

Poultry Breed

Chicken

Birds of distinct type and color patterns admitted to the standard are termed as standard breed. They are further classified as:

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
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

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, shape, 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

Chicken which has been developed by the poultry breeder by introducing certain economic traits in the bird.

Chicken of chicken on the basis of purpose or utility:

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

Chicken Resources of Bangladesh

Poultry is a promising sector for poverty reduction in Bangladesh. Approximately 140 million chickens are scattered throughout 68000 villages in the country mostly of indigenous non-descript type. The production system for indigenous chickens is smallholder backyard scavenging system in nature. Each family keeping an average of 6-7 chickens to meet family requirements and from which a cash income can also be derived when necessary. Indigenous chickens produce about 75% of the eggs and 78% of the meat consumed domestically. Among said indigenous chicken genetic resource includes the followings.

1. Indeginous/Local/ Deshi/Native/ Non descript
2. Naked Neck
3. Asil/Aseel or Indian Game
4. Chittagong or Malay

Deshi Chicken

Genetic type: Non-descript native chicken

Rearing system: Scavenging or Free range system

Plumage color: No specific color, varied widely, mixed

Body weight: Male : 1.5Kg

Female : 1.0Kg

Age at first Egg: 25 weeks

Egg production record: 45-50 eggs/ year

Number of clutch/year: 3-4

Number of eggs per clutch: 10-16

Egg weight: 35-40gm



Fertility: 85%

Hatchability: 80%

FCR (Weight):4.5

FCR (Egg):8.6

Quality of egg and meat: Delicious and tasteful.

Other traits: Good scavenger, having broodiness, good resistant to diseases, long laying period, fights against predator. It is not 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 specimens are found in U.P and Rajasthan states of India

Origin: India and Brahmanbaria district of Bangladesh

Plumage color: Male-golden red, black & red, 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.

Plumage color: white with splashes of

Golden color marking on the wing

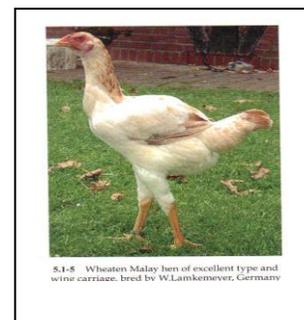
Head: small and narrow

Comb: Single and short

Ear lobe and wattle: red and small

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. The breed originated in Italy, but most of the color varieties were developed in Great Britain, America and Denmark. Leghorns are becoming much more popular for small scale poultry keeping also. Varieties are White, Black and Brown leghorn.

White Leghorn

Origin- Leghorn of Italy

Plumage Color- White

Skin Color - White/Yellow

Shank Feather - Absent

Shank Color -White

Ear Lobe - White

Comb Type- Single/Rose

Body Size- Small

Adult Live Weight: Female: 1.5-2.0 kg , Male - 2.0-2.5 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

Skin Color - White/Yellow

Shank Feather - Absent

Shank Color -Yellow

Ear Lobe - White

Comb Type- Single

Body Size- Small

Adult Live Weight: Female -1.5-2.0 kg, Male: 2.0-2.5 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 color

Shank color: yellow

Skin color: white/yellow

Ear Lobe- white

Egg production: 250/year

Comb Type: single comb

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.



Fayoumis are a hardy breed, and particularly well suited to hot climate. The breed, is thought to be especially resistant to viral and bacterial infections. 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,

Skin color -white

Shank Feather- Absent

Shank Color -Dark

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

Minorca

The Minorca is a breed of chicken originating from Spain in the 1780s and is named after the island of Minorca. The Minorca is the largest of Mediterranean class of fowl. They have red faces, huge red wattles and large red combs. Their earlobes are also large and white. Minorca is the heaviest of the Mediterranean chicken breeds and while they were originally bred to produce large white eggs. They are very long birds with narrow bodies and are not good as table fowl.

Origin: Spain

Class: Mediterranean

Type: Large than other Mediterranean class

Plumage color: Black

Shank color: dark

Skin color: white

Ear Lobe- white

Body Size: Cooperatively large from other Mediterranean chicken

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

Egg shell color: Chalk white

Egg size: Large

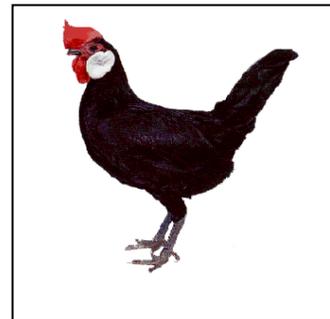
Egg production: 225/year

Comb Type: Single

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. It is noted for its high ability to produce small size eggs. The Ancona's plumage is a mottled black with white speckles. Like other Mediterranean breeds, they are closely feathered.

Origin: Ancona, Italy

Class: Mediterranean

Type: egg type

Plumage color: Mottled black with white speckles

Shank color: yellow

Skin color: yellow

Ear Lobe- white

Size: small

Purpose: Egg-laying

Egg shell color: white

Egg production: 200/year

Egg size: small

Comb Type: Single / rose

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. Mendel used these birds in his genetic experiment.

Origin: Andalusia, Spain

Class: Mediterranean

Size: Medium (6-7 lbs)

Purpose: Egg-laying

Recognized Varieties: Blue

Egg Color: White

Egg Size: Large

Egg Laying: Good (3/wk)

Feathered Legs: No

Number of Toes: 4

Comb Type: Single Comb

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."

Colours & Varieties: The Australorp is currently has two recognized colors according to the Australian Poultry Standard; black and blue. A third color is white plumage.

Class: English

Type: Dual

Plumage color: Black, blue, white

Feathers: Soft-feathered bird

Shank color: dark

Skin color: white

Ear Lobe- red

Body Size: medium

Purpose: dual

Egg shell color: brown

Egg production: 180-200/year

Egg size: large

Comb Type: Large and upright single comb

Feathered shank: No

Sitter/Broody: Good nest sitters and mothers

Adult Live Weight: Hen 2.5-3.0kg, Cock 3.5–4.5 kg,



Rhode Island Red

Class- American

Origin - The Rhode Island Red is the state bird of Rhode Island of America

Plumage color - The bird's feathers are red in color

Shank Feather- Absent

Shank Color-Yellow

Skin color-Yellow

Ear Lobe - Red

Comb Type- Single/Rose

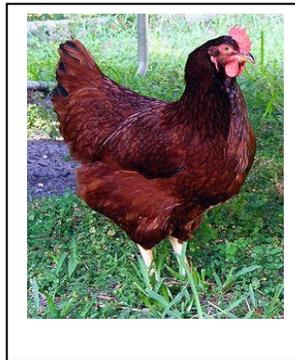
Body Size - Medium

Adult Live Weight: Male 3.8 kg, Female 2.8 kg

Purpose: They are a utility bird, raised for meat and eggs

Egg Shell: Brown

Egg Production: 200/Year



The RIR are friendly chickens with a good nature. Rhode Island Reds resistant to illness, good at foraging and free ranging, and typically docile, quiet, and friendly. They are usually friendlier with familiar people, such as those responsible for feeding. They can produce up to 200 brown eggs a year but a healthy one can lay more.

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.

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire breed was developed from the **Rhode Island Red** around 1915 in New Hampshire. 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. New Hampshire is competitive and aggressive.

Class- American

Origin - New Hampshire, America

Plumage color – Medium to light red feathers

Shank Feather- Absent

Shank Color-Yellow

Skin color-Yellow

Ear Lobe - Red

Comb Type- Single; medium to large in size

Body Size - Medium

Adult Live Weight: Male 3.8 kg, Female 2.8 kg

Purpose: Dual (Meat & Egg)

Egg Shell: Brown

Egg Production: 200/Year

Sitter/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



Light Sussex

Egg Color: Light Brown

Egg Size: Large

Sitter/Broody: Yes

Flying: No

Personality: Confident, curious and melodious (calm)



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

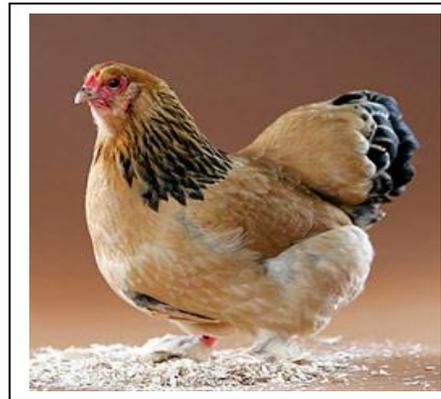
Adult Live Weight: Male 5.5 kg, Female 4.5 kg.

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

Personality: Quie

White Cochin Chicken

Cochin Chicken is a chicken breed originally bred in China and was traditionally known as **Chinese Shanghai** or **Cochina China**. This exotic breed was first exported to England and America in the mid 19th century. The **Cochin Chicken** is classified as a heavy chicken breed, cocks weighing in up to 5 kg. 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 frilly plumage covering the leg and foot of the bird. **Cochin Chicken** lay 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.

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
Sitter/Broody: Yes
Personality: Quiet

Langshan



Origin: The breed was named after district “Langshan” around 100 miles away from Shanghai of China; the breed is smaller than the Cochin and Brahma.

Class: Asiatic

Type: Meat

Plumage color: white, black, blue

Ear Lobe: Red

Comb Type: single

Shank Feather: Have fewer feathers

Shank Color: The shanks and toes are bluish-black

Skin color: white

Body Size: Large Size

Adult Live Weight: Male 4 kg, Female 3 kg

Meat: The white meat of the Langshan is flavored and particularly white in color

Egg Laying: Langshan chickens lay a large number of very dark brown eggs

Egg size: medium

Egg Color: Brown

Especially Docile: Yes

Sitter/Broody: less

Confinement: Langshans bear confinement well

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 (8+ lbs)

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



White Cornish



Dark Cornish

Sitter/Broody: Yes

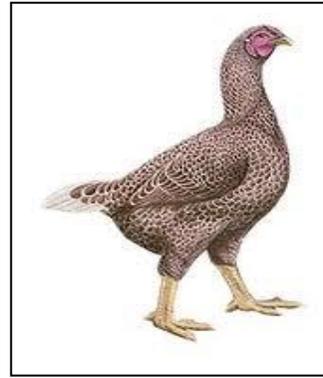
Personality: Loud and active

Ear Lobe - Red

Skin color: Yellow

Shank Color-Yellow

Live Weight: Male: 5.0 kg, Female: 4.0 kg



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 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.

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.



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.

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:

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

For Broiler Production: Male- White Cornish, **Female- White Plymouth Rock.**

Jersey 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.



Origin: America

Type: Largest meat type fowl

Comb Type: Single

Plumage color: plumage comes in Blue as well as Black and White

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

Duck Breed

DUCK

Bangladesh, a country of 14,769.55 sq. kilometers area with about 150 million people, is blessed with a variety of agricultural resources of which scavenging duck rearing is considered to have potential both for poverty alleviation and food production, especially for the rural poor women. The eggs and meat produced from scavenging ducks are considered to be organic products and are completely free from hormones and antibiotics. Fluctuations in feed availability from natural sources often affect production costs and vary from 70% to 85% of the total production costs. The average feed supplement (g/day/bird) is reduced from 105 g in the dry period (October to December) to 34 g in the scavenging period (January to September). However, the average egg production increased from 30% in the dry period to 62% in the scavenging period. Scavenging ducks are used to forage different types of snails, fish, earthworms and flora such as duckweed and algae. All these feeds are rich sources of protein, minerals and vitamins that help meeting different types of nutrient requirements needed by ducks and increasing their productivity. However, the availability of natural feed resources is affected by their habitats, the waterlogged areas that vary according to seasons of the year and regions of the country. The natural water areas in different districts of Bangladesh vary from 151 to 12731 hectares.



Netrokona and Gaibandha are two important duck growing areas in Bangladesh. Netrokona, a northeastern district, belongs to the old Brahmaputra floodplain agro-ecological zone (AEZ-9). It has about 98 ducks per raiser and about 924 hectares of natural water area. Gaibandha, a northern district belongs to Tista floodplain agro-ecological zone (AEZ-3), has about 91 ducks per raiser and 151 hectares of natural water area.

Advantages of Duck Rearing Over Chicken

01. Ducks lay more eggs than chicken
02. Duck eggs are larger than chicken.
03. Ducks require lesser attention than chicken.
04. Duck rising is economic due to their foraging feeding habits.
05. Laying period of duck is longer (3-4 yrs.) than chicken. So commercial point of view it is profitable.
06. Marshy river side and wet land where chicken will not flourish are excellent quarter for duck farming.
07. Cannibalism and other agnostic behavior are not found like chicken.
08. They can be trained to go to pond and rivers and come back in the evening.
09. Duck eggs supply more nutrients than hen eggs.
10. Ducks are suitable for integrated fish culture.
11. Ducks are not so susceptible to disease and parasites in comparison to chicken.
12. After hatching it is simpler to sex ducklings than chicks.
13. Ducks are good exterminators of insects and parasites.
14. Ducks are not requiring any elaborate housing.



Bangladeshi Duck

Indigenous duck is available through out the Bangladesh. But in Sylhet district another two type ducks are observed.

Native Duck

1. Indigeneous Duck
2. Sylhet mati duck
3. Nageshari duck

1. Indigeneous Duck

Origin: Bangladesh

Plumage color: Mixed color/ single color may be observed

Standard weight: 1.0 kg.

Meat: Delicious.

Neck: Short in comparison with body.

Body: Just touches the ground.

Average egg production: 60-70/ year

Egg weight: 50g

Egg shell color: White.

Feeding habit: Good foraging habit.

Disease: Resistant to diseases.



Sylhet mati duck whit

Orgin : Sylhet

Plamage color : Black & White and deep blue .

Egg shell color: White.

Body size: small

Egg production: 100/Year

Nageshari duck

orgin :Sylhet

plamage color: Black and White

Body size: medium

Egg production: 100-150/year

Egg shell color: Light blue.

Classification of Duck

The breeds of duck may be divided according to the purpose for which they are raised like egg, meat and ornamental type.

Purpose	Breeds
Egg Type	Indian Runner Campbell Jinding
Meat Type	Pekin Muscovy Aylesbury Rouen Cayuga
Ornam- ental	Blue Sweedish Black East Indian Crested White

Description of Egg Type Duck Breed

Indian Runner

Indian Runners are a very special breed of domestic duck. When they were imported into Europe they attracted attention because of their tall, upright bodies and their incredible reputation for egg-laying. They had been found in the East Indies, from where they get their present name, but were referred to as 'Penguin Ducks' by Dutch explorers and some of the early importers.

The Indian Runner, like most breeds of domestic duck, is a development of the wild mallard. Its evolution was probably determined more by human influence than natural selection over the hundreds of years they have been in the islands of Indonesia.

The Runners have been a determining factor in the commercial market, especially for quick-growing egg-layers but also for adding cross-breed vigour to the traditional table breeds, like Aylesbury and Rouen. They were used to create Khaki Campbells. It is one of the aims of the INDIAN RUNNER DUCK ASSOCIATION to preserve the purity of the breed and contribute to the accurate standardization of the Indian Runner Duck.



Origin: Indonesia and Malaysia,

Plumage color: Fawn, White, Dark, Fawn & white

Gait: Like Penguin bird

Standard weight: 1.5-2.5 kg

Average egg production: 250/ year

Type: Egg type

Egg shell color: White.

Campbell duck

HISTORY; Campbell's have a well known history ...it was introduced in 1901 by Mrs Adelle Campbell , Gloucestershire who wanted a breed for laying white table eggs that was not broody .It was bred from Mallard ;Fawn and White Runners and Rouen with a very vague standard in order to keep the utility properties of the breed. From these a white sport was standardized as the [White Campbell](#) and a [Dark Campbell](#) was created by a Mr H R S Humphreys, another one is [Khaki Campbell](#). It was admitted to the American Standard in 1941.

Broodiness: pretty useless most will sit long enough for you to put fertile eggs under her then walk away. Bred to be a non sitter but as many are crossed unless bought from a good breeder some will sit but are rare.

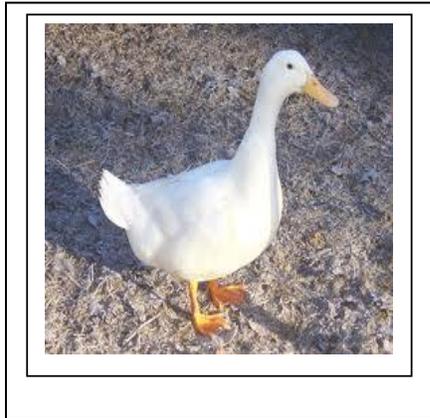
Needs: Do not require water for swimming to stay health, but they enjoy it.

Notes: Excellent foragers, keeping gardens and ponds free of, slugs, snails and worms; bred as a back garden duck two females are very happy with chickens or on their own and will give a dozen eggs per week if fed well.

Egg Color: 300-350 white eggs/year weighing approx., 71-75 g each

Flying: rarely flies

Color: white, khaki, dark



White Campbell



Khaki Campbell



Dark Campbell

Summary

Origin: The breed has been developed in England from a cross of Fawn & White Indian Runner and Mallard ducks.

Plumage color: [Khaki](#), [White](#), [Dark](#)

Standard weight: female 1.5-2.5 kg/ male: 2.5-3.0 Kg

Average egg production: 250 /year

Type: Egg type

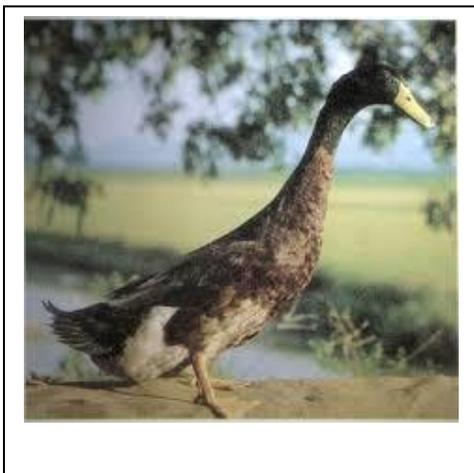
Egg shell color: White.

Jinding Duck

Origin: China

Plumage color: Head and neck region of male is greenish and other part is khaki in color, **female**-Khaki with black stripe

Standard weight: Female: 1.0-1.5 kg, Male: 1.5-2.0 kg





Maturity: 16 weeks

Average egg production:
275 /year

Type: Egg type

Egg shell color: Bluish White

It looks like khaki Campbell and head is narrow and long. In walking condition they keep their head and body at high than khaki Campbell. They are adaptable in saline water.

Description of Meat Type Duck

Pekin Duck



It is one of the popular meat producing duck of the world. Its meat is very delicious. It is also known as Beijing duck.



Origin: China, 1873

Body: wide and long.

Head: large, round, wide

Beak: Orange color

Shank: Orange color

Plumage color: White

Standard weight: Male: 4 kg,

Female: 3.5 kg

Type: Table duck / Meat type

Egg production: 150-160/year

Egg shell color: Tinted White

Aylesbury Duck

Aylesburys are one of our common domestic ducks - seen for 150 years or more around the farmyards of middle England from where they spread around the country.

ORIGIN : Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Great Britain

BREEDING : Records of the first poultry show in 1845 show classes for 'Aylesbury'. Since that date the particular characteristics of the breed were standardized and selected for to create a good meaty bird. Later the standard diverged so the exhibition quality bird is now very different to that of the utility. The attraction of the Aylesbury for development as a table bird was its large frame, which careful selective breeding would fill with meat. **It is important for its white feather and skin**, carcass much more attractive to the general market.

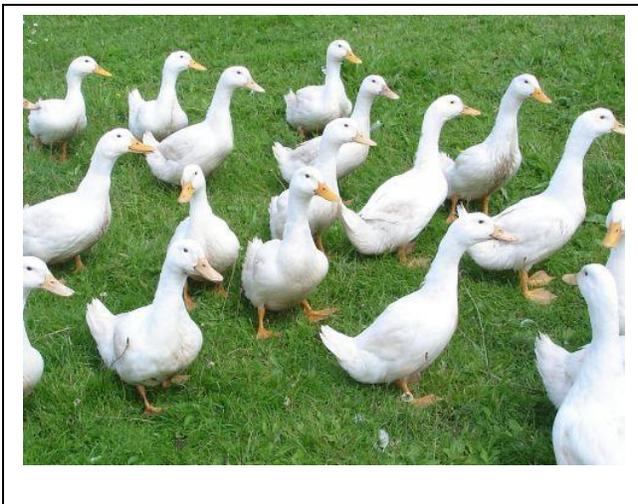
EGGS : White; Good utility lines should produce around 150 eggs a year, these are now VERY rare. Ask the breeders you contact for their production records. Aylesburys nowadays tend to vary from 35 - 120 eggs a year. We need many more breeders, large and small, to work to improve production.

SIZE : heavy;

drakes :- should weigh about 10-12 lbs. (4.5-5.5 kg); again most are not so well covered.

ducks :- could be about 9-11 lbs. (4-5kg)

Temperament : Lazy, eating machines who enjoy their pond.



Summary

Origin: England

Body: long and deep, keep head and body always at high position

Head: large, straight and long

Back: straight

Shank color: orange

Plumage: orange

Adult weight: Female: 4 kg

Male: 4.5 kg

Egg production: 80-100/ year

Muscovy Duck

Latin: *Cairina moschata*

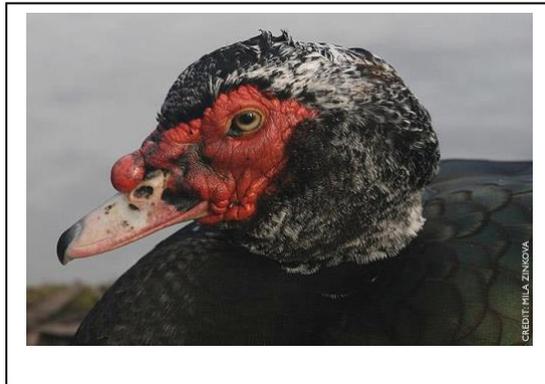
Average length: M 31", F 23.6"

Average weight: M 7.72 lbs., F 3.86 lbs.

Description: Muscovy ducks are brownish-black in coloration, with iridescent green and purple dorsal

plumage and white wing patches. The legs and feet are grayish-black and the iris is yellowish-brown.

Males and females are similar in appearance, but males are nearly twice as large as females. In addition, males have a patch of skin surrounded by pinkish-red fleshy outgrowths which extends from the back of the eye to the bill. Although relatively silent, the male produces a low hissing sound and the female has a short, weak "quack."



Food habits: Muscovy ducks feed on the roots, stems, leaves and seeds of aquatic and terrestrial plants, including agricultural crops. They also eat small fish, reptiles, crustaceans, insects, millipedes and termites.

Origin: South Africa

Variety: White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy

Body: Large, long, wide

Beak: light dark

Shank: dark/ light yellow

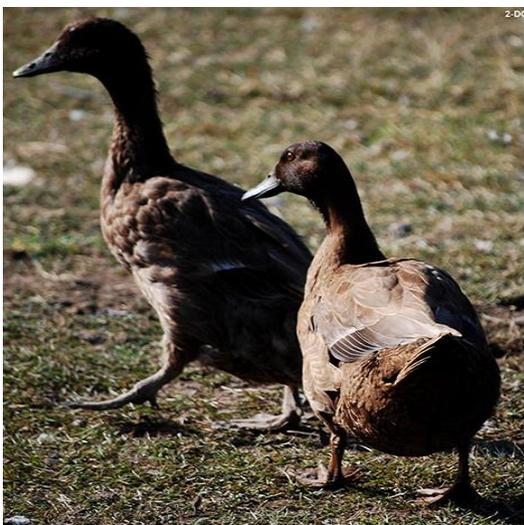
Plumage: Black, White, Black& white, Fawn

Weight: Female: 2.5-3.0 kg

Male: 5.0-5.5 kg

Egg production: 160- 170/ year

Rouen



Rouen Duck Pair

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The Rouen duck is a heavyweight breed of domesticated duck raised primarily for decoration or as general purpose ducks, since they are not prolific egg layers. The breed originated in France sometime before the 19th century.

The Rouen resembles a Mallard: they have green heads, white collars, a deep claret breast and blue speculum feathers (the speculum is the patch formed by colorful or iridescent secondary feathers on the wings), but they are brighter in color and larger in size than Mallards.

Origin: Rouen city of France

Body: Large, deep

Head: large, long, wide

Beak: black

Shank: dark/light yellow

Adult weight: Female: 4.0kg

Male: 4.5 kg



Egg production: 100/year