

## Free sample Issue

Leland Hayes' Gamebird Publications Presents...

# Quail Breeders' Newsletter

The purpose of this first issue of the *Quail Breeders' Newsletter* is to give you an idea of what to expect in the following twelve issues should you become a Charter Subscriber. The general format will be changed each month which will give an opportunity to add new features to make the *Newsletter* more appropriate for the times.

You are encouraged to print this *Newsletter* so you can more carefully study it in order to make your decision to subscribe. Be sure to have a current version of the Acrobat Reader (Free) which can be downloaded here: <http://www.lelandhayes.com>

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### PURELY PERSONAL . . .

I love quail! Isn't it interesting that we want to know all we can know about those we love? For example: When I used to meet a new girl that I was interested in – I wanted to learn all there was to know about her; and vice versa! So it is logical that I want to learn more and more about the birds that I love! Is that true in your case?

So, I am excited about the new *Quail Breeders' Newsletter*! It will give me a chance to learn more and more... and to share that knowledge with the Subscribers. Already, I have found lots of new things that I didn't know and I just can't wait to tell you about them.

I hope you will go along with me along the road of "More Knowledge " about the things we love. I love quail!

Dr. Leland

## Tell Me About Bobwhites

Leland B. Hayes, Ph.D.  
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He stretches his neck and calls “Bob-Bob-White” hoping a young beautiful female will hear his call. This is one of the many interesting things about the Bobwhite quail that make them the most raised quail in America. The two “Bobs” in his call indicates that he is an unmated male looking for a mate. When he finds his lady his call will change to just one “Bob”. When the males are looking for mates they are really something to see. When one is calling you can make a call like a female and the male will come right up to you. When his hormones are going he loses all fear of humans even in the wild.

It is reported that up to ten million of these birds are raised commercially every year in the United States. Each year in Georgia, approximately five million Bobwhite quail are produced and marketed. (Univ. of Georgia, Cooperative Extension Service) This does not include the countless hundreds that are raised in back yards and garages by the gamebird hobby. Why are these quail so popular?

They are plentiful and are very reasonably priced. This is because of the “Supply and Demand” factor. Hatching eggs are from .15 to .25 cents each and are available year around. These quail are very good beginner birds for the person who wants to learn how to raise quail.

Bobwhites can be raised in relatively small areas. This puts them into the hands of the city dwellers who are limited by space. Also, they are not too noisy and most often do not disturb the neighbors. Actually, most neighbors are fascinated with the pretty “Bobwhite” call if you invite them over to see the birds.

These quail hatch easily and are easily artificially brooded to maturity. Despite them being very small, they are easy to get started to eat and drink in an artificial environment. This makes them a good quail for beginners.

Bobwhites are relatively disease resistant. When young and growing rapidly they are susceptible to some of the diseases but most of these can be controlled with modern medications. In my book, *Upland Game Birds Their Breeding and Care*, I give a list of some of the more common disease problems and their treatment.

The scientific name for the Bobwhite is *Colinus virginianus Linnaeus* 1758, which makes them one of the earliest classified species. They are all small and each of the subspecies has its own beautiful color patterns. Unlike some other quail, Bobwhites roost on the ground in low and fairly open cover where there is little obstruction of light by trees and rapid escape can be made by flight. When the covey is flushed the whir of wings is enough to give anyone “heart failure” as the birds usually fly up at the least expected moment.

When the conditions are suitable, this little bird will take up residence most anywhere. It even gets quite tame when living in fields next to populated areas. Wild house cats are cleaning out the pockets of this bird that lives in outlying areas of human population. This is a no-win situation. Many mornings, I have spotted pairs of this wonderful Bobwhite in fields that were within the city limits.

The Bobwhite takes on many color variations the further south they are found. Leopold says that the “Bobwhite is the most variable game species in Mexico”. A male Bobwhite from Chiapas, for example, would hardly be recognized as belonging to the same species as a specimen from Tamaulipas. Presumably each segment of the population is in some way adapted to the particular environment in which it lives (Leopold, *Wildlife of Mexico*, 1959). There are several subspecies of the Bobwhite that are not known to be in captivity in the United States. Then too, there are many mutations developed in captivity that cannot be found in the wild. These color mutations are very popular and their propagation is the same as with any other Bobwhite.

All members of the Bobwhite family can be handled much the same way. However, there should be some management adaptations that fit the temperament of each species being considered.

### The Common Bobwhite

(*Colinus virginianus virginianus*)

When people hear the word “quail”, they think of the common Bobwhite. As a boy, these were the first quail that I raised. Those quail still live today (symbolically, of course) as it was through them that I caught the “bird-in-blood disease,” so to speak, and I still have it today! There is no known cure for this disease although it may come and go, the poor victim enjoys it forever. Bobwhites have probably been bred in captivity longer in America than any other quail.

When any bird is raised in such great numbers, Mother Nature plays tricks with chromosome structure and mutations are produced. So, it is with the popular Bobwhite. Some color mutations

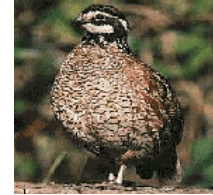
developed are albinism, melanism, red, fawn, silver, blue, yellow, and blond, to name only a few. Nearly every year one hears of a new color mutation. As popular as these color mutations are, some breeders are into the breeding of “jumbo bobs” which weigh more than 22 ounces (a wild Bobwhite weighs seven to eight ounces). I certainly must admit that because of my early years' experience I am partial to the Bobwhite.

Bobwhite quail are propagated easily, once the basics are mastered I have found that my Bobwhites do better when I pair them together. It is possible to mate them up as trios (one male; two females) or in larger groups, but in the wilds they mate as pairs so I prefer to leave them in the natural way. Some have put them in large colonies but I have never been successful doing this as the males will end up fighting and killing off each other in the middle of the laying season and many eggs are lost. They do well either on wire or in ground pens. However, if you live in a wet climate leave them on the ground only during laying season as they are likely to come down with some disease. There are advantages to both methods of raising quail. My advice to anyone raising any game bird is to find a system that works and use it. There is no right or wrong way if it works for you.

Through the years I have developed what I call the “assembly line method” of raising gamebirds. This system works for waterfowl and upland game birds. It is a very simple system that puts the growing chicks in a different environment every few weeks as they grow and their needs as to temperature and space change. I use cardboard boxes the first few weeks. The chicks are put into these boxes which has different temperatures and feeders and waterers based on the size of the chicks. I like the cardboard boxes as I can throw them away each year after use. I have made some hardware cloth covered inserts that keep the chicks off the floor on the wire. These are used each year with new boxes. This means that the boxes must be the same size each year so I have used moving company boxes which are the same size. These can be bought for \$3 or so. You can build some units out of plywood, etc. and paint them and re-use them each year. I have done this and have used the same boxes for many years. They last and last and can be knocked down and stored easily during the off-breeding season. Whichever method you like will work just fine.

I have found it interesting to change my methods a little each year to discover new and better things. However, some breeders use the old saying, “If it ain't broke - don't fix it” Of course, as you try new things be sure that you do not threaten the lives of your little birds. There are many things such as

working with different feeders, heating units, etc. which can always be improved. (More on the Assembly Line Method in *Upland Game Birds, Their Breeding and Care* - <http://www.lelandhayes.com/books/index.html>)



A Male Bobwhite

Getting back to Bobwhites, they are readily available and can be had at a reasonable price. Many breeders sell eggs, chicks and mature birds, so the novice can get started either way. Many of us began with the Bobwhite. People who live in areas where the Bobwhite is native have an extraordinary fondness for his call and great personality. I know many breeders that have specialized in this species in great numbers for the commercial market. They would have no other bird.

## TEN GOLDEN RULES FOR GAMEBIRDS

The Game Farmers' Association hopes this checklist will encourage best practice and successful results.

1. Early Planning – Type and numbers of birds to be raised.
2. Good Liaison – Good communication between the game farm, the Vet, the feed supplier are fundamental.
3. Choice of Game Farm – Don't buy on price alone, consider quality of product.
4. Clarity of Order – Be sure and know what is being ordered from the Game Farm.
5. Preparation of Release Pens – Have your pens ready before you bring home the birds.
6. Access – Be sure your pens are accessible for delivery vehicles.
7. Delivery – The earlier in the day the birds are delivered, the more time they have to settle into their new surroundings.
8. Food and Medication – Be sure you have good feed and adequate medication for the birds during stress times.
9. Problem Solving – If there are difficulties with the new birds, contact the game farmer immediately for advice.
10. Teamwork – Everyone is on the team!

# Commercial Quail Breeding and Management

## QUAIL PRODUCTION

(Source: Cooperative Extensive Service, University of Georgia)

### INTRODUCTION

Few there are that know all there is to know about raising quail. It is complicated to most and impossible to some, but there is no one that cannot master a method to raise quail successfully. That is what makes this hobby or business so satisfying.

There are no "right" or "wrong" methods as long as you succeed. I learned many years ago that I could tell a guy exactly what I do to raise a certain species of quail. He would take notes and do exactly as I told him to do and he failed. Why does that happen? Well, I don't know except to say, "My method does not work for everyone although it works swell for me".

Ideally, one should learn all that is possible and then develop a method of his own through experience. It is interesting to note that most experienced quail breeders have developed the same "method" to raise quail.

### Handling Day Olds

Day old chicks can live up to 36 hours on the remaining egg yoke they absorbed a few hours before hatching. This means that they do not have to have food until that length of time. However, it has always been my policy to pull the chicks as soon as they have dried off and get them started on feed and water as soon as possible. I believe this gives them a better chance to have a good start in life. Most literature tells us not to open the hatcher (incubator) until all the eggs have hatched and the chicks dried off. This can be several hours of waiting to give the chicks their first feed and water. So, you will need to do what works best for you.

I take each chick out one at a time and examine him for crooked toes, eye problems, naval infection, and any other abnormal situation. As I put them into the brooder box I dip their bills gently into their water fount to give them their first drink. It is really fun to see them sit down and swallow the beak full of water and then dip their beaks into the water and take their first drink on their own. This is very satisfying to see. (See Questions and Answers)

### Brooding

The brooding period is the first six weeks of the chick's life. This critical period is important in getting the chick off to a good start. It is a basic fact of gamebird management that immediately following hatching, chick quality cannot be improved, but it certainly can be impaired. Be prepared for chick arrival.

Cleaning, disinfecting and quail brooder house setup should be complete several days prior to the chicks' arrival. Regardless of the season, the brooders should have been running for at least 24 hours and the litter temperature should be approximately 95 degrees F. Chicks have sufficient material in their yolk sac when hatched to survive two to three days without feed (assuming the temperature is correct), but they need water. It is important that the chicks find the water source shortly after arrival to prevent dehydration and death. Introduce about 10 percent of the chicks to the water by placing water onto their beak. These birds will teach the others the location of the water. To assist the chicks in getting a good start, place a vitamin mix in the water. Stocking density can be as high as 10 birds/sq. ft. during brooding.

Chicks have difficulty self-regulating their body temperature the first 10-12 days of life. They may lose significant quantities of heat through their feet, which explains the emphasis on maintaining the litter at 95 degrees F. Chilling causes the chicks to huddle, causes premature closure of the yolk sac stalk, and makes the chicks more susceptible to disease. Please remember the chicks are only about 2 inches tall. Brooder temperatures must be monitored at chick height because temperature can vary as much as 5 to 8 degrees F from the ground to 4 or 5 feet above the floor. Reduce brooder temperatures by about 5 degrees/ week until a temperature of 70 degrees F is reached. Brooding is generally accomplished in circular units about 7-8 feet in diameter called "brooder rings."

The young chicks will be able to jump or fly over the ring in just a few days so be sure the rings are at least three feet high.

### Lighting

Housing needs, feeding schedule, lighting program and vaccination schedule are all calculated in reverse from the time the birds are about 22 weeks of age. While young breeders may begin to lay a few eggs as early as 18 weeks of age, do not expect consistent egg production until about 22 weeks of age. Young chicks and immature birds are maintained in a dimly lit environment to reduce cannibalism and allow uniform sexual development. Immature birds do best on as little as 10-11 hours of

light/day. At 19 weeks of age, increase the length of daily light period birds receive by an hour a week until the birds are receiving 17 hours of light/day, which should occur at about 25-27 weeks of age. In order to reduce cannibalism, light intensity should not exceed 1 foot candle. Interior walls of the house should be white or light-colored to reflect the light provided and reduce dark spots in the house. After the light has reached 17 hours/day, it is extremely important to maintain this day length. Any sudden decrease in hours of light per day will cause a decline in egg production.

**Lighting requirements for Bobwhite quail at different ages –**

<b>Bird age, weeks</b>	<b>Hours of light per day</b>
19	11
20	12
21	13
22	14
23	15
24	16
25	17

The ease of maintaining a lighting program depends on the cost of labor and building construction. For birds receiving natural daylight, add the additional hour(s) of light equally at the beginning and end of the natural daylight. For example, when birds have reached the point they require 16 hours of light daily, but the natural daylight and time of year produces 12.5 hours of daylight daily, breeders will require an additional 3.5 hours of light/day. Use an automatic timer device to turn lights off and on each day. Turn lights on (or set an automatic timer) about 2.0 hours before the normal daylight begins; set the timer to turn off about 1.5 hours after sunset. Producers who raise birds in total blackout facilities (not exposed to natural day lengths) should have no problem meeting the outlined schedule.

**Housing**

Ideally, maintain breeders in a comfortable, well-ventilated environment. Keep temperatures between 65 and 85 degrees F to achieve acceptable feed conversion and production levels. Research indicates that temperatures lower than 65 degrees F will increase the bird's energy requirement, which will lower feed efficiency and, more importantly, reduce egg production. At temperatures greater than

85 degrees F, feed intake is often reduced, which may also lead to reduced egg production. In contrast to most other domesticated birds, bobwhite quail often peak in egg production during the warmer portions of their production cycle, possibly suggesting they are more heat tolerate. However, excessively high ambient temperatures often result in reduced fertility in other avian species. A properly designed and operated negative pressure evaporative cooling system may be profitable. Benefits include a significant increase in egg production, shell quality and fertility during summer and early fall.

Regardless of temperatures, ventilation in the breeder facility must be maintained to remove excess dust, ammonia, moisture and potential pathogens. The ventilation system should not subject the birds to a direct draft, although in the warm summer months this poses less of a problem. Breeders are typically housed in one of three ways: in large community floor pens, in smaller communal cages designed for 10 to 20 birds each, or caged as pairs or trios. Each of these house types has its drawbacks.

Floor pens, in the traditional sense, may be the least desirable type of housing for breeder quail. When birds are housed directly on the floor, collecting eggs is often more difficult and time consuming, which often leads to less frequent egg gathering. Infrequent collection can cause egg loss due to shell damage and contamination, birds consuming eggs, or pre-incubation of the developing embryos. These factors will lead to reduced egg numbers harvested, lower hatchability and poorer chick quality. In addition, there is normally a significant increase in the number of dirty eggs from birds housed on the floor. Dirty eggs cause increased egg contamination, which will also reduce hatchability and chick quality. With floor laying flocks, producers cannot identify and cull low or non-producing birds. Lastly, birds raised and maintained on the floor have increased exposure to parasites or other disease causing pathogens. A modification of housing birds in floor pens, eliminates many of the problems previously discussed.

The house design is the same, but the problems associated with birds raised directly on the litter are eliminated. There is an added expense to cover the majority of the floor of the house with a removable slatted or wire-type floor, but many producers have benefited from this arrangement. Bird health is often improved as well as eggshell quality. Birds have a tendency to lay eggs on the slatted floor instead of in the nest boxes, but the eggs do not come in direct contact with fecal material.

Placing birds in wire cages has several advantages over the traditional floor pen design.

Eggshell quality is improved, as the eggs are much cleaner. Eggs don't come in direct contact with fecal material and roll away from the bird shortly after they are laid. Cleaner eggs increase hatchability and chick quality. In some cases, it enables the use of an automatic egg collection system, which further improves egg quality as the egg gathering process is faster and occurs more regularly. In addition, when new breeding stock is to be produced from the current flock of breeders, the ability for selection of replacement birds based upon genetics and performance is possible.

As mentioned earlier, identification and removal of low or non-producing birds from the breeding stock is possible with this housing design. Experience has shown (for other than hobby operations) it is most practical and economical to house breeders in colony cages (<36 inches deep) using an in-line flat deck or stair step system. Use nipple, cup or cup-nipple waterers. Trough feed breeders. Flooring should be of quality 1/2" x 1" welded wire. Eggs from cage breeders will cool more rapidly and be much cleaner than floor type situations. Pecking and cannibalism will not be a factor if approximately one-third of the upper beak of hens is removed at housing. Cocks should be lightly block snubbed (hold beak closed and touch end to hot snubbing blade until blocked). However, placing birds in wire cages has disadvantages that must be considered. Since the birds will spend their entire life on the wire, the bottom of the cages must be smooth and free of sharp points to ensure it does not cause damage to the bird's feet. Injured and sore feet reduce fertility as mating frequency is drastically reduced. In addition, any open wounds increase the chance of infection, disease, and the eventual death of the birds. Greater expense is incurred and additional attention to detail is often required as each cage must be equipped with a feeder and waterer.

If birds are housed in cages with one to two males per cage, average fertility for the entire flock is often reduced. Communal cages, or cages designed for 10 to 20 birds per cage, will often alleviate the suppressed fertility from breeders maintained in cages. Caged birds will require about 0.5 square feet per bird. Cannibalism is often a bigger problem with birds housed in smaller cages as they are not able to escape and hide from the more aggressive birds. Lights must be dimmed to about 0.5 foot candles to reduce aggression and pecking, but lower light levels are not recommended as mating activity may be reduced.

## Quail Questions and Answers

Dear Dr Hayes,

I was wondering if you could help me out. I am hatching Bobwhite quail eggs. I have candled the eggs, and the fertile eggs are put on the hatching tray on the twenty first day. The problem I am having is that only a few eggs are hatching. When I check the eggs, they have fully developed dead chicks in the eggs. Some of the chicks also have a hard time getting out of the shell, and I have to help them get out. My temperature in the incubator is set at around 99.5 to 99.75 degrees, and my wet bulb is at about 86 degrees. I also spritz my eggs when they are on the hatching tray twice a day. From my last batch of eggs on the hatching tray only two chicks hatched on their own, and I had to help one chick out of it's shell. The rest of the eggs did not hatch.

Any help or suggestions that you could offer would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you very much.

**Answer:** You are probably running your wet bulb temperature too high. Cut the humidity to 83 degrees on the wet bulb during the first 21 days. When you put them in the hatcher, lower the dry temperature to about 98.5 degrees. Raise the wet bulb to 89-90 degrees during the hatching process. If you are using just one incubator to incubate and hatch your eggs you may not be able to do this. I use only one incubator for incubation and hatching so never adjust the humidity up near the end of the hatch and I have little difficulty.

The inability to get out on their own is definitely an indication of too much humidity - they have grown to big to turn in the egg.

Dear Dr. Hayes:

I'm interested in reducing the death loss in day old chicks that have been shipped through the postal service. Sometimes it takes 4 days for the chicks to arrive. The bird suppliers are rarely concerned about this. There is usually a fairly substantial die-off after 4-5 days, then it levels off. I believe the chicks' energy reserves are simply used up by the time we receive them. If they don't immediately drink and eat they die. We have lots of feeder and water space, electrolytes in the water, brooder at the correct temperature which we check and adjust constantly. Other than incubating eggs our-selves, is there something else we can do to reduce our losses? Sometimes I think the bird suppliers are totally unaware of this (or just don't care) since the birds they raise to adults never had to sit out on the

unheated loading dock for 2 days right after they were born.

Any suggestions?

**Answer:** Sorry you are losing chicks. four days is too long for chicks to go without feed. I agree that they are starving. To help I would put pieces of watermelon for them to bite on. The juice will help them greatly. As you take each chick out of the shipping box, hold him in front of the water fount and dip his little beak in the water being careful not to strangle him. He usually will raise his head and let the water go down. If you are careful you can release him and he will stand there and take several more drinks. When this happens - he has a good chance of making it.

Also, if you cannot get chicks within 30-36 hours do not buy them. 4 days is just too long. The postal service will not sell insurance for deliveries that long so you have no recourse if you loose birds. Let me know what you work out. I am interested in finding some answers.

I just got the following information about Bobwhite quail day old chicks: taken from *Wildlife Harvest Magazine* , 2007

*"There's likely to be a shortage of quail chicks this season. According to recent reports one large producer of quail sent out notice to their customers that they would not be offering quail chicks for sale this season. That hatchery reportedly sold nearly a million chicks last season. This will undoubtedly have a significant impact on the demand and availability of quail chicks throughout the U.S. It also is likely to affect the supply of started or mature birds available later in the season. If you are in the market to buy quail chicks (Bobwhites) or mature birds, you'll be well advised to secure your orders as early as possible. If you produce quail chicks and can increase your production, the demand is very likely to be there for additional chicks you can hatch. According to the notice from that hatchery the decision was simply one of economics. That producer will still be selling and supplying older birds, they are simply not offering chicks for sale this season."*

I think part of the "economics" of this decision is the difficulty in shipping day old Bobwhites. They

normally do not ship well. They can be shipped with success if everything is in place and things go right.

There are still problems in shipping chicks, but it seems that things are getting better according to the reports that I am getting from the various game bird breeders.

Dr. Leland,

I have 50 Quail which I hatched out of 100 eggs. They're about 11 weeks old and fully feathered and are just getting their coloration. They're feeding off the ground which we sprinkle their food on to keep them busy. They just recently started to look all puffed up and they seem to have this little cough. We found a dead one in the pen this morning and I'm beginning to get a little worried. Any knowledge, which you might be able to shed on this matter, would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

**Answer:** My first guess (I am only guessing, as I am not a Veterinarian) would be to check for Coccidiosis. This can be treated very successfully. I would not feed them on the ground as they will pick up all sorts of contamination.

Since you seem to notice coughing they could have a cold or respiratory infection. Some sort of antibiotic may be helpful.

Remember that any medication takes from 5 to 7 days to get into the system. I would clean out the pen completely and sterilize all of the utensils. If your birds keep dying I would take one or two sick ones to a lab for necropsy.

**TIP:**

For disease prevention, practice strict Bio-Security. Discourage persons other than essential personnel from entering gamebird quarters. Care for the youngest birds first. Older birds can be a source of transmissible infection. Discourage your staff from owning or keeping any live birds. (Copied)

## Questions and Answers about the Quail Breeders' Newsletter

### 1) What kind (species) of quail are covered?

We talk about every quail species now in captivity, but that will take a long time to get to every one of them. Some of the species that will be discussed are the "common" species such as Bobwhites and Coturnix quail along

with “rare” quail such as Mearns quail, Benson, and Rain quail. Also, on occasion we will discuss quail not kept in captivity – these are always very interesting. (See the **Year at a Glance** table)

## **2) Why do you think you are qualified to do this Newsletter?**

I know there are other more qualified people than me. I am fortunate to have some knowledge about game birds and right now I have the time. Most of you know me from my past articles, books and speeches. You will be the one that will ultimately decide if I am qualified. I am asking you to give me a chance!

## **3) What features can I expect in each issue?**

There is a variety of information in each issue. A special effort is made to have something each month that you will be interested in. I know that this will not be possible to do in every issue because there is such a varied interest among quail breeders. We will try!

We have **Questions and Answers**, **Articles** and information on Commercial quail breeding, guest articles (These will be written by those who have been successful with their particular species).

There are articles about the various species of quail. We approach these articles from the “how to” slant. This will give valuable, helpful information about quail in general and also of the specific species. As we can enlist them, I hope to have regular columnists that will write for the *Newsletter*.

Each month there is information on the health and welfare of your birds. Treatments for particular diseases is discussed along with general management practices that will keep your birds healthy.

Information on game bird laws is given as it is available. This is an area that needs much attention during these days.

## **4) Do you have color photographs?**

Yes, Readers are invited to send in their photos of quail and equipment.

I emphasize the giving out of quail information that is current and timely. The *Newsletter* format is a great way to do this!

## **5) How many pages?**

Right now each issue is 12 – 14 pages per issue. This is a good starting point. In the *Newsletter* format it will be an easy matter to add another page or more if the need arises.

I try not to make the file too large so as not to make the download time too long for “dial-up” access to the Web.

## **6) Who is writing the articles?**

Of course, I will write some of the articles. However, I believe that articles from successful breeders will be forth coming. I want to know how they did it! If they are willing to share the story of their success, then all of us will be the benefactors. If I see a good article in another publication, I will get permission to put it in the *Newsletter* and share it with you. Hopefully, you will be on the “look out” for good articles.

## **7) When was the first issue of The Quail Breeders’ Newsletter published?**

The first issue went out on September 1, 2007. The plan is to put out an issue each month. You will get an eMail message telling you the next month’s issue has been posted on the Website available for download. The last issue for the year will be on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008.

**8) Will I have an opportunity to put a “paid” or “free” Ad in the Quail Breeders’ Newsletter?**

Right now there are no advertisements in the *Newsletter*.

**9) Will you continue to put out the *Leland Hayes Gamebird eZine*?**

Absolutely! The *Newsletter* is not replacing the eZine which will continue to be sent free of charge weekly. The *Quail Breeders’ Newsletter* will not have the same information as the *Leland Hayes’ Gamebird eZine*, it will be completely different.

**10) How will I be able to “get involved”?**

Several times a year I will ask you to fill out your preferences in a survey which I will use to guide the article topics and features. This will make you the driving force behind the direction of the newsletter.

You are encouraged to send an eMail message [leland@lelandhayes.com](mailto:leland@lelandhayes.com) telling of some things that you have learned. Your articles and Tips will be welcomed for consideration of being put in a future Newsletter.

**9) How much does the *Quail Breeders’ Newsletter* cost?**

My purpose is to charge a fair price for a good product. With inflation and other high costs of today, the price for the Journal is \$24.00 per year, **(that is just \$2.00 per month)** but during this first year I am having a special charter subscription rate which gives one full year for just \$1.00 per month or \$12.00 per year. This is 50% off the regular subscription price. I am doing this to enlist your help in getting enough subscribers to make the project succeed.

**“If you get just One Idea, the cost is worth it!”**

Obviously, I sent you this sample issue in the hopes that after reading it you would find it intriguing and interesting enough to consider subscribing. Hopefully, you will tell your bird breeder friends about your decision and encourage them to join our small group.

**10) Can I pay with my credit card or PayPal?**

Yes you certainly can. There is no surcharge. You can send a personal check (\$12.00 ) to Dr. Leland Hayes, 32653 Lilac Rd., Valley Center, CA 92082.

Click here to Order: <http://www.ccnw.com/cgi-local/cart.cgi?leland> NEWSLETTER <http://www.lelandhayes.com/books>

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**You can print out each issue and save for future reference.**

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**You can subscriber any time to the Newsletter as you will receive all 13 issues.**

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**What Others Say About the New Quail Breeders’ Newsletter**

‘I like the idea of the new society and would join.’

“Count me in on the new Quail group. Thank you!”

“I’d be interested in joining your "Quail" group. I enjoy you eZine and learning about birds. Thanks for all the info you send out.”

“Count me in - you have my salute.”

“Please include me in the quail section.”

“I would be interested in a quail only group.”

“Count me in on the new Quail Breeders Society.”

**THE END**

## *Year at a Glance*

<b>September – 2007</b> Bobwhites – Part I Incubation Elegant Quail	<b>October – 2007</b> Bobwhites – Part II Masked Bobwhites Brooding Quail – Part I	<b>November – 2007</b> More on Masked Bobwhites Brooding Quail – Part II Coturnix Quail
<b>December – 2007</b> Mearns Quail – Part I African Harlequin Quail Feeding Quail	<b>January – 2008</b> Mearns Quail – Part II Crested Bobwhite	<b>February – 2008</b> Quail Pens Barred Quail Quail Breeding Finances
<b>March – 2008</b> Yucatan Bobwhites More on Coturnix Quail Quail Facts	<b>April – 2008</b> Mountain Quail - Part I Singing quail	<b>May – 2008</b> Mountain Quail – Part II Hybridization
<b>June – 2008</b> Valley Quail Bush Quail	<b>July – 2008</b> Blue Scale Quail Button quail	<b>August – 2008</b> Gambel's Quail Spot-bellied Bobwhite

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