

Poultrynz

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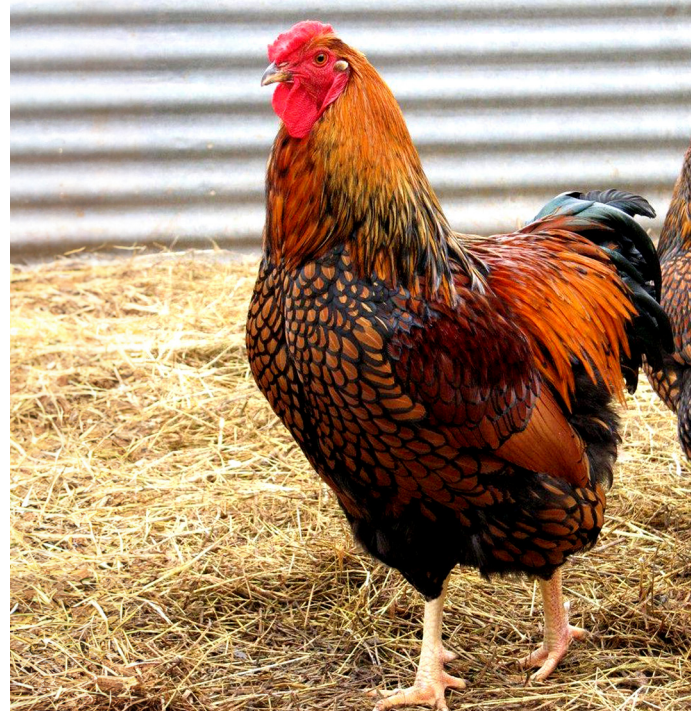
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Poultrynz Editorial

It is a pity that Poultrynz has to raise the pricing of our products. They will rise by approximately 10% on the 1st of February 2024. Looking back at some of our products there has not been a price rise since 2014. In the case of Poultry Shield it went down from \$40 to \$30. We are all in an unfortunate position

of having to deal with price hikes and freight costs from importations etc. Nevertheless there is over 2 months notice of the rises which will help those who are caught by the Red Mite season.

Until next issue.

Regards, Ian Selby.

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LEEK & CHICKEN BROTH WITH SPRING VEGETABLES



INGREDIENTS

Serves 4-6

- 20g butter
- 1 leek, finely sliced, reserve ¼ cup sliced green leek
- ½ teaspoon crushed garlic
- 4 cups chicken stock plus 2 cups water
- 2 cups cooked chicken meat (deli-roasted works well)
- ½ cup each: orzo rice, corn kernels
- ½ carrot finely sliced
- 1 celery stalk, finely sliced
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley freshly ground black pepper

METHOD

1. Melt the butter in a large pan and sauté the leek and garlic for 5 minutes until soft.
2. Add the chicken stock, water and chicken meat and simmer for 20 minutes. Add the rice, corn and vegetables and simmer for a further 15-10 minutes until the orzo is al dente.
3. Add the reserved green leek and parsley and heat through. Season to taste and serve with bread.

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BREEDING BLACK WYANDOTTE BANTAMS



by Albert Haynes in the "Feathered World," Eng.

A group of Black Wyandotte Fowls

The Black Wyandotte Bantam is a variety, to my mind, that offers many advantages over most breeds of bantams. It is hardy and easy to rear and prepare for exhibition, and as a layer none is better. It is handsome in appearance and does not need special care and attention, apart from good sound food and comfortable quarters, and anyone who takes the variety up will find it gives daily pleasure right from leaving the shell. I do not speak without experience, as I have bred them right from their second year of origination, and I cannot speak too highly of their beauty and utility.

I don't say it is easy to breed outstanding birds of merit. You will get a percentage of birds unfit for exhibition, like you get in all other breeds. Careful mating is needed. It is advisable to mate two pens: one pen to breed good cockerels and the other pen to breed good pullets. Certainly you can get good birds from one pen, but take my advice and make a short cut to success and use two pens.

They need no special way of feeding. Personally, I use groats, wheat, broken maize, boiled rice and mash - winter and summer.

It is not the feeding that keeps them small and

under standard weight, but the secret lies in the breeding. That is, keeping to your own strain, and not mixing, or you will do great harm both in retaining smallness and quality of stock reared.

A chance mating sometimes produces a good bird, but the year after you find you are going back instead of forward. It is the hen I always look to in breeding exhibition stock, and the cock must have some of her blood in his veins.

Always Use Small Males

Here is a hint. Always prefer small cocks in your pens. It does not matter if the hens are a bit larger than the standard weight, you will find the progeny small enough.

In a Black Wyandotte Bantam see you get the correct shape in both your breeding pens. Take the birds in hand and feel their frames. They should feel square. That is, the breastbone and the backbone to the end of the pelvis should be about the same length - which should be short, of course - and then feel if the depth between the two is about the same. This precaution should ensure that you breed the short, deep-bodied bird which makes the true Wyandotte.

Detestable Dumpy Wyandottes

I like to see a little rounded thigh in a Wyandotte. Nothing looks worse, to my mind, than a bird whose body seems to be resting on its hocks, which I call dumpy, and those short-legged types whose fluff is near the ground, which I call too ducky.

These two types are generally lacking in depth of body. The ideal breeders should handle like I describe, showing a little rounded thigh; nice medium legs; broad cushion, starting from the base of the neck hackle and gently rising to the end of the tail; short, well tucked-up wings; full, deep chest (or breast), but not “bally”; and well balanced, with curves everywhere. Let such birds have good heads, faces, combs, eyes, medium wattles, and yellow legs, with beetle-green top colour. This top colour would best be described as the colour of a green beer bottle. The undercolour should be sound black. I say black because you cannot have them too dark in this respect.

How To Breed Sound Cockerels

I have already mentioned using two pens. Let me describe your cockerel pen first.

Get a cock as near to the ideal mentioned. With him mate four hens (not pullets) that are ideal in shape. If their legs are a little dusky yellow and they are bred from cockerel breeders, you should get from such a pen absolutely sound exhibition cockerels. The pullets, of course, from this mating will only be useful for future breeding.

The Secret Of Breeding Good Pullets

In the pullet pen get a cock ideal in shape, excelling in yellow legs, and see his face is of a nice texture (no Gipsy look about it); brilliant green top colour. His undercolour should be light in the fluff, but not in the shafts of the feather. Herein, lies the secret of breeding good exhibition pullets. Providing you have good exhibition hens mated to him that are pullet-bred, the cockerels from this mating will only be useful for future breeding.

I would warn you not to mix the birds from the two pens. Be careful and put a ring on all birds, so you will see at a glance whether they are cock or pullet bred.

The Sort Not To Breed From

By all means use nothing in your breeding pens that are not the real Wyandotte shape as I have



Black Wyandotte Cockerel

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Preserves cut flowers.

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described.

Eliminate all birds with pale or light eyes, flat-sided, cut away in front, unbalanced or standing in-kneed, or feet turned in, and those whose legs are out of centre of body; hollow-breasted birds, those that wobble about in your hands, and drop forward and throw their wings out. These are decidedly unbalanced birds. Keep out twisted toes or bent shanks, thick in bone, coarse heads, long faces, narrow shoulders, ball breasts, dropping depressed tails, long-flighted, inactive, hard-feathered, short-fluffed, especially on the back where the cushion rises; poor quality and narrow feather; straight or twisted beaks, shallow bodies, crooked breastbones, roach or hump backed, those with short neck and saddle hackles, plain-lookers, the ducky and squatty birds, long-tailed, single or pea combs, white in shafts of feather, especially in tail and flights; anaemic, duck-footed or claw walkers.

Inbreeding will bring back these faults in their progeny, so keep them out of your pens. Don't be tempted to use birds in your pen simply because they excel in yellow legs and have good heads. Be a sticker to type. After all, they must be a Wyandotte shape to be a Wyandotte.

It's The Combination That Counts

Experience will teach you more than I can write about them, but strive always for the combination; true shape, sound colour, good bead, feather and legs. This is what is wanted. We come across faddists, some for colour of plumage, others for legs. It is the combination that is required, and it tests the skill of the breeder; but when achieved it is a real joy and intensely interesting.

I do not know of any breed that lasts and keeps in show form like a Black Wyandotte bantam. I know of several birds that have been shown and won at the best shows over six years of age. This cannot be said about most breeds. I am only too glad to do anything for the furtherance of my favourite: The Black Wyandotte Bantam.



Black Wyandotte Hen

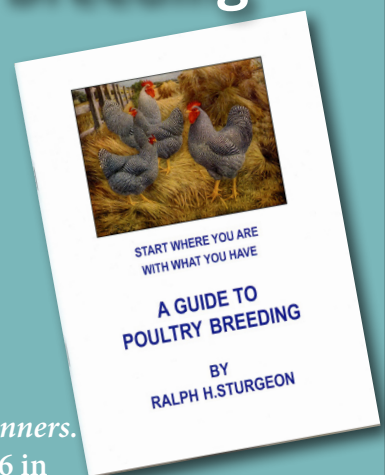
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By R. Sturgeon

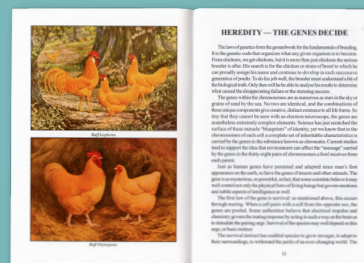
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THE SEX-LINKED COLOURS OF CHICKENS

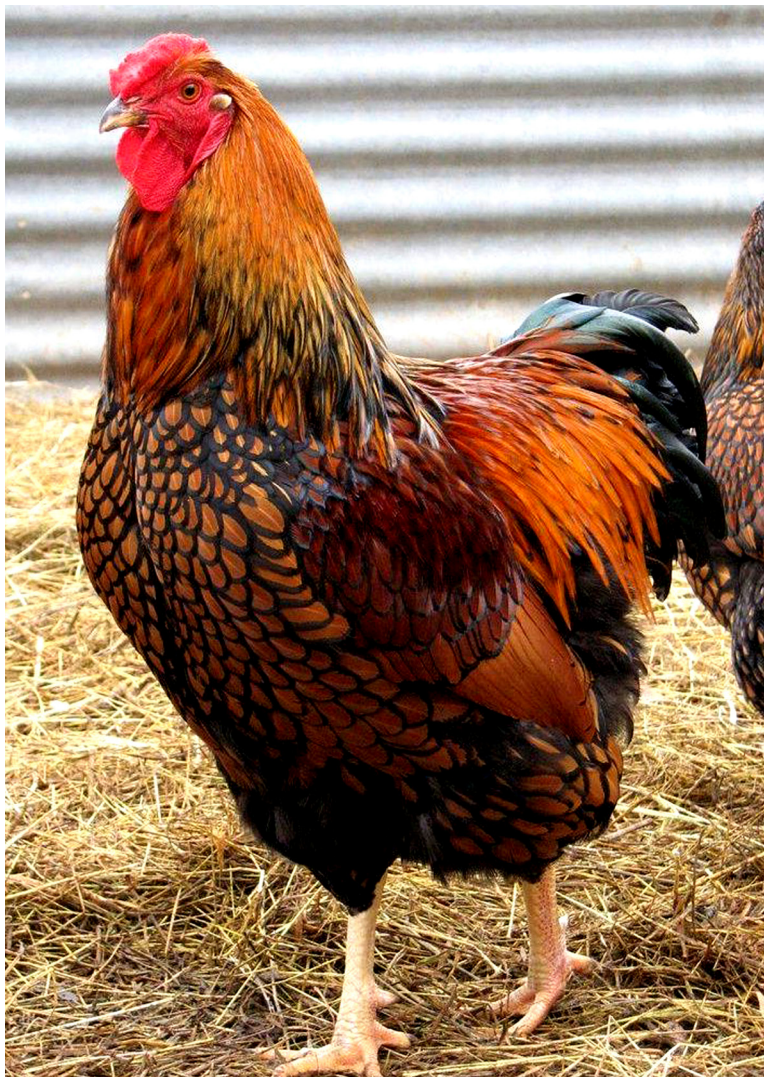
by Dr. Edgar L. Petty, Jr. (USA)

If you have been breeding and raising chickens for any time at all you know that no matter what pattern the black colour takes in your favourite breed and variety the basic colours are gold (red) and silver (white). Since I raise Golden Laced and Silver Laced Wyandottes, I will use these as an example of the two basic colours. If a Golden Laced Wyandotte cock is mated to a Silver Laced Wyandotte Hen, the sons from this mating will be Silver Laced and the daughters will be Golden Laced. If a Silver Laced Wyandotte cock (one known to be a true Silver Laced) is mated to Golden Laced Hen, the sons and daughters of this mating will all be Silver Laced. While the Sons from both matings are silver (white) laced they will be carrying the gold (red) and can pass it on to sons and daughters dependent on how they are mated. The daughters from both matings are true to the colour they are whether gold or silver.

Now how can we account for these Colours being inherited in this way? The male chickens (Cockerel or Cock) is a male because he has two male genetic units, called *Chromosomes. These two male Chromosomes carry not only the sex determining **Genes, they also carry the genes for basic colour gold (red) or silver (white). The Jungle fowl, thought to be the wild form of the domestic chicken is an example of the gold (red) colour in the Black Breasted pattern. The word gold is used to express the beauty of the rich red, burnt orange and/or yellow colours seen in the Black Breasted Red or Light Brown colour patterns. This gold (red) colour is sex-linked which means it is carried on the male sex chromosome.

The female chicken (pullet or hen) has only one male sex chromosome and the other chromosome is the female sex chromosome which determines her sex to be female. The male chromosome she has determines her basic colour. This means the cock bird carries two genes for colour, while the hen carries only one gene for colour on her male chromosome which she genetically passes to her sons, but not to her daughters. The mutant colour gene on this male chromosome is silver (white). Instead of being a colour it is actually an inhibitor of gold (red) colour.

Silver (white) is dominant colour inhibitor to gold (red), so if a gene for silver (white) is present in the male, he will show the silver (white) colour and carries



A Gold Laced Wyandotte Cockerel

the gene for gold (red). Remember the silver (white) gene inhibits the gold (red) colour from being expressed in the offspring so they appear white in colour.

APPLICATION:

If you desire to improve gold (red) or silver (white) varieties within any breed, that is for type, show qualities and colour, outcrosses are possible so that colour can be maintained. Remember the gold (red) daughters from a gold (red) cock mated to a silver (white) hen are true gold in colour and can be used back with gold (red) to keep colour as desired. The same is true of the silver (white) daughters. Remember all silver sons from such outcrosses between gold & silver will be carriers of gold (red), they will produce some sons and daughters which are gold (red) in colour. These silver sons will usually show their gold (red) in some feathers and tend to be brassy.

EXAMPLES:

Brown and Silver Leghorns, Black Red and Silver Duck-



A pen of Silver Laced Wyandotte Fowls

wing Old English Games, Partridge and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Golden and Silver Sebrights.

*Chromosomes - Usually rod shaped bodies which are made up of a chain of genes. The word from the fact that when stained for microscopic examination they become coloured.

**Genes - The smallest unit of genetic inheritance appear as bead like along a chain which is the Chromosome.



A Gold Laced Wyandotte Pullet

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CONTINUOUS OBSERVATION NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN HEALTH

by Dr G.H. Conn, in the "Poultry Tribune."

There are certain unmistakable signs easily recognised by the practical poultry man that indicate trouble for the poultry flock is at hand. The sooner such signs are recognised and means are taken to correct them, the better the results will be secured and the healthier the flock can be kept. Keeping the flock healthy is only a matter of keeping the flock normal – anything that gets away from normal care, housing and feeding can be expected to affect the flock more or less unsatisfactorily.

Importance of Observation

In order that the first signs of trouble may be recognised, it is necessary to have the flock constantly under observation. The flock must be observed roosting, when leaving the roost in the morning, at the beginning of the feeding period, and at various times during the day. Where the flock is only observed once or twice daily for a few minutes early signs may be unseen, and because of this serious disease results.

The signs pointing to disease in the flock are:- Loss of or irregular appetite. Sneezing or nostril or eye discharges. Diarrhoea. General unthriftiness

Many other minor signs can be enumerated, but allot these can be classed under the four signs given here and should only be considered as a part of them.

Recognising the Danger Signals

In order to understand the signs or symptoms of approaching disease, it is necessary to understand the general causes of these. These causes of abnormal conditions (or disease) in the flock are:- Unsuitable feed. Improper housing. Infection or parasites. Breeding.

Experienced poultrymen recognise these conditions, and their aim is to create as nearly normal conditions as possible for their flock, and the state of their flock depends upon the degree they accomplish this. The ability to recognise these danger signals early is usually the one thing that enables the poultry owner to keep his flock healthy and productive. The owner who does not recognise these signs until a number of fowls are showing them is generally in for a lot of trouble. Speed in detecting the abnormal fowls and getting them out of the flock is of the greatest importance. The most important thing in all handling of the flock is to remove any fowl promptly that does not appear normal in every way.

Prompt Segregation Necessary

When one fowl or more in the flock seems abnormal in any way:-



Hen with cold in nostrils and eyes

1. Remove from the flock at once and put it in coop where it can be closely observed. Do not wait until you are sure that the fowl is sick, but remove it at once - do not take any unnecessary chances.
2. Clean up well just as soon as possible - do not put this off as a few hours may mean a serious outbreak that have been prevented by quick action. Clean and disinfect feeders and drinkers at once
3. Remove all suspicious cases as soon as noticed. Occasionally one or two fowls may show signs of disease several days before others in the flock.
- Many owners will permit such fowl to remain in the flock during the time the disease is incubating and in this way infect the whole flock. When disease attacks several fowls in the flock, often one hears the owner say that he noticed a fowl several days ago that did not seem right, but paid no attention to it. Neglect of this kind often result in heavy loss.
4. If the fowl (or fowls) in quarantine proves to be diseased and is not particularly valuable, the best thing to do is destroy it at once and burn the carcase, or bury and cover with quicklime.
5. Check up on all suspicious causes as soon as you can and correct all of them that you can. How often have we seen flock owners go to a lot of expense and labour trying to treat a diseased flock without making the effort



Hen with a pale face and not looking well

to eliminate the source of it? If the procedure outlined here were followed carefully, promptly and efficiently, most flocks owners would have little trouble with disease in their flocks.

Signs of Poor Health

The poultry owner who has much disease in his flock should realise that he needs to pay particular attention to the normal fowl, so he can quickly and accurately recognise an abnormal one (which is usually a sick fowl).

1. The head of a sick fowl is very different from that of a healthy one - the healthy fowl having a bright plump, red comb and wattles, with a bright eye and an alert appearance - the sick fowl generally has a flabby soft pale comb and wattles, and the eyes are droopy and sleepy looking and the entire appearance is that of tiredness and sleepiness.
2. The loss of appetite is a very definite sign.
3. Great thirst is noticed in many infectious diseases.
4. Standing or roosting alone while other fowls are scratching about and are normally active.
5. A hunched up appearance with roughened feathers.
6. Diarrhoea is indicated by soiled vent fluff and by the droppings – yellowish-green droppings often noticed in some infectious diseases.
7. A sneezing, with watering eyes and nostrils.
8. Remaining on the roost in the morning after the other fowls have begun feeding.

Do not neglect any of these signs.

The Common Cold

Sneezing, running eyes, running nostrils, straw

or bedding sticking to the nostrils, indicate an abnormal condition spoken of as a cold. With the development on infection as shown by ulcers in the mouth and throat, this disease becomes Roup and is then very contagious. With the development of further infection in the form of ulcers on the comb and wattles, it then becomes chicken pox or diphtheria. These are the most common diseases in this group, although occasionally there are others such as bronchitis etc., but the first signs in this group are as mentioned. Remove the affected fowls at once. Clean feeders and drinkers and disinfect them. Check the ventilation usually draughts will be found, due to faulty ventilation. Ventilation must usually be provided to carry off excessive moisture and to eliminate draughts. Poultry breathe 32 times per minute and breathe about three times as much air per pound live weight as the cow. This exhaled air is very heavy in moisture, therefore when not properly carried out of the house often results in colds and the other conditions associated with it. The temperature of the hen is about 37°C (100°F) so the flock will not usually suffer from cold if the moisture is carried out of the house and if no draughts are present. If medical treatment is needed for these conditions is needed, a veterinarian should be consulted.

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FEEDING ADULT BANTAMS

Many perfectly good Bantams are ruined each season for show purposes by improper feeding. Too many fanciers imagine that Bantams can be fed the same as large poultry and do not understand Bantams cannot consume large quantities of food nor properly digest foods of a fat forming nature, it is the policy to feed more than the Bantams can clean up with the rest of the food lying on the ground to become stale and dirty. That's bad, Bantams that are required to eat stale and dirty foods



Pekin Bantams feeding

soon pass by the wayside and the fancier wonders what is wrong with his birds. When feeding or exhibition it should be remembered that grain feed produces and maintains hard, short and close feathered plumage and that soft mash feeding does just the reverse. One cannot be too careful, especially at moulting time with the kind of foods the birds are fed on. To bring through the moult a Modern Game Bantam on to much soft food would ruin its future prospects as a show bird; as its plumage, instead of coming short, close fitting and hard, would be long, soft and too loose for the standard requirements.

On the other hand to bring through the moult a Pekin Bantam of too much grain feeding would account for plumage being far too short and stiff for show purposes. Not only must adult exhibition Bantams be moulted through on the right class of food, according to the breed, but they must be given such goods as will maintain them in desirable condition. Breeders of Game Bantams will therefore feed their birds very sparingly on soft food, the little allowed two or three times a week only being composed of bread soaked in milk. The rest of the food will consist of grains, and the three best to use in rotation are good red wheat, dark and white split Peas, the white split peas is a capital food for keeping hard condition in the birds which is a most desirable feature in the show room. To keep Bantams in best condition they should be run on grass, but many, many good specimens are kept in small covered runs by fanciers who maintain exhibition

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condition in the birds by giving them green food from outside sources.

Soft feathered Bantams such as Pekins, Rosecombs, Silkies and their like will require a daily feed of soft food to keep them in good condition, The breakfast mash may therefore be composed of dry bread, bran, corn meal and middlings. Equal parts of dry bread and bran should be scalded with boiling water and allowed to stand till soft and swollen. Enough middlings should then be added to render the mash crumbly. During the breeding season a little pea meal may be added to the mash with advantage and during periods of cold weather a little corn meal. The pea meal stimulates egg production and the corn meal generates bodily warmth. When the birds are deprived of a grass run, then any vegetable trimmings may be added to the mash. Birds should get green food each day. The grains suitable as supper feeds are red wheat, buckwheat and oats in rotation. During the cold nights a little hempseed should be fed in addition to the other grain used, as It makes bodily warmth and wards off colds, It should also be fed to

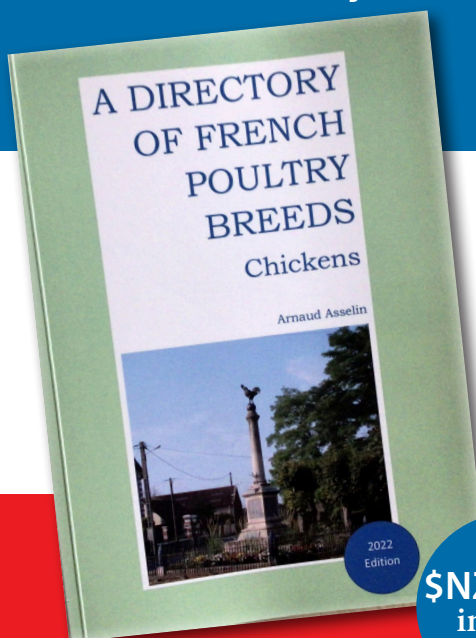


Modern Game Cuckoo Bantams need different feed than some other Bantams

hard feathered varieties. A little hempseed during breeding season also assists egg production. Corn should be fed very seldom as it is of a heating and fattening nature. Corn has caused many deaths among the stout, short inactive birds.

A DIRECTORY OF FRENCH POULTRY BREEDS

by Arnaud Asselin



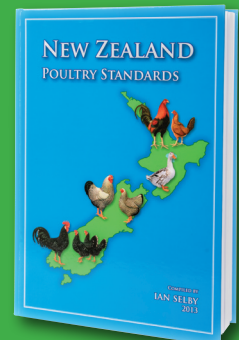
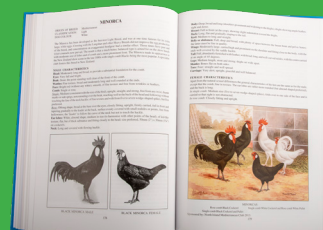
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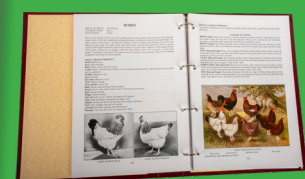
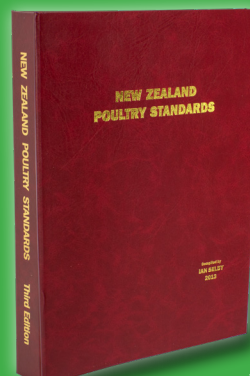
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