




The Head

No matter their shape, the comb, wattles, and eye area of good quality males should have an intense red color. The face of a well-conditioned male should redden up with maturity, and the beak should be uniform in shape.

The Legs, Feet & Shanks

Legs should be straight with no bent toes. Footpads should be clean and free from abrasions. Pigment around the hocks and/or shanks reflects a good working male. In general, birds that achieve the recommended body-weight target during rear will also achieve good uniform development of the shank and frame (skeleton).







Feathering

A good quality male that is working well will exhibit some partial feather loss, especially on the shoulders and thighs.

The Vent

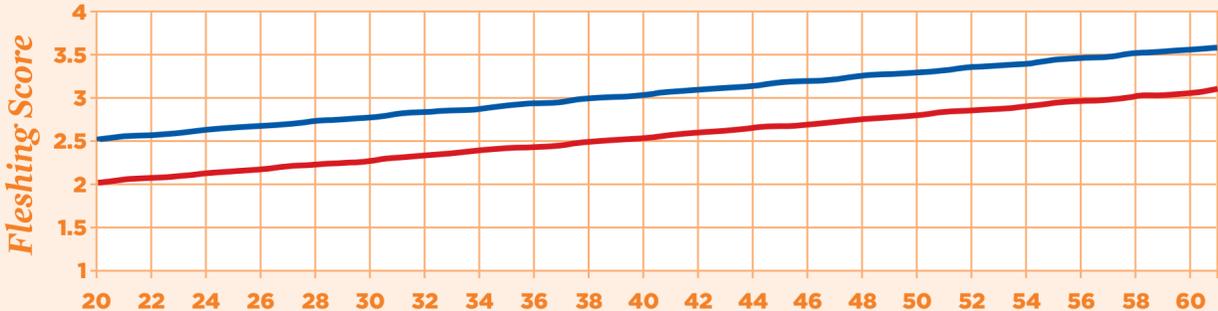
The vent of a working male should be red, large, moist, and show some feather wear.




Body Weight & Fleshing

Male condition/fleshing and body weight should be monitored weekly. There should be a constant, slow increase in weekly fleshing score. Any drop or rapid increase will require a management response.

Male Fleshing Records



○ Min Target

○ Max Target

1. Sunken V
Should not be seen within the flock.



Y

Male is emaciated, keel bone is extremely prominent, practically no flesh to measure.

2. Standard V
20-30 weeks of age.



V

Keel bone is prominent, but male is carrying some fleshing

3. Standard U
30-50 weeks of age.



U

Chest is just beginning to round out, keel bone felt down the middle, carrying a decent amount of fleshing

4. Wide U
>50 weeks of age.



U

Chest is getting wider, but still a U shape, practically no keel bone left to be felt

5. Dimpled
Should not be seen within the flock.



W

So grossly overfleshed the breast dimples and sinks back to the keel

Male Fleshing Scores