that are prominent. The head as well as the wattles should be quite heavily carunculated; the neck rather long and well curved when in natural

position. The male should have a coarse bristly beard.

The back should be broad with width carried well back and convex in shape, as viewed from the side, and should be carried at an angle of nearly 45 degrees from the horizontal; the body should be deep, of good length and well fleshed; the breast full and broad with



keel of medium length, running practically parallel with the back and must be straight and well fleshed, in the best specimens.

The tail should be rather long and of broad feathers in both main tail and coverts, making a full spread, large fan when extended. A well developed saddle and lesser coverts add much to the appearance of the specimen. In these sections more than in any

other we recognize "quality of plumage." Symmetry, or typical carriage, is a part of type hard to describe and less easily understood. It pertains to the uniformity of connection of the different sections into the whole, and in the style of carriage which makes the turkey the most majestic of all domesticated fowl. This much desired characteristic should not be lost sight of in the matings and is indispensable in the showroom, although too often overlooked.

To the lover of good turkeys, the bird is not a real turkey which does not possess this characteristic, and for this reason the extreme market type will never become popular with the breeders of true turkey type. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that the very best of market carcasses is readily obtainable in the better type strains. Bronze Color and



Markings It is always difficult to adequately describe delicate shades of color, or to differentiate between the varying shades, so as to give a uniformity of conception as to what is meant. To acquire correct, or generally accepted ideas, can be done only by comparison and with specimens at hand. For this there is nothing equal to the show room, the judging tables and the discussions which ensue. However, there is a generally accepted shade or quality of bronze color, the result of the consensus of opinion of leading Bronze breeders. The Standard describes this as "rich, brilliant, copperish" bronze, and as applied to the backs of both male and female, specifies, "the more bronze the better." It is also desirable that the Bronze in all sections be as deep as possible, even though not so called for in the Standard. It doubt-

less will be in the new Standard. While an abundance of good quality bronze is of greatest importance, there are other color markings which are of much importance and essential in high-class Bronze. On the male the surface should be of an iridescent bronze on neck, back, wing bows and on breast, and edged with a narrow black band, except on back where the band should be prominent, approximately three sixteenths of an inch in width, high on the back, and gradually becoming narrower as the tail section is approached, and finishing: with clear-cut white edging over lower saddle; this edging growing wider on lesser and greater coverts. (Tail coverts are the secondary feathers extending farthest up on main tail.) There should also be a wide edging of white at the end of the main tail effecting a circular trimming of

white on the tail when spread. Other important tail markings are: the transverse lines of rich, mahogany, brown bars on both main tail and greater coverts. This is called penciling and should be as regular in form and extend as far toward the base of the tail as possible.

The proper shade of mahogany, brown penciling harmonizes with the rich bronze and produces a beautiful effect. Black shafts and centers of main tail feathers which project far out toward the end of the tail are very objectionable.

The "rainbow band," a wide band of bronze which has the appearance of being laid over a wider band of black, with a narrow edge of the black showing on either side of the bronze, should be of rich, copperish bronze and equal in width throughout the entire circle of the tail spread.

The greater coverts should be crossed near the end with wide black bands, through which a band of bronze effects what is known as a "double rainbow." In many cases, and even on some of our very best specimens, the covert black bands are marked with large bronze "spots" instead of full bands. While bands of bronze are what the Standard calls for, good strong spots over good

black bands are preferred over complete bands over indistinct black bands. The side fluff of the male should be edged with white.

The shape and color of the female is similar to that of the male, size considered, and of course, less masculine in general appearance. Her color markings are the same, except



that she should have white edging in every section, but very narrow, high on the breast, upper back and wing bows, but growing wider as the tail and rear fluff is approached.

Defects in both sexes which are hard to overcome are: brown or brick color in end of tail, tan color in coverts, "overflow" on back and in coverts, and lack of black bands on females. But none of these are disqualifications and can be penalized as defects only. Bronze which is too dark to be brilliant, or having a green sheen, is undesirable and should be discounted according to degree of defect. Color disqualifications

are: Lack of any bronze on back, either sex, lack of white edging on breast of female; gray barring at base of tail extending beyond greater coverts; primaries without barring for more than half the length of secondaries, wholly black or brown or white feather or feathers in any part of plumage. Bronze breeders of long experience have

found it difficult, if not impossible, to breed from a single mating, both male and female that come nearest to present Standard requirements. With the required white edging on the female comes the undesirable "fringe" on the back of males from the same matings, and with

the males with the desired width of black band on back, comes the female with little or no black bands. This problem is one for each breeder to solve and furnishes a source for unlimited experimenting to obtain these desired color characteristics. But all this is sauce for the true fancier and spurs him on to greater achievements.

That is how Bronze turkeys were made. Information was obtained from the April 1937 American Turkey Journal

Visit my website:

www.wyandottesandrocks.com

WHAT YOU SEE WHEN YOU CANDLE YOUR EGGS:

CHICKEN EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT

Photos and Text by Doris Robinson



Day 1 – heart, blood vessels start to develop, heart begins to beat.



Day 2 – the ears start to develop.



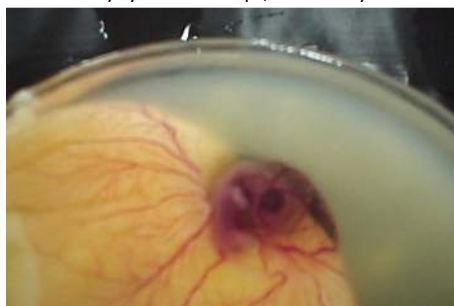
Day 3 – Beak, legs, wings start to develop, circulatory system develops, and embryo.



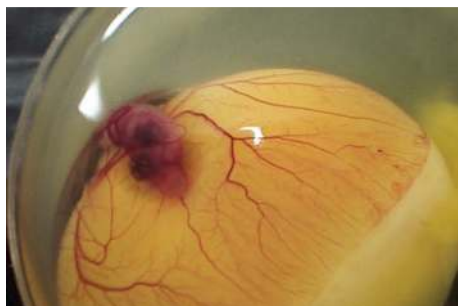
Day 4—Tongue develops, all organs are present, vascular system is developing.



Day 5—Proventriculus and gizzard formed. Reproduction organs and sex determined



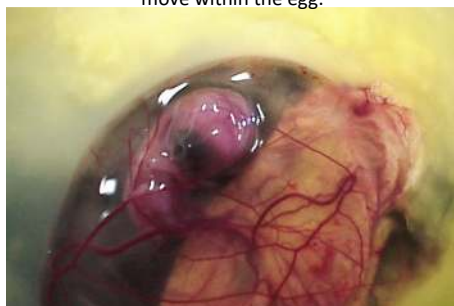
Day 6—formation of beak & egg-tooth begins. Main division of legs & wings, embryo starts to move within the egg.



Day 7—Body starts to develop. Digits in legs and wings are visible, abdomen more prominent.



Day 8—Feathers start to form.



Day 9—embryo begins to look bird-like, mouth opening appears.



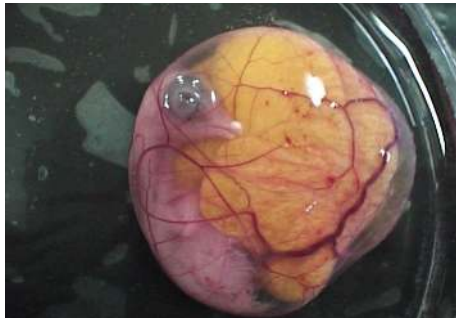
Day 10 – Beak starts to harden, Skin pores visible to naked eye. Digits completely separated.



Day 11 – Continued development of feet/toes & feather follicles develop.



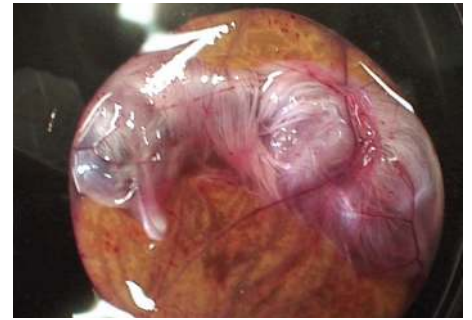
Day 12 – Toes fully formed, first feathers appear.



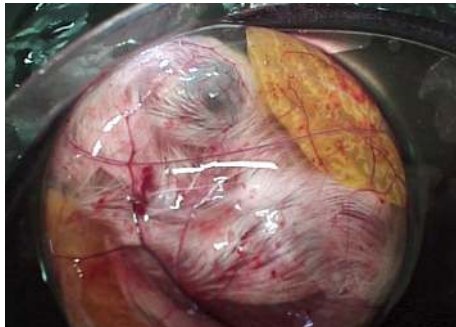
Day 13—Scales & claws appear. Body fairly well covered with feathers.



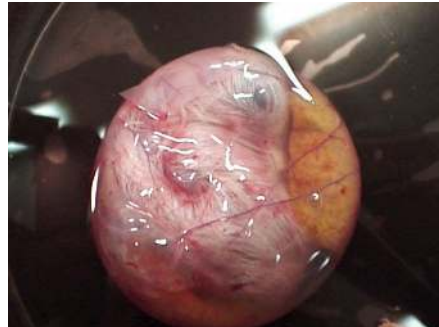
Day 14—Embryo turns its head towards the blunt (large) end of egg.



Day 15—Small intestines are taken inside the body.



Day 16—Scales, claws & beak becoming hard. Embryo covered with feather, albumen nearly gone.



Day 17 —Beak turns toward air cell, Amniotic fluid decreases. Embryo begins to prepare for hatching.



Day 18—Growth of embryo is nearly complete.



Day 19 — Yolk sac drawing into body. Embryo occupies most of the egg space except the air cell.



Day 20 — Yolk sac draws into body cavity. Embryo is now a chick! Starts breathing in air cell.



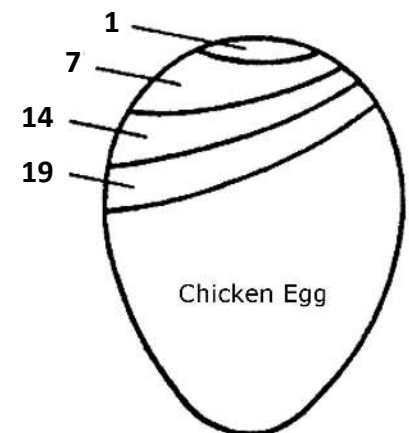
Day 21 — Pipping and chick hatches.



Day 21-22 — Dried chicks.



Egg tooth.



Relative air cell size at different stages of incubation for chicken eggs.

Approximate incubation periods for poultry in small incubators.

SPECIES	DAYS
Chickens	21
Most Ducks	28
Muscovy Ducks	33-35
Turkeys	28
Most Geese	29-31



Predators: Thieves in the Night

By Joe Berry,
Oklahoma State University

Playing Detective

The following key may aid in identifying the predator:

Clues— Possible Predators

1. Several birds killed &
a. Birds mauled, but not eaten: **Dogs**
b. Birds killed by small bites on body – neatly piled – some heads eaten: **Mink or Weasel**
c. Heads and crops eaten on several birds: **Raccoon**
2. One or two birds killed
a. Birds mauled, abdomen eaten: **Opossum**
b. Deep marks on head and neck, some meat eaten: **Owl**
3. One bird gone – feathers remain: **Fox or Coyote**
4. Chicks killed – abdomen eaten – lingering smell: **Skunk**
5. Several birds gone – no clues: **Human**

In many instances predators leave clues to their identity when they have visited a poultry house. From these clues the poultry producer may be able to identify the culprit and take the necessary steps to prevent a reoccurrence.

Dogs. A dog usually kills chickens for the sport. Several dead birds with much mauling of the carcasses is usually evidence of a dog. Dogs usually visit the chicken pen during daylight hours rather than at night.

Mink-Weasel. Birds usually show signs of attack on the sides of the head if a mink or weasel has visited the poultry house. With these predators, several birds will probably be killed and piled neatly together. The back of the head and neck are frequently the only parts of the carcass consumed.

Raccoon. If a predator visits only once each 5 to 7 days and eats the head and the crop of the dead birds, a raccoon is probably responsible. Sometimes more than one bird will be killed at each visit.

Opossum. The opossum generally attacks only one bird at each visit. Usually, the bird's abdomen has been eaten. Eggs may also be the object of the opossum's raid on the chicken house.

Owl. The only likely culprit here is the great horned owl, which does sometimes attack poultry. One or two birds are usually killed, with the talons being used to pierce the brain. The owl will usually eat only the head and neck. Feathers found on a fence-post near the chicken house or pen may provide an additional clue.

Fox-Coyote. The old sayings about the sly fox were not by accident. The fox and the coyote are very smart and difficult

to catch in the act of raiding the flock. Since birds are frequently carried away with little evidence left behind, the only way of determining losses may be a head count. Visits from these predators will usually be very early in the morning. Keeping birds in a secure pen or poultry house until late morning is good insurance against losses from a fox or coyote.

Skunks. Skunks do not usually attack adult birds. They may kill a few chicks and eat the abdomen. Eggs may also be the targets. If skunks have been in the poultry house the odor is usually a clue.

Humans. Unfortunately, there can be problems from people as well as animals. If birds are missing with very little evidence, particularly from a predator proof pen or house, the possibility of humans being involved should not be overlooked.

Preventing Repeat Visits

Determining the identity of the predator is essential in preventing repeat visits. Once identification has been made, appropriate steps can be taken. Eliminating the point of entry is the first deterrent and eliminating the source of the problem by trapping or other means is the second. Trapping should be done properly to minimize the chances of catching an innocent animal. Again, prevention is the best solution to the predator problem.