

Classification of chicken

Some common terms related with chicken's distinct type, origin and color patterns etc are termed as standard one. These are:

1. Class
2. Breed
3. Variety
4. Strain

Class

It is used to designate groups of breeds which have been developed in certain region or geographical areas. The classes with examples are as -

1. Asiatic class: Brahma, Cochin, Langshan,
(Indian: Asil, Malay)
2. American class: Rhode Island Red (RIR), New Hampshire,
Plymouth Rock, Jersey Black Giant, Wyandotte etc
3. English class: Australorp, Sussex, Cornish, Dorking, Orpington etc
4. Mediterranean class: Leghorn, Fayoumi, Minorca, Ancona,
Andalusian etc
5. Polish class: Black Crested White, White Crested Black.
Bearded & non-bearded: Golden, Silver, White and Buff Laced.
6. French class: Faverolles, Bresse, Houdan, Pavilly etc.

Breed

An established group of bird having the same geographical origin, general bony shape, weight and some well fixed distinguished characteristics that are not observed in another bird of the same species and the birds are able to transmit these characteristics to their offspring generation after generation.

Variety

Variety represents a sub division of a breed, distinguished either by color pattern, comb type, feather pattern. For example in Leghorns, some varieties are White Leghorn and Black Leghorn, Single Comb White Leghorn and Rose Comb Leghorn etc.

Strain

Commercial chicken which has been developed by the poultry breeder by introducing certain economic traits of two breeds in the bird.

Chicken of chicken on the basis of purpose or utility, economic value or fancy purpose:

1. Egg type: Leghorn, Fayoumi, Minorca, Ancona, Andalusian etc
2. Meat type: Cornish, Plymouth Rock, Jersey Black Giant etc
3. Dual type: Rhode Island Red (RIR), New Hampshire, Australorp, Sussex etc
4. Game bird: Asil, Malay etc
5. Ornamental: Ancona, Brahma, Langshan, Cochin, Crested chicken etc
6. Bantam: Poilsh Bantam, Japanese Bantam etc

Chicken Resources of Bangladesh

1. Indeginous Chicken (Local-Murghi / Deshi/Native/ Non- descript chicken)
2. Naked Neck
3. Hilly type
4. Aseel or Indian Game
5. Red Jungle Fowl also observed in forest area

Deshi Chicken

Genetic type: Non-descript native chicken

Rearing system: Scavenging or Free range system.

Plumage color: No specific color, varied widely, mixed.

Shank color: Dark/Yellow/ White

Ear lobe color: Red, white very less

Body weight: Male : 1.5-2.0 Kg.

Female : 1.0-1.5 Kg.

Egg production record: 45-50 brown/white shelled egg/ year.

Quality of egg and meat: Delicious and tasteful

Other traits: Good scavenger, having broodiness,

good resistance to diseases, good fertility & hatchability,

long laying pause , fights against predator, yellow/dark/white shank color, comb type single. They produce organic meat.

It is nor reared for commercial farm due to low productivity

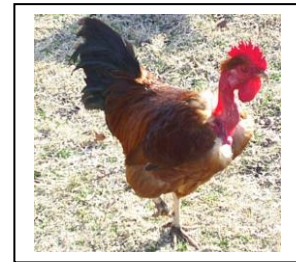


Naked Neck

Neck feather: Absent

Native type: Found throughout the Bangladesh.

Meat production: Better than common local chicken



Asil Breed or Indian game:

Varieties: golden red, black & red, white, black, spotted black and white, brown

The best specimen are found in U.P and Rajastan states of India

Origin: India and Brahmanbaria district of Bangladesh

Plumage color- Male: Red and Black.

Female: Brown

Shank: long and shank feather absent.

Ear lobe: Small and Red

Comb Type: **Small pea Comb**

Face: long, Neck: Thick and long

Body: Large, Hard and close feathered, Breast: Very broad

Purpose: cock fighting.

Egg Shell: Brown.

Egg production: Poor.

Meat: They produce plenty of well flavored meat.

Adult Live Weight: Male -4 to 5 kg.

Female: 3 to 4 kg.



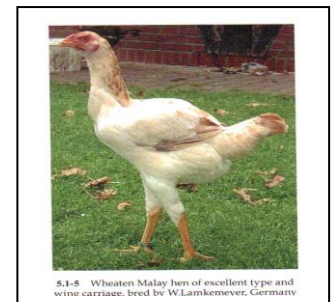
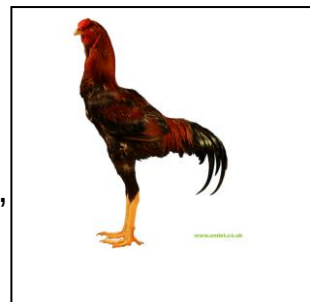
Chittagong or Malay

Origin: **Found mostly in eastern India.**

Malaysia, Indonesia, Chittagong

Plumage color: White, Black, Red, Brown, Golden, Red & Black etc

Head: small and narrow



Comb type: **Short Single**

Ear lobe and wattle: red and small

Shank: Non feathers and long, Neck: Narrow and long

Average weight: Female: 3 to 4 kg and

Male: 3.5 to 4.5 kg.

EXOTIC CHICKEN BREEDS

Egg producing breed

Leghorn

Leghorn is one of the best known breeds of chicken. They produce the majority of the world's crop of large white eggs and is possibly the most important commercial egg producing breed in the world. **It is a variety of Leghorn chicken breed and the most popular and highest egg producing breed of the world under the class Mediterranean.** It is suitable for confinement farming condition. Leghorns, especially the White ones, can be prodigious egg-layers and broodiness (the desire to hatch eggs) has almost completely been bred out of them. Leghorns are usually hatched out in incubators. A good utility White hen can lay 250 eggs in a year, however the light weight of this breed (males reach 6 pounds and females 4 1/2) makes it a poor choice if you are seeking a bird to provide meat for the table. **The breed originated in Italy, but most of the color varieties were developed in Great Britain, America and Denmark. It was formerly called the 'Italiana', but later renamed to 'Leghorn' after the city in Italy on the Ligurian Sea from where it was first shipped.**

The Leghorn was first imported into America around 1835 and then later into England. It has an excellent feed to egg conversion ratio and is one of the smaller standard breed chickens. They are alert, and lively. Their large flopped over combs and wattles, and upward stance gives them a characteristic appearance. Leghorns are becoming much more popular for small scale poultry keeping also. **Varieties are White, Black and Brown leghorn etc.**

White Leghorn

Origin- Leghorn of Italy

Plumage Color- White

Shank Color – Yellow`

Skin Color -Yellow

Shank Feather - Absent

Ear Lobe - White

Comb Type- Single/Rose

Body Size- Small

Adult Live Weight: Male - 2.0-2.5 kg.

Female -1.5-2.0 kg.

Purpose: Egg

Egg Shell: White

Egg Production: 250/Year



Black Leghorn

It is a variety of Leghorn chicken breed under the class Mediterranean.

Origin- Leghorn of Italy.

Plumage Color- Black

Shank Color -Yellow

Skin Color - Yellow.

Shank Feather - Absent.

Ear Lobe - White.

Comb Type- **Single/Rose**

Body Size- Small.

Adult Live Weight: Male - 2.0-2.5 kg.

Female -1.5-2.0 kg.

Purpose: Egg.

Egg Shell: White.

Egg Production: 200/Year.



Brown Leghorn Chicken Breed

Admitted to the American Standard of Perfection in 1874 and originations from Italy, Denmark, and England. The Leghorn breed of chicken is very athletic, mature early, are hardy, non-sitters and lay very nice large white eggs.

Origin: Italy

Class: Mediterranean

Type: Egg type, lay very large white shell egg

Plumage color: brown

Shank color: yellow

Skin color: yellow

Ear Lobe- white

Egg production: 250/year

Comb Type: **single/Rose**

Feathered shank: No

Activity: very athletic & hardy

Especially Docile: No

Setter/Broody: No

Adult Live Weight: Female: 1.5 -2 kg. Male: 2.5-3.0 kg,



Maturity: Mature early

Fayoumi Breed

The **Fayoumi** is a breed of chicken originating in Egypt.

Fayoumis are a very old breed in their native region, and are named for the Faiyum Governorate southwest of Cairo and west of the Nile. With their upright tails and forward breast and neck, they are sometimes likened to a roadrunners.^[1] They are a light-weight fowl, with roosters weighing in around 2 kilos (4.5 pounds) and hens 1.6 kilos (3.5 pounds). They appear only in a single variety. The plumage is silver-white on the head, neck, back and saddle, with the rest in a black and white barring. Hens have heads and necks in the silver-white, with the rest barred. Fayoumis have a single comb and wattles are red and moderately large, with a white spot in the earlobes. Fayoumis are a hardy breed, and particularly well suited to hot climates.^[4] The breed, is thought to be especially resistant to viral and bacterial infections.^[1] They are also very good foragers. Fayoumi hens are good layers of small, off-white eggs. They are not given to broodiness as pullet hen, but can be when they reach two or three years of age. The breed is fast to mature, with hens laying by four and half months.



Origin - Egypt .

Plumage color -The plumage is silver-white on the head, neck, back and saddle, with the rest in a black and white barring. Hens have heads and necks in the silver-white, Shank Feather- Absent.

Shank Color -Dark

Skin color -white

Ear Lobe- White.

Comb Type- Single

Body Size- Small.

Adult Live Weight: Male- 2.0 kg, Female-1.5 kg.

Purpose: Egg.

Egg Shell: Off White color

Egg Production: 200/Year.

The **Fayoumi chicken** breed has a good disease resistance quality and is a good producer of small eggs.

Minorca

The Minorca is a breed of chicken originating from Spain in the 1780s and is named after the island of Minorca. They are classified in the Mediterranean class by the American Poultry Association. Color varieties include buff, black. It closely related to White-faced Black Spanish. Black is the most popular colour variety Minorcas mature quickly and begin crowing sooner than other breeds. Minorcas tend to be very flighty.



Minorcas are also called the "Red Faced Black Chicken".

They have red faces, huge red wattles and large red combs. Their earlobes are also large, but white. Minorca is the heaviest of the Mediterranean chicken breeds and while they were originally bred to produce large white eggs.

The Minorca is the largest of the Mediterranean class of fowl in roosters weighing 9 pounds and hens 7½ pounds. They are utility fowl and were once in the class of widespread large flocks for laying and meat production. The distinction of the Minorca is its rather large white ear patch much like the White Faced Black Spanish. The breed was developed in England imported from Spain. Minorcas are also available in a bantam single combed form which originates from Germany and Britain in around 1910. Today, the breed is kept mainly for exhibition purposes. They are very long birds with narrow bodies and are not good as table fowl.

Summary

Origin: Spain

Class: Mediterranean

Type: Large than other mediterranean class

Plumage color: Black,

Shank color: dark

Skin color: white

Ear Lobe- white

Comb Type: **Single**

Size: Large

Purpose: Egg-laying, but meat also due to large size

Egg shell color: Chalk white

Egg size: Large

Egg production: 225/year

Feathered shank: No

Setter/Broody: No

Adult Live Weight: Male: 3-4 kg, Female: 2-3 kg.

Ancona chicken Breed

The Ancona Chicken is named after the province of Ancona in Italy from where specimens were brought to the UK and shown in Exhibition in 1851. The Ancona Chicken takes its name from the City of Ancona, a port in Italy, from which the first Ancona Chickens were shipped to England. The Ancona Chicken went to America from England in 1888.



It is noted for its ability to produce white to creamy (sometimes tinted) eggs, which are sometimes small in size. It is considered an excellent layer, as it lays an average of five eggs a week. The Ancona's plumage is a mottled black with white speckles that tip the feathers. Its dark plumage makes it harder for predators to see, and often has a green or purple tint. It is a Mediterranean breed, which refers to its point of origin. Like other Mediterranean breeds, they are closely feathered.

Anconas can have either a rose or a single comb,

This breed has four toes on each foot, no feathering on its legs. Their combs are medium in size, and single comb Ancona females should have lopped combs. Standard males weigh around six pounds, while hens weigh around four and a half pounds. (Cock 2.5–3 kg, Hen 2-2.5 kg).

Can be flighty. Bold active birds excellent foragers. Very good laying average with a good food / egg conversion due to light body weight. This is a non-sitting fowl.

They are excellent layers of white shelled eggs and have yellow skin. The cockerels

are slow and difficult to fatten. Egg Numbers: 200 per annum



Summary

Origin: Ancona, Italy

Class: Mediterranean

Type: egg type

Plumage color: Mottled black with white speckles in all feathers

Shank color: yellow

Skin color: yellow

Ear Lobe- white

Comb Type: Single/rose

Size: small

Purpose: Egg-laying

Egg shell color: white

Egg production: 200/year

Egg size: small

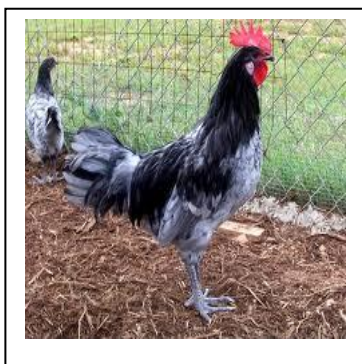
Feathered shank: No

Setter/Broody: No

Adult Live Weight: Hen 2-2.5 kg, Cock 2.5–3 kg,

Andalusian Breed

Developed in the Andalusia, Spain, Andalusians are closely feathered, active and good layers of large white eggs. Blue (laced) is the only variety accepted by the APA, but when two blues are crossed, 25% will be black and 25% will be white. (Incidentally, Mendel used these birds in his genetic experiments, thanks to which we know things like two brown eyed people can have blue eyed children, but two blue eyed people cannot have brown eyed children!) This breed is exceedingly rare!



Origin: Andalusia, Spain

Class: Mediterranean

Plumage color: blue

Shank color: bluish

Skin color: white

Ear lobe: white

Comb type: single

Size: Medium (6-7 lbs)

Purpose: Egg-laying



Egg Color: White

Egg Size: Large

Egg Laying: Good (3/wk)

Feathered Legs: No

Number of Toes: 4

Bears Confinement: Tolerates confinement

Especially Docile: No

Setter/Broody: No

Hardy in winter: No

Egg and Meat producing (dual) breed

Australorp



Origin

The **Australorp** is a chicken breed of Australian origin. It another name is "Australian Utility Black Orpingtons." It is certain that the name "Australorp" was being used in the early 1920s when the breed was launched internationally. In 1929, the Australorp was admitted to the Standard of Perfection.

Colours & Varieties

The Australorp is currently has two recognised colours according to the Australian Poultry Standard; **black and blue**. A **third colour, white**, is recognised by the Australorp Club of Australia. . The black Australorp is the most common, and has glossy black feathers and a **lustrous green sheen** (known as beetle green). The blue Australorp has a **grey-blue** plumage and the white Australorp is a **pure white bird**.

Description

It is a large, soft-feathered bird, with white toenails, black legs and beak, and a moderately large and upright single comb, with five distinct points. The Australorp is a hardy, docile, and

a good egg-layer as well as meat bird. Well looked after Australorps lay **approximately 250 light-brown eggs** per year. A new record was set when a hen laid **364 eggs in 365 days**. They are also known to be **good nest sitters and mothers**, making them one of the most exceptional large, heritage utility breeds of chicken.

Breed summary

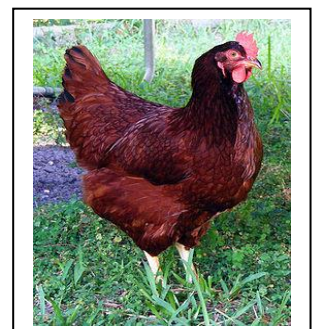
Origin: Australia
Class: English Type: Dual
Plumage color: Black, blue, white
Shank color: dark
Skin color: white
Ear Lobe- red
Size: medium
Egg shell color: Light brown
Egg production: 200/year
Egg size: large
Comb Type: single
Feathered shank: No
Setter/Broody: Yes, good nest sitters and mothers
Adult Live Weight: Hen 2.5-3.0kg, Cock 3.0–4.0 kg

Rhode Island Red

The **Rhode Island Red** is a breed of chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). They are a utility bird, raised for meat and eggs. They are a popular choice for backyard flocks because of their egg laying abilities and hardiness.

The Rhode Island Red is the state bird of Rhode Island.^[3] of America. In 1925, the RIR was admitted to the Standard of Perfection.

The bird's feathers are red in color. Their eyes are red-orange and they have yellow feet, with reddish-brown beaks. Chicks are a light red with two dark brown bars running down their backs. **The cock usually weigh in at 8.5 pounds (3.9 kg), the Hens slightly less at 6.5 pounds (2.9 kg).**



The RIR are friendly chickens with a good nature. They are good pets for children, but they can get aggressive when annoyed (especially roosters). Rhode Island Reds resistant to illness, good at foraging and free ranging, and typically docile, quiet, and friendly. Although they are

widely known as good layers through cold periods, **Most roosters will also attack strangers (humans or animals) if they feel nervous.** They are usually friendlier with familiar people, such as those responsible for feeding.

Eggs

Frequent layers, Rhode Island Reds are noted for their brown eggs. They can end up **producing up to 200 eggs a year** but a healthy one can lay more. Healthy hens can lay up to 6-7 eggs per week depending on their care and treatment. Rhode Island Red hens lay many more eggs than an average hen if provided plenty of quality feed.

Rhode Island Reds and Sussex are also used for many modern hybrid breeds. Many modern hybrid hens have Rhode Island Red fathers, mainly due to the prolific egg laying characteristic of the Rhode Island Red, which is passed down through the males.

Breed Summary

Class- American

Origin - Rhode Island of America

Plumage color – Deep Red

Shank Feather- Absent

Shank Color-Yellow

Skin color-Yellow

Ear Lobe - Red

Comb Type- Single/Rose

Body Size - Medium

Adult Live Weight: Male- 3.9 kg.

Female- 2.9 kg.

Purpose: Dual (Meat & Egg)

Egg Shell: Brown.

Egg Production: 200/Year

Backyard rearing: Good

Hardy and friendly: Yes

Disease- less

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire was developed from the **Rhode Island Red** in New Hampshire, from which it takes its name. Poultry farmers, starting with Rhode Island Reds and performing generation after generation of selective breeding, intensified the characteristics of early maturity, strength and vigor, rapid full feathering and production of large brown eggs. The baby chicks are also a lighter red. The New Hampshire was recognized by the Standard of Perfection in 1935



It is medium in weight and has yellow skin and medium to light red feathers. The bird produces actively brown eggs. A dual purpose chicken, selected more for meat production than egg production. Medium heavy in weight, it dresses a nice, plump carcass as either a broiler or a roaster.

They possess a deep, broad body, grow feathers very rapidly, are prone to go broody and make good mothers. The comb is single and medium to large in size; in the females it often lops over a bit. These good, medium-sized meat chickens have fair egg-laying ability. Some strains lay eggs of a dark brown shell color. New Hampshire is competitive and aggressive.

Summary

Class- American

Origin - New Hampshire, America

Plumage color – Light red

Shank Feather- Absent

Shank Color-Yellow

Skin color-Yellow

Ear Lobe - Red

Comb Type- Single

Body Size - Medium

Adult Live Weight: Male 3.9 kg.

Female 2.9 kg

Purpose: Dual (Meat & Egg)

Egg Shell: Brown.

Egg Production: 200/Year.

Setter/Broody: yes

Temperament: aggressive

Sussex

The Sussex have everything: they are great layers of tinted or light brown eggs and they lay right through the coldest weather. They are dual purpose birds, though: fat-bodied and not prone to flying when mature, so they are easily fenced. In England, they used to be the standard table bird, before the modern Cornish Crosses came along. They forage well and are economical eaters that are friendly and easily handled. Their curious nature means they will often follow you around the yard if they think they can beg a treat from you. The "speckled" variety has plumage that gives them some camouflage from predators, too.

Class: English

Type: Large Fowl

Size: Heavy (7-9 lbs)

Purpose: Dual

Recognized Varieties: Speckled Red, Light

Comb Type: Single Comb

Shank feather: No

Shank color: white

Skin color: white

Hardy in winter: Yes

Bears Confinement: Bears confinement well

Especially Docile: Yes

Egg Laying: Very Good (4/wk)

Egg production: 180-200/ year

Egg Color: Light Brown

Egg Size: Large

Setter/Broody: Yes

Personality: Confident, curious and melodious (calm)



Light Sussex



Speckled Sussex

Asiatic Breed

Brahma

Brahmas are gentle giant with feathered legs and feet, fluffy feathering. Originally from India, these birds were bred for meat production, though the hens lay relatively decently and are great setters and mothers. This fancy breed of chicken makes a great pet for its quiet and domestic nature, tolerance to the cold.

Summery

Origin - Brahmaputra area, another name is Grey Chittagong

Class: Asiatic

Type: Meat and fancy

Plumage color - Dark, Light, Buff

Ear Lobe - Red

Comb Type- Pea

Shank Feather- Present

Shank Color –Yellow

Skin color -Yellow

Body Size- Large Size

Adult Live Weight: Male 5.5 kg, Female 4.5 kg.

Egg Laying: Good (3/wk)

Egg Production: 150/year

Egg Color: Brown

Egg Size: Medium

Hardy in Winter: Yes

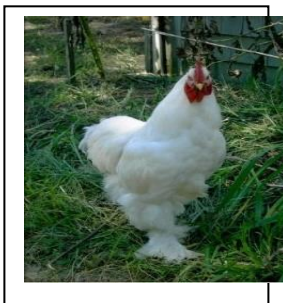
Especially Docile: Yes

Setter/Broody: Yes



White Cochin Chicken

Cochin Chickens are a chicken breed originally bred in China and were traditionally known as **Chinese Shanghai** or **Cochina China**. This exotic breed was first exported to England and America in the mid 19th century and eventually the craze for the poultry "fancy" movement chicken breeders new desire for foreign poultry to show and raise as pets.



The **Cochin Chicken** is classified as a heavy chicken breed, cocks weighing in up to 11 pounds. They appear excessively large due to the abundant amount of soft and fluffy plumage covering the bird's body. The **Cochin Chicken's** most notable feature is the amount of plumage covering the leg and foot of the bird, characteristic to only a few other chicken breeds.

Though the **Cochin Chicken** is not known for its strong egg production, laying only a few medium sized brown eggs per week, they yield a sizable amount of meat and will make a great boiler or fryer. **Cochin Chickens do make excellent mothers and will even mother baby chicks of a different breed, and their docile nature and beautiful fluffy plumage allow them to make great pet chickens.**

Summery

Origin – Cochin, China

Class: Asiatic

Type: Meat and fancy

Plumage color – white, black

Ear Lobe - Red

Comb Type- single

Shank Feather- Present

Shank Color –Yellow

Skin color -Yellow

Body Size- Large Size

Adult Live Weight: Male 5 kg, Female 4 kg.

Egg Laying: poor

Egg size: medium

Egg Color: Brown

Hardy in winter: Yes

Especially Docile: Yes

Setter/Broody: Yes

Langshan



In 1872, Cochins and Brahmas, a third such chicken breed quietly departed China for England. Named “Langshan” after district around 100 miles from Shanghai. The breed, though smaller than the Cochin and Brahma, is a large breed with males weighing 9.5 lbs and females 7.5 lbs. Langshan chickens lay a large number of very dark brown eggs; the eggs sometimes having a purplish tint. The breed has white skin, full breasts, and an abundance of white meat rich in flavor. The white meat of the Langshan is also particularly white in color.

The breed is remarkable for many reasons. The breed is a good forager, a prolific layer, and has fewer feathers on its shanks and toes than either Cochin or Brahma. The shanks and toes are bluish-black with pinkish color between the scales and white soles. It is a very hardy breed with tight feathering and very dark brown eye color. And Langshans can fly over high fences.

The original Langshans – fairly long legs, great depth of body, full, large breast. In England these became known as the “Croad Langshan” in honor of Major Croad, who continued promotion of the breed. This is the type we see here in America and is the reason many authors say the Langshan came to us from China with no need of improvement or alteration.

They can be kept on any soil type. Langshans bear confinement well. They often do not become broody until April or May, are not too determined sitters, but are most faithful mothers. They are hardy, fast growing, and easily reared. The pullets begin to lay at about 6-7 months of age. **Langshan** lays a beautiful brown egg.

The Black Langshan chicken was first recognized as a standard breed by the American Poultry Association (APA) in 1883. White Langshan “sports” were first produced from Black Langshan flocks in England in 1885 – these were recognized as a variety of Langshan by the APA in 1893. Blue “sports” occurred occasionally from crosses of the White and the Black Langshans. Blue Langshans were not recognized by the APA until 1987.

Summery

Origin: Langshan , China

Class: Asiatic

Type: Meat

Plumage color: white, black, blue

Ear Lobe: Red

Comb Type: single

Shank Feather: Present

Shank Color: bluish black

Skin color: white

Body Size: medium Size

Adult Live Weight: Male 4 kg, Female 3 kg.

Egg Laying: 150

Egg size: medium

Egg Color: Brown

Especially Docile: Yes

Setter/Broody: less

Meat Type Breeds

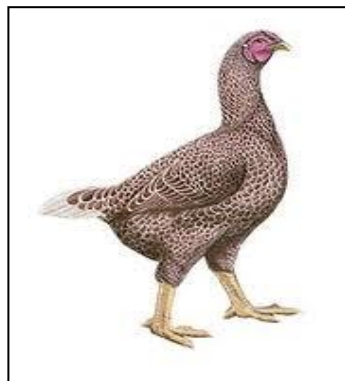
Cornish

Cornish are stocky meat birds from the Southwest corner of England with short, close-fitting feathers. Most chicken meat bought in US supermarkets comes from a White Cornish x White Plymouth Rock cross. Cornish are still not especially good foragers, nor are they usually very active birds in general. We're told they have a gentle nature, even though they are large, heavy and look ferocious.

Class: English
Origin - England
Type: Large Fowl
Size: Very Heavy
Purpose: Meat
Recognized Varieties: Dark, White, White Laced Red
Egg Laying: Poor (1/wk)
Egg Color: Light Brown
Egg Size: Small
Comb Type: Pea Comb
Feathered Legs: No
Hardy In Winter: Yes
Bears Confinement: Bears confinement well
Especially Docile: No
Setter/Broody: Yes
Personality: Loud and active
Ear Lobe - Red
Skin color: Yellow
Shank Color-Yellow
Live Weight: Male: 5.0 kg, Female : 4.0 kg



Dark Cornish



White Laced Red Cornish

Plymouth Rock

The Plymouth Rock, often called simply Rocks or Barred Rocks (after their most popular color), is a chicken breed that originated in the United States. The Plymouth Rock is a dual-purpose, cold-hardy bird and therefore makes a great breed for the small farm or backyard flock owner. The Barred Rock is often called the Plymouth Rock, but this title correctly belongs to the entire breed, not just the barred variety.

The first Plymouth Rock was barred and other varieties were developed later. The breed became popular very rapidly, and in fact, until World War II, no breed was ever kept and bred as extensively in the United States as the Barred Plymouth Rock. Its popularity came from its qualities as an outstanding farm chicken: hardiness, docility, broodiness, and excellent production of both eggs and meat.

Most of the other varieties were developed from crosses containing some of the same ancestral background as the barred variety. Early in its development, the name Plymouth Rock implied a **barred bird**, but as more varieties were developed, it became the designation for the breed. The Barred Plymouth Rock was one of the foundation breeds for the broiler industry in the 1920s, and the **White Rock continues to be used as the female side** of the commercial broiler cross. The Barred Plymouth Rock is also raised for genetic hackle used extensively as a material in artificial fly construction.



Characteristics

Plymouth Rocks are large, long-lived chickens. Some varieties are good layers while others are bred principally for meat. They possess a long, broad back; a moderately deep, full breast; and yellow skin and legs. The hens have a deep, full abdomen, which is a sign of a good layer. The face of a Plymouth Rock is red with red ear lobes, a bright yellow beak, bay-colored eyes, and a single comb of moderate size. Their feathers are fairly loosely held but

not so long as to easily tangle. The chicken's bottom feathers are soft and downy, like baby chicks feathers.

In terms of temperament, both roosters and hens are calm and will get along well with people and other animals such as pets. The hens often will go broody if in the right environment, and are good mothers. The list of common colors for most of the world is the following:
Barred, White, Buff etc.



Eggs

Plymouth Rocks lay a large egg that varies in color from light to medium brown with a touch of pink. The birds continue laying all through the winter with decreased production. The amount of eggs laid are dependent on the strains the birds are from.

Summary

Origin: America

Type: meat type large fowl

Comb Type: Single

Plumage color: Barred, White, Buff etc.

Ear lobe: Red

Shank feather: Absent

Shank color: yellow

Skin color: Yellow

Egg shell: Brown

Purpose: Meat

Live weight: Cock: 4 - 4.5 kg, Hen 3.0 - 3.5 kg,

Egg production: 150/year

For meat type broiler production Cornish and Plymouth Rock are used.

For Broiler Production: **Female- White Plymouth Rock.**

Jersey Black Giant

The **Jersey Giant** is a breed of [chicken](#) which originated in the [United States](#) in the late 19th century. Named for their state of origin ([New Jersey](#)) and their large size, Jersey Giants are the largest chicken [breed](#).

A large amount of food and time are required for the Jersey Giant to reach its full size. The **Jersey Giant is a calm and docile breed**. The cocks are rarely aggressive. They lay very large brown eggs, and are fair layers overall, known particularly as good winter layers. The birds are robust and fairly cold-hardy. **The breed's plumage comes in Blue as well as Black and White**; shanks are dark in color. Jersey Giant hens will go **broody**.



Jersey Black Giant

Summary

Origin: America

Type: Largest meat type fowl

Comb Type: Single

Plumage color: Black

Ear lobe: Red

Shank feather: Absent

Shank color: **dark**

Skin color: **Yellow**

Egg shell: Brown, egg size- Large

Purpose: Meat

Live weight: Cock: 6 kg, Hen 4.5 kg,

Egg production: Winter layer

Comb Type of Chicken Breeds

Breed	Comb Type
RIR	Single/Rose
Leghorn	Single/Rose
Ancona	Single/Rose
Brahma	Pea
Cornish	Pea
Asil	Pea
Wyandotte	Rose
Malay	Strawberry/ Cushion