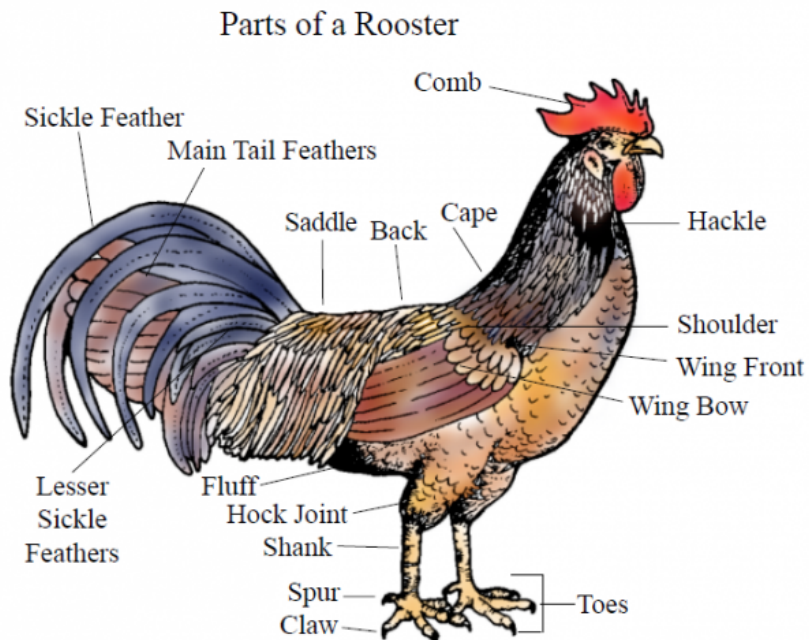


# External Anatomy of Poultry Kept on Small or Backyard Flocks: Chicken

[articles.extension.org/pages/65352/external-anatomy-of-poultry-kept-on-small-or-backyard-flocks:-chicken](https://articles.extension.org/pages/65352/external-anatomy-of-poultry-kept-on-small-or-backyard-flocks:-chicken)

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The basic external parts of a chicken include the comb, beak, wattles, ears, earlobes, eyes, eye rings, wings, tail, thighs, hocks, shanks, spurs, claws, and toes. As Figure 1 shows, both male and female chickens have these basic parts. The differences between males and females include the size of the comb and wattles, the size of the spurs (in older birds), and the characteristics of the hackle and cape feathers. Hackle and cape feathers of males have pointed ends, whereas those of females have rounder ends. In addition, males have sickle feathers in their tails and hackle feathers on their backs, and females do not.



## Parts of a Hen

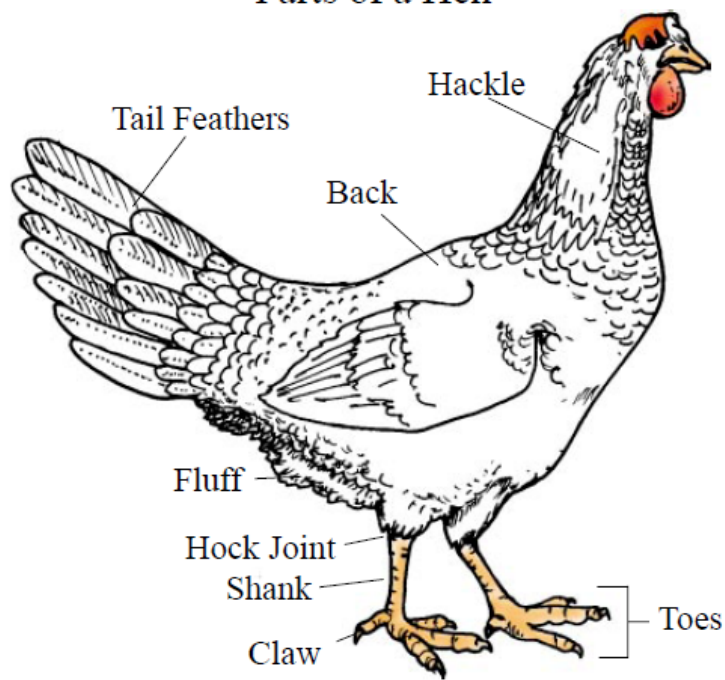
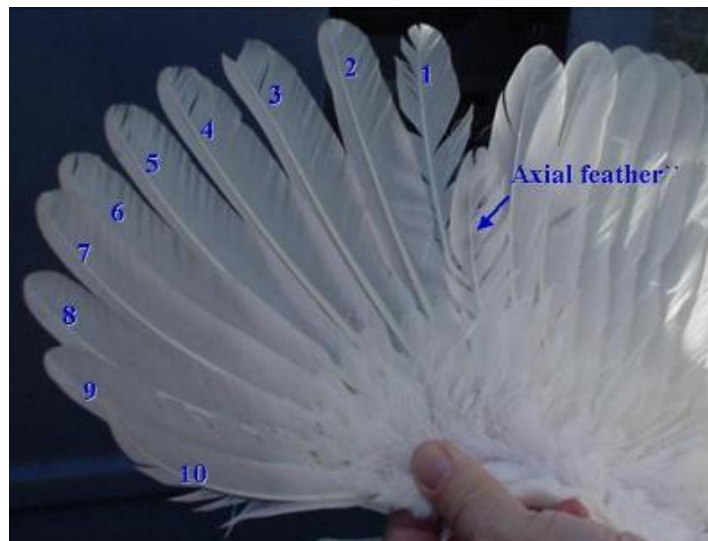


Fig. 1. Parts of an adult male chicken and an adult female chicken. Source: University of Illinois. Used with permission.

A chicken's **wing** has several flight feathers. As Figure 2 shows, the axial feather separates the primary feathers and secondary feathers. When a hen molts, she starts losing feathers from the axial feather out.

Fig. 2. Primary feathers (numbered 1 through 10) and axial feather of an adult chicken. Source: Jacquie Jacob, University of Kentucky.



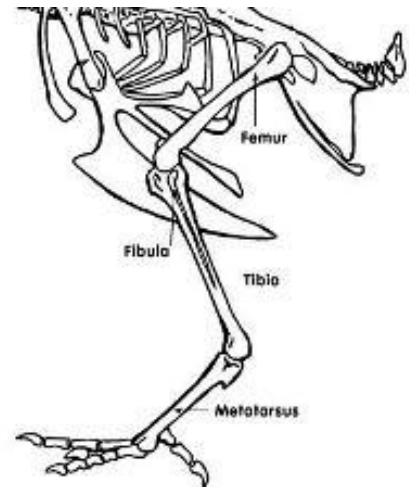
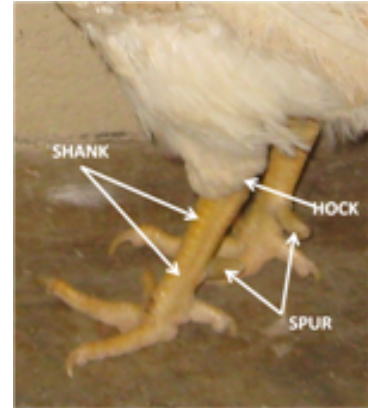
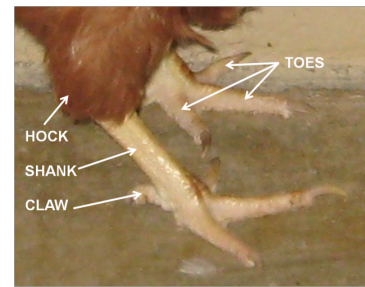
The **thigh** of a chicken is the upper part of the leg attached to the body of the bird. The thigh ends at the lower leg (drumstick). The thigh is connected to the **shank** (foot) at the **hock** joint, which is the equivalent of the ankle in humans. Chickens stand and walk on their **toes**. Most chickens have three toes projecting forward and one projecting back, sometimes referred to as the **claw**. A few breeds, however, have five toes on each foot. Some breeds also have feathers on their shanks and toes. Figure 3 compares the legs of a female chicken and a male chicken, and Figure 4 compares the bones in a chicken leg with those of a human leg.

Fig. 3. Legs of a female chicken (left) and a male chicken (right). Source: Jacquie Jacob, University of Kentucky.

Fig. 4. Comparison of the lower portion of the skeleton of a chicken (left) and the lower portion of the skeleton of a human (right). Source: Public domain images.

A chicken's head has several parts, as shown in Figure 5. One of the most prominent features on a chicken's head is the **comb**. Figure 6 shows different types of combs. A chicken's **comb** and **wattles** are red, soft, and warm. Chickens do not have external **ears** as humans do. The ears are just openings into the ear canal, and each is protected by a covering of feathers. The **ear lobe** is a specialized skin located below the ear. The color of the ear lobe depends on the breed of chicken. The two possible colors are red and white. The eyeball is covered by the **eye ring**. When the eye is open, the eye ring appears as a ring of skin around the eye (thus the name *eye ring*).

Fig. 5. Parts of a rooster's head. Source: Jacquie Jacob, University of Kentucky.



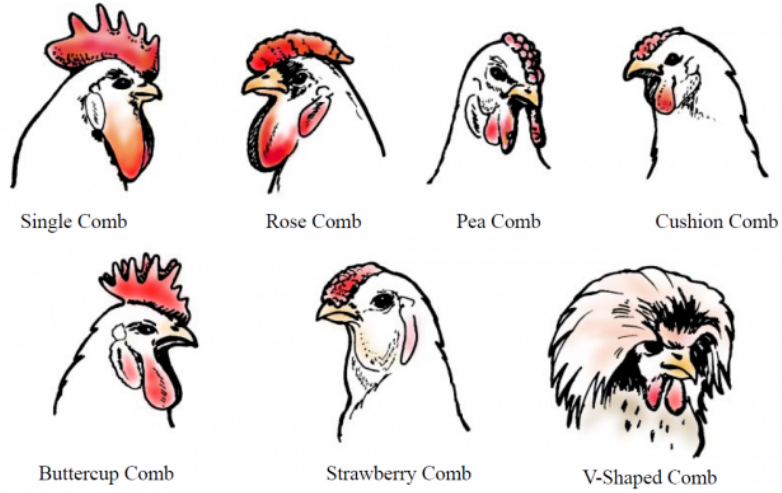
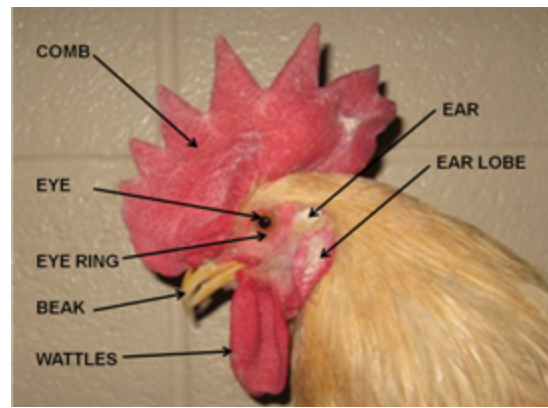


Fig. 6. Comb types. Source: University of Illinois. Used with permission.

### For More Information

[Poultry: A Guide to Anatomy and Selected Species, University of Illinois](#)