



Care and Handling of Game Birds

from Field to Table

Shoot for the Sky

Game birds offer a challenge to hunters and the reward of a delicious meal at the table if they are handled properly at each step. Game birds have various distinctive flavors and are excellent sources of protein, similar in these respects to domestic birds. The fat and calorie contents vary according to the age and species of the birds. A 3½-ounce portion (before cooking) of game bird meat has about 150 calories and provides half the average daily adult protein requirement.

Wild game birds may become contaminated with bacteria or gastric juices if they are improperly handled. Off flavors and odors may develop in the meat, and your risk of foodborne illness may increase. For optimum eating quality, remember the following handling tips during hunting, storage, and food preparation.

Karen Pesaresi Penner
Professor and Specialist, Food Science

Department of Foods and Nutrition

The heart and liver may be saved for giblets. Store in a plastic bag on ice to keep them clean and cold.

Leave an identification mark on the bird.

The birds may be plucked or skinned in the field. If you pluck the birds, bring a plastic bag for storing the feathers.

Cool the carcass quickly to

retain flavor and maintain the quality of the bird. A temperature above 40° F is meat's worst enemy.

Wipe out the cavity with a clean cloth or paper towel. Do not use grass or snow as this will contaminate the carcass.

Allow air to circulate in the carcass by hanging or laying the bird in a well-ventilated place.

In hot weather, place the birds individually in plastic bags and put on ice.

Do not pile warm birds in a mass.

Care in the Field and in Transport

■ Be prepared for the hunt.

Remember to bring a sharp hunting knife, a whetstone or steel, light rope or nylon cord, plastic bags, clean cloths or paper towels, and a cooler filled with ice.

Abide by game regulations for hunting, transporting, and storage of wild game.

■ Field dress the bird promptly.

Remove the entrails and crop as soon as possible because the grain in the crop may ferment if not removed.

Nutritive Value—Fowl (flesh only)

	Preparation	Portion	Calories	Protein (g.)	Total Fat (g.)	Saturated Fat (g.)	Cholesterol (mg.)	Iron (mg.)	Sodium (mg.)	Zinc (mg.)
Duck										
Domestic	Roasted	3½ ounces	201	23.5	11.2	4.2	89	2.7	65	2.6
Wild	Raw†	Breast, 3½ ounces	123	19.5	4.3	1.3	77	4.5	57	0.7
Goose, domestic	Roasted	3½ ounces	238	29.0	12.7	4.6	96	2.9	76	3.2
Pheasant	Raw†	Breast, 3½ ounces	133	24.4	3.3	1.1	58	0.8	33	0.6
	Raw†	Leg, 3½ ounces	134	22.2	4.3	1.7	80	1.8	45	1.5

† Values for cooked not available.

Source: USDA, *Composition of Foods*.

Store the birds in a cooler or ice chest out of the sun.

■ Keep the birds cool during transport.

The best way to store birds is in a cooler on ice. If this is not possible, keep the car well-ventilated and put the birds on the back seat or the floor.

Do not transport them in the trunk because the enclosed space does not allow heat to escape from the birds.

Care in Processing and Storage

■ Don't cross-contaminate during processing.

Wash your hands, knife, and cutting board with hot soapy water and rinse thoroughly.

When preparing the ducks, remove the wings by cutting them off at the joints, remove the head, and pluck out the pin feathers. Feathers may be removed by scalding the birds in hot water (145° F). Pin feathers and down may be removed by dipping the feathered bird in a paraffin wax/hot water mixture. After the wax hardens, the feathers may be scraped off.

When preparing upland birds, such as grouse, pheasant, quail, and partridge, skin the bird and soak in cold water for one to two hours to remove the excess blood.

■ Birds generally do not require aging.

If you wish to age the birds, holding them at just above freezing temperatures for two to three days may increase the tenderness of the meat.

■ For immediate use, birds should be stored in the refrigerator at 45° F or less and used within three days. For long-term storage, the whole cleaned carcass or individual parts may be frozen at 0° F or lower.

Freeze the meat while it is fresh and in top condition.

The advantage of packaging parts instead of the whole bird is that bloody spots can be eliminated by cutting out or rinsing out with cold water. Parts also fit conveniently in your freezer. Parts may be boned, and the carcass and neck may be used as a soup base.

Use moisture/vapor-proof wrap such as heavily waxed freezer wrap, laminated freezer wrap, heavy duty aluminum foil, or freezer-weight polyethylene bags.

Wrap tightly, pressing out as much air as possible.

Label the packages with the content and date.

Use the frozen packages within a year.

Care in Preparation

■ Thaw the birds in the refrigerator or microwave.

Microwave-thawed food should be cooked immediately. Other thawed meat should be used within one to two days.

Keep raw food and cooked food separate.

■ The age of the bird determines the cooking method. Wild game always should be cooked thoroughly until the juices run clear and no pinkness remains in the meat.

Young birds have lighter legs, soft breastbones, and flexible beaks. Old birds have darker, hard skinned legs, brittle breastbones, and inflexible beaks.

Game birds may be prepared like chicken. Dry cookery methods, such as frying, are appropriate for young birds. Moist cookery methods, such as stewing or braising, are appropriate for older birds.

To decrease the distinctive taste of some wild game, trim off as much of the fat as possible.

Older or skinned birds may become dry during baking. You may want to wrap the birds with bacon to prevent them from drying out.

Remove stuffing from the bird prior to storage, because stuffing is a good growth medium for microorganisms.

Use leftovers within one or two days, or freeze for later use.

This publication was authored by Julie Garden-Robinson, Food and Nutrition Specialist; Martin Marchello, Professor; and Pat Beck, Nutrition Specialist, North Dakota State University.

Revised with permission of primary author by Karen Pesaresi Penner, Professor and Specialist, Food Science, Kansas State University.

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

MF-2177

April 2000

It is the policy of Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service that all persons shall have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and materials without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age or disability. Kansas State University is an equal opportunity organization. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, as amended. Kansas State University, County Extension Councils, Extension Districts, and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Marc A. Johnson, Director.