

2016 Connors State College
Poultry FFA CDE Exam
Write on scantron, not on exam.

1. What career areas can be obtained through a major in Poultry Science?
 - a) Genetics
 - b) Pharmaceuticals
 - c) Production
 - d) All of the above
2. _____% of turkey production occurs under a contract system and growers are typically paid based on the number of birds produced.
 - a) 70
 - b) 95
 - c) 99
 - d) 66
3. What is the measurement used to determine the success of a hatchery?
 - a) Feed efficiency
 - b) Number of quality chicks produced
 - c) Miles per gallon
 - d) Percent of late flock mortality
4. Poultry have unique anatomical and physiological characteristics. Their pulse rate at rest is _____.
 - a) 300 beats per minute
 - b) 450 beats per minute
 - c) 600 beats per minute
 - d) 725 beats per minute
5. Poultry are also known for having a lightweight skeleton. This is due to _____.
 - a) A high P:Ca ratio in the bone
 - b) A high percent cartilage in the bone
 - c) Long hollow bones
 - d) Both A and B
6. The genus specie of both wild and domestic turkey is _____.
 - a) Gallus gallus
 - b) Meleagris gallipavo
 - c) Pavo cristatus
 - d) Colinus virginianus

7. The breast muscles of chicken and turkeys are very light in color. This is due to _____.
a) Lack of exposure to the sun
b) High levels of hemoglobin pigment
c) High muscle activity
d) Low level of myoglobin pigment
8. The muscle that flexes and extends the hip is the _____.
a) Pectoralis major
b) Pectoralis minor
c) Iliotibialis
d) Trapezius
9. The major functions of the avian skeletal system are locomotion, muscle support, protection of organs, red blood cell formation and assistance in respiration and flight. Which characteristic is not true?
a) The skeletal system is light in weight
b) It is composed of dense, short bones
c) It is rigid and fused in certain areas
d) It is composed of hollow, long bones
10. Which statement is not true regarding the avian lung?
a) It is non-expandable
b) It is exactly like the mammalian lung
c) They are non-lobed
d) They are partially imbedded in the ribs
11. How long does the egg stay in the uterus?
a) 21 hours
b) 15 minutes
c) 75 minutes
d) 3 hours
12. The hormone that stimulates oviposition is _____.
a) Prolactin
b) Thyrotropin
c) Luteinizing hormone
d) Oxytocin
13. The site of fertilization of the egg in the female reproductive system is the _____.
a) Infundibulum
b) Magnum
c) Isthmus
d) Uterus

14. The white spots or “bullet holes” in the egg’s vitelline membrane are caused by?
- a) Parasites
 - b) Omega 3 fatty acids
 - c) Sperm penetration
 - d) Calcium deposits
15. In egg incubation, all of the parts of the chick are in place by day ____.
- a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 15
 - d) 25
16. Pathogenicity or virulence is ____.
- a) An organisms ability to live outside a host
 - b) Ability of an organism to mutate
 - c) Ability of an organism to produce disease in poultry
 - d) The measurement or size of a pathogen
17. Which is not a major component of biosecurity?
- a) Weather
 - b) Isolation
 - c) Traffic Control
 - d) Sanitation
18. The most successful poultry vaccines are ____.
- a) Against viral diseases
 - b) Against bacterial diseases
 - c) Against protozoa diseases
 - d) Stored in direct sunlight
19. ____ is a disease caused by the herpes virus.
- a) Newcastle Disease
 - b) Marek’s Disease
 - c) Ricketts
 - d) Coccidiosis
20. A highly acute and contagious disease of chickens that affects the respiratory system is Infectious bronchitis. It is caused by:
- a) Herpes virus
 - b) Coronavirus
 - c) Protozoa
 - d) Bacteria
 - e) Prions

21. Composting is a process that converts one form of organic matter, dry manure or dead chickens, into a uniform substance of humus or compost. Microorganisms in the process can cause temperature to reach _____.
a) 100 degrees
b) 120 degrees
c) 130 degrees
d) 160 degrees
22. _____ should not be used to determine application rates of poultry litter for fertilizer because of loss in storage.
a) Nitrogen
b) Phosphorus
c) Potassium
d) Calcium
23. Algal growth in surface water is a concern during land application of poultry litter. Which nutrient is most responsible for algae production?
a) Iron
b) Phosphorus
c) Nitrogen
d) Potassium
24. Stored eggs are transported from the breeder farm to the hatchery _____.
a) At least once a month
b) Once a year
c) At least twice a week
d) At least twice a month
25. Which is not a factor that affects the incubation time of eggs?
a) Incubation temperature
b) Age of egg
c) Size of egg
d) Fertility of rooster

26. Given:

- For each day's storage beyond 6 days, extend incubation time by one hour.
- Larger eggs take longer to incubate. For each 0.1 ounce past 2.1 ounces, add 30 minutes to incubation time.

Calculate a correction for "setting time".

Four day old eggs from 32 week old chicken breeders normally require 21 days and six hours (510 hours) to incubate. How much time is required to incubate 8 day old eggs from a 60 week old flock, with an average egg size of 2.9 ounces? (in hours)

- a) 512 hours
- b) 514 hours
- c) 516 hours
- d) 518 hours

27. The recommended stocking density for a 6 pound broiler is 0.86 sq. feet. What would be the maximum number of birds in a 40ft X 400ft broiler house?

- a) 18,600
- b) 18,700
- c) 18,800
- d) 18,900

28. In a brooding area, assume 15 waterers are needed for every 1000 chicks. How many waterers are needed for 15,000 chicks?

- a) 200
- b) 225
- c) 250
- d) 275

29. If an optimum litter depth for a broiler house is 3.0 inches, how many cubic yards of litter is needed for a 60ft X 600ft house?

- a) 33.33 cubic yards
- b) 333.33 cubic yards
- c) 634 cubic yards
- d) 1333 cubic yards

30. Assume a tom turkey poult weighs 0.35 pounds at 1 week of age. After 18 weeks, he weighs 40.35 pounds and has a feed conversion of 2.29. How much feed has the tom consumed during the 18 weeks?

- a) 85.5 lbs
- b) 89.5 lbs
- c) 91.6 lbs
- d) 94.7 lbs