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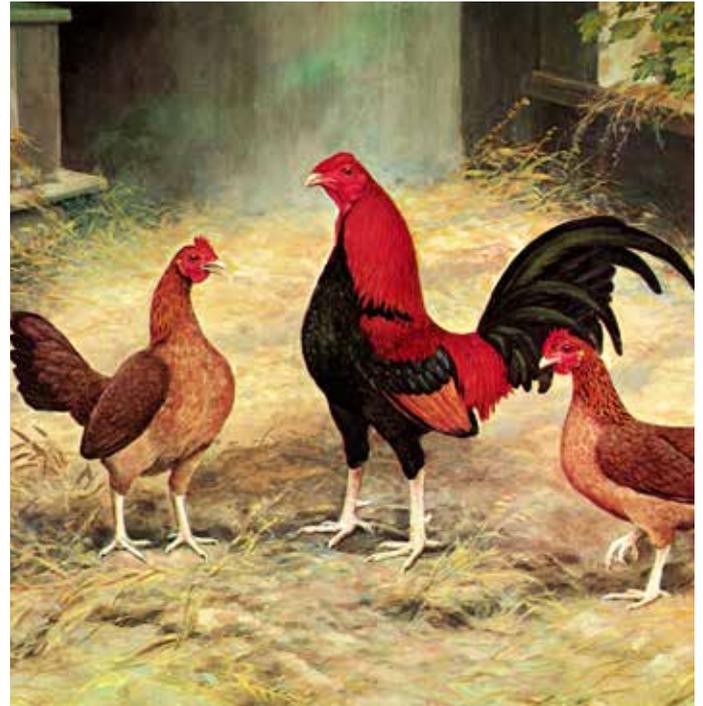
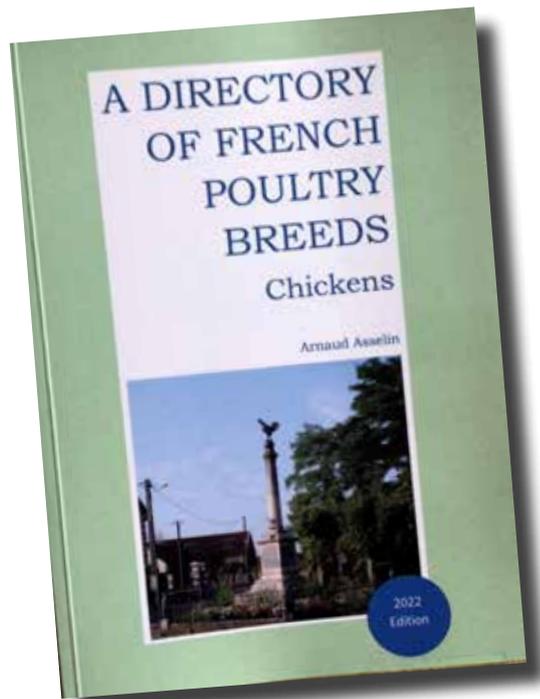
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BLUE LEGHORNS

Poultrynz Editorial

I wanted to find a source to buy Oyster-Shell Grit a few weeks ago. Having traced back from my usual supplier I found they had closed down. I know the usual farm supplies have Grit but I believe that it will become harder to purchase in the near future. While Oyster Grit is the most popular there

are a few other things you can use but they do need a bit of preparation; washed 'river sand' and washed 'building mix' are two that I have used in the past. Nevertheless it would be a good idea to get a spare bag or so of Oyster Shell Grit just to be on the safe side. Until next issue. Regards, Ian Selby.

It's live!

All the advertisements that have an underline under the email address or url are hyperlinks.

Clicking the link will open your email with the Poultrynz destination in the recipient box.

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- 125mls Poultry Leg Spray for keeping your bird's legs free of mites.

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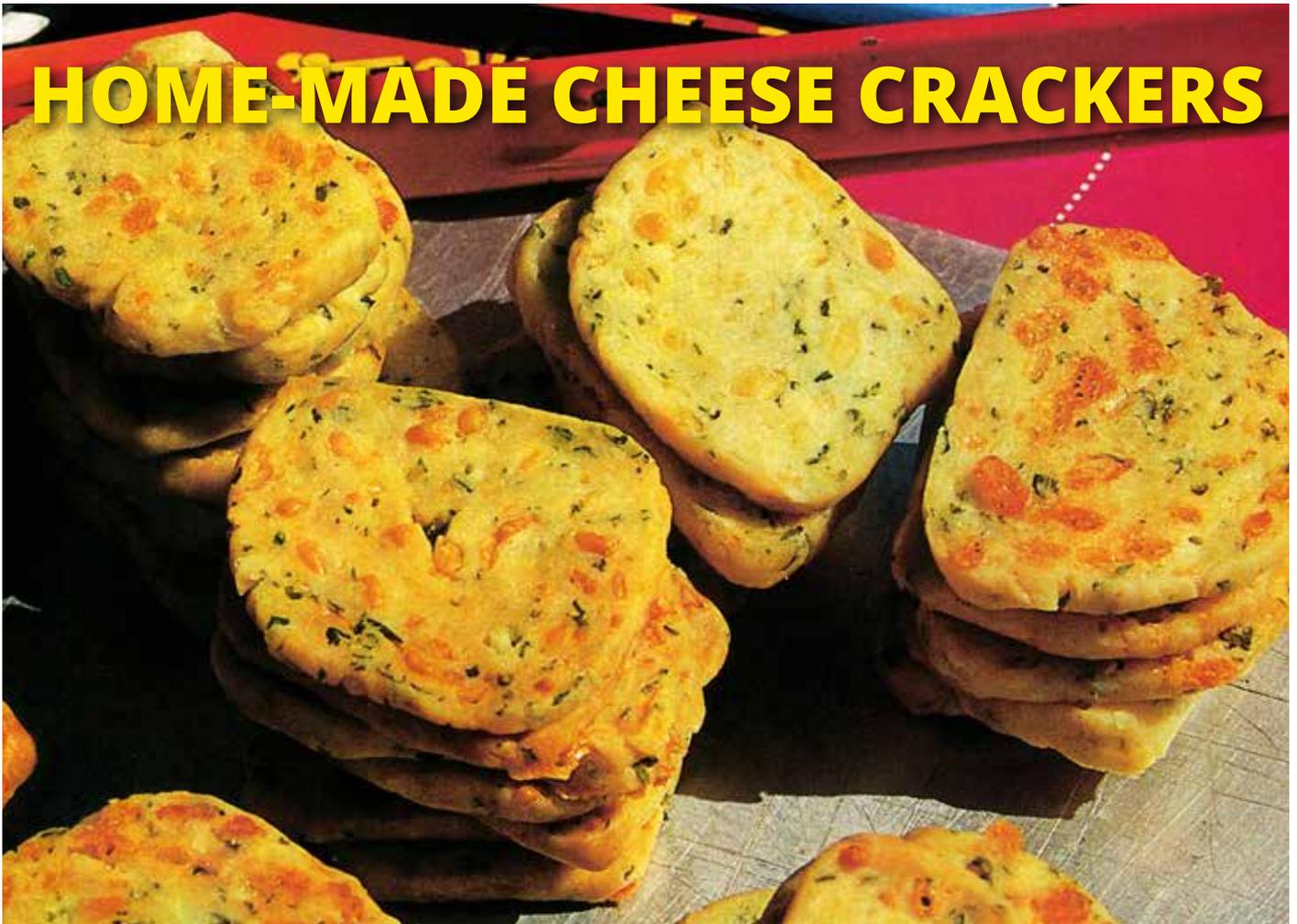
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Product	Quantity	Unit Price	Courier Postage	Rural Delivery
Poultry Shield	1 Litre	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
	5 Litre	\$100.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
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Poultrynz DE	1kg	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
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Poultrynz DE	4kg	\$70.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
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Poultry Leg Spray	125ml	\$9.00	\$5.00	\$12.00
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	1 litre Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E.	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
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	5 litres Poultry Shield + 4kg DE	\$150.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Starter Pack	500ml Poultry Shield, Poultrynz DE 300gm, 125ml Leg spray	\$36.00	\$10.00	\$20.00

To purchase POULTRYNZ products email poultrynz@xtra.co.nz

HOME-MADE CHEESE CRACKERS



These crisp little biscuits are great to snack on during the day. This recipe makes plenty (about 55 biscuits, which keep well in an airtight container). The uncooked mix will also keep in the fridge for a few days or it can be frozen and used later.

INGREDIENTS

Makes approx 55 cracker biscuits.

- 1 cup flour
- 1 Tbsp cornflour
- 1 Tbsp olive oil
- ½ cup grated tasty cheese
- 2 Tbsps finely chopped parsley or basil
- ½ tsp salt
- ½ Tbsp lemon juice
- ¼ cup cold water

METHOD

- Sift the flour and cornflour together then add in the rest of the ingredients and mix with a knife until the dough comes together. Tip the dough onto a lightly floured surface and roll it into a log about 25cm long. Wrap it in plastic wrap or pop it inside a clean plastic bread bag and chill it in the fridge for at least two hours or longer. Or put it in the freezer for at least half an hour.
- Use a very sharp knife and slice across the log into pieces about 2mm thick.
- Place the rounds on a greased baking tray and bake at 190 C for 15-20 minutes. Cool on a wire rack.

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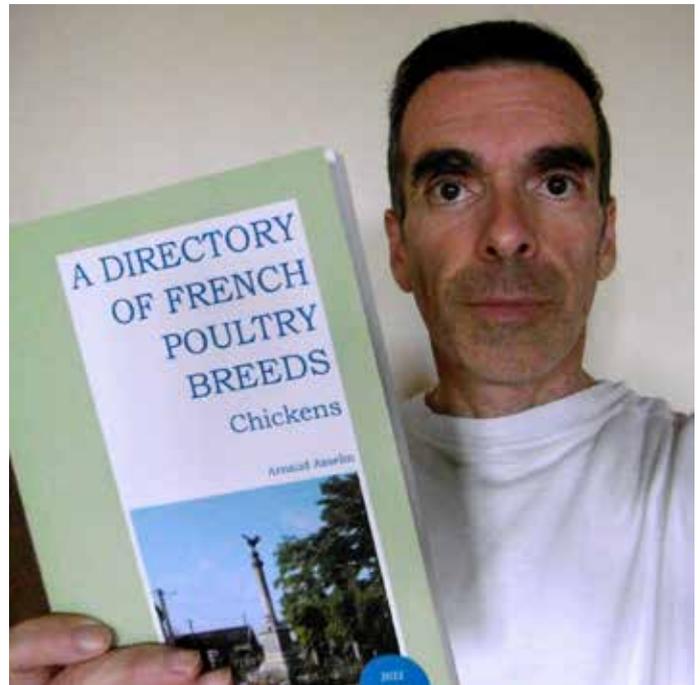
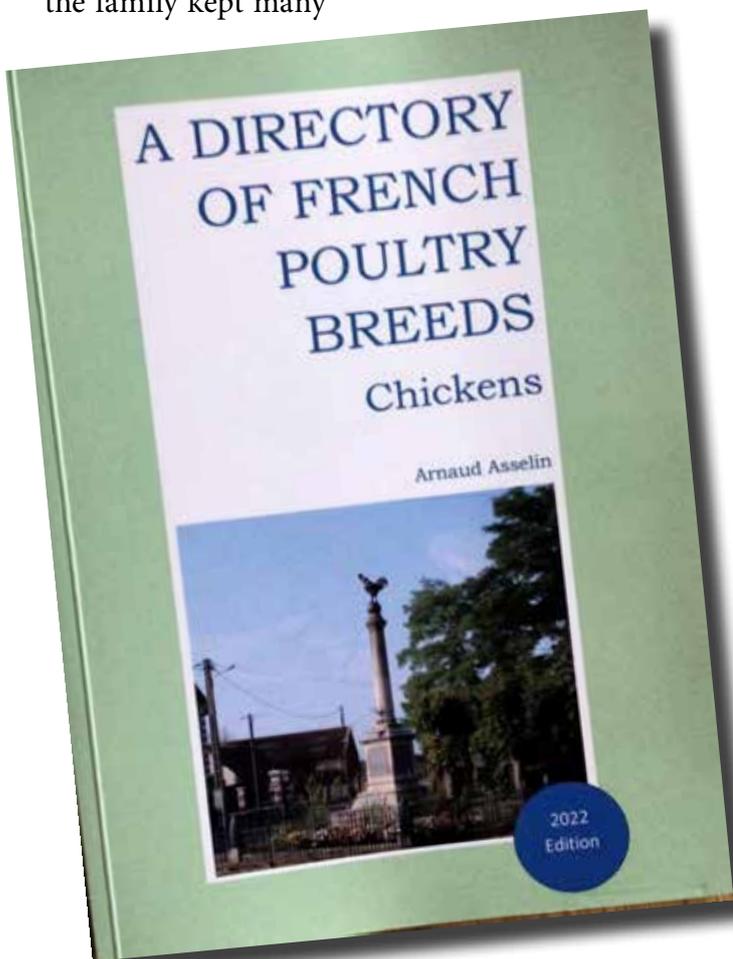
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poultrynz@extra.co.nz Available July 2022

A DIRECTORY OF FRENCH POULTRY BREEDS

by Chris Parker

Only recently I discovered this book which has just been updated and I am sure will interest many poultry fanciers and especially those that keep French breeds. During these difficult times for the poultry fancier with all our poultry shows cancelled due to Avian Flu in the UK it can be more difficult to keep in touch and discuss foreign breeds. In fact some of our rarer breeds have not been seen at our shows for the last three years so a directory detailing every breed from a particular country is a great idea and a valuable addition to the poultry fanciers' library.

French poultry breeder, Arnaud Asselin, the author of *A Directory of French Poultry Breeds*, has a vast knowledge of his subject having kept poultry all his life on his farm in France. As a child on his grandparent's farm, Arnaud was brought up with numerous breeds of poultry along with ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, peacocks and even rabbits. His grandmother had a special love of Light Sussex so Arnaud grew up with a good appreciation of British breeds and speaks the English language fluently. As well as the Sussex breed the family kept many



Arnaud Asselin with a 2022 edition of his book.

other breeds such as Silver Sebrights, Lakenvelders, New Hampshire Reds, Chamois Polands, Japanese, Belgian and Silkies. Importantly, also kept, were many French Breeds and over the last forty years Arnaud has won numerous breed championships in France with his local breed, the Gatinaise. He



A group photo at the UK Federation Show 2019. From left to right is John Harrop MBE, President of the Minorca Club, the two French judges, Jacques Schweisguth and Arnaud Asselin, Rob Walker, Chairman of the Minorca Club and Ian Selby.

also has great experience in keeping other French breeds such as Crevecoeur, Le Merlerault and the Poule du Berry. Today Arnaud likes to keep Silver



Some French Breeds. Crèvecoeur (left) Houdans (centre) La Flèche (right)

Grey Dorkings, Derbyshire Redcaps, Brecon Buff geese, Khaki Campbell ducks and Pile Modern Game bantams along with his French breeds and he is a senior judge at the French Shows. He also helps in the training and coaching of future judges and contributes enormously to the French poultry fancy in many ways. So much so that last January Arnaud had the great honour of being appointed Chevalier du Merite Agricole; a very special award indeed in France.

As Christmas time approaches and suitable presents for poultry fanciers are considered A Directory of French Poultry Breeds could well be a good addition to the bookshelf of any poultry enthusiast.

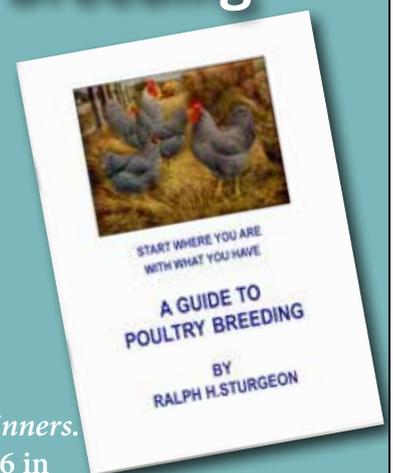
The cost of the book is \$NZ57.50 tracked to New Zealand

Details of the book and purchase can be obtained by contacting: arnaudasselin45@gmail.com

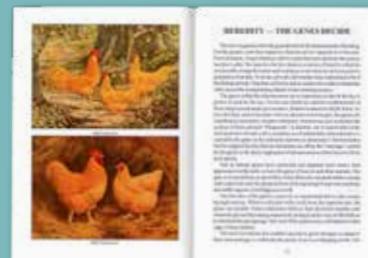
A Guide To Poultry Breeding

By R. Sturgeon

\$20
postage \$4.50

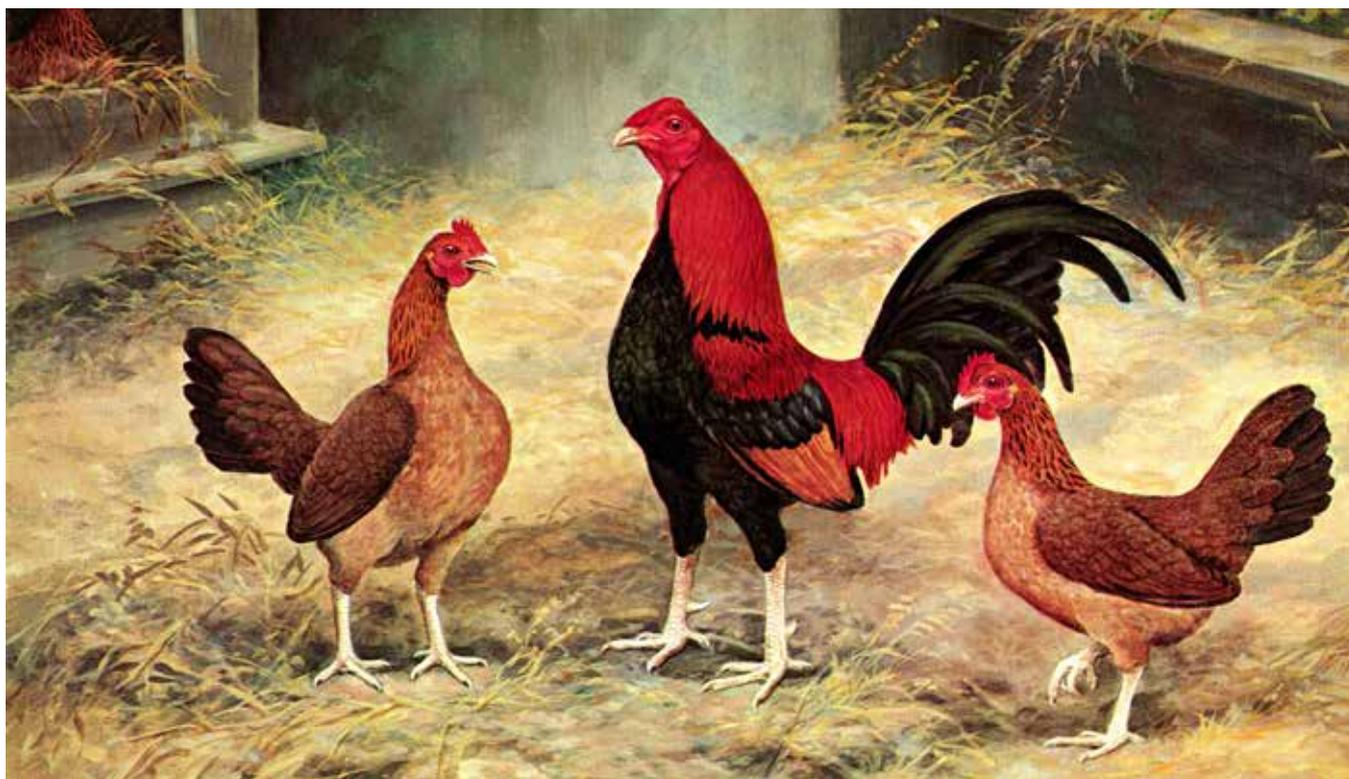


Ideal book for beginners.
A5 size, 42 pages, 6 in colour



Only from: poultrynz@extra.co.nz

BREEDING BLACK BREASTED RED OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAMS



by Steve Sherman. USA

Old English Game Black Breasted Red - Partridge Light Legged Bantams

Here are just some things I have learned about colour that work for me when breeding Black Breasted Reds.

First, get a copy of the Standard and a picture (post card) of the Black Breasted Red Old English Game Bantam trio fixed in your mind, then, as has been written and said many times before, get the best type birds you can find. Look for certain markings in the birds which you want to try to develop in their offspring.

What I have learned to look for in birds to be used in a male breeding pen, is the male should have the blackest breast that you can find, with no dark striping in the hackle or saddle feathers. The hackle and saddle feathers should be of the same reddish-orange shade and should match as close as possible in colour. The wing bow should be a bright red and the back should be a much darker red (maroon) colour. Everywhere the bird is black, he should be a nice even black with a rich green sheen (no purple sheen at all) and no red shafts, ticking or lacing anywhere on the bird. The wing coverts should have a greenish-blue-black look to it. The shafts in all the wing feathers, or as many as possible, should be black. The best I've seen is all but one or two of the shafts being all black in the first and second primary feathers. As much bay colour as possible should be on the lower

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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edge of the lower web without breaking up. The wing bay should be a darker bay (brownish) than the bay colour in the primary feathers. In other words, the male should be as close to the Standard as possible.

Mate him with a female that is coarse in stippling and has strong wing colour with as many feathers as possible without orange or yellow shafting. The shaft should be all black. She should be light yellow to light gold with as little striping as possible in head or hackle. (No striping is even better). The tail should not have any, or as little as possible, orange or yellow shafts, they should be black. All the feathers in the tail should be black, including the two top feathers and should have as little strippling as possible. She should have a light green sheen (tint) to her feathers, mainly in her tail, and a light even salmon coloured breast.

What I have found in breeding a female line is that you have to try to get a male with a little red ticking or lacing in the breast and some black or dark striping in the hackle and saddle feathers. He should have good wing colour, no red or orange shafting in any of his feathers. His black marking should be a nice even shade with a rich green sheen (no purple sheen). He should be mated with a female that is dark in colour and has red brick around the face and head. She may have a small amount of red colour in her secondaries or wing bay and should be fine in strippling. Her breast should be a dark salmon colour. Tail and wings should have no shafting other than black or as little as possible. Another way to develop both good males and females is by using a male that is much darker in colour than the Standard calls for. His hackle, saddle and wing



Dark Legged Partridge Female

bow should be a deeper red than orange and his back should be an even deeper red. Over all, he should be a much darker coloured bird than the Standard calls for. He should be mated with a female with the colouring of the one used in the male line breeding pen. With this process I have developed both good males and females. The females were a little better in colour than the males, but the males were coloured quite nice. The

offspring are just a little light in the lower extremities of the hackle

**Don't Miss an Issue
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feathers than I would like them to be. This is my first try at breeding them this way, and I believe they will come better in a year or two. No matter which line you prefer to breed, always remember "type". Get the best type birds as you can. Both males and females should always have bright red-orange eye colour. They should have straight combs, especially in the male with no white on ear lobes at any time in both males and females. No white feathers or tips on feathers. I've tried some birds with white tips on wing feathers at times to see what would happen and found that I had to hatch many more young ones to get some good ones without white in the wing feathers. If you wish to try a bird with white in the wing feathers, make sure he doesn't have white in the same feather of each wing. If the bird does, many more of the young ones will have white tips or half white feathers. I never used a female with white.

If the birds you mate and breed from are not from the same blood line, the offspring will probably be a little big in size when adults. But if the type of colour is what you like, keep and breed them, father and daughter, mother and son and brother and sister for a few years and they will probably come down in size. Hatch as many as you can from each mating and remember not more than you can take care of. It takes time to see what a bird is really going to look like. Don't try to rush it. If you discard a bird before it grows its adult feathers and shows its true colour and type, you may never know how they turned out, and which type breeders to keep and breed from in the years to come. Also, if you cull too early, you may be culling your best bird (the show champion). Keep records and band or toe pinch chicks so you know which



Never use a Wheaten in the breeding pen.

birds you breed which cockerels and pullets from. When getting Black Breasted Red breeding stock make sure there is no Wheaten blood in them. Don't get me wrong, Wheatens are a pretty bird, but don't mix them with Black Breasted Reds. If you are looking for a bird just to add new blood in your line it might be better to get a good type female, because it is easier to tell if she has any Wheaten blood in her. A light coloured Black Breasted Red male can pass as a Wheaten male, or a dark coloured Wheaten male can pass as a Black Breasted Red male. Check the under-colour if it is slate to dark slate, the bird is most likely a Black Breasted Red. If the under-colour is light slate to white the bird might be a Wheaten. Don't be shy about asking questions from breeders and exhibitors, you will get some good information and pointers which

may help you. Don't be afraid to try a lot of different mating to see what turns out. Read the Standard over and over until you know exactly what the birds are supposed to look like before getting some. I hope this article will be of some help when breeding Black Breasted Reds. I am always willing to learn more about breeding Black Breasted Reds or any other variety of Old English Game Bantams. One can never learn enough about anything.

RAISING THOSE CHICKS



Indoor warm housing for baby chicks

From the 'Fanciers Gazette.' 1987

It is now recognized by the best poultry breeders that the essentials of successful poultry raising are: healthy stock; proper housing; proper feeding; and sanitation.

HEALTHY STOCK

Hatching chicks from healthy stock is the first step toward raising a lot of healthy young stock. Breeding stock that shows a great deal of vitality; stock that has a reputation of living to a good age is the type that will produce good strong, healthy chicks. Very often the breeding stock has been inbred and inbred so much without taking in to account the maintaining of strong vigour, that the birds lack the necessary vitality to produce chicks that live and grow. Chicks that live only a few days often can trace the cause to lack of vitality in the breeders. Remember that strong and vigorous breeders will produce strong and vigorous chicks that will live and grow.

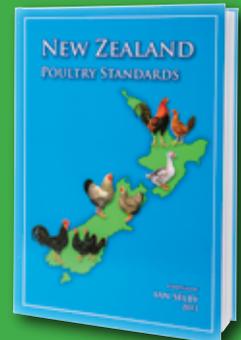
PROPER HOUSING

Presume the chicks are to be artificially reared. The type of house used for brooding is not so important in the raising of the chicks as is the proper management of the house. The house used for brooding should be tight on three sides and the front arranged to admit an abundance of direct sunlight and fresh air. The brooder should be capable of producing enough heat to maintain under the hover a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees Fahr., the

NZ POULTRY STANDARDS

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

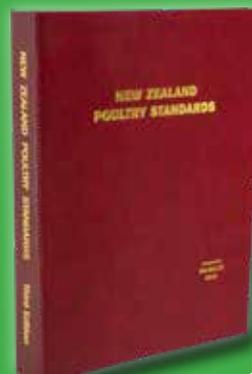
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Chicks Feeding

first week; 85 to 90 degrees the second week; 80 to 85 degrees the third week; and 75 to 80 degrees the fourth week. These temperatures are merely a guide and one should be governed by weather conditions and the action of the chicks. How many chicks can be brooded under one brooder? This is a question that is commonly asked, and it is the close observance of the answer to this question that determines success. The following definite recommendations are given as an answer and a guide in the raising of healthy stock:

1. Do not put more chicks in one flock under the brooder than it will accommodate without any crowding.
2. Remove all cockerels as soon as identified and brood these separate. In some breeds the cockerels can be detected at a very early age while in others it takes a longer period of time. Cockerels and pullets raised separate grow better and develop better. The thought behind these two recommendations is the avoidance

of crowding. A heavy mortality and stunted, undeveloped, youngsters result when young stock is crowded.

PROPER FEEDING

Proper feeding of chicks is now more of a problem of methods than of what to feed. If a chick ration is mixed at home according to recommendations of a well balanced formula or if a standard ready mixed feed is utilized, good results will be obtained, providing proper methods are used. Regularity is the important factor in feeding. Chicks can not go without food or water for any considerable length of time without harm. Another factor in feeding is the supplying of accessory feeds such as green stuff, oyster shell grit and charcoal. Failure to supply these necessary accessory foods causes poor digestion, and consequently a high mortality among the chicks. A definite feeding schedule should be planned at the start of brooding and followed to the letter throughout the growing season. Nothing should be allowed



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5 Litre \$100

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- For best results, use in conjunction with *Poultrynz D.E.*

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A strong breeding pen of Wyandotte Bantams

to interfere with this schedule if best results are to be obtained.

SANITATION

Sanitation is exceedingly important and for raising a flock of healthy chicks must be strictly observed. Sanitation begins by hatching clean, healthy chicks. Chicks from strong and vigorous breeding stock. San-

itation is continued by keeping the brooder house scrupulously clean. Five steps should be followed in cleaning the brooder house in preparation for the chicks:

1. Scrape the floor to remove all accumulated droppings and dust.
2. Sweep ceiling, walls, and floor to remove accumulated dust and dirt.

3. Scrub floor, sidewalls and windowsills.

4. Clean all brooding equipment (water foundations, feed hoppers etc.) the same as you do your brooder house.

5. After the house is thoroughly dry spray it using Poultry Shield.

The brooder house having been thoroughly cleaned, it should be kept clean by removing all droppings from the litter once a week, after the fourth week and replacing it with clean litter. If chicks are raised in confinement, cleaning should be done often. Sanitary feeding should be followed throughout the growing period. This means daily cleaning of all water fountains and frequent cleaning of all food hoppers to avoid contamination of the feed by droppings. The aim is to manage the flock so as to reduce to a minimum the loss from disease. Follow the fundamental principles for a healthy flock.

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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.

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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.

BLUE LEGHORNS

by P. H. Eggleton, Australia

Many breeders of Black Leghorns also breed Blue Leghorns, for the two varieties are usually mated together; all Blue Leghorn breeders produce Black as well, because the Blues, in common with Blue fowls, do not breed true to colour.

Genetically Blues are Blacks plus an inhibitor which prevents the full expression of melanic pigment. Mated together Blues will produce 50% Blue, 25% black and 25% splashed White. Of course, in small numbers these ratios will not always eventuate, but providing sufficiently large numbers are bred the above percentages will result. Because of this colour problem most Blues are bred from Blue/Black matings, it making do difference which colour the male is, when half Blue and half Black progeny will result. Blacks bred this way are indistinguishable from those from all Black parentage. The only way to produce all Blue chicken is to breed from the splashed white 'rejects' and mate them to Blacks, which need not themselves be bred from Blues. Of course the Blues produced will not all be of the required colour, but then neither will those bred any other way.

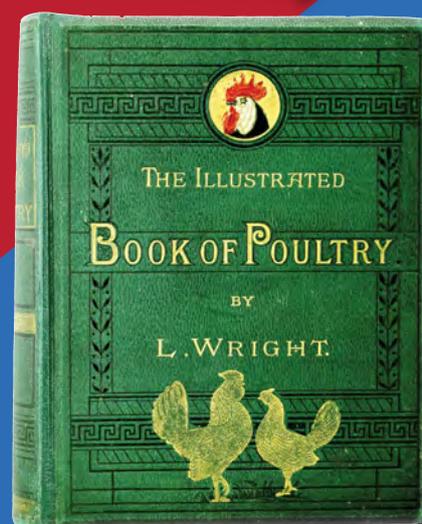
The Standard calls for an even medium shade of Blue from head to tail, free from lacing, a dark tint allowed in the hackles of the male. The greatest colour faults to guard against are sandiness in the hackle of the male or a brownish shade in females, or pronounced lacing. Although top colour in males is usually dark there must be no black feathers, and the breast and underparts should be a soft lavender or pigeon blue. The females are this colour all over except the neck which is a little darker - darkest near the head and gradually blending into the body colour. As a guide for breeding the breast colour of the cockerel would be about the colour of his female counterparts. Blue males bred from pullet breeding strains of Black invariably have White in the tail, which, although generally ignored, is not correct. Leg colour in Blues is much easier to obtain than it is in Blacks so it may be advisable to use a very dark under-colour Black to breed Blue cockerels in an endeavour to avoid the bugbear of White sickles. Having bred your potential champions do not expose them to the summer sun or the colour will quickly fade, either keep them confined during the heat of the day or provide



Blue Leghorn Breeding Pen

them with a very shady yard. Combs, lobes, type and legs are all as described previously for the Black variety and should not be forgotten in the quest for colour.

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