



Poultrynz



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02 POULTRYNZ

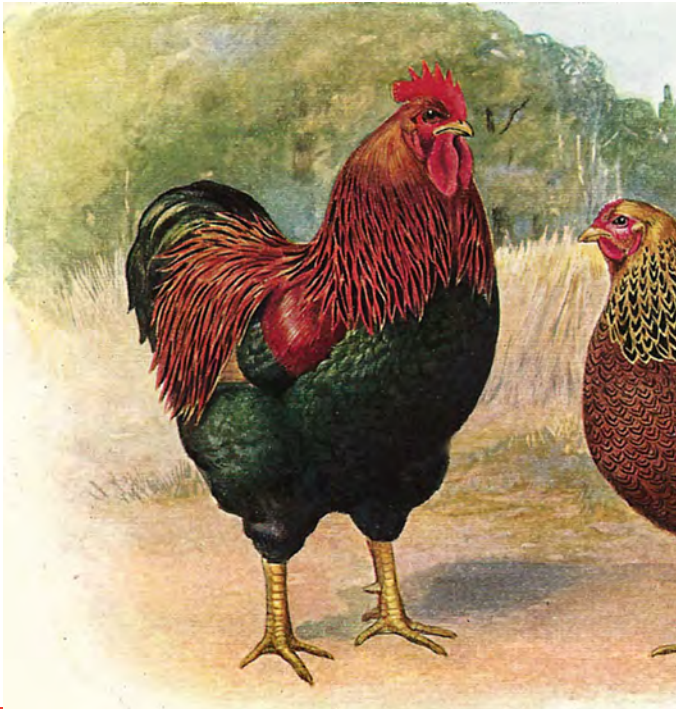
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MAPLE, MUSTARD AND
ORANGE-GLAZED HAM

04 POULTRY STANDARDS

SPECIAL XMAS OFFER



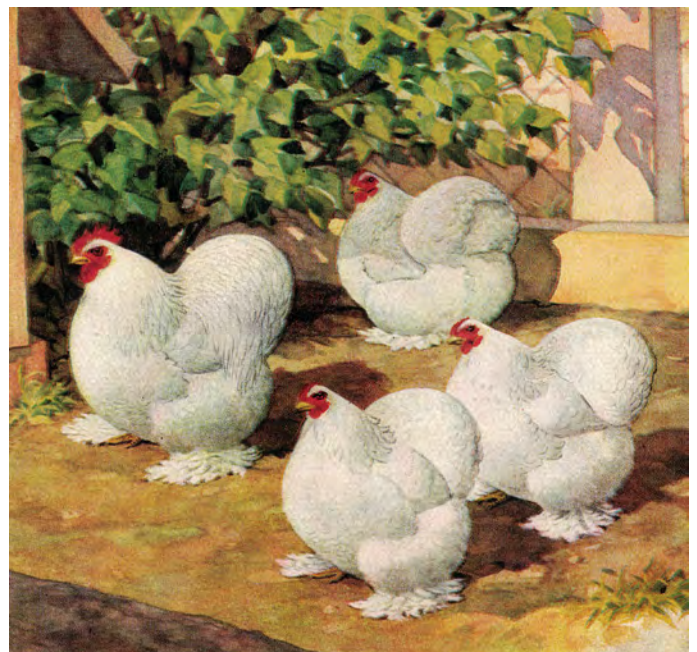
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Welcome to the Poultrynz Newsletter.

We wish you all a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Thanks to all of those who supported Poultrynz throughout this year. Without you looking after us we cannot bring you this Newsletter and all the articles and help that comes with it. We have enjoyed bringing them to you. Now we all look forward to 2021 and better things to

come. This issue is the last for 2020 and in 2021 the Poultrynz Newsletter will come to you fortnightly starting on the weekend of the 16th and 17th January. Thanks again for your support.

Until the next issue.

Regards, Ian Selby.

It's live!

All the advertisements that have an underline under the email address or url are hyperlinks.

Clicking the link will open your email with the Poultrynz destination in the recipient box.

Starter Pack for Healthy Chickens and Poultry

- 500mls of Poultry Shield for eradicating Red Mites.
- 300gms Poultrynz D.E. for Red Mites and Lice.
- 125mls Poultry Leg Spray for keeping your bird's legs free of mites.



Only
\$36

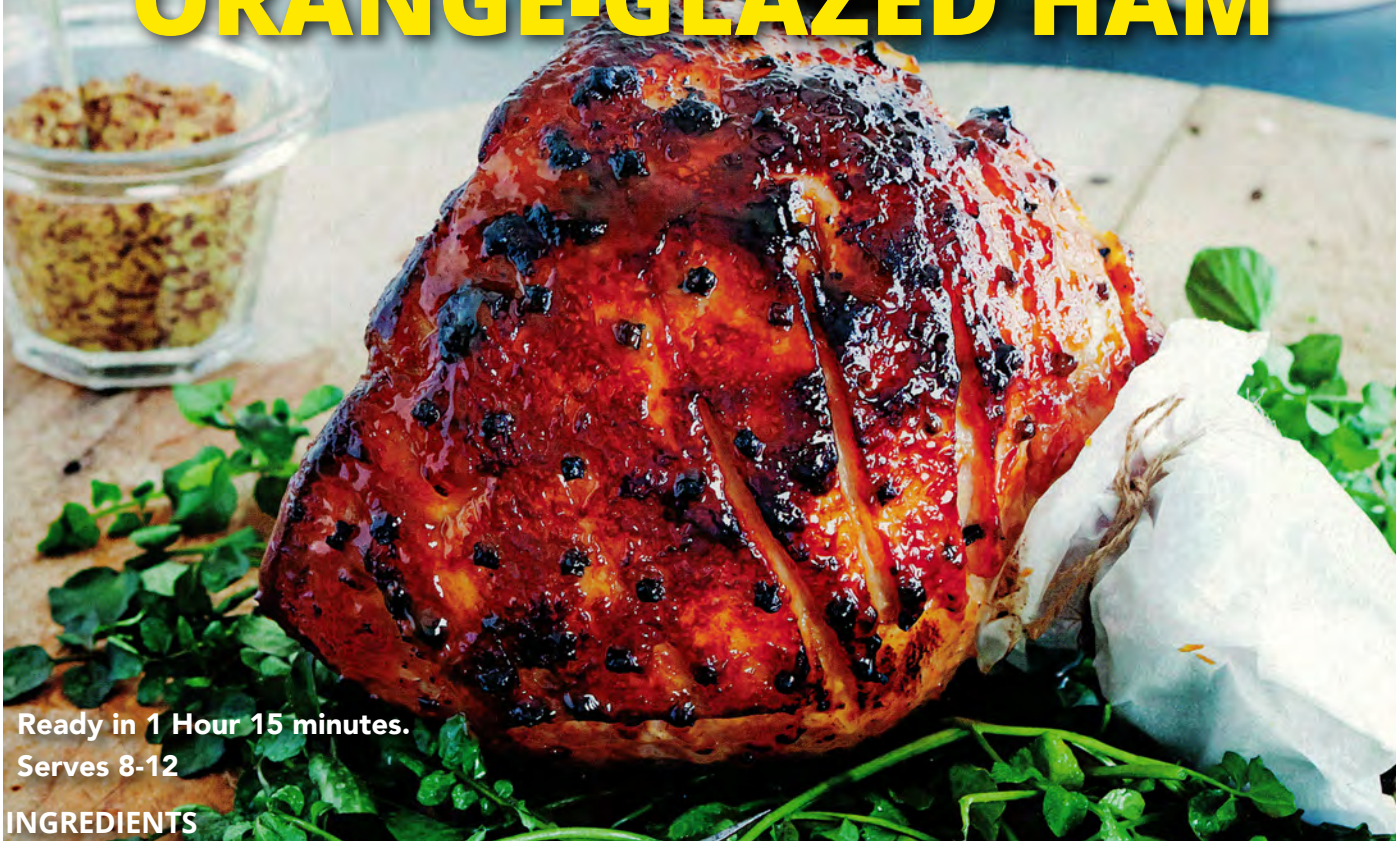
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POULTRYNZ Products

Product	Quantity	Unit Price	Courier Postage	Rural Delivery
Poultry Shield	1 Litre	\$30.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
	5 Litre	\$100.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Poultrynz DE (Diatomaceous Earth)	300gm puffer	\$16.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
Poultrynz DE	1kg	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
Poultrynz DE	2kg	\$35.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
Poultrynz DE	4kg	\$70.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Poultrynz DE	8kg	\$120.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Poultry Leg Spray	500ml	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
Poultry Leg Spray	125ml	\$9.00	\$5.00	\$12.00
BioDri	1kg	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
	5kg	\$35.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Epsom Salts	4kg	\$15.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
Combo's				
1 litre Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E.		\$40.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
1L Poultry Shield + 300gm D.E. + 500ml Leg Spray		\$56.00	\$8.00	\$18.00
5 litres Poultry Shield + 4kg DE		\$150.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Starter Pack 500ml Poultry Shield, Poultrynz DE 300gm, 125ml Leg spray		\$36.00	\$8.00	\$18.00

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

MAPLE, MUSTARD AND ORANGE-GLAZED HAM



Ready in 1 Hour 15 minutes.

Serves 8-12

INGREDIENTS

- ¼ cup orange juice
- 1 tsp finely grated orange zest
- ½ cup maple syrup
- 2 Tbsp brown sugar
- 2 Tbsp Dijon mustard
- 1 Tbsp English mustard
- 4 - 4.5kg half leg ham with rind on
- 50 cloves
- 1 bunch watercress, to serve

METHOD

- Preheat oven to 200°C (180°C fan bake). Line a large baking tray with baking paper.
- Place juice, zest, maple syrup, sugar and mustards in a saucepan over high heat and whisk to combine. Bring to a boil and cook for 5 minutes until thickened, stirring occasionally.
- Remove rind from ham by pushing your fingers between meat and rind, leaving a generous covering of fat on the meat. Pull rind back as you continue to work your hand over meat. Cut off at bone and remove. Score fat and stud with cloves.
- Place ham onto lined baking tray and brush liberally with glaze using a pastry brush.
- Bake for 25 minutes, brush with remaining glaze and return to oven for further 20-30 minutes until golden brown.
- Place watercress onto a serving platter and top with baked ham.
- Carve and serve.

POULTRYNZ COMBO'S

SMALL COMBO
1litre of Poultry Shield
+ 300g Poultrynz D.E.

\$40
Save \$6



TRIPLE COMBO
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300g Poultrynz D.E.
500ml Poultry Leg Spray

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Save \$10

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

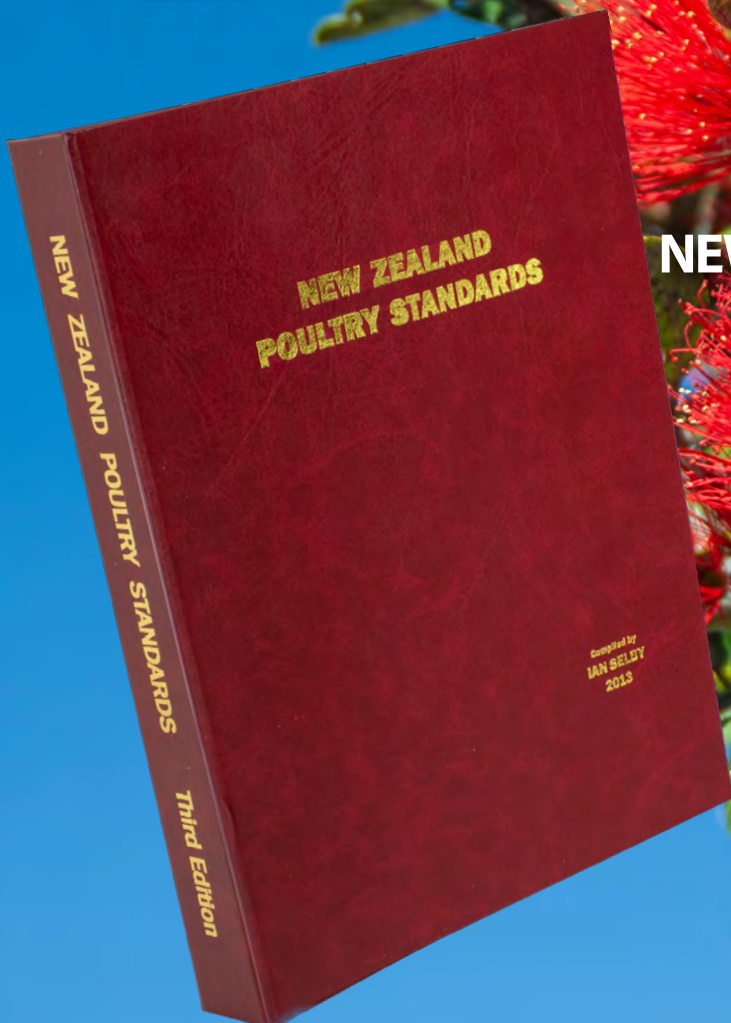
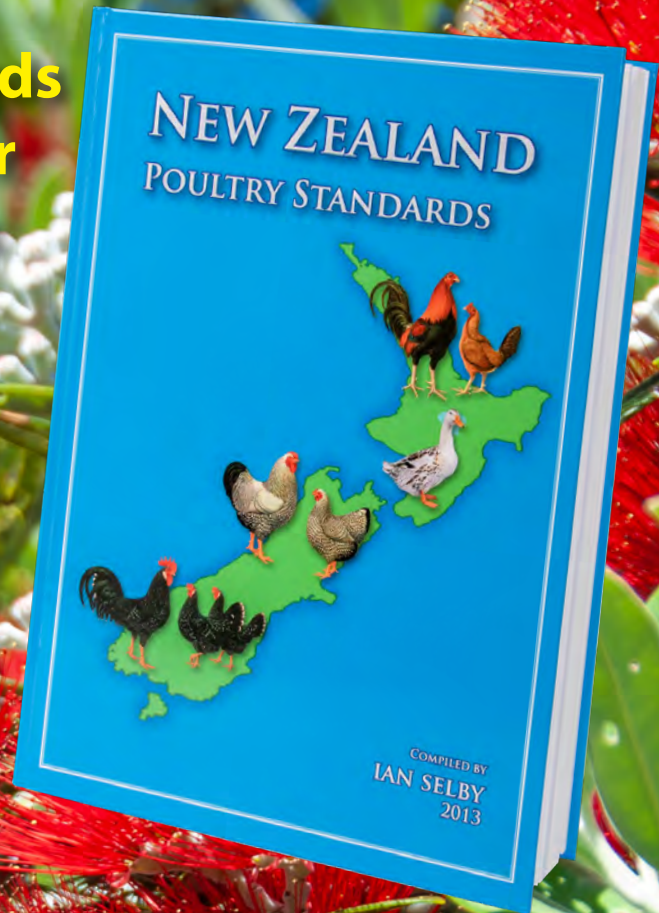
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only \$60 + FREE Postage
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Offer available until
Christmas Day 2020**

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

by David Scrivener. UK.

Blue Plymouth Rocks were cultivated more in Britain than in the US, probably by crossing Black Rocks with Blue Wyandottes. They were very much a fancy variety, although there is no reason to think they were any less productive than the other colours. I doubt if there have been any large Blue Rocks since the 1930s, but it would be quite possible, although rather expensive to re-make them. At the moment there are a few breeders working on re-making large Blue Wyandottes — they still have some way to go. I would suggest that for the moment, it would be better for anyone who likes the idea of a large blue fowl to help with the Wyandottes (or Blue Orpingtons) rather than start another new project.

SILVER PENCILLED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

They were standardised in the US in 1907, and like the Blues, were very much a show variety. They were developed using single combed specimens of Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. Large Silver Pencilled Wyandottes are just now being revived by a few enthusiasts and, as above, it would be better to help out there, and leave the Silver Pencilled Rocks in the history books for now.

PARTRIDGE AND COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

These were standardised in the US in 1909 and recognised by the British Plymouth Rock Society in 1928. Like the Silver Pencilleds, they are the same pattern as on Wyandottes. For a nice change, the British breeders accepted



Barred Plymouth Rocks Bantams

the American standard and did not try to change it to something more difficult requiring double mating. Some very nice bantams are about, but I doubt if large Partridge Rocks have been seen in Britain for many decades.

C o l u m b i a n Rocks (Light Sussex pattern) were standardised in the US in 1910 and a few very nice ones were shown there and here in Britain through the 1920s and '30s.

Breeds used in their development were: Barred and White Rocks, Light Brahmas and Columbian Wyandottes. I have seen a few recently at our larger



White Plymouth Rocks

BioDri

Reduces Ammonia and other noxious gases
Absorbs virtually its own weight
Extends bedding life
Environmentally friendly
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Ideal for use in all livestock housing.
Suitable for use with animals and birds of all ages.



\$12
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\$15 courier

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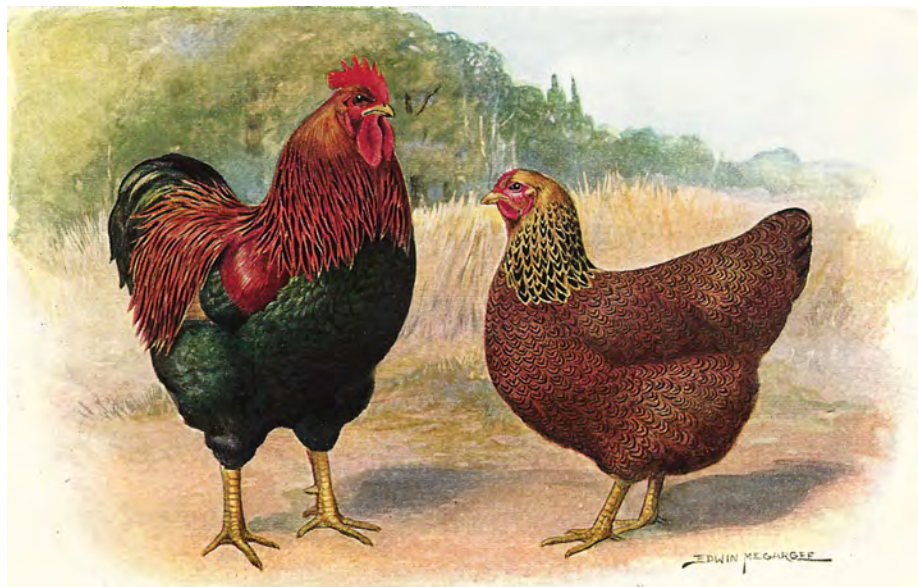
shows, no doubt imported from somewhere, the US or Germany perhaps.

PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAMS

The bantam version of this American breed was first made in England, although American bantam breeders soon copied the idea and made their own. Barreds and Buffs have always been by far the most popular colours, and for many years most of the bantam breeders lived in or near Lancashire. Rock bantam creation started about 1894, with the first few appearing at the shows around 1900. So called Barred Plymouth Rock Bantams at first were crosses between Scots Grey and Cuckoo Pekin bantams and did not contain any large Rock ancestry. This was all too obvious as photographs of early winners looked more like yellow legged Scots Greys than Plymouth Rocks. The earliest photograph of a Barred Plymouth Rock of correct type I have found was in the 1934 Feathered World Yearbook.

Barred bantams became one of the most popular show varieties for many years after the 1950s, although they have fallen back somewhat recently. As with their large counterparts, our breeders have concentrated on very fine, sharp barring and seem to ignore everything else. Poor feather quality, bad combs and narrow, weedy bodies are all too common. Unfortunately their supporters don't seem to see they have a problem.

Some friends of mine, who I will not name, but I assure you are very well known, experienced fanciers with



Partridge Plymouth Rocks

other breeds, tried Barred Rock Bantams a few years ago. They showed some (at Stafford I think) and after the cards were up asked the judge to explain his placings generally (but were not moaning because they didn't win). The judge went through several birds explaining all the details of the markings in minute detail. Then my friends asked "What about type?" The judge admitted that he hardly bothered about that!

American, Dutch and German type Barred Rock bantams are seen at our shows from time to time. They are very different to the British type, and to my mind much more attractive. I suspect that Barred Rock

Bantams will not attract many new fanciers the way they are going and that some crossing between the two types will produce a more attractive bird with popular appeal.

Like the Barreds, Buff Plymouth Rock Bantams were first made without any Plymouth Rock ancestry. Pringle Proud, in his book *Bantams as a Hobby* tells how Mr.F.W.Jones of Middlewich, Cheshire started with



Buff Plymouth Rocks

A Guide To Poultry Breeding

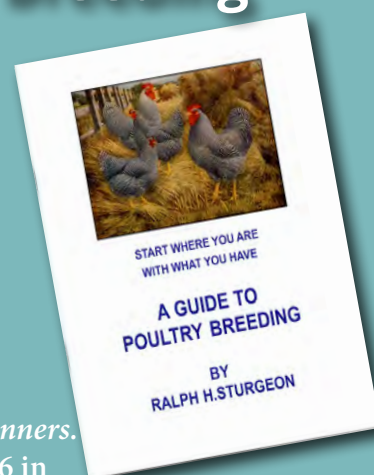
By R. Sturgeon

\$20

postage \$4.50

Ideal book for beginners.

A5 size, 42 pages, 6 in colour



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a pair of very lightly feather footed Buff Pekin Bantams. He carried on for about six years (1894 to 1900) until he finally completely eliminated the foot feather, and so created acceptable Buff Rock Bantams. H.Easom Smith in his book *Modern Poultry Development* said that another strain was made using Buff Wyandotte bantams.

Since those pioneering days Buff

Rock Bantams have also become one of the most popular breeds, both at the shows and among those keeping bantams as layers in the hard times of the 1930s and World War II. The Buffs have reached a high level of perfection and have regularly won Best in Show awards for their owners. To do this, they have to be very good indeed and must be kept out of strong sunlight, it

fades the colour. New breeders should buy direct from a respected expert and follow all the advice which will normally be given.

Blacks, Blues, Partridge and Whites are all available in limited numbers in bantam form and will be easier to obtain than large ones.

CONSIDERATIONS IN HOUSING

Courtesy of the American Bantam Association.

All Fowls can adapt to a wide variety of environments as long as a few basic considerations are kept in mind. This allows considerable variation in features and appearance of the house and enables the owner to express a bit of his own personality as well.

Basic considerations that should be a planned part of every Fowl house include the following:

SPACE - sufficient floor area to assure comfort for the number of birds you plan to house. From 2 to 5 square feet of floor space depending on breed of birds and size of pens. (The smaller the pen the more space per bird needed to allow similar travel area.) Generally speaking hard feathered birds need more exercise space than loose feathered ones and games, including Indian Game, will never appear their best unless given adequate "room".

VENTILATION - sufficient fresh air to prevent build up of ammonia**, excessive moisture and carbon dioxide. Birds need fresh air (free from direct drafts) even in below zero weather. Ventilation alone can not be expected to keep an uninsulated house dry in extremely cold weather. In cold climates the walls and ceilings should have 4 to 6 inches of insulation plus a good vapour barrier and lining.

TEMPERATURE - the most comfortable temperature for most Fowls in between 12°C and 26°C. Although, fully feathered, healthy birds can adapt to a much wider range of temperatures the change should be made as gradually as



Inside a luxury poultry breeding unit.

possible to avoid stress on the bird. Supplementary heat is a luxury that is appreciated by the caretaker as much as the birds. It is nice to be able to control temperature variation and to prevent waterers from freezing. Two things must be kept in mind when heating bantam houses:

(a) as the differential between inside and outside temperature increases more insulation and ventilation will be required to keep the house dry. And:

(b) automatic controls (thermostats) should be used to prevent widely fluctuating temperatures between night and day.

LIGHT - a well lighted house appears more cheerful, however, chickens can see well in levels of light low enough to appear gloomy to people. As a rule of thumb you can figure that about 15% of the front wall of the building should be glass. This should be spaced to avoid dark

corners etc. Wide eaves can serve to block some of the sun in summer yet permit maximum sunlight to enter during the winter due to the change in the sun's angle. Electricity should be in every modern Fowl house. For convenience provide three circuits: one for service lights, one for plug in appliance such as heaters, fans, etc. and one for time clock operated lights. Various combinations of these can be made but timed lighting is essential if early eggs are desired.

CONVENIENCE - of the owner should be a prime consideration in Fowl housing. Houses that are difficult to work in or hard to service are not conducive to good care for the birds. Houses should be designed with both Fowls and people in mind so that routine feeding, watering, bird observation and egg collection can be quickly and easily accomplished. Waterers and feeders should be arranged so they can not be tipped

over or easily contaminated. Feeders and waterers placed at the height of the bird's shoulders are less likely to become dirtied than those placed lower. Providing service alleys where care can be effected without entering the pens is a desirable arrangement.

ROOSTS - offer several considerations for the Poultry breeder. They may be an escape area for the more timid birds or a rest "station" out of activities way for some leaving more floor area for the rest of the flock. Roosts also tend to spread birds out at night so air can circulate around them and stay cooler at night during hot weather. The gripping action of the toes surrounding a roost during a part of each day (night) appears to be essential to the health and normal function of the legs in some adult males such as Indian Game.

The housing of Poultry can truly reflect the personality of the owner and meet the needs of his birds at the same time. Yes, whether it's a small coop made from salvaged materials or a feathered palace complete with water, sewer and air conditioning, as



A more conventional poultry house.

long as the basic considerations are met both the Fowls and their owner can be proud and comfortable.

****Where you can smell ammonia then your pen needs an immediate cleaning.**

Starter Pack for Healthy Chickens and Poultry

- 500mls of Poultry Shield for eradicating Red Mites.
- 300gms Poultrynz D.E. for Red Mites and Lice.
- 125mls Poultry Leg Spray for keeping your bird's legs free of mites.

Only
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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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MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR RED MITE

This article is repeated every six months, so right now it is a timely reminder.

by Ian Selby, Poultrynz.©

Advice on Red Mite comes from many quarters, some bad and some good, but at the end of the day looking after your Poultry comes down to a Management Programme.

While this might be scary to some, it really is a matter of commonsense. Poultry Keepers, whether it be those who are dedicated breeders or just a person who keeps 2 or 3 hens for eggs, need to be aware that the quick fix solution to problems will always be that: A quick fix this week and another quick fix next week and another quick fix next week and so on.

In the summer months the worst problem is Red Mites.

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

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

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

I have been told that some Poultry Keepers don't get Red Mite ... but in reality, they do. This again is a management problem. It is all very well spraying your pens or areas with the best products you can buy but it's the repeat application that needs to be made that is the secret to controlling Red Mites.

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



Dermanyssus gallinae The Red Poultry Mite

withholding period" you could be poisoning your own family.

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

More and more New Zealanders are going the organic way in farming and the Poultry Keepers are finding the same thing. But organic is not a quick fix, it can be very slow. For example, the products I sell do not work immediately. It is not a quick fix, out of sight out of mind product. That would be too easy and,

believe me, there is no easy way to get rid of Red Mites. But again it is a management problem and regular use of a product is the better way.

You should have a programme that is

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

You also have to ask the question “why do I need to get rid of Red Mites.” Not a silly question.

Red Mites feed on the blood of your Poultry. They come out and prey at night. If you get a build-up of them they can suck all the blood from your birds and:

1. Put your birds off the lay.
2. Affect your birds immune system.
3. In effect, can kill your birds.

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

The best policy is to adopt a good management programme.

WHAT TO DO IN 2 STEPS.

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

Poultry Shield has a physical effect on the mites and must come in contact with the mites to work.

Let the coop dry out a bit then sprinkle a liberal amount of Poultrynz

D.E. over the perches, nest box and floors. When the mites walk over the Poultrynz D.E. they cut their feet and dehydrate.

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

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

Remove the Fowls again. Mix Poultrynz D.E. with water to make a slurry. The amount of Poultrynz D.E. you use depends on how big your house or coop is. Mix the slurry to a consistency that goes through a sprayer: Or you can paint with a thicker mixture instead of spraying. You then apply the slurry to the cracks, on the perches and nest box. Making sure that you apply a good amount under the perches. You can apply it to the walls and ceiling if you wish for a better effect. When this dries it will form a barrier that repels the Red Mites. You can then return the birds to the coop.

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



An infestation of red mites

them, well within 72 hours. The bonus is that the Red Mite eggs will also be dehydrated and will not hatch.

Poultry Shield and Poultrynz D.E. are available from:
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Poultry D.E.

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



300g Puffer \$16.00

1 kg \$20.00

2 kg \$35.00

4 kg bucket \$70.00

8 kg \$120.00

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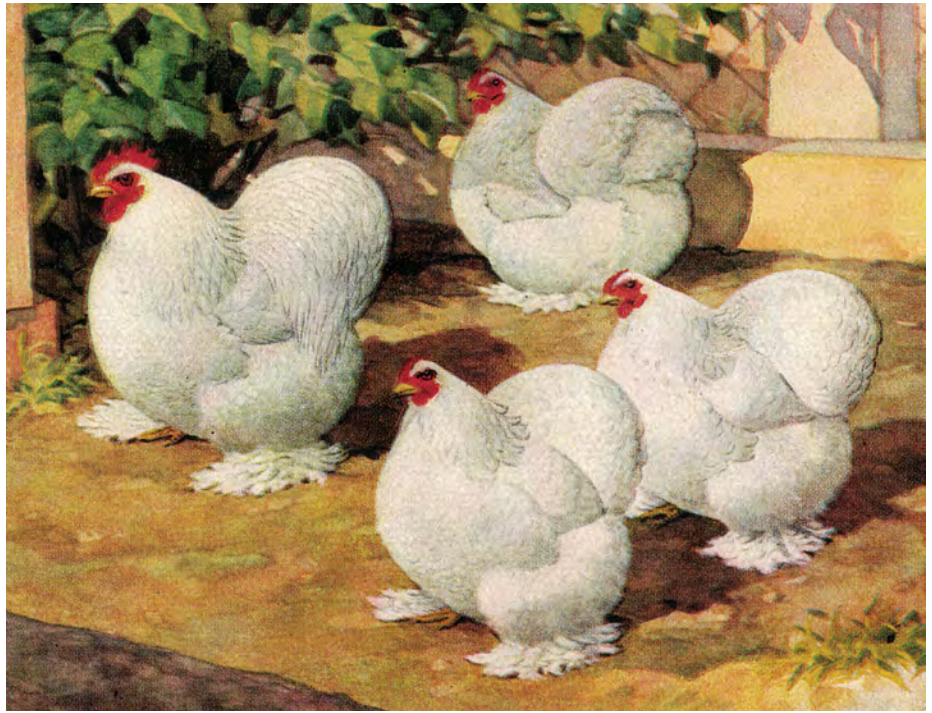
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WHITE PEKIN THE BEAUTIFUL BANTAM

Courtesy of the American Bantam Association. 1973

The White Pekin together with the Black Pekin are the two most popular varieties of the Pekin family and rate very high in popularity among all Bantam breeds. It is not difficult to get good, high quality stock as there are many top breeders.

To know the shape and the general characteristics of the Pekin is very important to successful breeding. The general characteristics of the Pekin male and female are very much alike so the following description in most part applies to both. Head is small, fine and neat with a single comb that is neat and small; perfectly straight and erect, well serrated and nicely curved from front to back. The beak rather short but stout and slightly curved. Eyes are bright and large. Face smooth and fine in texture with wattles long and neatly rounded. Ear lobes are medium size, smooth and well developed. The wattles and ear lobes in the male are much larger than the female. Neck is short, full, nicely arched and carried rather forward, and furnished with an abundant and rather long hackle reaching well to the back. Back short and broad, increasing in width to the saddle which should be very full, rise well from between the shoulders and furnished with long soft feathers. Wings



White Pekin Bantams

are small, short and neatly tucked up with the ends hidden by the saddle. The tail is most important towards making the ideal Pekin shape, a poor tail means a poor Pekin. It should be full and abundant with the coverts hiding the main tail and the whole tail forms an unbroken curve with the back and saddle. Breast is

broad, deep, full and rounded in appearance. Thighs are broad, short and well set apart. The hocks should be fully covered with soft feathers which curl round the joint and stand well



White Pekin Hen

POULTRY SHIELD

Multi-Purpose Cleaner,
Sanitiser and Odour Neutraliser



1 Litre \$30

5 Litre \$100

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- For cleaning and sanitising animal housing and equipment.
- Removes built up dirt, faecal and waxy deposits.
- For best results, use in conjunction with *Poultrynz D.E.*

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out. Legs are short and thick, abundantly covered with soft feathers. Feet and toes strong and straight with the middle and outer toes covered with soft feathers, to the end on each toe. The plumage is soft, long and abundant. The Pekin has the appearance of a ball of soft feathers and are of a docile nature.

The eye colour is a red or orange. The beak, legs and toes are yellow. The comb, face, wattles and ear lobes a bright red. The feathering in all sections a pure white from tip of feather to the skin. Birds should be free from all foreign colour and from brassiness or a creamy surface colour.

Most strains of White Pekins can be bred from a single mating. Select a male that has good colour and free of any creamy or brassy surface colour, good shape and heavily feathered. His head points should be as near perfect as possible. Mate 2 or 3 females that possess ideal type and good colour. From such a mating excellent exhibition cockerels and pullets should result. Some breeders use the cockerel and pullet mating and so line bred to

produce exhibition cockerels from a mating and another to produce exhibition pullets. Good stay-white White Pekins are available and with these the colour problem is solved. Where poor colour is in the strain this can be improved by the introduction of a Black Pekin Cock and mate to good type and coloured females – White Pekin.

Second season mate the best white cockerel back to the hens. Careful breeding with eliminate the black.

White Pekins must be kept clean and in shaded runs during the hot summer months and especially during and after the moult. The white feathers like anything else white will be affected



Male White Pekin

by the hot sun and there is a change of colour that cannot be washed out. Any white bird will get soiled from one moult to the next hence for showing they should be washed twice with the show with the first wash about a month ahead.

The White Pekin is a Grand Bantam.

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Preserves cut flowers.

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5L of Poultry Shield
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