



CIRCLE ONE:

Chicken Turkey

Duck Other

Exhibitor Age on
Sept. 1:

Volusia County Fair

Youth Livestock

Poultry Record Book

This Record Book was adapted from the Florida State Fair Youth Livestock Record Book.

Exhibitor Name	Age
4-H Club, FFA Chapter, or Independent:	
<p>I hereby certify that as the exhibitor of this project, I have personally been responsible for the care of this (these) animal(s), have personally kept records on this project, and have personally completed this record book.</p>	
Exhibitor's Signature	Date

<p>I/We, the parents certify that our son/daughter has <u>completed</u> this project and <u>completed</u> this record book and will comply with all the Rules and Regulations of this show.</p>	
Parent/Guardian Signature	Date

<p>This student is an active member of the _____ FFA Chapter / 4-H Club, and is eligible to show livestock at the Volusia County Fair. I verify that this record book has been completed by the student, and is an accurate representation of the project.</p>	
FFA Advisor's/ 4-H Leader Signature	Date
Revised 6/15/2023	

PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE OF A LIVESTOCK YOUTH PROJECT IS TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. To acquire an understanding of animal production by preparing for, purchasing, caring for, and keeping records on one or more animals.
2. To be able to identify the types and grades of animals and employ efficient methods of marketing.
3. To understand the business aspects and economics of purchasing animals, feeds, facilities, and equipment for an animal project.
4. To develop integrity, sportsmanship, and cooperation.
5. To develop leadership abilities, build character, and assume citizenship responsibilities.

It is very important that every section of this record book be complete and accurate. If you choose to not complete any section of this record book, you will not receive a ribbon. However, your score will still be added to your premium point total.

DRUG STATEMENT

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ANY DRUG, ANTIBIOTIC OR BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED BY MYSELF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON, WAS DONE SO IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS' LABEL REQUIREMENTS OR AS PRESCRIBED BY A VETERINARIAN.

Signature of student

Signature of parent/guardian

Youth Livestock General Record Book Guide Lines

It is suggested that a copy of the record book be made for use as a work copy. Records can then be transferred into this book for a final copy.

1. Your Record Book should start as of June 1, of the current calendar year, or when the animal was purchased, if after June 1.
2. Record Books can be completed on animals being shown or can reflect all animals owned with a note identifying animals being shown.
3. The only item that you should submit at check in is the record book. Please do not make it a scrapbook. Do not take pages apart.
4. Do not put record book in a binder. If you add pages, staple or tape them in place.
5. Always double check your work, especially your math calculations.
6. Have someone check your project story for spelling and grammar before you write it in the final record book.
7. Your final record book should be hand written by the exhibitor.

Project Terms and Explanations

PROJECT YEAR - Based on a calendar year. Current project year is same year as current Fair.

Notes for Project Inventory (page 4):

1. **Acquired** - List the date you obtained this item, on items older than 1 year, the year will be sufficient.
2. **Purchase cost or value** - What did this item cost when you obtained it? (Fair market value)
3. **Value at Beginning of Project**- Same as purchase cost for items purchased current calendar year. On items from previous years this should be the value from last year's ending inventory or depreciated value of 10% of purchase cost per calendar year.
4. **Depreciation of 10%** - This will be 10%, per project year, of the original purchase cost for the items you will still have at the end of the project. This includes items you had at the beginning of the project as well as items purchased during the current calendar year. Depreciation is the loss in value of your assets and is an expense.
5. **Value at the end of the project**- This is the value at the beginning of the project minus the depreciation.

Examples:

Items Description	Acquired	Purchase Cost or Value	Value at beginning of project	Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, for this calendar year)	Value at end of project
Rope	Purchased 4 years ago	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 3 years) 3.50	.50	3.00
Comb	Purchased 3 years ago	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 2 years) 4.00	.50	3.50
Brush	Purchased previous calendar year	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 1 year) 4.50	.50	4.00
Bucket	Purchased current calendar year	5.00	(No Previous Depreciation - purchased current project year) 5.00	.50	4.50
Total Depreciation*		XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	2.00	XXXXX
Value of Project Assets		XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	15.00

*Depreciation is an expense

PROJECT INVENTORY..

List all equipment and assets you had at the beginning of the project. After listing existing inventory, you should also list those items you purchased this year that you will keep after the project is finished.

List items you will keep past the end of this project on this page only (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.) Do NOT list expendable items such as shampoo, etc.

Refer to Project Terms and Explanation, page 3, for descriptions of each column.

Item Description	Acquired	Purchase Cost or Value A	Value at beginning of project B	Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, per calendar year) C	Value at end of project D
<i>Comb</i>	<i>Purchased previous year</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>5.40</i>	<i>.60</i>	<i>4.80</i>
<i>Brush</i>	<i>Purchased current year</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>.40</i>	<i>3.60</i>
Total Depreciation (Depreciation is an expense)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		XXXXXX
Value of Project Assets	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	

PROJECT ANIMAL INVENTORY..

List all animals you own at the beginning of the project and add any animals you purchase or animal(s) born during the project year. Animals sold during the year should be recorded under OTHER INCOME. Animals sold should have a \$0 value at end of project for this page.

****Beginning \$ Value:** Value of existing animals at beginning of project OR purchase cost of new animals OR value of animal(s) born.

***\$ Value at end of project:** Your animal's value should increase and is an estimated value

Animal Description: (Animal number and/or Name)	Breed	Sex	Date Acquired	Date Born	Beginning \$ Value**	\$ Value at end of project	Indicate if animal sold, kept, died, etc.
Value at Beginning	XXX	XX	XXXXXX	XXX		XXXXXX	XXXXXX
Value at End/ Value of Animal Assets	XXX	XX	XXXXXX	XXX	XXXXXX		XXXXXX

NON-FEED EXPENSES..

List everything that you spend money for that you will NOT have at the end of the project and that is NOT feed or hay. This includes entry fees, veterinary expenses, bedding, and other expendable items such as shampoo, shoe polish, hair spray, photo expense, etc.

LIST ITEMS YOU WILL KEEP PAST THE END OF THIS PROJECT ON THE PROJECT INVENTORY PAGE ONLY (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.)

Date	Description	Paid To	Total Cost
Total Non-Feed Expenses		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

FEED EXPENSES..

List all feed and hay expenses on this page (list each feed purchase separately). List all weights of feed including weight of hay.

Date	Description	Paid To	Pounds	Total Cost
Total Feed Expenses		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	

OTHER INCOME...

Other project income should be recorded here, such as, sale of project animals, show premiums or other money earned. **If you have no other income from this project prior to the show, THEN ENTER ZERO**. Do Not "X" out.

Date	Description	Total
	Total other income, if none, enter zero	

SPONSOR INCOME...

You should record here any money given to you, to support your project, by sponsors..

Do Not Turn in Your Money - You are responsible for collecting monies pledged.

IF NONE, ENTER ZERO. Do Not "X" out.

Sponsor's name	Total
Total Sponsor income, if none, enter zero	

PRODUCTION INCOME:

For projects where product is sold. Keep track of the income generated from products from your project (ie: milk, eggs, wool, etc.). Do Not "X" out.

Date/Month	Product	Product sold to	Total
		Total Value of Product Sold, if none, enter zero	

Health Record...

This should include a record of any health related activities (deworm, vaccinate, or use of veterinarian's services for any other reason). This should include what you used, how much you used, and what you used it for. Include well animal care (such as health certificate). Fill in all applicable information. If animal healthy throughout project, make note of that. Do Not "X" out.

Date	Description of activity	Product used	Dosage	Withdrawal Time

Project Summary

The records in this book cover my livestock project which consist of (number of animals):
(Circle one) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or _____ animals.

Is this an on going Breeding/Production project?

Yes _____ No _____

Income:

Other Income: (From page 8) _____ 1
Sponsor Income: (From page 8) _____ 2
Production Income: (From page 9) _____ 3

TOTAL PRELIMINARY INCOME (Line 1+2+3) _____ 4

Expenses:

Total Depreciation: (From page 4) _____ 5
Total Non Feed Expenses:(From page 6) _____ 6
Total Feed Expenses: (From page 7) _____ 7

TOTAL EXPENSES (Line 5+6+7) _____ 8

Change in animal Inventory:

Value at End (From page 5) _____ 9
Value at Beginning (From page 5) _____ 10

Net change in Animal Inventory (Line 9 - 10) _____ 11

SUMMARY:

Preliminary Profit/Loss (Line 4 - Line 8) + Line 11 _____ 12

The following four lines(Lines 13, 14, 15 & 16) will be filled in after the Fair.

Animal Premiums (To be filled in after the Fair) _____ 13

Achievement Monies (To be filled in after the Fair) _____ 14

Add on monies (If any) _____ 15

FINAL PROFIT OR LOSS (Line 12 + 13 +14 + 15) _____ 16

ASSETS:

Value of Project Assets (From page 4) _____ 17
Value of Animal Assets (From page 5) _____ 18

Total Assets (Line 17 + 18) _____ 19

PICTURES OF YOUR PROJECT..

Show the beginning and end of your project along with two different skills that you have learned. This should include a **minimum of 5 pictures and a maximum of 8 pictures**. Include a caption with each photo. The captions should tell a story. Explain what you are doing and why you are doing the things shown in the picture. What skills are you demonstrating and why? Spelling and grammar are included in the judges decision. Captions should be a complete sentence. Do Not start a caption with “Here I am...”, “This is me...”, “In this picture...”

PICTURES (continued):

PICTURES (continued):

PROJECT ESSAY

Your essay will relate to this years' skilathon topic. Since the topic changes each year, check our website for essay prompt assigned to your age category. Be sure to use correct grammar, spelling and punctuation in your writing.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal black lines across its entire width, typical of notebook or legal stationery. The background is a solid off-white color, and there are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Livestock Knowledge

This year's knowledge test topic is "reproduction". Knowledge of reproductive management is essential to breeding livestock and enhancing genetics. Questions were developed based on the 2024 Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual. Points from your knowledge test will be accounted for in your overall record book score.

To answer these questions, you will need to use resources such as:

- Club leader/FFA advisor
- Florida State Fair 2024 Skillathon Manual: <https://floridastatefair.com/ag/>
- Research-based online sources such as ".edu" or ".org" websites

Youth only need to complete the pages designated for their age division.

Pee Wee: pages 17-18 (breed identification only)

Juniors: pages 17-18

Intermediates: pages 17-20

Seniors: pages 17-21

Images and questions adapted from the Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual.



Breed Identification

Poultry breeders select for traits or characteristics that are considered economically important. A purebred animal is one that has the characteristics defined by a breed registry and purebreds are expected to pass those traits on to their offspring with a high degree of predictability. When animals of different breeds are mated, we call it crossbreeding. Crossbreeding produces hybrid vigor which means the offspring outperform the parents. The poultry industry uses crossbreeding to develop hybrid lines for two separate industry segments: layers (egg production) or broilers (meat production).

Information about American Poultry Association accepted breeds/varieties is available here:

<https://amerpoultryassn.com/accepted-breeds-varieties/>.

Directions: Use the word bank below to write in the breed that matches with the photograph and description listed below.

Word Bank:

White Leghorn

White Cornish

Barred Plymouth

Rock Rhode Island Red

White Plymouth Rock



_____:

This dual-purpose breed has origins in New England where breeders developed the breed by crossing Red Malay Game, Leghorns and Asiatic native stock. This breed is characterized by a long, broad body; a deep, well-rounded breast; color described as a lustrous, rich red throughout; and brown to dark brown eggs. Commercially, this breed has been selected for egg production and is the major breed used by itself or in crosses with other breeds to produce brown eggs.



_____:

This fowl is uniquely characterized by the texture of their feathers, being short, hard and quite narrow, and by the exceptionally large breast muscles. This breed was produced from White Malay. The shells of their eggs are brown. Commercially, this breed has been selected for meat production and is the major breed used as the “father” of meat-type chickens.



_____:

This breed is known for their excellent production of white eggs. Originally, the breed’s ancestors came from Italy, however, over the years many sub-varieties have developed throughout Britain, Europe, and America. This breed has the smallest body size of those listed here. Commercially, it is the major breed used to produce white eggs.



Pee Wee, Jr.,
Int., & Sr.



This breed comes in seven varieties, including White and Barred. The birds of this breed are known for the brown eggs they produce. This breed is also considered a dual-purpose breed and is the basis for the modern strains of female parent stock for broiler chicks. Commercially, this breed has been selected for meat production and is the major breed used as the “mother” of meat-type chickens.



Gender Names and Poultry Terminology

Directions: Write the letter on the line that matches the term or item to its description.

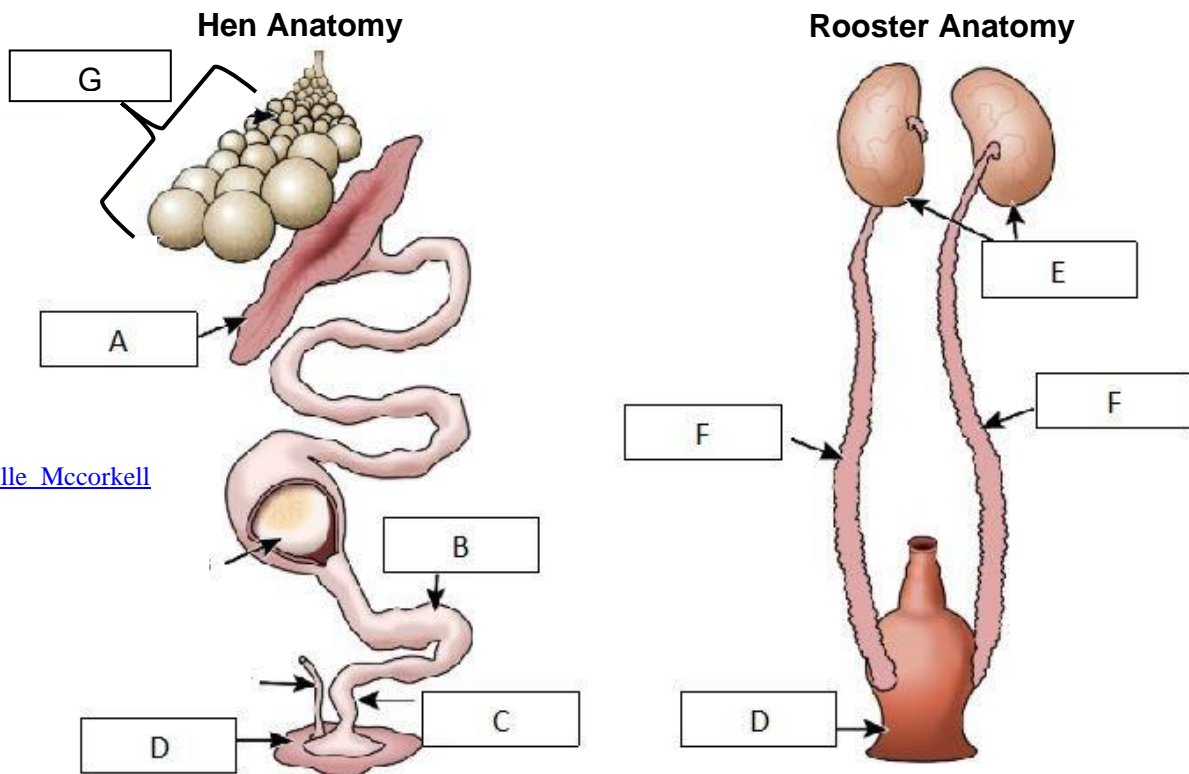
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Young: _____ | A. Capon |
| 2. <1 year Female: _____ | B. Broiler |
| 3. Older than 1 year Female: _____ | C. Layer |
| 4. <1 year Male: _____ | D. Cockerel |
| 5. Castrated male: _____ | E. Pullet |
| 6. Older than 1 year male: _____ | F. Cock/Rooster |
| 7. Meat type chicken: _____ | G. Chick |
| 8. Egg type chicken: _____ | H. Hen |



Reproductive Anatomy

The reproductive process in poultry is similar to that in mammals, except the young do not develop inside the body of the female but develop in a fertilized hard-shelled egg that contains all the nutrients needed for chick development. Poultry do not have a gestation period and there is no parturition. Instead, there are *incubation* periods for the different species and *hatching* is the term used for the process of the young getting out of the shell.

Directions: Questions 1-7, match the reproductive anatomy to the correct term. Questions 8-10, write in the correct anatomical term.



Credit: [Michelle Mccorkell](#)

1. Cloaca: _____
2. Ovary: _____
3. Vas Deferens: _____
4. Uterus: _____
5. Testicles: _____
6. Vagina: _____
7. Infundibulum: _____
8. _____: Paired male gonads that produce sperm and the male sex hormone, testosterone. Birds differ from mammals in that they are located inside the body cavity. They are attached near the kidneys.
9. _____: Common exterior opening for three systems: digestive, urinary, and reproductive.
10. _____: The female gonad produces ova and hormones. The ova develop inside ovarian follicles. When an ovum (yolk) is mature, ovulation occurs. The ovum is released when the follicle ruptures along the stigma; an area of the follicle with very few blood vessels. The hormones estrogen and progesterone are produced here.



Reproductive Anatomy

Directions: Fill in the blank below with the correct segment of the avian oviduct.

The oviduct has **five** segments:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Approx. length, inches</u>	<u>Approx. time spent in egg formation</u>
Infundibulum	3	15 min.
Magnum	13	2 hr. 45 min.
Isthmus	4	1 hr. 15 min.
Shell gland	4	20 hr. 45 min.
Vagina	2	5 min.
Total	26	25 hr. 5 min.

_____ : the passageway for the egg during oviposition; the act of laying an egg as the vagina everts through the cloaca and vent and deposits the egg to the outside. Sperm are stored here in specialized areas near the shell gland.*

_____ : secretes egg white (albumen).

_____ : engulfs the yolk after ovulation so it enters the oviduct. It is the site of fertilization if sperm are present in the oviduct as a result of a natural mating or AI (artificial insemination). Sperm are stored here in specialized areas.*

_____ : forms the shell and secretes the cuticle.

_____ : secretes the inner and outer shell membranes.



Embryology

Directions: Use the word bank to complete the paragraph below. Then identify the parts of the embryo from the diagram below. Some words may be used more than once.

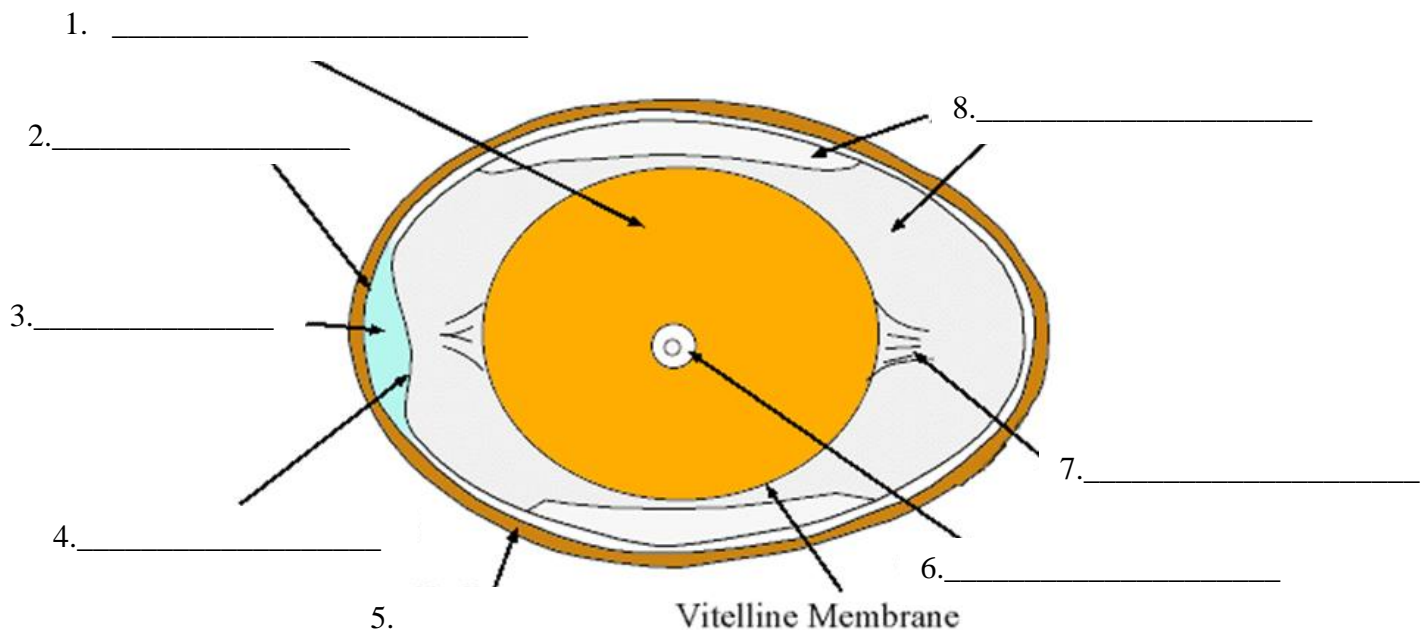
Word Bank:

Chalazae
Fertilization
Albumen

Germinal Disk
Air Cell
Inner Membrane

Yolk
Shell
Outer Membrane

The three major parts of the egg are the _____ (ovum), _____, and _____ with the shell membranes. The _____ appears as a white spot on the yolk, and it contains the genetic material from the hen. The yolk and egg white are used as a food source by the developing embryo. _____ occurs when a sperm unites with the germinal disc. The embryo starts to develop from the germinal disc, if the egg is warmed to about 76° F. The yolk provides almost half of the protein and all the fat required for embryo nutrition. It also contains most of the vitamins and minor minerals required by the embryo.



SCORING SYSTEM

Youth General Record Book

Section	Points Possible
1. Signatures (Cover)	3
2. Drug Statement (Page 2)	2
3. Project Inventory (page 4)	6
4. Project Animal Inventory (page 5)	6
5. Non Feed Expenses (page 6)	6
6. Feed Expenses (page 7)	6
7. Other Income/Sponsor Income /Production Income (page 8 & 9)	2
8. Health record (page 9)	2
9. Project Summary (page 10)	12
10. Pictures (pages 11-12 -13)	10
11. Project essay (page 14 - 15)	15
12. Neatness & Accuracy	15
13. Reproductive Knowledge	15
Total Points	100

Ribbon Awards

Blue	90 - 100 pts.
Red	80-89 pts.
White	70 - 79 pts.
Participation Ribbon	69 pts. and below