





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

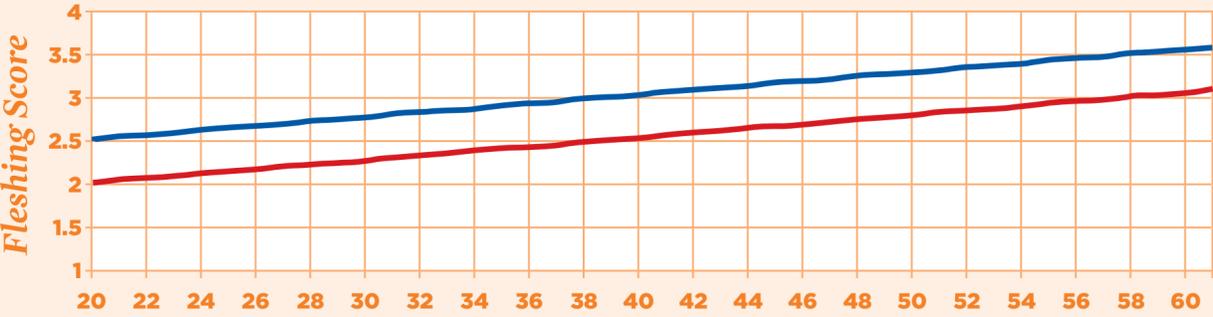
The vent of a working male should be red, large, moist, and show some feather wear.




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.



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

2. Standard V
20-30 weeks of age.



Keel bone is prominent, but male is carrying some fleshing

3. Standard U
30-50 weeks of age.



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.



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.



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

Male Fleshing Scores