

Poultrynz

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OUR PRODUCT CATALOGUE

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RED MITE – GOT A PROBLEM?

Poultrynz Editorial

To those people in the Nelson area I think we all wish you good fortune in the near future and we are thinking of you all. It must be horrific to be confronted with such flooding and bad weather like you have. I know other parts of New Zealand have been effected too and I hope this bad times doesn't last long. With the breeding season in full swing, I'm sure

that the pens are clean and fresh. It is a timely suggestion to those who haven't done the cleaning process yet that it would be wise to do so as soon as possible. Red Mites are killers of young chicks and they do effect the broody hen that is sitting on your valuable eggs. Until next issue.

Regards, Ian Selby.

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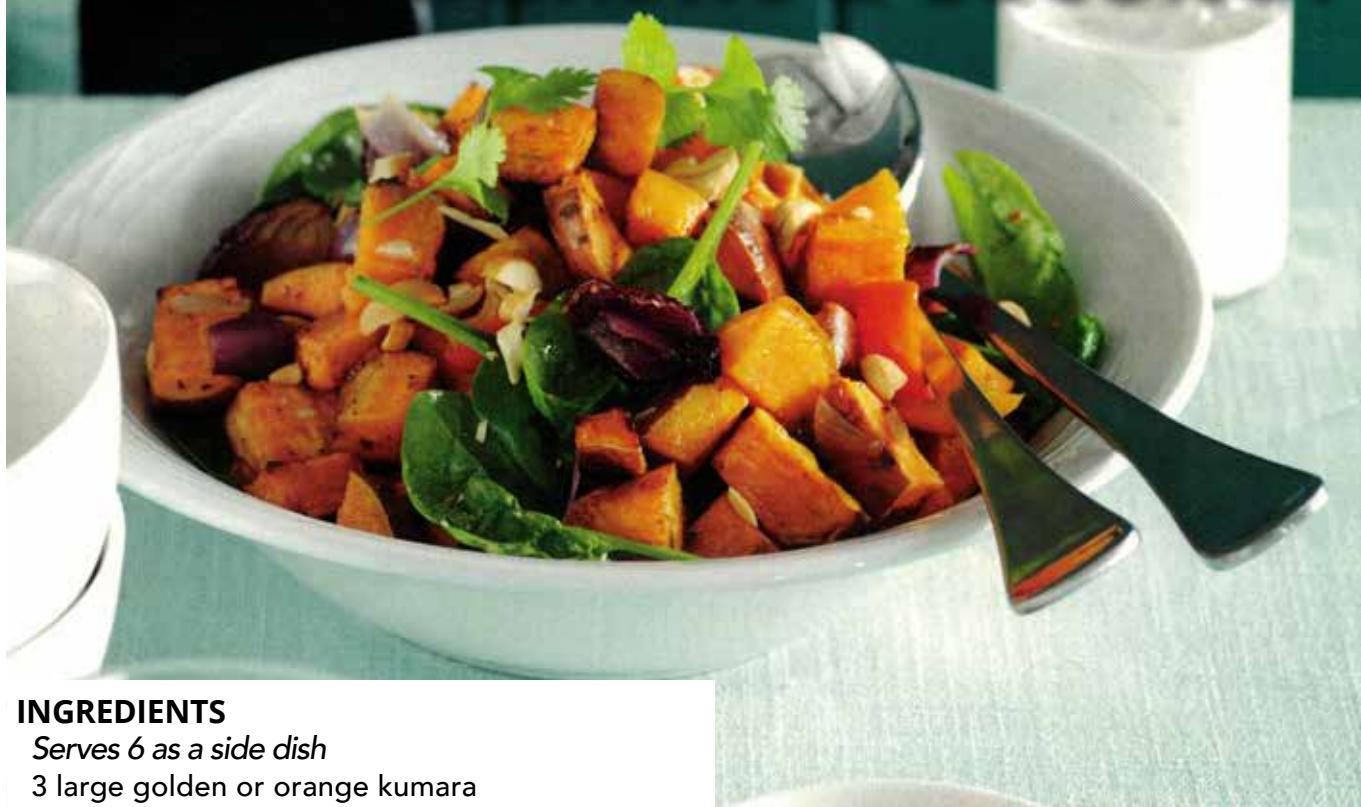
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Starter Pack 500ml Poultry Shield, Poultrynz DE 300gm, 125ml Leg spray		\$36.00	\$10.00	\$20.00

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ROASTED KUMARA SALAD WITH CASHEWS & COCONUT



INGREDIENTS

Serves 6 as a side dish

3 large golden or orange kumara

1 large red onion

6 'little sweeties' capsicums — red, orange and yellow — or two normal capsicums

1/4 cup olive oil

1 teaspoon cajun seasoning

1/2 cup coconut cream

2 tablespoons mayonnaise (don't use light or fat-reduced mayonnaise)

1 tablespoon sweet chilli sauce

2 tablespoons lime juice

salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

50g baby spinach leaves

6-8 sprigs fresh coriander

1/2 cup roasted salted cashews

METHOD

Preheat the oven to 180°C. Cut the kumara into bite-sized dice. Peel and dice the red onion and halve and deseed the capsicums and cut them into quarters.

Combine the oil and cajun seasoning and toss the mixture through the kumara, red onion and capsicums to coat the vegetables evenly.

Arrange the vegetables in a single layer on a large roasting pan and bake them in the preheated oven for 20-25 minutes until they are golden and tender.

In a small jug, whisk together the coconut cream, mayonnaise, sweet chilli sauce and lime juice and season to taste.

In a large serving bowl, toss together the roasted vegetables, baby spinach leaves and fresh coriander, garnish with the cashews and drizzle over the coconut cream dressing just before serving.

POULTRYNZ COMBO'S

SMALL COMBO

1 litre of Poultry Shield
+ 300g Poulnynz D.E.

\$40

Save \$6



TRIPLE COMBO

1 litre of Poultry Shield
300g Poulnynz D.E.
500ml Poultry Leg Spray

\$56

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LARGE COMBO

5L of Poultry Shield
4 kg Poulnynz D.E.

\$150

Save \$20



Courier not included
poulnynz@xtra.co.nz Available July 2022

MATING BROWN LEGHORNS

by L.C.Verrey. UK.

It would be a tolerably easy task to mate up a pen for breeding purposes, if it were possible to obtain cockerels as well as pullets of equal merit from the same source, but it is the same with Leghorns as with all other kinds of fancy poultry where colour and markings are the primary points, therefore it becomes necessary to have two pens, one for breeding the males, and the other for females. The foregoing remarks apply, of course, to those wishing to produce exhibition birds, because where egg production is the only point in view, colour and markings are not so essential.

It will be best to commence by describing the method of mating for cockerel breeding. The comb of the stock cock to be as nearly as possible to Standard characteristics. The lobes smooth and large. It is essential that the mother of the cock used for breeding should have had good open lobes. The stock cock should be very bright in colour the black striping of the hackle not too heavy or broad, the golden bay predominating. He should have a full tail carried well up but not square. Such a bird should be mated to hens of the light-brown colour, well and finely pencilled; if they are a little rusty on the wing it is a decided advantage, in fact it helps to give a warm tinge to the colour of the progeny. The hens combs to be firmly set on their heads, and well serrated; if they do not fall over very much, it is preferable, as it will help to strengthen the combs of the cockerels. Hens with a comb that falls half to the right side, then doubles over and falls to the left and vice versa, are to be absolutely avoided, or the combs of their progeny will be weak and bulgy. The lobes should be large, free from wrinkles and red stains or spots. Their tails to be carried rather low. Always use for breeding purposes the largest hens available, as the size of the progeny is derived in a great measure from this source. If this mating be adopted, the result will be fine, bright-coloured cockerels, with good combs and lobes. Their tails will also be correct, carried neither too high nor too low.

From the above mating, bright-coloured cockerels will be produced suitable for both exhibition and stock purposes, but it must be understood that the pullets derived from this source will be useless for showing, except, perhaps, in very limited competition, their tendency to harshness and warmth of colour on the back and wings precluding them from any chance of success when competing with the soft-coloured, pullet-bred pullets. Still, it must be borne in mind that such pullets are invaluable as stock birds, and therefore must not be despised, and some should always be retained for future use in that way.

For pullet breeding greater attention must be bestowed on the selection of the hens, for in this case just the reverse is required to the mating for producing cockerels, where the male should really be the better half of the breeding pen, and his mates of minor importance ; but for the production of good and even-coloured pullets the cock,



A pair of Brown Leghorns

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Great for the bath-
eases tired muscles
Ideal fertiliser for citrus,
tomatoes and capsicums.
Preserves cut flowers.

4kg \$15

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so to speak, plays the lesser role, whilst the onus remains with the hens. Still the stock cock must be selected with care, or, no matter how good his mates may be, the results of the amalgamation will not be satisfactory. A pullet-breeding cock should be of a more sombre colour all through than described for the cockerel-breeding cock, his hackle a deeper golden-bay, the black striping heavier and broader - in fact, such a bird would, as previously stated, be too dark and dull in colour for exhibition purposes. His comb should be as large as possible, and if it falls over to one side a little, so much the better. Neither need, it fit so closely to the back of the head as required in the cockerel breeder, but it must be well and evenly serrated. Most breeders usually dub their pullet-breeding stock cocks on account of their combs being so large and weak as to cause them to suffer pain and consequently be less active. A stock cock which has some brown feathers on the breast is in no way to be despised, as such feathers tend to deepen the salmon breast colour of his daughters. The mates for this cock must be particularly sound partridge-coloured hens, absolutely free from the slightest touch of rust on the wings. This latter point is one that should receive the most important attention when mating up the pen, for there are few faults that are so easily reproduced as the warm colour on the wings of a brown Leghorn hen. Another fault that exists in many a good hen is a trace of white in the flight feathers, and birds so marked should be left out of the breeding pen if possible, for the reason that this also has the tendency to be reproduced to a larger or smaller extent in the wings of the offspring. The comb should be large, falling well and gracefully over, but hens with very large, thick and meaty combs hanging flat down, the side of the face, obscuring the sight of one eye, should be avoided, as they do not possess the typical comb of the true Leghorn. The lobes should be large, of equal size and shape. The legs and toes bright yellow, free from dark scales or spots, as a hen with sooty toes, feet or legs will transmit this disfigurement to four-fifths of her progeny. This eyesore, when once in a strain, is very difficult to eradicate, and points strongly to the presence of black-red Game blood.

Having described what the birds required should be like for constituting both the cockerel as well as the pullet breeding pens, it may be thought that simply by putting the birds together without further consideration the desired result will be obtained; but it must be understood that the points enumerated above are what the birds should be as perfect specimens, but that there are very few which can lay claim to the title of "perfection" in the fullest sense of the word, for nearly all have some small



Brown Leghorn Hen

A Guide To Poultry Breeding

By R. Sturgeon

\$20

postage \$4.50

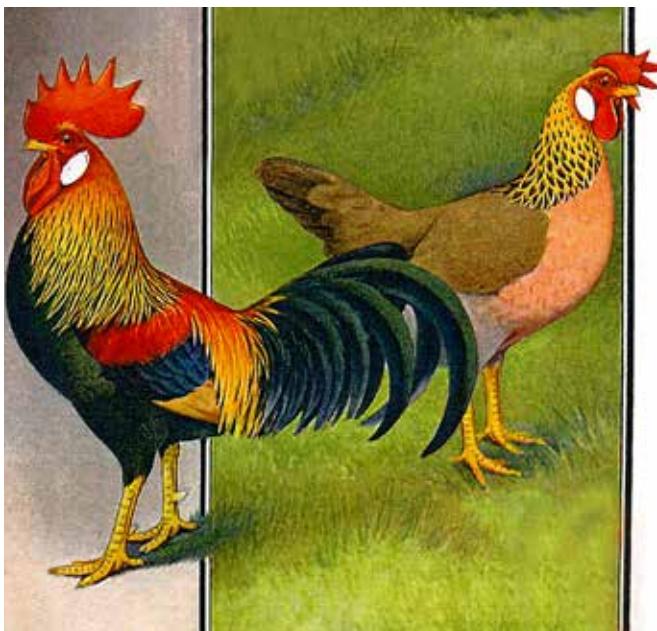


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Brown Leghorns

imperfection, perhaps almost imperceptible, yet existing, therefore before placing the birds together it is always advisable to thoroughly overhaul each individual bird, and the best and surest way to do this is to place each in an exhibition training pen, or some equally suitable place, where minute examination can easily be made. Then take careful notes of each point in which the bird may excel or any little fault which may exist, so that in the latter case the birds of the opposite sex may excel in that particular little point where the one fails, and thus counteract the effects which might otherwise be reproduced in the progeny of such a union. For example, supposing that on the comb of the stock cock two of the serrations are not equidistant, then the combs of the hens should be quite regular and even in the serrations. Or, again, the cock may have one lobe slightly smaller or narrower than the other; it is then most important that his mates should possess lobes of equal size and shape.

Of course, where a precise pedigree record has been kept for years, such measures are not so necessary, but still they more often than not prove useful for future breeding, because, no matter how carefully the birds may have been bred, there is always the chance of them throwing back and producing faults existent in their ancestors of bygone generations; whereas, if the breeder is ever on the alert to endeavour to counteract, little faults or irregularities on the one side or the other, the chance of them reappearing or of being perpetuated is very considerably minimised.

Some of the failures in mating may often be traced to indiscriminate selection of the stock, too much reliance frequently being placed simply on the show records of the birds, without sufficient attention being paid to their pedigree. Though a bird may carry everything before him in the show pen, and have an unbeaten career, it does not prove that he will be the best to breed from. A successful show record is undoubtedly a splendid credential, and - enhances considerably the value of any bird; still, if

its pedigree be unknown or doubtful, it is safer to leave it out of the breeding pen; but if it is imperative that it should be used for stock, then every detail concerning this particular bird should be very carefully noted for future reference, and the progeny of such bird marked and watched until fully grown.

The most satisfactory results are always obtained when the breeding pen consists of a two-year-old cock and pullets of the first year, or when a cockerel is used with two-year-old hens. A cock is in his prime in his second year, and will generally do for stud until four years old, though the best results are procured at the ages of two or three. Brothers and sisters should not be mated together, unless for some very special reason, as such close relationship is not only liable to weaken the stamina of the progeny, but to revive some latent defect existent long ago. Care should always be taken to breed from only the best specimens, and though a certain bird may be a favourite of its owner on account of one particularly good point, it may often be wiser to discard it for stock purposes, as a fairly good all-round bird will produce better progeny than a bird excelling in one or two particular points and failing in several others.

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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BROODIES FOR HATCHING

From the 'Australian Poultry World' June 1939.
How they should be managed—

The nest is important

In these days of machinery for everything, the use of the hen as a natural mother is interesting less and less breeders every year. Incubator manufacturers tell us that their machines do the job better than hens. In some circumstances, notably in the matter of quantities, this may be so, still, there are some conditions under which hatching naturally has an appeal.

Writing in "Eggs" UK, Leonard Robinson states that whatever our opinion of hens as hatchers and rearers, there is no doubt that they can be made to play a very useful part for the poultry fancier, provided the work is properly organised. Small poultry-keepers and others, having limited scope for hatching by machine, will find broody hens most useful, for with their help the production of chicks may be increased very considerably. Further, if the rearing plant is becoming somewhat overcrowded, as it is apt to do late in the chick season, hens will be useful for relieving the congestion.

To Set Several Hens

Where one or two broodies are to be set, the question of organisation does not arise, but where a large number are to be used in the course of a season arrangements should be made to have the hens under complete control and to put down several at the same time, so that when the chicks arrive each hen may have a full brood.

The Nest Box

Sitting boxes may be placed in any well-ventilated out-building where the fowls will not be disturbed. A quiet spot should be selected. It does not matter whether the place has an earth, concrete, or wood floor. If desired, hens may be placed outside, but most poultry keepers will prefer to have them under cover, particularly early in the season. Elaborate sitting boxes are not necessary. Butter boxes are frequently used, and with a board across the bottom to keep in the nesting material and sacks thrown over the front to keep the hens under control, they are satisfactory; my preference is for boxes about 15 or 16 inches square and 18 to 20 inches high, as the hen may then be more easily lifted off the nest. The boxes should be bottomless, but covered with small-mesh wire netting to keep out vermin like rats. It should be seen that they are well ventilated.



Broody Hen set in a well prepared nest

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An upturned sod of grass makes an excellent base for the nest, a little soil being scooped out of the centre. Alternatively, damp soil may be used, but it should be free from stones. On top of this a little straw should be placed to a depth of about an inch, ramming some of the litter into the corners, so that there is no danger of any of the eggs rolling from the centre.

Treatment of Hens

Broody hens should be removed from the nests at night, given a good dressing of insect powder and placed on a few china eggs. The following morning they should be taken from the nest for feeding and watering, and if after moving the bowels they do not return to the nests they should be caught and placed on the eggs. This procedure should be repeated daily until there is no doubt that the hens are sitting well, when they may be put in charge of the eggs.

It is highly important that attention should be given to the hens at regular hours. So far as possible, each hen should leave the nest at approximately the same time daily. Irregularity unsettles the fowls and may result in broken eggs or fouling of the nest. At all times the question of insect pests should not be overlooked, for they are frequently the cause of the fowls not sitting well or deserting their nests.

Feeding is comparatively simple; but do not make the mistake of giving an all-maize ration, because someone has told you that it enables a fowl to keep up its temperature. Actually the temperature of a broody hen is sub-normal, but that is by the way. The point is that if maize is fed exclusively it will cause digestive trouble, the hens will get very loose and foul the nests. It is better to give them a mixed grain ration and even a little dry mash or pellets while fresh green food is often relished. Do not forget oyster shell grit, and when the fowls are off the nests see that drinking water is available.

Test the Eggs

In order to avoid waste of hen power the eggs should be tested in the course of a week, the clears being replaced with fertile ones from other hens if you set 4 or 5 hens at the same time. In this way each hen has her full quota of fertile eggs.

Question of Moisture

The question of moisture arises in both natural and artificial incubation. Whether it is necessary to provide additional moisture when hatching with hens will depend on environment; but in all normal



Broody Hen with newly hatched chicks

circumstances it is sufficient to pour a little water in the corners of the nests towards the end of the second week and again just before hatching time. This will keep the base of the nest moist. I would rather not apply water to the eggs, but if it is done, the application should be made immediately before the hen returns to them.

At Hatching Time

Hens should be left undisturbed at hatching time, and when the hatch is completed the chicks should be put in a warm box while the hen is given a full feed. Discretion should be used regarding the number of chicks given to each broody, especially in winter time, for it is obviously unwise to give a hen more than she can comfortably manage. This is a practical point sometimes overlooked, and may be the cause of unsatisfactory results.

Though in the majority of cases outdoor rearing is practised, it is by no means essential to follow this course, for chicks will do equally well in confinement, provided they have suitable rations. Where little ground is available, or it is known to be foul, it is a good plan to raise the coops a foot or so from the ground and attach wire-floored runs to them. Do not overlook the question of protection. The coops should be sufficiently deep and fitted with hoods so that the mother hens can make themselves and their charges comfortable. A dry floor is essential.

BREEDING FROM PULLETS



by C.Murphy. Australia

The question of breeding from pullets has been argued from every conceivable viewpoint over the years and the verdict in most cases is against it. Many exhibitors as well as commercial breeders believe that to breed from immature females (pullets) is a retrograde step and a certain method of ruining a strain.

The principle argument against breeding from pullets is that while most of us agree on the age of maturity of the male, there is a wide difference of opinion as to when it is reached in the female. By maturity I mean physical maturity and not sexual maturity. As we all know, some breeds especially those fed with modern day laying rations, will produce eggs as early as six months and well before the bird has attained maximum physical development. Many of the factors and characteristics we desire a fowl to pass on to its offspring are transmitted irrespective of the age of the parent, since the germ cells (genetic factor) are of the same character throughout the life of the bird; but whether the offspring can give expression to these inherited factors will depend on certain conditions. One of these factors is the size of the egg and the amount of nourishment it contains, the size being necessary for full embryonic development, while adequate nourishment is of course essential if the chicken

Two immature pullets

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A group of immature pullets

is to be hatched possessed of physical strength and vitality.

From a practical standpoint there are other reasons why it is undesirable to breed from pullets. We know little of their stamina and liveability and can only estimate what progeny they will produce unless they have been closely line bred and quite often this is not a certain indicator. In regard to some breeds quite often the best coloured pullets will change colour when they moult out as hens and unfortunately not always for the better. Some finely drawn and perfectly shaped pullets will become bulky and coarse as adults.

If we are going to breed from pullets it is essential that we wait until the eggs are of maximum size and the pullet has reached physical maturity. Unfortunately this is usually after a prolonged period of egg laying which has left the pullet jaded and exhausted. In comparison to hens which have moulted and after a rest period have come back in prime breeding condition, the latter chickens are always stronger and the hens used are usually proven breeders. How often do we find that the best chickens are hatched from the first setting laid by a hen. There is plenty of evidence to show the importance or resting breeding stock and neither pullet or hen is likely to produce the quality chicken required if breeding is undertaken without regard to the rest factor.

Many breeders do use pullets in breeding pens with good results, but are usually careful not to use pullets that were themselves bred from pullets. The one advantage of breeding from a mature pullet is that the birds progeny can be assessed 12 months sooner, if the resultant offspring is not up to the required standard then the bird can be disposed of. However one should be careful in disposing of unwanted pul-

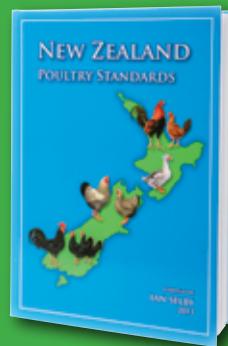
lets for breeding stock as they often breed top stock when a hybrid is formed by crossing with another line bred strain.

But in the end it is always better to breed from hens.

NZ POULTRY STANDARDS

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

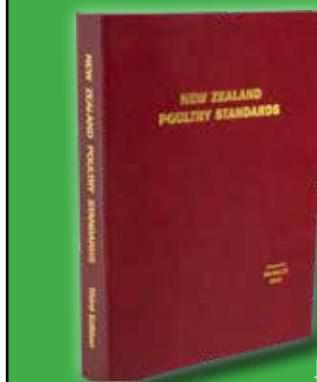
Hardback 310 pages



\$70

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RED MITE – GOT A PROBLEM?

Abridged and acknowledgement to "Practical Poultry."

Here are some of the classic, tell-tale signs of a red mite infestation that you need if you are a novice Poultry Keeper.

The first signs can be that you start feeling itchy after being inside your hen house or, if it's a smaller unit, after cleaning it out. This can be particularly noticeable if you happen to be in or around the house at dusk, or after dark. Red mite are attracted to body heat and, although they don't do humans any harm, to have them crawling on you is an unpleasant feeling, nonetheless. Then, of course, there's the very real risk that you'll carry them inside with you, and transfer them to your soft furnishings. It's not unheard of for sofas, chairs and even beds to become a refuge for these pests. So, if you itch, take a shower and wash your clothes. Check for evidence of what looks like cigarette ash - a grey, dust-like material - in nest boxes, on the underside of perches and at the perch ends, where they're notched into their support brackets. This substance is the mites' faecal matter.

You may notice that the birds become increasingly reluctant to go into the hen house to roost at dusk preferring, instead, to hang around outside, or even settle on top of the house. Anything rather than go inside and face the blood-sucking mites.

The birds become very lethargic and disinterested; wings will droop and they'll simply stand around in a generally depressed state.

Loss of colour in the comb and wattle, with both becoming noticeably pale. Birds affected may also present half-closed or closed eyes, and might even collapse with blood loss-related exhaustion.

This time of year (winter) they are less noticeable, nevertheless they are there. Winter is a good time to attack the problem using Poultry Shield and Diatom. It is far better to have your birds clean of the parasite than to allow it to interfere with your breeding stock.

Red mite treatment tips

1. During the warmer months, spray Poultry Shield inside of the house thoroughly every 4-5 days for about a month. The red mite has a seven day



A bad infestation of Red Mite

POULTRY SHIELD

Multi-Purpose Cleaner,
Sanitiser and Odour Neutraliser

1 Litre \$30 5 Litre \$100
Courier not included

- 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



- breeding cycle, which is why treatments, must be made so frequently.
2. Make sure Poultry Shield spray is thoroughly soaks all areas of the house that are likely to harbour these mites. Always follow the product instructions to the letter, especially with regard to the welfare of your birds.

3. The frequency of Poultry Shield spraying during the winter months can be reduced. Just because the activity of these creatures diminishes when the temperatures fall, it doesn't mean they've gone away; they've simply become less active.
4. Always use a powder disinfectant under the house bedding

material, and in the nest boxes, as an added line of attack.

Poultrynz D.E. is an excellent organic option for this.

5. Poultrynz D.E. is an environmentally-friendly, anti-red mite product that works very effectively against these pests. Sprinkle it around the edges of nest boxes and main house floors as well as on perches and perch fixing brackets, it'll do your birds no harm.
6. Always avoid using straw as a bedding material. The hollow stalks of straw can provide a red mite refuge. The best policy for bedding in nest boxes is Oyster Grit. Red Mites will not live there and Oyster Grit is always in front of the laying hens.

POULTRYNZ D.E.

DIATOMACEOUS EARTH

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

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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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Available from poultrynz.co.nz

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

