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The #1 Internet Source For Information On Showing & Breeding Exhibition Poultry

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In this issue . . . Tulsa, Oklahoma Show Results • APANews • ABANews • Viral Disease: Fowl Pox • Sebright Bantams *by H. Smith* • Lebanon, Indiana Show Results • Expression Of Autosomal Pheomelanin (Part 3) *by Brian Reeder* • Lesson On Preventing Wet Litter in the Bantam House • Poultry Breed Clubs Listing • APA & ABA Judges List • Upcoming Shows, and more. . . .



NEIL GRASSBAUGH

Exhibition Poultry Magazine[©]

As I write this, it is the morning after the election . . . And to put it mildly, I am depressed, and disappointed in the results. If there are any gleeful Obama-ites out there who disagree with me and no longer feel they want to partake of this FREE publication - well you can always send me an email that says REMOVE in the subject line and I will gladly delete you from my mailing list.

I have a big gripe with the fact that people who live in cities, because of their population density, etc. seem to determine who our elected officials are. I *am* a very opinionated person - but I earned those opinions through a long school of hard knocks - yet I usually keep those opinions to myself. But today - I am just not in the mood to keep quiet. And I am soooooooooooooo tired of trying to be even slightly politically correct. If you disagree (or agree) with me, send me an email - maybe I will include it in the next issue.

But time to move on. I am an eternal optimist - that comes in great part from my close relationship with God - I did not say "religion" if you notice - I did say God - the one who LOVES us unconditionally and forever. Wow - - am I politically incorrect this month or what? I just offended another voting block!

But in the spirit of the holidays which are just around the corner, I would like to wish you all a wonderful, and joyous, family and friend filled Thanksgiving! And when you are carving that turkey, goose, or duck (that you may have raised yourself) be grateful for the work-ethic, creativity, intelligence, curiosity, patience and optimism that are all key components of success in the world of exhibition poultry breeding.

Until next month,
Ann Charles, Editor

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On The Cover . . .

Show Champion at the Central Indian Poultry Show in Lebanon, Indiana was a Rouen old duck exhibited by Jean Doerflein of Indiana. The photo is taken by, and courtesy, of Neil Grassbaugh.

Tulsa State Fair

September 29 and 30, 2012

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Photos and Results by Janice Hall

The 2012 Tulsa State Fair Poultry Show was held September 29 and 30. The Poultry Building and most of the other buildings have been completely redone in recent years. Unloading birds can now be done under a covered area that opens directly into the show hall. Mike Geis did a fantastic job as superintendent and had everything in great shape for the arrival of the almost 700 entries. Monty Fitzgerald and Jim Sallee had everything judged by mid afternoon on Saturday. The birds were left in place for fairgoers to admire until Sunday afternoon.

Show results are as follows:

Large Fowl

Champion American and Champion Large Fowl - White Plymouth Rock Pullet by Mike Geis. Res. American - White Plymouth Rock Cockerel by Mike Geis.

Champion Asiatic - Blue Cochin Hen by Tony Downing. Res. Asiatic - Black Cochin Hen by Tony Downing.

Champion English and Reserve Large Fowl - Black Australorp Pullet by Mike Geis. Res. English - Black Australorp Pullet by Mike Geis.

Champion Mediterranean - White Leghorn Pullet by Mike Geis. Res. Mediterranean - White Leghorn Pullet by Mike Geis.

TULSA STATE FAIR

September 29-30



Reserve Show Champion
White Plymouth Rock Pullet

Champion Waterfowl
Gray Call Old Female
Rock Hill Poultry
Stonewall, OK

Champion AOSB - Black Sumatra Hen by Tony Downing. Res. AOSB - Blue Sumatra Hen by Tony Downing.

Champion Continental was a Buff Laced Polish Cockerel by Marvin McGehee.

Bantams

Champion Old English - BB Red Pullet by Dwight Madsen. Res. Old English - Black Cockerel by Karla Clifton.

Champion SCCL and Reserve Show Champion - White Plymouth Rock Pullet by Janice Hall/Rock Hill Poultry. Res. SCCL - White Leghorn Pullet by Steven Androes.

Champion RCCL - White Wyandotte Hen by Lewis Bacher. Res. RCCL - Golden Sebright Pullet by Dwight Madsen.

Champion Modern and Show Champion - Birchen Pullet by Aileen Castlebury. Res. Modern - Brown Red Pullet by Aileen Castlebury.

Champion Featherleg - Black Cochin Cockerel by Janice Hall/Rock Hill Poultry. Res. Featherleg - Black Cochin Cock by Fred McGehee.

Champion AOCCL - White Crested Black Polish Pullet by Janice Hall/Rock Hill Poultry. Res. AOCCL - White Crested Black Polish Pullet by Janice Hall/Rock Hill Poultry.

Waterfowl

Champion Bantam Duck and Champion Waterfowl - Gray Call Old Female by Janice Hall/Rock Hill Poultry. Reserve Bantam



Show Champion was a Birchen Modern game Pullet exhibited by Aileen Castlebury.

Duck - Gray Call Old Male by Janice Hall/Rock Hill Poultry.

Junior Show

Champion Junior Bantam and Junior Show Champion was a Brown Red Modern Game Pullet by Sherydan Walker. Reserve Champion Junior Bantam and Reserve Junior Show Champion was a Black Old English Pullet by Shyann Williams.

Champion Junior Large Fowl was a New Hampshire Cockerel by Nathaniel Payne, and Reserve Junior Large Fowl was a Light Brown Leghorn Pullet by Travis Akehurst.



Champion Large Fowl - White Plymouth Rock Pullet exhibited by Mike Geis.

2012 FALL SHOWS

WEST TEXAS STATE FAIR
Reserve Champion Bantam
Black Modern Pullet

TULSA STATE FAIR
Show Champion
Birchen Modern Pullet

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS
Show Champion
B.B. Red Modern Cockerel

Texas All Game Bantam Club Show
Grand Champion of Show
Another B.B. Red Modern Cockerel
4th Best of Show
Red Pyle Modern Cockerel

Winnings were an accomplishment, but visiting with old friends was great!
Thanks to all Show Personnel and Judges!

Bobby and Aileen Castlebury



APANEWS November 2012

October was a very busy month. The APA Annual meeting in Lucasville, Ohio was a huge success.

They had over 4,000 birds in the show and exhibitors from all over the country. Congratulations to all the winners, I know the judges had their work cut out for them.

The directors meeting on Friday was very productive. The minutes from the meeting will be printed in the October News & Views, which should be in your mailbox about a week after you read this. I will touch on a few highlights. The show reports committee is working on updating the show rules. One area that has already been clarified is that any show report received in the office after February 28, 2013 will not have the points calculated for the 2013 yearbook. The points will be added for the 2014 yearbook.

The 2014 APA Annual meet was placed with the Tennessee Valley Poultry Club and will be November 29, 2014 in Knoxville, TN. The directors also voted to begin work on a new revision of the Standard of Perfection. This will be about at least a two year project as there are a lot of new varieties to add and therefore new paintings to commission.

One of the highlights of the general meeting is always the awarding of the honorees. The honorees at Lucasville were Tom Kelley, Keith Shay, Harvey Noel, and Dick and Pat Horstman.

On a personal note, Dick and I would like to thank the APA for bestowing this honor on us. It is always nice to be recognized by your fellow poultry fanciers.

Fall show season is in full swing. I hope everyone can support their local shows. Dick and I will be in Winston Salem, NC for the Forsyth Fowl Fanciers Show on November 24. If you would like to order merchandise, I will be happy to deliver it. Don't forget, Christmas is just around the corner and the poultry fancier in your house would really enjoy a new standard or shirt or hat with the APA logo.

Hope to see you down the road.
Pat Horstman

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ABA Happenings

ABA Happenings

Hello all – this month I have some points of business to cover

#1 – November 1st – Election deadline - 11/1/2012 is the deadline to file with the ABA Secretary if you plan on running for a volunteer position (District Director, President, and VP) of the ABA. Please take note: If you are running for office, you will receive a sample ballot via email to approve how you wish your name to appear. This information has been in the past quarterly, news releases, and articles run by poultry newspapers. Good luck to all who wish to help the ABA.

#2 December 1st 2012 – Deadline for bid submission for the 2013 and 2014 ABA National Meets.

We will be reviewing these meets in January at the Stockton show with the PPBA. The 2014 location is carefully being considered at this time because of the importance of this event. What you might say is the

importance? It is the 100th Anniversary of the American Bantam Association. That is big news and that will take some extra planning and the ABA will rise to the occasion and do it.

#3 – Fall 2012 Quarterly. This edition was mailed on October 10, 2012. You should have received yours by now. Do you like the new look? Send along any ideas you have to improve our newsletters and we will see what we can do to keep things exciting, fresh, and new. We have recently updated our ads with the help of Kim Munden of Meadville, PA. Kim was also very instrumental in the production of this year's 2012 ABA yearbook -- so THANK YOU goes to Kim for helping keep the ABA moving forward too.

2012 show reports are being processed and we are currently running on schedule. This task is a large one, and I would like to thank Tami Clark of California for helping me out with this. Tami and her daughter Amanda input the data into files which I then incorporate after membership verification into the starred win file. This is a daunting task so a special thank you goes to all the show secretaries that submit neat and complete show reports, ontime, with the appropriate fees paid. We salute you!!

As we, as a fancy, near the end of 2012, I would like to thank the current Board of Directors for their help to me in the ABA office. There is quite a lot of work that happens on a weekly basis and these men and women

should be thanked next time you see them. Many take on extra tasks by heading committees and giving the extra volunteer hours to special projects. Without them, we would not be able to bring you the service that we do. Let's continue to work together for the betterment of the ABA.

To hold a membership in the ABA is a great value. If you are not a member, and you have (or even want to learn more about) bantams, I urge you to take a \$20 challenge. For \$20, your name is added to our membership list and you will be receiving 4 mailings per year which includes the Annual Yearbook. This book is well worth the \$20 just by itself and is designed to help you discover the world of bantams. I like to think of it as the Bantam Almanac. If you REALLY want to take the plunge, send in \$50 (\$60 if you live outside the USA) and you will receive a one year membership in the ABA, a beautiful ABA Member patch, and a copy of the latest 2011 Mini Bantam Standard. It's a bargain. Send to ABA, PO Box 127, Augusta, NJ 07822 or visit our website at bantamclub.com to sign up today. EYB (enjoy your birds) Karen Unrath – ABA Secretary



American Bantam Association

Website: <http://www.bantamclub.com>

Contact: **Karen Unrath**, Secretary
P.O. Box 127E, Augusta, NJ 07822
Phone: 973-383-8633
Fancybantams@embarqmail.com

President: **Jeff Halbach**
jeff.halbach@tds.net

Vice President: **Matt Lhamon**
mattlh@embarqmail.com

New members receive a free copy of the latest available yearbook and quarterly.

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National Call Breeders of America

A club formed for the promotion of breeding and exhibition of Call Ducks, Offering National, District and Special Meets. Quarterly newsletters and annual yearbook. Memberships: Junior (under 16) \$8/year; Individual \$15/year or \$29/2 years; Family \$17/year or \$33/2 years; Lifetime membership \$200. Visit our website at www.callducks.org to join online or purchase club merchandise, such as t-shirts, pins, patches, posters, etc. For more information contact secretary Dennis Fuller, 1729 Otterville Blvd., Independence, Iowa 50644. 1-319-334-3497, wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com

(12-12)

Viral diseases:

Fowl Pox

Avian pox (Fowl Pox) is a relatively slow-spreading viral disease in birds, characterized by wart-like nodules on the skin and diphtheritic necrotic membranes lining the mouth and upper respiratory system. It has been present in birds since the earliest history. Mortality is not usually significant unless the respiratory involvement is marked. The disease may occur in any age of bird, at any time.

Avian pox is caused by a virus of which there are at least three different strains or types; fowl pox virus, pigeon pox virus and canary pox virus. Although some workers include turkey pox virus as a distinct strain, many feel that is identical to fowl pox virus.

Each virus strain is infective for a number of species of birds. Natural occurring pox in chickens, turkeys and other domestic fowl is considered to be caused by fowl pox virus.

Fowl pox can be transmitted by direct or indirect contact. The virus is highly resistant in dried scabs and under certain conditions may survive for months on contaminated premises. The disease may be transmitted by a number of species of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes can harbor infective virus for a month or more after feeding on affected birds. After the infection is introduced, it spreads within the flock by mosquitoes as well as direct and indirect contact. Recovered birds do not remain carriers.

Since fowl pox usually spreads slowly, a flock may be affected for several months. The course of the disease in the individual bird takes three to five weeks. Affected young birds are retarded in growth. Laying birds experience a drop in egg production. Birds of all ages that have oral or respiratory system involvement have difficulty eating and breathing. The disease manifests itself in one or two ways, cutaneous pox (dry form) or diphtheritic pox (wet form).

Dry pox starts as small whitish foci that develop into wart-like nodules. The nodules eventually are sloughed and scab formation precedes final healing. Lesions are most commonly seen on the featherless parts of the body (comb, wattles, ear lobes, eyes, and sometimes the feet).

Wet pox is associated with the oral cavity

and the upper respiratory tract, particularly the larynx and trachea. The lesions are diphtheritic in character and involve the mucous membranes to such a degree that when removed, an ulcerated or eroded area is left.

There is no treatment for fowl pox. Disease control is accomplished best by preventative vaccination since ordinary management and sanitation practices will not prevent it. Several kinds of vaccines are available and are effective if used properly.

All replacement chickens are vaccinated against fowl pox when the birds are six to ten weeks of age. One application of fowl pox vaccine results in permanent immunity.

<http://msucare.com/poultry/diseases/disviral.htm>

Prevention and Control of Fowl Pox in Backyard Chicken Flocks

By Gary D. Butcher, D.V.M., Ph.D.
and Fred Rossi, Ph.D.

Pox is a relatively slow spreading viral infection of chickens characterized by scab-like lesions on the skin of the unfeathered body parts and/or diphtheritic (wet) membranes lining the mouth or air passages. It has been present in chickens since earliest times and is found throughout the world. Infection with the fowl pox virus will cause the chickens to have poor growth, poor feed conversion and a precipitous fall in egg production. Mortality will seldom be marked if the lesions are limited to the skin. However, death may occur if the oral cavity or air passages become involved.

The disease may occur in any age bird, primarily during the warm months of the year. The virus is stable and can be transmitted by direct contact with an infected chicken or by mosquitoes.

There is no treatment for fowl pox. Control and prevention in chickens is accomplished by vaccination by the wing web method with a commercially available fowl pox or pigeon pox vaccine. This should be administered to all chickens at 12-16 weeks of age. Vaccinated birds should be examined for takes about seven to ten days following inoculation. A take consists of swelling of the skin or a scab at the site where the vac-

cine was applied.

A high percentage of chickens showing reaction (takes) indicates a satisfactory vaccination.

Precautions should be taken when administering the pox vaccine as it is a live type of virus vaccine. Because the pox vaccine produces a mild form of the disease, only healthy birds should be vaccinated. The vaccine must be applied only to the vaccination site, and precautions taken to prevent contamination of other parts of the chicken, the premises and the equipment.

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>

Evolutionary Repercussions of Avian Culling on Host Resistance and Influenza Virulence (Abstract)

By Eunha Shim*, Alison P. Galvani
(Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University School of Medicine)

Keeping pandemic influenza at bay is a global health priority. Of particular concern is the continued spread of the influenza subtype H5N1 in avian populations and the increasing frequency of transmission to humans. To decrease this threat, mass culling is the principal strategy for eradicating influenza in avian populations. Although culling has a crucial short-term epidemiological benefit, evolutionary repercussions on reservoir hosts and on the viral population have not been considered.

Methods and Findings

To explore the epidemiological and evolutionary repercussions of mass avian culling, we combine population genetics and epidemiological influenza dynamics in a mathematical model parameterized by clinical, epidemiological, and poultry data. We model the virulence level of influenza and the selection on a dominant allele that confers resistance against influenza in a poultry population. Our findings indicate that culling impedes the evolution of avian host resistance against influenza. On the pathogen side of the coevolutionary race between pathogen and host, culling selects for heightened virulence and transmissibility of influenza.

Conclusions

Mass culling achieves a short-term benefit at the expense of long-term detriments: a more genetically susceptible host population, ultimately greater mortality, and elevated influenza virulence.

SEBRIGHT BANTAMS

By H. Smith – Reprinted from 1974 ABA Yearbook

One of the oldest varieties is of course, the Sebright. Those who are interested in poultry history will find accounts of how the first birds were bred by persons of leisure and how the first competitions were held. All of the old poultry books write at length on this breed.

Without question, the Sebright is a striking bantam and one which has a long history of championships behind it. Both the Golden and the Silvers are found up on top of the champions at many of the shows. It must be appreciated that Sebrights are an ornamental breed and nothing should be expected of them in the way of eggs or meat – except enough eggs in spring to enable a fancier to perpetuate the race. Because of their long lineage and the fact that some perfect specimens have been seen, Sebrights are known wherever poultry shows are held and often gain a sympathetic vote on this account.

It will be gathered that they are a likely potentiality for the man who looks for a championship prize from time to time. The fancier who takes up Sebrights because he likes the for themselves alone may do as well or better than with another breed.

Some of the oldest Sebright fanciers tell me that they can remember the day when the tremulous carriage was absolutely essential for success and markings were not the only thing to count. They decry the “modern” Sebright which has perfection of lacing, but does not markedly show the carriage of body which they describe. My memory does not take me to the days of crescent marked tails and “fantail” carriage. The clearly laced specimens were in command of the situation when I first noticed Sebrights and, I should say, are now so firmly established that they will continue to be regarded as the right sort. The impression which is made on the judge by clean ground color and even black lacing is more valuable as a prize getter than any other combination which Sebrights could put forward – unless of course, a super specimen had both lacing and carriage. It is so well known that a peculiar property of this breed is that males are hen-feathered that it should hardly be necessary to repeat, but there is a point bear in mind in this respect. The standard demands hen feathering in males and the best of them are perfect when seen in the show pen. “Handsome is as

handsome goes” with this, as with so any other things, and some of these hen feathered cocks carry their effeminacy too far. They are non-breeders! It is not bad thing, therefore, to buy only a proven sire or to choose a male which has slight pretensions to sickle feathers in his tail. His pedigree will be such that the majority of his offspring will have feathering in accordance with standard requirements and there should be no thought that he will breed a preponderance of cockerels which are useless for the show pen. There are one or two points of plumage which should be checked to ensure that the male and his mates do not possess a common fault. Heavily marked tail ends, smudginess or peppering in the ground color of the main tail feathers, weak shoulder butts where the lacing is not sufficiently well defined or unduly black thighs. These faults need to be balanced with strength in the opposite sex or will easily become intensified to the great detriment of any prospect of prize winning.

Additionally, the Golden have their own problems of ground color which must be rich enough to be attractive, bright enough to show off the lacing and free from shiftiness

or peppering or any of the minor faults which beset self reds or buffs.

Sebrights are a single mated breed and there is no need to mate one pen in the hope of breeding superb pullets and a totally different pen for cockerels. Single mating is helped, obviously, by having hen feathered cocks. From time to time single comb chickens will be produced from the best of rose-combed parents and it might be thought that, on account of their long pedigree, single combed pullets could safely be used in the breeding pen to produce rose combed chicks. The best of the older breeders do not support this and insist on all breeding stock to having perfect combs. Good Sebrights have always commanded good money, and if a new fancier wants to be at the top fairly quickly he must be prepared to pay for a good male and female from one breeder. All Sebrights must, more or less, be related, and like many reasonably be expected to produce like; provided that a stud has been intelligently handled. At the same time, I would try to get a second female to complete the foundation pen from a district far removed from the supplier of the pair. In this way I would hope to gain a little in strength because – after the first season’s breeding – I would want to mate individual pairs of close relationship and would look to getting somewhere near the mark in a relatively short time.



A Silver Sebright hen exhibited by K & D Bantams - Champion RCCL, 2012 Poultry Show at El Dorado, AR.



Thank you Exhibitors, Visitors,
Donors & Judges from the
2012 Central Indiana Poultry Show



See photos at www.poultryshow.org

**2012 Open Show Judges: Tim Bowles,
Eric Engelsman, Troy LaRoche & Paul Monteith**



Open Show Champion
Rouen old duck by Jean Doerflein



Junior Show Champion
**Rhode Island Red bantam pullet by
Mason McCollough**



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Join Us Next Year
Saturday, October 19, 2013

in Lebanon, Indiana

2013 Open Show Judges:

Jeff Halbach, Rick Hare, Paul Kroll, and Bill Patterson

Boone County 4-H Fairgrounds,
Lebanon, Indiana
Located along I-65 at exit 138

Produced in
cooperation
with the



Central Indiana Poultry Show

October 20, 2012
Lebanon, Indiana
~ Show Results ~

By Doug Akers

The Central Indiana Poultry Show was held on Saturday, October 20, 2012. There were 2101 birds and 223 exhibitors.

The Open Show had 1247 birds and 114 exhibitors. The Junior Show had 854 birds & 110 exhibitors. The Junior Show Champion was a Rhode Island Red bantam by Mason McCollough, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Open Show judges were: Tim Bowles, Eric Englesman, Troy LaRoche, and Paul Monteith. Junior Show judges were: Bud Blankenship, Greg Chamness, Brad Jones, Harry Kolacz, Shari McCollough, and



Photo by Neil Grassbaugh

Show Champion, Rouen Hen exhibited by Jean Doerflein, Indiana.

Jonathan Patterson.

Open Show Champions :

Show Champion (2101 birds) - Rouen H by Jean Doerflein, Indiana. Reserve Show Champion - Brown Red P by Vic Stirnaman, Illinois,

Champion Large Fowl (213) - Salmon Faverolle K by Jonathan Patterson, Indiana.

Reserve Large Fowl - SC White Leghorn H by Carl Baker, Ohio.

Champion Bantam Chicken (649)- Brown Red Modern Game P by Vic Stirnaman. Reserve Bantam Chicken - SC Rhode Island Red P by Bill Smith, Indiana.

Champion Waterfowl - Rouen H by Jean Doerflein, Indiana. Res. Waterfowl - American Buff young goose by Jake Wilson, Indiana.

Large Fowl

Champ American (74) - White Plymouth Rock P by Dianne Weer, Illinois. Res. American - White Wyandotte K by Jonathan Patterson, Indiana.

Champ Asiatic (23) - Black Langshan H by Cindy Bull, Indiana. Reserve Asiatic - Barred Cochon P by Linda Tobia.

Champ English (35) - Black Orpington P by Terry Disney, Tennessee. Res. English - Buff Orpington P by Cindy Bull, Indiana.

Champ Mediterranean (31) - White Leghorn Leghorn H by Carl Baker, Ohio. Res. Mediterranean - White Leghorn P by Carl Baker, Ohio.



Photo by Doug Akers

Open Show Judges (left to right): Tim Bowles, Troy LaRoche, Paul Monteith, Eric Englesman



Photo by Doug Akers

Champion Large Fowl - Salmon Faverolle Cockerel by Jonathan Patterson, Indiana



Photo by Doug Akers

Reserve Large Fowl - SC White Leghorn Hen exhibited by Carl Baker, Ohio.

Central Indiana Junior Poultry Show Results

Champ Continental (32) - Salmon Faverolle K by Jonathan, Patterson, Indiana. Res. Continental - Welsummer P by Duane Smith, Indiana.

Champ AOSB(18) - Black Naked Neck P by Gates Family, Missouri. Res. AOSB - White Ameraucana H in honor of Anne Foley by husband John Foley.

Bantams

Champ Modern (65) - Brown Red P by Vic Stirnman, Illinois. Res. Modern - Birchen P by Cliff Troxell, Indiana.

Champ Old English (111) - Blue K by Bennett & McDaniel, IN & KY. Res Old English - B.B. Red K by Robert Downing, Kentucky.

Champ SCCL(156) - Rhode Island Red P by Bill Smith, Indiana. Res. SCCL - White Plymouth Rock K by Rev. Paul Ashbrook, Ohio.

Champ RCCL(181) - Black Rosecomb K by Bill Patterson, Michigan. Res. RCCL - Silver Spangled Hamburg K by Dwight Morgan, Indiana.

Champ Featherleg (111) - Salmon Faverolle K by Leisha Comer, Ohio. Res. Featherleg - White Cochin C by Greg & Christy Michael, Michigan.

Champ AOCCL(25) - Black Sumatra K by



Photo by Doug Akers

Champion Light Duck - White Runner exhibited by Annette Dillon, Ohio.



Photo by Doug Akers

Champ Asiatic - Black Langshan Hen exhibited by Cindy Bull, Indiana.



Photo by Doug Akers

Champ SCCL (156) - Rhode Island Red Pullet exhibited by Bill Smith, Indiana.

Rebekah Payne, Indiana. Res. AOCCL - White Crested Black Polish K by Kathy Troxel.

Waterfowl

Champ Duck (342) - Rouen H by Jean Doerflein, Indiana. Res. Duck - Cayuga P by Annette Dillon, Ohio.

Champ Bantam Duck (217) - Pastel Call C by Gemara Leska, Illinois. Res. Bantam Duck - Gray H by Rev. Paul Ashbrook, Ohio.

Champion Light Duck (50) - White Runner C by Annette Dillon, Ohio. Res. Light Duck - Welsh Harlequin H by K & S Waterfowl, Indiana.

Champ Medium Duck (25) - Cayuga P by Annette Dillon, Ohio. Res. Medium Duck - Cayuga P by Rev. Paul Ashbrook, Ohio.

Champ Heavy Duck (50) - Rouen H by Jean Doerflein, Indiana. Res. Heavy Duck - Rouen C by Jean Doerflein, Indiana.

Champ Goose (36) - American Buff P by Jake Wilson, Indiana. Res. Goose - White Sebastopol C by Melinda Hoffman, Ohio.

Champ Light Goose (9) - Brown China C by James Konecny, Illinois. Res. Light Goose - Brown China C by James Konecny, Illinois.

Champ Medium Goose (15) - Buff P by Jake Wilson, Indiana. Res. Medium Goose - Sebastopol H by Melinda Hoffman.

Champ Heavy Goose (12) - Buff Toulouse C by Brad Johnson, Indiana. Res. Heavy Goose - Embden H by Susan Clark, Indiana.



Photo by Doug Akers

Champ Bantam Duck - Pastel Call C by Gemara Leska, Illinois.

The Junior Show had 854 birds & 110 exhibitors. Junior Show judges were: Bud Blankenship, Greg Chamness, Brad Jones, Harry Kolacz, Shari McCollough, and Jonathan Patterson.

Large Fowl

Champion American (66 birds) - White Wyandotte pullet by Sam Klemme; Reserve American - Black Jersey Giant hen by Austin Jones;

Champion Asiatic (24) - Black Langshan pullet by Brandi Powell; Reserve Asiatic - Light Brahma hen by Sam Klemme;

Champion English (21) - Buff Orpington pullet by Brandi Powell; Reserve English - Black Australorp pullet by Alex Klemme;

Champion Mediterranean (21) - Dark Brown Leghorn pullet by KBS Show Chickens; Reserve Mediterranean - Light Brown Leghorn pullet by Brittany DeWeese;

Champion Continental (33) - White Crested Black Polish hen by Brittany DeWeese; Reserve Continental - Bearded Buff Laced Polish hen by Dakotta Daviess;

Champion AOSB (51) - Silver Phoenix cockerel by Malory Davis; Reserve AOSB - Silver Phoenix pullet by Malory Davis.

Bantams

Champion Modern Game (13) - Brown Red cock by Olivia Benner; Reserve Modern Game - Brown Red pullet by Olivia Benner;

Champion Old English (36) - Black cock by Oliva Coryea; Reserve Old English - Brown Red pullet by Noah Roy;

Champion SCCL (123) - Rhode Island Red pullet by Mason McCollough; Reserve SCCL - White Plymouth Rock pullet by Mason McCollough;

Champion RCCL (52) - White Wyandotte pullet by Luke Ramer; Reserve RCCL - Partridge Wyandotte pullet by Annika Myers;

Champion Featherleg (98) - White Silkie pullet by Toni Opyt; Reserve Featherleg - Black Cochin hen by Grant Carrico;

Champion AOCCL (37) - Black Sumatra pullet by Dakotta Daviess; Reserve AOCCL - White Ameraucana hen by Megan Mayall

Waterfowl

Champion Bantam Duck (138) - Gray Call old duck by Toni Opyt; Reserve Bantam

Duck - Gray Call old drake by Toni Opyt;

Champion Light Duck (35) - White Runner old drake by Olivia Wehr; Reserve Light Duck- White Runner young duck by Melissa Clark;

Champion Medium Duck (29) - Cayuga young drake by Drake Davis; Reserve Medium Duck - Buff old drake by AJ Bunger;

Champion Heavy Duck (34) - Black Muscovy young drake by Adrianna Via; Reserve Heavy Duck - Rouen old drake by Melissa Clark;

Champion Light Goose (11) - White China old gander by Dawson Latham; Reserve Light Goose - White China old goose by Dawson Latham;

Champion Medium Goose (11) - Gray Saddleback Pomeranian old gander by Shannon Burns; Reserve Medium Goose - Buff old gander by Brianna Via;

Champion Heavy Goose (8) - Embden old goose by Christine Hunter; Reserve Heavy Goose - Gray Toulouse old goose by MacKenzie LaGard;

Turkeys & Guineas

Champion Guinea (2) - Pearl young male by Easton Moreland; Reserve Guinea- Pearl young female by Easton Moreland;

Champion Turkey (11) - Bourbon Red old tom by Tom Mozena; Reserve Turkey- Slate old tom by Easton Moreland.

Show Champion - Rhode Island Red bantam pullet by Mason McCullough; Reserve Show Champion - Cayuga young drake by Drake Davis;

Champion Waterfowl- Cayuga young drake by Drake Davis; Reserve Waterfowl - Saddle Back Pomeranian old gander by Shannon Burns;

Champion Large Fowl - White Wyandotte pullet by Sam Klemme; Res. Large fowl - Dark Brown Leghorn pullet by KBS show chickens

Champion Land Fowl - Rhode Island Bantam pullet by Mason McCullough. Res. Champion Land Fowl - White Wyandotte Bantam by Luke Ramer

Champion Bantam - Rhode Island Red Pullet by Mason McCullough. Reserve Champion Bantam - White Wyandotte pullet by Luke Ramer

Champion Goose - Saddle Back Pomeranian old gander by Shannon Burns. Reserve Champion goose - Embden old goose by Christine Hunter

Champion Duck - Cayuga drake by Drake Davis. Reserve Champion duck - Buff duck old drake by Breanna Via.

Showmanship

Novice (15 participants) ages 9 yrs & under: Champion- Ella Meek, Reserve Champion- Kali Massey, 3rd-Titus Davis; 4th-Olivia Coryea; 5th- Clayton Weaver.

Beginner (11 participants) ages 10, 11, & 12: Champion- Malory Davis, Reserve Champion- Alex Klemme, 3rd- Tom Mozena, 4th-

Breanna Via, 5th- Joe Klopfenstein.

Intermediate (15 participants) ages 13, 14, & 15): Champion- Rebekah Payne, Reserve Champion- Olivia Benner, 3rd- Grant Carrico, 4th- Hunter Bolen, 5th- Brandi Powell.

Advanced - (3 participants): Champion- Brittany DeWeese, Reserve Champion- Claire Slomski, 3rd - Devan Snow.



Showmanship Champions (left to right): Novice Champion - Ella Meek. Advanced Champion- Brittany DeWeese. Intermediate Champion- Rebekah Payne. Beginner Champion - Malory Davis. Photo by Tom Dillon.



Junior Show Champion - Rhode Island Red bantam pullet by Mason McCullough. Photo by Jason's mom, Shari McCullogh.

does not allow them to effect the breast. It is even easier to see in silver (S) examples.

We often see silver Columbian males that have a clean, snow white breast, yet the hackle, saddle and shoulder will be cream/yellow – ‘brassy’. The yellowing of these areas is the result of the presence of Aph, yet there is no effect on the breast, showing that Columbian extends sex-linked pheomelanin into the breast of these birds and completely restricts all expression of Aph on this area. A further example is that when Mahogany is present on a silver Columbian bird that has Aph instead of Aph^I, the result is a rooster with a clean white breast, yellow hackle and saddle and a Mahogany shoulder. Columbian thus restricts Aph from the breast, while extending sex-linked pheomelanin into the breast of the male.

The most desirable Silver Columbians are those that are homozygous for Aph^I, and have no Mahogany or other red intensifiers, as these will be a clean white silver. Further, when such genes as Dilute (Di) and/or cream (ig) are also present on these Aph^I silver Columbians, as we have discussed in previous articles on obtaining clean white silver plumage, the effect is magnified and we see none of the brassiness that even some good, clean lines show when exposed to sunlight.

However, this is not the end of the story for Columbian, because Columbian is often found with Db, and Db changes the game a bit. Before we look at the interaction of Db and Co, let us discuss Db.

Db is a very interesting gene and may actually be a major gene with one or more modifier genes, some of which may be linked, interacting to make what we think of as the typical Db expression of pheomelanin extension in both sexes. Dark brown is most commonly known from varieties such as ginger red, where it creates a warm tan-orange tone. However, Db can make other tones, depending on its interactions with such genes as Di or Mh. With Mh saturation, Db creates the typical Rhode Island Red phenotype and with the addition of one or more of the recessive black complex of factors, Db creates the exhibition form of Rhode Island Reds that might more appropriately be called ‘Rhode Island Near-Blacks’.

Dark Brown extends Autosomal pheomelanin into the breast area (as Co does with the s-locus alleles) and interacts most strongly with Aph/Aph^I. While Db does not extend the s-locus alleles, it does interact with sex-linked pheomelanin by changing the tone of s+ to a tan-orange, especially when Di is present and Mh isn’t present.

We can clearly see the effects of Db extending Aph (and by proxy Mh) into the breast, even when silver is present, in such varieties as the Red Shouldered Yokohama or some of the new color varieties of Serama known by various food-names (with no reference to their actual genetic components). There are very few standard varieties in the US that encompass Silver, Aph, Db and Mh. The Red Shouldered Yokohama being the only one I can easily think of (though this one is more complex than the simple S, Aph, Db, Mh combination discussed), but such combinations are seen in the standards of other countries and further, we often see this combination occurring in various landrace breeds (such as the Serama) as well as in various crossed birds where the color is marveled at as though it were some new spontaneous mutation (it isn’t!).

In these combinations, male birds that are homozygous for silver (on e+, eb, eWh or ER), but that have Aph (and no Aph^I), along with Db and Mh show a dark red breast, back edge of the lower wing feathers, shoulder and back, but the hackles, saddles and main wing feathers (the ‘duckwing’ triangle) are cream to pale yellow. The females will vary a great deal more than the males depending on the e-allele, but will express red in the body with silver/cream/pale yellow hackles with exact distributions based on their respective e-allele. These phenotypes are only possible due to Db extending Aph and Mh into the breast/body of these birds. Since Columbian does not extend Aph into the breast, such phenotypes cannot be created using Co alone.

When Db occurs with S and Aph without Mh, the result is a bird that is entirely pale cream to light yellow throughout the body and hackles in both sexes, while the same combination but with s+ instead of S and ig will create a nearly identical phenotype. Db with s+, Aph, and Di without Mh creates the classic ‘Ginger Red’ phenotype. Add Mh to this and you get a slightly darker version of ‘Ginger Red’ that is more red and less tan or pumpkin. When there is Aph, Mh and no Di on red, we see the color of a typical Rhode Island Red and when recessive melanizers are added to that, we see the near black phenotype of the exhibition RIR. When Db occurs with Aph^I and S, we get a clean ‘Silver

Ginger’, and the more dilution genes such as Di or ig that we add, the cleaner and whiter that silver will be. Without the diluters, S and Aph^I with Db will tend to be slightly brassy, but not the pale yellow of the same version with Aph instead of Aph^I.

Now to make things even more complicated and confusing, Co and Db can interact. There is not just one effect. The first effect one will note is that in regards to Pattern gene, Co overpowers Db and so when Co and Db are combined with Ml and Pg, the resulting pattern is a lace. Co and Db on the

“In the golden-laced varieties, Dilute (Di) plays a major role in lightening the tone to the bay color we expect. My tests show that all golden-laced birds (Sebright, Wyandotte and Polish) carry both Co and Db. . .”

same bird with Aph but without Mh allows Co to have the greater effect on the tone of the pheomelanin, but with Aph and Mh, Db has the stronger effect and allows Mh to saturate the pheomelanin in a manner that Co alone would not allow. This can be seen in such varieties as black laced red (as opposed to black laced gold or “golden laced”), white laced red and blue laced red where Co is clearly present due to the laced pattern,

but the pheomelanin is much darker than one would typically expect from Co alone. In that instance, Db allows Mh to extend into the pheomelanically extended areas to create the dark red visual effect. Some of the medium red lines of production RIR also have Columbian along with Mh and Db, though the show lines and darker production lines do not seem to have Co.

In the golden-laced varieties, Dilute (Di) plays a major role in lightening the tone to the bay color we expect. My tests show that all golden-laced birds (Sebright, Wyandotte and Polish) carry both Co and Db. Even when Mh and Aph are present in these cases, Co interacts with Di to allow the pheomelanin to be diluted to the golden tone, overpowering Mh and Aph and not allowing the expression of mahogany in the pheomelanin, except for partial expression on the male bird’s shoulder and the upper hackle/head of both sexes.

When S is present instead of s+, along with Co and Db, and Aph, we see brassy silver laced with the palest area being the pheomelanin of the breast, while the rest of the pheomelanin areas are a cream to pale yellow. To secure the cleanest white in silver laced varieties, Aph^I must be present and homozygous, whether Db is present or not. In instances where Mahogany and Aph are present on silver laced birds with both Co

and Db, Mahogany is restricted and still does not influence the breast, as Co interacts with the sex-linked Silver (S) and has the greater influence, restricting Aph and Mahogany. If Aph^I is substituted for Aph in this last case, Mahogany does not express at all, as Aph is restricted and Mahogany requires Aph as a platform to express. The only effect of Mahogany in such an instance may be one or two red feathers in the shoulder of the male and a slightly darker brassy tone to the hackles and saddles, especially at the top of the head.

As you can see, the interactions of Aph and Aph^I with Db and Co are very complex and I hope my attempt here to explain some of these interactions has not caused you even more confusion. In the future, I hope to undertake a much more detailed description of these interactions, but for now, and the sake of brevity in an article, I hope this will give you a good point to begin to understand the many phenotypes that can emerge when dealing with the combination of many genes.

It is important to remember, also, that when dealing with heterozygotes, the visual expressions can be variable. To fully understand the results of various combinations, we must see them as homozygotes. However, most breeders out there who encounter such combinations will likely be seeing heterozygosity at various levels and this can make the expressions even harder to judge.

While the basic premise of Autosomal Pheomelanin and the Inhibitor of Autosomal Pheomelanin are fairly simple concepts and in practice are simple to recognize and work with, the fact that there are potentially many interaction genes means that this simple concept of Aph and Aph^I can seem very complicated and overwhelming. It is true that a multi-gene recombinant phenotype can be very hard to judge, especially when there is high heterozygosity at many alleles, but the most basic aspect, that of Aph and Aph^I, can be summed up very easily. All domestic fowl have Aph, just as all have sex-linked pheomelanin and eumelanin. In general, those birds with one dose of Aph^I will only show partial expression of Aph, while only those birds with homozygosity for Aph^I will not show any visual expression of Aph. The important thing to remember is that the expression of Aph will vary depending on the dosage effect of Aph^I and the other (potentially many) genes that are interacting with both Aph and Aph^I. It is these potential interactions that make this a complicated and often confusing subject.

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LESSON ON PREVENTING WET LITTER IN THE BANTAM HOUSE

As the weather becomes colder, the litter in many Bantam houses will begin to take on more moisture. Here are a few suggestions that will help to keep your litter dry.

1. Avoid Overcrowding: No ventilation system can overcome the litter problem in a crowded house. One hundred Bantams drink more than ten pounds of water a day. Except for those Bantams that are laying and what goes into the eggs, the rest is passed out into the pen and must be removed by ventilation, or it will accumulate and result in wet litter. Not more than one Bantam to each two square feet of space should be housed in order to prevent moisture.

2. Prevent Water Spillage. The water the Bantams drink is not the only moisture that gets into the house. Where water is piped in occasionally a waterer overflows because of a faulty valve. This necessitates an immediate cleaning job. The continual spillage around the fountains that is the result of the Bantams drinking and shaking their heads. The dampness shows up first around the fountains because of the continual sprinkling. There are several methods used to control this moisture. A screened platform for the fountains will keep the Bantams out of this dampness. If the litter under this platform is cleaned out frequently, the moisture won't spread over the pen. Having the fountains so that the birds bend down to drink has been found to help. A Bantam will not put its head so deep in the water if it has to bend down. Having the water shallow so that the birds get only their beaks in it is another method used to reduce this moisture.

3. Provide Adequate Ventilation: No one ventilation plan seems to work under all

conditions. Adequate ventilation does not mean any special gadgets, but it does require a lot of judgment. When air is warmed

20 degrees F... Its moisture holding capacity is approximately doubled. The object is to warm the air, load it with moisture, and then remove it. Bantams don't like draughts, and draughty houses are very likely to be wet. The ventilation openings during cold weather should be confined to one side of most houses, near the ceiling. As the warm air rises, it can be taken out best near the ceiling. The cold air coming in near the ceiling will fall, but it will be warmed before it reaches the birds.

4. Insulate to Prevent Heat Losses: The use of insulation is a great aid in preventing litter problems. Insulation makes it possible to keep the houses much warmer than the outside temperature without having dampness forming on the walls and ceiling. Insulation also keeps down the heat loss through the walls and ceiling. The higher temperature and reduced heat loss as a result of the insulation makes ventilation much easier.

5. Use Build Up Litter: The litter itself has a great deal to do with moisture. A deep well worked litter will usually stay dry while a new litter will become wet in a week. The time to build this litter is before cold weather starts. Many Bantam breeders find that once they start cleaning, they continually have wet pens. A deep litter that is at least five inches deep that has been built up before winter weather starts has a good chance of going through the winter in good condition.

6. Stir Litter Often: Frequent stirring of the litter helps to keep pens dry. This stirring can be done by the birds if scratch grain is fed in the litter. Even then, It is necessary to

even the litter out, as the Bantams will move it to the dark side of the pen. The litter should be kept evenly distributed and loose.

7. Use of a Drying Agent: Hydrated lime has been used to help keep litter dry. The time to use a drying agent is before the litter is really wet. After the pens are wet, there is little that can be done except to clean them out and start again.




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Upcoming APA & ABA Shows

March 2013

November 2012

November 3-4, 2012

Lincoln, Nebraska, Lancaster Event Center. 128th Nebraska State Poultry Association Show. (See ad in this issue) Contact: Vicki Gilliam, 612-384-8217 gilavina@hotmail.com, website: <http://www.nestatepoultryshow.com>

November 3, 2012

Fayetteville, Arkansas, Washington County Fairgrounds. Heart of the Ozarks Poultry Association, 4TH Annual Show DOUBLE SHOW. Contact: Jacob Bates, 479-965-5222, jakeab42@hotmail.com, www.hotopa.com.

November 17, 2012

Haynesville, Louisiana, Pelican State Classic. Contact person: Jim Crain, (318) 927-2795, jacrain@chilitech.com.

November 17, 2012

Cookeville, Tennessee, Putnam County Fairgrounds. Upper Cumberland Fancy Feather Club Show. Contact: David Rose, rosewood1@citlink.net

November 24, 2012

Dalton, Georgia, North Georgia Fairgrounds. Carpet City Bantam Club Show. Contact: Jeff Wilson, 706-695-7092

November 24, 2012

Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Dixie Classic Fairgrounds. Forsyth Fowl Fanciers Show. Contact: Jerry Shouse, 336-764-3317.

December 2012

December 1-2, 2012

Atoka, Oklahoma, The Atoka Bantam Showmen's All Game Show. Contact: Randy Daniel, 580-239-0504 OR Greg Garison, bluewheaten@live.com

December 1, 2012

Barnwell, South Carolina, Sandlapper Poultry Association. SC State Meet. Contact: Dr Charles Everett, 803-960-2114

December 8, 2012

Smithfield, North Carolina, Cape Fear Poultry Association 4th Annual show, Smithfield Livestock Arena. Website: capefearpoultryassociation.embarqspace.com/ Contact Carolyn Lynn, 5860 NC 217, Erwin, NC 28339; 910-897-8001.

December 8-9, 2012

Hartwell, Georgia, Hart County Bantam Club. Contact: Jeff Simpson, jsimpson@elberton.net, 706-988-4282

December 8-9, 2012

Shawnee, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Poultry Federation 96th Annual Show. District 7 Meet. Contact, Mike Geis, geismcloud@aol.com. Website: <http://www.okspf.com/>

December 8, 2012

Pensacola, Florida, Pensacola Fairgrounds. (See ad in this issue) Website: www.panhandlepoultryclub.webs.com

December 15, 2012

Sparta, Tennessee, Tennessee Celebration Show - Double Show. Daryl Strunk 931-879-2765. Patrick Ledbetter 931-247-4747 pledbetter24@yahoo.com

January 2013

January 5, 2013

College Station, Texas, Bluebonnet Classic. <http://www.Bluebonnetclassic.com>

January 28-29, 2013

Stockton, California, San Joaquin County Fairgrounds, the Pacific Poultry Breeders Association host the (2012) ABA National, <http://www.pacificpoultrybreedersassn.com>

March 23, 2013

Alexandria, Louisiana, Rapides Parish Fairgrounds. Judge: Pat Malone. Contact: Ann Charles, contact@SkyBlueEgg.com.



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& Matt Ulrich (251) 942-8555

www.panhandlepoultryclub.webs.com

(3-11)

Ad Deadline For The December 2012 Christmas Issue is November 24th!

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(3-11)

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American Serama Association. Dues: \$15 Individual, \$20 Family, youth under 18 Free. AmericanSeramaAssociation.com. Contact: Dianne Brewer, 7955 Gilliam Road, Orlando, FL 32818, Psdianne@gmail.com. Sanctioning information for ASA Table Top Shows. Contact Edgar Mongold at edgamongold@live.com (02-13)

American Sumatra Association, <http://sumatraassociation.org/> \$18/2yrs; \$25/3yrs. Doug Akers, 300 S. 400 W., Lebanon, IN 46052, email: dakers@purdue.edu (12-12)

American Sussex Association, Dues: \$10 or \$15. Mail to: 16813 Bridgeview Rd., Madill, OK 73446-8448. Website: americansussexbreeders.webs.com, americansussexassociation@yahoo.com, asamembership@ymail.com. (06-13)

National Call Breeders of America: <http://www.callducks.org>, Secretary: Dennis Fuller, email: wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com, 319-334-3497, Mail Memberships to: NCBA c/o Steve Jones, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160 (12-12)

National Jersey Giant Club: Secretary: Robert Vaughn, 28143 CR 4, Pequot Lakes, MN 56472, <http://nationaljerseygiantclub.com> (12-12)

Rhode Island Red Club Of America: <http://www.showbirdbid.com/joomla/redclub>, Secretary: Frank Harris, 15483 Coatesville Rd., Beaverdam, VA 23015, email: fbharris@earthlink.net, 804-883-5682 (12-12)

United Orpington Club: <http://www.unitedorpingtonclub.com>, Secretary: Christina Korfus, PO Box 681, Cle Elum, WA 98922, email: korfuskluckers@aol.com, 509-607-0405 (12-12)

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