

# Poultrynz

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# Poultrynz Editorial

Here is wishing everyone a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Thanks to everyone who has supported Poultrynz over the past year and hope that our products have helped you all. Without your support I would not be able to bring you this Newsletter to you. Special thanks to Jude Woodside for putting the Newsletter together each issue which has given it

the "Professional Look" we have today. Also to those who have sent in articles to share. There will only be one newsletter in January but two every month after that. We now look forward to 2023.

Until next issue.

Regards, Ian Selby.

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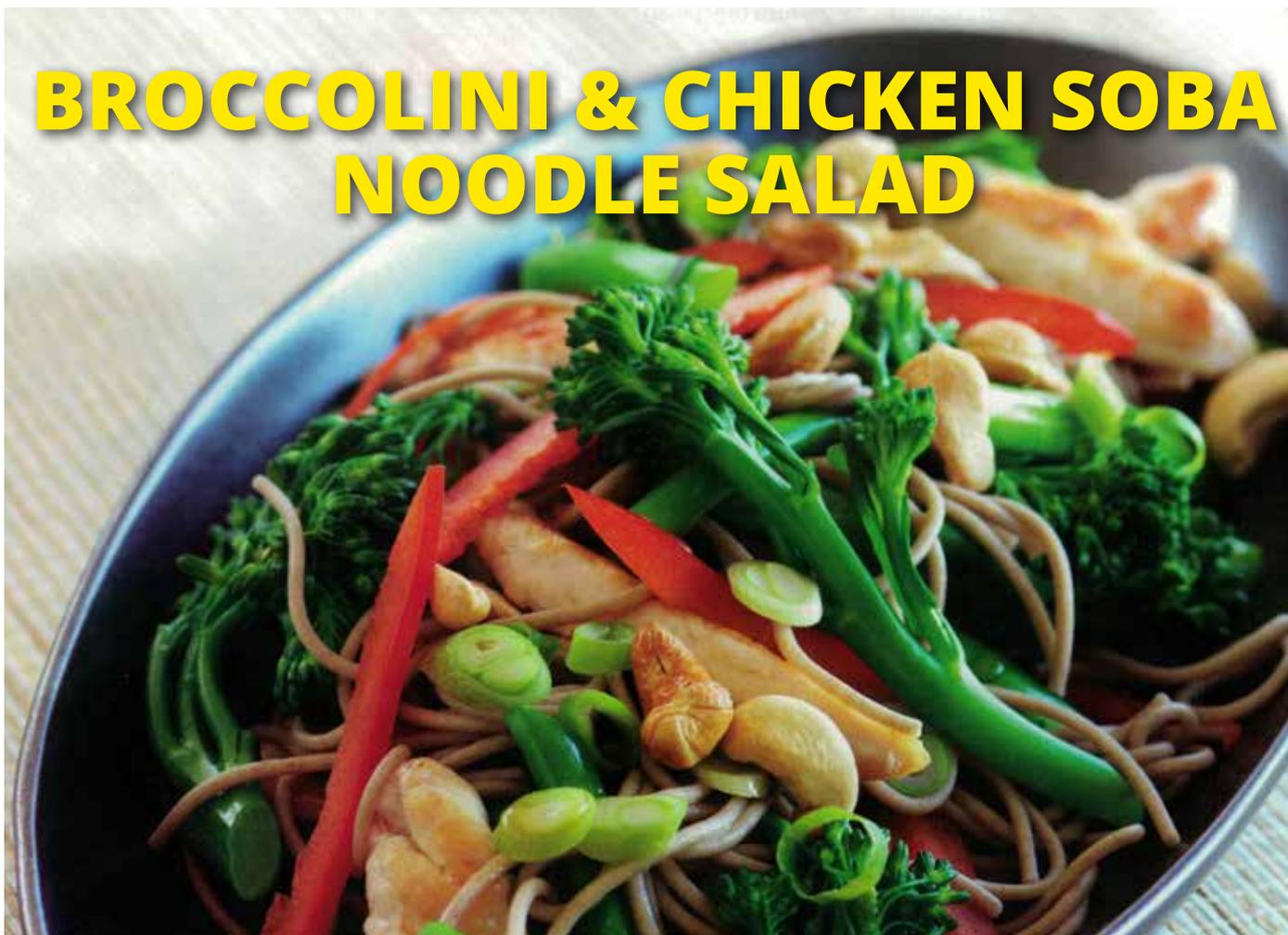
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# POULTRYNZ Products

| Product   | Quantity     | Unit Price | Courier Postage | Rural Delivery |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Poultry Shield  | 1 Litre      | \$30.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |
|   | 5 Litre      | \$100.00   | \$15.00         | \$25.00        |
| Poultrynz DE (Diatomaceous Earth)   | 300gm puffer | \$16.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |
| Poultrynz DE  | 1kg          | \$20.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |
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| Poultrynz DE  | 4kg          | \$70.00    | \$15.00         | \$25.00        |
| Poultrynz DE  | 8kg          | \$120.00   | \$15.00         | \$25.00        |
| Poultry Leg Spray   | 500ml        | \$20.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |
| Poultry Leg Spray   | 125ml        | \$9.00     | \$5.00          | \$12.00        |
| Epsom Salts   | 4kg          | \$15.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |
| <b>Combo's</b>  |              |            |                 |                |
| 1 litre Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E.   |              | \$40.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |
| 1L Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E. + 500ml Leg Spray                              |              | \$56.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |
| 5 litres Poultry Shield + 4kg DE  |              | \$150.00   | \$15.00         | \$25.00        |
| <b>Starter Pack</b> 500ml Poultry Shield, Poultrynz DE 300gm, 125ml Leg spray |              | \$36.00    | \$10.00         | \$20.00        |

To purchase POULTRYNZ products email [poultrynz@xtra.co.nz](mailto:poultrynz@xtra.co.nz)

# BROCCOLINI & CHICKEN SOBA NOODLE SALAD



## INGREDIENTS

Serves 4.

Diabetes friendly

200g soba noodles

1 tablespoon oil

350g chicken breast, sliced thinly

1 bunch broccolini, cut in half

1 red capsicum, thinly sliced

2 spring onions, chopped

¼ cup toasted cashew nuts

Dressing

2 tablespoons each: water, rice vinegar, lime juice

1 tablespoon soy sauce

1 teaspoon each: sesame oil, honey

## METHOD

- Cook the soba noodles according to the directions on the packet. Drain, rinse and leave them to cool.
- Heat the oil in a frying pan. Add the chicken and cook, stirring, over a medium-high heat for 5 minutes, or until it is cooked. Remove the chicken from the pan and set aside to cool.
- Blanch the broccolini in a saucepan of boiling water for 2 minutes. Drain, rinse and leave to cool.
- Place the noodles, chicken, broccolini, capsicum and spring onions in a bowl. Combine together all the dressing ingredients. Pour the dressing over the salad and toss gently.
- Sprinkle the cashew nuts over the salad and serve immediately.

## POULTRYNZ COMBO'S

**SMALL COMBO**  
1litre of Poultry Shield  
+ 300g Poultrynz D.E.

\$40  
Save \$6



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500ml Poultry Leg Spray

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4 kg Poultrynz D.E.

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# NEW HAMPSHIRE BREED

## Is it a Distinct Breed?

It is a significant thing that in the poultry industry the time comes when the predominant breed of the day “has had its day”. We have seen this in Britain with many breeds - with Leghorns and Wyandottes, for instance - states John Greenhalgh, in “Modern Poultry Keeping.” A breed achieves increasing popularity, reaches its peak and then declines. This does not mean, of course, that the breed necessarily drops into complete oblivion. After a period of decline it may once again achieve a revival, as seems to be the case with both Leghorns and Wyandottes today. I feel that the Rhode Island Red is the latest breed to have reached its peak. Every indication points to the fact that it has had its day, and we must look around for something with which to replace it.

In the past there has always been a new breed ready to take the lead as soon as the favoured one of the day began to deteriorate, and this is just as true at the moment as ever before. In the New Hampshire



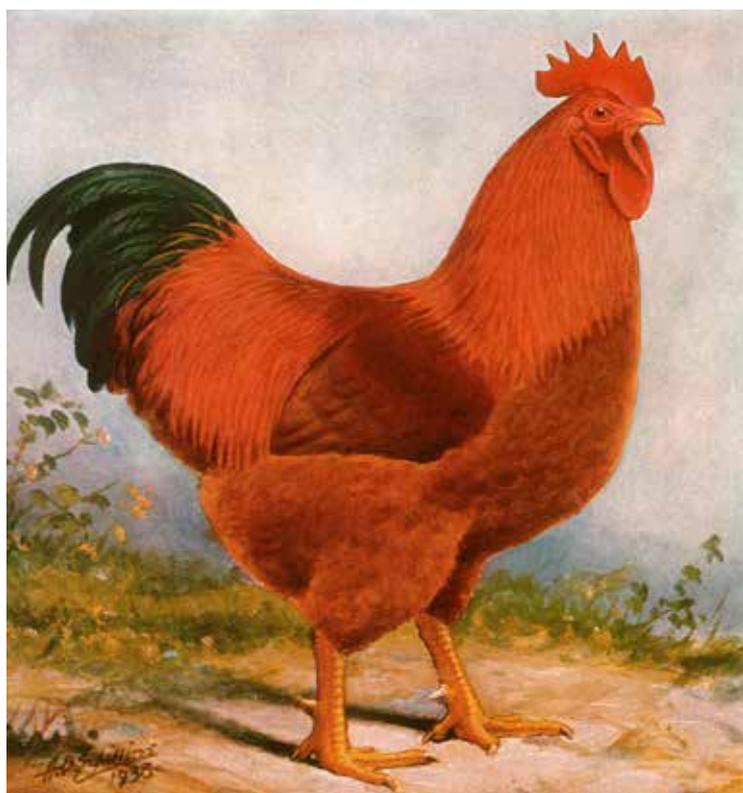
A pair of New Hampshire Reds.

Red, for example, we have a breed that is all ready to replace the Rhode as our leading breed, and I am certain that it has a great future in the industry.

### **A Distinct Breed**

Firstly, let me disabuse the minds of those who think that the New Hampshire are not a distinct breed, but only mongrel Rhodes. If I were blindfolded I could tell a New Hampshire merely by handling. It has, in fact a longer keel than the Rhode. Moreover, the breed is recognised in the U.S. “Standards of Perfection” which states:- “This breed has come into being by a gradual process of development over a period of more than thirty years from a foundation of pure Rhode Island Reds first brought into New Hampshire from Rhode Island and Southern Massachusetts. There is no record of any outside blood being introduced, and the breed has been developed by farm poultrymen of New Hampshire by the selection of breeding stock for early maturity, large brown eggs, strength, and vigour during the long period of its evolution.”

That seems pretty conclusive to me, I understand that the birds upon which the breeds are founded were light coloured Rhodes rejected by the pedigree men and sent round to the ordinary farmers for egg production. The farmers were so impressed by these birds that they began to breed from them themselves and so the breed was



New Hampshire Red Male

started . It certainly seems a case in which the ordinary farmer revealed a better anticipation of the commercial potentialities of the bird than had the pedigree men.

### **Chickens Feather Quickly**

However, be that as it may, the breed is now well established, and we believe that it has many advantages over other breeds. They are the quickest feathering birds we know, and every hatch is remarkably even. The cockerels at two to three months will not be barebacked at like Rhodes of the same age, while at the end of its life the New Hampshire gives a first-class table bird.

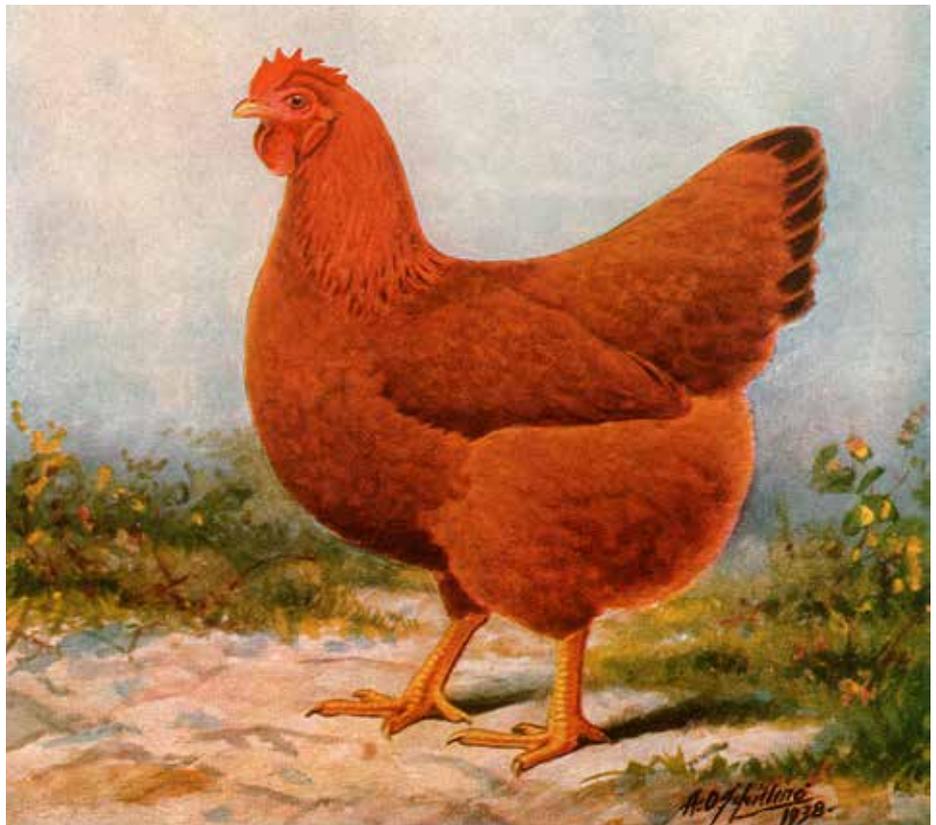
### **Good Hatchability**

So far as hatchability and maturity are concerned, perhaps the best way to illustrate this is to say that a man's wages could be saved each week on a flock of New Hampshires compared with other breeds. We have found that in terms of cash the breed is worth another 1 pound a tray - not an amount to be ignored taken over a hatching season. No doubt the hatcheries will soon become aware of this advantage when the birds become more popular as they are sure to do.

### **Lack of Knowledge**

Another misconception about the New Hampshires is regarding size. I have seen them described as a light-heavy breed, but this is just nonsense. They are a heavy breed, or nothing at all. We expect ours to be at least as heavy as Rhodes, certainly not smaller. Further, I have seen it stated that egg size is a difficulty, the tendency being for small eggs to be produced. But we have never been troubled in this respect. No doubt these two misconceptions are attributable to the lack of knowledge about a new breed, which has led to birds being allowed to lay before they are fully developed. Naturally, such a practice results in small eggs and eventually smaller birds.

New Hampshires will certainly mature very early indeed. We have had them laying at four months and two days. But this is much too early, particularly when the poor quality of food today is borne in mind. In present circumstances they are just not able to attain full body size by that time. We aim to get them into production between six and seven months. By that time they are fully grown and no trouble is experienced with egg size. When the quality of food improves to the old pre-war standard we can think



New Hampshire Red Female

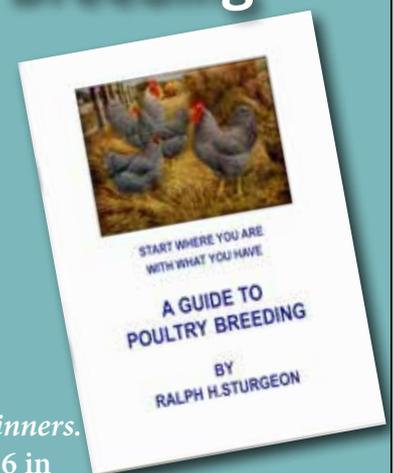
of pushing them along quicker, and, believe me, when that happens the breed's performances will be a revelation to any who doubt its great potentialities.

## **A Guide To Poultry Breeding**

By R. Sturgeon

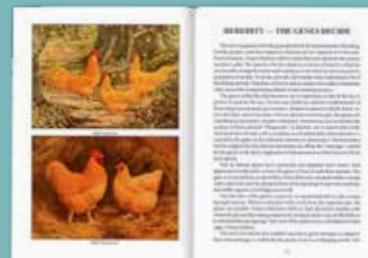
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# WHERE THE SILKIE EXCELS

## IDEAL FOR HATCHING AND REARING PURPOSES



Some different colours of Silkies

The Silkie is not a bantam but, nevertheless, is not far removed from one, the distinction being a purely arbitrary one, since standard weights for an adult male are 3lbs., females 2lbs. Moreover, writes "Domesticus," in "Modern Poultry Keeping," there is a strong connection between this breed and bantams since, for many years pure or first-cross Silkie hens have been employed by extensive bantam breeders for hatching and rearing purposes. They are, in fact, among the very best and most careful sitters, while also exceedingly prone to cluck in and out of season.

### Sex Linkage

It is not generally known that sex-linkage is very nearly perfect in the following manner. As is well known, the Silkie possesses slate or black legs and skin. Thus, when a male is mated to white or yellow-skinned pure females, day-old pullets show the above black features; but cockerels come similarly in these respects to their mothers. But the draw-back here is that in many cases it is difficult to obtain females of "large" varieties that are small and, more particularly, short enough in back for proper fertilisation to be possible.

### Producing Broodies

Thus, when a breeder is working to produce a broody strain, he usually employs a rather small but active "heavy" cockerel and puts him with Silkie females, as large as he can find. Often enough, a white or coloured Wyandotte used thus has proved quite successful. From such a cross a majority of pullets will come quite plain in feather, and of all descriptions, with top-knots and so forth. That, however, doesn't matter, the fact is that

most of them, if not all, inherit the broody tendency very strongly.

## Poultry Leg Cleaning Spray

- Cleans the areas where Scaly Leg Mites live and breed.
- Saturate the affected areas on the birds legs.
- Repeat in 2-3 days.

500ml - \$20  
125ml - \$9



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The late John Wharton, famous Wyandotte breeder, told me that season after season he employed a large stock of these crossed Silkies, bred by himself, and refreshed from time to time with further Silkie blood, to hatch and rear the whole of his young stock. He said, moreover that he never had any objection to using a first-time pullet broody on eggs, and that, with occasional exceptions, it was their habit to want to sit after producing a small clutch of their own eggs—say, not more than fifteen or twenty. Being so light and thorough over the job, these first-cross pullets seldom broke eggs or crushed hatching chicks. I know this to be a fact, since in the old days I purchased sittings from the breeder referred to and raised a small stock of broody-potentials there-from, and these certainly fulfilled expectations. Fortunately, the Silkie is very unlikely to disappear as a pure breed, since it seems to exercise a peculiar fascination for the ladies. There are, it is true, coloured varieties, but these are mainly blacks, plus a very few buffs and others, but all these must ofcourse have been crossed and, besides being difficult to obtain, may have lost to some extent the excessive broody tendency. Should any reader desire to try one or two of these taking little birds, I suggest that, when inquiries are made, the main purpose should be mentioned, Thus there should be no objection quite the reverse, in fact-to overweight specimens, rather poor in quality of “silk.”



Silkie sitting on eggs



Silkie hen with chicks

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# PARASITES IN WARM WEATHER

## Red Mites

### HOW DO YOU KNOW YOU HAVE THEM?

The red mite are blood sucking ecto-parasites that can infest and feed on chickens and turkeys. They can invade at any time but especially during the warmer summer months. Warmth gives the red mite the ideal conditions in which to breed so numbers can proliferate extremely quickly. Red mite can be challenging to spot unless you have a population explosion whereby they are difficult to ignore. Being nocturnal, they hide in crevices and joints of the poultry house during the day then emerge at night to crawl up the bird's legs, through the feathers and take a feed of blood from your birds. We suggest a regular check of any areas they can potentially hide so you can take action as soon as possible to prevent them impacting on your bird's health. Alternatively have a look in the coop with a torch after dark. If you get a sheet of white paper and press any red mites you find onto it, red streaks will appear. You may also see even smaller greyish cream coloured mites, these are ones which have not yet fed. Once they have sucked a



Infestation of Red Mites.

feed of blood, they turn bright red and then as they digest the colour changes again to a reddish-brown.

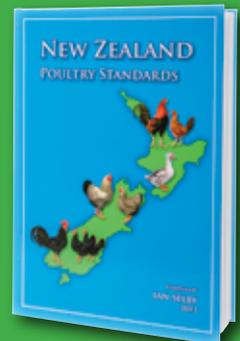


A pair of Red Mites.

## NZ POULTRY STANDARDS

The definitive guide to standards for judging and showing poultry in New Zealand

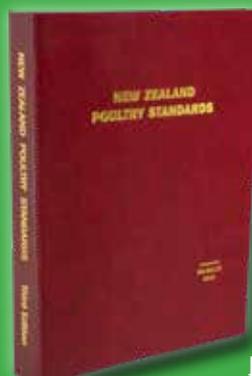
Hardback 310 pages



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## HEALTH ISSUES

Low numbers of mites mainly cause irritation and annoyance to the chicken and their keeper, making birds restless and the keeper to have itchy skin. However, large numbers of mites can suck enough blood causing anaemia, shown by pale comb and wattles, weakness, dullness and reduced egg production. Death can occur when red mites get out of hand as so much blood is lost by the bird, they can't survive.

Chicks are very susceptible to a mite infestation as the saliva the mite leaves in and on the chicks skin is toxic.

The red mite lifecycle from egg to adult mite is only between seven and 10 days depending on the environmental temperature, so it is important to keep checking on a weekly basis. The mites can also crawl up onto human skin and cause irritation, but do not live on humans.

## SIGNS

- Presence of grey/red mites up to 0.7mm, around vent of birds and in housing, particularly crevices.



Effects of Scaly Leg Mites

- Birds are often restless due to the irritation.
- May cause anaemia (pale comb and wattles) and potentially death.
- Loss of condition.
- Drop in egg production.

## EPSOM SALTS

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE



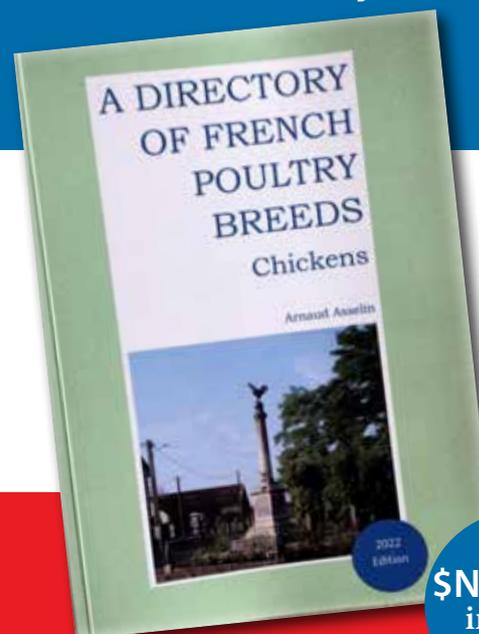
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## A DIRECTORY OF FRENCH POULTRY BREEDS

by Arnaud Asselin



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- Blood spots on eggs.

**TREATMENT:**

When you find your chickens and house are infested with very high numbers of red mites then you will need to carry out the **Poultrynz Red Mite Management Program**. This will kill red mites and red mite eggs.

**THE DEPLUMING MITE**

The Depluming Mite is related to the Scaly Leg Mite and like its better known relative, is a burrowing mite. However, whilst the Scaly Leg Mite burrows in between the scales of the leg, the depluming mite burrows into the feather shafts particularly on the head, neck, back, belly and upper legs.

This burrowing causes damage to the tissue which oozes with a nutrient rich fluid on which the Depluming Mites feed. This burrowing causes irritation and pain to the chicken causing it to scratch and to pull out its own feathers. Severely burdened chickens will lose weight and will lay fewer eggs.

One interesting fact about Depluming Mites is that rather than laying eggs, they give birth to live young and they can complete their lifecycle in as little as 17 days. They tend to be most prevalent in spring and summer, with numbers falling in autumn.

The mites can only be transmitted between birds by direct contact.

It is best to use Diatomaceous Earth as the treatment for Depluming Mites.

**TREATMENT:**

Treat the house as you would for Red Mite infestation.

**SCALY LEG MITES**

This mite burrows underneath the scales of the leg causing damaged tissue, often with white crusting and seepage of tissue fluid, sometimes this may become infected. This burrowing causes irritation, raised scales and crusting. You will notice thickened and raised leg scales and sometimes signs of inflammation and infection.

In the early stages the affected bird will be no more than mildly irritated by the Scaly Leg Mites but as the scales become thickened and the mites cause more extensive damage the affected legs will become very painful.

It is important to note that it takes several months



Poultry Lice

for the scales of the legs to become raised and consequently to heal again after treatment.

**TREATMENT:**

Treatment of the Scaly Leg Mite involves killing the mites and softening the roughened scales by

## POULTRY SHIELD

**Multi-Purpose Cleaner, Sanitiser and Odour Neutraliser**




**1 Litre \$30**
**5 Litre \$100**

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- Keeps your chickens healthy and clean.
- For cleaning and sanitising all animal housing and equipment.
- Removes built up dirt, faecal and waxy deposits.
- For best results, use in conjunction with *Poultrynz D.E.*

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using a Poultry Leg Spray. You will need to repeat this treatment every few weeks until you see signs of healing.

### LICE

Chickens can also suffer from Lice which are golden in colour and are approximately 1-3mm in length. These lice are relatively fast moving, they lay their eggs (nits) which are white, and both the nits and the lice can normally be found around the vent, under the wings or at the base of their feathers.

The lice bite the chicken and feed from its skin and also the fluid which oozes from the damaged skin. Low levels of lice only cause mild irritation but large numbers lead to weight loss, restlessness and a reduction in the numbers of eggs laid.

They tend to rapidly increase in number around the autumn and winter. Lice only live a few days



Feather showing Lice Eggs attached

and are often transmitted by direct contact. Red Mite infestation.

#### TREATMENT:

It is best to use Diatomaceous Earth as the treatment for Lice. Treat the house as you would for

# POULTRYNZ D.E.

## DIATOMACEOUS EARTH

Food Grade • 100% Natural product • Residual red mite control • Suitable for all animals

#### Residual Red Mite Control

Sprinkle *Poultrynz D.E.* around the internal edges of the housing and around the perch areas, also sprinkle the *Poultrynz D.E.* into the nest boxes and around the outside edges where the nest boxes sit, making sure you cover as much of these places as possible. If your chickens have a dust bath sprinkle a layer of *Poultrynz D.E.* over the area.

#### General supplement

Add daily to feed 1-2 teaspoons of *Poultrynz D.E.* per chicken.

300g Puffer - \$16.00

1kg - \$20.00

2kg - \$35.00

4kg Bucket - \$70.00

8kg - \$120.00



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Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear a suitable dust mask when using large quantities of *Poultrynz D.E.* or operating in confined spaces.

# GREEN FEED OR FISH OILS

**G**reen feed has a high content of water, so that about 4lb of it provides food matter equivalent to only 1lb of dry feed. Accordingly, feeding mash of say, 50lb of chaffed and 50lb of mash such as bran, pollard, meatmeal and wheatmeal, is not the same as 100lb of mash; it is equivalent only to 50lb, plus 50lb divided by four, that is about 62lb of mash.

Green feed is an excellent source of carotene (Vitamin A). One ounce per fowl daily provides adequate Vitamin A for adults. It is an excellent source of riboflavin, being nearly as rich as milk powder. However, even when fed to capacity, it will not always adequately supplement an otherwise deficient growing or breeding ration. It is a good source of other vitamins which may possibly be deficient in certain rations.

If fowls are given as much green feed as they will eat, they will take up to 2oz per head daily, depending on their production rate. By giving chaffed green feed in the mash, fowls can be made to eat more, and some saving if mash is probably obtained. It has a relatively low energy value for poultry owing to the high content (20% to 30%) of indigestible fibre. The food value of green feed varies widely, because plants change in composition as they grow. Young, leafy green feed cut well before flowering has a high content of protein, riboflavin, minerals and carotene, and is highly digestible. However, as it matures - that is, flowers and seeds - the protein, vitamin and mineral content quickly falls.

For example, oats 8 inches high might contain 20% protein in dry matter, but after flowering this may have fallen to about 8%. Lucerne and clovers do not fall off in protein and vitamin content as quickly as grasses and cereals, so that flowering clovers and lucerne are quite good sources of protein and vitamins. The main function of green feed is to supply Vitamin A and Riboflavin for growing and breeding stocking and pigments for colouring the egg yolk. Is it essential in the ration? Can it be replaced by other feeds? Research indicates that it can be replaced.

In the United States of America fresh green feed is rarely fed, lucerne meals and fish oils are being widely used



Different varieties of Silver Beet greenfeed

instead.

Lucerne meal contains the original vitamins and yolk colouring pigments in the green feed in amounts only slightly lower than in fresh feed, except for carotene (Vitamin A), which usually decreases to a variable extent; 10% of lucerne meal in the mash grain ration or 5% in and all mash is equivalent in everything except carotene to about 1oz of green feed per adult fowl per day.

Vitamin A - rich fish oils should be fed with lucerne meal, which is not a very reliable source of Vitamin A.

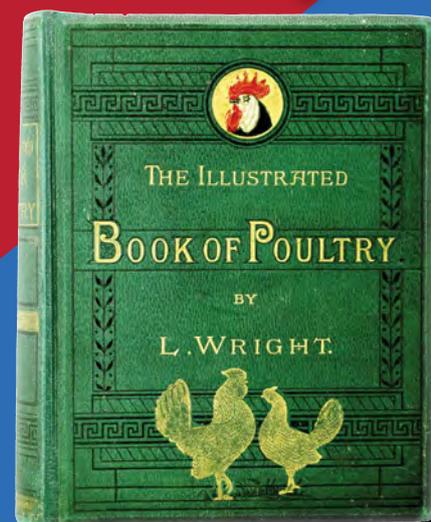
Even the lucerne meal is not essential with laying stock. Fowls have been carried throughout the year on a ration containing no green feed or lucerne meal, with only fish oils to supply Vitamin A, and have maintained egg production equal to others on green feed and shown no difference in health. Of course, the yolks would be very pale on such a ration, unless yellow maize was included.

The decision as to whether green feed or fish oils with or without lucerne meal

is to be fed is largely made on the basis of cost and time. Fanciers with small flocks will find the cutting and distribution of green feed no problem however breeders of large numbers of birds will find this practice time consuming and inconvenient.

So basically it all comes back to the individual and just how much time and money he or she wishes to spend on their birds.

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