

Poultrynz

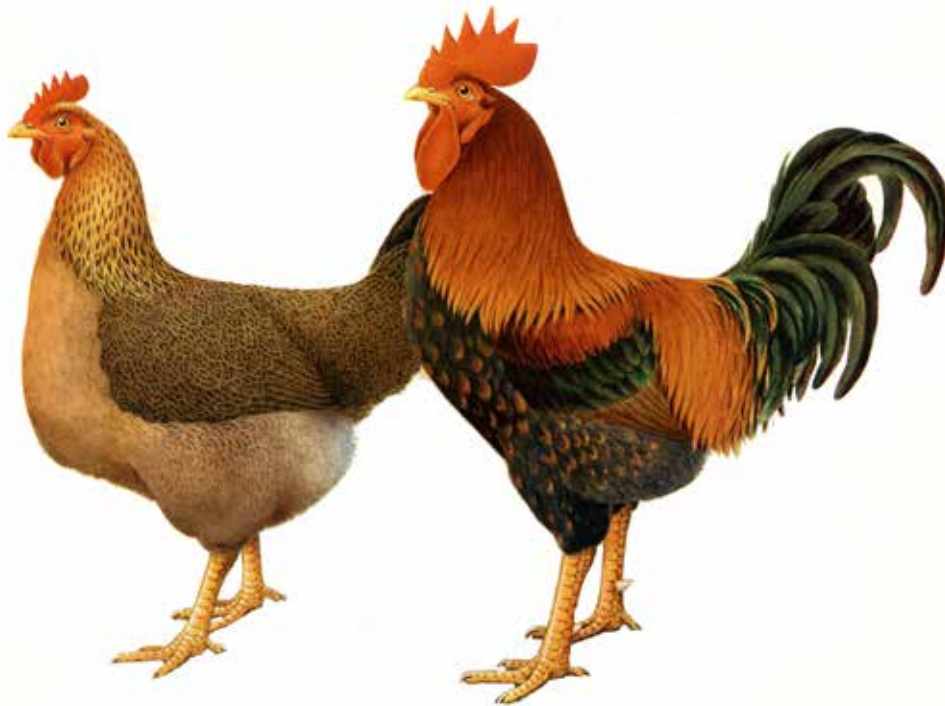
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www.poultrynz.com

Email: poultrynz@xtra.co.nz

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Poultrynz Editorial

I was quite surprised at the hatch I had with the Buffs as I did not think the male was working. I sat 26 eggs of which 22 were fertile. 20 of these eggs hatched. All healthy Buff coloured Bantam chicks. Not a bad result. Just an update on the www.poultrynz.com website: All the photos, where necessary, have been upgraded with the relevant pricing, mostly on the courier charges.

No changes as yet to the products themselves. You can now access the Poultrynz Newsletter on the website too. There are also a few more interesting articles and longer articles that can be of benefit to the Poultry Keeper will be put into that category as they become available.

Until next issue.
Regards, Ian Selby.

It's live!

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- 300gms Poultrynz D.E. for Red Mites and Lice.
- 125mls Poultry Leg Spray for keeping your bird's legs free of mites.



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Product	Quantity	Unit Price	Courier Postage	Rural Delivery
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Poultrynz DE (Diatomaceous Earth)	300gm puffer	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
Poultrynz DE	1kg	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
Poultrynz DE	2kg	\$35.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
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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
1L Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E. + 500ml Leg Spray		\$56.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
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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

APPLE PANCAKE DESSERT



INGREDIENTS

- 7 free range eggs
- 2 tsps vanilla essence
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup caster sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsps baking powder
- 2 Tbsps butter
- 3 green apples, peeled, cored & cut into wedges
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsps ground cinnamon
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ Tbsps caster sugar
- 1 Tbsp icing sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crème fraîche
- 1 punnet strawberries, to serve

METHOD

- Into a blender or food processor, add the eggs, vanilla and sugar and blend for about 15 seconds. Add the flour and baking powder and mix until smooth. Set aside.
- Preheat an oven grill to 180C.
- Heat a non-stick pan over a medium heat and add the butter. Now add the apples and sauté for 5 minutes until softened. Add the cinnamon and sugar, and stir for 2 minutes, until the apples are glazed and syrupy.
- Using a wooden spoon distribute the cooked apples evenly over the bottom of the pan and pour the batter over them. Cook until the bottom is firm, about 6 minutes. (Lift the sides with a palette knife to check if cooked.)
- Transfer the pan to the oven grill and carefully cook until the pancake is firm and golden on top. Turn out onto a chopping board apple side up. Cut the pancake into wedges and serve on small plates.
- Sprinkle with the icing sugar and serve with crème fraîche and strawberries.

POULTRYNZ COMBO'S

SMALL COMBO
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\$40
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500ml Poultry Leg Spray

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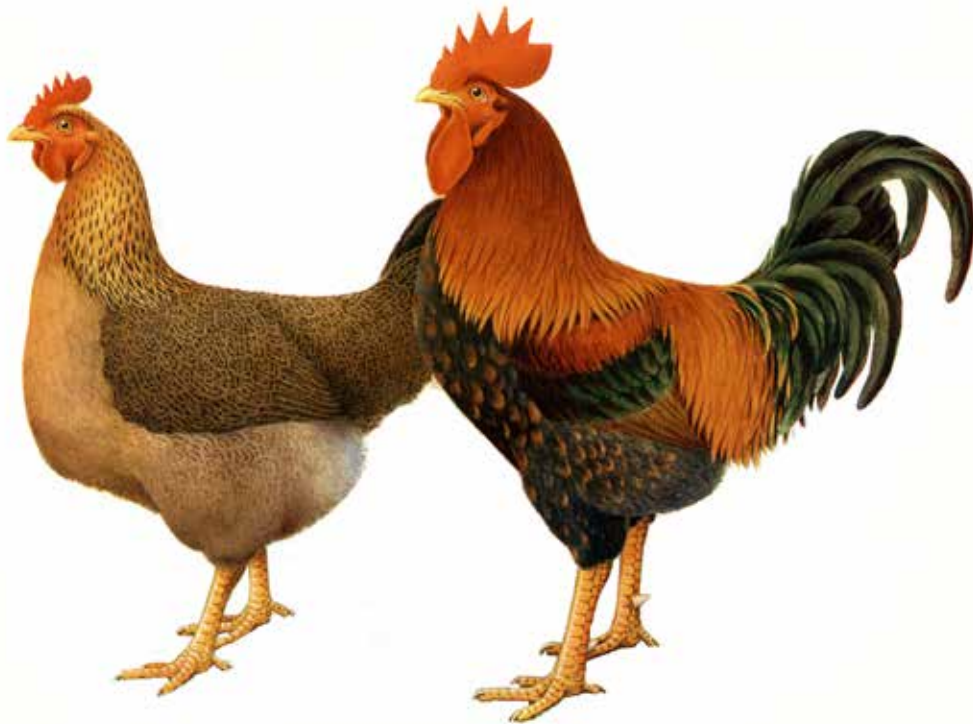
LARGE COMBO
5L of Poultry Shield
4 kg Poultrynz D.E.

\$150
Save \$20



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poultrynz@extra.co.nz Available July 2022

SPECIAL COLOUR BREEDING PROBLEMS IN POULTRY



From the Fanciers Gazette, 1988

A Pair of Welsummer Show Birds

There are many colour problems in poultry breeding common to all similar or similarly marked varieties.

Novices are frequently puzzled by the term “double mating,” and by reading of cockerel breeding and pullet breeding pens. They imagine from these terms that it is possible to mate pens which will produce only cockerels or only pullets. This, of course, is not so.

The term “cockerel-breeding” is applied to a pen of birds so mated that they will produce extra good show-type cockerels; and the pullet breeding pen can similarly be expected to produce better females than the normal. These special matings are used in cases where colour's present difficult problems, or where markings are of such an intricate nature that they clash, in the sexes, and are incompatible with one another.

The best example of double mating for colour is the Black Wyandotte, in which (like the Black Leghorn and all other black breeds with yellow legs) the sound black undercolour demanded in males is not reconcilable with the possession of a rich yellow legged hen in both males and females.

Correctly (as in wild birds) the counterpart of a male with rich black plumage and bright yellow legs is a dull coloured females with black or dark legs;

EPSOM SALTS

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE

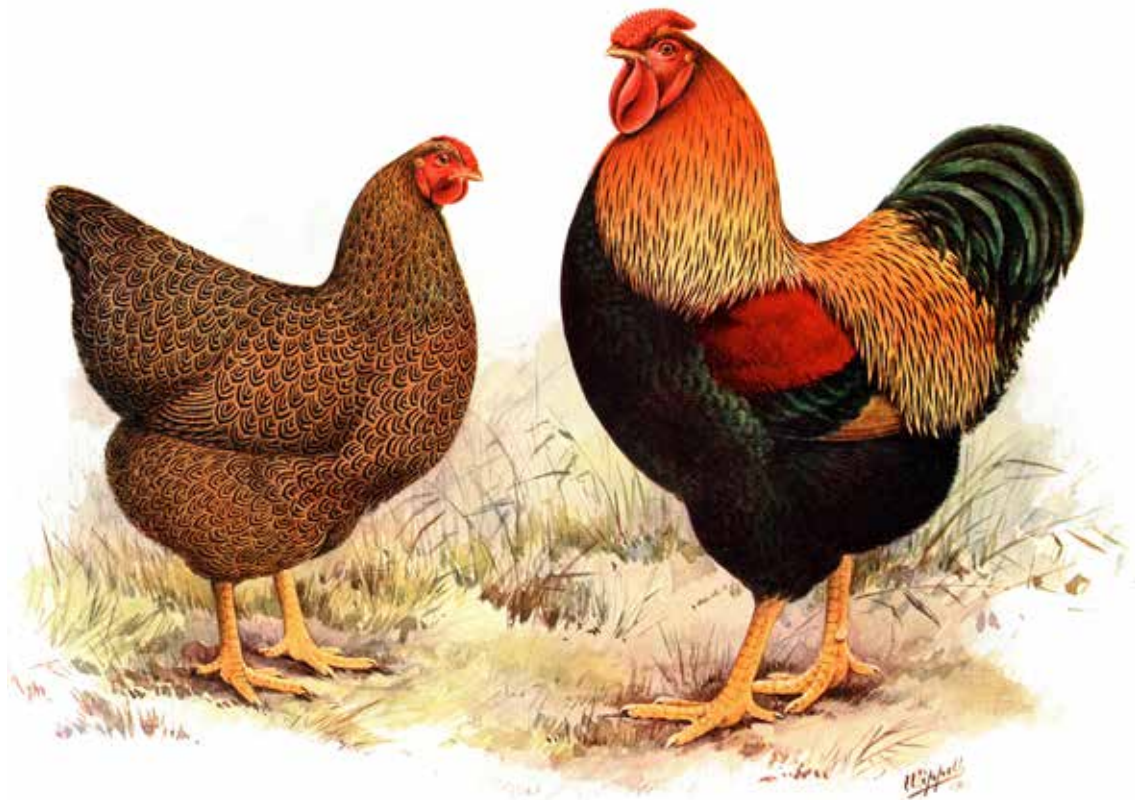


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4kg \$15

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Ideal Colour Partridge Wyandotte Show Birds

and in demanding yellow legs in females, together with dark undercolour in males, we are looking for something unnatural, to achieve which we must make special matings.

Similarly, the best example of double mating for markings and colour combined is the Partridge Wyandotte, in which males with solid black breasts and solidly striped neck hackle are not compatible with the pencilled plumage demanded in females. This example is more than a mere divergence in colour schemes – males and females are really two different varieties. The male is black red, the females is gold pencilled. To produce good standard specimens of both sexes two pens are absolutely essential.

The lack of easily understood technical terms makes it difficult to discuss these problems without repetitive phrasing. Unfortunately the jargon of poultry and its literature have perpetuated false description. Thus even the general term double mating is incorrect, and should more properly be called single mating, since each is a mating to produce a single result, not two. When a standard insists on an unattainable purity of colour. In both sexes, or on marking in one sex completely opposed genetically to markings in the other, obviously the Standards are wrongly framed and should be re-drafted. Probably none of the old hands would agree with this – the custom in old days was deliberately to make things harder when breeding for show points; but Standards being what they are,

until they are changed we must use matings that will produce birds which conform to them.

In describing methods, therefore, let us do so on

A Guide To Poultry Breeding

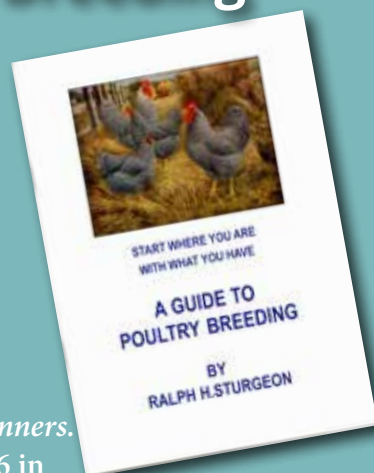
By R. Sturgeon

\$20

postage \$4.50

Ideal book for beginners.

A5 size, 42 pages, 6 in colour



Only from: poultrynz@xtra.co.nz



Golden Wyandotte Pullet Breeders (left) and Cockerel Breeders (right).

general lines applicable to all breeds and colour varieties. The problems of reconciling yellow legs and black plumage is practically the same in Wyandottes

as in Leghorns; and difficulties in producing so called Partridge males and pencilled females apply to Plymouth Rocks or Pekins as well as Wyandottes, and

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- 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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in a limited degree also to Brown Leghorns. There is little point in repeating the same instructions over and over again.

YELLOW LEGGED VARIETIES

The main varieties to which the problem of black breeds with yellow legs apply are Black Leghorns, Black Wyandottes, Black Plymouth Rocks, Black Barnevelders, and Black Japanese; also, in a minor degree, Black Frizzles and Black Pekins.

Sound undercolour in males, accompanied by rich yellow legs in females, can only be achieved by realising that show males and exhibition females are, to all intents and purposes, two distinct varieties. To produce show females you must use a sire with light or white undercolour; and to breed males with sound undercolour you must use dark legged females.

The cockerel breeding pens, they consists of a first class standard or show type male, with rich black

undercolour, mated to females with dark legs. The extent of this darkness varies from a mere dusky surfacing over the whole leg to a practically black shank; but in all cases the pads of the feet and the back of the shanks must be yellow. Don't breed from females with all black legs or with very dark brown eyes - both points are evidences of excess pigment that will probably result in black legged cockerel progeny.

There should be sound plumage colour in both sire and dam, and plentiful green sheen. Don't be influenced into using sooty black females - the best way to produce green sheen is to use plenty of it.

Your ideal cockerel breeding females, therefore, will have sound black plumage and undercolour, good type and head points, good eye colour and shape, and dusky legs; varying in depth of black on shank, but always with a fair amount of yellow present. Mated

to a standard male these will produce good cockerels whose undercolour will be sound, and whose legs and feet, though possibly dark in chickenhood, will become clear yellow as they mature (cockerels with clear yellow legs in babyhood usually have poor undercolour when mature).

The production of exhibition pullets requires opposite methods. To females of standard colouring and show character mate a male with very rich green sheen, rich black top colour and clear yellow legs, with light undercolour.

QUESTION OF UNDERCOLOUR

The amount of light undercolour will depend upon his age and upon his mates. If a cockerel he will need very little white or light undercolour, provided he is definitely bred from a pullet strain; but pullet breeding males become lighter under as they mature.

A cockerel would have a small amount of white in saddle and



Plymouth Barred Rocks Show Birds



Barred Plymouth Rock colour breeders: the light coloured male on the left is mated to an exhibition female and the dark female on the right is mated to an exhibition male to get the correct colour for either sex that is described in the Standard.

back, and be moderately light under his neck; whereas the same male, at two years old, would be almost completely white under throughout back saddle and neck, and possibly would also have some white in flights. Do your best, however, to find a male with sound black quills in his wings.

Another cause for variation in the extent of his light undercolour is depth of colour in the females with which he is mated. Some show females are of distinctly silvery undercolour after a few generations of pullet breeding. This calls for two things – less light undercolour in the male, and possibly a later introduction of a little cock breeding blood to provide more pigment. For several years I mated over 20 pairs of birds each season in special experiments and discovered many points too numerous to detail here. If you keep accurate records

and toe punch all your chicks you will discover lots of important but small items for yourself; and toe-punching will help you to avoid mixing strains. This must never be done without complete control.

In Black Leghorns similar methods apply, but pullet breeding males are often used with decidedly white sickles, in addition to white under colour. Each breed dealt with provides its own problems, which only experience will solve. You will learn that in cockerel breeding some males will not clear their legs until the second season; and some cockerel breeding hens become almost clear yellow in shanks when they are several years old. Make sure therefore that your pens are composed of birds correctly bred.

If you can't be certain of their breeding, you will have to mate up the best way you can, and

produce your own cockerel and pullet strains. In doing so you will breed rather a mixed lot for a couple of generations; but after a few years you will find yourself with cockerel breeders that can be depended upon to produce practically all males with yellow legs and sound or nearly sound undercolour.

Don't breed from birds with purple barring, and don't use birds of bad type merely because they have good colour. Even after rigid selection and culling, you will find that each year your best birds all come from about three females.

BREEDING FOR COLOUR AND MARKINGS

Nowadays we suffer from the fact that old time fanciers had false ideas of breeding for colour and markings. They knew little or nothing of genetics; and their practical knowledge and rule of

thumb methods were not accurate enough to teach them to refrain from “making the job harder.”

Always they bred for and cherished that which was hardest to attain. They did not realise, for instance, that in so called Partridge varieties, where they standardised fine concentric triple pencilling in females, with black breasts solid striping in necks, and lemon coloured hackles in males, they were being so illogical as to accept two sub-varieties (Black red males and Gold pencilled females) as one.

They were, in fact, attempting the impossible and in their so called double mating they were really breeding two varieties. In cockerel breeding they were not merely producing correct Partridge males, but also correct partridge females; while from the pullet breeding pens they were breeding both Gold pencilled females and

Gold pencilled males.

In these “partridge” matings let us again deal with Wyandottes, though the general problems apply to any breed of approximately similar markings that is, any breed in which the male is of partridge colouring and the female is gold pencilled. First, however, let us realise the essential distinctions from the more correct partridge colouring of Old English Game, the near partridge markings of Welsummers, and the less definitely segregated Brown Leghorn. In Old English Game, where markings of Partridge females show fine stippling instead of concentric rings of pencilled markings, good birds of both sexes can be bred from one pen. The same remark applies to such breeds as Welsummers.

In Brown Leghorns, were a completely sound breast is demanded in males with very

fine delicate pencilling and absence of ruddiness in females, a modified form of double mating is practised; but the problems are not very difficult, and good specimens of both sexes are frequently bred from on pen. In Partridge Wyandottes, however, this is impossible.

Even by double mating it is not practicable fully to achieve standard requirements. You can never obtain, for instance (in the same cock) palest lemon hackles absolutely sound black breast with dark undercolour, and a tail free from white at the roots. It can't be done – you must always compromise between pale lemon hackles and soundness of undercolour.

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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.

SOME CAUSES OF CHICKEN LOSSES

by J.A. Butler, Australia 1999

The following is a few causes of chicken losses, with our method of treatment.

WARTS OR CHICKEN POX

From the time the chicks emerge from the egg till maturity we always add a pinch of Epsom Salts to the drinking water each day, plus a few drops of Iron Tonic. In addition, we have all the ventilation holes in the coop covered with wire gauze, and when the chicken go to roost we cover the entrance door with a wire gauze covered frame to prevent any mosquitoes from entering the coop. By these methods chicken pox or warts very rarely develop among our youngsters. On rare occasions when a chicken shows signs or warts, we apply a small quantity of prepared wart ointment and the chick is soon over the trouble. We have never lost a single chick through warts, and I am not prepared to express an opinion as to whether it is the Epsom Salts, Iron Tonic or preventing



Rats at the Poultry Feed.

the mosquito from attacking the chicken that prevents the wart trouble.

HEAD LICE

See that your broodies are free from this vermin before setting by giving them a good dusting with Poultrynz D.E.

RED MITE

By giving all

the coops etc. a good painting of Poultrynz D.E. about six weeks before the breeding season starts, you will prevent the red mite trouble for the rest of the season.



Dirt-balls on the fowls toenails.

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.

Poultrynz@xtra.co.nz

RATS

Use bird wire netting on all chicken coops and pens to prevent rats from getting into the coop.

VENT PASTING

We keep all feathers and fluff cut away from around the vent to avoid this trouble. A good pair of sharp scissors is all that is required.

BALLS OF DIRT ON THE TOES

We use sand in our pens and very rarely we have this trouble. If they collect any when they are let out, we immerse the feet in water for a while to soften the ball of dirt, which can then be removed quite easily. Never attempt to pull the ball of dirt from the toe; the nail will probably come with it, also a bit of the toe, if not treated

carefully.

Some breeders say that sand is too cold for chickens and it is liable to give them cramp if used as litter. In our experience this is not the case and we always use it.

IN CONCLUSION

We pass these hints on to others, hoping to help the beginner and probably also the old hand as far as raising chicks is concerned. We know many fanciers who have been in the game a lifetime and still have trouble in raising chicks. Our slogan is



A Red Mite problem

“always be a student, never know too much, and pass on to others your knowledge.”

TWELVE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR KEEPING POULTRY

When a decision has been made to keep poultry, a check list should be prepared to ensure that the essentials are available or can be provided without delay.

This would include the following items:

1. Adequate housing including a run.
2. Water fountains (a two gallon fountain should be provided for six to eight birds and may require refilling twice weekly)
3. Food troughs or hoppers for good quality food.
4. Nest boxes which should be lined with bedding. Not straw or Hay.
5. Supply of Oyster shell grit. Also good as nest box bedding.
6. A suitable dustbath area for the birds to dust themselves with soil. Ideal for additives like Poultrynz Diatomaceous Earth.
7. Product for keeping the birds free from



Some Useful Poultry Products

lice or mite. These should include a good scaly leg spray, Poultry Shield and Poultrynz D.E..

8. A net for catching a bird easily. A fisher-

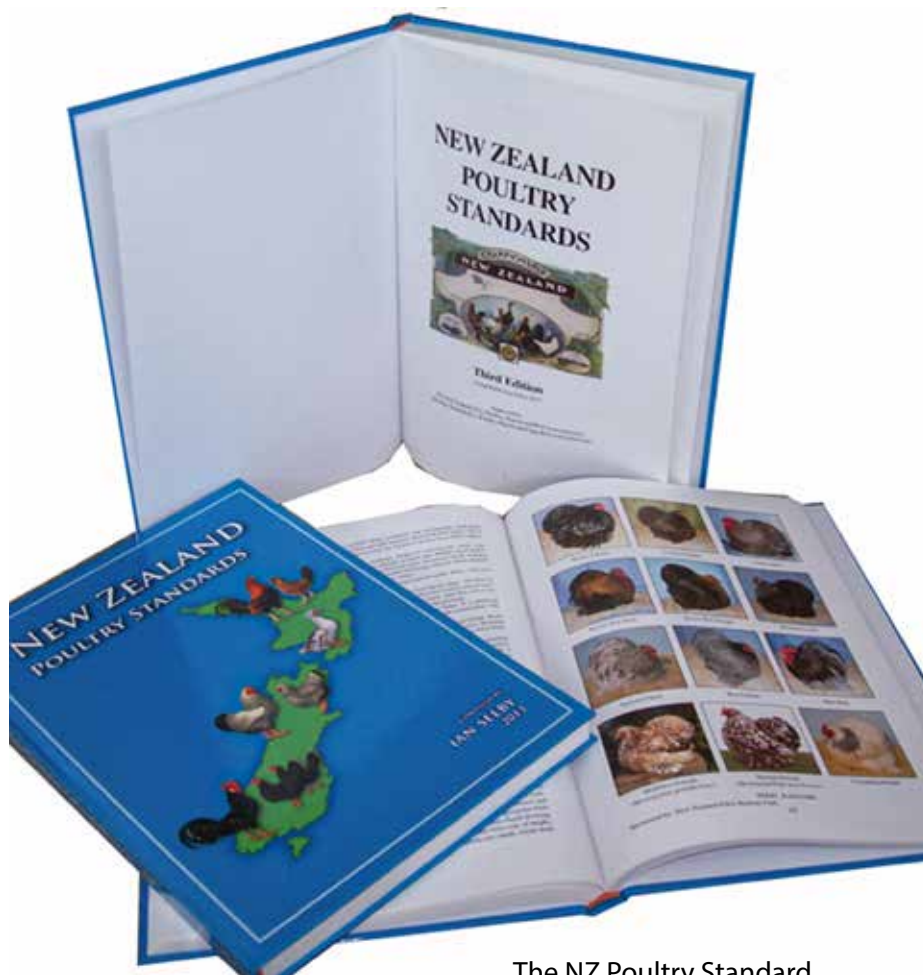
man's keep net is ideal for this purpose.

9. A shed for keeping the poultry food stored in bins and mite products for safe keeping out of reach of children. If birds are to be exhibited, a few show pens also be placed in this shed so birds can be placed in then for training for exhibition.

10. In locating the poultry sheds and runs remember that lighting is an essential requirement for maximum egg production.

11. If the intention is to hatch your own chicks and rear replacement stock, then separate accommodation will be required. Those who exhibit birds find much of the interest comes from matching the birds to produce the ideal progeny. But when eggs or table birds are required there is no need to hatch chicks.

12. You need a Poultry Standard.



The NZ Poultry Standard

NZ POULTRY STANDARDS

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

Hardback 310 pages



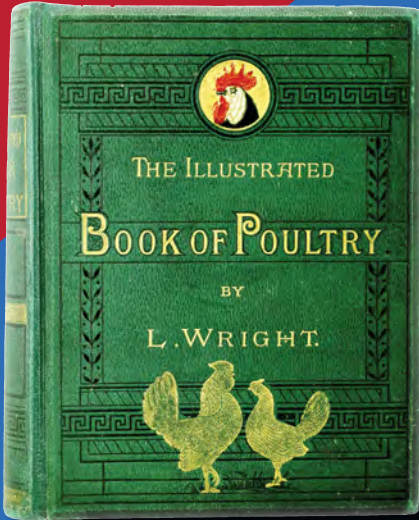


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