



# 4-H POULTRY WORKSHEET

## Grade 11



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

4-H Club: \_\_\_\_\_

Use Chapter 27 to answer the following questions.

1. What does NAIS stand for? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a Premise ID number and why is it important to know?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is your Premise ID number for your flock? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What considerations should you take when deciding to sell poultry products?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Use Chapter 28 to answer the following questions.

3. At what age do chickens typically begin to lay eggs?  
Between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ weeks old.

4. Why does the length of day affect egg layers?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. During times when there is less daylight, how do you ensure your poultry continues to lay eggs?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers can be found in Storey's Guide to Raising Poultry

6. Match the Poultry species with their laying habits.

Options – Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, and Game Birds

\_\_\_\_\_ have a very narrow period of laying and even this thin time slot can be cut short by an early hot spell.

\_\_\_\_\_ have a variety of species-specific laying habits.

\_\_\_\_\_ have a laying cycle that is more heavily influenced by heat, which triggers molting.

\_\_\_\_\_ lay in spurts. You can usually get three to five cycles per year.

7. What are three ways you can control molting in your flock?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

8. How do you manage molting in your flock?

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# DeKalb County 4-H Poultry Record Sheet

Year \_\_\_\_\_

Pullets \_\_\_\_\_ Layers \_\_\_\_\_ Exhibition Birds \_\_\_\_\_ Waterfowl Game Birds \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Housing used \_\_\_\_\_ Date project started \_\_\_\_\_

Date hatched or date and age of poultry when received: \_\_\_\_\_

## Describe one or more of your poultry species in this section:

Breed \_\_\_\_\_ Style of Comb \_\_\_\_\_

Color \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Feathers \_\_\_\_\_

Vaccination Date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of hours per week spent on this project. \_\_\_\_\_

(Includes feeding, grooming, general care, and getting birds ready for the fair.)

Breed \_\_\_\_\_ Style of Comb \_\_\_\_\_

Color \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Feathers \_\_\_\_\_

Vaccination Date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of hours per week spent on this project. \_\_\_\_\_

(Includes feeding, grooming, general care, and getting birds ready for the fair.)

## Summary of Expenses & Income

(see next page)

### Income:

Selling of birds \_\_\_\_\_

Selling of Eggs \_\_\_\_\_

Other Income \_\_\_\_\_

**Income Total** \_\_\_\_\_

### Expenses:

Feed Cost \_\_\_\_\_

Health Care &

Veterinary Expenses \_\_\_\_\_

Equipment & Supplies \_\_\_\_\_

Miscellaneous Expenses \_\_\_\_\_

**Expense Total** \_\_\_\_\_

**Profit or Loss** \_\_\_\_\_

### Expense Record

1. The following tables are designed to be a diary of expenses. Use additional sheets as necessary.
2. Transfer the totals to the Summary of Expenses on front

#### Feed Cost

Date	Item Purchased	Units or Volume	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<b>Total Cost</b>				

#### Equipment & Supplies (bedding, housing, fencing, etc.)

Date	Item Purchased	Cost
<b>Total Cost</b>		

#### Health Care & Veterinary Expenses

Date	What Was Done	Cost
<b>Total Cost</b>		

#### Miscellaneous Expenses

(Manure Handling, transportation fee, cost of poultry, etc.)

Date	Item Purchased	Cost
<b>Total Cost</b>		