



Backyard Poultry Welcome to the Club

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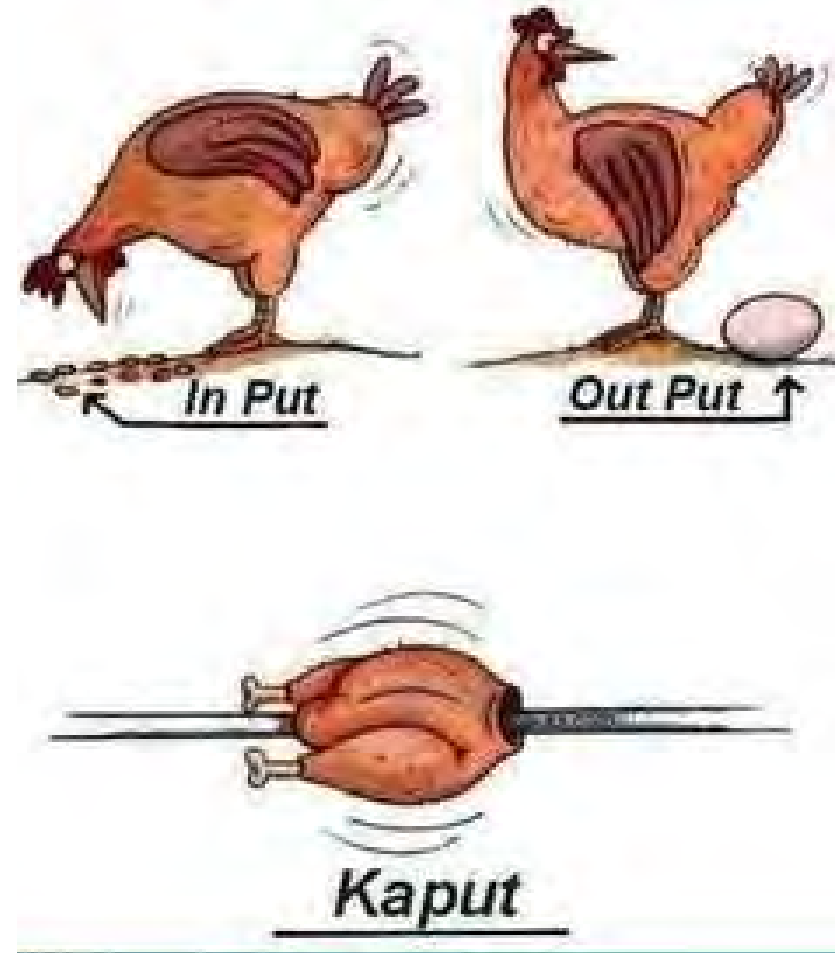
Extension Educator – Ag and Natural Resources

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Covering It All Today...

- Getting Started
- Health
- Nutrition
- Eggs
- Hatching
- Breeds
- Housing
- Processing

Chicken Lifestyle



BEFORE YOU START

- **Any local restrictions?**
 - Check your county zoning ordinance
- **What type of birds**
 - Meat – Sell / Personal Us
 - Layers – Farm Market / Personal Use
 - 4-H show
 - Combination
- **Food Security**
- **Income Generation**

BEFORE YOU START

- Production type:
 - Free range,
 - Coop,
 - Pasture,
 - Organic – oh my!
- Space Requirements
- Location on property
- Housing and Fencing Needs
 - Potential threat of predators: dogs , raccoons, coyotes, opossum, mink, weasels, hawks, foxes etc.
- Availability of water and electricity

BIOSECURITY PRINCIPLES

Keeping Birds and Human Healthy

Three components of biosecurity

- **Isolation**

- Keeping your flock from other animals (including wild birds -HPAI)
 - Don't go where wild waterfowl are and then go visit your birds
 - If you find dead birds, pick them up and dispose of them properly
- Special mind to adding new flock members (21 day quarantine)
- Sick bird hospital

- **Traffic control**

- Who or what visits your flock
 - Keep feed covered – keep rodents out
- Keep specific shoes for the coop

- **Sanitation**

- Keeping your equipment and buildings clean
 - Full Clean and sanitize twice a year
- Buckets, Nest Boxes, Feeders – clean often



When do I call someone?

Indiana Board of Animal Health

Report dead poultry 1-866-536-7593

Report dead wild birds – (5 or more dead wild birds) 812-334-1137

dfwinput@dnr.IN.gov

Information: <http://healthybirds.aphis.usda.gov/>

Help Protect your Flock – get a PREMISE ID

NUTRITION

Correct Feed Makes a Difference

Two pullets; same parents and hatch date;

Note diff's in size and maturity – comb, wattles, earlobe

Raised on cracked corn
7% protein



Raised on commercial poultry starter
22% protein



Nutrition– Meet Nutrient Requirements

- Generally, a bird will eat to satisfy its energy needs.
- Summer Feeding
 - feed consumption tends to decrease with heat - so protein, energy, vitamins, and minerals must be increased in the diet.
- Winter Feeding
 - birds eat more to maintain their body heat
- Growing birds require more protein than mature chickens do.
 - heavy meat- type chickens require more protein than lighter egg-laying strains do.
- Nutrients that include protein, energy, vitamins, and minerals comprise the most important part of a feed.

Nutrition

Laying Types – Nutrient “Needs”

	Pullet starter	Pullet grower	pre-lay	hen	rooster
Nutrient	Value				
Crude protein %	20.00	18.62	18.40	18.30	11.54
Poultry ME kcal/kg	3009.26	3004.93	2920.00	2890.00	3144.33
Calcium %	1.00	1.00	2.50	4.20	0.75
Phos %	0.71	0.65	0.59	0.53	0.51
non-phytate Phos %	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.30
Met %	0.51	0.45	0.45	0.48	0.24
Cys %	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.23
Me+Cys %	0.85	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.47
Lys %	1.16	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.51
Na %	0.183	0.183	0.183	0.183	0.183

Nutrition

Broiler Nutritional Needs

	Broiler Starter	Broiler Grower	Broiler Finisher
Crude protein %	22.50	18.25	17.50
Poult ME kcal/kg	3050	3175	3225
Calcium %	0.9	0.9	0.85
Avail Phos %	0.42	0.4	0.375
Met %	0.45	0.41	0.38
Me+Cys %	0.88	0.83	0.75
Lys %	1.15	1.1	1
Na %	0.18	0.15	0.15

Nutrition

Simplified Look

<u>Minimum requirements</u>	<u>Protein %</u>	<u>Calcium %</u>	<u>Phosphorus %</u>
<i>Broilers</i>			
Starter (0-6 weeks)	23	0.9	0.5
Finisher (6 weeks to market)	10	0.8	0.5
<i>Pullets</i>			
Starter (0-8 weeks)	20	0.9	0.5
Developer (8 to 20 weeks)	14	0.8	0.5
Layer	16	3.0	0.5

Nutrition



Should I BUY or MIX a poultry DIET?

- Buy
 - the simplest way is to purchase a complete diet from your local feed store
 - need no additional supplements
 - you only need to fill up a feeder from one bag rather than blend several different feed sources.
 - you can be sure that the birds are receiving the best possible diet, and you will reap the benefits of healthy, productive birds.
- Mix
 - Has benefits for special diet plans
 - Requires some nutritional background
 - Feedstuff availability and quality
 - Cost could be lower
 - Have slides – but edited for time



Complete Feed

- **Starter (18-28 % protein)**
 - Medicated— to prevent coccidiosis
 - Option 1: 26-28% starter for 3 weeks, then 18-22%
 - Option 2: 18-22% starter/grower for 1st 18-22 weeks
- **Layer (16-18% protein)**
 - start at 18-22 weeks of age with females
 - has higher calcium % than starter/grower
- **Feed for Meat Birds**
 - Need Higher Protein % than layers
 - 23-28% first three weeks & finish 20 - 22% Broiler ration

Pastured Poultry



Seeding Pasture

Per acre – ½ - 1 lb Ladino Clover

6 lb Medium Red Clover

2 lb Alsike Clover

6-8 lb Bromegrass

Medium red clover, Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass is a good mix

Typically moved around a grassy area

Not as much range, keeps meat more tender

Resource – SARE



Organic Poultry

- Organic corn
- No mammal or poultry protein
- Roasted soybeans or expeller processed soybean meal
- Mineral & vitamin supplements
- Fish meal (but no synthetic antioxidants)
- No non-organic animal fat
- Organic oils (soy oil from organic beans)
- No medications in feed

Organic eggs

- are laid from hens that may be kept in any kind of caging system, but generally assumed to be cage free.
- Eat an organic feed
- Don't receive vaccines or antibiotics
- In order to qualify for USDA organic certification, the grains used for the hens' diets must be produced on land that has been free from the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers for at least three years.

COMMON HEALTH CONCERNS

Vaccinations

- **Vaccination is an important biosecurity measure.**
 - necessary only if the birds have had past disease
 - Or may possibly be exposed to other birds (eg, at poultry shows, meat swaps, or wild bird access)
 - or if new birds are introduced to the flock (open flock).
- **Buy Chicks from NPIP flocks! Its worth it.**
- **Newly hatched chicks have a certain amount of natural immunity, and they continue to acquire new immunities as they mature.**
- **Your flock may require help to develop additional immunities against diseases found in its environment.**
 - Birds should not be vaccinated for a disease not present in their local area.
 - For Indiana: Marek's and Exotic Newcastle Disease

Marek's Disease Vaccination

0.2 ml under skin on back of neck



- is common everywhere
- ages of 12 to 25 weeks.
- Preventable but not curable
- Clinical signs of Marek's:
 - Inability to use or raise the wings
 - Partial paralysis
 - Blindness
 - Ataxia (lack of muscle control)
 - Emaciation

Coccidiosis

- Protozoan that is common in soil
- Symptoms:
 - strikes chicks rapidly;
 - ruffled feathers,
 - sulking in corner,
 - bloody diarrhea,
 - clear liquid from mouth.
- Prevention:
 - medicated (amprolium) feed to chicks from hatch to maturity; or
 - Amprolium (Corid) liquid or powder, as treatment
 - Keep litter (shavings) clean



Vitamin D deficiency

Broilers : Rickets: failure to mineralize the bone matrix



Feather Picking

an overcrowding, boredom problem

- Prevention:

- Plenty of space, food, water
- Darken area
- Keep them busy: leafy alfalfa hay, heads of cabbage, grass clippings

- Treatment/Cure:

- Treat or cull victims – hospital
- May need to remove “pickers”



Lice & Mites

Insecticidal Sprays- various trade names

Bronco Equine Fly Spray with Citronella Scent

= pyrethrins (.05%), piperonyl butoxide (.50%) & permethrin (.10%)



**Northern Fowl Mites:
Check vent area every few weeks**

Mice

can chew off tail feathers



Close-up

Mouse has chewed off tail feathers

Water

Fresh, Clean Water - at all times



Water

- 85 % of weight of young birds
- 65-70% of weight in adults
- 65% of egg weight
- Most neglected and overlooked nutrient
- Always available
- Clean water : May contain millions of bacteria
- Clean weekly with chlorine like product to kill bacteria

- Winter : keep from freezing
- Summer : keep water cool or they will not drink.
- Summer is also a time of increased microbial activity – keeping water clean is more important.



EGGS



Cleaning

Selling

Hatching

Selling Eggs

- **If you sell directly from your house you do not need license**
- **Indiana State Egg Board – see here for all FAQs**
 - \$20/year for retail sales at Farmers Markets
- **Requirements for shell eggs sold at farmers markets**
 - (1) Eggs must be clean and sound shelled (cracked eggs removed).
 - (2) Dealer must be licensed by Egg Board and present license upon request.
 - (3) Eggs must be held under refrigeration at an ambient temperature of no greater than 45 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (4) Used egg cartons may be used ONLY if relabeled with name and address of supplier of eggs.
 - (5) Pack date and expiration date must appear on each carton. Expiration date is 30 days from date of pack.

Cleaning Eggs

- Should all eggs be washed?
 - Depends on how much x is on them
- Water temperature ? – Warm
- Devote a soft bristle brush or scrubby
- Soak or rinse ?
 - Rinse

Hatching Eggs

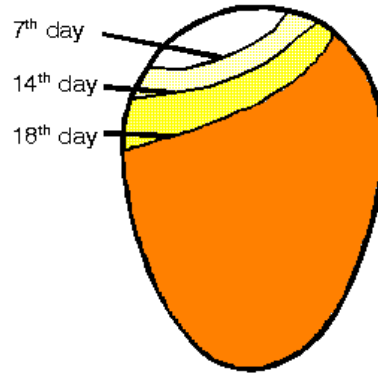
- Storage – Don't store for more than 1 week
 - Stored at 50-65 °
 - Vegetable section of refrigerator
- Clean eggs – Dirty eggs can contaminate other eggs
 - but don't wash eggs – allows bacteria to enter through shell.
- Don't move eggs straight from storage to incubator allow to warm to room temperature first.
- Setting the eggs – hatch in 21 days
- Temperature of incubator 99-100 degree F
- Relative humidity 60-70%
 - Increase to at least 65% last three days
 - ***Humidity is key !!!!***

Hatching Eggs

- Turn eggs 3 to five times per day.
 - I suggest getting an automatic turner.
 - However the last 3 days they should not be turned.
 - If turning eggs by hand make sure they are clean !
- ***Don't touch eggs the last three days***
- ***Don't open incubator the last three days and wait until all birds hatch on 21st day.***
- Chicks hatched after 22nd day will not be healthy and vigorous.
- After chicks have fluffed up you can remove them.

Egg Candling

As an egg ages, it's air cell gets bigger



Candle eggs at approx. 10 days of incubation. Discard infertile & "death" ring eggs

Fertile egg – 7-10 days

Size of air cell on 7th, 14th and 18th day of incubation

"Death Ring" – was fertile, but embryo died early



Incubators

- TSC/Rural King/Big R
 - Styrofoam incubators
 - Suggest you get egg turner & air circulator
- Little Giant - 10200 Circulated Air Egg Incubator
- Price: \$82.00
- Little Giant - 6300 Automatic Egg Turner
- Price: \$46.75



GENESIS HOVA-BATOR
COST WITH TURNER ABOUT \$180

Commercial Incubators



Sportsmen Incubators, GQF
Mfg. Co., Savannah, GA
www.gqfmfg.com



CHICKS



Chicks

Where Do you Get Them?

- Locally Big R / TSC / Feed stores
- Internet - Find NPIP Hatcheries!
- Poultry magazines
- We've had good luck with:
 - Ideal Poultry 254-697-6677 www.idealpoultry.com
 - Murray McMurray 1-800-456-3280 www.mcmurrayhatchery.com
- Most require you buy at least 25
 - Ideal doesn't
- Time of year too
 - Get extras!
- Straight run - means chicks aren't sexed - Pot luck on males/females - Cost less

Sexing Day Old Chicks

Figure 7. Comparison of the wing feathers of a slow feathering male and a rapid-feathering female at hatch

Male



Female



Caring for Young Chicks

- Localized brooding (localized heat source and access to cooler, unheated area) – needed for 3 weeks
- Best if arranged in circular boundaries – no corners
- Cardboard box can be used for small #'s
- Use **old towels/T-shirts on floor** rather than newspapers (too slick)
 - NO cedar chips or straw
- **Introduce all chicks to food and water for 2 days.**
 - use electrolytes in water
- **Temperature is Very Important**
 - 1-7 days - 90-95
 - 8-14 days - 85-90
 - 15-21 days - 80-85
 - Too cool – huddling
 - Too hot - panting – stress chirps

Chick Box

One method of keeping chicks for first week or two

Heat source

Feed

Water

Containment



Lighting for Chicks

- Chicks need 24 hours of light (first 48 to 72 hours) to ensure that they find food and water.
 - Use a 60-watt incandescent bulb or a 9-watt compact fluorescent bulb for every 200 square feet.
 - If light needed after two weeks - use a 40-watt incandescent or a 7-watt compact fluorescent bulb to help avoid overly high light levels.
 - warm-white type for fluorescent bulbs.
 - Using shallow-dome reflectors such as aluminum pie plates, or bulbs with built-in reflectors, will improve the distribution of light within the house.
- Some suggest 23 hours of light and at least one hour of darkness in the first few days in order to accustom the chicks to a dark period.
 - hard to achieve if you are using heat lamps



Use two lights— if brooder is in unheated building during cold weather

Why? – if one burns out



Duckling Box



Duckling Box

Need Water:

- **Avoid getting ducklings chilled;**
- **but needed to keep eyes & nostrils clean**



Chicks: 1-4 Weeks

- Heat needs lessened as chicks feather out
- Need more space
- Watch for feather picking
- Give chicks things to pick at
- Cull for crooked toes and beaks



TIME CHECK? CHOOSING A BREED



EGG PRODUCTION Breeds

- Australorp
 - White Leghorns
 - Golden Comets
 - Rex Sex Links – Isa Brown
-
- White egg layers - white ear lobe
 - Brown egg layer - red ear lobe

White Leghorn - Laying Egg

lay 300+ eggs per year; 3.25-3.75 lbs. feed/dozen eggs produced



Brown Egg Layer Breeds



Golden Comets; aka ISA Browns, Golden Buff Sex-Link, Redstars, Moyer's Brown Egg Layers, Bovan Brown, Shaver Brown, etc....



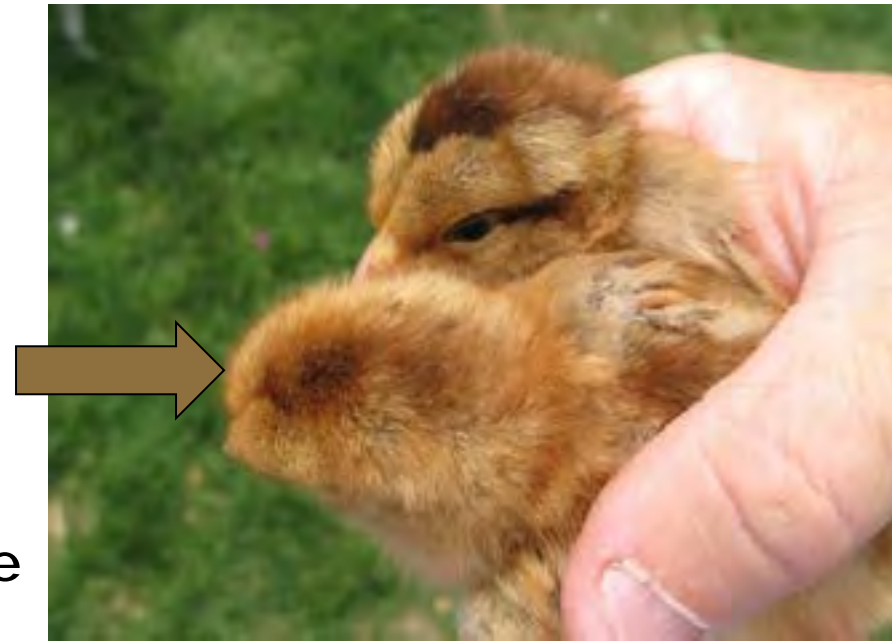
Productive Layers of Brown Eggs
More docile than leghorns (white egg layers)
Commercial hybrid; Not a recognized breed

Welssummer

A Dutch breed, named after the Village of Welsum, in Holland



Female chicks have distinct light & dark brown on top of head; males are smudged



Egg Color–Varies among breeds, varieties, strains, and same bird

Welsummer



**New
Hampshire**



Leghorn



Golden Comet



**Plymouth
Rock**



Ameraucana vs. Araucana (Easter eggers)

Have a "normal" tail



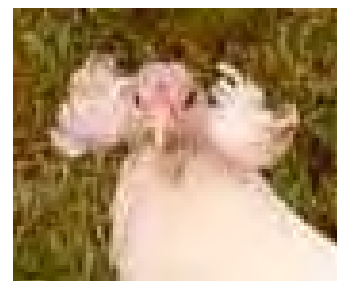
Rumpless



Muffs & Beard
(No ear tufts)



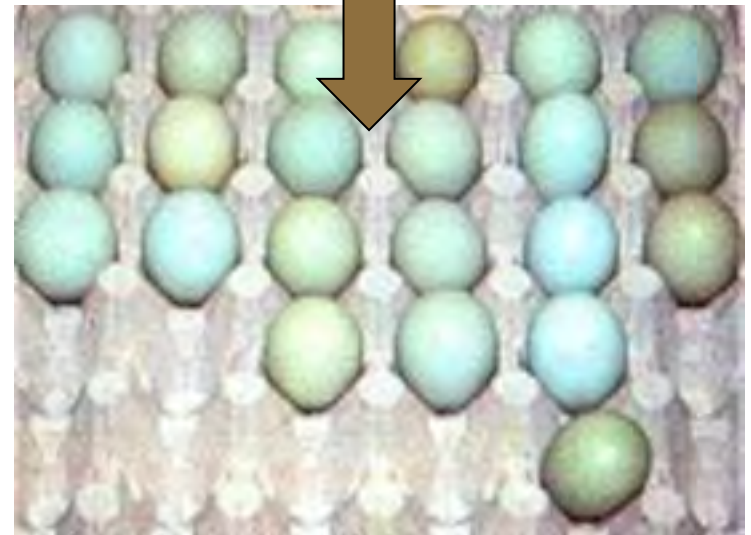
Ear tufts
(No muffs or beard)



Ameraucana or Araucana?



Both lay eggs like these



Eggs & Meat Breeds

- LAY REASONABLY WELL AND LARGE ENOUGH FOR MEAT PRODUCTION
- Plymouth Rocks
- White Rocks
- Barred Rocks
- Wyandottes
- Rhode Island Red
- Orpington



Same Breeds - Different varieties

White Plymouth Rock



Barred Plymouth Rock



Same Breeds - Different varieties

Silver Laced Wyandotte



Golden Laced Wyandotte



Broilers & Roasters



- Cornish Cross Meat Birds
- Some nice, clean meat birds
- Ready for Market in 6-8 weeks
- compared to 20 weeks for egg layer hybrids

- **Alternatives to Cornish X**
 - Freedom ranger
 - Red Broiler
 - Delaware/Cornish Cross

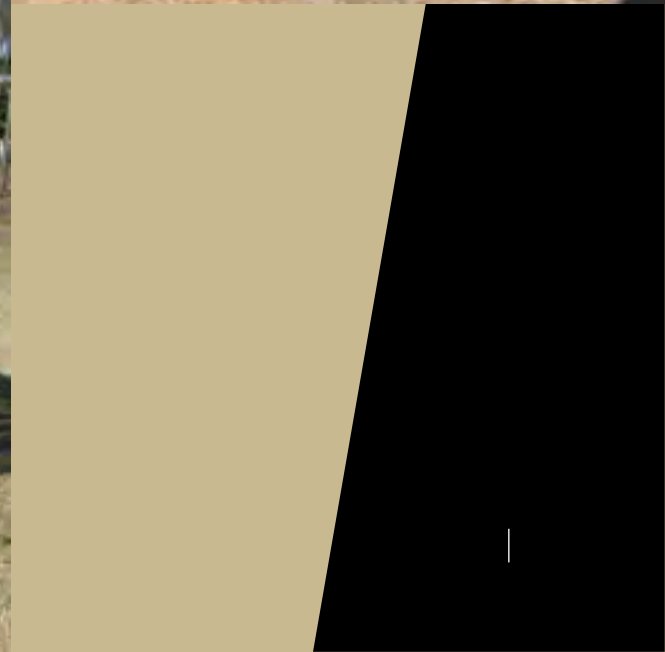
Less legs problems

Make better use of pasture

Withstand heat better

Said to be better tasting

HOUSING



The Coop

Wood Shavings

Multiple feeders and waters

- group feeding

Keep water above shavings

Space - Indoors

- PER BIRD = 3' x 3'
- 20 BIRDS WOULD NEED = 180 SQFT



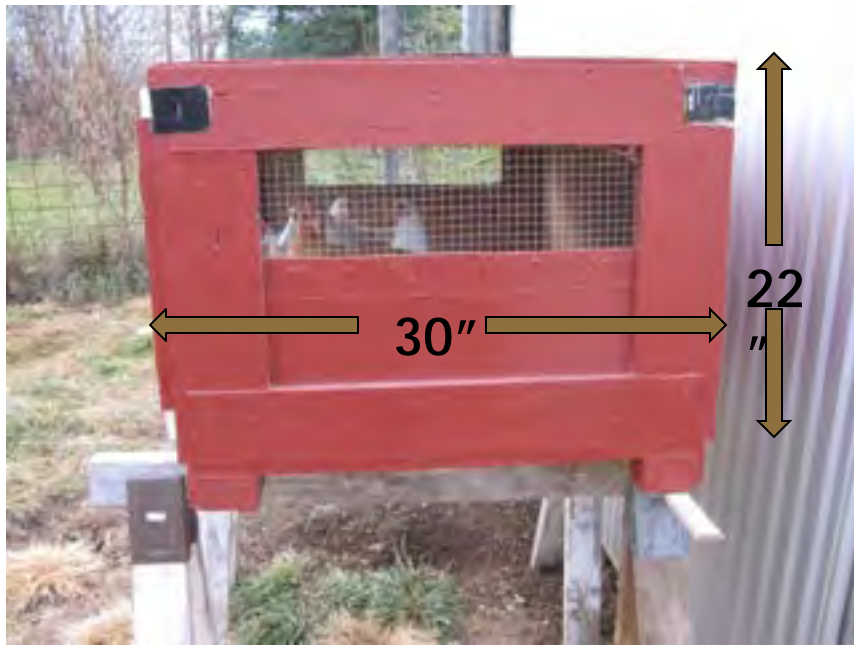
The Coop

Want protection from the elements & wind, but.....

Good air movement is crucial; don't want buildings too tight



Bantam Boxes



Bantam boxes – for one to six bantams

23+” x 30” x 22” tall – two doubles with center divider

or

47” x 30” x 22” tall - without divider

The Coop - Nest Boxes

- Females like dark, protected areas to lay eggs
- 12" x 12" or similar to larger size
- Perch approx. 4" in front of nest box
- 3-4 feet off ground from ease of gathering eggs



The Coop - Nest Boxes



The Coop: Roosting

- Roosts should be provided for chicks after 2-3 months
- Some chicks may roost on own, but sometimes will need to be “taught”
 - Put chicks up on roost after dark for a few nights or put heat lamp above roost to teach.
- Not mandatory, research has shown that chickens prefer having them.
 - Recent UK animal welfare legislation requires with a minimum of 15 centimeters per hen (about 6 inches per hen) of perch space under regular standards and 18 centimeters per hen (about 7 inches per hen) under organic standards.



Most waterfowl do not use perches; however, Muscovy ducks, like chickens, do prefer to roost.

Perches /Roosting

Benefits of Using Perches

- relieve stress
- reduce certain injuries and cannibalism.
 - Pecking order – High hens = dominant ones
- manure management as well = off the floor, concentrated area
- can affect egg laying - less floor eggs

Risks of Using Perches

- Domesticated chickens are considerably heavier than ancestors with and smaller wing surface area = awkward flier.
- As a result, often an increase in keel injuries exists in chickens with access to perches, due to misjudged landings. Some research supports this.

Perches /Roosting – Placement

- not interfere with the daily care: feeding, watering, and egg gathering
- should be removable to allow cleaning
- Place the lowest perch about 3 feet off the floor to minimize the opportunity for other chickens to feather peck a chicken using this roost.
- Vertical distance too large? = misjudge their landings and collide with perches.
- Ensure that there is sufficient floor space to allow landing

The Coop: Dust Bath / Preening

- **Preening = normal grooming activity**
 - Feathers are important for insulation. Made of structures called barbs
 - Barbs sometime are pulled apart = ineffective insulation and waterproofing
 - Preening = bird are fixing this issue, keeps feathers oiled (gland near tail)
 - Chickens preen on their own, but they prefer to do it as a group activity.

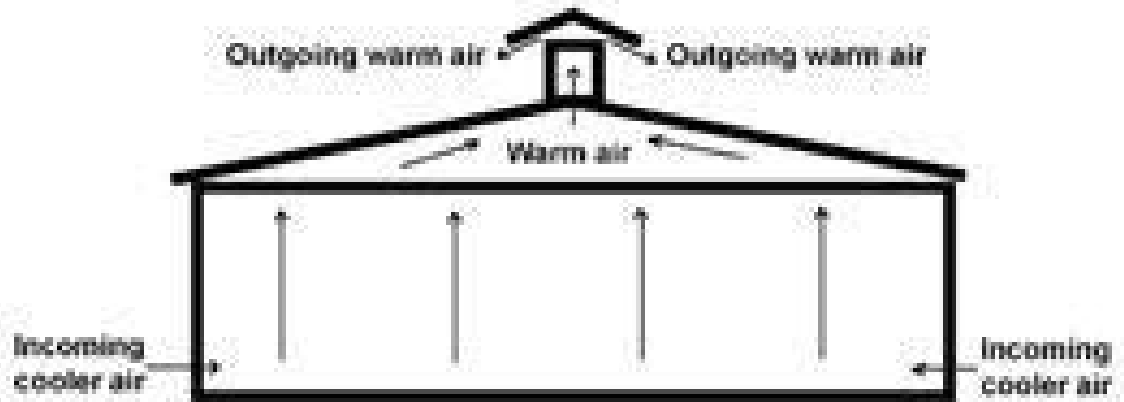
- **Dust Bathing = Normal Grooming Activity**
 - rolling around in dirt, mulch, rock to cleanse the skin and feathers of parasites, dead skin, and other skin irritants.
 - prevents the buildup of the oil from preening
 - When chickens do not have access to dust baths, they will go through the motions
 - Note: access to a dust bath does not prevent feather pecking.

The Coop : Ventilation

- Absolutely the biggest need!
 - Respiratory issues can be problematic.
 - maintain adequate oxygen levels while removing carbon dioxide, moisture, dust, and odors.
 - During summer, ventilation also is important for removing heat.
- House Placement- location can have an impact
 - In northern areas where it is very cold much of the year, the house should be positioned to reduce the amount of north wind exposure.
 - In southern areas where heat is an issue, the house should be positioned to take advantage of maximum southern prevailing winds to help provide as much natural ventilation as possible.

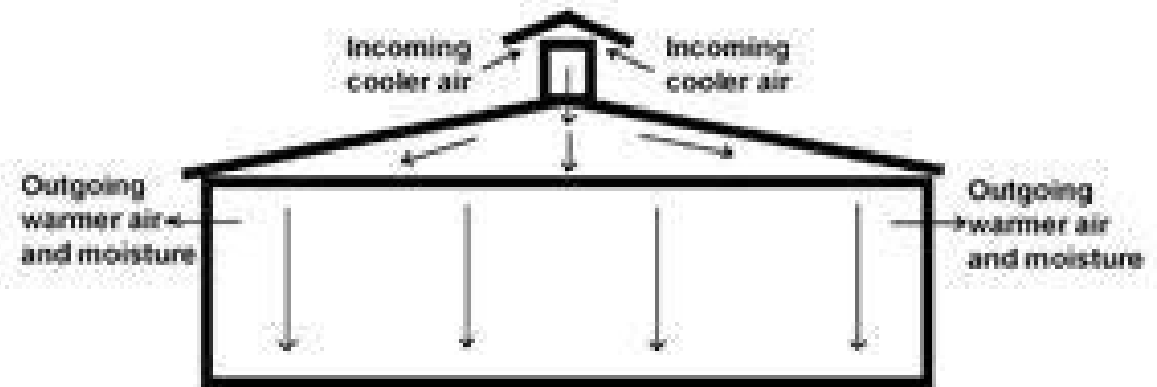
The Coop : Ventilation

Summer Air Flow Example



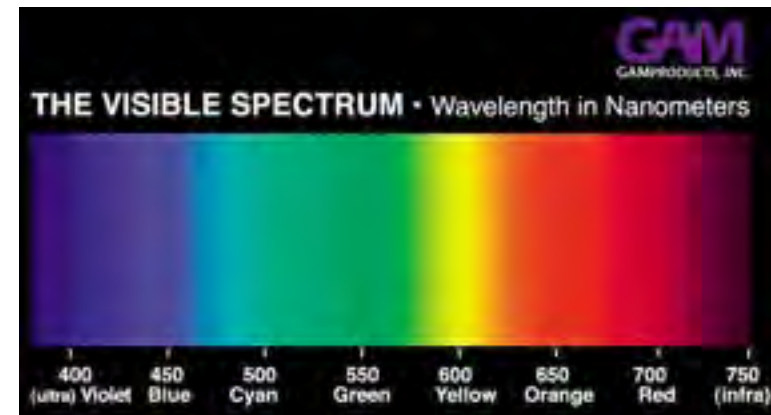
Winter Air Flow Example

- Do not coop birds up the winter
- Do fine with temps as low as minus 10
 - May Frost bite comb and toes in wind chills



Lighting

- **Three factors affect an animal's response to light:**
 - wavelength (color) , intensity (brightness) , and duration (amount)
- **Birds detect light in two ways**
 - through the eyes (retinal receptors) and
 - through photosensitive cells in the brain (extraretinal receptors via the head).
- **Red wavelengths - penetrate the skin and skull most efficiently.**
- **Blue wavelengths - detected by the eyes - affect growth and behavior.**
- **Reproduction is linked to the extraretinal receptors (RED wavelengths).**
 - red light can reduce feather pecking and cannibalism
- **Blue light has a calming effect on birds**
 - shown to stimulate growth as well



Lighting

- consider lamp type, number of lamps, and placement of lamps.
- Most popular - incandescent bulb : covers the entire visible light spectrum.
 - Most is converted to heat energy, making the incandescent bulb very energy inefficient.
- common alternatives = fluorescent lamp – cost more, but use less energy
 - The wavelengths given off depend on the type of coating used
 - not dimmable if cannibalism becomes an issue
 - do not work well, or at all, in very cold weather
 - **Type is important.**
 - **Hens need warm-white fluorescent lamps to receive the correct spectral output (more orange and red) to maintain production.**
 - **Chicks benefit from cool-white lamps, which are concentrated in the blue-green wavelengths.**

Lighting : Broilers

- Producers don't always agree on the amount of light needed
- **RULE OF THUMB: Raise broilers on at least twelve hours of light daily.**
 - Need dark to rest and digest food – more in first 3 weeks.
- **Keeping broilers at low light levels tends to reduce fighting and feather picking and may produce better weight gains.**
 - However, low light levels may increase in leg problems since the birds rest more.
 - Do not raise broilers under long periods of light, or continuous 24-hour light period, it can cause rapid growth causing leg problems.
- **Certain organic programs require up to eight hours of dark / 16 hours of light.**
 - easily accomplished by adding artificial light to the natural day length.
- **During hot weather, (birds rest more) one can provide lights in the morning and the evening, when temperatures are lower, in order to increase feeding time.**
 - Using an automatic timer will save you the trouble of remembering to flip the switch.

Lighting : Growing Pullets

- **Light = reproduction**
 - light signals are converted to hormone signals that cause the production of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), which is necessary for the growth of the ovarian follicles, and the eventual production of an ovum (yolk)
- **Pullets grown as layers, if hatched between April and July**
 - require no additional artificial light during the growing period as long as they are on range or in windowed houses.
 - The birds are maturing sexually as the days are growing shorter (fall).
 - This decreasing day length is actually beneficial, from a physiological standpoint, as it slows ovarian development and allows the female to complete her skeletal growth before the rigors of egg production.
 - Artificial winter light will increase egg production (use timers for morning and evening)
 - Other than the light required during the initial part of the brooding period natural light is sufficient for these birds.

HOUSING, RUNS, FENCING & GATES

Housing, Runs, Fencing & Gates

Home-made Gate Tip:
Use treated lumber



Gates: 1 x 4"s
Treated

Breeding Areas



Protection Netting

Toprite Netting- 2 inch mesh

Extremely light weight to work with, easy to cut and will not rust.

Fastened with cable ties, staples or nails. Especially handy for tops of smaller pens due to the ease of cutting to fit.

UV treated polypropylene.



Pastured Poultry



- Typically moved around a grassy area
- Not as much range, keeps meat more tender





Chicken Tractor



Housing – Movebale





Raccoon Damage

- **Raccoons kill chickens or other poultry, usually leaving distinctive signs.**
 - The heads of adult birds are usually bitten off and left some distance from the body.
 - The crop and breast may be torn and chewed, the entrails sometimes eaten, and bits of flesh left near water.
 - Eggs may be completely removed from nests or eaten on the spot with only the heavily cracked shell remaining.

Source: Robert A. Pierce, Extension Fish and Wildlife Specialist, School of Natural Resources , University of Missouri



Mink and Weasels

- Weasels & Mink are Night Killers – kill many
- Weasels leave puncture wounds on neck and head;
- Mink damage = only heads eaten.
- Egg Depredation Signs - 1/2 to 3/4 inch hole eaten in end of egg and contents removed.
-
- Habitat Modification
- Exclusion: block all entrances larger than one inch. You may use 1/2-inch mesh in hail screen or hardware cloth.

Source: University of Missouri Extension, Missouri Dept. of Conservation, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service



Long Tailed Weasel



PROCESSING

Processing Birds – What do you need?

Technique

- Cutting
- Breaking

Equipment

- Cone
- Stock pot with HOT water – below 180
- Cutting boards
- Sharp knives
- Trash bag – feathers and bits
- Ice bath or containers
- Fridge for aging
- Freezer Space – vacuum pack

Processing Poultry

NC State University : [Poultry Processing Videos](#)

[Indiana Processors](#) : Meat bird

[Minnesota Home Poultry Processing](#)

Indiana Poultry and Egg Bill

- producers can slaughter and process up to 1,000 birds a year
- sell the poultry direct to consumers without inspection on farms, at farmers markets, and at farm stands and through delivery to the end consumer
- If sold on the farm, it can be refrigerated or frozen.
- Otherwise, must be frozen at the point of sale
- Labeling Requirements:
 - Name of the product
 - Ingredients statement,
 - Statement of quantity (weight or measures)
 - Name and address of manufacturer,
 - Date of packing,
 - Explanatory statement indicating why the inspection legend is not required.

Credit where Credit is due

Doug Akers – Retired Purdue Extension Educator

Curtis Campbell – Wabash County

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