

# Poultrynz

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**02** **POULTRYNZ**  
EDITORIAL

**03** **RECIPE**  
CREAMY COLESLAW TOPPED WITH  
CRUMBED FISH FILLETS



**04** **LA RURAL DE LIMA 2025**  
**A PERUVIAN ADVENTURE**



**08** **BASIC PRINCIPLES OF**  
**POULTRY BREEDING**



**11** **BABY CHICKS**



**13** **THE CAUSE OF LAMENESS**

## Poultrynz Editorial

I do hope that everyone is getting the Red Mite under control as the Summer months are the worse time for an outbreak. Diatomaceous Earth is about the best thing you can use to keep them away all the time. You may have to keep the pens dry with our changing weather as well as keeping the clean and warm.

The fowls are a mixed flock also at this time of year, some starting to moult while others have worn feathers. The youngsters are also not looking that great as they are changing in appearance all the time. In a few months you will be able to see the value of your time and effort. Until next issue.

Regards, Ian Selby.

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Venue - Barber Hall, Arena 5, Waldegrave Street, Palmerston North.

Thursday 4th June Penning 1pm to 8.30pm .

Friday 5th June - Judging - Open to exhibitors 3pm to 5pm .

Saturday 6th June - Open 9am to 5pm.

Sunday 7th June Debenching 8am to 10am.

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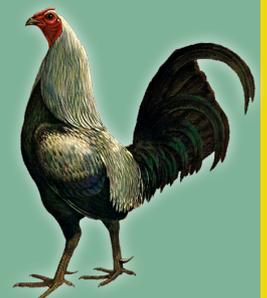
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# CREAMY COLESLAW TOPPED WITH CRUMBED FISH FILLETS



*Crumbed fried fish is irresistible hot out of the pan. An old-fashioned coleslaw adds crunch and is creamy enough to take the place of a dressing on the fish. You could serve a tray of oven-baked chips alongside, either potato or kumara will work well.*

## INGREDIENTS

Serves 8-10.

### **Pavlova:**

6 egg whites

1½ cups caster sugar (reserve 1 tablespoon)

1 teaspoon balsamic or malt vinegar

1 teaspoon vanilla extract

2 teaspoons cornflour

1 teaspoon mixed spice

### **Marinated fruits:**

1½ cups mixed dried fruits, eg raisins, dried figs, cranberries, chopped

apricots, apple slices

¼ cup each: brown sugar, brandy

1 cinnamon stick

1 long strip orange peel (removed with a vege peeler)

## METHOD

1. Put sliced cabbage, carrot, spring onions, capers and most of the parsley in a large bowl.
2. Beat eggs, with a pinch of salt, in a shallow dish large enough to hold all the fish. Rinse fish, checking for scales and bones, then cut into manageable pieces. Immerse in the beaten eggs and leave them to soak for 10 minutes.
3. Whiz panko crumbs in a liquidiser or food processor and blend to a fine crumb. Tip them onto paper towels.
4. Drain fish in a large sieve for 2-3 minutes until excess egg has dripped off. Coat in crumbs.
5. Whip cream and sugar by hand in a bowl until just starting to thicken, then add vinegar and half tsp salt and continue whisking until it is like pouring custard. Pour over cabbage mixture and toss well. Dish onto plates or a platter.
6. Heat ½ cup oil in a deepish frying pan and cook fish on both sides until golden. As soon as the fish is ready, remove to a side plate, then transfer to the plates or platter of coleslaw.
7. Sprinkle fish with sea salt, garnish with lemon wedges and sprinkle everything with parsley.
8. Serve immediately.

# LA RURAL DE LIMA 2025 A PERUVIAN ADVENTURE



*Report and Photos: Chris Parker*

Travelling to Peru involved a journey of over 6500 miles and considering I had not been there before proved to be a real adventure into the unknown. An unforgettable experience; made all the more remarkable by the amazing welcome I was given by the poultry fanciers of Peru.

The hotel arranged for my stay was situated in Lima but the show itself was held in a small town called Pachacutec which was about a drive of an hour and a half, north along the coastal road out of Lima. The show had a very easy going, friendly atmosphere and they even had a DJ who made sure there was some background music later in the day.

Poultry shows have only been held in Peru for the last three or four years so naturally connections with other countries of South America were made and especially with Argentina, when Peruvian poultry fanciers wished to develop their hobby. Thus it was no surprise to me that my judging colleagues at the La Rural de Lima were from Argentina, who of course shared the same Peruvian mother tongue of Spanish

A general view of the La Rural de Lima in Peru.

and it was a great pleasure to meet them at last. Pablo German Sarcioni and Martin Gonzalez were engaged in their first task at the show which was that of training Peruvian judges for the future and when I was introduced to them they were busy taking a judging test together, which involved practical testing and discussions with a small group of aspiring judges. After a quick photograph I left them to carry on with their duties and in fact, reflecting on the whole event, the most important factor was the dissemination of poultry knowledge, not only to those trainee judges but also to every exhibitor present and the whole judging system was designed to pass on information to the exhibitors about their exhibits. Leading this approach was secretary and press officer Nicolas Villa who was committed to this cause as European style judging critiques were placed on each pen and completed by all the judges. As well as this thorough system however Nicolas, together with a steward conducted a live interview with each judge which was filmed by the steward. Thus every exhibit had its own commentary: a time consuming task which only one



I was surprised to see the European breed, Lakenfelder, in Peru.

judge could complete at once due to the fact only one microphone was available. I found this method quite intense and especially so as several of the exhibitors would crowd around the judges recording the proceedings on their mobile phones. Whilst this type of judging would never happen in the UK for several reasons, such as time and different etiquettes, it just seemed right in the remote town of Pachacutec, given the obvious thirst for knowledge and opinions. Also I was informed that the total entry was around the 200 mark so there was plenty of time for judging at La Rural and in fact we were kept busy the whole of the weekend for it was late on in the second day before the champions were actually decided.

At this point in my story I need to mention the great help I received from my interpreter, the lovely Bressia Navarro. Bressia is a young university student who spoke excellent English and without her assistance I simply could not have carried out my duties. Throughout my two days at the exhibition she was constantly by my side and her devotion to her duties was admirable. She had no problems when it came to discussions among the three judges and this was so important at the commencement of judging when my two Argentinian colleagues were eager to point out

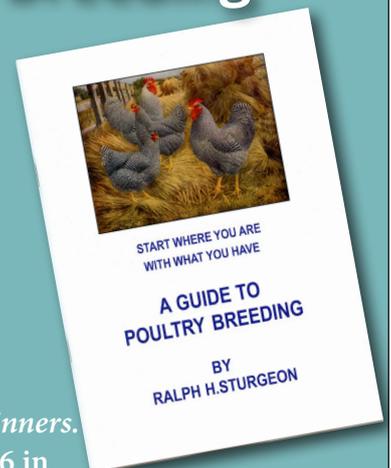
## A Guide To Poultry Breeding

By R. Sturgeon

**\$20**

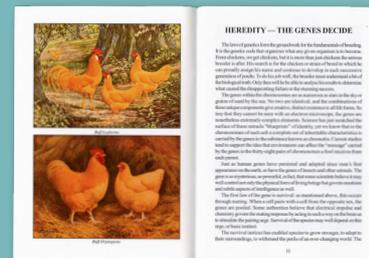
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Only one Ohiki from Japan was present, but this male was a fine example of the breed.

faults of large vulture hocks they had seen in the large classes of Brahmas. Faults which are not appreciated in Argentina. These classes proved to be the most difficult to judge and as the different colours were split between the three judges, we all felt that it was important for us to be consistent in our judgements. I was given the Gold Partridge and Blue colours and I did my best to outline the good features on the pen judging slips although I was hampered when I found several exhibits with split wings. When judging commenced I was given all the British breeds to judge and what a joy for me to start with the Gold and Silver Sebright classes. The Golds were headed by a nice female which had the best lacing but there was a little white in the lobes whilst the winning male was a little on the large side with some peppering in the tail. My breed champion was the winning Silver female which showed very good type indeed but would have been improved with a darker face. Later on in the day I was delighted to meet, Danni De la Cruz, owner and exhibitor of this bird for a good chat as we went through the Sebrights present, with the help of Bressia of course. The next exhibit to look at was a real surprise being a single Ohiki which was so good I graded it as excellent. Talking to Carlos Tavera after judging I discovered it had originated from Germany which did not surprise me as it looked so like the original Ohikis that arrived in the UK from Germany

around 28 years ago. The next breed on my list were the Rosecombs which generally were of a very good standard. Led by an excellent black cockerel of lovely style and type which could just have been a little darker in leg colour. However still good enough to be graded excellent and the winning black female was graded as very good. Also shown was a fine black-breasted red which I noted as very good just down graded by a little white in the face. My next classes were the Orpingtons which were exceptionally strong with colours mainly in Black but also in Blue. Not too surprising really as I had found them to be of such good quality in Argentina six years previously and for a second time in South America I was very impressed with the quality of the type and weight of the body. So much so that the only disadvantage for me when talking about them into the microphone, with bird in hand, was that my arm began to ache due to holding such a heavy bird! The winning blue female I graded as excellent but the winning black male was so good I awarded it an exceptional grade. Another British breed I judged was the Indian Game which appeared in small numbers and just as in Argentina was listed as Cornish Game. A name frowned upon by our own Indian Game Club as it is against the club's constitution but nevertheless I feel obliged to mention this fact in reporting differences I come across in my travels. Other breeds at the show worthy of mention were

Belgian and Serama bantams, Araucanas, a couple of Ayam Cemani, one Buff Americana, Lakenvelders, Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, Modern Game, Plymouth Rocks, Phoenix and a bird described as a Peruvian Miniature Rooster. Also present was a Brazilian Game which did not have a standard.

As the end of the event approached late in the second day you could sense the anticipation build up to the presentation of the trophies. Even the music volume was turned up by the DJ! My two candidates for show champion were long decided upon in my mind being the Large Black Orpington male followed by the lovely Black Rosecomb cockerel and my two colleagues from Argentina gracefully accepted them as a worthy show champion and reserve champion. Great respect to them for their very professional attitude in recognising the best candidates and the owners of the successful exhibits, Carlos Tavera and Yayo Good received the largest rosettes I have ever seen in my life!

The presentation itself was a wonderful celebration with all the judges presenting awards on a stage of considerable height that gave a great view of the proceedings. Speeches also followed and thanks again to the amazing Bressia, who was still by my side, I was able to congratulate all the winners and express my gratitude to the organisers and fanciers who had made me so welcome. Numerous photographs were taken during my visit which probably involved me and most of the fanciers present including one with all the delightful catering ladies so I have many happy memories to treasure in the future.

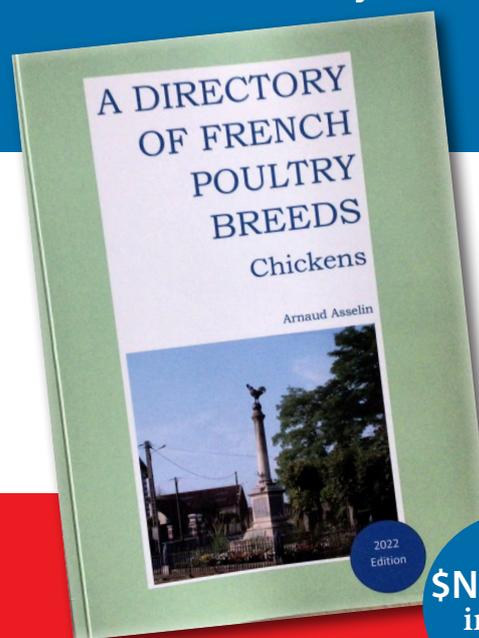
The warmth of my welcome amongst the Peruvian fanciers was so sincere that I felt very much at home amongst the dusty volcanic sands of Pachacutec. Despite travelling solo a long way from the UK, my experience left me with a heart-warming glow, in a similar manner to that which I had felt when leaving Argentina six years earlier. The charms and appeal of South America would definitely attract me back to this wonderful continent if ever the opportunity should arise again in the future.



My choice for show champion was this outstanding large Black Orpington.

## A DIRECTORY OF FRENCH POULTRY BREEDS

by Arnaud Asselin



**\$NZ 57.50**  
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# BASIC PRINCIPLES OF POULTRY BREEDING



by G.D.Shaw. Australia.

Making a Strain like these new coloured Chocolate Orpingtons

In order to comprehend the essential basic principles of Poultry breeding the fancier should fully understand the Genetics and the physiological processes involved in the inheritance of every separate feature of a fowl, as well as the frequently mentioned term “Strain.”

It is interesting to note that poultry books written before 1900 do not mention line breeding, Inbreeding or such modern terms, since the authors were too engrossed in recommending “Grading Up” routines to breeders. In those days fanciers were scandalized by the thought of mating brother to sister chickens, or a dam to her son, and they improved their “Line of Full-Bloods” by buying or exchanging a new purebred rooster every two years. Verily, we have travelled far in the last century.

A “Strain” is a family within a variety that possesses and regularly transmits certain outstanding features by which birds of this family can be identified.

A strain of Fowl is created by years of patient work on the part of a breeder, who carefully

selects his breeding birds because of some one, or several good qualities, and usually ignores some other features of the birds. For instance this breeder mates for perfect colour pattern and head parts but he may ignore back shape and tail carriage. Another breeder of the same variety may have produced a strain by making a fetish of shape, type and symmetry, and they pay secondary attention to colour and pattern because they feel that they have never had any trouble with colour in their birds. The birds of those two strains gradually develop away from each other, but each is so well strain-marked that the experienced judge seeing them in the show room recognizes the strain without seeing the name of the breeder.

When a beginner or a fancier who wishes to add a new variety, buys birds of a certain strain, they should not feel that they possess the original strain after breeding it for 3 years or more, because they can’t possibly know what the original strain breeder was looking for when selecting breeding birds for his matings, and the new breeder is sure to select breeding

stock differently, thereby causing new strong points to develop in the flock and old principal characters to become weakened. Mendel taught that any particular character found in breeding can be fixed in the strain or bred out as desired.

**The Mechanism of Inheritance**

A gene controls the inheritance of a single good or defective character by an offspring. The character might be any one of such things as colour of shank or ear lobe; lacing, spangling, frosting or splashing of a feather; type of comb, feather-legs; tail carriage, et cetera.

Several genes are contained in each chromosome, but the chromosomes carrying hereditary characters are called autosomes, and those that determine sex are called Sex Chromosomes.

The male gamete (spermatozoon) and the female gamete (ovum) each contains 17 autosomes and 1 Sex Chromosome.

In breeding when a male and a female



Modern Game Lemon Blue Cockerel



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Variations in breeding Wyandottes, Silver Pencilled, Gold Partridge and Blue Partridge

gamete unites, the Zygote is formed, which develops eventually into a chicken. The Zygote now contains 17 pairs of autosomes and 1 pair of sex chromosomes, since the male gamete had united with the female gamete and each carried their genes and chromosomes with them. Each of the 17 pairs form a germ cell, which during growth is continually splitting into two daughter germ cells, and they split into other germ cells, and each germ cell contains a gene for some one character that will be manifested in the individual bird as it matures. The two sex chromosomes decided the sex of this bird as soon as they met in the Zygote. Some of the genes in the germ cells are dominant homozygous in character and will show up as some one definite character as the bird develops. Other genes are recessive and heterozygous and will not show up in this chick, but the bird will inherit these genes and transmit them to its descendants. Many of the recessive genes will segregate and show up in the second or later generations of the descendants of this bird.

A third principle of Mendelian Inheritance is when certain genes that have remained in

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a recessive heterozygous condition for one or more generations, unite under favourable conditions to form an independent assortment, which means the production of a new feature or defect in the bird. This is most likely to happen in cross breeding unrelated strains or varieties, and practically never occur when inbreeding one well established strain. The features in question may be such things as leg-stubs, side sprigs, excessive broodiness, et cetera.

Before going further it would be well to consider the meaning of the terms to be used in discussing the breeding.

**Breeding** is the generating of an offspring and bringing it into life.

Inbreeding is breeding by continual matings of closely related stock. Close inbreeding is continual matings of brother to sister or parent to offspring. This is also called "In and In" breeding.

**Crossing** is the blending of two different varieties or breeds together in a process of breeding.

**Hybrid** is anything of heterogeneous origin produced by cross breeding varieties, breeds or species.

**Outcrossing** is to go beyond the strain to seek a mate for a mating when new blood is required.

**Back crossing** is mating a hybrid or a fowl developed by crossing, back to its most desirable originating variety, usually for the purpose of improving type or other desirable character. As an example a Lemon Blue Modern Game bantam is occasionally back crossed with a Brown Red Modern Game bantam for the purpose of intensifying the lemon marking of the Brown Red but also improving the type of Lemon Blue.

**Line Breeding** is a planned form of inbreeding, in which a charted system of mating is followed for the purpose of steering away from close inbreeding and perpetuating the best points of exceptionally well marked birds.

**Grading Up** is the adding of well bred males to the females of an inferior flock of the same breed of poultry.

**Stud mating** consists of carrying the male during hatching season from one pen containing one or more hens to another or several pens in succession. The male may be left in each pen from a few hours to 24 hours each visit as desired. He should visit each pen at least every three days.

Successful breeding requires careful notes of all

matings and hatches. To pedigree pair-mating or stud-mating is required. Upon hatching in pedigree egg trays or under separate hens the baby chicks intended to be raised with others in a brooder can be marked as hatched with different coloured inks or water-colour pencils. After the chicks are about one week old, permanent identification can be made of each by wing-banding or toe-punching. It has been found that toe-punching injures the foot or it heals over if done during the first week of its life.

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# BABY CHICKS



by W. L. Cotta, USA.

Baby Chicks

Most of us have observed great losses in various ages of the baby chicks. Foremost among the preventable causes, is the use of Bantam hens for brooding the chicks. Poultry books are full of comments concerning the efficiency of bantam hens as mothers. Let us quit kidding ourselves. The greater number of bantam hens of most varieties, are not fit to rear a bantam chick. There are exceptions to the rule, of course. The reason many chicks are lost each season, traceable to the broody hen, is that they become chilled. The bantam hen that is continually scratching about, calling the chicks, and in general, displaying her nervousness, is not a fit mother for the tiny chicks. They invariably become chilled, even when the day itself seems warm enough to us. A cool current of air can chill a bantam in a few moments, even on a warm day. Once chilled, they seldom recover, and almost never do they mature properly. As soon as the vitality is lowered they become subject to numerous attacks for invaders, internally and externally.

Keep them warm by using only broody hens that constantly sit down, seldom scratch about, and even tend to starve themselves in order to keep the babies warm. These sort of hens are priceless as mothers, and give rise to the mistaken idea that all bantam hens are good mothers. Once an experienced breeder learns which hens are real fit broodies, he never forgets them. When proven reliable, they may be used each year, even twice a year, without any real harm to the hen.

Now about feeding the little critters. Here is another source of loss. For a number of years, I have been inclined to “cuss the feed man” for my troubles in rearing the bantams. But no more. By going into the subject of nutrition, we can discover that the problem goes far deeper than the feed sack or the feed tag. Repeated soil analysis of wide areas, reveals that our soils are often deficient in certain minerals. If the elements are not in the soil, nature cannot put them in the grains, from which the feed man makes your feed. True, fertilizing helps, but



Bantam Broody Hen feeding one of her chicks

unless the fertilizer also contains all the necessary elements, the grains cannot be complete in their nutritive value. We must balance up the chicks diet in additional ways. All birds need fresh green food. Bantams should have the greens cut fine and always fresh. I refer to the chicks. We can start feeding the greens on the third day in small amounts. It isn't so important what kinds of greens, but the freshness. That goes for the cracked grains and ground feeds. Once the grains have been cracked or ground they lose some of their potency through contact with the air.

Water is another source of losses. Keep your water cups clean, not just looking clean, but brush the film that forms in a few hours with a scrub brush. In hot weather, do this twice daily, especially where mash is fed. Keep everything clean, the cleaner the better. Never allow chicks to run over a soiled floor, or walk over wilted greens. Never, never let them eat soiled food. I do not mean soil, like earth, but just plain dirty, spoiled, or wilted food of any kind.

If you are using a brooder, you do not need a thermometer. The chicks will tell you if they are warm or cold. Huddling close to the element means it is not warm enough. If they scatter too far away it is too hot. Watch the chicks and learn their language. They will tell you if the temperature is right, if the feed is right, and with patience, the answers to most of your problems. Keep a close watch for Red Mites. Few chicks can survive a second attack of mites. If you suspect mites, do not rest until you find where

they are in nearby cracks. Never rest in the battle against the Red Mite. If every other factor is right, that one thing will defeat you.

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# THE CAUSE OF LAMENESS



*Author Unknown*

Examining a Lamé Chicken

**L**ameness is one of the most obvious symptoms of ill health in birds and its onset is, therefore, noticed early. It is one of the commonest symptoms of a large number of different troubles and because of this it is sometimes difficult to tell what is the actual cause.

Guidance is sometimes obtained from the age of the bird affected. For instance, a bird with leg weakness at a fortnight old is unlikely to be showing symptoms of fowl paralysis, although the virus may be present.

Types of lameness may sometimes be a help in determining the cause, such as chicks suffering from a deficiency of the vitamin B group will curl their toes inwardly and fall back on their hocks. Later they may lie on their sides with their legs outstretched.

From hatching onwards (though not usually until two or more weeks of age) chicks may limp as if their bodies are too heavy on their legs. They may fall down but soon get up again. The hock joint may seem swollen, flattened, soft and out of the socket so that the birds appear bow-legged

or knock-kneed. This is perosis, or slipped tendon, and it is caused by a lack of choline and manganese in the diet.

Choline is present in grass and grass meal and manganese in oats and fish.

From about three weeks of age other deficiency diseases begin to show externally, such as the deficiency of the vitamin B complex already mentioned.

This can be cured in its early stages by the addition to the diet of yeast, liver meal and other foods rich in the vitamin.

Chicks may at this time start to show symptoms of rickets due to a lack of vitamin D. At first they tend to sit about, feathers are ruffled and the bones of the leg seem bent, usually outward, chicks "going off their legs".

One percent good quality cod liver oil or direct sunshine should correct any tendency towards rickets, although there must also be an adequate supply of mineral matter in the ration.

The most usual age for lameness to be a symptom of fowl paralysis is either when the bird is starting

to lay or just after she has started to lay (although the symptoms can occur as early as three weeks and as late as four years).

There is often a characteristic clutching of the toes, in bird hobbling along on the clutched foot or hopping with the affected leg held stiffly out in front; perhaps dragging it along behind. It will eat heartily if within reach of food. There is no cure for fowl paralysis and those affected should be culled.

Underfeeding or poor feeding may cause general weakness, with leg weakness as the first symptom.

Lameness which affects young pullets when they first come into lay is layers' cramp, when birds sit back on their hocks. A dose of Epsom Salts and a light diet for a few days usually results in recovery.

A deficiency in calcium when birds are laying heavily, will cause them to draw on reserves, in consequence their bones and legs become weak. Provide sufficient vitamin D as the efficient assimilation of calcium depends on the presence of this vitamin.

During summer when ground is hard and birds jump from coop to ground or from high perches onto insufficient litter may cause lameness.

From a practical standpoint should a case of



A bad case of swollen toes in Poultry

paralysis of the legs occur in the flock, the first investigation can be based on the assumption that the chick lameness is nutritional, the lameness of birds about to lay is layers' cramp, and if it does not respond to treatment, is fowl paralysis (verification being obtained from laboratory examination).

Practically all other lameness to due to faulty nutrition or to more obvious physical troubles.



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Control Poultry Lice by sprinkling Lice Powder around the vent, under the wings and around the neck hackles, repeat in 7 days.

It may be necessary to dose again for bad infestations. It is recommended that Lice Powder is used regularly to prevent Lice re-establishing themselves on the Fowls. Poultry Lice Powder is Organic.

The main ingredients are: Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate and Silicon dioxide. Avoid inhalation of dust using a suitable dust mask and wear eye protection. There is no egg-withholding period.



## APPLE CIDER VINEGAR (ACV) WITH GARLIC

Apple Cider Vinegar (ACV) offers several potential benefits for poultry, including improved digestion, boosted immunity, and better feather health.

ACV can also help control internal parasites and keep the drinking water fresher by inhibiting algae growth. There is no egg-withholding period.

**Here's a more detailed look at the benefits:**

**1. Improved Digestion:** ACV helps balance the pH levels in the chicken's gut, aiding in digestion. It can help break down minerals and proteins, making them easier

for chickens to absorb. ACV can also help cut through mucus in the gut, ensuring it's cleared out and eggs are clean.

**2. Garlic:** Contains 33 sulphur compounds, amino acids, germanium, calcium, copper, iron, potassium, magnesium, selenium, zinc & vitamins A, B1 & C.

**3. Enhanced Immune System:** ACV possesses natural antibacterial and antiviral properties that can help boost the chicken's immune system. It can help fight off harmful bacteria, including E.coli and salmonella. ACV can also help reduce the incidence of coccidiosis, a common intestinal parasite in chickens.

**4. Better Feather Condition:** Some poultry keepers report that ACV can contribute to shinier and healthier feathers.

**5. Other Potential Benefits:** ACV can help control internal parasites like worms. It can help keep the respiratory tract clear. ACV can help keep the drinking water fresher by inhibiting algae growth. Some studies suggest that ACV may even increase egg production, especially in hot weather.

**6. How to Use ACV with Poultry:** ACV can be added to chickens' drinking water, typically at a rate of 1 tablespoon per Litre. It's best to use raw, unpasteurised, unfiltered ACV with the "mother." You can also add small amounts of ACV to chicken feed to improve palatability. ACV can also be used to clean and disinfect chicken coops, waterers, and feeders.

