Poultry 101 Training Test

After you have answered all the questions, email the completed test to breitz@agr.wa.gov or mail to:

Beth Reitz
WSDA/Avian Health Program
PO Box 42577
Olympia, Washington, 98504-2577

Date:

Name:

Mailing Address:

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Phone: Email:

1. A weakness of the meat breeds is that they do not lay as many eggs as the layer breeds.
   a. True
   b. False

2. If a chicken has red earlobes, it will lay_______ eggs:
   a. White
   b. Brown
   c. Blue
   d. Green

3. Dual purpose breeds are breeds of chickens that can be used for both meat and egg production.
   a. True
   b. False
4. The crop is part of what body system in poultry:
   a. Digestive
   b. Respiratory
   c. Integumentary
   d. Skeletal

5. The wattle works with the comb to circulate blood to regulate temperature.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Plumage is important because:
   a. It protects against cuts and bruises
   b. It helps regulate body temperature
   c. Birds do not have sweat glands
   d. A, B, & C

7. Birds are similar to mammals because they both have a diaphragm.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Medullary bones allow for birds to walk upright.
   a. True
   b. False

9. A large comb = more estrogen
   a. True
   b. False

10. List the 3 types of bones that birds have:
    a. _____________________________
    b. _____________________________
    c. _____________________________

11. A chick that survives a Salmonella Pullorum infection is called:
    a. Lucky
    b. A carrier
    c. A transporter
    d. Healthy

12. Botulism can be prevented by not feeding bird’s rotten food or feed.
    a. True
    b. False
13. Round worms can be prevented by:
   a. Not allowing birds to eat off the ground
   b. Using deep litter in the coop
   c. Cleaning out the coop frequently
   d. All of the above

14. Which of the following is a benefit of biosecurity:
   a. Enhances the value of the flock
   b. Poultry producers have to do less work
   c. Poultry are easier to raise

15. When working with birds, you should work from:
   a. Oldest to youngest
   b. Youngest to oldest
   c. You don’t have to working in a specific order

16. Keeping animals away from your birds is not an aspect of biosecurity
   a. True
   b. False

17. You only need to worry about keeping visitors that own birds away from your birds. Visitors without birds won’t spread diseases to your birds.
   a. True
   b. False

18. List the 3 sections for the small intestines:
   a. ___________________________
   b. ___________________________
   c. ___________________________

19. Circle the breeds below that are examples of ornamental breeds:
   a. Cochin
   b. Leghorn
   c. Langshan
   d. Polish
   e. Silkie
   f. Rhode Island Red
   g. White Plymouth Rock
   h. Cornish Cross
20. An example of a virus is:
   a. Salmonella Pullorum
   b. Botulism
   c. Aspergillosis
   d. Avian Influenza

21. You can prevent Aspergillosis by:
   a. Vaccinating the birds
   b. Keeping the coop covered
   c. Keeping feed and litter dry so mold doesn’t grow

22. Preventing illness in birds is not similar to preventing illness in humans.
   a. True
   b. False

23. If a bird is sick, it is okay to wait a few days before separating it from the flock.
   a. True
   b. False

24. Reducing flies and rodents will protect your birds from diseases.
   a. True
   b. False

25. What is biosecurity:
   a. The main way of preventing the introduction of diseases onto a farm
   b. Proper space, ventilation, temperature and availability of clean food and water
   c. Consulting with your avian veterinarian
   d. Knowing when your bird is sick