

Past Egg Production Judging

In past egg production classes, four live birds are judged and ranked according to the number of eggs they have laid before the contest. The birds are judged on the factors of **Persistency**, **Intensity**, and **Health** and **Vigor**. The **Persistency** factors of pigment loss and molt tell you which hen has the longest period of continuous production and are the best indicators of the number of eggs each hen has laid. **Intensity** factors indicate the hen's current rate of production. Intensity is determined by the handling quality of the pubic bones, abdominal skin and vent, and lack of fat under the shank scales. Abdominal capacity and the condition of the comb and wattles are additional indicators of Intensity. **Health** and **Vigor** are indicated by the shape and brightness of the eye, proportional shape of the head and the condition of the comb and wattles.

Pigment loss is the first and the most important characteristic that should be used to place the class. The hen that has bleached the most should be

placed first. If two birds have the same pigment loss, use handling quality to split the pair. The bird with the better handling quality is placed up. Two birds with equal bleaching and handling quality are placed on differences in abdominal capacity. The hen with the larger abdomen is the better layer. Finally, split two birds by their molt condition. The nonmolter or the one that has molted the fewest primary feathers is placed over a hen with a more advanced molt. Health and Vigor are not used in placing the birds, but you should describe these factors when giving reasons. This manual will teach you how to look at a hen, see each of these factors, use them to place a class of past production hens and then give oral reasons to defend your placing.

You need to know the parts of the bird important for production judging. (Shown in Figure 1.) Learn them and you will then be able to examine birds and talk about them properly when you give reasons.

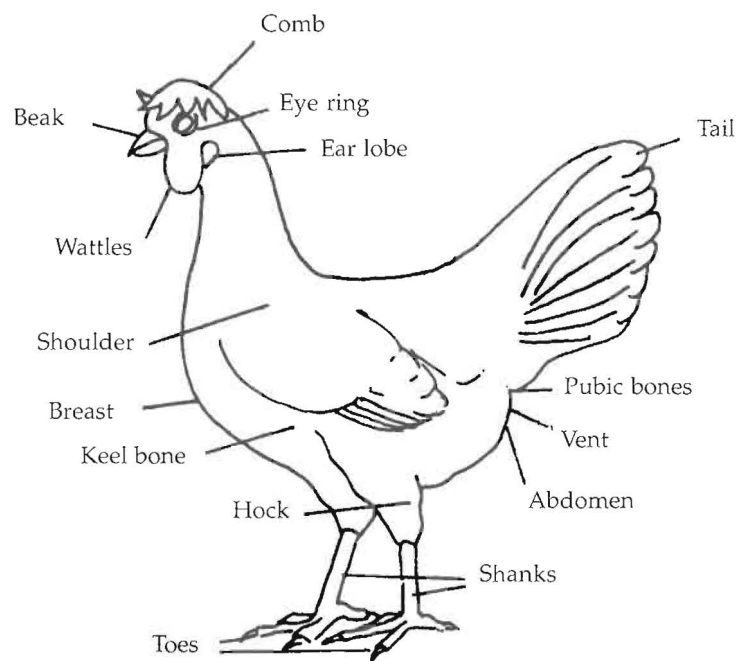


Figure 1. Parts of a chicken, giving common names used in production judging.

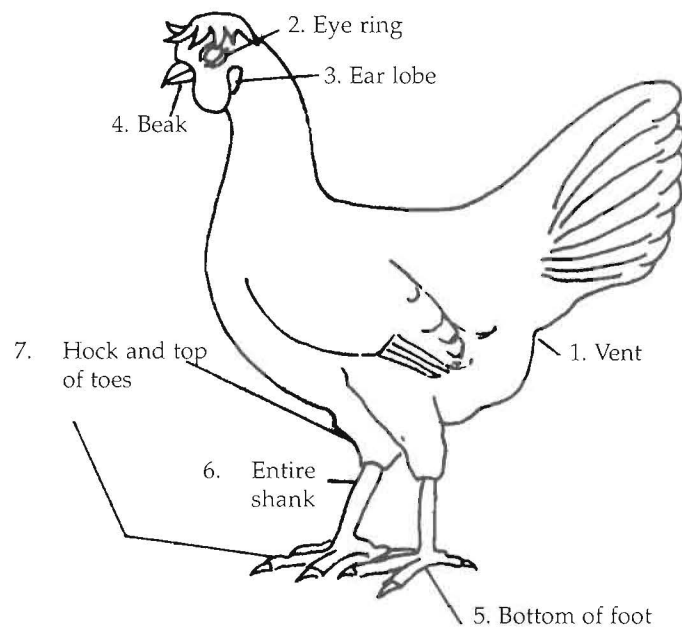
Bleaching

The most important factor in determining past egg production is the loss of pigment from the skin and shanks of the bird. Leghorn hybrids used for egg production have yellow-pigmented skin and shanks. This pigment is deposited in the skin, beak, shanks and feet while the bird is a growing pullet. At sexual maturity, which is 16-22 weeks of age, she starts to lay eggs. The pigment then bleaches from the pigmented areas in a definite order according to the approximate number of eggs she has laid. If you learn the order of pigment loss or bleaching, you can easily rank the hens for past egg production. The order is:

1. vent
2. eye ring
3. ear lobe
4. beak (corner of the mouth toward the tip)
5. bottom of the foot
6. pigment loss over the entire shank (front, back and sides)
7. the hock and top of the toes

This order is shown in Figure 2. The figure also includes a table showing the number of eggs laid as pigment bleaches from each part of the body. Memorize Figure 2.

Hens regain their pigment when they stop production. The pigment returns to the skin in the same order it is bleached: vent, eye ring, ear lobe, beak, bottom of the foot, the foot, entire shank, hock and top of the toes. Hens that show signs of repigmentation are poor producers.



SKIN ZONE	CUMULATIVE EGGS LAID	ELAPSED TIME
VENT	0-10	0-2 Weeks
EYE RING	8-12	2.0-2.5 Weeks
EAR LOBE	10-15	2.5-3.0 Weeks
BEAK	35	5-8 Weeks
BOTTOM OF FEET	68	
ENTIRE SHANK	159	
TOP OF TOES & HOCKS	175-180	20-30 Weeks

Figure 2. Diagram and table showing order of bleaching of hen pigmentation.

Getting Started

Let's learn about judging hens for past production by looking at some birds. First, prepare to take notes on each bird as you study her past production characteristics. Get a clipboard and make a form like the one below:

To begin, stand back and look at the class as a whole (Figure 3). Before you handle the birds, sort them into top and bottom individuals or pairs, based on visible pigment loss.

Look for the best producers first. Their beaks and shanks should be well bleached. They should also show good intensity by having bright red, glossy combs and wattles. Healthy, vigorous hens

will have round, bright, alert eyes and well-proportioned heads. The poor layers may have some pigment in the beak or shanks. They may also have signs of low present production shown by dull, shrunken combs and wattles, dull, sleepy eyes and shallow heads. Remember that the bird with the most pigment loss has laid the most eggs, regardless of her intensity or state of health.

Catching and Handling the Bird

After seeing the class as a whole, remove each bird from her cage and make notes of your observations. To remove the bird from the cage and examine her, follow the next set of photographs.

NOTES

Months of Production _____

Bird No.	Pigment Loss (P)	Handling Qualities (HQ)	Abdominal Capacity (AC)	Molt (M)
1				
2				
3				
4				

Placing _____

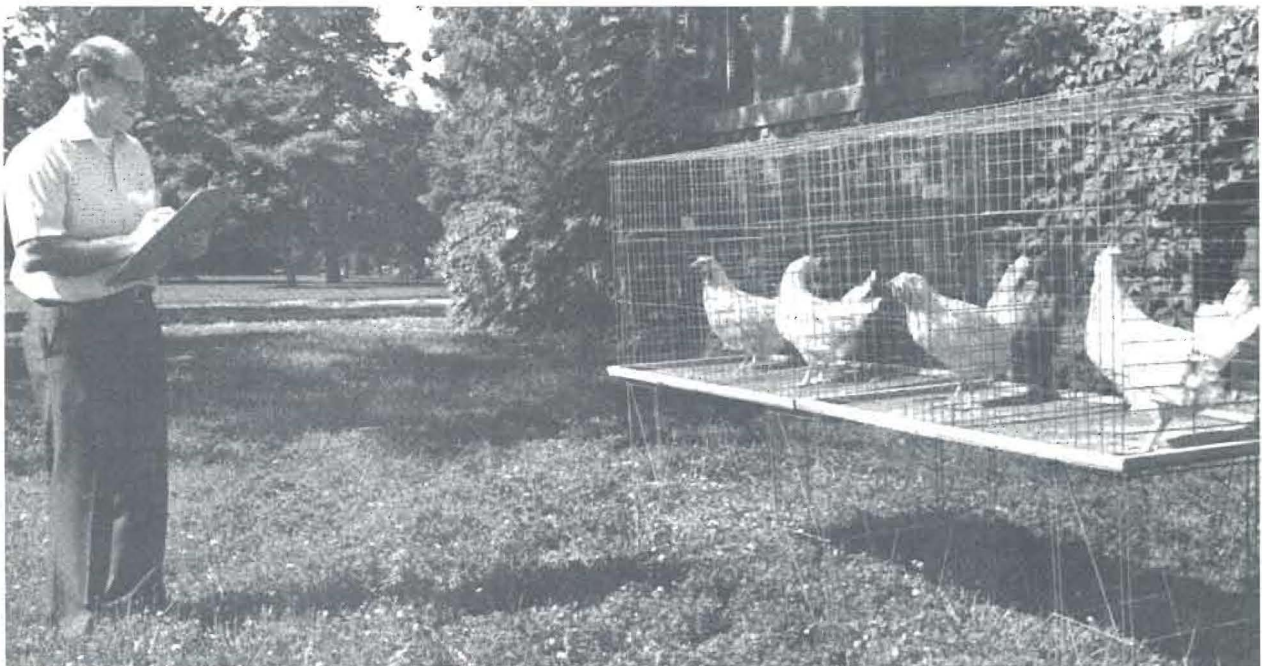


Figure 3. Stand back and look at the class.

Place your hand above the hen and quickly but gently pin her to the floor of the cage (Figure 4). In the photograph, her head points away from the door. Steady the bird with your free hand and hold one wing at the shoulder. Turn her head to the door (Figure 4).

With both hands, hold the wings next to the body; lift the bird off the floor and take her from the cage headfirst (Figure 5).

Slide one hand under the bird so the breast sets in the palm of your hand (Figure 6). Steady her with your free hand. Hold the legs gently above the hocks. Put your index finger between the hocks, your thumb around one leg and your remaining fingers around the other leg. Carry the weight of the bird with the breast in the palm of your hand as shown in Figure 6.

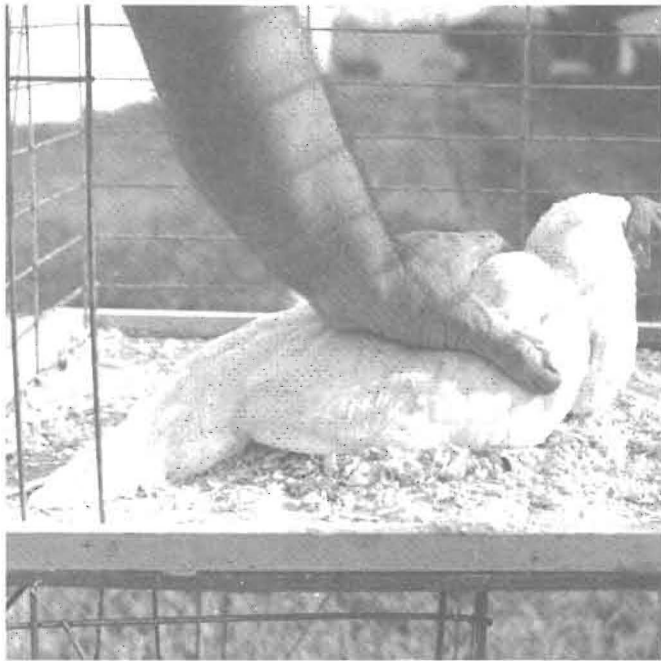


Figure 4. Pin the bird to the floor and turn her head to the door.



Figure 5. Hold the wings and remove the hen headfirst.

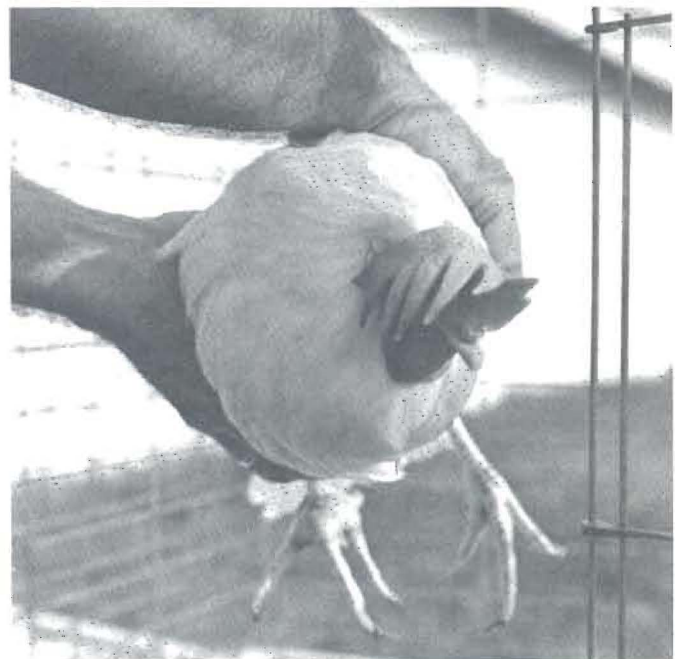




Figure 6. Hold the bird's breast in your palm. With a finger between the hocks, grasp the legs.

To examine the bird, hold her back against your stomach, head down (Figure 7). From this position you can see the vent and check handling quality, abdominal capacity, bleaching of the feet and shanks and molt.

Bleaching of Vent and Shanks and Handling Quality

Use your free hand to spread the feathers and look at the vent (Figure 7). It should be bleached, moist, large and oblong in shape.



Look at the feet and shanks (Figure 7). They should be bleached through the hocks and top of the toes. Also, they should be thin and have a groove down the side. Record your observations in your notes.

Handling Quality

Keep the bird in the same position. Gently feel the pubic bones for sharpness and flexibility (Figure 8). Take a pinch of skin just below the pubic bone (Figure 8). Roll it gently between the thumb



Figure 7. Look at the vent, feet and shanks for pigment loss.

and finger to feel its thinness. Feel the softness or hardness of the abdomen. Softness means a lack of fat. Hardness means fat in the abdomen. A lean, trim condition of the pubic bones, skin, abdomen and shanks means good handling quality. Also, the abdomen should be full instead of tight when handled. Record this information in your notes. When handling the hen, be careful not to damage her. Be especially careful with the pubic bones, which can break easily if handled too roughly.

Abdominal Capacity

Examine the abdominal capacity (Figure 9). Place as many fingers as you can between the bottom of the pubic bones and the rear tip of the keel bone. Count the fingers (our example shows three) to find the abdominal depth. Turn the bird sideways, breast toward you, with the head under your elbow. Count the fingers between the pubic bones (in this case three). This is abdominal width. These numbers are recorded as 3x3 under abdomi-



Figure 8. Feel the pubic bones and skin for handling quality.



Figure 9. Measure abdominal capacity with your fingers.





Figure 10. Check the primary feathers for signs of molt.

nal capacity. The use of your fingers helps you make a comparison in size of abdominal capacity among hens.

Molt

With the hen tucked under your arm, hold the wing open like a fan (Figure 10). The short feather in the middle is the axial feather. There are 10 primary feathers on the outside of the axial toward the wing tip. These are the feathers we will study. They molt from the axial to the tip. Old feathers that have not molted will be worn on the ends and may be broken or dirty. New or molted feathers will have neat, smooth ends and appear clean. They also may show different lengths if the bird is molting now.



The good producer shows all old, worn feathers, indicating she has not molted. Our poor producer has some short new feathers just outside the axial, showing she is now in a molt. Some birds will continue to lay while molting, but usually at a reduced rate. This means they will have laid fewer eggs than those that have not molted. Preferably, a hen should not molt until she has completed 12-14 months of production.

Figure 11 illustrates what the wing feathers look like. **A** shows a normal wing with the axial feather dividing the primaries from the secondary feathers. **B** is a wing with primaries 1 through 4 being molted. The more primaries molted, the longer the hen has been out of production and the fewer eggs she has laid.

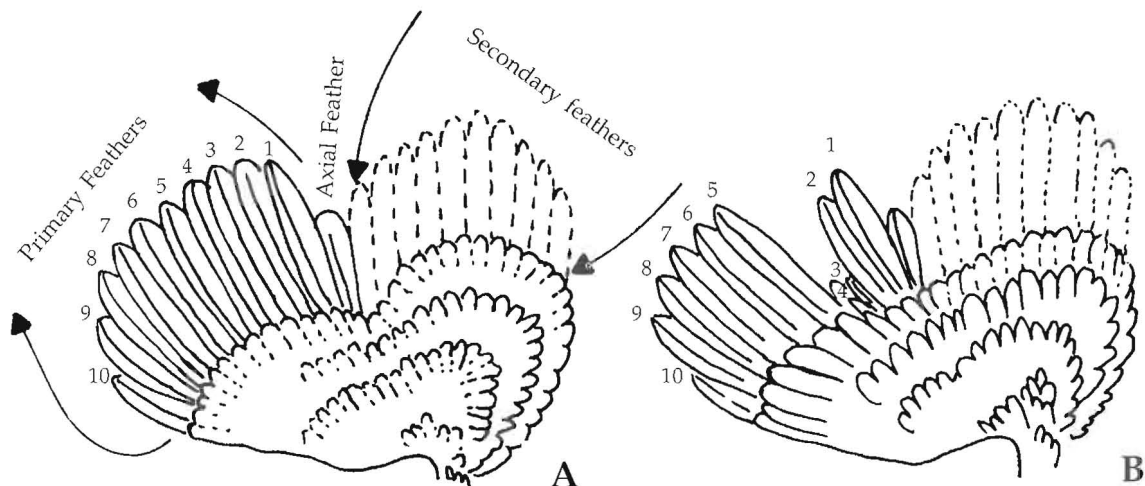


Figure 11. Diagram of primary feathers of nonmolting and molting hens.

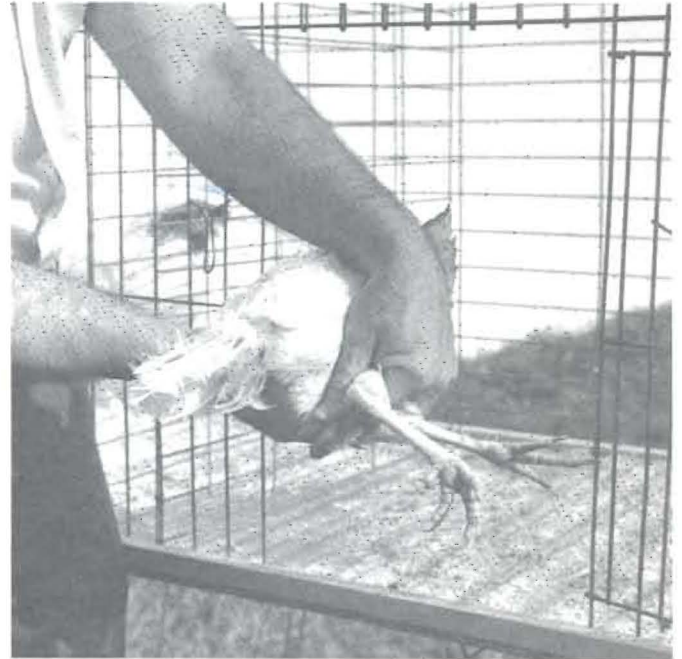


Figure 12. Look at the head for bleaching, comb and wattle condition and brightness of eye. Return the hen to the cage headfirst.

Bleaching of the Head Areas

Lift the bird in front of you. Hold her in the palm of your hand. Your free hand should gently hold the neck and head (Figure 12). Look for pigment loss from the eye ring, ear lobe and beak. You have now looked for bleaching from the vent, eye ring, ear lobe, beak, bottom of the foot, entire shank, hock and top of the toes. Record the last area that has bleached.

Comb, Wattles, Eyes and Head

Look at the comb, wattles, eyes and head. These features can change rather quickly, but should be used to gain an overall impression of

health and vigor. The comb and wattles should be bright red and glossy. Eyes should be bright, alert and round. Balance of the head means that there is good proportion to its length, width and depth. Record the condition of these parts in your notes.

This completes the examination of the bird. Return her headfirst to the cage.

Comparison of Good and Poor Production

Now that you know how to catch and examine a bird, let's compare two birds. On the left is a good producer. On the right a poor producer.

The good producer has a bleached vent. Look at its outer edges shown on the left in Figure 13.



Figure 13. Vents of good and poor layers.



Figure 14. The heads of good and poor laying hens.



Figure 15. Bleached and pigmented feet of good and poor layers.

Notice its moistness. Also, the vent is large and oblong in shape. This is the appearance of the vent of a high-performing layer.

Notice the yellow pigment in the vent of the poor producer (Figure 13, right). It has some moistness, but the vent is small and round in shape.

There is total bleaching of the eye ring, ear lobes and beak of the good layer. The comb and wattles are bright red and glossy. The head has good balance or proportion. Notice the bright, alert, round eye (Figure 14).

Yellow pigment is present in all parts of the poor layer's head (Figure 14). The comb is small

and pale and the eye is dull and sleepy. The head is too long or shallow in proportion to its depth.

The bottom of the good layer's feet are pink and show a loss of yellow pigment. If there is too much dirt on the foot, gently bend the toe and look in the skin cracks at the joints. There is a large amount of pigment in the bottom of the foot and toes in a poor producer (Figure 15).

Cover the top of the foot with your hand to hide any pigment that may be there. **Some very good layers may never bleach this part of the foot.** Start at the top of the shank and study the loss of pigment down the front toward the foot. The good layer has bleached this area of the shank (Figure 16).



Figure 16. The front of the shanks of good and poor producers.



Figure 17. Back of the shanks of good and poor layers.

Just below the feathers at the top, look at the yellow in the front of the shank of the poor producer (Figure 16). It extends down to the foot.

The back of the shank has bleached from the foot up to the hock (Figure 17). Look closely at the bottom of the shanks on the left. There is no pigment to be seen in the area up to the hock.

On the right, the poor producer has yellow color at the bottom of the shank and on up to the hock.

Remember to consider the pigment loss over the entire shanks (front, back and sides) before making your placings.

Pull the feathers back from the hock to see the last of the scales in this area. A few of them may

have pigment. If you don't look, you can be fooled. Curl one toe back to see if pigment is in the top of the toe.

The good producer is bleached in the hock and toes. Yellow is present in the hock and toes of the poor layer (Figure 18).

Remember, your placing is based on bleaching or pigment loss from the vent, eye ring, ear lobe, beak, bottom of the foot, entire shank, hock and top of the toes, in that order. The more parts that are bleached, in order, the more eggs the hen has laid. Birds with identical bleaching are split on handling quality, next on abdominal capacity and then molt.



Figure 18. Hock and top of the toes of bleached and pigmented good and poor producers.

Placing the Class and Preparing Oral Reasons

The following make-believe notes are used to demonstrate how this is done.

Months of Production 14

Bird No.	Pigment Loss (P)	Handling Qualities (HQ)	Abdominal Capacity (AC)	Molt (M)
1	Bleached through bottom of foot, yellow shanks	Thick, fat pubic bones, hard abdomen	2 x 2	None
2	Bleached through hocks and tops of toes	Soft, pliable abdomen, sharp, flexible pubic bones	3 x 4	None
3	Bleached through shanks, yellow in hocks and tops of toes	Soft, pliable abdomen, pubic bones sharp	3 x 4	None
4	Bleached throughout but some pigment on toes, back of shanks	Pubic bones sharp, abdomen hard	3 x 4	None

Placing 2-4-3-1

To place the class, first rank the hens according to their pigment loss. Look at the notes. Hen No. 2 is the only bird that is completely bleached through the hock and the top of the toes. She has laid more eggs than numbers 1, 3 and 4. She is placed first. Hen No. 4 is placed second because she is bleached throughout but has some pigment on the back of her shanks and top of the toes. Hen No. 3 which is bleached through the shanks with some pigment in hocks and toes, is placed third. Hen No. 1 with yellow

shanks, has bleached only to the bottom of her feet; therefore, she is placed fourth. The placing is now made ranking the hens 2-4-3-1.

As you read the following set of reasons, study how each note describes the class, justifies a placing, describes a hen or compares two birds. Notice how the terms bleaching, pigment loss, persistency, handling quality, abdominal capacity, molt, vent condition, eyes, comb and wattles, head and intensity are used.

Egg Quality

Interior Quality

Candling is used to judge interior egg quality. Although other factors help determine the grade of an egg, the interior quality is most important. Each egg is graded on its individual merits of quality according to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) grades. The grades are AA, A, B and Inedible. Knowledge of the parts of the egg is essential to understanding candling and grading (Figure 19).

How to Candle

Hold the large end of an egg up to the candling light in a slanting position (Figure 20). You can see the air cell, the yolk and the white. The air cell is nearly always in the large end of the egg.

Hold the egg between your thumb and first two fingers. Then, by turning your wrist quickly, you can cause the inside of the egg to whirl. This will tell you a great deal about the yolk and white. When you are learning to candle, you will find it helpful to break and observe any eggs that you doubt.

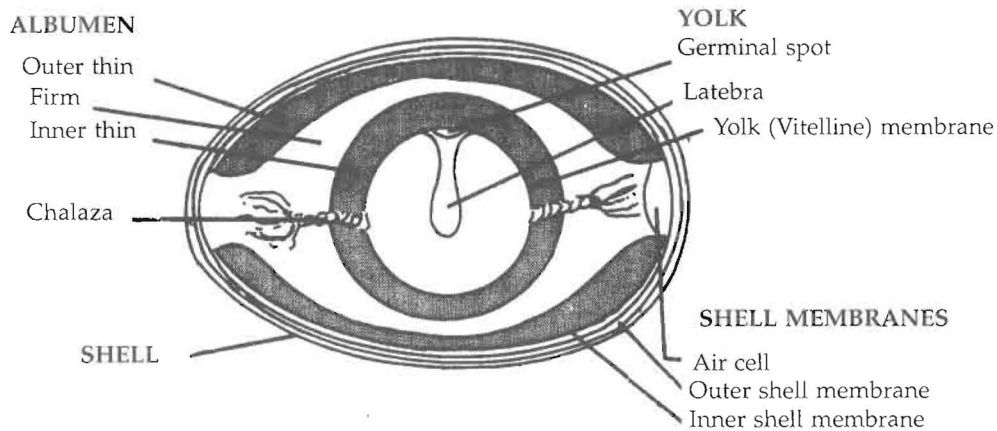


Figure 19. The parts of an egg.



Figure 20. The way to hold eggs while candling.

Application of Standards

Use the specifications given in Table 1 to determine the grade of an egg by candling. Consider air cell depth, yolk outline and albumen quality.

Table 1. Summary of Standards for Interior Quality of Eggs by Candling for 4-H Poultry Judging

Quality Factor	AA Quality	A Quality	B Quality	Inedible
Air Cell	1/8 inch or less in depth	3/16 inch or less in depth	More than 3/16 inch	Doesn't apply
White	Clear Firm	Clear May be reasonably firm	Clear May be weak and watery	Doesn't apply
Yolk	Outline slightly defined	Outline may be fairly well-defined	Outline clearly visible	Doesn't apply
Spots (Blood or meat)	None	None	Blood or meat spots aggregating not more than 1/8 inch in diameter	Blood or meat spots aggregating more than 1/8 inch in diameter

Air Cell Depth

The depth of the air cell is the distance from its top to its bottom when the egg is held with the air cell up (Figure 21). In a fresh egg, the air cell is small, not more than 1/8-inch deep. As the egg ages, evaporation takes place and the air cell becomes larger and the egg is downgraded.

Measuring Air Cell Depth

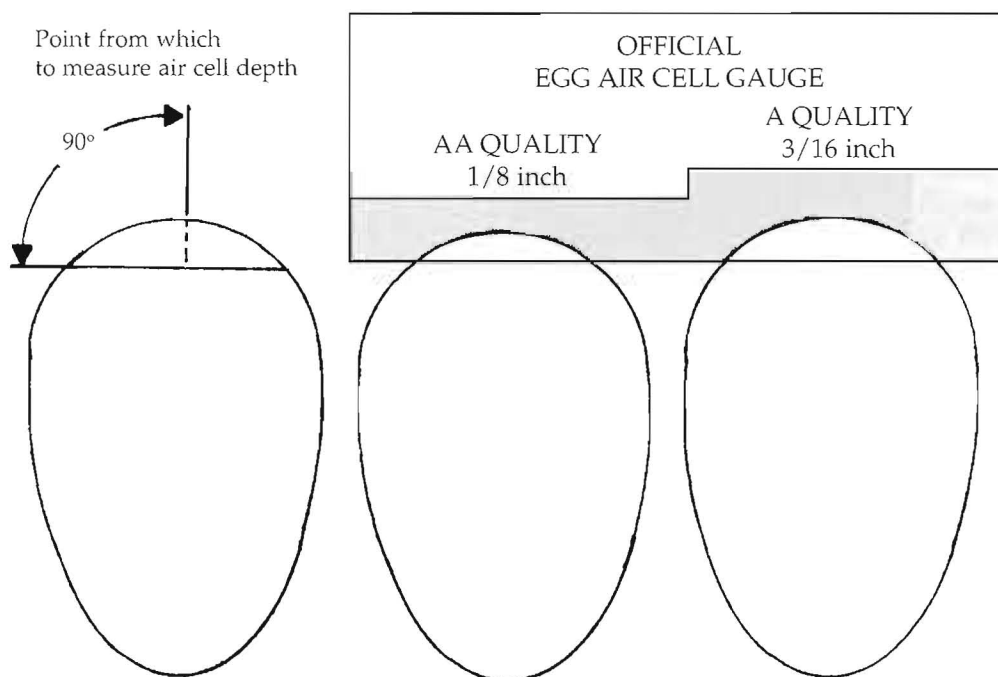


Figure 21. Gauge for measuring depth of air cell.

Yolk

The yolk of a fresh, high quality egg will be surrounded by a rather dense layer of albumen or white. Therefore, it moves only slightly away from the center of the egg when it is twirled before the candler. Because of this, yolk outline is only slightly defined or partially visible. As the egg ages or deteriorates in quality, the albumen thins and the yolk tends to move more freely and approaches the shell more closely. The yolk then becomes more visible when candled.

White or Albumen

The character and condition of the white or albumen is determined largely by the egg yolk's behavior when the egg is candled. When the egg is twirled, if the yolk retains its position in the center, the white is usually firm and thick.

Eggs with blood or meat spots more than 1/8-inch in diameter would be classified as inedible. Eggs with small spots less than 1/8-inch in diameter should be classified as Grade B. However, very small pinpoint spots should not be used in judging contests. Contestants should not confuse blood spots with the chalaza. This string of albumen helps hold the yolk in the egg's center and may be prominent in some eggs. The chalaza is distinguished from a blood spot by a bright area of refracted light that accompanies the chalaza's darker shadow.

When determining an egg's grade by candling, the lowest factor in the air cell depth, yolk or albumen quality will determine the grade. For example, an egg may have a clearly defined yolk that is flat and at the egg's bottom while the air cell is less than 1/8-inch in depth. This egg would be a B grade.

The following will not be considered as quality factors when candling eggs for interior quality:

- Loose, bubbly or out-of-position air cell
- Exterior stains or dirt
- Faulty egg shell shape or texture

Exterior Quality

In commercial egg-processing plants, eggs are graded simultaneously for exterior and interior quality. However, in judging contests, it is necessary to grade eggs for exterior quality separately because handling of eggs by contestants can change the grade. Exterior quality standards reduce the number of eggs with defects that detract from the egg's appearance or that would have a low probability of surviving the rigors of handling in normal market channels. In other words, we want the consumer to have clean, unbroken eggs with practically normal shape and texture. Contestants should not be too harsh in assigning grade to eggs that may have minor defects. This is especially important when judges have gained experience in evaluating eggs with various degrees of abnormalities.

Exterior Quality Grades

Table 2 summarizes the descriptive terminology used in the USDA Egg Grading Manual to help determine an egg's grade by exterior quality. For 4-H Poultry Judging Contests, eggs will be assigned the grades of A, B and Dirty. Grades AA and A have identical standards. The factors that affect exterior quality are discussed below. **Eggs graded for exterior quality cannot be handled during the contest.**

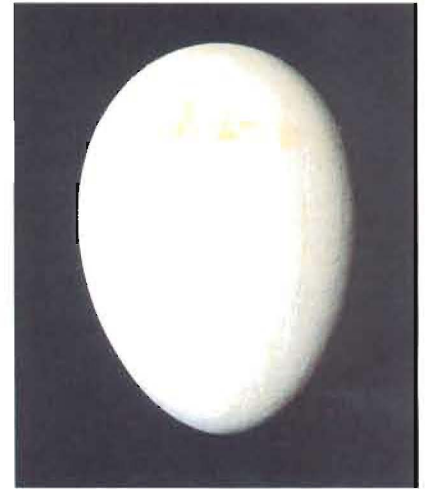
Table 2. Summary of Standards for Exterior Quality of Eggs

Factor	Grade		
	AA or A	B	Dirty
Stain	Clean—may show small specks, stains or cage marks that do not detract from general clean appearance of the egg—may show traces of processing oil.	Slight or moderate localized stains less than 1/32 of shell or scattered stains less than 1/16 of shell.	Prominent stains. Slight or moderate stains covering more than 1/32 if localized and 1/16 of the shell if scattered.
Adhering Dirt or Foreign Material	NONE	NONE	Adhering dirt or foreign material (1.0 mm in area or greater)
Egg Shape	Approximately the usual shape.	Unusual or decidedly misshapen (very long or distorted).	
Shell Texture	May have rough areas and small calcium deposits that do not materially affect shape or strength.	Extremely rough areas that may be faulty in soundness or strength. May have large calcium deposits.	
Ridges	Slight ridges that do not materially affect shape or strength.	May have pronounced ridges.	
Shell Thickness	Free of thin spots.	May show pronounced thin spots.	
Body Checks	Absence of body checks.	May show pronounced body checks.	

A. Localized moderate stain covering approximately 1/32 of the shell surface. Grade B.



B. Scattered moderate stain covering approximately 1/16 of the shell surface. Grade B.



C. Prominent stain or moderate stain in excess of allowable stain size for B quality is graded Dirty.



D. Any egg with adhering dirt is graded Dirty.



Figure 22. Specifications for exterior quality of eggs.

Stains

Grade A eggs must be clean. These eggs can show traces of processing oil (used to preserve freshness). This processing oil may create a shiny or opaque appearance. Eggs are assigned Grade B if they have slight stains or moderate stains covering less than 1/32 total area of the shell if the stain occurs in one localized area; or 1/16 total area of the shell surface if the stains are scattered (two or more stains).

Figure 22 will help to visualize these areas. Dirty eggs have prominent stains, or have slight or moderate stains covering more than 1/32 of the shell if localized, and 1/16 of the shell if scattered. (Add up the stained areas to determine total size.) Eggs with adhering dirt or foreign material are also classified as Dirty.

Contestants will be evaluating only the egg's exposed surface. The underside of the egg should be considered free from defects. Evaluate only what you see.

Adhering Dirt or Foreign Material

Grade A and B eggs cannot have any adhering dirt or foreign material. Eggs with adhering material (3-dimensional) larger than a speck (about 1.0 mm) should be classified as **Dirty**. Small specks of dust or lint that may have settled out of the air should not be considered.

Egg Shape

A considerable range of egg shapes may be considered "approximately the usual shape" or Grade A. Eggs that are spherical (round) or too long to fit in the egg carton should be graded B quality. B quality grade for egg shape will include eggs that are clearly misshapen or that have definite flat areas.

Shell Texture

Eggs with faulty texture are much weaker in shell strength and may be broken during distribu-

AA or Fresh Fancy Quality

A Quality

B Quality

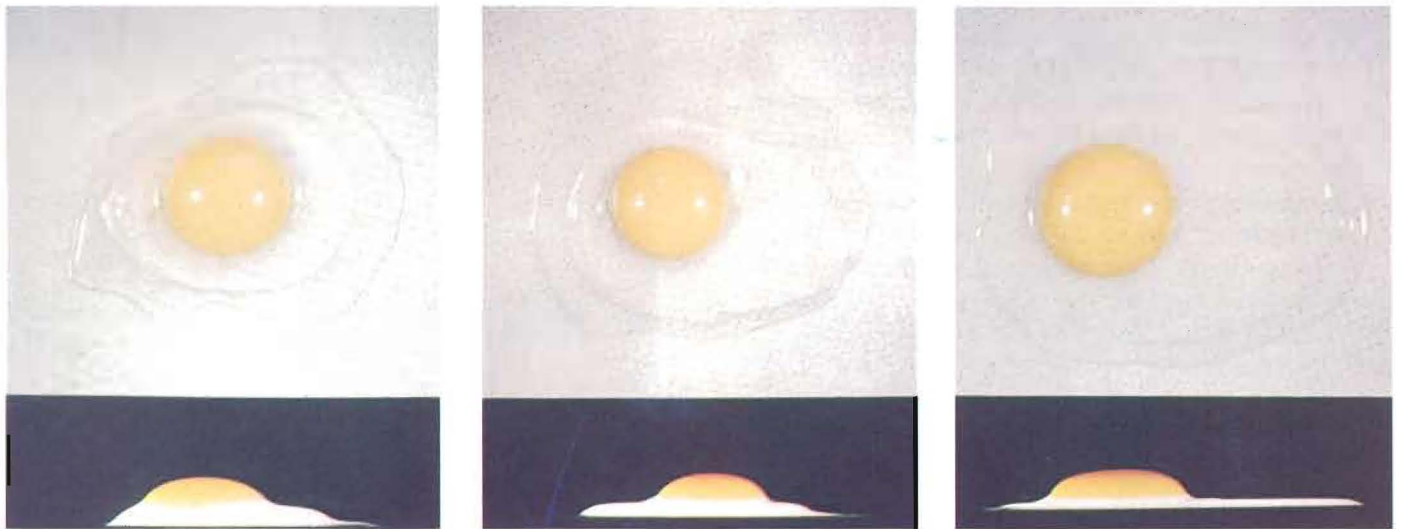


Figure 23. Specifications for broken-out eggs.

tion. Shells with large calcium deposits (greater than 1/8 inch in diameter) should be classified as Grade B. Eggs with small calcium deposits are classified as Grade A. There is no standard for the number of calcium deposits, which means that small calcium deposits over the entire shell may be classified as Grade A if otherwise qualified. A good rule of thumb is that if you were to pull your fingernail across a calcium deposit and a good size hole would be created if it came off, the egg would be classified as Grade B.

Ridges

Ridges can result in weakened shells. Many eggs show small ridges, and most of these should be classified as Grade A. Those eggs with large ridges are Grade B.

Shell Thickness

The shell should appear thick enough to withstand reasonable handling without breaking. Grade A eggs must have thick shells with no thin spots. Thin shells or thin spots would place an egg in Grade B. In all cases, the shell must not be broken.

Body Checks

Body checks can cause weakened shells. This is a condition in which the egg shell looks like it is cracked but the shell is intact. Body check occurs during shell formation when the shell is cracked and then partially calcified before being laid. An egg with body check is classified as Grade B.

Broken-Out Quality

Eggs broken out for this class will be Grades AA, A, B and Inedible. Eggs with spots (blood and meat) more than 1/8 inch in diameter will be classified as Inedible. Eggs with spots less than 1/8 inch will be classified as Grade B.

The only other criteria that should be used to grade broken-out eggs is the height of the thick albumen relative to the egg's size. The yolk's size, flatness, or position should not be considered. Broken-out grade determination must be based on USDA "U.S. Standards for Quality of Shell Eggs." Representative AA, A and B grade eggs from this chart are provided in Figure 23. The thick albumen retains the egg's shape in Grade AA and is thick, whereas there is a flattening and rounding of edges in a Grade A egg. The thick albumen in a Grade B egg is flat and barely visible.

Contestants should learn to assign the proper grade by comparing actual broken-out eggs with the USDA broken-out egg chart. The diameter of the outline of the thick albumen (top view) may give an indication of grade; however, the height of the thick albumen (side view) is the most important factor in determining grade. For example, an extra large egg may have a rather large, thick albumen outline and also sufficient height of thick albumen to be Grade AA.

Contestants should evaluate each egg on its own merit and not compare it with other eggs in the class. If you set an incorrect standard, your grade scale could be off, causing you to incorrectly grade several eggs. Learn by comparing to the USDA chart for broken-out eggs.

Ready-To-Cook Poultry

Carcasses are graded A, B or C quality.

Factors used in judging ready-to-cook carcasses in a 4-H Poultry Judging Contest are:

- exposed flesh,
- missing parts, and
- disjointed and broken bones.

Always mark your scorecard for the lowest grade defect found on the carcass.

Because of the length of most judging contests, carcasses will dry out. You should not place carcasses based on off-color areas such as bruised, dried out or brown burn areas. In addition, feathers and pin-feathers are not used as a quality factor in ready-to-cook grading.

Carcasses used for contests will usually have Grade A fleshing, conformation and fat cover. You should, however, be prepared to recognize poor fleshing and finish if such birds are available for a contest.

The carcasses you judge will be hanging from shackles. This method is used so it is easier to see all parts of the bird. **Carcasses cannot be touched or handled during judging.** It is permissible to turn the shackle to see the whole bird as long as you do not touch the carcass. If the ready-to-cook carcasses are on plates, judge them as you see them.

Ready-to-cook poultry will be judged according to the quality specifications in Table 3 on page 24. There are four weight categories for determining the size of exposed flesh on the different parts. There are no weight ranges for missing parts and disjointed and broken bones. Learn a method of judging carcasses by looking at one part at a time.

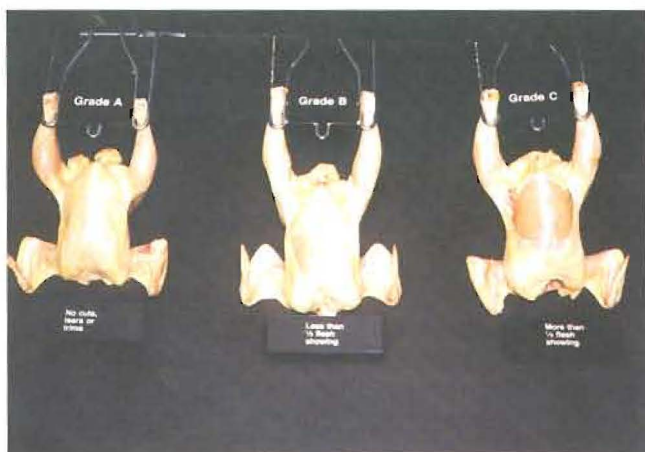


Figure 24. Cuts and tears on the breast.

Exposed Flesh

Cuts, tears and trims are a result of a miscut with a knife or tearing of the skin during a processing operation. When ready-to-cook poultry is downgraded for cuts, tears and trims, it is based on the amount of exposed flesh, weight of the carcass and the part. The length of a cut or the amount of flesh showing on the part determines the grade. **Remember: cuts, tears or trims must be completely through the skin so that the meat, called flesh, can be seen before putting the carcass in a lower grade.**

The grade is determined by the amount of exposed flesh as length of cut or amount of skin missing (Table 3). Sometimes a carcass or part may have more than one cut, tear or trim. When there is more than one on a particular part, add the length or amount missing to determine the grade based on that part only. Each part is graded separately and the grade is determined by the part having the lowest grade on that carcass.

Figure 24 shows some typical cuts, tears and missing skin on the breast. The Grade A carcass is permitted to have only cuts, tears less than 1/4 inch and no missing skin. The Grade B carcass can have up to 1/3 of the flesh showing as long as meat yield is not materially affected. The Grade C carcass has more than 1/3 of the flesh showing.

Figure 25 shows a trim where the meat yield is not materially affected. A good rule of thumb is that the trim is a slight trim if it does not exceed 1/8 inch in thickness (approximately the thickness of a nickel). An excessive trim that would move the carcass one grade lower would have the appearance of a cupped effect that looks deeper than 1/8 inch (a nickel).

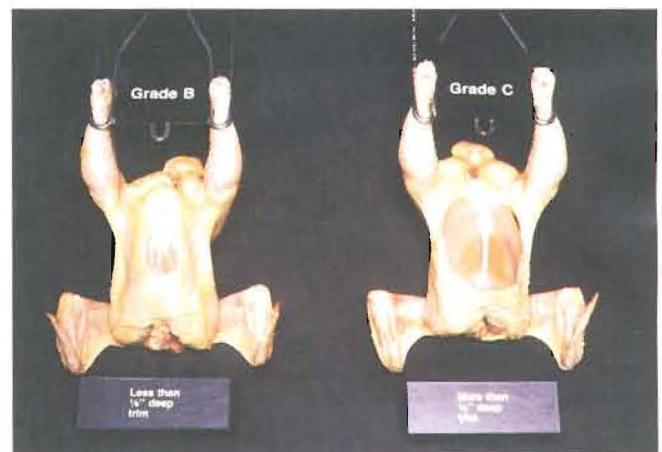


Figure 25. Trim where meat yield is not affected.

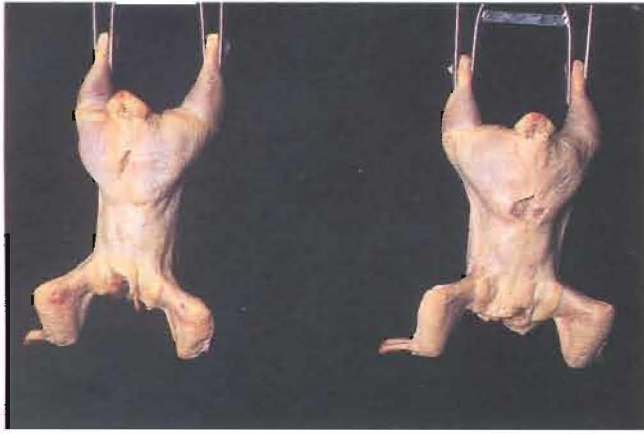


Figure 26. Cuts and tears on the back.

Parts such as wings and the back can have a cut or tear up to 1-1/2 inches for a Grade A carcass. A Grade B carcass is allowed to have up to 1/3 of the flesh exposed on each part beyond what is allowed for a Grade A. Any part with more than 1/3 flesh exposed is a Grade C carcass. Length, such as that from a knife cut, is as important as width that is a result of a tear in determining carcass grade. Figure 26 shows two carcasses. The carcass on the left shows a 1-inch cut and the one on the right has a 1-inch tear. Both are Grade A since both are less than 1-1/2 inches.

Refer to Table 3 for the section on cuts and tears for the lengths and amount of exposed flesh that is allowed. Remember, a slight cut into the meat not more than the thickness of a nickel (1/8 inch) so that the appearance of the part does not look bad is permitted. If the trim into the meat is more than the depth of a nickel (1/8 inch) or the trim appreciably alters the appearance of the meat, then the carcass grade should be dropped one grade. That is, if less than a 1-1/2 inch cut in back (Grade A) also cuts into the meat more than 1/8 inch or the trim appreciably alters appearance, the carcass should then be Grade B.

Processing cuts near the vent and/or breast opening less than 1 inch beyond the opening are acceptable and should not be considered in grading the carcass.

If a processing cut is larger than 1 inch, downgrade the carcass to the appropriate grade. Contest officials should try to use carcasses without excessive processing cuts when setting up the contest.

Missing Parts

Missing parts to be considered in judging are the wings, tail and part of the back area if it is no wider than the base of the tail. It is important to remember that the carcass weight does not count in judging for missing parts.

The Grade A carcass may have the wing tips and tail missing where the tail joins the back. The Grade B carcass may be missing the wing up to the second joint, as well as the tail and back less than halfway to the hips. In a Grade C ready-to-cook carcass, the wing may be cut off at the third joint at the juncture of the body. In addition, the tail and back, more than halfway to the hip, may be missing. Examples are shown in Figure 27. The illustration of the Grade A carcass shows the tail off at the base and some flesh showing due to an extension of the evisceration cut. The back on this carcass had not been removed.

The Grade A carcass has the tail at the body's base and the wing tips removed. For the Grade B ready-to-cook carcass, the back area, not wider than the tail's base and halfway to the hip joint is removed. Part of the wing to the second joint has also been cut off. The Grade C carcass has the back area removed not wider than the tail's base and extended to the hip joints, as well as one wing to the third joint where it joins the body.

For missing parts, use the lowest grade that you see for wings, tail and back.



Figure 27. Missing wing, tail and back parts.

Disjointed and Broken Bones

A disjointed bone is where the joint is out of the socket. In other words, the part that is disjointed is still whole and not broken. You will be able to see the end or knobby part of the joint underneath the skin.

Broken bones occur between the ends of the bone. They can be broken so that the bone either does or does not come through the skin. When the broken bone does not come through the skin it is called **nonprotruding**. As shown in Table 3, a Grade A ready-to-cook carcass can have one disjointed, but no broken bones. A Grade B carcass can

have either two disjointed or one disjointed and one nonprotruding broken bone. More than two disjointed or nonprotruding broken bones, or one or more protruding broken bones makes the carcass Grade C. Figure 28 shows some examples of broken and disjointed bones you may see on carcasses.

As seen in Figure 28, the Grade A carcass has one disjointed bone on the leg between the thigh and drumstick where both parts would normally join together. The Grade B, ready-to-cook carcass has a broken, nonprotruding bone on the wing. The broken bone is in the middle and does not come through the skin. A broken, protruding bone is seen on the wing of the Grade C carcass.



Figure 28. Disjointed and broken bones.

Table 3. Summary of Poultry Judging Contest Specifications of Quality for Individual Carcasses of Ready-to-Cook Poultry

Factor		A Quality		B Quality	C Quality
Exposed Flesh Carcass Weight ¹					
<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Breast & Legs²</i>	<i>Elsewhere²</i>	<i>All Parts</i>	
None	2 lbs	1/4"	1"	1/3 of flesh exposed on each part of carcass, provided meat yield not appreciably affected.	No limit
Over 2 lbs	6 lbs	1/4"	1-1/2"		
Over 6 lbs	16 lbs	1/2"	2"		
Over 16 lbs	None	1/2"	3"		
Disjointed bones		1 disjointed		2 disjointed <i>or</i> 1 nonprotruding broken and 1 disjointed	No limit
Broken bones		None		<i>or</i> 1 nonprotruding broken	No limit. Any protruding broken bones
Missing parts		Wing tips and/or tail removed at the base		Wing(s) to second joint. Back area not wider than base of tail and extending less than halfway between base of tail and hip joints	Entire wing(s). Back area not wider than base of tail extending to area beyond halfway to hip joint

¹Longest length for a cut and total area for tears and missing skin based on the whole part.

²For purposes of definition, the parts of the carcass shall be each wing, leg, entire breast and entire back.

Parts Identification

Identifying common poultry parts found in a retail store is important to the consumer. Prepackaging has allowed poultry to be sold in many forms. The consumer should know the parts of the carcass



Figure 29. Whole breast—Intact breast separated from the remainder of the chicken at the junction of the vertebral and sternal ribs. The sternal ribs remain attached to the breast bone and the vertebral ribs are attached to the back. May be displayed with skin side up or skin side down.

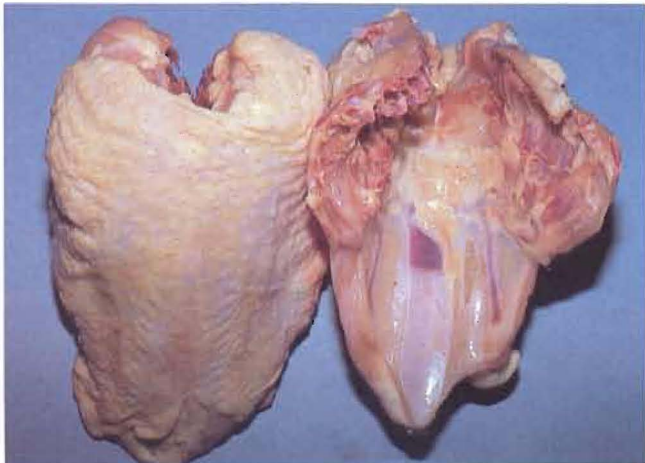


Figure 30. Breast with ribs—Intact breast separated from the backbone at the juncture of the back. The entire rib cage is attached to the breast. May be displayed with skin side up or skin side down.



Figure 31. Breast quarter—Half of the breast with the wing and back portion attached.

that are usually prepackaged for sale at the meat counter. Below are photographs and definitions for 17 of the more common broiler parts found in retail stores. Figures 29-45 show the parts mentioned above and will assist you in their proper identification.

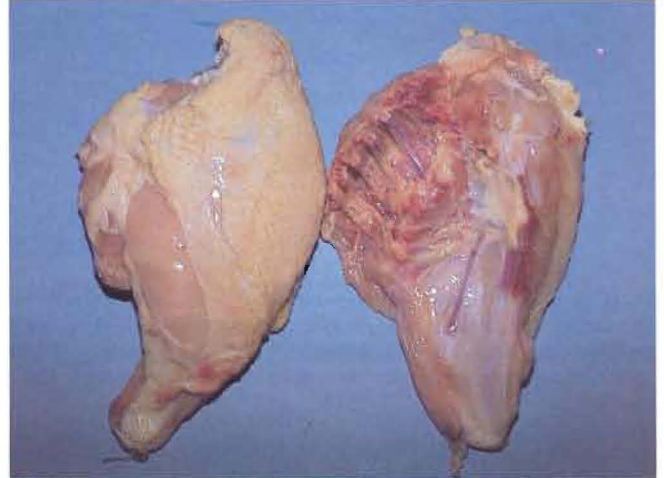


Figure 32. Split breast—Breast with ribs cut in half parallel to breast bone to approximately two equal halves. One or both halves may be displayed.

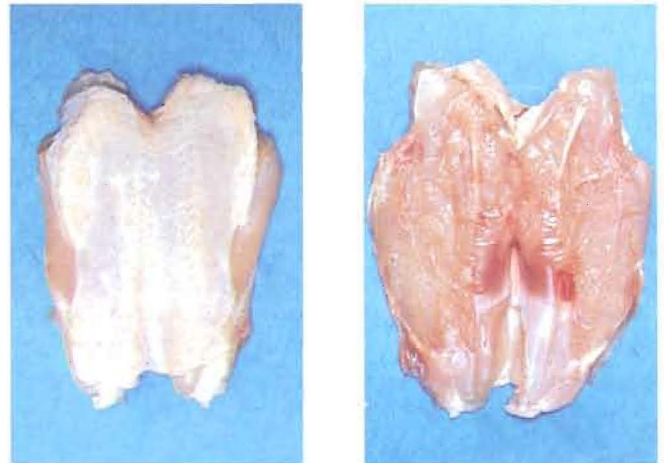


Figure 33. Boneless breast—Whole breast with bones removed. Skin can be attached or removed.



Figure 34. Breast tenderloin—Inner pectoral muscle that lies up against the keel bone. It is the long slender muscle that is removed from the inner portion of the breast meat.

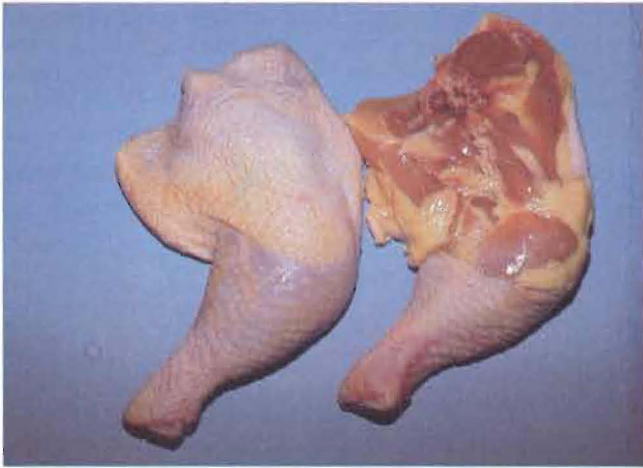


Figure 35. Whole leg—Thigh and drumstick attached with back portion removed. The oyster can be attached. The oyster is the piece of meat on the back that lies just in front of the hip joint.

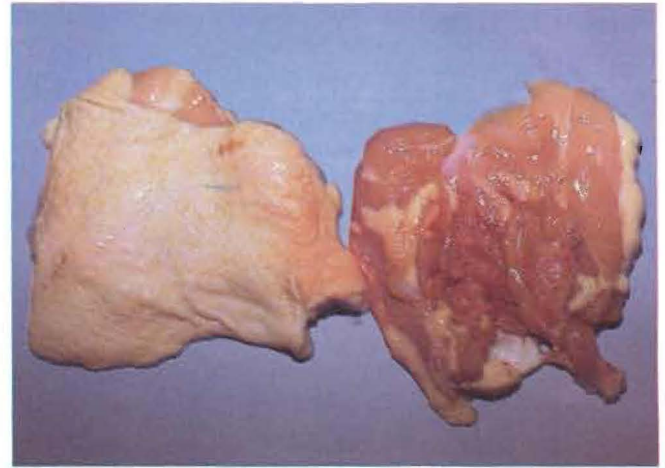


Figure 38. Boneless thigh—Whole thigh with bone removed. Skin may or may not be attached.

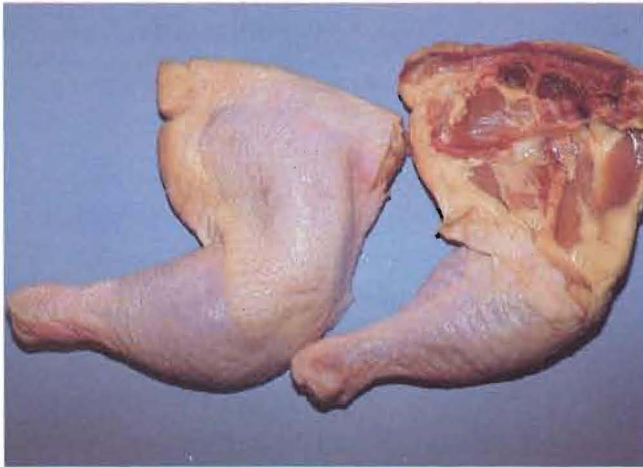


Figure 36. Leg quarter—Thigh and drumstick with a portion of the back attached.



Figure 39. Drumstick—Lower portion of the leg that is separated at the knee and hock joints.

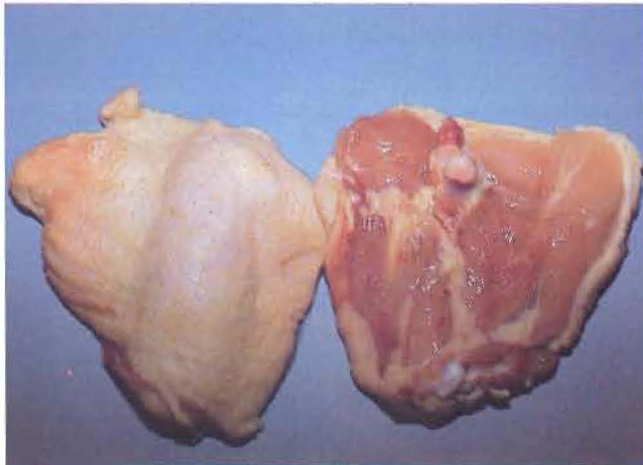


Figure 37. Thigh—Upper portion of the whole leg that is separated at the knee and hip joint.



Figure 40. Wings—Entire wing with all muscle, bone and skin attached except that the wing tip, or portions of the wing tip, may be removed.



Figure 41. Giblets—Heart, gizzard and liver. Can display all or one in contest.



Figure 44. Flat—The part of the wing between the first and second joints of the wing. This is the part of the wing with two bones between the wing tips and the drumette.



Figure 42. Neck—The neck bones with flesh attached. The skin may or may not be present.

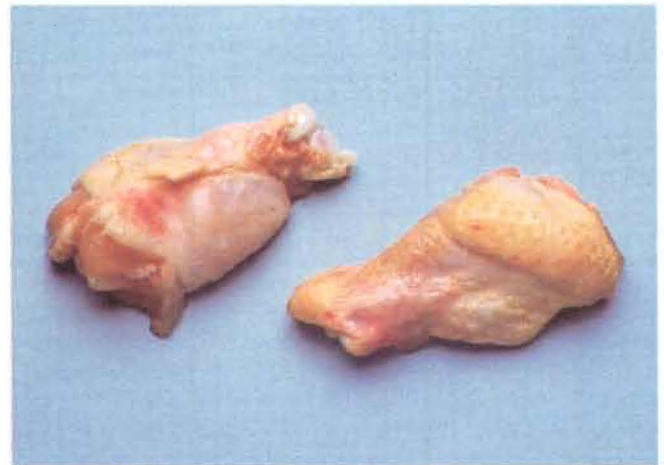


Figure 45. Drumette—The part of the wing between the second and third joint (shoulder).



Figure 43. Back—The back of the carcass beginning at the base of the neck and extending backward to the tail. It includes the vertebral ribs, hip bones and attached flesh. All or portions of the oyster may also be attached.

