

Poultrynz

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Poultrynz Editorial

I must say that this Show Season has been quite hectic for me hence the lateness of this Newsletter. I was really pleasing to meet old friends again after missing last years Show Season because of illness.

The last show I will be attending this year will be the Waikato Show in Hamilton on the 15th and 16th of July. Poultrynz will

have a stand there and our surprises will be the sale of Poultry, Pigeon and Cagebird books and prints. We will display a lot of rare and hard to find items so that some can share in the enjoyment I have had from these rare items over the years. It will be good to see you there. 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.

POULTRYNZ COMBO'S

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+ 300g Poultrynz D.E.

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TRIPLE COMBO
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POULTRYNZ Products

Product	Quantity	Unit Price	Courier Postage	Rural Delivery
Poultry Shield	1 Litre	\$30.00	\$12.50	\$20.00
	5 Litre	\$100.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Poultrynz DE (Diatomaceous Earth)	300gm puffer	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$12.50
Poultrynz DE	300gm refill	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$12.50
Poultrynz DE	1kg	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
Poultrynz DE	2kg	\$35.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
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	3.5kg	\$15.00	\$12.50	\$20.00
Combo's				
1 litre Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E.		\$40.00	\$12.50	\$20.00
1L Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E. + 500ml Leg Spray		\$56.00	\$12.50	\$20.00
5 litres Poultry Shield + 4kg DE		\$150.00	\$15.00	\$25.00

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

CAULIFLOWER, PARMESAN & PARSLEY FRITTERS



INGREDIENTS

Makes approx 20 fritters

- 1 small cauliflower (approx 800g), cut into very small florets
- 3 eggs, lightly beaten
- ½ cup self-raising flour
- 2 spring onions, finely chopped
- ½ teaspoon dried Italian herbs
- ½ cup finely grated parmesan
- ¼ cup chopped parsley
- salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 2 tablespoons olive oil

METHOD

- Cook the cauliflower florets in a large saucepan of boiling salted water for 5 minutes, or until they are just tender. Drain and place onto paper towels to dry.
- Place the cauliflower in a bowl and mash it lightly with a fork. Add the eggs, flour, spring onions, Italian herbs, parmesan and parsley. Season with salt and pepper. Mix together to form a batter.
- Heat the oil in a frying pan over a medium heat. Place spoonfuls of the mixture into the pan and cook on each side until the fritters are golden and crisp. Drain on paper towels and serve with tomato chutney.

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 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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THE CONTROVERSIAL ARAUCANA



by John M. Freeman. USA.

Araucana Breeding Pen

It has been said that “stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage;” and it is equally true that blue eggs do not an Araucana make, nor varied type a breed.

During the time I had the honour of serving as President of the American Poultry Association, the Araucana was both a benediction and a dilemma. Riding on a wave of popularity, not for utility, certainly not for beauty, but as a novelty, the Araucana had been taken to the hearts and hen-houses of thousands of fanciers, a great proportion of whom were novices or beginners. The blue (and green and pink and other colour) eggs and the unbelievable variety of shapes, colours and sizes that hatched from them held an irresistible appeal to budding fanciers across the nation.

This interest blossomed and bore fruit to the extent that many shows boasted sizeable entries of this (at that time) non-standard breed. There was no uniformity to the birds exhibited; they came bearded and non-bearded, tailed and non-tailed, tufted and non-tufted, and every conceivable

combination of the above as well as a number of different sizes and colour-patterns, many of the after nondescript.

Since there was no Standard, a judge had little choice other than to favour his whims and fancies in selecting his placements or, as one judge put it, “I just put up the prettiest bird.” Obviously, such a state of affairs could not continue; it was unfair to breeder, judge and exhibitor alike.

This situation was understood and appreciated by the American Poultry Association. The difficulty arose at arriving at a majority opinion (among Araucana breeders and breed clubs) as to just what constitutes the proper breed conformation. Every individual and every organization devoted to the breed had a different idea as to how an Araucana should look - each one basing his or her interpretation on those birds closest to home and each one honestly convinced his or her ideal was correct and that it should be incorporated into the Standard of Perfection.

This state of affairs continued over a three-year



Duckwing Araucana Hens.

period and entailed a wealth of correspondence between the breeders and breed clubs on one hand and the American Poultry Association represented by then secretary, Allen Fitchett, the Chairman of the Standard Revision Committee, Jerome Pratt and myself on the other.

It became increasingly apparent that this method could not provide a satisfactory answer and equally apparent that, with activity and interest in the Araucana on the increase, an answer must be had in an attempt to create order out of chaos. There had been so much written about the breed starting with the Conquistadores who purportedly found them in a semi-domesticated state among the Indian tribes of Chile and including a National Geographic article describing the first importation of Araucanas from South America to the United States (around 1923) when a small pen was delivered – as a novelty – to Washington, D.C. Several of these birds were tufted and rumpless enough to convince Dr. Morley A. Jull of Cornell University, an admitted poultry expert, that these were breed characteristics and they were so described by him in an article entitled “Easter Egg Chickens” published in National Geographic in 1948.

As is true of many breeds of poultry, the early history of the Araucana is shrouded in mystery. Whether indigenous to South America or brought over centuries ago by visitors from the Islands

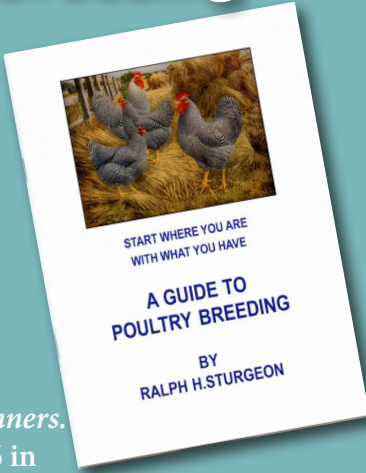
is not known. If they are native to the Americas,

A Guide To Poultry Breeding

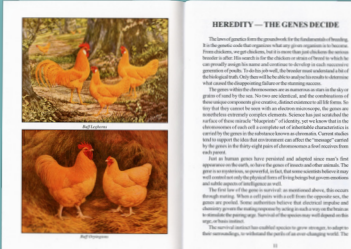
By R. Sturgeon

\$20

Postage \$7.00
Rural \$12.50



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



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Partridge Araucana Hen.

they are the only chickens that can claim that distinction, but it is established that they were already there when the Spanish explorers arrived in the 16th century. What they looked like at that time, in the pure state, no one now can say nor are the descriptions handed down by the early Spaniards in any way reliable since they were of little interest to them other than as a novelty or on the dinner table. One thing, however, is sure. With the arrival of the Spaniards and the later European settlers, the fowl brought over by them were interbred indiscriminately with the native stock and it is highly unlikely that any pure Araucanas have existed in at least the past three centuries. Since the blue-egg factor is dominant, it has continued as a genetic factor in many different types, hence the confusion and disagreement, often bitter, as to the proper make-up of this interesting and controversial chicken.

What the Araucana breeders must understand is the fact that it is mandatory, not only under the existing rules of the American Poultry Association but, also, on a common sense basis, to breed to uniformity in conformation and colour. Without uniformity, there can be no classification and no breed. A recent article in the Feather Fancier, written by an Araucana breeder, high-lighted the enjoyment he derived from watching his chicks develop into all sorts of different shapes, sizes and colours. While this enjoyment is understandable, it in no way fits in with the concept of standard bred poultry and while the majority of Araucana

breeders may aim for flock uniformity, each breeds to his own ideal. They wish to change the Standard to fit their own birds rather than breeding the birds to the Standard.

It is obvious that a breed cannot be established on the strength of egg-colour alone, nor does a judge have any way of determining at an exhibition whether a hen or pullet does indeed lay a blue egg or a cock or cockerel carry the genes to transmit this trait.

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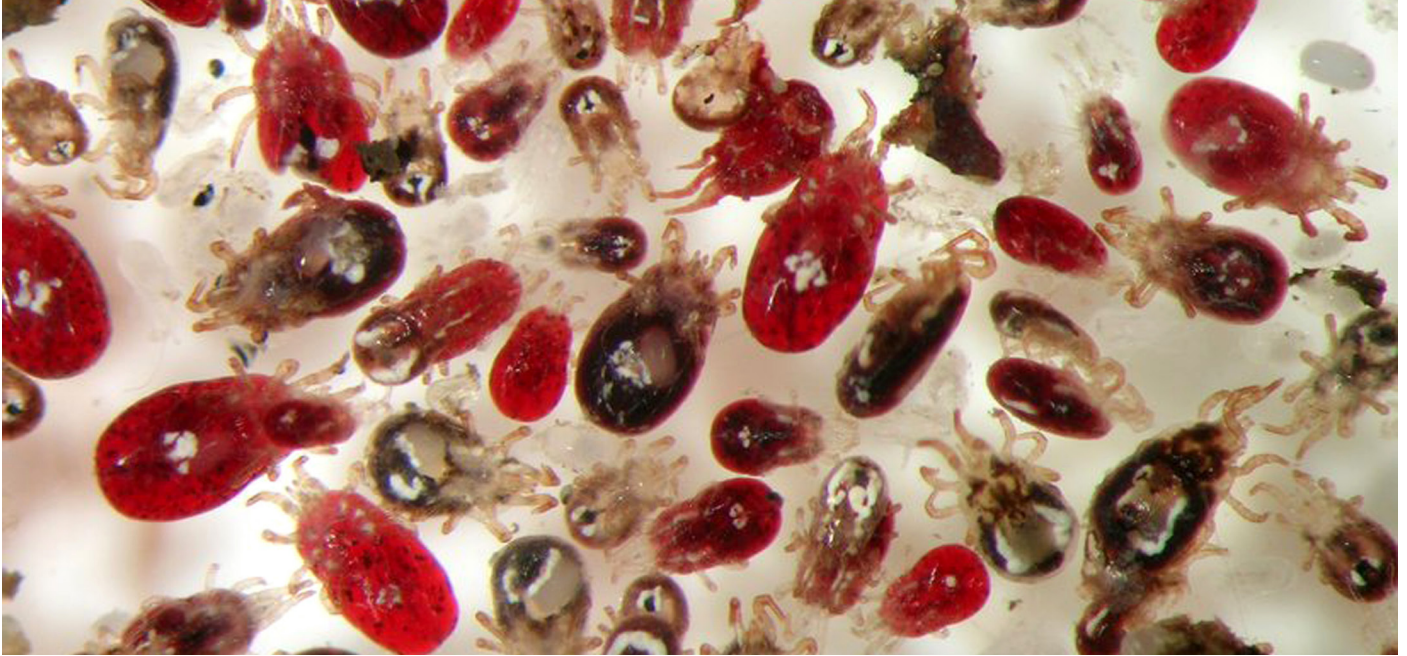
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A MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR RED MITE

This is a semi-annual article and is timely this time of year because of the upcoming breeding season. It is necessary to start your breeding programme off on the correct lines by keeping your birds free of parasites like Red Mite.



by Ian Selby

Red Mite - some after a feed being Red and others unfed

Advice on Red Mite comes from many quarters, some bad and some good, but at the end of the day looking after your Poultry comes down to a Management Programme. While this might be scary to some, it really is a matter of common sense. Poultry Keepers, whether it be those who are dedicated breeders or just a person who keeps 2 or 3 hens for eggs, need to be aware that the quick fix solution to problems will always be that: A quick fix this week and another quick fix next week and another quick fix next week and so on. In the summer months the worst problem is Red Mites.

These are the Facts you need to know about Red Mites.

1. Red Mites can travel 300 metres in a night.
2. Red Mites can not fly.
3. Red Mites can live for up to 2 years without feeding.
4. Red Mites do not live on the bird, they live in the cracks and under the perches in your Fowl house.
5. Red Mites affect all types of Poultry, Pigeons and Cagebirds.

Red Mites have been around since the year dot.

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There have been all sorts of claims to prevent this parasite but they are back year after year, if you are not on top of it then you get a bigger problem.

I have been told that some Poultry keepers don't get Red Mite, but in reality, they do.

This again is a management problem. It is all very well spraying your pens or areas with the best products you can buy but it's the repeat application that needs to be made that is the secret to controlling Red Mites.

We know Red Mite become immune to chemical sprays in New Zealand. I have had reports that well-known sprays are now non-effective in some large Poultry Farms and in some cases if you don't follow the 'egg withholding period' you could be poisoning your own family.

The big problem is eliminating the Mite Eggs. 99% of chemical products don't do this. Chemical products have a very short life-span and break down within a few days. How many times have you sprayed with a chemical spray or powder and then had to spray or powder them again and again?

More and more New Zealanders are going the organic way in farming and the Poultry Keepers are finding the same thing. But organic is not a quick fix, it can be very slow. For example; the products we sell do not work immediately. The good part was that the Red Mite were eliminated, the bonus was that the Red Mite eggs did not hatch. It is not a quick fix, out of sight out of mind product. That would be too easy. And believe me there is no easy way to get rid of Red Mites.

But again it is a *Management* problem and regular use of a product is the better way. You should have a programme that is regular and you have to be the vigilant one. Carry out your programme as though it is part of what you do to keep your Poultry. I would say at least once every 4 months you should spray out your pens whether they need it or not. You will not get all the Red Mites but you are limiting their effect to a manageable level. Remember *Poultry Shield* removes built up dirt, faecal and waxy deposits and cleanliness is the secret to your success.

You also have to ask the question 'why do I need to get rid of Red Mites.' Not a silly question. Red Mites feed on the blood of your Poultry. They come out and prey at night. If you get a build up of them they can suck all the blood from



Red Mite after feeding

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combs, face,
lobes and
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your birds and;

- Put your bird's off the lay.
- Affect your birds immune system.
- In effect, they can kill your birds.

Not only that, it makes it very uncomfortable for you to go into your fowl house when the mites drop into your hair, you can feel them crawling on your head. Or dropping on your arms etc. then you know you have got them bad. Many broody hens have been put off the brood by a bad infestation of Red Mites, some have been found dead on the nest and the reason was only discovered by the unsuspecting Poultrykeeper when they lift the bird off the nest to reveal thousands of Red Mite in the box. The best policy is to adopt a good management programme.

What to do in 2 steps.

Step One.

Take the birds out of the pens or coops is best before you start the process. After you have cleaned the coop or house out and removed the sawdust and bedding etc, you absolutely saturate the walls, ceiling, floors, perches and nest box with 2 parts *Poultry Shield* diluted in 8 parts water. And that means saturate, if you just spray around or mist because you if think *Poultry Shield* is a conventional chemical then it will not work.

Poultry Shield has a physical effect on the mites and must come in contact with the mites to work. Let the coop dry out a bit then sprinkle a liberal amount of *Poultrynz D.E.* over the perches, nest box and floors. When you use *Poultrynz D.E.*, when these mites walk over the *Poultrynz D.E.* they cut their feet and dehydrate.

You can then put the bedding back on the floor and in the nest boxes. The Fowls can also go back in the house or coop. There is no egg withholding period with *Poultry Shield*.

Step Two.

After the house is dry the second step is probably the whole secret. This process can be done a day or so after step one.

Remove the Fowls again. Mix *Poultrynz D.E.* with water to make a slurry. The amount of *Poultrynz D.E.* you use depends on how big your house or coop is. Mix the slurry to a consistency that is easily used with a paint brush. You then apply the slurry to the cracks, on the perches and nestbox. Making sure that you apply a good amount under the perches. You can apply it to the walls and



Red Mite (*Dermanyssus gallinae*)

ceiling if you wish for a better affect. You can then return the birds to the coop. When this dries it will form a barrier that repels the Red Mites.

When you paint it on you are able to dab all the nail holes and cracks where they live and in effect seal them off. Remember Red Mites can't fly so to feed they need to get at the bird and a lot will go under the perches. If they walk over the *Poultrynz D.E.* slurry you have got them, well within 72hours.

Poultry D.E.

Food grade
For residual red mite control
Best used with Poultry Shield
Suitable for all animals
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH



300g Puffer	\$16.00
1 kg	\$20.00
2 kg	\$35.00
4 kg bucket	\$70.00
8 kg	\$120.00

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HOW DISEASES ARE SPREAD

by D.L. Cunningham, Cornell University.

When living organisms such as bacteria or viruses enter the body and multiply, they disrupt normal functions and an infection occurs. Disease is caused by the chemical toxins produced by the invading organisms.

All contagious diseases are infectious, but not all infectious diseases are contagious. A **contagious disease** is one that is transmitted readily from one individual to another, while an **infectious disease** is one caused by the invasion of a living organism. Many of the infectious diseases of poultry, such as the Avian Influenza virus, are contagious.

The control of infectious diseases depends on a thorough understanding of how they are spread. Some of the more common ways infectious diseases are introduced and spread within a poultry flock are:

1. Introduction of diseased birds to a healthy flock.
2. Introduction of healthy birds that have recovered from a disease but are still carriers.
3. Contact with inanimate objects such as poultry crates, feeders, waterers, etc.

4. Carcasses of dead birds that have not been disposed of properly.
5. Contaminated water.
6. Rodents and wild birds.
7. Insects such as flies and mosquitoes.
8. Shoes and clothing of people who move from flock to flock.
9. Contaminated feed.
10. Contaminated premises through soil, manure or old litter.
11. Contaminated air. Most organisms do not spread far through the air, but this can be very important in areas of heavy poultry populations.
12. Egg transmission.

Disease organisms can be spread from one flock to another in many different ways, but understanding the methods of disease transmission and practising good flock health management will reduce the amount of exposure flocks have to disease organisms and may prevent the outbreak of a serious disease in your flock.

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.

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125ml - \$9



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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.
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TWO ESSENTIALS: CLEAN QUARTERS AND FRESH GROUND



Author Unknown

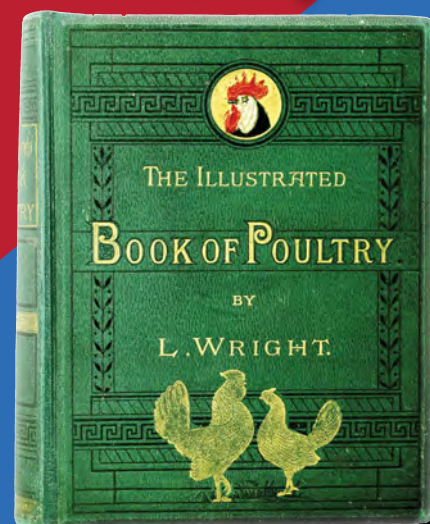
Shifting Fowls to new and fresh ground

One of the first lessons that must be learned about rearing baby chicks is the need to provide them with fresh soil or litter. They must not be put into an earth-floored covered run which has been previously occupied by adult stock, as, whatever troubles the adult birds were affected with, there is a risk that such disorders will attack the baby chicks. For instance, intestinal worms are very often found among hens, and will in time attack the youngsters, who are bound to pick up the eggs of the worms from the litter or soil, if this is not fresh.

If a previously used covered run is attached to the house, it is advisable to dig the old soil under, stamp it down, and add fresh soil to the top. As some houses are small and portable, they can usually be placed on clean ground for chick-rearing. A good run can be made by ramming down broken bricks, to make a solid base, and placing soft, clean earth on top. This is suitable both for an outside and a covered run.

Floor litter is a most important factor in the rearing of healthy chicks. Clean, dry sand can be used as a base. It should be covered with finely-chopped straw; if there is any difficulty in obtaining small-cut straw, it can be done quite easily at home.

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Illustrated Book of Poultry
by Lewis Wright
Green cover

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with Price and Condition.

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Poultry kept in Clean Quarters

By using this litter the soiled part can be raked out as desired, a little fresh added, and it is quite easy to clear it all out and clean the flooring, applying a

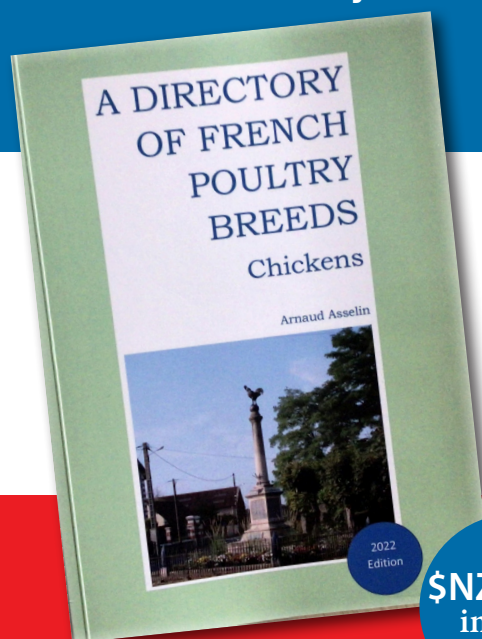
disinfecting solution. Hay or similar light litter should not be used, as it may lead to crop troubles. As the birds get older, coarse wood shavings make quite good top material for a dry, boarded floor.

Sunlight is essential in any rearing unit, and if part of the front is covered with wire netting this will help to provide it. The netted opening can be covered by a movable window. Another method of letting in light is to hinge the top part of the door to the house, and cover the aperture with wire netting.

A deep board at the bottom of the doorway, which will keep the litter in position, and also keep the chicks in, is essential, as young birds can be very troublesome, owing to their habit of darting out whenever the door is opened.

A DIRECTORY OF FRENCH POULTRY BREEDS

by Arnaud Asselin



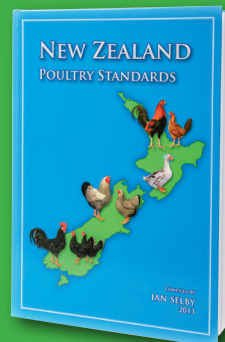
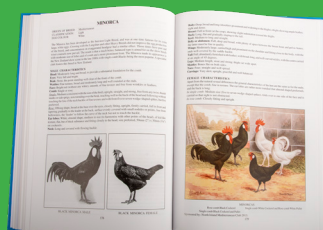
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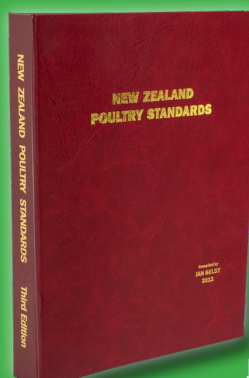
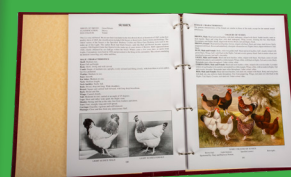
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