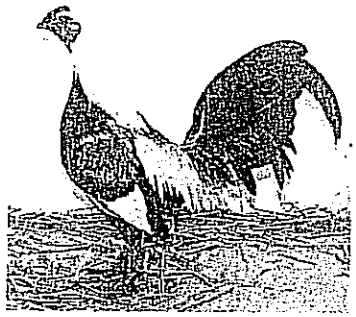
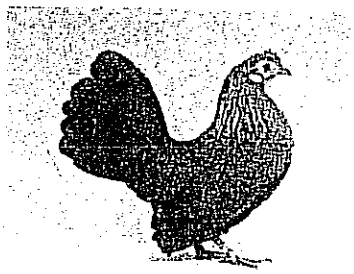
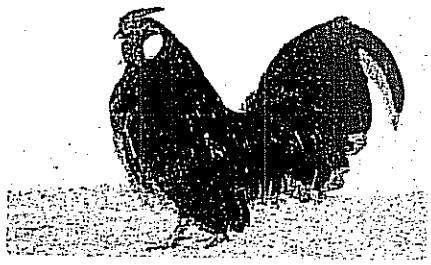
PLUIMVEE HANDLEIDING
POULTRY MANUAL







NASIONALE LANDBOU JEUGSKOU
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL YOUTH SHOW

OPGESTEL DEUR/COMPILED BY: Dr J P H Wessels & Me/Mrs M J Venter 2002

HERSIEN, OPDATEER EN AANGEVUL DEUR /REVISED, UPDATED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY: Mnr/Mr B M F Hall 2007

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A. INLEIDING / INTRODUCTION

Dit is 'n begeerte van die Nasionale Jeugskou organisasie om die jeug van Suid-Afrika aan te moedig om 'n liefde vir en belangstelling in skoupluimvee te ontwikkel. Skool leerlinge sal die geleentheid kry om hulle eie vaardighede te ontwikkel deur by verskillende plekke te skou en teen ander Provinsies deel te neem. Omdat hulle hul eie hoenders moet vertoon, sal hulle ook leer om hul eie hoenders te teel en groot te maak. Hopelik sal hul ons toekomstige telers en beoordelaars word. Om kinders aan te moedig, sal eksamens opgestel word en pryse sal toegeken word.

It is the desire of the National Youth Show Organisation to encourage the youth of South Africa to develop a love for and an interest in show poultry. School children will get the opportunity to develop their own skills in exhibiting at different venues and competing against other provinces. Being breeders in their own right, it will encourage and enable them to breed and rear their own pure bred birds for exhibiting on shows. Hopefully they will become our future breeders and judges and as an incentive examinations will be drawn up and prizes will be awarded.

B. ReëLS / RULES

1. Ouderdom van vertoner / Age of exhibitor
   Die ouderdom van die deelnemer sal wees soos op die eerste dag van Januarie van elke jaar / The age of the entrant will be as on the first day of January each year.
   - 1.1 Junior klas - tot en met 14 jaar
     Junior class - up to 14 years
   - 1.2 Senior klas - 14 - 18 jaar
     Senior class - 14 - 18 years
2. Dit moet die kandidaat se eie skouhoender wees / It must be the candidate's own show bird
3. 'n Amptelike beoordelaar van die Suider-Afrikaanse Skoupluimvee Organisasie (SASPO) moet as beoordelaar optree / An official judge from the Southern African Show Poultry Organisation (SASPO) will be appointed as judge.
4. 'n Praktiese en teoretiese eksamen sal afgelê word / A practical and theoretical examination will be written.
5. Beoordeling sal op 'n puntestelsel plaasvind / Judgeing will take place on a point system
   - 5.1 Prakties 50% / Practial 50%
   - 5.2 Algemene kennis van skoupluimvee 30% / General knowledge of show poultry 30%
   - 5.3 Kennis van eie ras 20% / Knowledge of own breed 20%
6. Praktiese eksamen / Practical examination
   - 6.1 Voorbereiding van skouhoender - kondisie - sindelikheid (10) / Preparation of exhibition bird - condition - cleanliness (10)
   - 6.2 Hantering van hoender - insit in hok - uithaal uit hok (5) / Handling of the bird: Putting it in and taking it out of the cage (5)
   - 6.3 Beoordeel die skouhoender deur die hoender met die neergelegde standaard van volmaaktheid van die Suider-Afrikaanse Skoupluimvee Organisasie (SASPO) vir daardie spesifieke ras te vergelyk / Judging the show bird as laid down by the Standard of Perfection of the Southern African Show Poultry Organisation (SASPO) for that specific breed.
     - 6.3.1 Korrekte hantering van skouhoender (5) / Correct handling of the show bird (5)
     - 6.3.2 Kyk vir foute - diskwalifikasies (10) Check for faults - disqualifications (10)

6.3.3 Noem sterk en swak punte van die inskrywing (10) /
Mention the strong and weak points of the entrant (10)
6.3.4 Kandidaat se houding teenoor beoordelaars (5) /
Canidate's attitude towards judges (5)
6.3.5 Netheid van kandidaat en houding teenoor jeugskou /
Neatness of candidate and attitude towards youth show (5)
6.3.6 Kleredrag soos voorgeskryf / Correct attire as prescribed.

7. Geskrewe eksamen / Written examination
7.1 Vraestel wat handel oor aspekte vervat in die handleiding in sy geheel (30) /
Questionnaire on aspects contained in the complete manual (30)
7.2 Vraestel oor kandidaat se eie inskrywing (20) /
Questionnaire on candidate's own entry (20)

8. Algemeen / General
* Elke deelnemer bring slegs een skouhoender /
Each competitor is allowed one show bird.
* Die hoender moet vry van sigbare siekte en luise wees en mak wees /
Birds must be tame and free from any visable diseases and lice.
* Die hoender moet ten minste ses maande oud en die eiendom van die vertoner wees /
The bird must be at least 6 months old and owned by the exhibitor
* Die hoender moet in 'n netjiese en stewige krat vervoer word /
The bird must be transported in a neat and sturdy cage or crate.
* Geen identifikasie van kandidaat se naam mag op krat of houers aangebring word nie /
Identification of the exhibitor may not appear on any crate or equipment..
* Aangesien die voorbereiding deel van die skou uitmaak, moet hoender ongewas gebring word /
No preparation and grooming of the bird can be done beforehand - This is done at the exhibition hall as part of the show.
* Deelnemer mag eie hoenderkos saambring. Daar sal egter kos beskikbaar wees /
Feed is available, although exhibitors are welcome to bring their own.
* Deelnemer moet sy/haar hoender self versorg voor, tydens en na die skou /
Caring for the birds during the show is the responsibility of the exhibitor.
* Kandidaat moet eie skoonmaak toerusting voorsien /
Cleaning equipment is to be supplied by the candidate.

C. HANDLEIDING / MANUEL

1. INLEIDING / INTRODUCTION

Hierdie handleiding is opgestel vir deelnemers aan die Landbou Jeugskou. Dit dek 'n redelike wye spektrum rondom die voorbereiding van 'n skouhoender, die beoordeling van 'n skouhoender, versorging, algemene kennis en skou van pluimvee.

This manual is compiled for competitors in the National Agricultural Youth Show. It covers a reasonably wide spectrum related to the preparation, general knowledge as well as judging, caring and exhibiting of show poultry.

2. PRAKTIES / PRACTICAL

2.1 Voorbereiding van 'n skouhoender / Preparation of a show bird

Die voorbereiding van 'n skouhoender word beoordeel uit 'n totaal van 15 punte. Tien punte vir voorbereiding van die hoender en 5 punte vir die hantering van die hoender word toegeken /
The preparation of a show bird is judged with a total of 15 points. 10 Points is awarded towards preparation, and 5 points for the handling of the bird..

(a) Voorbereiding vir 'n skou begin ten minste 2 maande voor die skou /
Preparation should start at least 2 months before the show.

(b) Kies 'n skoù hoender wat jy graag wil skou /
Choose a Show Bird of your own choice.

(c) Trek al die gebreekte vere uit. 'n Veer neem 8 weke om volledig uit te groei/
Remove all broken feathers as it takes approximately 8 weeks to re-grow and recover.

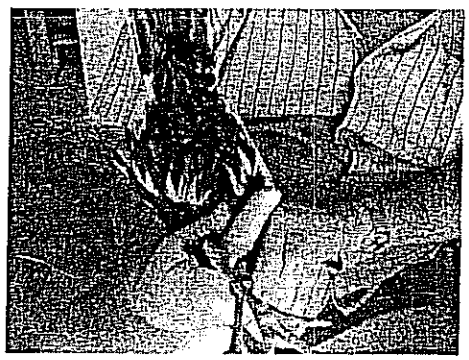
(d) Knip die snawel en toonnaels drie dae voor die skou mooi netjies /
The beak and toe nails must be trimmed 3 days before the show.

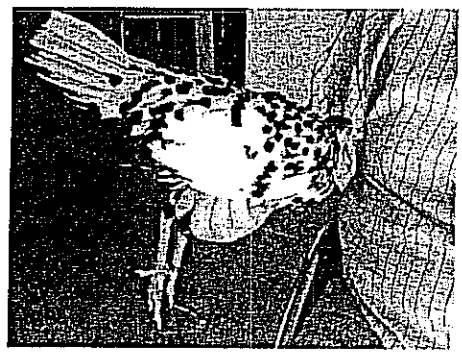
(e) Maak die hoender mak deur dit gereeld uit die hokkie te haal en terug te plaas/
To tame the bird, it should be taken out of the cage on a regular basis and then placed back.

(f) Leer om die hoender uit die hok te haal /
Learn how to remove a bird from its cage

(i) Plaas een hand onder die maag en hou albei sy bene stewig met jou vingers vas (Figuur 1)
Place one hand under the birds carriage and firmly hold both legs between your fingers. (Figure 1)

Figuur 1 / Figure 1





(ii) Plaas jou ander hand op sy rug en tel hom op
Place your other hand on its back and lift it off the floor.

(iii) Haal die hoender versigtig uit die hok met die kop eerste
When removing the bird from its cage, carefully take it out, head first.

(g) Wanneer hoender in die hok teruggesit word, gebruik albei hande en plaas hom, kop eerste terug in die hok.
Using both hands, head first, the bird can be returned to its cage.

(h) Skoonmaak van hoenders / Grooming of birds

(i) Benodigdhede: plastiese emmertjie, drie skottels, handdoek, naelborsel met sagte en harder kant, seep, sjampoo, spons en haardroër.
Equipment needed: plastic bucket, three basins, hand towel, nail brush with soft and harder side, soap, shampoo, sponge and hairdrier

(ii) Gooi koue water in plastiese emmertjie en louwarm water in drie skottels.
Pour cold water in a plastic bucket and luke warm water into the three basins.

(iii) Neem naelborsel met sagte kant en borsel hoender se kam, belle en lelle me skoon koue water in plastiese emmertjie.
Use a soft sided nailbrush to brush comb, ear-lobes and wattles of the bird, using clean cold water in plastic bucket.

(iv) Gooi seeppoeier in die eerste skottel
Soap powder is to be added to the water in the first basin.

Plaas hoender versigtig in skottel en hou die hoender met een hand op jou handpalm en albei bene tussen jou vingers (kyk figuur l) anders spartel die hoender. Week die pote 'n rukkie in die water en skrop dit dan goed skoon met die harde kant van die naelborsel.
Hold the bird in the palm of your one hand, legs between your fingers, then gently lower it into the basin to avoid splashing. (See figure l) Soak the feet for a while before scrubbing them clean with the hard side of the nail brush.

(v) Was die ergste vuil uit die vere, veral agter onder die stert met sjampoo. Gebruik spons en spons alle vere van hoender saam met die grein van die vere in skottel een met dieselfde seep oplossing.
Sponge the worst dirt of the feather, particularly those under the tail. Make sure that you follow the grain of the rest of the feathers when sponging. Use the same soap solution contained in basin one.

(vi) Spoel die hoender in die volgende twee skottels skoon water behoorlik af en maak seker dat alle seep en sjampoo uit die vere is.
Using the 3rd and 4th basins with clean water, rinse the bird thoroughly to ensure that all the soap and shampoo has been rinsed off the feathers.

Druk die meeste water uit die vere en draai die nat hoender in die handdoek toe en druk weer oortollige water uit die vere met die handdoek uit.
Press the excess water out of the feathers, wrap the bird in a towel, and repeat by toweling off the excess water.

Blaas dan droog deur eerste onder die vlerke te begin. Blaas saam met die grein van die veer droog.

First blow dry under the wings, then keeping to the grain of the feathers, continue blow drying..

Belangrik / Important

Moenie dat die hoender se kop onder die water kom nie
Be careful not to immerge the head of the bird in the water.

Moenie dat die seep in sy oë kom nie
Be careful not to let any soap in the eyes.

Moenie die haardroër te na aan die hoender hou nie
Prevent holding the hairdrier to close to the bird when blow drying.

(vii) Wanneer die hoender droog is, smeer 'n klein bietjie van die mengsel aan die kam, belle en lelle met sagte spons.
As soon as the bird is dry, use a soft sponge to apply some of the below mentioned mixture to the comb, ear-lobes and wattles.
Mengsel: = 1 deel wit asyn, 1 deel chirurgiese spiritus en 1 deel kamferolie
Mixture: = 1 part white vinegar, 1 part surgical spirits and 1 part campher oil.

2.2 <u>Beoordeling van 'n skouhoender / Judging of a show bird</u>

2.2.1 Die beoordeling van jou skouhoender tel 35 punte.
Judging of your show bird leads to 35 points.

2.2.2 Die punt van 35 word soos volg toegeken:

*	Regte manier van vashou van hoender	(5)
*	Ondersoek vir growwe foute en diskwalifikasies	(10)
*	Noem sterk en swak punte van hoender	(10)
*	Kandidaat se houding teenoor beoordelaar	(5)
*	Netheid van kandidaat en gesindheid teenoor jeugskou	(5)

The 35 points is allocated as follows:

*	Holding the bird correctly	(5)
*	Looking for major faults and disqualifications	(10)
*	Mention the strong and weak points of bird	(10)
*	Candidate's attitude towards judges	(5)
*	Neatness of candidate and attitude towards youth show	(5)

2.2.3 Die volgende hulpmiddele vir beoordeling is noodsaaklik
* Behoorlike pen
* "Clipboard"
* Wit jas
* Beoordelaarsstokkie

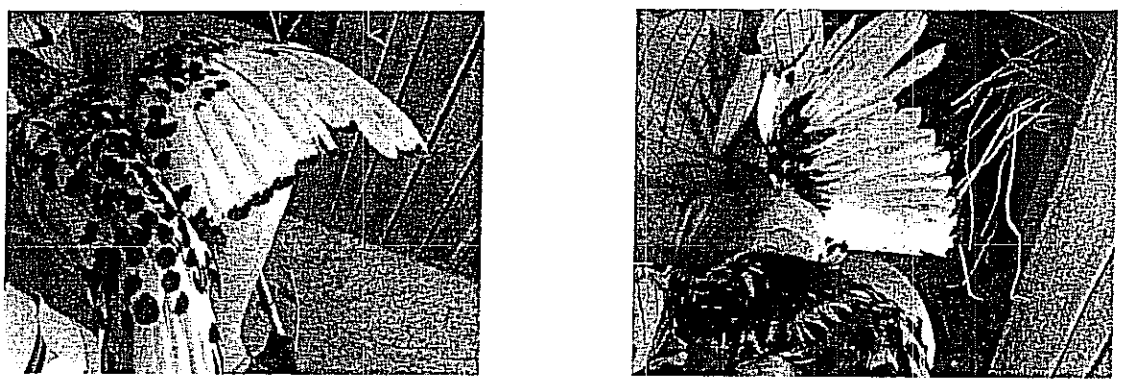
The following supportive items are necessary for judging
* Proper pen
* Clipboard
* White coat
* Judging stick

2.2.4 Vashou van hoender / Holding the bird

* Haal hoender korrek uit hok deur een hand onder die maag te plaas en albei sy bene stewig met jou vingers vas te hou (kyk figuur l).
  Remove the bird from the cage. Put your hand under the birds carriage and firmly hold both legs with your fingers (see figure l)
* Plaas jou ander hand op sy rug en tel hom op
  Place your other hand on it's back and lift it.
* Haal die hoender versigtig uit met die kop eerste
  Remove the bird carefully from its cage, head first.

2.2.5 Ondersoek vir growwe foute en diskwalifikasies
Check for major faults and disqualifications

* Vergelyk jou hoender met die neergelegde standaard vir jou ras soos vervat in die Standaard van Perfeksie van die Suider-Afrikaanse Skoupluimvee Organisasie (SASPO).
  Compare your bird to the laid down standard for your breed as contained in the Standards of Perfection of the Southern African Show Poultry Organisation (SASPO).
* Begin by die kop en kyk na die vorm, oogkleur, kam, belle, lelle, en die bek
  Start with the head and look at the type, eye-colour, comb, ear-lobes, wattles and beak.
* Ondersoek die borsbeen van die hoender.
  Examine the breast-bone of the bird.
* Ondersoek die tipe van die hoender deur alle samestellende dele met hand te voel, byvoorbeeld breedte van rug, lengte van borsbeen, ens.
  Examine the type of the fowl by feeling all component parts with your hand, e.g. width of back, length of breast-bone etc.
* Ondersoek die vlerk deur vlerk oop te maak. Die hoender wat reeds tydens beoordeling soos in figuur l aangetoon, vasgehou word se vlerk word met ander hand om die basis van die vlerk gehou en vlerk word gedruk om dit natuurlik oop te sprei. (figuur 2).
  Examine the wing by opening the wing whilst holding the fowl as indicated in figure l, use your other hand to naturally spread the wing by pressing it as indicated in figure 2.



Figuur 2 / Figure 2

* Ondersoek hoender se stert
* Examine the tail of the fowl

* Die pote en bene moet dan behoorlik ondersoek word
  The legs and toes should be thorougly investigated.

* Vergelyk die totale veredos (bo en onderlaag) met die neergelegde standaard.
  Compare the total plumage (outer and undercolour) with the laid down standard.

* Plaas hoender terug in hok met sy kop eerste
  Replace bird head first, back into cage.

* Gebruik beoordelaarsstokkie om hoender te laat pronk sodat die uiterlike tipe behoorlik beoordeel kan word.
  Use a judging stick to let the bird perform, this will enable you to judge the outer appearance (type) of the bird.

2.2.6 Noem sterk en swak punte van hoender
Mention the strong and weak points of the bird

Tydens beoordeling word dit van kandidaat verwag om sy/haar mening van die hoender hardop aan die eksaminator uit te spreek. Die kandidaat moet die proses soos beskryf in 2.2.5 hierbo volg en hom/haar uitspreek oor elke liggaamsdeel van die hoender wat hy/sy ondersoek. Alle sterk en swak punte moet uitgelig word.
During judging it is expected from the candidate to verbally express his/her opinion to the judge. The candidate must follow the process as prescribed in 2.2.5 above and express him/herself on every body part of the bird which he/she is examining. All strong and weak points should be pointed out.

3. TEORETIES ALGEMEEN / THEORETICAL GENERAL

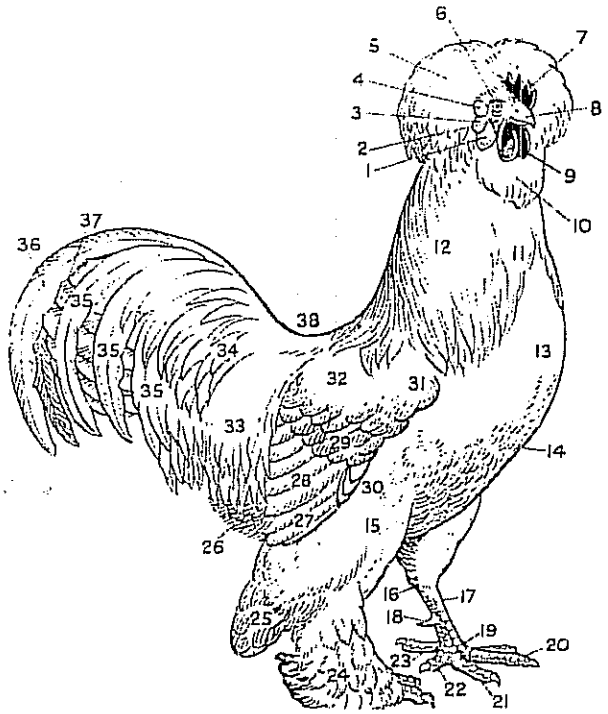
3.1 Algemeen / General

'n Geskrewe vraestel wat 30 punte tel, word oor hierdie gedeelte van die handleiding geskryf.
A written examination on this division of the manual will count 30 points

3.2 Samestelling van skouhoender / Composition of show bird

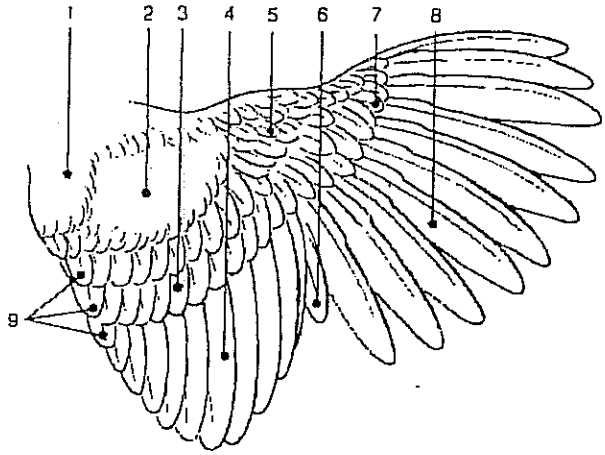
3.2.1 Eksterne anatomie van 'n skouhoender Figuur 3 / External anatomy of a show bird Figure 3

Figuur 3 / Figure 3



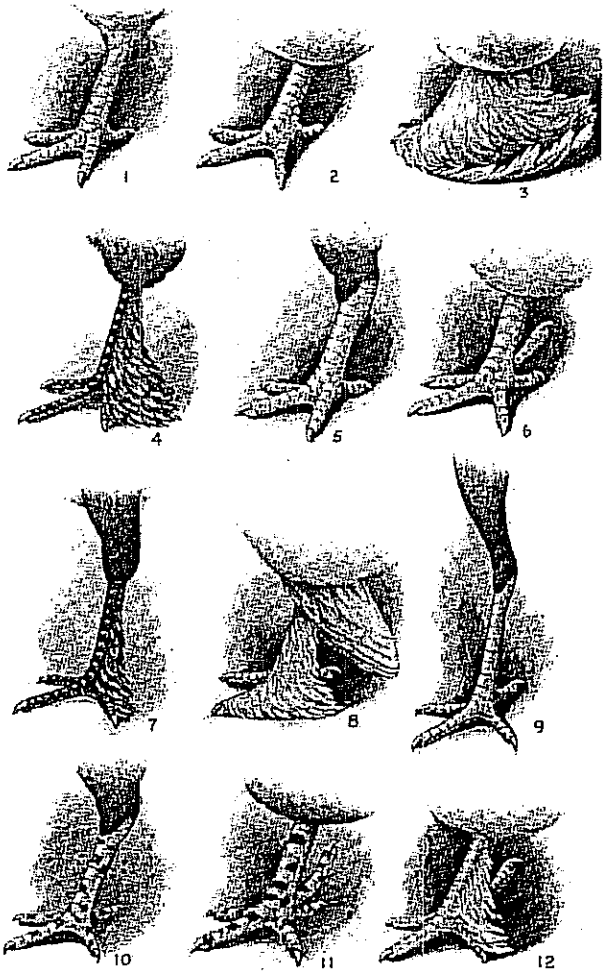
Moffies	1	Muffing	Middel toon	20	Middle toe
Gesig	2	Face	Derde toon	21	Third toe
Oorbel	3	Ear-lobe	Vierde toon	22	Fourth toe
Oor	4	Ear	Vyfde toon	23	Fifth toe
Kuif	5	Crest	Pootvere	24	Footings
Oog	6	Eye	Aasvoëlhak	25	Vulture hock
Kam	7	Comb	Pens	26	Abdomen
Bek	8	Beak	Primêre vlerkvere	27	Primary flights
Lelle	9	Wattles	Vlerkboog	28	Wing bay
Baard	10	Beard	Vlerkstreep	29	Wing bar
Nek	11	Neck	Dekvere	30	Wing covert
Nekvere	12	Neck Hackle	Skouer	31	Shoulder
Bors	13	Breast	Vlerkboog	32	Wing bow
Kiel	14	Keel	Saal vere	33	Saddle hackle
Boud	15	Thigh	Stert dekvere	34	Tail coverts
Hak	16	Hock joint	Sy Hangvere	35	Side hangers
Skenkel	17	Shank	Sekelvere	36	Tail sickle
Spoor	18	Spur	Hoof stertvere	37	Main tail
Poot	19	Foot	Rug	38	Back

3.2.2 Vlerk / Wing - Figuur 4 / Figure 4



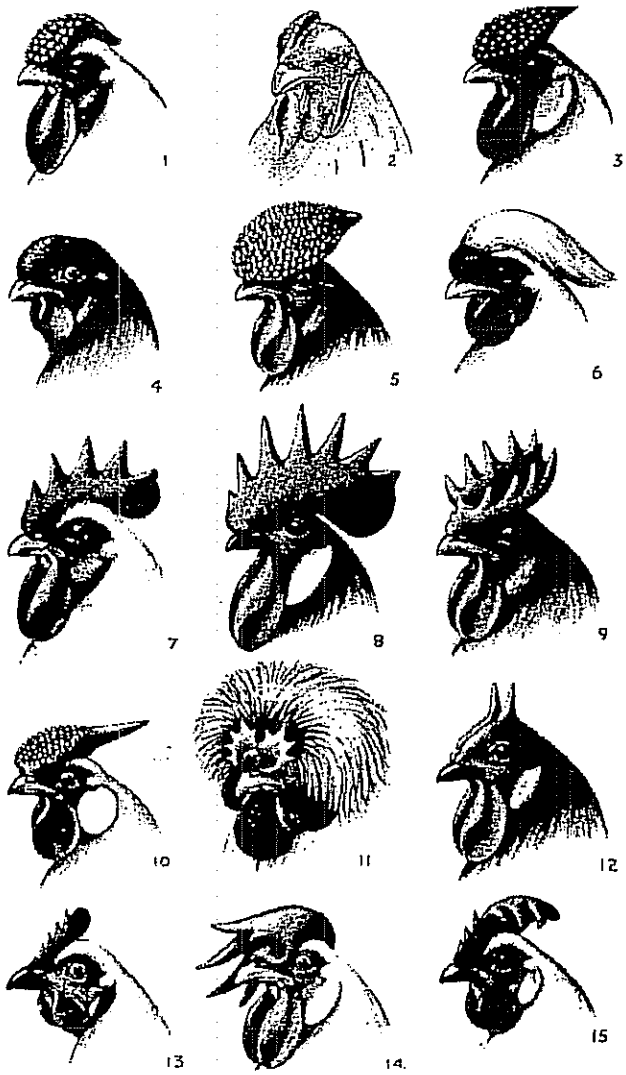
Skouerskyf of skouerblad	1	Shoulder butt or scapulars
Vlerkboog dekvere	2	Wing bow coverts
Laer vlerk dekvere	3	Lower wing coverts
Sekondêre	4	Secondaries
Vlerkboog dekvere	5	Wing bow coverts
As veer (nie swemvoëls)	6	Axial feather (not waterfowl)
Vlerk dekvere	7	Flight coverts
Primêre (10 in getal)	8	Primaries (ten in number)
Tersiêre (hoofsaaklik swemvoëls)	9	Tertiaries (mainly waterfowls)

3.2.3 Verskillende bene en tone (Figuur 5) /
Different Legs and toes (Figure 5)



Kaalbeen, plat kant	1	Clean legged, flat side
Kaalbeen, ronde skenkel	2	Clean legged, round shanks
Swaar geveerd	3	Heavily feathered
Veerpoot, kaal middeltoon	4	Feather legged, bare middle toe
Kort ronde skenkel	5	Short round shanks
Vyf tone	6	Five toed
Gedeeltelik geveerde skenkel	7	Slightly feathered shanks
Veerpoot en Aasvoëlhak	8	Feather legged and vulture hocked
Dun ronde skenkel	9	Thin round shanks
Gespikkelde skenkel	10	Mottled shanks
Gespikkelde skenkel en vyf tone	11	Mottled and five toed
Veerpoot en vyf tone	12	Feather legged and five toed

3.2.4 Verskillende tipe kamme (Figuur 6) /
Diffent tipes of combs (Figure 6)



1. Rooskam waar die leier die lyn van die nek volg / Rose comb where leader following line of neck
2. Ertjiekam / Pea comb
3. Rooskam met kort leier / Rose comb, short leader
4. Okkerneutkam / Walnut comb
5. Kappiekam / Cap comb
6. Moerbeikam / Mulberry comb
7. Middelmatige Enkelkam / Medium single comb
8. Groot Enkelkam / Large single comb
9. Koppie kam / Cup comb
10. Rooskam met lang leier / Rose comb with long leader
11. Blaarkam / Leaf comb
12. Horingkam / Horn comb
13. Klein enkelkam / Small single comb
14. Gevoude enkelkam / Folded single comb
15. Half-regop enkelkem / Semi-erect single comb

3.3 Klassifikasie van skouhoenders / Classification of show poultry

Pluimvee word in verskillende kategorieë opgedeel.
Poultry is devided in various catagories

Sagtevere / Soft Feathers
Groothoenders / Large Fowls
Swaarrasse bv. / Heavy Breeds e.g.:
Australorp, Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red
Ligte Rasse, bv. / Light Breeds e.g.:
Minorca, Hamburg
Bantams: Alle groothoender ekwivalente, bv. / Equivalents of large Breeds, e.g.:
Orpington, Sussex
Ware Bantams, bv. / True Bantams, e.g.
Rosecomb, Sebright, Barbu d'Uccle

Hardevere / Hard Feathers (Veghoenders / Game)
Swaar, bv. / Heavy, e.g.:
Natal Game, Cornish Game
Ligte ras, bv. / Light Breeds, e.g.:
Old English Game, Sumatra Game
Bantams: Aseel Game, Indian Game

Die bogenoemde rasse en veel meer word geskou.
The above-mentioned breeds are amongst the many breeds that are exhibited on shows.

3.4 Verskillende Skouhoender Rasse / Different breeds of show poultry

Naam / Name	Klassifikasie / Classification	
	Groot / Large	Bantam
Aseel Game	Lig / Light	Bantam
Australorp	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Barbu d'Anvers		Egte Bantam/True Bantam
Barbu d'Uccle		Egte Bantam/True Bantam
Brahma	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Cochin	Swaar/Heavy	
Cornish Game	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Dorking	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Dutch Bantam/Hollandse Kriel		Egte Bantam/True Bantam
Faverolle	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Freesian	Lig/Light	Bantam
Frizzle	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Hamburg	Lig/Light	Bantam
Indian Game	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Japanese		Egte Bantam/True Bantam
Jersey Giant	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Leghorn	Lig/Light	Bantam
Malay Game	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam

Minorca	Lig/Light	Bantam
Modern Game	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Natal Game	Swaar/Heavy	
New Hampshire	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Old English Game	Lig/Light	Bantam
Orpington	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Pekin		Egte bantam/True Bantam
Plymouth Rock	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Polish	Lig/Light	Bantam
Potchefstroom Koekoek	Swaar/Heavy	
Rhode Island Red	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Rosecomb		Egte bantam/True bantam
Rumpless		Egte bantam/True bantam
Sebright		Egte bantam/True bantam
Silkie	Lig/Light	
Sumatra Game	Lig/Light	Bantam
Sussex	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Transylvanian Nacked Neck	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam
Venda	Lig/Light	
Wyandotte	Swaar/Heavy	Bantam

3.5 Enkele algemene kleure wat by skouhoenders voorkom /
A few general colours of show poultry breeds

Gestreep	Barred
Swart	Black
Swartstert-geel	Black-tail - Buff - Japanese
Blou	Blue
Blou gespikkeld	Blue Mottled
Kwartelblou	Blue quail
Bruin	Brown
Geel	Buff
Columbian soos Pekin	Columbian as in Pekin
Chamois	Chamois
Room	Cream
Geel Koekoek	Crele
Koekoek	Cuckoo
Donker	Dark - Indian Game
Donker rooi	Dark red
Vaal	Fawn
Gemmer	Ginger
Goud	Golden
Goud gesoom	Golden laced
Grys	Grey
Pêrelgrys	Lavender
Suurlemoen	Lemon
Lig	Light
Mahonie	Mahogany - Rhode Island Red
Patrys	Partridge
Porselein	Porcelain

Rooi	Red
Salm	Salmon - Favorelle
Silwer	Silver
Silwer Grys	Silver Grey
Silwer Patrys	Silver Partridge
Drie-kleur	Tri-colour
Wit	White
Swart met wit kuif	White-crested black - Polish

3.6 Algemene diskwalifikasies / General Disqualifications

Oorlelle / Earlobes

Meer as 'n kwart wit in rooi lelle / More than one quarter white in red lobes
Meer as 'n kwart rooi in wit lelle / More than one quarter red in white lobes

Oë / Eyes

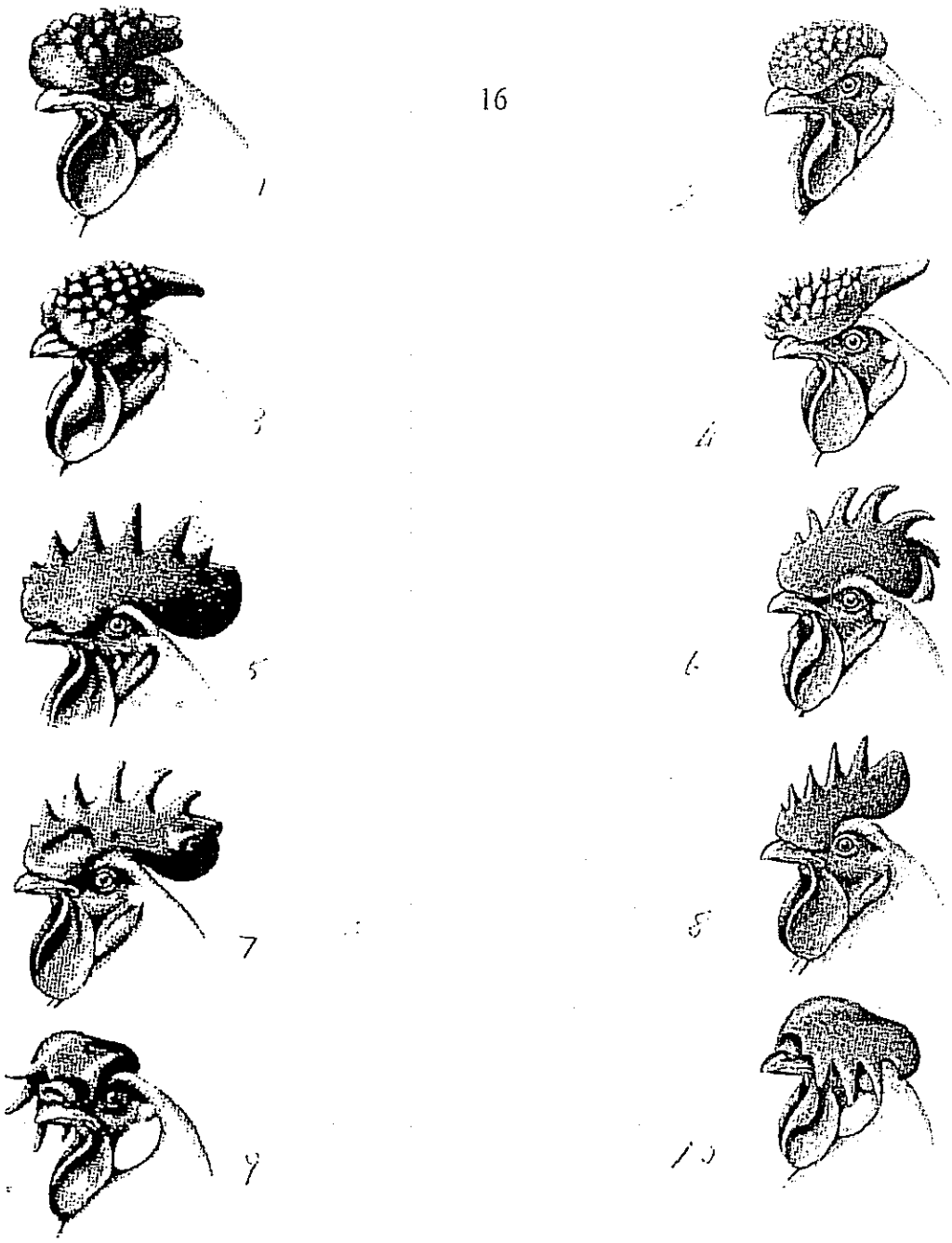
Onpaar / Odd
Kleur van iris vreemd aan varieteit / Colour of iris foreign to variety
Blind in een of albei oë / Blind in one or both eyes

Kam / Comb

Enkel / Single
Oorhang kam wat sig bederf / Flop comb blocking vision
Syspriet of spriete / Side sprig or sprigs
Gesplete punt (lem) / Split blade

Rooskam / Rosecomb
Hang te ver vooroor, belemmer sig / Lopped sufficient to obstruct sight
Te groot, genoeg om sig te belemmer / Over-large sufficient to obstruct sight
Afwesigheid van punt (leier) / Absence of spike
Meer as een punt (leier) / More than one spike
Punt (leier) ingeduik / Spike inverted

Algemeen / General
Kam pas nie by ras of varieteit / Comb foreign to breed or variety
Geknipte kam behalwe in geval van Moderne Veghoender, Ou Engelse Veghoender, Indiese en Jubilee Veghoender hane / Dubbed comb except in case of Modern Game, Old English Game, Indian and Jubilee Game Males.



Figuur 7 / Figure 7

Ingroei leier	1	Ingrown leader
Sonder leier en ongelyke lelle	2	Short of leader and uneven wattles
Rooskam wat oorhang en sig belemmer	3	Rosecomb falling to side and blocking vision
Slegte leier en growwe Rooskam	4	Bad leader and coarse worked comb
Vleiskam en met deel van die lem wat te ver vorentoe lê	5	Beefy, and with part of blade too far forward
Sleg gedraaide kam aan einde met spriete wat oorval	6	Badly curved at rear end with spikes falling over
Duimdruk en syspriet	7	Thumb mark and side sprig
Wegvlieg kam	8	Fly away comb
Dubbel gevoude kam	9	Double folded comb
Oorhangende kam wat sig bederf	10	Flop comb blocking vision

Snawel / Beak

Alle rasse / All breeds of poultry
Misvorm / Deformed

Figuur 8/ Figure 8

1 2 3

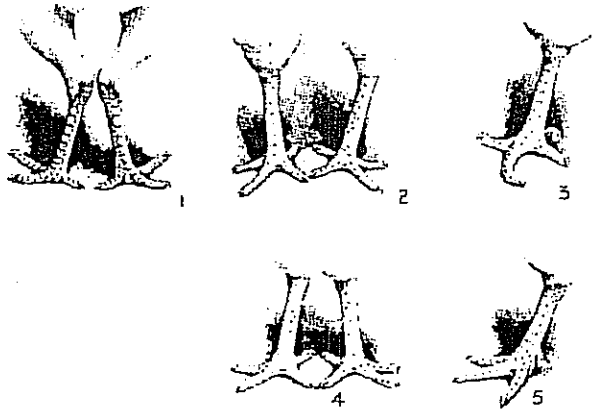
Gekruisde snawel	1	Crossed beak
Oop snawel	2	Open beak
Skrefie oog	3	Sunken eye

Vere / Plumage

Enige kleur van 'n veer of vere vreemd aan ras of varieteit wat op uiterlike veredos vertoon /
Any feather or feathers of a colour foreign to the breed or variety showing on outer plumage.
Erg gedraaide nek dekvere (met uitsondering van Frizzle) / Badly twisted hackle (frizzles excepted)
Geknipte primêre vlerkvere of sekondêre vlerkvere of albei / Clipped primary flights or secondaries or both
Hane met henvere behalwe Sebrights, Campines en Ou Engelse Veghoender Hennies /
Hen feathers in males except Sebrights, Campines and OEG Hennies.

Bene en Pote / Legs and feet

Enige kleur vreemd aan ras / Any colour foreign to the breed
Meer of minder as vier tone op enige voet by viertoonrasse / More or less than four toes on either or each foot of four-toe breeds.
Dieselfde geld vir vyftoonrasse / The same applies for five-toe breeds
Vere aan bene, op voete, tussen tone aan kaalbeenrasse / Any feathers on shanks, feet or toes on clean legged breeds.
Misvormde pote en litte / Deformed foot or foot joints
Krom tone / Crooked toes
Af tone of toonnaels / Missing toes or toenails
Eks hakskene / Knock knees
Krom bene / Bow legs
Gewebde pote by hoenders / Web foot in land fowl
Eend voet by hoenders / Duck foot in land fowls

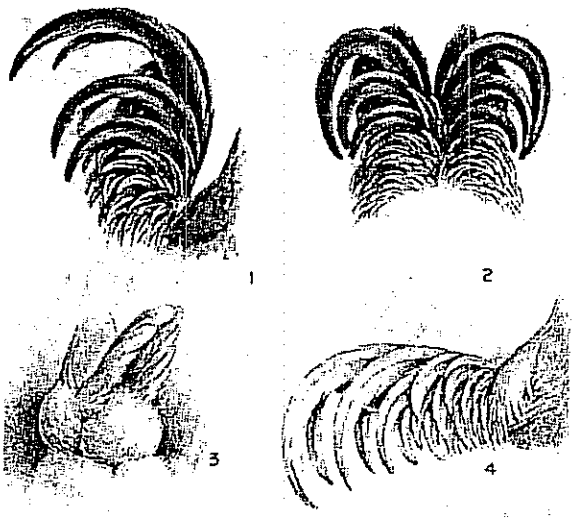


Figuur 9 / Figure 9

Eks hakskene	1	Knock-kneed
Krom bene	2	Bow legged
Krom toon	3	Crooked toe
Plat uitstaande tone	4	Splayed toes
Eend voet	5	Duck foot

Stert / Tail

Afwesigheid van alle stertvere behalwe Rumpless / Absence of all tail feathers except Rumpless
Gedraaide stertvere / Twisted tail feathers
Gedraaide sekelvere behalwe Frizzle / Twisted Sickles except Frizzles
Gesplete stert / Split or divided tail
Eekhoringstert behalwe Japanese / Squirrel tail except Japanese
Skewe stert / Wry tail



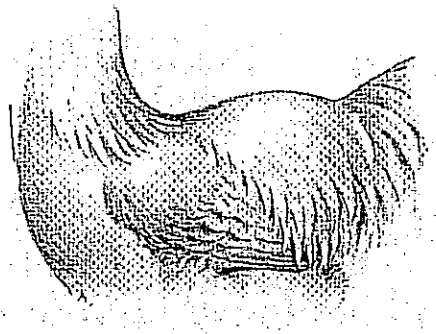
Figuur 10 / Figure 10

Eekhoring stert	1	Squirrel tail
Gesplete stert	2	Split tail
Skewe stert	3	Wry tail
Hang stert	4	Dropped tail

Rug / Back

Krom, boggel of misvorm / Crooked, roached or deformed

Figuur 11 / Figure 11



Boggel rug / Roach back

Vlerke / Wings

Gedraaide vere / Twisted feathers
Gesplete vlerke / Split wings
Geknipte vlerk / Clipped wing

Gesondheid / Health

Enige siek hoender / Any fowl showing symptoms of any disease
Voetverswering / Bumble foot
Vergrote krop / Pendulous crop
Vergrote en uitgesakte onderlyf / sagging abdomen
Swak konstitusie / Lack of vigour and constitution

Nota / Note:

- Algemene diskwalifikasies (waarvan sommige hierbo aangedui is), is van toepassing op elke ras, behalwe as die ras-spesifieke diskwalifikasies anders bepaal. Die ras-spesifieke diskwalifikasies word gespesifiseer by die beskrywing van elke ras in die Standaard van Perfeksie van die Suider-Afrikaanse Skoupluimvee Organisasie (SASPO), asook 'n volledige lys van algemene diskwalifikasies.
  General disqualifications of which are highlighted above is applicable to each breed except where the breed standard specifically prescribes otherwise. The breed specific disqualifications is specified at the description of the Breed in the Standard of Perfection of the Southern African Show Poultry Organisation (SASPO). All general disqualifications are listed in the said standards.
- Die illustrasies vervat in figure 7 tot 11 is nie noodwendig almal diskwalifikasies nie. Genoemde standaard maak voorsiening vir deffekte waarvoor gepenaliseer word by beoordeling en punte afgetrek word.
  All the illustrations contained in figures 7 to 11 is not inevitable regarded as disqualifications. The said standard provides for defects which are accountable in the deductions of points.

3.7 Klassifikasie vir skou-inskrywings
Classification for show-entries

Kode Code	Geslag Sex
01	Haan / Cock
02	Hen / Hen
03	Jonghaan / Cockerel / Stag
04	Jonghen / Pullet
05	Broeitoom / Breeding Pen
06	Viertal Jonghenne / Team of four pullets
07	Ou Eendmannetjie / Old Drake
08	Ou Eenwyfie / Old Duck
09	Jong Eendmannetjie / Young Drake
10	Jong Eendwyfie / Young Duck
11	Eend Broeipaar / Duck Breeding Pair
12	Ou Gansmannetjie / Old Gander
13	Ou Ganswyfie / Old Goose
14	Jong Gansmannetjie / Young Gander
15	Jong Ganswyfie / Young Goose
16	Gans Broeipaar / Breeding Pair of Geese
17	Ou Kalkoenmannetjie / Old Turkey Cock
18	Ou Kalkoenwyfie / Old Turkey Hen
19	Jong Kalkoenwyfie / Young Turkey Hen
20	Jong Kalkoenwyfie / Young Turkey Hen
21	Kalkoen Broeipaar / Breeding Pair of Turkeys

3.8 HOENDERSIEKTES / POULTRY DISEASES

Voorkoming is beter as genesing. Goed versorgde pluimvee is gesonde pluimvee. Daar is egter altyd die gevaar van besmetting uit een of ander bron.
Prevention is better than cure. Devotive caring and tending of your flock ensure healthy poultry. However, the risk of infection is ever present.

Klassifikasie van Pluimveesiektes / Classification of diseases.

Bakteriese siektes / Bacterial diseases

Wit Diarree : Kom by kuikens tot drie weke oud voor. Kuikens is swak, staan een kant met toe oë, vlerke hang, stert is vuil a.g.v. diarree, vere opgepof. Geen geneesmiddel. Hou hokke skoon en droog. Doen bloedtoetse op teelhoenders en skakel draers uit.

White Diarrheas : Chicks up to three weeks are at risk. Signs are drooped wings, ruffled feathers, standing aside with closed eyes, white diarrhea, weakness and lameness. No effective treatment. Cages should be kept clean and dry. Perform blood tests on breeders and eliminate carriers.

Aansteeklike Coryza	:	Gesig swel op, oë dra, neus loop, haal swaar asem, nies en vrek. Tas groot hoenders aan. Behandel met Tylan. Voorkoming: spuit met haemofilus entstof.
Infectious Coryza	:	General signs are swelling of the face, mucous discharge from the eyes and nose, sneezing, difficult breathing and death. Adult birds are at risk. Prevent by vaccination with haemofilus and treat with Tylan.
Kroniese Lugwegsiekte	:	Hoender hoes, neus loop, oë is waterig en skud kop aanhoudend. Behandel met antibiotika. Fosbac Plus T, Baytril of Novabiotic.
Mycoplasma gallisepticum	:	Signs are coughing, nasal discharge, watery eyes and head shaking. Treat with antibiotics. Fosbac Plus T, Baytril or Novabiotic.

Virus infeksies / Virus infections

Newcastle Siekte	:	Simptome moeilik sigbaar afhangende van tipe virus (senuweee of asemhaling), temperature, weerstand en ouderdom van die trop. Hoenders is aanvanklik dooierig en stil. Nekke word abnormaal gedraai en algemene swakheid kom voor. Die hele kudde vrek uit. Voorkom deur inenting teen Newcastle siekte met La Sota of Hitchner Bl
Newcastle Disease	:	Signs are difficult to detect depending on the type of virus, age of chickens, temperature and immunity of flock. Chickens are dull and quiet, abnormal twisting of necks and general weakness occur. The total flock will be wiped out. Prevention by vaccination with La Sota or Hitchner Bl.
Aansteeklike Brongitis	:	Hoenders gaap, hoes, haal raserig en swaar asem, oë traan en neus loop. Behandeling: goeie ventilasie en Tylan. Voorkom oorbevolking. Ent hoenders twee maal per jaar.
Infectious Bronchitis	:	Chickens gasp, cough, breath noisily and there will be discharge from the nose and eyes. Treat with Tylan and adequate ventilation. Prevent overcrowding. Vacinate twice a year.
Nota / Note	:	Gebruik kombinasie entstof van Newcastle en Aansteeklike Brongitis. Use combination vaccination for Newcastle and Infectious Bronchitis.
Gumboro	:	Kuikens twee tot ses weke word aangetas. Kuikens is lusteloos, eetlus ontbreek, onegalige gang, pik aan kloaak as gevolg van infeksie. Geen geneesmiddel. Immuniseer met Gumbovax.
Gumboro	:	Affected age group is two to six weeks. Signs are depression, loss of appetite, trembling unsteady gait, vent pecking. No treatment. Prevent by vaccination with Gumbovac.

Hoenderpokke : Waterblase verskyn aan kop en lelle. Geel aanpaksel in bek en keel. Sere ontstaan uit waterblase. Behandel sere met Jodium, Merkurokroom of antibiotiese salf. Voorkom siekte deur inenting teen hoenderpokke. Muskiete versprei pokke baie vinnig.

Fowl Pox : Signs are presence of wartlike legions on the comb and wattles and of yellow caseous accumulations in the mouth and throat. Treat lessons with mercurochrome, iodine or antibiotic ointment. Prevent the disease by vaccinating fowls with chicken pox vaccine. Mosquitoes spread pox quickly.

Marek se Siekte : Dit is kanker van die senuweestelsel. Die hoender raak lam. Bene lê een vorentoe, die ander een na agter. Hoender teer uit en raak totaal verlam. Geen effektiewe behandeling. Ent kuikens op dagoud teen siekte.

Mareks Disease : It is a cancer of the nervous system. Symptoms are paralysis of the wings and legs with one leg stretched forward and the other backwards. Chickens lose weight till they die. There is no effective treatment. Vaccinate chickens on day one with virus vaccine.

Inwendige Parasiete / Internal Parasites

Koksidiose : Is sluimerend in alle hoenders. Sodra kondisie afgaan soos met verkoue, neem koksidiose oor. Hoenders is lusteloos, geelkleurige uitskeding wat later verander na bloederig. Daar is baie effektiewe middels soos Baycox, ESB3, ens. teen die siekte beskikbaar. Voorkom oorbevolking en hou hokke en kos skoon.

Coccidiosis : Is latent in all poultry. When condition of poultry declines coccidiosis takes over. Affected chickens will stand with closed eyes. White to brown diarrhea occurs which later changes to bloody. There are various very effective remedies such as Baycox, ESB3, etc. Prevent overcrowding and contamination of feed and water.

urms : Rondewurm en Lintwurm is die mees algemene. Hoenders se kondisie gaan af en hulle raak bloedarmoedig. Ontwurm hoenders ten minste eenmaal per jaar. Daar is baie effektiewe middels teen wurms beskikbaar.

Worms : Round worms and Tape worms are most common. Chickens lose condition and become anemic. Deworm flock at least once a year. There are many effective antiworm remedies on the market.

Uitwendige parasiete / External Parasites

Luise : Hulle byt en veroorsaak irritasie en rusteloosheid. Gebruik Dead line twee keer per jaar. Drup een druppel onder elke vlerk, agter die kop en onder die stert. Karbadust is ook 'n goeie middel.

Lice : They bite and cause irritation and restlessness. Use Dead Line. Use one drop of Dead Line under each wing, behind the head

and under the tail. Karbadust is also a good product.

Vlooie	:	Behandel soos vir luise
Fleas	:	Same treatment as for Lice
Myte	:	Rooimyt, hoendermyt en tampans op hoenders moet dadelik behandel word deur hokke sowel as hoenders te spuit en te poeier.
Mites	:	Red mite,chicken mite and tampans on fowls must be treated immediately. At the same time the pens must be treated by spraying or dusting and thoroughly cleaned out.
Skurwe pote	:	Word veroorsaak deur myte. Skubbe kry aanpaksel wat sleg ruik. Dit kan veroorsaak dat toonnaels en litte afval. Behandel met vaseline en blomswawel.
Scaly Leg	:	Mites crusty stinking masses of debris under scales. It can cause loss of toenails and joints. Treat with vaseline and Flower of sulphur.
Voetverswering	:	Word veroorsaak deur besering van voetkussing as gevolg van te hoë slaapstokke. Maak verswering oop en verwyder etter. Sit salf in wond en hou dit vir 'n paar dae toe. Verwyder die oorsaak.
Bumble foot	:	This is caused by injury of the cushion of the foot, usually because perches are too high off the floor. Prevent too high perches. Treat bumble foot by opening the wound and placing a suitable ointment in the wound. Protect the wound for a few days. Remove cause of the problem.

3.9 <u>Algemene interessante inligting / Interesting general information</u>

- Dit neem 21 dae vir 'n eier om uit te broei
  An egg hatches in 21 days

- Die temperatuur in 'n broeimasjien is tussen 37,5 en 38,0 grade celsius
  The temperature in an incubator is between 37,5 and 38,0 degrees celcius.

- 'n Broeimasjien het hitte, vog en suurstof nodig om te funksioneer
  An incubator requires heat, humidity and oxygen to function properly

- Die kloaak se funksie by 'n hen is 'n voortplantingskanaal, eierkanaal en ontlastingskanaal
  The function of a hen's vent is to serve as a channel for eggs, propagation and discharge.

4. TEORETIES EIE INSKRYWING / THEORETICAL OWN ENTRY

4.1 'n Vraestel wat 20 punte tel, word opgestel waarin kandidaat skriftelik vrae oor die skouhoender wat hy/sy inskryf vir die junior Kampioenskappe, moet beantwoord.
An examination paper which totals 20 points will be drawn up. The candidate will answer all questions in writing on his/her show bird entered in the Youth Championships.

4.2 Dit sal van kandidate verwag word om die neergelegde Standaard van Perfeksie van die Suider-Afrikaanse Skoupluimvee Organisasie (SASPO) te ken insoverre dit op hulle eie inskrywing betrekking het.
It will be required from candidates to know the laid down Standard of Perfection of the South African Poultry Association (SASPO) relating to their own entries.

4.3 Kandidate behoort, onder andere, die volgende vrae oor hul eie inskrywing te kan beantwoord:

* Naam van ras
* Land van oorsprong van ras
* Klassifikasie van ras
* Eierkleur
* Massa van jou spesifieke inskrywing
* Algemene karaktertrekke van jou ras, met ander woorde die tipe van die ras
* Die kleur van jou ras wat die volgende insluit - kleur van totale veredos, oogkleur, kleur van bek, naels, bene en toonnaels, kleur van kam, belle en lelle
* Die spesifieke diskwalifikasies van jou ras benewens die algemene diskwalifikasies.

Candidats should be able to answer among others, the following questions Regarding their own entry:

* Name of breed
* Country of origin of breed
* Classification of breed
* Egg colour
* Mass of your specific entry
* General characteristics of your breed, in other words, the type of your breed
* The colour of your breed which includes the following - colour of total plumage, eye colour, colour of beak, nails, legs and toenails, colour of comb, ear-lobes and wattles.
* The spesific disqualifications of your breed apart from the general disqualifications.