Answers

1. –
   1. Mature female chicken
   2. Mature male chicken
   3. Chickens raised for laying eggs
2. Table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Male | Female |
| -longer tail sickles  -larger comb etc…. | -No presence of tail sickles  -shorter comb etc… |

1. –
   1. Small intestine
   2. Oesophagus
   3. Large intestine
   4. Stomach
   5. Crop
2. Grits found in the gizzard of the bird acts like a teeth and enables chicken to digest concentrated feed
3. –
   1. Ovary
   2. Testes
   3. Sperm ducts
4. –
   1. Shell
   2. Membrane / cord
   3. Albumen / white part
   4. Yolk
5. Removing a few eggs and leaving 2 or 3 on the nest / or setting up trap nest
6. –

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Coconut/ rice/ etc… | Worm/ insects/ beans/ etc | Green leafs/ pawpaw/vegetables/ etc |

1. –
   1. Starter mash
   2. Grower mash
   3. Laying mash
   4. Broiler mash
2. –

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Coccidiocis | Blood in droppings | Coccidiostat |
| Egg pecking | Broken eggs | Enough space for chickens to move around/ enough food |
| Lice | Constant irritations | insecticide |

1. Breed – White leghorn

Purpose – For laying eggs

1. –

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Extensive | No cost/ chickens find their own food/ freedom | No protection from predators or harsh weather conditions |
| Semi- intensive | Chickens are controlled to some extent – have some freedom | Housing materials may be expensive/ protection from predators |
| Intensive | Pest/disease easily controlled/ food can be rationed | Chickens are over crowded – no freedom/ Very expensive/ |

*Include other relevant answers…*