## FFA Poultry Career Development Event 2004 Poultry Judging Contest Arkansas State FFA Judging Contest

- 1. Which of the following is **NOT** a factor <u>at the breeder farm</u> that controls hatchability?
  - A. Egg sanitation
  - B. Egg storage
  - C. Egg vaccination
  - D. Egg handling
  - E. All of the above
- 2. Which statement about setters is TRUE?
  - A. Most setters run at almost 75% relative humidity
  - B. Setters should be set to control carbon monoxide levels during incubation
  - C. In multi-stage setters, temperature must be continually increased during incubation
  - D. In single-stage setters, temperature can be reduced to reflect increases in embryo growth and animal heat production
  - E. None of the above
- 3. Chicken eggs require an artificial incubation time of \_\_\_\_\_ days, whereas turkey eggs require an artificial incubation time of \_\_\_\_\_ days.
  - A. 19; 25
  - B. 21; 28
  - C. 21; 25
  - D. 23; 28
  - E. 28; 34
- 4. Which of the following is **NOT** a major cause of eggs failing to hatch?
  - A. Genetics
  - B. Flock age
  - C. Bacterial contamination
  - D. Breeder nutrition
  - E. None of the above
- 5. It is desirable for mature broiler breeder females to attain \_\_\_\_\_% hen-day production at \_\_\_\_\_% weeks of age.
  - A. 5; 24
  - B. 5; 20
  - C. 10; 18
  - D. 15; 20
  - E. 25; 32

- 6. The advantages of 6/1 and 5/2 feeding programs over the traditional skip-a-day feeding program for broiler breeders include:
  - A. Improved flock uniformity
  - B. Greater use of nutrients
  - C. Reduced flock stress
  - $D. \quad A \text{ and } C$
  - $E.\quad A, B, and \ C$

7. As a general rule, broiler breeder males should weigh \_\_\_\_\_ before mixing with females.

- A. 4.5-5.0 pounds
- B. 3.7-3.9 pounds
- C. 2.9-3.3 pounds
- D. 1.4-1.5 pounds
- E. 0.4-0.5 pounds
- 8. Which of the following statements about lighting for broiler breeders is FALSE?
  - A. Increased daylength stimulates sexual maturity
  - B. The lighting program for pullets and cockerels must stimulate the reproductive process before it substantially increases feed intake
  - C. In excessively hot weather, most (not all) supplemental lighting should be scheduled for the early morning hours
  - D. Daylength should be decreased after a flock begins to lay eggs
  - E. None of the above
- 9. The detrimental effect of ammonia on poultry begins at:
  - A. 0.005 ppm
  - B. 5 ppm
  - C. 25 ppm
  - D. 50 ppm
  - E. 500 ppm

10. Which of the following statements about vaccinating market broilers is FALSE?

- A. Adding corn starch to the drinking water can be helpful when water vaccinating
- B. Do not use a sanitizer when cleaning waterers prior to water vaccintion
- C. Many companies perform day-old bird vaccinations at their hatcheries
- D. Remove drinking water prior to water vaccination for two hours under normal conditions
- E. All of the above

- 11. Stocking market broilers too densely could be expected to contribute to which of the following reasons for broiler downgrades?
  - A. Blisters
  - B. Poor feathering
  - C. Rejects due to overcrowding
  - $D. \quad A \ and \ C$
  - $E.\quad A, B, and C$
- 12. Which of the following is **NOT** a commonly used litter source in market broiler houses?
  - A. Rice hulls
  - B. Cottonseed hulls
  - C. Softwood shavings
  - D. Sawdust
  - E. None of the above
- 13. Which of the following is **NOT** a service that is commonly performed when preparing market turkey poults for shipment from the hatchery to the producer?
  - A. Sexing
  - B. Beak trimming
  - C. Trimming of primary feathers
  - D. Removal of toenails
  - E. Vaccination
- 14. Which of the following is **NOT** a recommended floor space requirement for market turkeys from days 43 to market?
  - A. 2.5 square feet per bird for hens
  - B. 3.5 square feet per bird for toms
  - C. 8.2 pounds of live weight per square foot
  - D. 3.5 pounds of live weight per square foot for toms
  - E. None of the above
- 15. Market turkey hens are usually grown to \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of age, and market turkey toms are usually grown to \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of age.

٨	16-18.	20-22
л. р	10-10,	20-22
В.	12-14;	16-18
C.	6;	7.5-8
D.	28-30;	35
E.	21;	28

16. Brooder hovers for market turkey poults should be set at a temperature of \_\_\_\_\_ °F at floor level when poults arrive from the hatchery.

- A. 75-80
- B. 80-85
- C. 85-90
- D. 90-95
- E. 95-100

17. Which of the following is **NOT** a performance goal for a typical egg-strain white-egg layer?

- A. Livability of 93-96%
- B. Laying period of 6 months
- C. Percentage peak of 93-94%
- D. Percentage Grade A Large and better eggs of 75%
- E. All of the above
- 18. Diseases for which egg-strain pullets are typically vaccinated include:
  - A. Newcastle
  - B. Coccidiosis
  - C. Avian influenza
  - D. Ammonia-induced upper respiratory disease
  - E. None of the above
- 19. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the disadvantages associated with using laying cages for commercial egg production?
  - A. Manure handling
  - B. Flies are usually more of a nuisance
  - C. There is a higher investment per bird
  - D. Fewer birds can be housed per given floor space
  - E. Bones are more fragile
- 20. The incidence of cracked eggs in the commercial egg industry is related to:
  - A. Genetics
  - B. Length of lay
  - C. High environmental temperatures
  - D. Disease
  - E. All of the above

- 21. Which of the following in **NOT** one of the five classes of purebred large fowl (chickens)?
  - A. Continental
  - B. English
  - C. European
  - D. Asiatic
  - E. Mediterranean
- 22. Which of the following is **NOT** a disadvantage of using movable free-range units for poultry production?
  - A. Egg yolk and skin color will be very pale because of the forage
  - B. The cost per pound of bird produced will probably be higher
  - C. There can be problems with chiggers leaving red marks on the bird's skin
  - D. The cost of movable units is a significant expense
  - E. None of the above
- 23. The majority of ducks raised commercially are:
  - A. White Emden
  - B. Muscovy
  - C. Mallard
  - D. Swedish
  - E. White Pekins
- 24. For poultry, the term "breed":
  - A. Refers to a subdivision of "variety"
  - B. Has the same meaning as the term "class"
  - C. Is a subdivision under poultry "class"
  - D. Refers to a subdivision under poultry "strain"
  - E. All of the above
- 25. The basic types of purebred chickens include:
  - A. Large Fowl
  - B. Bantams
  - C. Commercial strains
  - D. A and B
  - E. A, B, and C

- 26. For a certain broiler breeder flock, the weight range used for calculating the percent uniformity is 4.675-6.325 pounds, which is derived by adding or subtracting 15% from the average live weight. Given this information, what is the average live weight of this flock?
  - A. 4.675 pounds
  - B. 5.155 pounds
  - C. 5.500 pounds
  - D. 6.325 pounds
  - E. Cannot be determined with this information
- 27. In a commercial egg-laying flock, on a given day the hen-housed egg production rate was 80%, and the total number of eggs laid was 80,000. If the flock mortality up to that point was 4.0%, what would the hen-day production percentage have been (on the same day)?
  - A. 76.8%
  - B. 83.3%
  - C. 87.5%
  - D. 92.5%
  - E. 96.0%
- 28. The feed conversion for a flock of 25,000 market broilers was 1.80. If the average live weight of the birds was 5.0 pounds, how much total feed was consumed? (NOTE: 1 ton = 2,000 pounds)
  - A. 2.25 tons
  - B. 34.7 tons
  - C. 63.8 tons
  - D. 112.5 tons
  - E. 225.0 tons
- 29. A hatchery had a fertility rate of 95% and a hatchability of 87.5% for a batch of eggs, out of which 49,875 eggs hatched. How many **TOTAL** eggs must have been set?
  - A. 60,000
  - B. 57,000
  - C. 52,500
  - D. 50,000
  - E. 49,875
- 30. A market broiler house measuring 40 x 450 feet contains birds at a density of 0.75 square feet per bird (at the end of the production period). If the total pound of live birds produced = 100,800 pounds, what was the average live weight of the birds?
  - A. 3.50 pounds
  - B. 3.95 pounds
  - C. 4.02 pounds
  - D. 4.20 pounds
  - E. 5.35 pounds