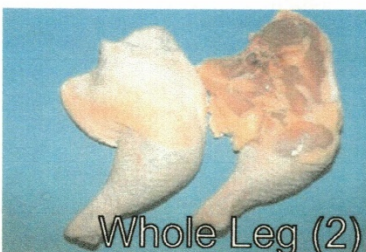
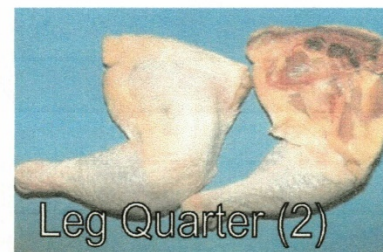
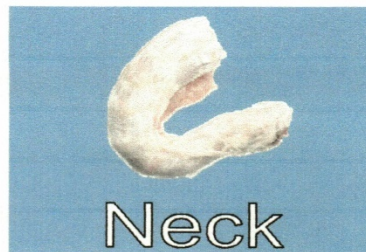
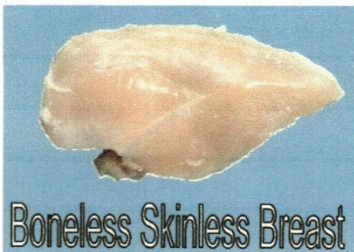
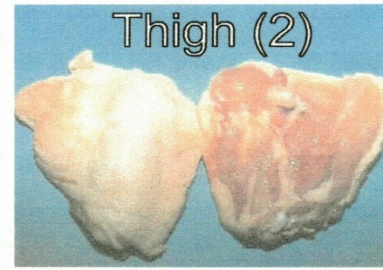


Meat Cuts of a Chicken



Chicken Breeds

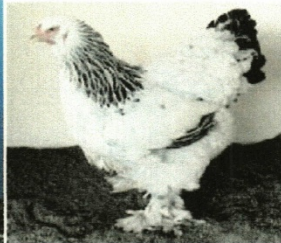
Key: **Breed**
 Variety
 Class - Large or Bantam



Sussex
 Speckled
 English - Large



Orpington
 Buff
 English - Large



Brahma
 Light
 Asiatic - Large



Sicilian Buttercup
 Mediterranean - Large



Leghorn
 Single Comb White
 Mediterranean - Large



Rhode Island Red
 Single Comb
 American - Large



Old English Game
 Black Breasted Red
 Game - Bantam



Japanese
 Black Tailed White
 Single Comb Clean Legged - Bantam



New Hampshire
 Single Comb Clean Legged - Bantam



Silkie
 Bearded White
 Feather Legged - Bantam



Sebright
 Silver
 Rose Comb Clean Legged - Bantam



Booted
 Bearded Mille Fleur
 Feather Legged - Bantam

Additional chicken breeds can be found in the Standard of Perfection

Leghorn – Single Comb White- Mediterranean – Large Fowl: this breed originated in Italy and is the most numerous breed in America today. Comb and wattles are bright red. And the earlobes are white. Comb can be rose or single. Plumage is white with a large tail. These birds are small, sprightly, noisy and good foragers, capable of considerable flight, and like to move around. They are noted mostly for egg production (about 4 to 6 lbs., white eggs).

Rhode Island Red - Comb – American – Large Fowl: this breed originated in Rhode Island, USA. Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Cock's comb is medium length, straight and upright. Plumage is rich, dark red with greenish black sickles in the tail. They are hard, dual-purpose birds, the best layer in the American group, and good for the small flock owner. Used for meat (6 to 8 lbs.) and egg production (brown eggs).

Old English Game – Black Breasted Red - Game – Bantam: This breed originated in England. Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Cock's comb and wattles are neatly dubbed. The head and neck plumage is orange red. The tail, wing fronts and coverts, breast, and body are black. These birds are small hardy, extremely active, very noisy, broody, aggressive, and capable of considerable flight. They are bred for show (22 to 24 ounces, white or lightly tinted eggs).

Japanese – Black Tailed White – Single Comb Clean Legged – Bantam: this breed originated in Japan. Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Cock's comb is single, large and firm. Wattles are large and smooth. Plumage is white with a greenish black. Sickles are black and laced in white. The birds weigh 22 to 26 ounces.

New Hampshire – Single Comb Cleaned Legged – Bantam: This breed originated in New England. Comb wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Cock's comb is single, firm, medium length and upright. Wattles are medium length, uniform, and black tail. These birds are competitive and aggressive. Hens go broody and make good mothers. They are meat chickens with fair laying ability (30 to 34 ounces, brown eggs).

Silkie – Bearded White – Feathered Legged – Bantam: This breed originated in the Far East. Comb and wattles are deep mulberry, and earlobes are light blue turquoise. Cock's comb is walnut shaped, moderately small, lumpy and almost round. Crest is medium size, soft, and full. Wattles are very small; natural absence is preferred. Shanks and toes (five toes) are leaden blue and well covered with feathers. Plumage is white, downy or silky and hair like (feathers are without webs). Beard is thick and well feathered. Weight is 32 to 36 ounces.

Sebright – silver – Rose Comb Clean Legged – Bantam: this breed originated in England. Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Cock's comb is rose shaped, firm, and square in front. Wattles are broad and well rounded. Plumage is silver-white edged in black. Tail does not have sickles. Birds are bred for show and make good layers. Weight is 22 to 26 ounces.

Booted – Bearded Mille Fleur – Feathered Legged – Bantam: this breed originated in Germany. Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Cock's comb is single, medium size, firm, and straight on head. Wattles are very small; natural absence is preferred. Shanks and toes are slate blue with black feather covering, tipped in white. Plumage is bright red with a white spangle on the end of each feather and separated by a black bar. Tail feathers are black with white spangle at the end. Beard and muff are thick and full, with a mane-like appearance. Weight is 22 to 26 ounces.

Ducks



Cayuga duck
Courtesy of Kershaw's Waterfowl



Silver Appleyard duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Pekin duck
Courtesy of James Konecny



Rouen duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



White Runner duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Saxony drake
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Crested drake
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Black East Indy duck
Courtesy of Chris LaGerould



White Muscovy duck.
Courtesy of James Konecny.



Khaki Campbell duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Buff duck
Courtesy of Joe Latshaw



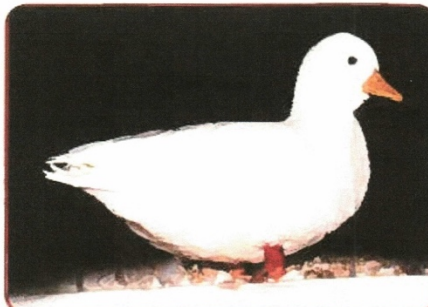
Grey Call duck
Courtesy of Darrell Sheraw



Khaki Call duck
Courtesy of Curtis Oakey



Penciled Runner duck
Courtesy of Curtis Oakey



White Call duck
Courtesy of Charley Hodum



Blue Swedish duck
Courtesy of Julie Dixon

Geese



Brown African
Courtesy of Don Roscoe



Emden
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holderread



Toulouse
Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holderread



American Buff
Courtesy of Wild Plum Waterfowl



Chinese Brown

Courtesy of Julie Dixon



Sebastopol

Courtesy of Dave and Millie Holderread



Gray Saddleback Pomeranian

Courtesy of Lyle Noel



White Tufted Roman

Courtesy of Ryan Gartman



Pilgrim pair

Courtesy of James Konecny



Egyptian Brown

Courtesy of Wild Plum Waterfowl

Turkey

Bronze – The name refers to its plumage, which bears an iridescent bronze-like sheen. The Bronze had been the most popular turkey throughout most of American history, but decreased in popularity in the mid-20th century.

Bronze turkeys are the product of crossing domestic turkeys brought from Europe by colonists (which had been exported to Europe years before) with the Wild Turkey. These turkeys produced a bird that was larger and more robust than the European turkeys, and tamer than the wild turkeys. Though the Bronze turkey type was created in the 18th century, the actual name was not used until the 1830s, when a strain developed in the US state of Rhode Island was named the Point Judith Bronze. The name later spread to be used in reference to the breed as a whole, and was called the Cambridge Bronze, but again this name has been simplified to just “Bronze”.

The Bronze was first admitted to the American Poultry Association’s Standard of Perfection in 1874. Later, beginning in the late 18th centuries, some Bronze turkeys were selected for larger size.

Fun Fact: The Sesame Street Character, Big Bird, proudly displays dyed white turkey feathers.



Bronze



Narragansett

Narragansett – This turkey was developed in Colonial America by English and other European colonists beginning in the 17th century. The Narragansett Turkey is unique to North America and is named for Narragansett Bay (Rhode Island) and the Native Americans that occupied New England at the time.

The Narragansett has plumage with black, gray, tan, and white feathers. It resembles the Bronze Turkey but has feathers of gray or dull black replacing the Bronze Turkey’s distinctive coppery coloring. The Narragansett sometimes has bars of white feathers on its wings due to a genetic mutation not found outside the US. It has a black beard, a horn-colored beak, and a mostly featherless head and neck which range in color from red to blueish white. The breed is prized for its excellent temperament combining a calm disposition with good maternal abilities.

They mature early, are good egg producers, have excellent quality meat, and tend not to wander too far from home when allowed to range. Through selective breeding, young Narragansett Turkey toms weigh 22 to 28 pounds and hens weigh 12 to 16 pounds. They can run quickly, fly well, and prefer to spend their nights roosting in trees.

Narragansett Turkeys are good at foraging for crickets, grasshoppers and other insects, and can be maintained with little supplemented feed if free ranged. This breed was recognized by the American Poultry Association (APA) in 1874. A fancy variety called the Silver Narragansett was developed with white plumage replacing the tan and gray.

White Holland – Their acceptance into the APA was in 1874. It has white plumage and a deep black beard. The beak is pink to horn colored and the throat and wattles are pinkish-white. Shanks and toes are pinkish-white. The standard eye color is brown. The name “Holland” is credited to the early Dutch colonists of New England and perhaps its European origin.

It was commonly used for commercial production in the early 1900s. It was desirable because of its white plumage which reduced the visibility of pinfeathers when plucked. In the 1950s, the breed was crossed with the Broad Breasted Bronze to create the Broad Breasted White. Standard weights are 33 pounds for tom and 18 pounds for a hen.

Black or Black Spanish or Norfolk Black – this breed was developed in Europe from the first turkeys brought there from North America by explorers. Despite the names “Spanish” and “Norfolk” (England), birds of this type are found in many European nations. Keep in mind that all domestic turkeys have their origins in wild birds taken back to Europe by the Spanish explorers, domesticated there and brought back to the New World by the English colonists.

Black turkeys were crossed with the Wild Turkey to help produce varieties such as the Bronze, Narragansett, and Slate. Blacks were admitted to the APA Standard in 1874. Weight for these birds are 33 pounds for toms and 18 pounds for hens.

Slate or Blue Slate – These birds have a slate gray colored plumage. Lighter birds are sometimes called Lavender turkeys. Slate turkeys may actually be any number of shades between black and white, but only ash-gray birds are eligible for showing under the APA Standard of Perfection. This variety was admitted to the APA in 1874, toms weigh 33 pounds and hens weigh 18 pounds.



Provided by Lynn Magedson

White Holland



provided by Mike Walters

Black Spanish



provided by Mike Walters

Blue Slate



provided by Mike Walters

Royal Palm

Royal Palm – these turkeys are a small domestic variety. This turkey is best known as an ornamental bird with unique appearance, largely white with bands of metallic black. Primarily kept as an exhibition bird, it lacks the size for significant meat production. Toms usually weigh 16 to 22 pounds and the hens weigh 10 to 12 pounds.

A relative newcomer among turkey varieties, the bird first appeared in the 1920s on a farm in Lake Worth, Florida, apparently as a cross between Black, Bronze, Narragansett, and native turkeys. Years of selective breeding followed to stabilize the coloring, and the Royal Palm was finally accepted by the APA in 1971. In Europe, a turkey with similar coloration is sometimes called the Crollwitzer, Pied, or Black-laced White.

Beltsville Small White – This turkey is named after its physical characteristics – a relatively small size and entirely white plumage and its place of origin: the USDA's Beltsville Agriculture Research Center in Maryland.

The Beltsville Small White was developed beginning in 1934 in response to market research that said consumers wanted a turkey of small to medium size with no dark pinfeathers. In a breeding program at the Beltsville Center that lasted from 1934 to 1941, the USDA used White Holland, White Austrian, Narragansett, Bronze, and Wild Turkey genetics. The breed was used commercially in the 1940s, and was recognized officially by the APA in 1951.

Bourbon Red – This turkey is named for its unique plumage and for Bourbon County, Kentucky. The standard indicates the Bourbon Red should weigh 23 pounds for toms and 14 pounds for hens at maturity. The breed's feathers are a dark base color, with white primary feathers characterized by a soft red band. The flight feathers are white and both tail and wing coverts are chestnut. The standard allows for a total of 30% red feathers in the tail before the bird is disqualified.

In the past, the variety has alternatively been called Kentucky Reds and Bourbon Butternuts. The bird originated in Kentucky and Pennsylvania in the late 19th century, and was created by crossing Buff, Bronze, and White Holland turkeys. It was first recognized as a turkey variety by

the APA in 1909. It was selectively bred for utility traits as a meat bird, and was an important variety in the turkey industry throughout the 1930s and 1940s. like most turkey breeds it declined after this point with the commercial adoption of the Broad Breasted White. It is one of the most popular Heritage turkey breeds today.

Buff – The Buff turkey was accepted into the Standard of Perfection by the APA in 1874. The original strain of Buff turkey was used in the development of the Bourbon Red breed, but had died out entirely by the early 20th century. This was partly due to the difficulty in selectively breeding the proper color pattern, and also to rise of new commercial breeds on the market. An interest in the Buff turkey was revived in the 1940s and a new strain was developed, called the Jersey Buff.

Auburn or Light Brown – it is one of the rarest varieties currently in existence. It has been referred by name in written records since the 18th century, and is named after the light reddish-brown color of its plumage. There is also an extremely rare variant of the Auburn called the Silver Auburn. This is an old variety that was listed in receipts when transporting turkeys to market in “turkey trots” during the late 18th and early 19th centuries in Philadelphia. Auburn turkeys are sex-linked (toms and hens are different colors at hatching). Cross-breeding Auburn toms and Bronze hens will produce Bronze toms and Auburn hens thus making it quite easy to sex poults by color at hatch.

Auburn describes a variation in the typical bronze plumage color in which bronze is replaced with red-brown pigmentation. The Auburn poult resembles the Bronze but with black stripes replaced with a red-brown coloration. In the adult bird, the bronze pigmentation is also replaced by a red-brown color. The barring present in the primary and secondary flight feathers is red-brown and white in contrast to the black and white typical in the Bronze bird.

Midget White – This breed of domestic turkey is named for its white plumage and small stature. The breed is the smallest standard variety of turkey, and with toms at roughly 13 pounds and hens 8 to 10 pounds, its weighs only slightly more than the largest chicken. It is sometimes shown with the Beltsville White; however, it was bred from different lines, mostly the commercial turkeys and the Royal Palm. This breed is also a newcomer to the turkey variety and was developed in the 1960s at the University of Massachusetts as a smaller complement to the Broad Breasted White. This bird is relatively friendly and is especially well-suited to being raised on small farms.



provided by Mike Walters

Bourbon Red



Beltsville White



Buff



Auburn

Commercial Varieties

Broad Breasted Bronze has not been accepted by the APA. It is a cross-bred that was developed for commercial production. Apart for its size, the plumage of the Standard Bronze is usually lighter colored and more lustrous than that of the Broad Breasted Bronze. Both have brown color which highlighted by shades of copper and blue-green, and the plumage overall is very similar to that of the Wild Turkey. The **Broad Breasted White** took over in the commercial production because of their pinfeathers are nearly invisible when butchered. The Broad Breasted White is also not recognized by the APA. Part of the fact of their not getting recognized is due to their very large size, both varieties are unable to fly and because of their size unable to reproduce naturally. They are dependent on humans for care and artificial insemination.

Other Varieties

Many other color variations of turkeys will be found as pure varieties such as the Chocolate and the crossbred varieties. Crossbreeding different varieties will produce beautiful variations of plumage such as the Pied, Brindle, and the Mixed colors.

Guinea Fowl

Pearl – This variety is the most popular and typically the one that people recognize. The birds have purplish-gray plumage with dots of white spots giving the look of pearls. Feathers from the pearl variety are often used for ornamental purposes.

White – The White variety is the next most common. As the name indicates, the White Guinea Fowl has pure white feathers. In addition, its skin is lighter than the other two varieties. These birds are not albino and are the only solid white bird that hatches solid white and not yellow.

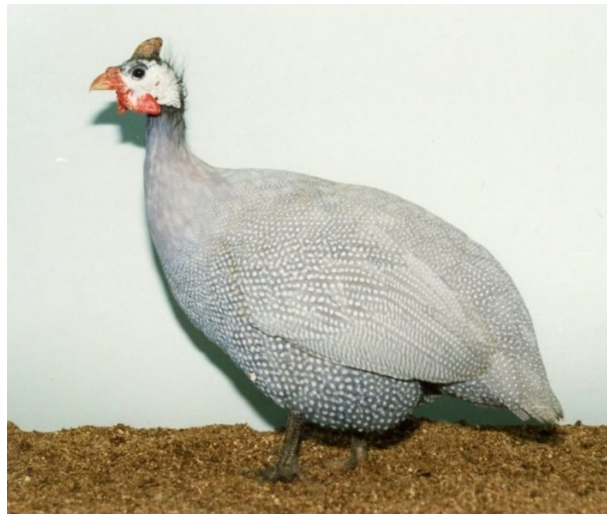
Lavender – this Guineas are similar to the pearl, but their plumage is light gray or lavender dotted with white spots.



Pearl Guinea Fowl



White Guinea Fowl



Lavender Guinea Fowl