

Michigan Bird and Game
Breeders Association
Newsletter



www.MBGBA.com

March 2025

Front Cover Photo Credit:
Blue-Laced Red Wyandotte Rooster
Crosswinds Farm, Iowa
12/9/2010

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Statement of Purpose

This association was created with the intent to preserve and propagate all varieties of ornamental/game/cage birds and animals. By doing so, we hope that future generations will be able to participate in the beauties of outdoor life.

We would hope to further educate our members and the general public with current information about the use of birds and animals for beauty

President's Message

I hope all is well after this winter and hope you are all getting ready for spring. I am ready to hop into nice weather, chick hatching, and being able to see all of your smiling faces at our 1st swap meet at Imaly City: 195 Midway Steet, Imaly City, Mi 48444. It will be held on April 26, 2025. Our lot space rental is still \$20 for non-members and \$10 for members. Also, don't forget to stop by our MBGBA booth and become a member. It helps us to be able to keep these swap meets going.

As you all may not know, we have to pay rental at these locations to have our swaps. Doug Upell and Tom Kaizer are the two guys coming around at this swap to collect your rentals space fees. Also, please have your children visit our main booth and pick up a special egg. Let's all have a good time!

Thank you,

Kim Castine, MBGBA President

New Club Goal for 2025

The MBGBA Board is developing a scholarship program to encourage new interest in raising birds, especially among youth. This new program will hopefully launch later next year. We are not sure what it will look like yet. However, we will keep you updated once everything is organized. Keep on the lookout for more information.

Editor's Page

Publishing Information: Please submit advertisements, marketplace ads, and memberships by the following dates.

Newsletter Submission Deadlines

March Newsletter-Submit by February 1

September Newsletter-Submit by August 1

December Newsletter-Submit by November 1

Directory Submission Deadline

June printing-Submit memberships by May 1 to be included. Any membership submissions after September 1 will be counted towards the following year's renewal.

Advertising Rates

Advertising with us is a great way to reach other aviculturists who raise and work with birds. Where else can you get focused advertising to reach bird enthusiasts?

Display Ad In 1 Newsletter Issue:

Full page-\$20 ½ page-\$15

¼ page/business card-\$10

Marketplace Ad In 1 Newsletter Issue:

30 words or less-\$2 30-60 words-\$4

Calling for Submissions

We would love to see your birds! Send us your photos by mail, email or text to our Editor, Felicia Smith. They could be included in the next newsletter!

We are also looking for article suggestions. Do you have information to share on bird related topics? You could have an article in our next newsletter.

Remit to: fsjewelrydesigns@gmail.com or
(616) 437-5636

Updates For The MBGBA

For the most up to date information on swaps, events, cancelations, and news, please visit our Facebook page by searching: Michigan Bird and Game Breeders Association.

You can also check out our website at:

www.MBGBA.com

Contact us by email: thembgba@gmail.com

New 2025 MBGBA Members:

Welcome to the Michigan Bird and Game Breeders Association!

We are so glad to have you!

Renewals will come due January 1, 2026.

Dues for 2026-2027 year will be \$30 per year/per family. Fee covers yearly directory and 3 newsletters. Swap prices will remain the same with members receiving a 50% discount on seller fees. Sellers thus only pay \$10 per swap.

Newsletters will be mailed during the months of March, September, and December, approximately. The annual Directory will be mailed out in June. In order to be included in the directory, please have renewal applications in no later than May 1st. Thank you everyone!

MBGBA Treasurer Report

As of 2/1/2025:

<i>December Newsletter Cost, Website</i>	<i>-\$838.74</i>
<i>Software renewal</i>	
<i>Insurance for Swaps</i>	<i>-\$1044.00</i>
<i>Deposit</i>	<i>+\$480.00</i>
<hr/>	
Account Balance	\$5634.76

- We have over 3,100 followers on Facebook.
- We have over 100 Members receiving the newsletter.

We Need You-To Get Involved!

Needed Volunteers!

- *Board Secretary
- *Board Treasurer
- *Sale Coordinator
- *Membership Committee Members

We are looking for members to fill the above roles and enrich our group with new ideas, insight, and guidance. Can you step up and share your knowledge with our group to help us grow and improve? You might wonder what this commitment would involve? See the descriptions and length of terms for each role below.

***Board Secretary:** Takes notes at 2 meetings for the group and helps run the sign up booth at swaps. Term is 2 years.

***Board Treasurer:** Maintain financial records for the club, pay fees and bills, and collect dues. Terms is 2 years.

***Sale Coordinator:** Promotes and coordinates sale/swap activities and related planning including: confirming yearly sale locations and dates, working with directors to supervise swaps and make sure they have the member list and signs, and any other related items. You will work closely with our board president. Term is 2 years.

***Membership Committee Members:** Promote services for membership and expand group awareness in the state attracting new members. Term is 2 years.

We look forward to having you join our leadership team. Please contact MBGBA Editor, Felicia Smith at (616) 437-5636 or fsjewelrydesigns@gmail.com with questions or to apply!

Bird Group: The Chicken

By Felicia Smith

Chickens are believed to originate from the wild red jungle fowl, which can be traced to Southeast Asia and possibly certain parts of India. They may originally have been domesticated for religious purposes or for entertainment in the form of cockfighting, which is now banned in many parts of the world.

What to call them?

Originally, the species as a whole was called the domestic fowl, or simply the fowl. Back then, the classification “chicken” referred to a young domesticated fowl. Chickens are also called different names, depending on things like age and gender. Mature males are commonly known as cocks in places like the U.K. and Ireland and as roosters in the United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. Immature males are known as cockerels. Meanwhile, immature females are called pullets while mature females are called hens. Chickens that are used for their meat are called capons.

There are hundreds of different chicken breeds and classifications. They are distinguished from each other by many characteristics, including the following: the place of origin, skin color, plumage color, size, comb type, number of toes, egg coloring, and amount of feathering. In general, however, the chicken is a squat bird with a rounded appearance. Typically, they stand no more than 27.6 inches tall, and they weigh around 5.7 pounds on average.

Males and females have fleshy combs atop their heads and lobed wattles below their bills. These and other fleshy protuberances are collectively known as caruncles. Shiny, pointed feathers known as hackles adorn the neck, and more appear along the back and are known as saddles. These birds usually have high, arched tails. In some breeds, the tail can extend up to 12 inches or more in length. Males, known as

roosters, typically exhibit bolder, brighter colors than their female counterparts.

Where do they live?

Chickens are very gregarious creatures, and they live together in flocks. Intelligent and curious by nature, they develop social hierarchies within their flocks. These hierarchies, known as pecking orders, determine access to food, mates, nesting sites, and other resources. They typically consist of one dominant male, a handful of subdominant males, and two or more females that are watched over closely by the dominant male. A higher-ranking individual may strike out at lower-ranking individuals with their beaks in a pecking order, pecking to drive them away from resources like food. During confrontations, males may also pummel at one another with their wings or scratch each other with their claws.

Today, most chickens are raised in captivity. Their habitat often consists of a factory farm setting. In the wild, however, they have two primary habitats. Feeding areas usually consist of open canopies and underlying shrubs; while roosting sites are typically found in lower tree branches and are used at night. In captivity, chickens require the same dual-habitat system. Frequently, this includes a chicken coop and a fenced-in outdoor area.

What do they eat?

As omnivores, chickens are opportunistic feeders in the wild. They typically forage for food by scratching their beaks on the ground, searching for insects, seeds, fruits, and vegetables. At times, they will consume larger animals, including small snakes, lizards, and mice. In captivity, chickens are primarily fed chicken feed that consists mostly of grains and grain byproducts.

Who are Their Natural Predators?

Chickens are susceptible to many diseases. Most famously, they often harbor salmonella in their feces and dander. Their meat must be cooked to a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit to kill off the deadly bacteria. In the wild, common predators of the chicken include bobcats, foxes,

coyotes, snakes, skunks, opossums, rodents, raccoons, weasels, and birds of prey.

How Do Chickens Reproduce and Lay Eggs?

When courting a female – usually during the spring or summer – a rooster may perform a circle dance in which he dances in a circle while keeping a lowered wing pointed in her direction. If the female is receptive, she will crouch down; mating commences from there.

Hens usually try to lay eggs in the same location every time. Sometimes, they seek out existing nests with eggs already in them, and they may even move eggs from a neighboring nest to their own. Hens lay around 12 eggs to complete a clutch; all of the eggs are incubated after the clutch is complete. As a result, eggs laid at different times still hatch around the same time.

Once she stops laying eggs, the hen “goes brooding.” She sits, or sets, on the nest to protect the eggs, rarely leaving them alone and turning them regularly. All of the eggs in the clutch hatch within a day or two of each other. Eventually, the hen hears the chicks peeping inside the eggs, and she clucks back. From there, chicks “pip,” or peck out breathing holes in their eggs with their egg teeth. They rest for a while afterward, absorbing yolk for nourishment. After enlarging the original hole, chicks break out and remain in the nest for roughly two days. Hens care for their chicks for several weeks after that, leading them to food and water but not feeding them directly. Roughly 23 to 26 hours pass between ovulation and egg-laying. Subsequent ovulations can occur within an hour after the last egg is laid, which is why hens are such prolific egg layers. Some breeds can produce more than 300 eggs in a single year.

Fertilized chicken embryos develop quickly, with chicks hatching at around 21 days. Baby chicks are covered in down and become fully feathered within four to five weeks. At approximately six months of age, males can produce viable sperm, and females can produce viable eggs.

As far as longevity goes, chickens in free-ranging flocks live for an average of six to eight years. The majority used in the poultry industry lay eggs for two to three years before being culled for their meat.

References:

Hall, Heather. *Chicken: Gallus Gallus*. <https://a-z-animals.com/animals/chicken/>. Accessed 3/3/2025.

Chicken Breeds

By Felicia Smith

While there are hundreds of chicken breeds around the world today, it is hard to track them all. Below are a few of the common breeds and a little information on each.

Isa Brown-The Isa Brown is a cross breed developed in France in 1978. These chickens are the standard for all egg laying breeds and hold 60% of the world’s brown egg market. They lead egg output with low feed conversion while providing consistent large to extra-large egg size. On average, they lay between 285-300 eggs per year with no drop in production in the fall. They were bred with a very mellow temperament. They are friendly and calm with humans and do well in most farm environments.

Plymouth Barred Rock- The Plymouth Rock breed got its start in Worcester, Massachusetts, USA, in the 1860s. The first Plymouth Rock was barred and other varieties developed later. All varieties of Plymouth Rock aside from the Barred and White varieties are relatively rare. Some strains of this breed are good layers, while others are bred principally for meat. Plymouth Rocks, in general, lay large size, medium brown color eggs, that number around 200-280 per year. A hardy bird, even in cold weather, they tend to lay consistently all year long. Generally, Plymouth Rocks are active, friendly with people, tame easily, and are not extremely aggressive with other chickens. However, some males and hens

are big and active enough to be quite a problem if they become aggressive.

White Leghorn- The White Leghorn is one variety of the Leghorns that originated in Tuscany, Italy, and exported to America in 1928. Leghorn chickens are amazingly active, sometimes nervous or flighty, hard-working foragers who often have little time for humans. They can also be quite friendly backyard chickens if handled early from chicks. Because they tend to work at scratching and foraging for their meals, Leghorns' feed bill will usually be lower than other breeds. White Leghorns can be known to lay upwards of 300 large white eggs per year, all year long, also making them a favorite.

Americana/Ameraucana- The Americana was created in the United States around 1970, relatively late for most other breeds. A derivative of the Chilean Araucana, American scientists bred the Ameraucana to preserve the distinctive light, blue-colored eggs of the Araucana yet eliminate a gene that could cause chicks to die inside the egg. They produce about 150 eggs per year that are medium to large in size. Most Ameraucana owners and breeders will say that these chickens are curious, friendly, and easy to control, however, they are easily spooked.

Brahma- The ancestry of the Brahma traces back to development in America from very large fowl imported between 1850 and 1890 from China after older breeding from Chittagong fowl in India. "Brahma" derives from the Brahmaputra River's name, which flows through both China and India. They were developed into three color varieties – the Light, the Dark, and the Buff. Brahmas are very friendly, as long as you've raised them to enjoy the company of people. They are large cuddly hens. They can be shy but are usually friendly and enjoy human company. They are quiet, docile, and calm birds who get along great with other chickens and enjoy taking treats from your hand. Considered a superior winter layer, they produce the bulk of their eggs from October to May and around 150 per year of large brown eggs.

Jersey Giant- The Jersey Giant is the largest purebred breed of chicken. The result of a breeding program that began around

1870 by John and Thomas Black of New Jersey, the breed's original objective, was a replacement for the turkey. The resulting adult birds are massive in size, with mature roosters weigh in at 13 lbs and hens up to 10 lbs. They are slow growers and can start to be culled around 16 weeks. Originally bred to be both a commercial meat and egg chicken, the Jersey Giant breed is not used for commercial farming because it takes 6 months to grow to full size instead of 2 months for other breeds. The Jersey Giant is known as a calm and docile breed with an even temperament. Besides consuming more food in a lifetime than a smaller breed and needing more space, they would make good backyard chickens. A Jersey Giant hen lays 150-200 tremendous, light to medium brown eggs per year.

Wyandotte- The Wyandotte breed has over ten varieties, including Buff, Black and Silver Laced, Red, Blue, Blue Laced Red, Buff, White, Black, Silver Pencilled, and Buff Columbian. The original variety was the Silver Laced Wyandotte, an American breed developed in NYS around 1870 and named for the Wyandotte Nation. Subsequently named varieties were developed by crossing the Silver Laced with other breeds in other areas of America. As a breed, Wyandottes are generally very docile, friendly, and easily handled. Wyandottes are decent egg layers, do well in the cold, and lay about 200 large brown eggs per year.

Rhode Island Red- The Rhode Island Red started back in 1854 when a sea captain by the name of William Tripp bought a Malay rooster. He took that bird home and mated it with his own chickens. Tripp noted the offspring of those to lay more eggs. He enlisted the help of his friend John Macomber, and the two of them began to cross breeding in earnest. Several breeds were used to improve and refine the desired hen – these breeds included the Malay, Java, Chinese Cochin, Light Brahma, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorns. These birds came to the attention of Isaac Wilbour, an already successful poultryman who breed some to his flock. The Rhode Island Red was developed first and foremost as a dual-purpose bird. The Rhode Island hen

will usually start to lay around 18-20 weeks, although some will start as early as 16 weeks old. A good hen can lay 200-300 eggs each year, although other people put the egg-laying at a more modest 150-250 eggs. In general, a Rhode Island hen will lay around 5-6 eggs/week. These eggs are medium to large and light brown in color. Rhode Island Reds are active foragers, scavenging for bugs and seeds, and might also eat frog and mice. The hens are generally pretty laid back and docile, enjoying the company of people and chickens alike.

References:

The A-Z of Chicken Breeds and Choosing the Perfect One. The Happy Chicken Coop. May 11, 2021

<https://www.thehappychickencoop.com/chicken-breeds/>.

Accessed 3/3/2025

How Do You Check Egg Freshness?

How do you check egg freshness? Kalmbach Feeds.

www.kalmbachfeeds.com/blogs/chickens/how-do-you-check-egg-freshness.

Accessed 11-15-2024.

Ensuring the freshness of your eggs is crucial for both safety and taste. Whether you raise your chickens or buy eggs from the store, knowing how to check for freshness can prevent foodborne illnesses and improve your culinary results. Here are some effective methods to determine the freshness of your eggs.

The Julian Date on Cartons

If you purchased eggs from the store, checking the Julian date on the carton can be helpful. This date indicates the day the eggs were packed, ranging from 001 (January 1) to 365 (December 31). Freshness is best within three to five weeks of this date. By understanding the packing date, you can ensure you consume eggs within their optimal freshness window. To interpret the Julian date, locate the three-digit number on the carton. For example, a date of 032 would correspond to

February 1. This system helps consumers keep track of the eggs' age, ensuring they are used at their peak freshness.

The Float Test

The float test is a simple and reliable way to check if your eggs are fresh. Fill a bowl with water and gently put the egg in it. Fresh eggs sink to the bottom and lay flat on their sides. If the egg floats or stands upright, it is older and may be unsafe to eat. This phenomenon occurs because older eggs have larger air cells, causing them to float. The science behind this test is straightforward. As an egg ages, moisture and carbon dioxide inside the egg escape through the porous shell, and air enters to replace them. This phenomenon forms an air cell that grows over time, making the egg more buoyant. Hence, a floating egg is a clear indicator that it is past its prime.

The Shake Test

The shake test is a quick way to gauge an egg's freshness. Hold the egg close to your ear and gently shake it. Fresh eggs will not make much noise, while older eggs will produce a sloshing sound due to the larger air cell and thinner albumen. This method is less precise but can be a quick initial check before using other methods. While not as definitive as other tests, the shake test can be handy if you are in a hurry. The sloshing sounds indicate that the egg's contents are moving more freely, suggesting it has aged. Use this as a preliminary test before confirming with another method.

Visual Inspection

A visual inspection can often provide clues about an egg's freshness. Check the shell for cracks, sliminess, or powdery residue, indicating bacterial contamination or spoilage. Additionally, when you crack the egg open, a cloudy egg white is a sign of freshness, while a clear egg white indicates an older egg. Eggshells should be clean and free from debris. Any unusual textures or colors on the shell may suggest contamination. A vibrant yolk and thick, cloudy albumen inside the egg indicate freshness. Conversely, a watery egg white or dull yolk is a sign the egg is past its prime.

The Candling Method

Candling is a technique egg producers use, but it can also be done at home with a bright light. Hold the egg to the light source in a dark room and observe the contents. Fresh eggs will have a small air cell and a clear outline of the yolk and albumen. In older eggs, the air cell will be larger and the contents less distinct. This method helps you see the condition of the egg without cracking it open. Candling not only helps determine freshness but also reveals any cracks or abnormalities inside the egg. Historically, this method uses candles, hence the name, but you can use any strong light source. It is a fascinating way to peer inside the egg and ensure it is good to use.

The Plate Test

The plate test involves cracking the egg onto a flat plate or surface. A fresh egg will have a firm, well-rounded yolk, and thick albumen (egg white) that does not spread too much. Older eggs will have a flatter yolk and a more running, spread-out albumen. This method is beneficial for recipes that require eggs with a firm structure. For best results, observe the egg on a clean, flat white plate. This contrast helps you clearly see the difference between fresh eggs and older eggs. The firmness of the yolk and thickness of the albumen are key indicators of freshness, essential for dishes like poached eggs or meringues, where texture matters.

The Sniff Test

The sniff test is one of the oldest methods for checking egg freshness. Crack the egg open and give it a sniff. Fresh eggs smell neutral, while rotten eggs emit a distinct, unpleasant odor. If the egg smells off, discarding it to avoid any health risks is best. Conducting this test over a separate bowl is important to avoid contaminating other ingredients. Trust your senses; the smell of a rotten egg is unmistakable and strong enough to make you step back. This method is beneficial if you are unsure about an egg's freshness after other tests.

Store Eggs Properly

To maintain egg freshness, proper storage is crucial. Keep the eggs in their original carton and place them in the coldest part of your refrigerator, not the door. The carton helps protect eggs from absorbing strong odors and flavors from other foods. Also, store eggs with the pointy end down to keep the yolk centered. Refrigeration slows the growth of bacteria and maintains the quality of the eggs for a longer period. Proper storage can extend the shelf life of eggs beyond the sell-by date, ensuring they remain fresh and safe to eat.

Get Your Eggs from Backyard or Farm-Raised Hens

Eggs from backyard hens or farm-raised hens often last longer than commercial eggs bought in stores. Here are a few reasons why:

Time to Market: Backyard or farm eggs are typically consumed or sold shortly after they are laid, which means they are fresher when they reach your kitchen.

Preservatives and Treatments: Home or farm-laid eggs are generally not washed or sanitized, maintaining their natural protective coating called the cuticle or bloom. This coating helps to keep bacteria out and moisture in, extending the egg’s shelf life.

Nutrition and Health of Hens: When you raise your hens, you can feed them a high-quality and varied diet to ensure a happy life. Caring for chickens yourself can contribute to the overall quality and longevity of the eggs they produce.

<p>Display Ad In 1 Newsletter Issue: Full page-\$20 ½ page-\$15 ¼ page/business card-\$10</p> <p>Marketplace Ad In 1 Newsletter Issue: 30 words or less-\$2 30-60 words-\$4</p>

No Dirt Needed Greens: How to Grow Greens for Your Birds

By Kim Castine

I have been doing this for a long time and just love this treat added to their food program.

What you will need:

- Air tight containers. I use 10"x10"x2" containers with lids from the dollar store. (Picture #1)
- 1 bag of lentils. Also from the dollar store. (Picture #2)

Step 1: Place about ½ bag of lentils into container, cover with water, and place lid on.

Step 2: After sitting 24 hours, carefully drain your lentils and rinse them off. After rinsing, return lentils to container and place lid on again. Within 24-48 hours, you will see little sprouts growing out of the lentil seeds. (Picture #3) After a few days, you will really see these sprouts growing. (Picture #4)

Step 3: At about 1 week, your sprouts will turn green and have little tops starting. At this point, you can add some to your feed and watch your birds eat them like crazy.

I hope you all enjoy this as much as your birds do.



#1



#2



#3

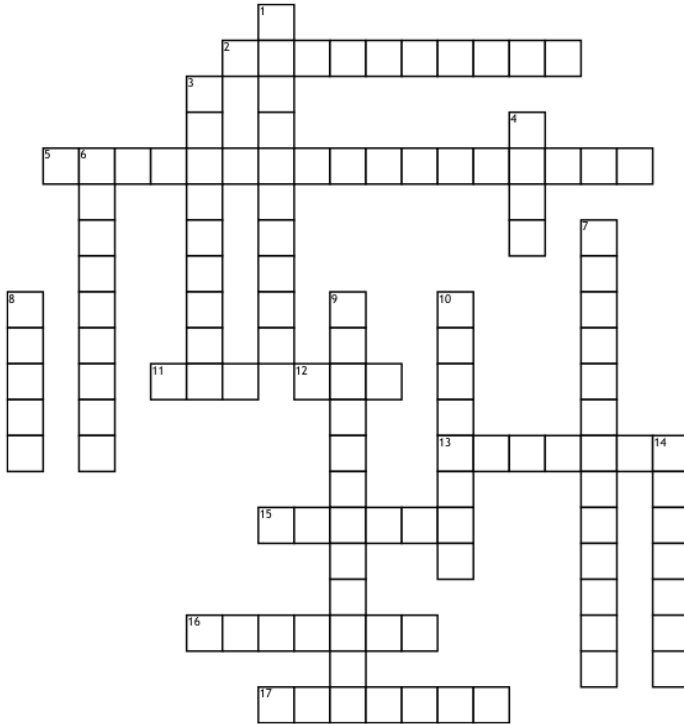


#4

19

Crossword

Chicken



Down

Used to hatch eggs
 How many taste
 s a hen has
 A female chicken
 Amount of years a
 :icken lives on average
 Fleishy, red crest on
 icken's head
 Where the word
 :icken originated from

16. A male chicken

17. A 'meat' bird

Down

1. The amount of
 individuals a chicken can
 recognize

3. The number of day
 it takes to hatch a chick

4. A chicken's home

6. A chicken's favorite
 game

7. Chicken's closed
 relative

8. A group of chickens:

9. The amount of
 pounds an average
 chicken weighs

10. Type of chicken
 that lays blueish-gree
 egg

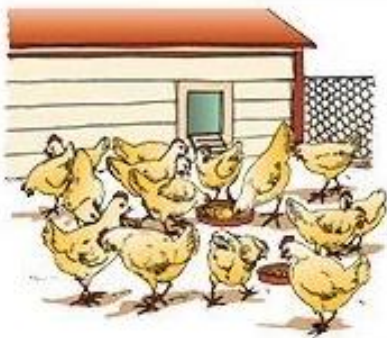
14. A virus known as
 Avian Influenza

Word Search

DIRECTIONS:
Find and circle the
vocabulary words
in the grid. Look
for them in all
directions including
backwards and
diagonally.

BACKYARD
BROODER
CHICKEN
CHICKS
COOP
CORN
CRACK
CROW
EGGS
FEATHER
FEEDER
FLOCK

Raising Chickens Word Search



GATHER	PREENING
HATCH	PROTECT
HEAT LAMP	PULLET
HEN	ROOSTER
INSECTS	RUN
MANURE	SAND
MOLTING	SCRAPS
NEST	SQUAWK
PECK	WATER

Swap Meets & Sales

NEW 2025 MBGBA Swap Meet Dates

April 26, 2025-Imlay City, MI

May 17, 2025-Carson City, MI

July 26, 2025-Clare, MI

September 13, 2025-Montrose, MI

October 4, 2025-Imlay City, MI

These swap dates may change in order to accommodate the locations and involvement of vendors.

Please look for these Directors who will run the following swaps:

Imlay City – Doug Upell & Tom Kaizer

Carson City – Kim Castine & Derek Anderson

Clare – Jon & Mary Parm

Montrose – Kim Castine & Derek Anderson

MBGBA Swap Hours: 6 am to Noon

FREE to the general public and buyers.

Seller fees: \$10 MBGBA Members, \$20 Non-members

For more information: 616-450-5742 Kim Castine

All legally held domestic and wild animals, birds and game are welcome.

NO DOGS OR DOG SALES ALLOWED!!



Bird & Game Sale

www.mbgba.com

Sponsored by Michigan Bird & Game Breeders Association

6 am to Noon

FREE to the general public and buyers

Seller fee: \$10 MBGBA Members, \$20 Non-members
For more information: 616-450-5742 | 616-520-3422

All legally held domestic and wild animals, birds and game are welcome. **NO DOGS OR DOG SALES ALLOWED**

- Pheasants
- Peafowl
- Waterfowl
- Poultry
- Quail
- Ratites
- Rabbits
- Reptiles
- Small Farm Animals
- Cutler Supply Tent

1 April 26, 2025

Imlay City Eastern Michigan Fairgrounds
195 Midway Street, Imlay City, MI 48444

2 May 17, 2025

M-57 Surplus
10425 E Carson City Rd, Carson City, MI 48811

3 July 26, 2025

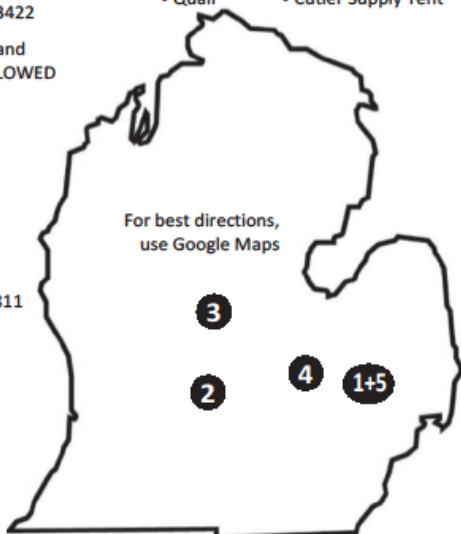
Yoder's Blacksmith Shop,
10885 N. Leaton Road, Clare, MI 48617

4 September 13, 2025

Montrose Orchard
12473 Seymour Road, Montrose, MI 48457

5 October 4, 2025

Imlay City Eastern Michigan Fairgrounds
195 Midway Street, Imlay City, MI 48444



Attention youth in FFA or 4-H!
You are invited to sell at the swaps
for FREE!
We invite you to set up a booth to
fundraise for your group or sell
small farm animals.



Find us on  - Michigan Bird & Game Breeders Association

Exchange Clubs

Pennsylvania Avicultural Society

www.paavsoc.com

Treasurer: Barb Teats (Gray)

Email: fatplants@verizon.net

908-752-9515

Wisconsin Bird and Game Breeders Association

www.wbagba.org

President: Jim Bleuer

Email: Jim.bleueracres@outlook.com

920-685-6553

Annual membership \$15 single/\$20 family; newsletters every other month; 2 spring swaps a year

Georgia Game Bird Breeders Association

Editor: Dennis Rich

293 Reeves Rd, Barnesville, GA 30204

Dennis_rich@bellsouth.net

Annual membership \$20 Electronic/\$30 print; includes 4 newsletters & directory

United Peafowl Association

www.peafowlassociation.org

Vice President: Loretta Smith

2025 Membership Application

Single/Family Membership \$30/year (At same mailing address).

All memberships expire on December 31st annually.

Mail application and payment to:

MBGBA

9940 Two Mile Rd, Lowell MI 49331

_____ New Member

_____ Renewal

Full Name: _____

Business Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: () _____ Email: _____

Website: _____ Facebook: _____

List birds/game you raise. If you require additional space, feel free to attach a second page.

Pheasants _____

Peafowl _____

Poultry _____

Turkey _____

Waterfowl _____

Partridge _____

Pigeons _____

Quail _____

Cage Birds _____

Ratites _____

Other _____

Please do not include my contact information in Member Directory. I will still receive directory and newsletters.

MBGBA

Felicia Smith, Editor
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