

E X T E N S I O N

Utah State
UNIVERSITY

UTAH JR. TURKEY SHOW HANDBOOK



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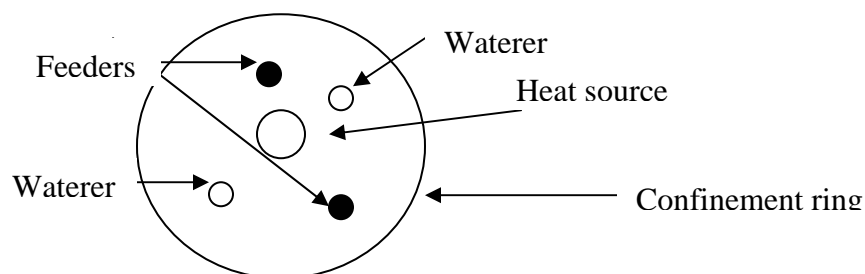
SECTION 1

PREPARING TO RECEIVE YOUR POULTS

The baby turkey is called a poult. How well your poult survive and gain weight will usually be in direct proportion to how well you prepare before the poult arrive. The following are some important points to consider in your preparation.

- Make sure the poult have a clean environment to live in.
 - Remove any surface dirt
 - Remove cobwebs
 - Remove any old litter or bedding
 - Make sure all equipment is clean
- Make sure all equipment is repaired and operational. Replace any burned out light bulbs, broken waterers etc.
- Make sure cats, dogs and other animals will not be able to get to the poult.
- Make sure you have a heat source for the poult. An infrared heat lamp (250 watts) may be purchased at most hardware or feed stores. Set the heat lamp so that it is 18 to 24 inches off the floor and adjust to the comfort of the poult.
- Warm up the room 24 hours before the poult arrive.
- A confinement ring should be used the first week. This could be a cardboard shield or a roll of chicken wire at least 12 inches high. The confinement rings should be two to three feet from the heat source. The confinement ring helps to keep the poult close to a heat source and to feed and water. (See Diagram 1.)
- The poult will need some fresh air. This must be done without exposing the poult to drafts or chilling them. Exchanging inside air with outside air on a regular basis can do this.
- Cover the floor with at least four inches of bedding. Wood shaving is usually the best but other material could be used such as rice or peanut hulls. Avoid using material that can be slippery, for example, barley straw or slick paper.
- The bedding is used to keep the floor warm and to absorb moisture.

Diagram 1. Confinement ring for turkey poult

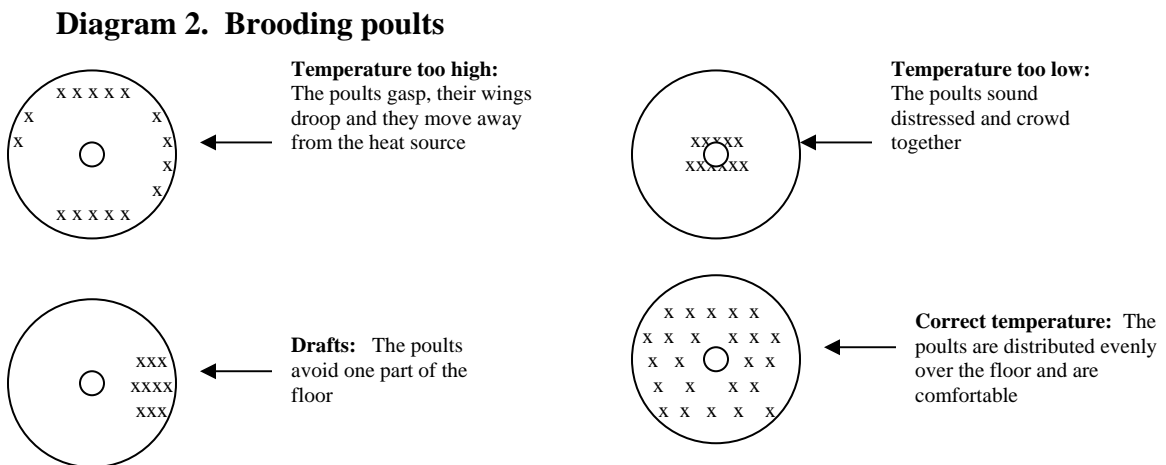


- Place feed in the feeders the day before the poults arrive.
- Place fresh water in the waterers just prior to the arrival of the poults

SECTION 2

BROODING POULTS

The key to brooding poults is to keep them comfortable so that they will want to eat and grow. Poults are not able to regulate their body temperature until they are about two to three weeks of age. Therefore, they need a heat source where they can come and warm themselves. Likewise, they need a cooler area where they can go if they feel too warm. If you watch and listen to the poults they will usually indicate if they are comfortable or not. Review Diagram 2.



- The temperature under your heat source should be around 95 to 100° F for the first week. Once again observe your poults to see if they are comfortable at this temperature.
- The room temperature the first week should be around 80° F.
- After each week these temperatures can be reduced down by 5° F.
- Remember to observe your birds especially after reducing temperatures. It is important to see if the birds are comfortable with the new temperatures.
- The confinement ring can be removed after about one week of age.
- It would be wise to check your poults every three hours for the first two nights to ensure that they are comfortable and all is well with them.

- If you are using a light source as your heat then the birds will be on light for 24 hours a day until the light is removed. However, turkeys will grow just fine on natural day length. It is not necessary to give the turkeys any supplemental lights.
- During the brooding period make sure the poults get plenty of fresh air without chilling them or putting a cold draft on them.

SECTION 3

GROWING TURKEYS TO MARKET AGE

A wise turkey grower once suggested that there are only four times in the life of a turkey that a great deal of attention needs to be given to the turkeys: First, the first few hours; second, the first few days; third, the first few weeks; and fourth, the rest of the time until the turkeys go to market.

The brooding period for turkeys lasts until the birds are about five to six weeks old. By this time the birds require less heat and can regulate their temperature better.

- It is essential that your turkeys have feed and fresh clean water available on a daily basis.
- You should walk through your birds daily to see if any appear droopy or sick. Observe the pen conditions. Is their pen too wet or too dry? If litter sticks to the birds' feed and the foot pads begin to have sores, then the litter is too wet and you may need to add additional fresh clean litter. Excessively dry litter in the growout pen may contribute to a dusty environment. Too much dust may cause respiratory problems in turkeys. A good rule of thumb is that if you are uncomfortable with the amount of dust in the pen, then the birds will be uncomfortable as well.
- You should be looking everyday for **FLAWSS**. **FLAWSS** is an acronym for (F) feed, (L) lights, (A) air, (W) water, (S) space and (S) sanitation. Each day you need to check your turkeys feed and water to make sure everything is good, then check the lights that they are working and set for the right amount of time. Check air to ensure it is good. Make sure there is enough space and flooring and that there are no disease threats around your birds. This will help you get high quality birds to market.
- Air quality is important to the performance of the birds. Look for signs of poor air quality. If you are uncomfortable with the air in the house then the birds are uncomfortable as well. The inside air needs to be exchanged with outside air on a regular basis. Opening windows or using fans (as long as turkeys don't get drafted or chilled) will provide your turkeys with fresh air and remove moisture from the house. Some things that indicate the need for more air movement are: 1) moisture buildup on walls, windows, or equipment; 2) being able to smell

ammonia; and/or 3) sticky litter. If questions arise concerning ventilation, contact the USU Extension Poultry Specialist.

- Space is very important for the turkeys to grow. Give 3.5 to 4.0 square feet per bird. For example if you have 10 turkeys you would want to grow them in a 35 to 40 square foot area.
- If the birds are grown in a confined building it is important that they get good air quality. It is important that the birds get plenty of fresh air. However, do not allow the turkeys to be exposed to breezes.
- Make sure your turkey house is free of predators. Predators such as rats, mice, fox, and raccoons not only injure or kill your birds but may also be a source of disease. Look for ways predators may enter the building. Then block or conceal the way for predators to enter. If mice or rats are a serious problem, then appropriate bait or traps should be used. Follow the instructions on the mouse or rat bait and ask an adult for help.

SECTION 4

TURKEY NUTRITION

Growth ability of a turkey is determined by genetics. Environment dictates whether the turkey will reach its full genetic growth potential. Nutrition is a critical part of the turkey's environment. It is important to remember two things about a turkey and nutrition.

1. A turkey will only grow as well as you feed it.
2. A turkey cannot grow beyond its maximum genetic potential.

There are four principles involved in developing a good nutritional program for your turkeys.

- **Principle 1.** To grow, turkeys must eat and drink. Factors that can cause turkeys to eat less could be: Feed availability, water availability, feed consumption, water consumption, environmental temperature and personal attention.
 - There is a direct relationship between the amount of water a turkey drinks and the amount of feed consumed. If there is no water available, the turkeys will quit eating. Fresh clean water should be present at all times.
 - During the first week place feed in flat pans so the poults can easily find and eat the feed. Later as the turkeys grow, tube feeders could be used.
 - The height of the feeders and waterers should be adjusted so that they reach the top of the chest of the turkeys.
 - If the pen housing the turkeys is too hot the turkeys will stop eating.

- Feed quality will also affect feed consumption. Ensure that the feed is not stale, rancid or moldy. Always store feed away from heat, moisture and direct sunlight.
- **Principle 2.** To grow well, turkeys must eat the right things. There are five basic classes of nutrients turkeys need. The following table gives the nutrient needed and how each is usually supplied.

Nutrient	Supplied by
Carbohydrates	Corn, sorghum, other grains
Proteins.....	Soybean meal, meat products, amino acids
Fats.....	Corn oil, blended fat products
Minerals.....	Salt, limestone, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, trace minerals mix
Vitamins.....	Commercial vitamin mixes, other ingredients

- These ingredients are mixed in different proportions and ground into meal. The feed can be bagged as this meal and is called a mash feed. Or the mash can be pressed into pellets or crumbles.
- No one feed ingredient contains all the nutrients required for a complete diet. Some feed ingredients are rich in one nutrient but poor in another. This is the reason for combining ingredients. For example, soybean meal is rich in protein, while corn is high in energy but relatively poor source of protein. Together they complement each other in the feed. Each feedstuff has a place in a balanced diet.
- **Principle 3.** Birds must eat and grow in a balanced way.
 - A turkey will stop eating once a certain amount of energy has been consumed in a day. This will happen even if the bird has not consumed enough protein or vitamins. Therefore the energy concentration needs to be balanced with the other nutrients in the diet.
 - Protein contains 20 amino acids that build muscle protein. Fourteen of these building blocks must be supplied and balanced in the diet.
 - Twenty-seven minerals are required in poultry diets.

Table 1. Nutrient requirements of turkeys at percentages, milligrams or units per kilogram of feed for each sex at various ages.

		Sex and age in weeks (M=male and F=female)					
Nutrient	Units	M: 0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	20-24
		F: 0-4	4-8	8-11	11-14	14-17	17-20
Energy in diet	Kcal	2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300
Protein	%	28	26	22	19	16.5	14
Arginine	%	1.6	1.5	1.25	1.1	0.95	0.8
Glycine + Serine	%	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Histidine	%	0.58	0.54	0.46	0.39	0.35	0.29
Isoleucine	%	1.1	1.0	0.85	0.75	0.65	0.55
Leucine	%	1.9	1.75	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.95
Lysine	%	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.65
Methionine+							
Cystine	%	1.05	0.9	0.75	0.65	0.55	0.45
Methionine	%	0.53	0.45	0.38	0.33	0.28	0.23
Phenylalanine+							
Tyrosine	%	1.8	1.65	1.4	1.2	1.05	0.9
Phenylalanine	%	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Threonine	%	1.0	0.93	0.79	0.68	0.59	0.5
Tryptophan	%	0.26	0.24	0.2	0.18	0.15	0.13
Valine	%	1.2	1.1	0.94	0.8	0.7	0.6
Linoleic acid	%	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Calcium	%	1.2	1.0	0.85	0.75	0.65	0.55
Phosphorus, avail	%	0.6	0.5	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.28
Potassium	%	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Sodium	%	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Chlorine	%	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12
Magnesium	mg	600	600	600	600	600	600
Manganese	mg	60	60	60	60	60	60
Zinc	mg	75	65	50	40	40	40
Iron	mg	80	60	60	60	50	50
Copper	mg	8	8	6	6	6	6
Iodine	mg	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Selenium	mg	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vitamin A	IU	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
Vitamin D	ICU	900	900	900	900	900	900
Vitamin E	IU	12	12	10	10	10	10
Vitamin K	mg	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Riboflavin	mg	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
Pantothenic acid	mg	11.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Niacin	mg	70.0	70.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	40.0
Vitamin B ¹²	mg	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Choline	mg	1900	1600	1300	1100	950	800
Biotin	mg	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.125	0.10	0.10
Thiamin	mg	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Pyridoxine	mg	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0

Taken from "Nutrition and Feeding of Show Turkeys" Texas A&M University

- **Principle 4:** It is destructive to “unbalance” a balanced diet with useless supplements. Commercial feed, purchased from a reliable dealer, has all the nutrients turkeys need to grow and thrive.
 - If you have a good diet that fulfills all of the dietary needs of the turkey, do not alter it. Usually a little more of a good thing upsets a balanced diet. A balanced approach to nutrition is the key to optimum growth.
 - Some common mistakes made with supplements are as follows:
 1. Giving vitamins and electrolyte supplements for more than 10 days.
 2. Supplementing balanced diets with cracked corn, oats or other grains.
 3. Adding green chops, lettuce or other low nutrient ingredients to the diet.
 4. Inappropriate medication. Do not medicate birds unless they are sick.
 - Recommended feeding schedule:
 - 0-3 weeks..... 26-28% protein turkey or game bird starter
 - 4-15 weeks..... 24-21% protein turkey grower
 - 15 weeks to market... Turkey finisher (if available)
- If you follow these principles and feeding standards, your show turkeys should grow well.

SECTION 5

TURKEY HEALTH

- Health means absence of disease.
- Turkeys often perform best when their lives are routine. Things that disrupt routine or put stress on the turkeys include poor feed, excessively grabbing and holding them, rapid and drastic temperature changes to their environment, among others.
- The best defense against disease is prevention. Here are some rules of thumb to help prevent disease:
 - Keep the pen area clean. Give your turkeys plenty of fresh air but avoid drastic temperature changes.
 - NEVER raise chickens and turkeys together. Chickens can appear very healthy yet be carrying certain diseases that are devastating to turkeys. Chronic respiratory disease (caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*) and blackhead disease (caused by a protozoan, *Histomonas meleagridis*) are two examples of diseases that chickens may commonly introduce into turkeys.

- Check your birds at least twice daily to see if there is any change in their behavior or activity. Turkeys normally are quite active and talkative. If your birds become extremely quiet, just stand around, or appear hunched up, they may be sick.
- Regularly check your turkeys for external parasites. The red mite and northern fowl mite are the two most likely parasites to infest turkeys in Utah. However lice are also a possibility (these are not the same type of lice that infest humans). External parasites often accumulate around the vent area or against the body under the wings.

Table 2. Diseases and abnormalities that may be encountered.

Disease/Abnormality	Cause	Prevention/Control
Splayed legs or slipped tendon	Slick brooding surface; genetic; nutritional.	Provide at least 4” of clean bedding (preferably wood shavings). Always use fresh commercial starter feed.
Diarrhea or enteritis	Often caused by bacteria, such as <i>Escherichia coli</i> . Accumulates in droppings and wet damp litter.	Immediately clean up water spills. Regularly remove manure-caked litter and damp shavings from around feeders and waterers.
Fowl Cholera	Usually occurs in turkeys over 8 weeks old. Pneumonia and infection caused by the bacterium <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> .	Huge day/night temperature fluctuations (20°F or more) will encourage outbreaks of cholera. Keep temperature as constant as possible during growout (ideal is 65 °F to 70 °F).
Sore and reddened foot pads	Raising turkeys on rough surface; ammonia from wet litter.	Provide at least 4” of clean bedding (preferably wood shavings). Regularly remove manure-caked litter and damp shavings from around feeders and waterers.
Cannibalism – feather-picking, bleeding sores on head, other areas.	Boredom; over-heating; too much light. May occur in turkeys during late growout as they begin to mature and show red.	Give plenty of fresh air and space; if possible, dim lights a little. A flake of fresh 3 rd or 4 th crop hay placed in the pen often reduces boredom, as they pick at the hay and not at each other.

- If you have any questions about the health of your turkeys, consult the USU Extension Poultry Specialist.

SECTION 6

PREPARING THE BIRD FOR SHOW

- Show preparation begins at day one. How you care and manage your turkeys, particularly during the first few weeks of life, will be reflected in what they weigh and how they appear at show time.
- Each turkey has similar genetic potential. In other words, everyone's turkey has the same chance of winning. The difference is mostly in the feeding and care of the birds.
- Make sure you look at your birds on a daily basis. Make sure they have what they need to perform (**FLAWSS**).
- Carefully weigh your birds on a regular basis to ensure they are growing. Record and graph the results.
- Be careful in handling your turkeys as not to bruise or injure them. Make sure your pen and equipment do not have sharp edges or areas that can cause injury.
- Fleshing, or "finish," of your turkey is 25% of the points in the judging. A good way to determine how well a turkey is finished is to look at the dimple in the breast. A well finished bird will have a deep dimple along the keel bone. A smooth coat with a small amount of fat that gives the turkey a full appearance and a dimpled breast is the ideal. (See Figures 1 and 2 on page 10.)
- Another 25% of judging points is market appearance. This is reflected in how good of a job you do in cleaning up your turkey after it has been processed. It is important that you take the time to remove any pinfeathers. Remove any old skin that prevents your bird from having a clean, smooth finish. If possible, do not choose turkeys that have abrasions or bruises.
- Remember to take your time in preparing your turkey for show. All your hard work, growing your turkey for months could be lost for the want of a few minutes in cleaning and preparing your turkey for show.

Figure 1:



Dimpled breast indicates a well-fleshed bird

Figure 2:



This bird is not as well fleshed as the bird in Figure 1 because it lacks a defined dimple

SECTION 7

RECORD KEEPING

- An important part of successful turkey production is to maintain accurate records. A good businessperson will want to know what it costs to produce his/her turkeys and what profit was made on the flock. This can only be done with good records.

- A good record book should be:
 - Neat and carefully organized
 - Complete, concise, and free of duplication
 - Accurate in recording factual information
 - No misspelled words
 - Organized in listing experiences and accomplishments
 - Include pictures, if appropriate

- Here are a few suggestions of things that should be included:
 - Poults costs
 - Feed costs
 - Medication costs
 - Heating and power costs
 - Processing costs
 - Profit on bird sales
 - You may want to keep a journal on the weather
 - If you have access to a scale you should weight your birds on a regular basis.
 - Body weights should be a part of the record.

- From your records you should be able to calculate mortality, feed conversions, daily gains, and total cost of raising the turkeys

- Consult your 4-H books for additional record keeping tips.

SECTION 8

SUMMARY

Remember, the Utah Turkey Show is meant for you to have a good experience learning about poultry. Learning should be fun. Have fun raising your birds.

Not everyone will raise a grand champion turkey, but everyone is a winner who participates and has a good time learning new things and meeting new people. Good luck this year! We look forward to working with you and making this year a great success.

Appendix A

Utah Jr. Turkey Show General Rules

UTAH JR. TURKEY SHOW GENERAL RULES

1. Each exhibitor is encouraged to keep a record book and participate in the record book contest. Record books can be turned in at the time of the show or sent to the Utah Jr. Turkey Show Office, P.O. Box 845, Ephraim, UT 84627 to arrive a week prior to the date of the show. Participation in the show is not a prerequisite for submitting a record book.
2. An exhibitor is not permitted to use turkeys grown by another individual for competition in the show. He/she must raise and show his/her own birds. A county agent or vocational agriculture instructor must certify that the exhibitor has a bona fide turkey project.

Turkeys will not be supplied to individuals not meeting the above criteria: i.e. record book or show bird entry.

If birds are supplied by the Utah Jr. Turkey Show to individuals who do not participate in the show/record book, they will be on probation the following year and if repeated will not receive poults thereafter. The Turkey Show Committee must approve any exceptions.

3. Immediate family members may grow their birds together, but each exhibitor must present his/her own birds for judging. The Show Committee at weigh in must approve exceptions.
4. An exhibitor may exhibit no more than one hen and one tom.
5. Because of health standards, birds entered in the show must be processed at a processing plant approved by the Show Committee.
6. It is the responsibility of each exhibitor or supervisor to make arrangements for delivering the birds to the processing plant.
7. Clean clothing must be worn and sanitary cleaning supplies used in the preparation of show birds. Aprons or smocks, and hairnets must be worn over the above specified clothing.
8. When preparing birds for the show, do not rub them with salt or other foreign materials that may contaminate the bird.
9. The heaviest hen and tom will be placed in a separate category and will not be judged with the rest of the birds.
10. Only one recognition award will be given to any one contestant. In case a contestant has two birds placed in winning categories, the prize given will be determined by the highest placing in the order of the auction, Rule 13.

11. Birds will be auctioned in the following order:

- First: Grand Champion Tom and Hen
- Second: Heaviest Tom and Hen
- Third: Reserve Champion Tom and Hen
- Fourth: First Place Tom and Hen
- Fifth: Second Place Tom and Hen
- Sixth: Third Place Tom and Hen
- Seventh: Fourth Place Tom and Hen
- Eighth: Fifth Place Tom and Hen
- Ninth: Sixth Place Tom and Hen
- Tenth: Seventh Place Tom and Hen

12. All birds will be auctioned with a 5% sales fee collected. No private boost of individual birds one hour after sale. Donations after the sale will be used at the discretion of the sales committee for the auction bird and/or the record books.

ENTRY AND JUDGING PROCEDURE

1. No entry fee for the State Show is required. Exhibitors must pay their own processing costs and submit payment with the Show Entry Form.
2. The Show Committee will separate the birds into two classes, toms and hens, after they are received. Each class will be judged as a single pool against each other as in other Jr. Livestock auctions.

3. Judging will be done by comparison according to dressed-bird standards:
 - Conformation 50
 - Depth of body
 - Width of breast
 - Length of keel
 - Width of back and shoulder
 - Legs moderately short
 - Fleshing 25
 - General covering with smooth coat and fat
 - Market Appearance..... 25
 - Cleanliness of body bloom
 - Free of abrasions and bruises
 - Free of pin feathers

Appendix B

Record Book Contest Rules

RECORD BOOK CONTEST RULES

The object of the Utah Jr. Turkey Show Record Book Contest is to stimulate youth to learn to keep accurate records. Record books can use either the 4-H or FFA format. High quality record books will receive the following awards from the Show Committee:

Any individual who did not obtain turkeys through the Utah Jr. Turkey Show must have prior approval from the State Junior Turkey Show Committee before entering a book into the record book contest.

Cash awards of \$75, \$50, and \$25 will be presented to participants in three school grade categories: (A) 3rd and 4th; (B) 5th and 6th; (C) 7th and 8th. These record books can include project activities as well as any participation in school, community, or church. Include all previous years records. An individual can win once in each age category regardless of cash amount.

Two cash awards of \$100.00 (Category D) may be given to contestants between 9th and 10th grade for top quality record books. If, in the opinion of the judges, the books submitted are sub-standard, no awards will be given. If submitting an FFA record book please include all 4-H records from previous years. A contestant is only eligible to win this award once.

A \$1,000.00 scholarship, \$500.00/semester, (Category E) may be given to a contestant who is currently a high school senior or will be at the time of show. An outstanding record book of 4-H or FFA project scope, with further emphasis on leadership qualities, outstanding scholarship, citizenship and over-all activities in their community, school, and/or church. The payment of this award will be made when proof of enrollment at a college or university is presented to the Show Committee. If submitting FFA record book please include all 4-H records from previous years. A contestant is only eligible to win this award once. Scholarships will be available to winners for 1 year after graduation from High School. The turkey show committee must approve any exceptions.

The formats for your 4-H record book can be obtained from the USU Extension agent, and the format for the FFA record book can be obtained from the FFA advisor in your county.

Record books must be turned in at time of processing or mailed to the Utah Jr. Turkey Show Office, P. O. Box 845, Ephraim, Utah 84627 one week prior to the show date.

Appendix C

State of Utah Rules and Guidelines For Junior Livestock Shows (Turkey Show)

STATE OF UTAH RULES AND GUIDELINES FOR JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOWS (TURKEY SHOW)

Exhibitors are encouraged to participate in the complete educational opportunity that Junior Livestock Shows provide such as record book contest, processing and preparation of turkeys and the judging process at the Utah Turkey Show.

General Rules:

- 1. Age:** Exhibitors must be *in the third grade but not less than 8 years of age* as of January 1 of the current year. Exhibitor can only show through the same season as their high school graduation. Exception: Disabled persons as defined by Public Law 98-527. In these special cases, the turkeys must still be the project of the exhibitor and cared for daily by the disabled person.
- 2. 4-H and FFA Dress Code:** Exhibitors need to present a uniform professional and neat appearance to the viewing public, judges and buyers. They will adhere to the following dress code at the Utah Turkey Show:

4-H - A long or short sleeve shirt which fastens down the front with a collar is mandatory. Shirts must be white or predominately white in color and need not be Western Style. The following will not be allowed: T-shirts, tank tops, tube tops or sleeveless shirts. There is to be a 4-H emblem or patch on all 4-H members shirts.

FFA - Either a white shirt, tie and FFA jacket/or a white shirt with the FFA emblem and tie (No T-shirts).
- 3. Group Affiliation:** An exhibitor may enter a given show only as a 4-H or FFA member, but not both.
- 4. Length of Ownership:** An exhibitor will own, feed, and care of his or her project turkeys for not less than 20 weeks prior to the turkey show. Birds must not be more than 24 weeks of age.
- 5. Processing and Preparation of Turkeys:** The processing and preparation of turkeys for judging will take place only at a designated place by the Utah Junior Turkey Show Committee. Parents, guardian, siblings, club leaders, Extension/4-H Agents and FFA Advisors may assist, and are encouraged to assist the younger exhibitor; however, **the exhibitor must be working with the project turkeys and in attendance during preparation, judging and award ceremony.** A 4-H or FFA exhibitor must be

present at the awards ceremony to receive his/her award. No one else will be allowed to stand in for the exhibitor.

Poultry Rules:

1. In keeping with the desire to help eliminate disease problems, Juab, Sanpete, Sevier, and Washington Counties will not be eligible to receive turkey poults from Moroni Hatchery and no junior turkey project owner may go to or purchase feed from Moroni Feed Company. FFA and 4-H members in these counties may have turkey projects along with family commercial operations, compete in demonstrations and record book award programs.

Violations of Turkey Show rules will be grounds for show disqualification, withheld premium money, withheld sales money, barring from future showing opportunities and/or any combination based on severity of the rule infraction.

Turkey Show Management has the final say in all disputes.