

Ducks- Market & Non-Market

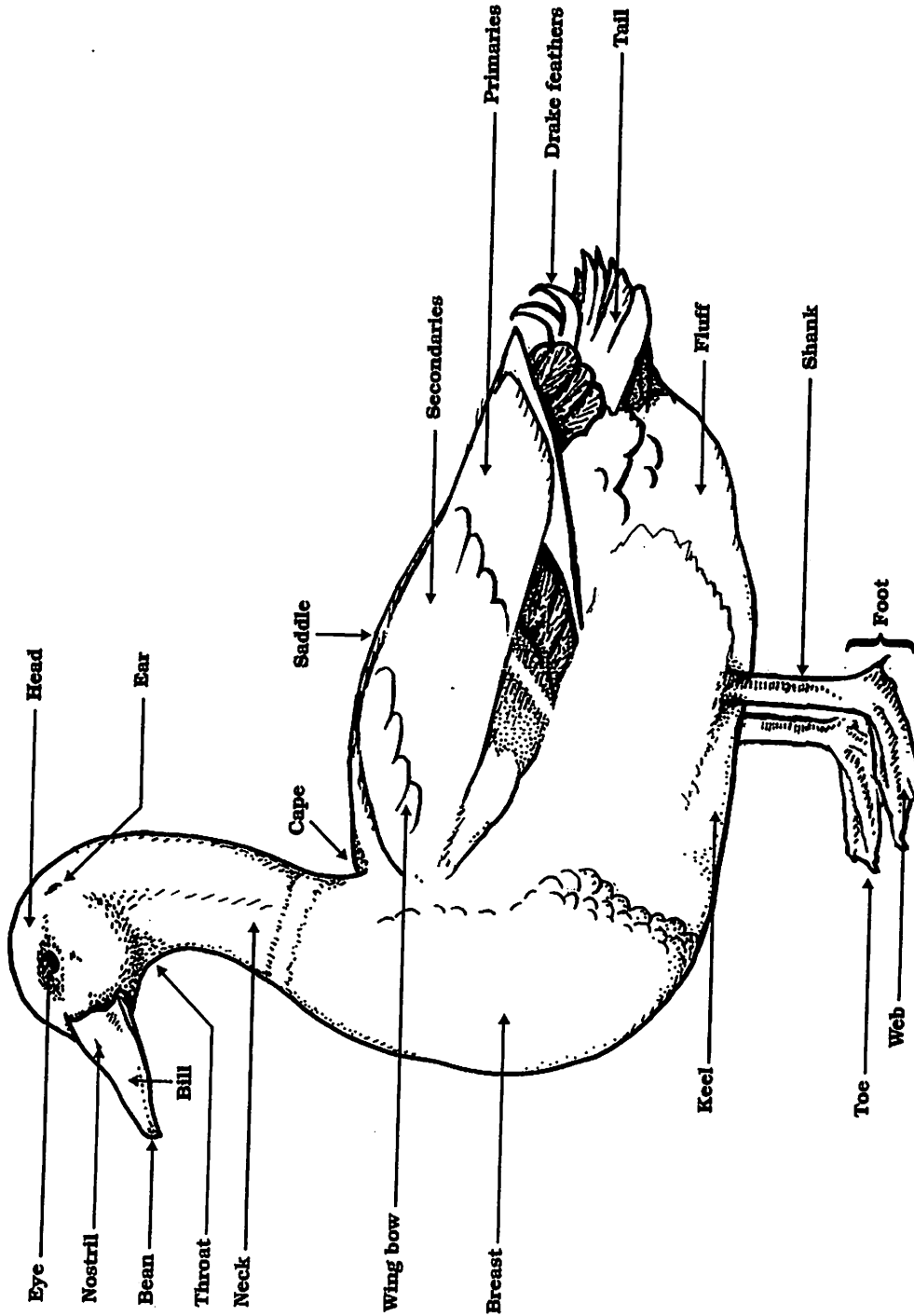
<u>8 -11 Year olds</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Skill to be Done</u>	<u>Resource</u>
Parts of the Duck	/22	Label the parts of the duck/goose on the diagram (1 pt. each)	Kit
Breeds	/16	Label 8 breeds of ducks (2 pts. each)	Kit
Definitions	/5	Match the term to the definition (1 pt. each)	Kit
Displaying Your Bird	/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	/6	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		

<u>12- 14 Years old</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Skill to be Done</u>	<u>Resource</u>
Parts of the Duck	/22	Label the parts of the duck/goose on the diagram (1 pt. each)	Kit
Breeds	/16	Label 2 breeds within each of the 4 classes of ducks (2 pts. each)\	Kit
Scale of Points for Judging	/7	Name 7 of the 13 criterion that ducks are judged on (1 pt. each)	Kit
Animal Wellness			
Diseases	/4	Identify the health concerns & tell what you should do to remedy the concerns. (1 pt. 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
Project Book	/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		
15-18 Years old	Points	Skill to be Done	Resource
Parts of the Duck	/22	Label the parts of the duck/goose on the diagram (1 pt. each)	Kit
Breeds	/16	Place each of the breeds in the correct class of ducks.	Kit *Updated in 2019
Management of Ducks	/6	Describe the process of raising ducklings. (1 pt. each)	Kit
Animal Wellness			
Current Issue Review	/16	Read and discuss the one page article	henry.osu.edu Livestock Project Information
Project Book	/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		

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

Parts of a Duck



Animal Care and Production:
Youth Education Program



Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

DUCK BREEDS



Khaki Call duck
Courtesy of Curtis Oakey



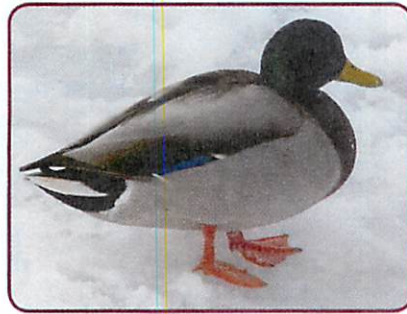
White Call duck
Courtesy of Charley Hodum



Grey Call duck
Courtesy of Darrell Sheraw



Buff duck
Courtesy of Joe Latshaw

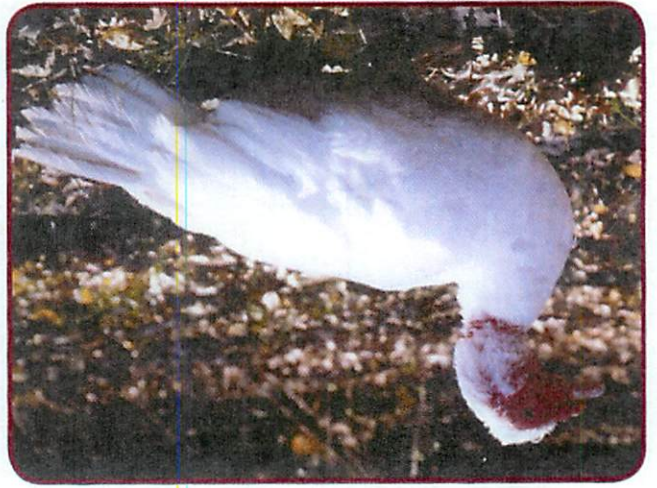


Gray Mallard duck
Courtesy of Joe Latshaw



Penciled Runner duck
Courtesy of Curtis Oakey

White Muscovy drake.
Courtesy of James Konecny.



Silver Appleyard duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Pekin duck
Courtesy of James Konecny.



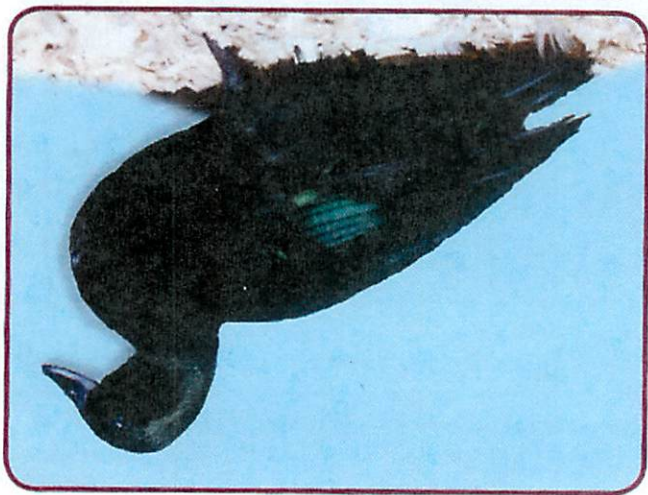
Aylesbury duck
Courtesy of James Konecny.



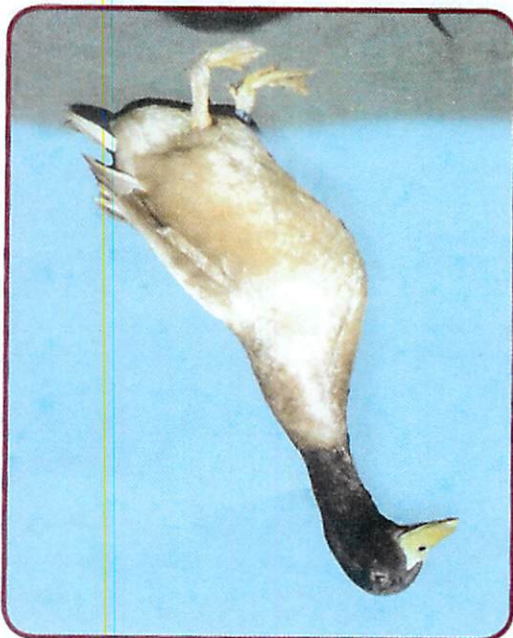
Blue Swedish drake
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Black East Indy duck
Courtesy of Chris Lagerouid



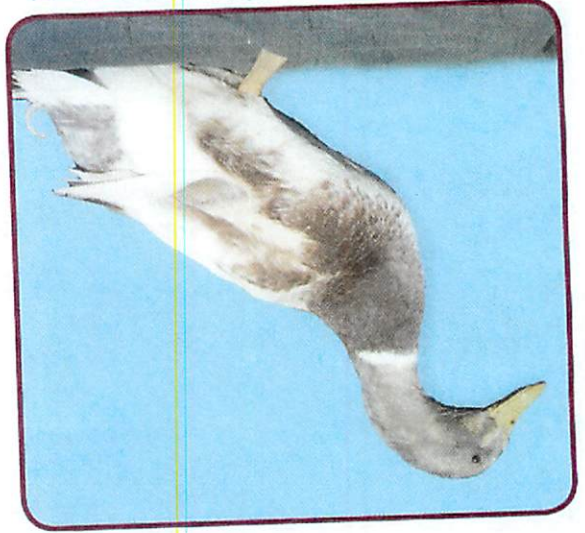
Khaki Campbell drake
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



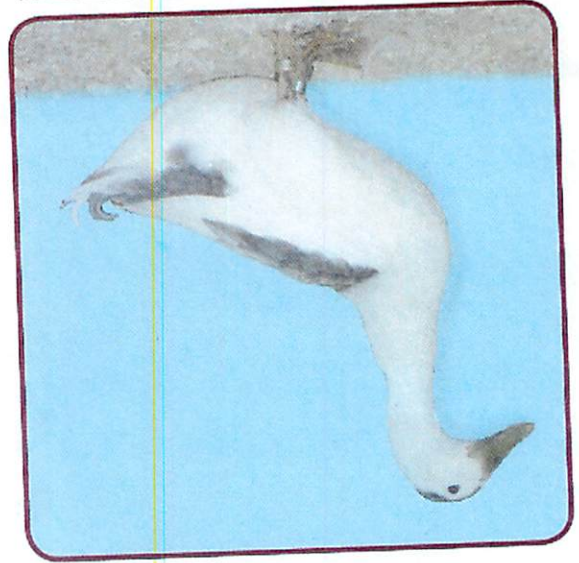
White Runner duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Saxony drake
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Blue and White Magpie drake
Courtesy of Lyle Noel



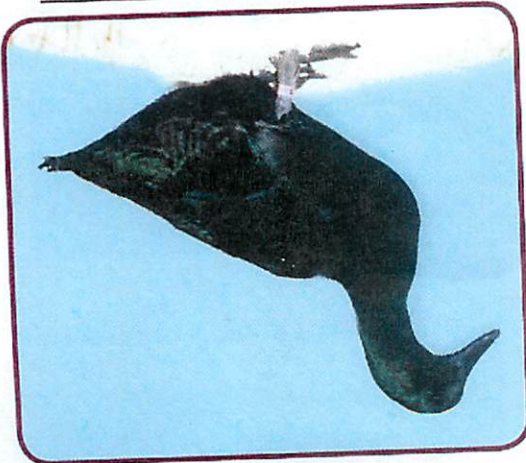
Crested drake
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Rouen duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Cayuga duck
Courtesy of Kershaw's Waterfowl



Definitions

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

Answer
Key

ORDER ON POSTER

TERM	DEFINITION
ANATIDAE	⑤ The family that includes ducks, geese, swans, and their subfamilies.
ANATINAE	④ The duck branch of the anatidae family.
DRAKE	③ A male duck.
DUCK	② A female duck (specifically); any member of the Anatinae family (generally).
DUCKLING	① A young duck 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.

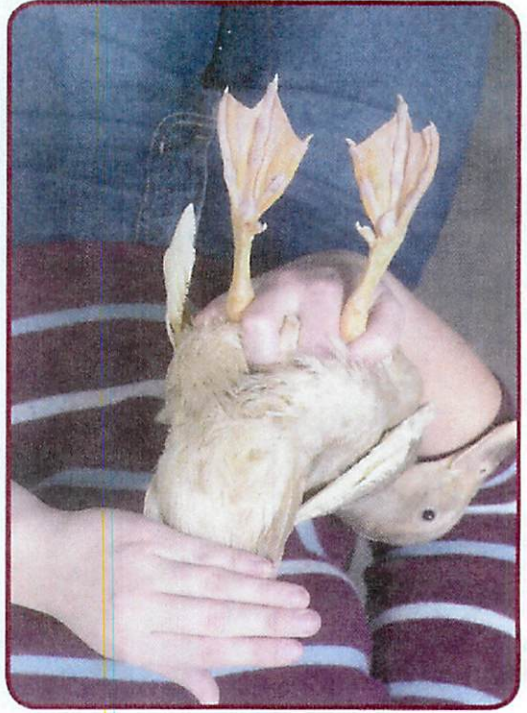


Examine wings.



Examine body plumage.

Examine shanks and feet.



Examine tail plumage.



Examine body.



Examine shanks and feet.



Displaying a bird for showmanship

Medication Label

_____ **OMNIBIOTIC**

(hydrocillin) _____

Directions for use: See package insert

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.

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

Keep dry and away from light

_____ Net Contents: 100 ml

Distributed by

USA Animal Health, Inc. _____



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

Net Contents: 100 ml

Distributed by

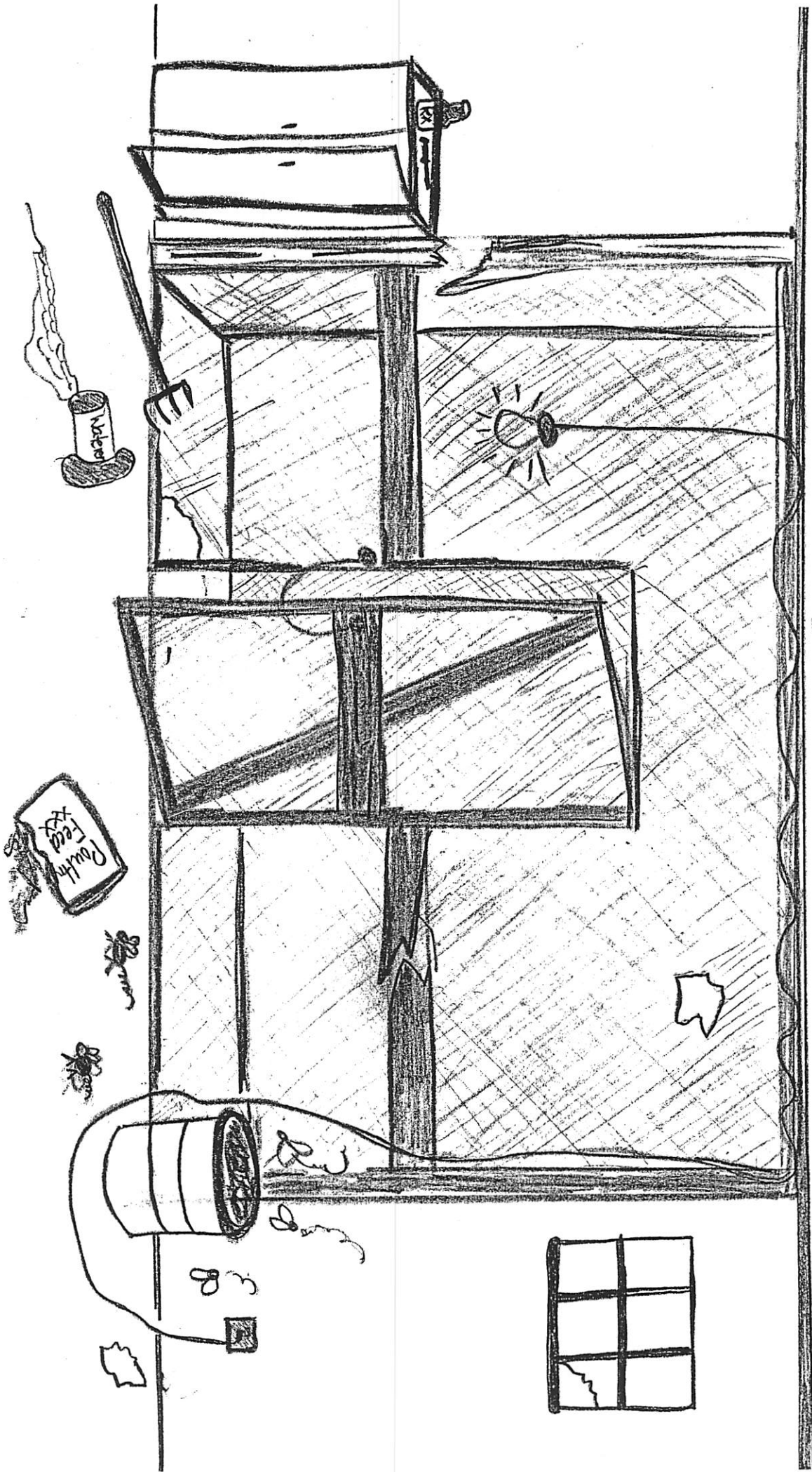
USA Animal Health, Inc.

Name of Distributor

TAKE TIME



OBSERVE LABEL
DIRECTIONS



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

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.

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.

3. VIRUS HEPATITIS

A viral disease that effects ducklings between 2 days and 4 weeks of ages.
Onset is sudden and ducklings may die within an hour.

PREVENTION: Vaccination breeder flock.

4. DUCK PLAGUE

A very contagious virus that affects duckling 2-6 weeks of age. Causes diarrhea, thirst and hemorrhages throughout the body.

Remedy: Vaccination of ducklings is best way to protect them, unless there is no presence of the disease in our area.

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 Ducks Breeds of Ducks

ANSWER KEY

12-14 Year Olds= Identify 2 breeds in each of the 4 Classes of Ducks. (2 pt. each)

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

CLASS	Breed
	Appleyard
	Aylesbury
	Muscovy
HEAVY WEIGHT	Pekin
	Rouen
	Saxony
	Cayuga
MEDIUM WEIGHT	Crested
	Swedish
	Buff
	Runner
LIGHT WEIGHT	Campbell
	Magpie
	Call
BANTAM	East Indie
	Mallard

Management of Ducks

ANSWER KEY

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

*Ducklings 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 ducklings 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 ducks after the mature and temperatures are above 80degrees F so they are able to splash and swim.

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

*Increase space as the ducklings grown.

*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 ducklings.