



Poultry Project



Monthly Lesson Plan
January 2023



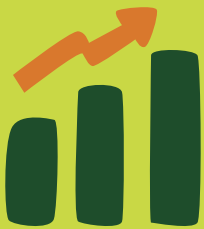
Upcoming Deadlines

- ✓ February 1st – Re-enrollment deadline
- ✓ April 1st – New member enrollment deadline



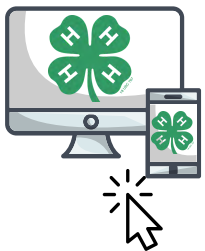
Project Progress

Suggest the following as things your members should work on or accomplish with their project this month. Follow up to see which they achieved:



- E Record Books:** Download the 2023 Livestock Recordbook
- Hands On:** Inspect your coops heat lamp and extension cords for any cuts, pinch marks etc. Make sure your brooder lamp is rater for your bulb wattage and you know where your fire extinguisher is.
- Knowledge:** Learn how to combat comb frostbite this winter. See pg. 34 of the Poultry Handbook.
- Other:** Update your calendar with 2023 Animal Project Dates

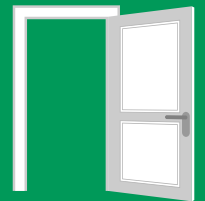
2023 Animal Project Dates



Opportunities

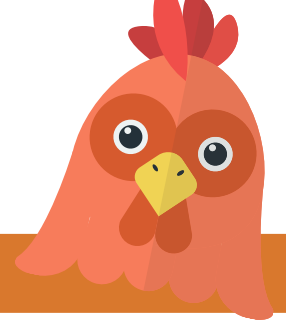
See 4-H Calendars for full details & more recently added events

- March 1 -Project 101 Virtual





Poultry Project



January 2023

Attached Activities

Use these suggested activities at club project meetings to increase member knowledge and keep members engaged in their project.

Group: Poultry Pyramid

- This game is a fun way to help members connect poultry to different categories.

Individual: Come Home to Roost

- Members can use this worksheet at home to plan or review ideal coop and brooder setups.

for more Poultry project activities, order the National 4-H Curriculum "Poultry Helpers Guide" through the 4-H Office



Fun Fact

One Ostrich egg is the equivalent of 24 chicken eggs!



Timely Tips to Share

During cold temperatures, chickens can get frostbite on their combs. Prevent frostbite by providing a coop with minimal drafts and applying vaseline to combs on very cold nights.



Resources



- The following & more can be found on the ADCO 4-H Poultry Project Webpage: <http://adams4h.org/4-h-poultry-project/>
 - 2023 Animal Project Save the Dates
 - Poultry Resource Handbook **NEW & FREE DOWNLOAD**
 - E Record Books
 - Fourcast Newsletter Signup
 - Project Tipsheet
- 4-H Poultry Facebook Page – great for posting questions & updates etc.
 - FB: "Adams County Colorado 4-H Poultry"



4-H Agent - Kenzie Kimmel
303-637-8109 / kkimmel@adcogov.org



4-H Poultry Superintendents -
Kinza Burney - vinchENZA.burney@gmail.com
Kim Hightower - frcebWthu@gmail.com



ADAMS COUNTY
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

Playing Poultry Pyramid

Life Skill:

Communicating creatively

Poultry Project Skill:

Learning poultry-related terms

What Group Will Do:

Identify poultry terms in game situations.

Time Involved:

30 minutes for 10–15 sets of cards

Suggested Group Size:

Four to 200

Materials Needed:

Sets of 3" x 5" word cards for each team of two to four players

Having fun while learning is one of the great attractions of any educational experience. Poultry Pyramid not only is fun for all ages but also is an excellent way to develop communication skills while learning about poultry.

Wings
and
Wattles -
Poultry
Parts.

Start from scratch

The objective of Poultry Pyramid is to guess the words in each category being described by the one word clues given by teammates. For example, if the category is "poultry products" and the word is "egg", the person holding the card could give one-word clues like white, brown, shell, yolk, etc., until the person's partner guesses correctly.



Hair

Pocket

Do the Activity

1. Have youngsters help make up a set of cards for each team of two to four players. List the categories on one side of the card and the words pertaining to that category on the other side of the card. You'll need a separate card for each category and a set of cards for each team. Ideas for categories and words are included in this guide. The youth (and adults) will have fun making up other cards for poultry.
2. Select a game show host. Form teams of two to four with half of each team facing the other half across a table or playing space.
3. Give directions and hand out one category card with the words related to that category on the reverse side to the half of the team that will give the clues. Do not let the youth who will be giving answers see what is written on the cards.
4. Start the game. The team clue giver says the category, turns the card over and begins giving clues for the first word. Stop the round after a certain length of time or after most teams have raised their hands indicating they have figured out all the words in that category.
5. Have the teams discuss words not easily understood.
6. The show host then gives the second set of cards to the other half of the team, and the game is repeated.
7. So that everyone has the opportunity to learn to communicate with others, have one half of each team pair up with a different team after each of two categories are completed.
8. Continue the game until all categories are used or until time expires. Talk over the experience.



Share with your helper

Share what you did

- How did you feel about this game?
- What did you learn about giving clues?
- What part of the game was most difficult for you? Easiest? Why?

Process what's important

- What did you learn about communicating with others?
- What types of communication worked best? Why?
- How did the nonverbal clues help you figure out some words?

Generalize to your life

- What did you learn about your skills in communicating with others?
- Why is it easier to communicate with someone you already know?

Apply what you learned

- What did you learn about communicating that will help you in the future?



Eggstra Challenges

1. Reverse the game and play "Here's the Answer—What's the Category?" Give the clue givers a category and have them think of word clues that will allow the receiving team to guess the category.
2. Develop new categories for poultry or other topics that interest you such as history, baseball or aerospace. Organize the categories and teams and conduct a game show for another group of youth and/or adults.



Examples of Poultry Pyramid Categories

Birds of a Feather - Poultry breeds: Sebright, Toulouse, Pekin, Rouen, Polish, Leghorn, Embden, Broad White, Indian Runner, New Hampshire

Wings and Wattles - Poultry parts: Beak, comb, wattles, keel bone, beard, shank, spur, bill, bean, saddle, caruncle

Talking Like A Poultry Judge - Judge's terms: Depth of body, larger keel, greater volume, leaner, cleaner, firmer

All Those Bugs - Internal and external parasites: Coccidia, round worms, tapeworms, body mites, leg mites, lice

Balance the Diet - Feed ingredients: Corn, soybean oil meal, milo, alfalfa meal, fish meal, oats, wheat, cottonseed oil meal, bone meal, oyster shells

The Inside Story - Bird's digestive system: Beak, gullet, crop, gizzard, liver, duodenal loop, small intestine, large intestine, cloaca

The Egg Factory - Hen's reproductive tract parts: Infundibulum, magnum, isthmus, uterus, vagina

Making Plans - Poultry related careers: Hatchery operator, flock service supervisor, egg grader, food inspector, veterinarian, feed mill operator, nutritionist

Chef for a Day - Poultry dishes: Fried chicken, chicken ala king, eggs benedict, omelet, turkey ham

Having Fun - 4-H activities: Skillathons, judging contests, tours, quiz bowls, showmanship, fair

Cracking Up - Egg parts: Albumen, shell, yolk, membrane, air cell, chalaza, cuticle

Poultry Circus - Kinds of poultry: Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, peafowl, pigeons, quail, pheasants

Male and Female - Poultry terms: Cockerel, hen, drake, peahen, gander, duck, peacock, tom, goose, pullet

Out of the Nest - Young birds: Poult, chick, keet, gosling, duckling

Feather Features - Feather colors and patterns: Penciled, spangled, mottled, laced, barred, striped, tipped

Eating Right - Feed nutrients: Proteins, minerals, vitamins, water, carbohydrates, fats

Bones, Bones, Bones - Bird bones: Radius, ulna, pubic bone, tibia, sternum, mandible, femur, scapula, phalanges

On the Wing - Pigeon breeds: Racing Homer, Fantail, Roller, Helmet, Indian Fantail, Swallow, King

Breakfast Anyone? - Egg cooking: Baked, fried, poached, scrambled, hard cooked, pickled

Eggs on Your Face - Egg exterior quality terms: Stains, foreign material, shape, shell texture, ridges, shell thickness

In Style - Types of chicken combs: Buttercup, cushion, pea, rose, single, strawberry, V-shaped

Poultry on the Big Screen - Fictional poultry characters: Donald Duck, Daisy Duck, Huey, Dewey and Louie, Little Red Hen, Daffy Duck, Goose that Laid the Golden Egg, Goosey, Goosey Gander, Ugly Duckling, Henny Penny, Chicken Little, Fog Horn Leg Horn

Going International - Classes of chickens: American, Asiatic, English, Mediterranean, Continental, French, Games, Orientals

Sick Birds - Common Poultry Diseases: Coccidiosis, Marek's Disease, Lice, Botulism, Blackhead Disease, Gapeworms, Fowl Cholera, Fatter Liver Syndrome, New Castle Disease

Coming Home to Roost

Life Skill: Taking responsibility
Poultry Project Skill: Preparing for new birds
Success Indicator: Designs an area for new birds.

Whether you decide to obtain chicks, started birds or a grown breeding pair, proper care, facilities and equipment are very important! Before the birds arrive you'll want to have adequate housing, a clean water

supply and the right feed. Caring for birds is a big responsibility. Taking responsibility means accepting the work and time you will have to spend on them to keep them healthy and productive.

I'll make sure you have a comfortable place to live.

Crack the Case

1. Plan and sketch a brooder area that you can use for multiple chicks when they arrive from your source. Include the number of chicks, brooder measurements for adequate floor space, ventilation, feeders, waterers, lighting and sanitation.

2. Plan and sketch a coop that will provide adequate space for the number of older birds you choose. List the number of birds and their age. Provide measurements, lighting (if needed), proper feeders, waterers, ventilation and sanitation.



1. Brooder

Number of chicks _____

2. Coop

Number of birds _____ Age _____



Share with your helper

Crowing time

- What did you include in your two sketches?
- What do you need to have ready for the birds before they arrive?
- What are the essential features of a brooder and why are they important?

Grinding out what's important

- What are some problems that might occur if something goes wrong with your design?
 - Why is it best to prepare for birds before you obtain them?
-
-
-
-

Hatching ideas

- In what ways does providing the proper care of your birds help you learn responsibility?
-
-
-
-

Flapping your wings

- What are some actions that show you are a responsible person?
-
-
-
-

Eggstra Challenges

1. Visit a breeder, fancier or hatchery in your area with your club or friends and share with your helper what you discover.
2. Give a demonstration or a talk to your school friends about how to care for a baby chick.



Brooder Tips

Heat Source

The temperature should be at 90–95° F for the first week and lowered 5° each week until room temperature is achieved. Be careful to secure light source used. Too much heat can cause fires.

Floor Space

Provide ½ square foot per chick. Remember you will need to double this space at eight weeks and again at 16 weeks.

Ventilation

Provide fresh air without drafts to exhaust stale air.

Litter

Provide 3–4 inches of a type of litter that doesn't compact or cake. An example is soft wood shavings.

Sanitation

Change the litter when it gets wet. Droppings and wet litter will add to air problems and increase the germ population.

Feeders

The first week place feed in a small pan or a section of an egg carton. After the chicks learn what the feed is, use a regular feeder. Allow one inch of feeder space per chick for the first week and double the space each week thereafter.

Feed

Use a starter mash of 18–22 percent protein for the first four to eight weeks and a growing mash of 16–18 percent protein for 8–12 weeks.

Waterers

Provide clean water at the rate of one gallon per 25 chicks. Increase as necessary. The waterers should be secure, not easy to turn over and small enough that the chicks cannot walk in them. The water should be changed at least twice daily.

Lighting

If you're using light bulbs as a heat source, no other light source is needed. Otherwise a common 25-watt bulb will provide enough light. For the first week of brooding, leave the artificial light source on 24 hours/day.

Coop/Hen House Tips

- Provide at least two square feet per adult bird.
- Keep the area as dry as possible so wet litter doesn't become a breeding bed for germs and disease. The litter should be fluffy and absorbent and changed when necessary.
- Provide adequate sunlight.
- Provide protection from predators. The coop should be secure enough to keep dogs, cats and other predators out.
- Provide proper equipment like feeders and waterers, roost and supplemental light.
- The coop should be free of drafts but have enough ventilation to remove ammonia and other gases.



3. Explain to your helper, leader or parent what can cause these six problems when brooding chicks: cannibalism, starving, wet litter, feed waste, poor feathering and breast blisters.