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**Poultry 101 Training Test**

After you have answered all the questions, email the completed test to [avhealth@agr.wa.gov](mailto:avhealth@agr.wa.gov) or mail to:

**WSDA/Avian Health Program**

**PO Box 42577**

**Olympia, Washington, 98504-2577**

Once you have passed the course, you will receive a certificate in the mail.

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| **Date:** | | | |
| **Name:** | | | |
| **Mailing Address:** | | | |
| **City:** | **State:** | | **Zip:** |
| **Phone:** | | **Email:** | |

1. A weakness of meat breeds is they do not lay as many eggs as layer breeds.
   1. True
   2. False
2. If a chicken has red earlobes, it will lay\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs:
   1. White
   2. Brown
   3. Blue
   4. Green
3. Dual purpose breeds are breeds of chickens that can be used for both meat and egg production.
   1. True
   2. False
4. The crop is part of what body system in poultry:
   1. Digestive
   2. Respiratory
   3. Integumentary
   4. Skeletal
5. The wattle works with the comb to circulate blood to regulate temperature.
   1. True
   2. False
6. Plumage is important because:
   1. It protects against cuts and bruises
   2. It helps regulate body temperature
   3. Birds do not have sweat glands
   4. A, B, & C
7. Birds are similar to mammals because they both have a diaphragm.
   1. True
   2. False
8. Medullary bones enable birds to walk upright.
   1. True
   2. False
9. A large comb = more estrogen
   1. True
   2. False
10. List the 3 types of bones that birds have:
    1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. A chick that survives a Salmonella Pullorum infection is called:
    1. Stunted
    2. A carrier
    3. A transporter
    4. Healthy
12. The risk of botulism can be reduced by not feeding birds rotting feed.
    1. True
    2. False
13. The risk of roundworms can be reduced by:
    1. Not allowing birds to eat on the ground
    2. Using deep litter in the coop
    3. Cleaning out the coop frequently
    4. All of the above
14. Which of the following is a benefit of biosecurity:
    1. Enhances a flock’s health
    2. Poultry producers have to do less work
    3. Poultry are easier to raise
    4. Vaccinations can be discontinued
15. When working with birds, you should work from:
    1. Oldest to youngest
    2. Youngest to oldest
    3. You don’t have to working in a specific order
    4. Newest on the farm, then longer-term birds
16. Keeping animals away from your birds is not an aspect of biosecurity
    1. True
    2. False
17. You only need to worry about keeping visitors who own birds away from your birds. Visitors without birds won’t spread diseases to your birds.
    1. True
    2. False
18. List the 3 sections of the small intestines:
    1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Circle the ornamental breeds:
    1. Cochin
    2. Leghorn
    3. Langshan
    4. Polish
    5. Silkie
    6. Rhode Island Red
    7. White Plymouth Rock
20. Preventing illness in birds is not similar to preventing illness in humans.
    1. True
    2. False
21. An example of a disease caused by a virus is:
    1. Salmonella Pullorum
    2. Botulism
    3. Aspergillosis
    4. Avian Influenza
22. You can prevent reduce the risk of Aspergillosis by:
    1. Vaccinating birds
    2. Keeping coops covered
    3. Keeping feed and litter dry so mold doesn’t grow
    4. Keeping roosters separated from hens
23. If a bird is sick, it is acceptable to wait a few days before isolating it from the flock.
    1. True
    2. False
24. Controlling flies and rodents will reduce birds’ disease risks.
    1. True
    2. False
25. What is biosecurity:
    1. Actions taken to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases on a farm
    2. Providing proper space, ventilation, temperature, food and water
    3. Consulting with an avian veterinarian
    4. Knowing when a bird is sick