



SHOWMANSHIP KNOWLEDGE

All of these questions and answers can be found in the APA American Standard of Perfection and the ABA Bantam Standard.

<http://www.apa-abayouthprograms.org> for more study sheets

(These are knowledge questions that might be asked during showmanship.)

Refer to the age level worksheets found on our website to sort through the questions for your particular age level.

How many sets of feathers does a fowl grow before it is an adult? (3)

How should a bird being kept for breeding purposes walk?
(regular spaced steps, free/easy motion)

How should a bird stand on its legs if it's being kept as a breeder?
(weight is evenly distributed)

What sometimes happens to a bird's comb and wattles if the bird is grown in very warm conditions?
(they have a tendency to grow very large compared to birds grown in the colder states)

What could affect the color and the structure of a feather as it is growing in new?
(diet & healthy bird)

Does the male comb or the female comb contribute to the comb structure of the next generation of new chicks?
(even contribution)

Which association is the oldest livestock organization of the North American Continent
(American Poultry Association)

Where are the axial feathers? *(they separate the primary & secondary feathers)*

What does B.V. mean? *(Best of Variety – best color)*

What does R.V. mean? *(Reserve Variety – second best color bird in that class)*

Who is the president of the APA? Who is the president of the ABA?
(these change – information can be found on their websites. www.amerpoultryassn.com and www.bantamclub.com)

Where is the blade found on a bird's comb? *(this is located on the back of the comb)*

Where is the chicken's crop located? *(under the throat on top of chest)*

Why do chickens have a crop and what is it used for?

(it holds solid food to break it down because they have no teeth to chew food)

Can you name the parts of a wing? *(see diagram study sheet on the youth program website)*

Can you name the parts of a feather? *(see diagram study sheet on the youth program website)*

In what breed is the young call a "poult"? *(turkey)*

What does dubbing mean? *(removal of comb, wattles & earlobes)*

What breeds are dubbed and at what ages? *(Old English)*

Why are they dubbed? *(it is called for in the APA Standard of Perfection and the ABA Bantam Standard)*

What and where is the Uropygial gland? *(it's the oil gland and is found on the back just above the tail feathers)*

What does "vulture hock" mean?

(The feathers located on the hock point straight down towards the ground and they are noted to have a harder quill)

Can you name a breed that is supposed to have vulture hocks? *(Sultans & Booted Bantams)*

Can you name breeds that are not supposed to have vulture hocks? *(Silkies, Cochins, Brahmas)*

Would that be a defect or disqualification on a bird that is not to have vulture hocks? *(disqualification)*

When is a stub a disqualification? *(on top of and between toes and on legs of clean legged birds)*

What is a side sprig? *(a point or projection growing from the side of a comb)*

Is it a defect or disqualification? *(disqualification)*

Can all combs have side sprigs or is it more readily found on one particular type of comb?

(found mainly on single comb breeds)

Where are the scales found on a fowl? *(on the legs)*

What is the quill and where is it found? *(the base of the feather where it attaches to the body)*

What is hen-feathered? *(males with short rounded hackle and saddle feathers)*

(male hackle & saddle feathers are normally pointed)

Can a bird hen-feathered male be used for breeding purposes? *(only if the breed is supposed to have this type of feather)*

What is faking? *(the attempt to remove or conceal a disqualification or serious defect creating something that does not naturally exist) (people that do this are not known for their honesty and integrity)*

Is it a defect or disqualification? *(disqualification & a bad reputation)*

What is a dewlap? *(a fold of skin that hangs below the chin)*

Can you name two breeds of fowl that have this characteristic? *(African geese, Toulouse geese, Brahmas)*

What is a capon? *(a castrated bird)*

Can you distinguish a capon from a normal chicken? *(yes) How?*

(most commonly they have a smaller comb, do not crow and have a more female type body)

Can you name 5 different types of combs? (*single, 2 types of rosecomb, pea, v-shaped, strawberry, cushion,*)

Name a distinguishing feature on “Booted Bantams”. (*vulture hocks*)

Where are the upper & lower mandibles? (*at the mouth*) What do we normally call them? (*beak*)

What is shafting when referred to a feather? (*it's the center rib of the feather*)

Do you know the standard weights of your breed (s)? What are they?

(this answer must be found in the American Standard of Perfection or the Bantam Standard)

The bird that you show during showmanship does not have to be a perfect specimen of its breed since this particular bird is not being judged for type or variety. If this bird is not of a quality to show but may well be a good bird to use in a breed pen or for showmanship, can you explain to the judge any defects this bird might have that will keep him out of the show arena?

What is the difference between feather-legged and booted?

(booted bantams have vulture hocks, all other feather leg breeds this would be a disqualification)

Which breeds may be frizzled? (*all breeds can be frizzled*)

What is frizzling? (*curled feathers that curve outward & forward*)

Is this a dominant or non-dominant gene? (*dominant*)

What breed of waterfowl is frizzled? (*Sebastopol*)

Name three 5 toed breeds of chicken. (*Silkie, Dorkings, Faverolles, Houdans, Sultans*)

Which breeds are considered “true” bantams, with **no** Large Fowl counterpart in the APA Standard of Perfection?

(Silkie, Japanese, Dutch Bantams, Rosecombs, Booted Bantams, Antwerp Belgiums)

Which Large Fowl Breed in the APA Standard does not have a Bantam counterpart? (*Barnevelders*)

Is having multiple spurs a Defect or a DQ? (*defect, cut ½ point per extra spur*)

What breed having multiple spurs not penalized? (*Sumatras*)

Why are having stubs on the legs a DQ?

Because in chickens it's a demonstration cross breeding of clean legged and feather leg breeds.

Where did the breed that the child is using in showmanship originate from?

(this can be found in the breed section of the American Standard of Perfection or the Bantam Standard)

What is the little bump on the tip of a duck's bill called? (*bean*)

What is a baby duck called?

What is scaly leg mite? (*this is a mite that crawls under the scales on a chicken, is very uncomfortable*)

How do you treat it? (*the legs are rubbed often with Vaseline or other products to smother the mite*)

What is the Standard of Perfection or Bantam Standard?

(these are the books that give detailed information about birds and sets the standard for breeding and showing birds)

What is a male duck called? (*drake*) What is a female duck called? (*duck*)

Name 2 breeds from each waterfowl class. (*this info can be found in the American Standard of Perfection*)

What are two common waterfowl diseases. (*sinus infection & bumble foot are very common*)

What are 3 different ways to tell the difference between a male & female duck?

(Sex feather on drake, voice, color feather & vent sexing)

Can and do ducks get worms? (yes, occasionally)

What is angle wing in a call duck? (*slipped wing*)
(*the wing can be twisted or look too heavy for the duck to hold properly and doesn't lay tight to the body*)

Which breeds of ducks are better known as egg layers? (*runners & campbells*)

Name an ornamental breed of duck. (*Call ducks and East Indie Ducks*)

How long does it take a Muscovy duck egg to hatch? (*35 days*)

What is one of the most important points the judge looks at when judging a goose?
(*the slope of the keel bone/chest and the stomach doesn't drag on the floor*)

What is the long bone running between the breast muscle and down the underside of poultry? (*keel*)

What are the longest feathers in a rooster's tail? (*main sickle*)

Name one of the few breeds with 6 points on its comb. (*Minorca, Catalanas, Dorkings*)

Which breed is known for its extremely short legs? (*Japanese*)

What is the history of the breed of bird you are showing here in the showmanship class?
(*a short history of each breed can be found in the American Standard of Perfection and the Bantam Standard*)

What advice would you give to a new exhibitor on cage training a fowl for showing? (*handle often to gentle the bird and get it used to being handled, teach the bird to pose in the cage for a judge in the side view by using your hand or a judging stick*)

How can you tell the difference between an Ameraucana, the Americana and the Araucana?
(*Ameraucanas have a beard & muff, a well spread tail; Araucanas have ear tufts, no muff and no tail; Americana is a common misspelling of Ameraucana*)

How many Large Fowl, Bantam Breeds & Waterfowl Breeds are there in the American Standard of Perfection?

How many Bantam breeds are there in the Bantam Standard?

How many varieties of Old English Game Bantams are in the American Standard of Perfection?

How many varieties of Old English Game Bantams are there in the Bantam Standard?

What are the symptoms of Chronic Respiratory Disease? What are the treatments?

What percent of protein in the feed do you give your bird?

Name some different types of feed given as birds grow from chicks to adults.

What are the 3 forms of feed?

What is the standard weight of the breed you are showing in showmanship?

What does NPIP mean? (*National Poultry Improvement Plan*)

What department of state controls the NPIP? (*USDA- United State Department of Agriculture*)

What disease or diseases do the NPIP test for? (*Polurum, Mycoplasma, Typhoid*)

What steps does the NPIP tester take when a bird tests positive?
(*Normally all birds on the farm are isolated and unable to leave the property under any circumstances. The examiner will return in 1 week to ten days to retest the suspected bird and perhaps others in the flock. Occasionally the examiner will take the bird with him to the lab to have the diagnosis verified (the bird must be destroyed to do this).*)

In colder climates, what extra addition to poultry food produces heat and helps them through a cold winter season?
(*corn & oats*)

What is a chicken's normal body temperature? (*101-103 degrees F*)

How long does it take a hen to lay an egg? (*24-26 hours*)

Should you be more wary of a snood or a spur? (*spur*)

On what breed do you find a snood? (*turkey – most prominent on the male*)

What is a snood? (*the protrusion that hangs from the head over the beak of a turkey*)

What is the difference between a penciled pattern and a laced pattern on a bird's feather?

(Lacing is a border of contrasting color around the entire web of a feather); (Penciling is several lines or markings running across the feather continuing in a straight line) (See Silver Laced Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock breeds)

What are the long feathers hanging off a turkey's chest called? (*beard*)

Physical Showmanship: (Shows bird and handling procedures)

Examining the bird:

1. Exhibitor holds the bird properly
2. Evaluates the birds head properly
3. Evaluates the wing "closer" to the freed hand properly
4. Evaluates the wing "farthest from the free hand properly
5. Estimates the width of the body properly
6. Examines the keep bone length properly.
7. Examines the vent properly
8. Determines the depth of the abdomen properly
9. Measures the width between pubic bones properly
10. Examines feet and legs (front & back) properly

How many guinea breeds are in the APA Standard? The ABA Standard?

Are all varieties in each bantam breed class the same in both the APA Standard of Perfection and the American Bantam Standard?

What is a "self" color variety? (Example: Self Blue OEGB)

(*This is a single uniform color throughout the plumage, as in Black and White varieties as well as Blue*)

Name a breed of chicken that has slaty blue legs? (*Sultan*)