

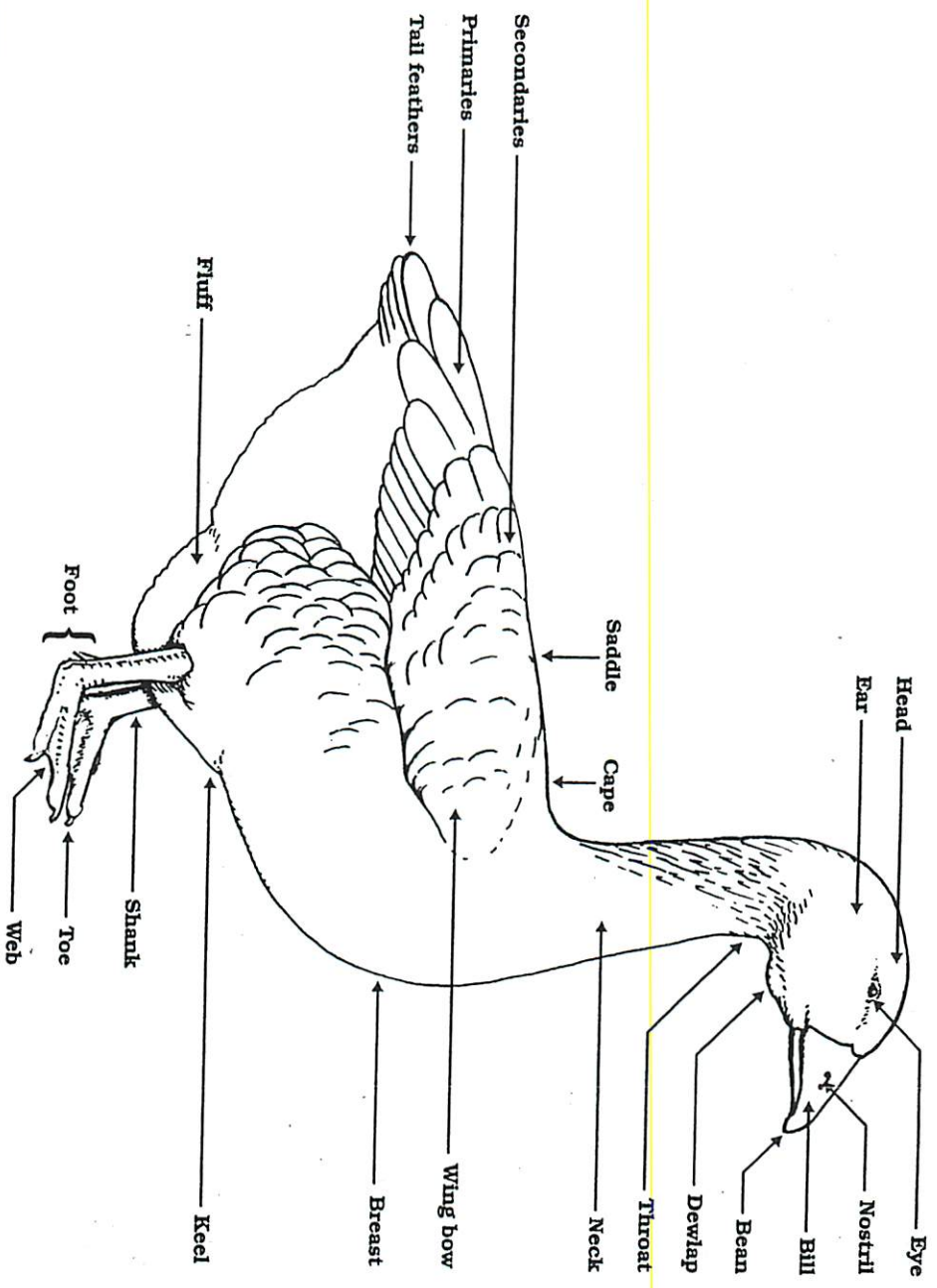
Name: _____

Age Level: 8-11 12-14 15-18

Score/Grade: ___/100 pts.
A=100-85 B=84-72 C=71-61

GEESE- Market & Non-Market			
8 -11 Year Olds			
<u>Categories</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Skill to be Done</u>	<u>Resource</u>
Parts of the Goose	/22	Label the parts of the goose on the diagram (1 pt. each)	Kit
Breeds	/12	Label 6 of the 11 breeds of geese (2 pts. each)	Kit
Class of Geese	/3	Name the 3 classes of geese (1 pt. each)	Kit
Definitions	/5	Match the term to the definition (1 pt. each)	Kit
Displaying Your Bird	/4	Match the procedure with the correct picture (1/2 pt. each)	Kit
Animal Wellness			
Medication Label	/7	Label the diagram (1 pt. each)	Kit
Sanitation	/7	Point to and identify the sanitation problems and tell what you would do to correct them (1 pt. each)	Kit
Project Book Work	/20	Answer questions from filled out book in 4 areas of judges choice	Project Book
Interview & Feed Tag	/20	Be able to discuss project work / animal and answer questions from your feed tag	Be sure you have your own feed tag
Total Points	/100		
12- 14 Years Old			
<u>Categories</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Skill to be Done</u>	<u>Resource</u>
Parts of the Goose	/22	Label the parts of the goose on the diagram (1 pt. each)	Kit
Breeds	/12	Place 3 breeds in each of the 3 classes of geese. (2 pts. each)	Kit
Scale of Points for Judging	/11	Name 11 of the 13 criterion that geese are judged on. (1 pt. each)	Kit
Animal Wellness			
Parasites	/4	Identify the two common parasites of water fowl. Describe how you would treat them. (2 pts. each)	Kit
Exhibiting Your Bird	/11	Place the correct "HOW DONE" description to the procedure and give the reason why it is done. (1 pt. each)	Kit

Parts of a Goose



Animal Care and Production:
Youth Education Program

POULTRY
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

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Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Goose identification tags.

ANSWER
Key

Breeds of Geese



Sebastopol
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holdreid



White Tuffed Roman
Courtesy of Ryan Garman



Egyptian Brown
Courtesy of Wild Plum Waterfowl



Chinese Brown
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Gray Saddleback Pomeranian
Courtesy of Lyle Noel



Pilgrim pair
Courtesy of James Konecny



Emblen
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holdreid



American Bull
Courtesy of Wild Plum Waterfowl



Brown African
Courtesy of Len Fiebock



Toulouse
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holdreid



Canadian
goose

Duck or Goose Project and Record Book

From
Khan

Classes of Geese

8-11 Year Olds = Name the 3 classes of geese. (1 pt. each)

HEAVY

MEDIUM

LIGHT

ANSWER KEY

DEFINITIONS

8-11 Year Olds= Match the term with the correct definition. (1 pt. each)

TERM	DEFINITION
ANATIDAE	② The family that includes ducks, geese, swans, and their subfamilies.
ANSERINE	① The goose branch of the anatidae family.
GANDER	⑤ A male goose. Adult if over 1 year of age, young if under 1 year.
GOOSE	④ A female domesticated goose (specifically); any member of the subfamily Anatinae family
GOSLING	③ A young goose until its feathers have completely replaced the baby down.

Displaying a bird for showmanship

Refer to Table 9 for a description of the procedures for showing a bird.



Examine the head.



Examine wings.



Examine wings.



Examine body plumage.

Examine shanks and feet.



Examine tail plumage.



Examine body.



Examine shanks and feet.



Displaying a bird for showmanship

Medication Label

Answer
Key

Name of Drug OMNIBIOTIC

(hydrocillin) Active Ingredient/s

Directions for use: See package insert

Cautions
& Warnings {

Warning: The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.

Withholding
Times

Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F)

Keep dry and away from light

Storage

Quantity of Contents

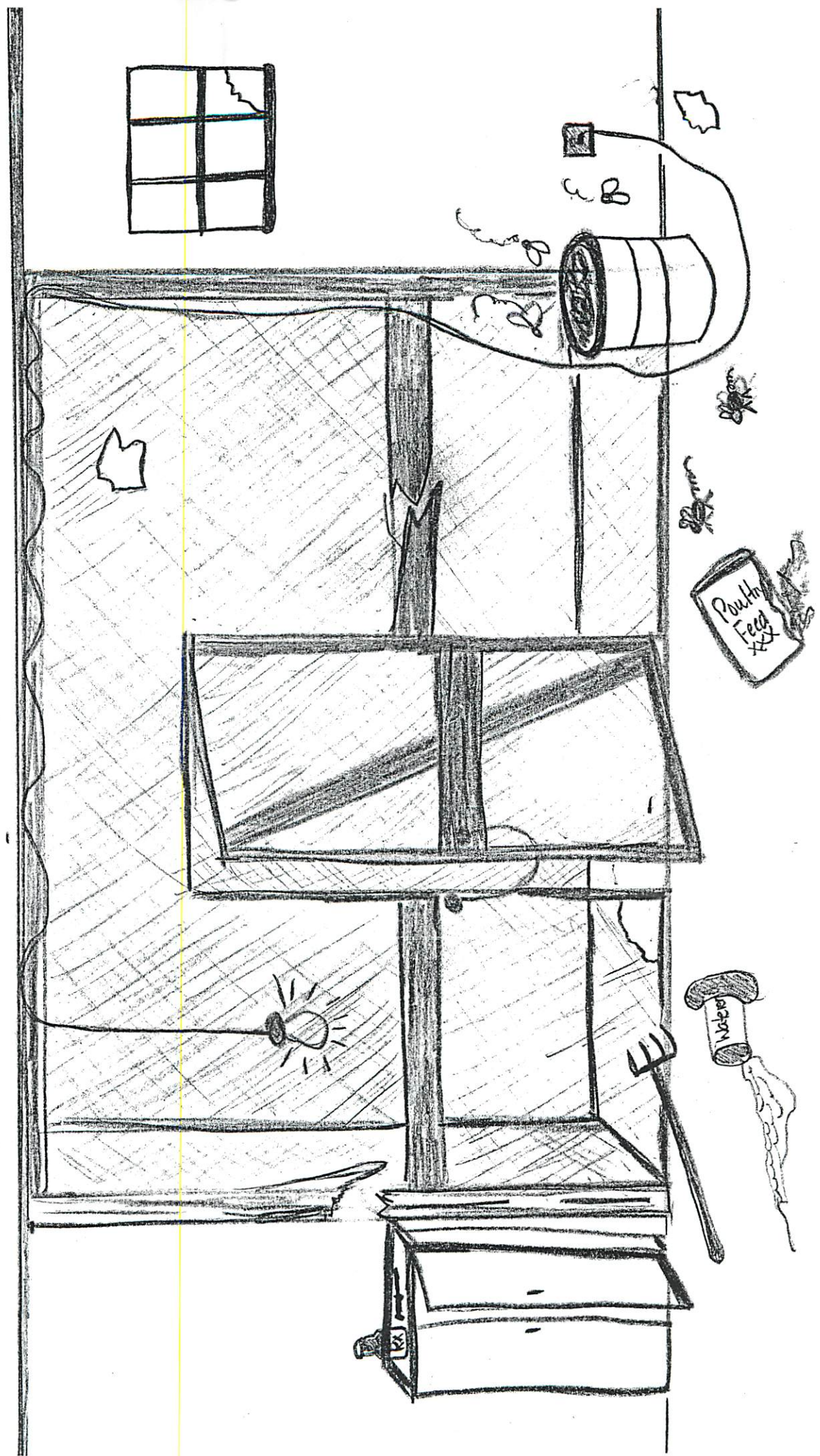
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Sanitation

ANSWER KEY

8-11 Year Olds= Identify 6 sanitation problems and tell what you would do to correct them. (1 pt. each)

Waterer tipped over

Door open with rope loosely tied

Medication out

Syringe out

Storage cabinet open

Light in pen area does not have a cover on it

Broken post; broken board

Wire fencing has several tears in it

Feed bag laying on the ground and is open (draws rodents)

Manure in muck bucket is drawing flies

Broken window with glass on floor

Rake lying on ground is prong-side up

Light has cord wrapped around the rafter and then lying on the ground

Scale of Points for Judging ANSWER KEY

12-14 Year Olds= Name 7 of the 13 criterion ducks are judged on. (1 pt. each)

Criterion Judged
Symmetry
Weight
Condition or Vigor
Bill
Eyes
Head
Neck
Back
Tail
Wings
Breast
Body
Legs & Feet

Diseases ANSWER KEY

12-14 Year Olds = Define/identify the health concerns and tell what you should do to remedy the concerns. (1 pt. each)

1. Mite



2. Lice



REMEDY/CONTROL: Treat them with vegetable dust Sven. Wearing gloves, hold the bird by the legs, dust it with Sven and rub the dust into the feathers and skin. Repeat procedure within 10-14 days.

Exhibiting Your Bird

ANSWER KEY

12-14 Year Olds= Place the correct technique for each of the Procedures listed.
(EXAMPLE: Procedure= Hand the bird to the judge. Technique= Head first.

1. Remove bird from exhibition coop= Always head first with one hand over the back, the other under the body with fingers around legs.
2. Hold the bird= Pick up the bird by spreading your fingers and placing your hand palm up under the bird's breast as it faces you. As your palm touches the breasts, you will find the bird's legs will be between your fingers. As you lift the bird, gently grasp the legs by closing the fingers. You can now lift the bird without having it squirm and fight.
3. Examine the head= Hold head of bird alert by prodding at the region of the wattles.
4. Examine wings= Open either wing with free hand. To open the other wing, merely pass hand, palm up, over to that side. Grasp wing bow and fan out wing. (There is no need to transfer bird to other hand)
5. Examine plumage= Over back, on breast and body.
6. Examine tail plumage= Give the tail piece a quick flip up and down.
7. Examine shanks and feet= Place free hand on back of bird. Turn bird upside down. Back of bird should rest in the palm of the hand.
8. Examine body= Hold as in #7.
9. Hand bird to judge= Head first.
10. Return bird to coop= Head first.
11. Return to position by coop= Keep your bird on the alert until judge has made a decision.

Breeds of Geese

Breeds of Geese

ANSWER KEY

12-14 Year Olds= Place 3 breeds in each of the 3 classes of geese. (1 pt. each)

15-18 Year Olds= Place each of the breeds in the correct CLASS of Geese (1 pt. each)

CLASS	BREED
	African
HEAVY	Emden (Emden)
	Toulouse
	American Buff
	Pilgrim
MEDIUM	Saddleback Pomeranian
	Sebastopol
	Canada
LIGHT	Chinese
	Egyptian
	Tufted Roman

Answer Key

Breeds of Geese

Canadian
Goose



Toulouse
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holdreid



Brown African
Courtesy of Don Foscoe



American Bull
Courtesy of Wild Plum Waterfowl



Emden
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holdreid



Pilgrim pair
Courtesy of James Konecny



Gray Saddleback Pomeranian
Courtesy of Lyle Noel



Chinese Brown
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Duck or Goose Project and Record Book

Egyptian Brown
Courtesy of Wild Plum Waterfowl



White Tilted Roman
Courtesy of Ryan Garman



Sebastopol
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holdreid



Karl
Huffman

Management of Geese

ANSWER KEY

15-18 Year Olds= Describe the process of raising ducklings. (Discretion of judge in awarding points) (6 pts. total)

*Goslings should be kept in a surrounding that is at least 95degrees F. Ideal is a heater or heat lamp in one part of the pen.

*Pen small enough to keep ducklings near the heat, feed and water and yet comfortable.

*Decrease the brooder temperature by 10degrees F per week following the first week.

*Feed a starter feed and provide plenty of water. Water especially at all times.

*By 21 days, the goslings should be comfortable at a temperature of 65degrees F. When they are covered with feathers and down, they grow well at a temperature of 55degrees F.

*Release in an outside pen during the day if the weather is nice, beginning the third week.

*Make water available to the geese after they mature and temperatures are above 80degrees F so they are able to splash and swim.

*Geese pens should be covered with bedding, usually called litter. Wood shavings or straw can be used.

*Increase space as the goslings grow.

*Be sure air quality is good. This includes the temperatures (dependent on the ducklings' ages) and that the space is rid of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide (MANURE) on a regular basis. Turn on a fan or open windows of your facility as a means of ridding poor air quality for the goslings.