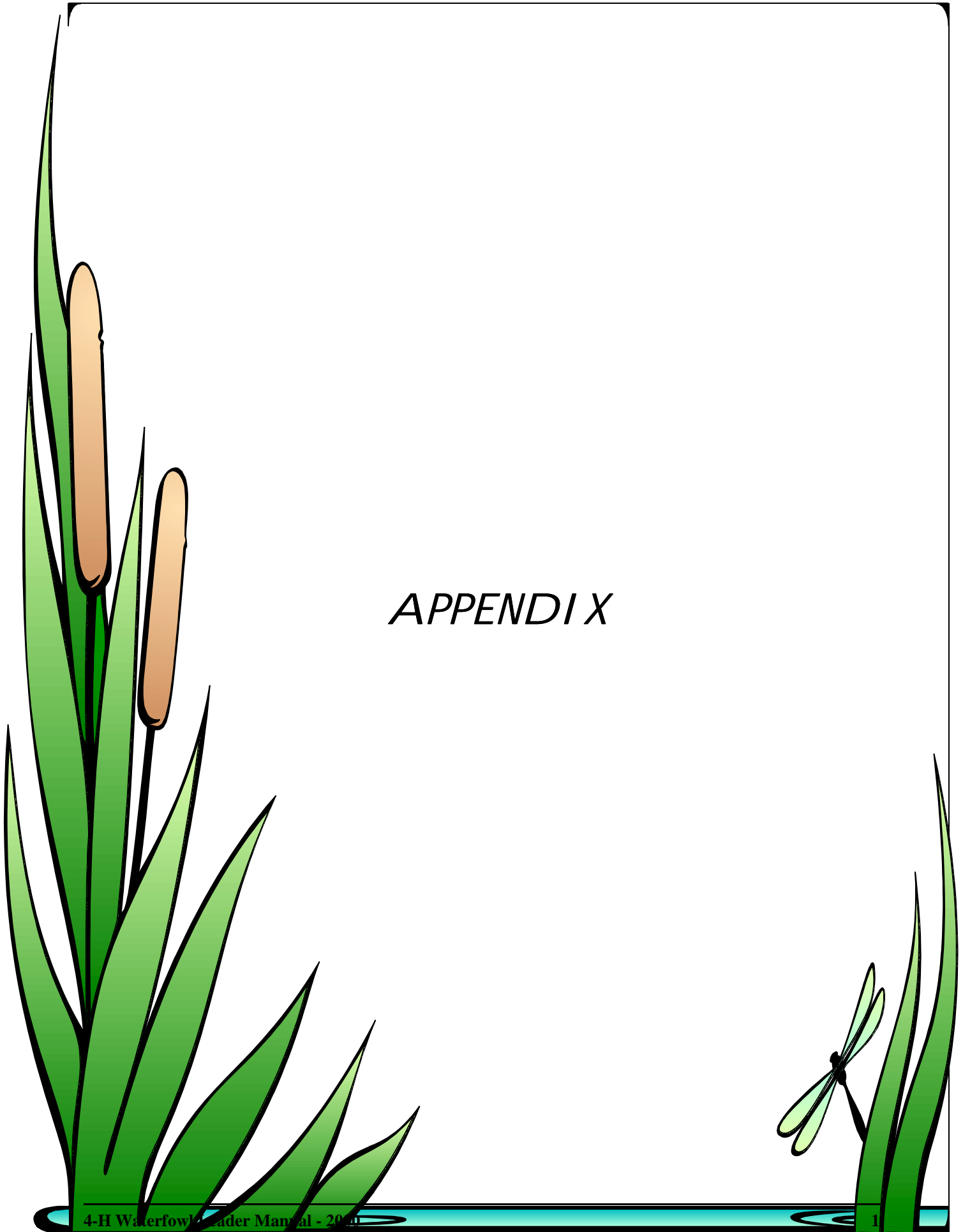


APPENDIX



SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR DUCKLINGS

SPACE REQUIREMENTS						
Age in Weeks	Area per Duckling		Feed Space		Water Space	
	cm ²	(sq ft)	cm	(in.)	mm	(in.)
1 to 2	900	(1)	2.5	(1)	12	(½)
2 to 3	1350	(1½)	2.5	(1)	12	(½)
3 to 4	1800	(2)	3.7	(1½)	25	(1)
4 to 5	2250	(2½)	5.0	(2)	25	(1)
5 to 8	2700	(3)	5.0	(2)	25	(1)
8 or more	4500	(5)	7.5	(3)	37	(1½)

SUGGESTED FEEDING SCHEDULE FOR DUCKLINGS

Type of Duckling	02 - Weeks	2 - 7 Weeks	7 - 20 Weeks
	kilograms (pounds) of 20% Starter Feed per Bird Daily	kilograms (pounds) of 18% Grower Feed per Bird Daily	Kilograms (pounds) of 16% Developer Feed per Bird Daily
“Green” Small Breed	Free choice Free choice	Free choice Free choice 5 min. twice daily	.06 - .11 (0.15 - 0.25)
Egg Breed	Free choice	Same as above	.09 - .14 (0.20 - 0.30)
Medium Breed	Free choice	Same as above	.11 - .16 (0.25 - 0.35)
Large Breed	Free choice	Same as above	.14 - .18 (0.30 - 0.40)
Muscovy	Free choice	Same as above	.09 - .18 (0.20 - 0.40)

The quantity of feed required by ducklings is highly dependent on the availability of natural foods, climatic conditions and the quality of feed (e.g., birds require larger amounts of high fiber foods than low fiber foods to meet their energy requirements)

BREEDS OF DUCKS

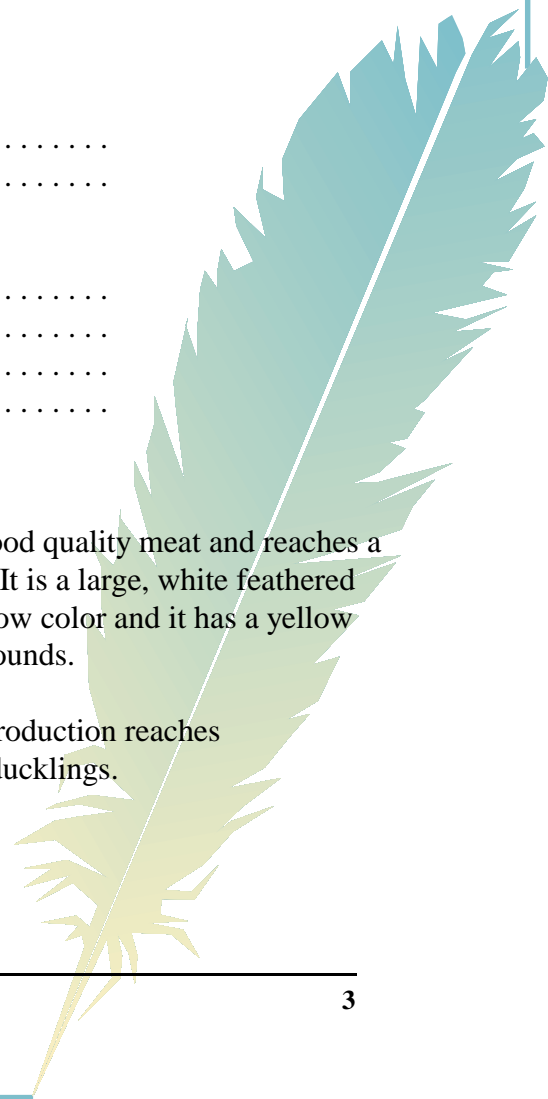
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White Pekin

The White Pekin is well suited for the production of meat. It produces good quality meat and reaches a market weight of about seven (7) pounds in approximately eight weeks. It is a large, white feathered bird. Its bill is an orange-yellow color, its legs and feet are a reddish-yellow color and it has a yellow skin. The adult drake weighs nine pounds, the adult duck weighs eight pounds.

The White Pekin is a fairly good egg producer. The average yearly egg production reaches approximately 160 eggs. It is a poor setter and seldom raises a brood of ducklings.



Breeds of Ducks

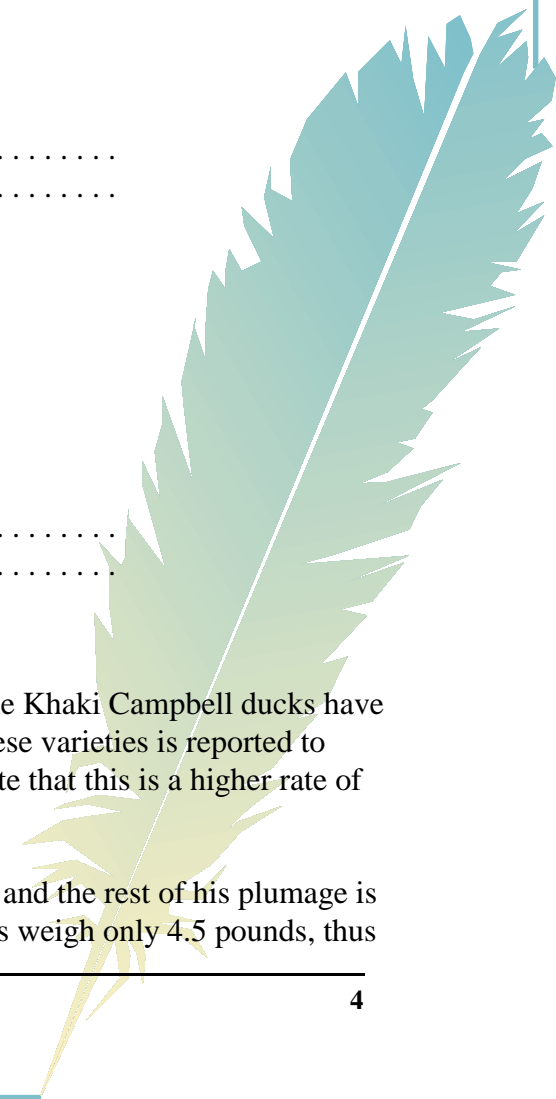
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Khaki Campbell

The Khaki Campbells were developed in England. Several varieties of the Khaki Campbell ducks have been selected for high egg production. The egg production of some of these varieties is reported to average close to 365 eggs per duck in a laying year. It is interesting to note that this is a higher rate of production than the highest producing strains of chickens.

The male has a brownish bronze lower back, tail coverts, head and neck, and the rest of his plumage is khaki. The beak is greenish black and the legs and toes brown. The adults weigh only 4.5 pounds, thus

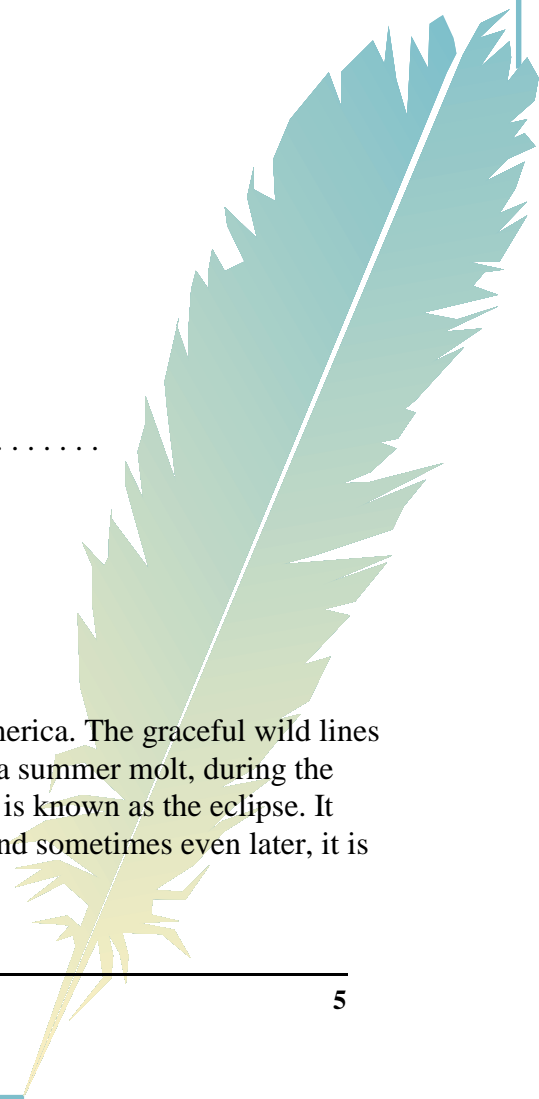


the Khaki Campbell is not known for the production of meat.

Breeds of Ducks

Mallard Ducks

The Standard Mallard Duck originates from the wild Mallard of North America. The graceful wild lines and show of alertness are important characteristics. This breed undergoes a summer molt, during the period of which the male plumage resembles that of the female. This molt is known as the eclipse. It starts in June and is complete in August. From September to November, and sometimes even later, it is replaced by the regular winter plumage.



Breeds of Ducks

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Muscovy

The Muscovy originated in South America. It is a distinct race, and when crossed with other races of ducks its progeny is sterile. The period of incubation for eggs of this variety is thirty-five days instead of twenty-eight, as with other races of ducks.

There are several varieties of Muscovies, the white being the most desirable for market purposes. They produce meat of excellent quality and taste when marketed before 17 weeks of age. They are relatively poor egg producers but good setters. The difference in size of drakes and ducks is remarkable, as the males are must larger than the females. Muscovies have white skin.

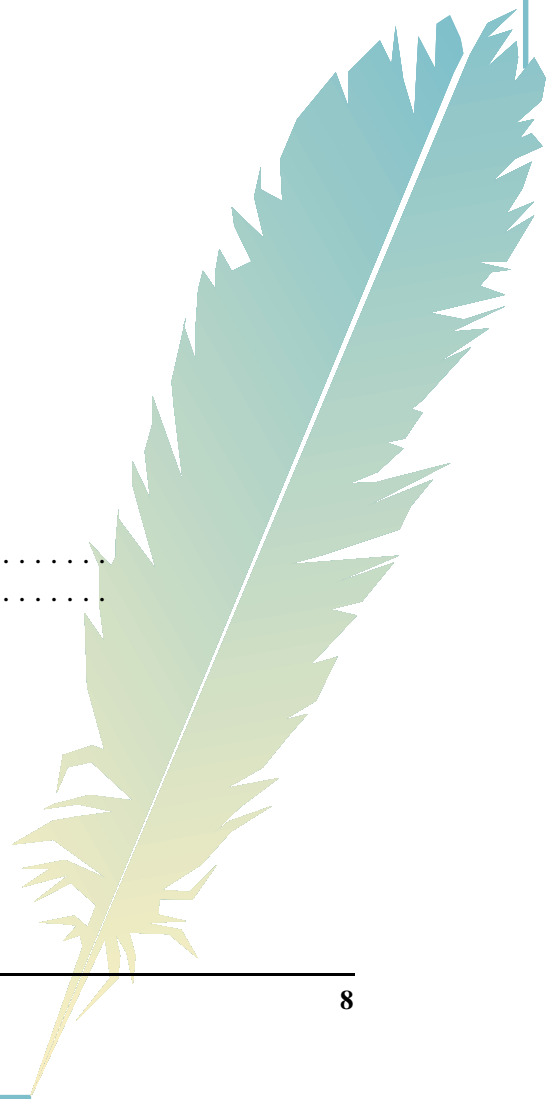
Breeds of Ducks

Rouen

The Rouen duck is similar to the Mallard. It has the same striking color patterns as the Mallard but is much larger. The adult drake weighs ten pounds, while the adult duck weighs nine pounds. Its pigmented plumage gives it a less desirable dressed appearance. It is excellent for home consumption, where the dressed appearance is not so important.

Breeds of Ducks

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Aylesbury

The Aylesbury originated in England and, like the White Pekin duck, is a good meat bird. It reaches market weight in about eight weeks. The Aylesbury has white feathers, white skin, a flesh colored bill, light orange legs and feet. The eggs are tinted white. The adult drake weight nine pounds and the adult duck weighs eight pounds. It lays somewhat fewer eggs than the White Pekin and is also a poor setter.

Breeds of Ducks

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Call Ducks

Call Ducks are in the Bantam Class. Along with the Mallard and East India, they are one of the smallest breeds. They come in Gray, White, Blue and Snowy. They should be small in size, although type should not be sacrificed for smallness.



Breed Profiles

Category	Breed	Weight in Pounds		Yearly Egg Production	Egg Size per Dozen - Ounces	Mothering Ability	Foraging Ability	Availability
		M	F					
Egg	Bali	5.0	4.5	150 - 250*	30-36	Poor	Good	Poor
	Campbell	4.5	4.5	250-325+	28-34	Poor	Excellent	Good
	Runner	4.5	4.0	225-325+	30-36	Poor	Excellent	Good
Meat	Aylesbury	9.0	8.0	35 - 125	36 - 42	Fair	Fair	Fair
	Muscovy	12.0	7.0	50 - 125	44 - 50	Excellent	Excellent	Good
	Pekin	9.0	8.0	125 - 175	38 - 42	Poor	Fair - Good	Excellent
	Rouen	9.0	8.0	35 - 150	36 - 44	Fair	Fair - Good	Excellent
General Purpose	Cayuga	8.0	7.0	100 - 175	34 - 38	Good	Good	Fair
	Crested	7.0	6.0	100- 175	34 - 38	Fair	Good	Fair
	Magpie	6.0	5.0	125 - 225	30 - 36	Poor	Good	Poor
	Orpington	8.0	7.0	150 - 250	30 - 36	Poor	Good	Fair
	Swedish	8.0	7.0	100 - 150	34 - 40	Good	Good	Fair
Bantam	Australian	2.5	2.2	25 - 100*	22 - 30	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
	Spotted							
	Call	1.8	1.6	25 - 75	18 - 24	Excellent	Excellent	Good
	East Indie	2.0	1.8	25 - 125	18 - 28	Excellent	Excellent	Fair
	Mallard	2.8	2.4	25 - 125	24 - 30	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Information presented in this profile is based on the average characteristics of each breed. Actual performance of individuals may vary considerably from the norm.

* Estimates

GLOSSARY

Bantams - The Miniature breeds of ducks. Usually one-fourth to one-fifth the weight of regular ducks.

Biotin - A vitamin found in most feedstuffs.

Breed - A group of ducks whose members possess similar body shape, body size, temperament and the ability to pass these characteristics on to their offspring.

Breeder ration - Feed used for the production of hatching eggs.

Breeding Stock - Adult birds used to produce young.

Broody Hen - A hen that wants to set on eggs. When a hen is broody, her personality undergoes a marked change; she spends much of the time on the nest, ruffles her feathers when molested, pecks at intruders and quacks incessantly while off the nest. Small groups of waterfowl can be brooded by broody chicken hens and most breeds of ducks. Some literature calls them foster hens.

Concentrated Feed - Feeds that are high in protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals, and are low in fiber.

Culling - The process of eliminating inferior (crippled, deformed, diseased, low-producing) birds.

Drake - The mature male duck.

Duck - In general, any member of the Anatinae family; it is often used specifically in reference to females of the duck family. Also, a mature female duck.

Ducklings - Young ducks up until feathers have completely replaced their baby down.

Eclipse Molt - A four to six week period each year, usually in mid-summer, when the bright plumage of colored adult drakes is replaced with subdued colors similar to those of the female. This molt occurs for camouflage while the flight feathers are being replaced.

Embryo - The young bird before it emerges from the egg.

Esophagus - The tube in which food passes from the mouth to the digestive tract.

Feed Conversion - The ability of birds to convert feed into body growth or eggs. To calculate feed conversion ratios, divide pounds of feed consumed by pounds of body weight or eggs.

Fertility - In reference to eggs, the capability of producing an embryo. Fertility is expressed as a percentage that equals the total number of eggs set minus those that are infertile, divide by the total number set, times 100.

Full-feathered - When a bird has a complete set of feathers.

Gizzard - The muscular organ that contains grit for grinding the food eaten by birds.

Growing ration - Feed that is formulated to stimulate fast growth in ducklings over two weeks old.

Hatchability - Refers to number of fertile eggs that hatch; usually expressed as a percentage.

Laying ration - Feed that is formulated to stimulate high egg production.

Molt - The process of shedding old feathers and regrowing new feathers.

Niacin - A B-complex vitamin. Niacin deficiency causes bowing of the legs.

Nuptial plumage - In colored varieties of ducks, the bright breeding plumage of males exhibited during fall, winter and spring.

Pin feathers - The tips of new feathers coming through or about to come through a birds skin.

Pip - The hole a newly formed duckling makes in its shell when it is ready to come out; also the act of making a hole.

Post-mortem - The thorough examination of a dead bird, usually to determine the cause of death.

Production-bred - Ducks that have been selected for top meat and /or production.

Purebred - Ducks of a specific breed that have not been crossed with other breeds for many generations.

Setting hen - A broody hen that is in the process of incubating a nest of eggs.

Straight run - Young poultry that have not been sexed.

Waterfowl - Birds that naturally spend most of their lives on and near water.

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NOTE:

Raising the Home Duck Flock and **American Standard of Perfection** can be ordered through **Berry Hill Limited. Country Living and Farm Supplies**. There is a toll free number - 1-800-668-3072.