

# VARIOUS

## NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS AND 'BUY AND SELL' MARKET

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# THE FRAME

June 2008: Which breeds are these?



## Take your chance to win a free subscription!

Every reader may GUESS which Poultry breeds are portrayed in 'The Frame'. You don't have to name both breeds; only ONE breed will do.

Please mail your answer to [redactie@aviculture-europe.nl](mailto:redactie@aviculture-europe.nl) stating: 'Answer The Frame'. With the issue of each new edition we will choose a winner amongst the correct entries. He or she gets a one year free subscription to Aviculture Europe.\*

### Answer April 2008 Frame: Hessian Pouter.

The painting in the April Frame is by the hand of the legendary Dutch painter and illustrator Johan Lentink. He illustrated eg. the famous Pigeon Book "Onze Duivenrassen in Woord en Beeld" by C.A.M. Spruijt (1955) and also illustrated the many pigeon breeds in the former Dutch Pigeon Standard. Lentink also did pigeon paintings, amongst those this painting of the Hessian Pouter. The original painting was a bit damaged and was successfully restored by Nico van Benten.

The happy winner of the one year free subscription is: **Bertus Pape**.

\*Only to be won once per person.

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# FASCINATING FEATHERS



Photos: Aviculture Europe

Sometimes just looking at a single feather emphasizes the beauty and uniqueness of a bird's plumage.

This is a feather from a Golden Pheasant (*Chrysolophus pictus*), to be precise, a feather from the side of the tail.

Golden Pheasants are often kept in aviaries because of their beautifully coloured plumage. Males have a golden-yellow crest and the cape is light orange, laced with black. The upper back is green with a golden sheen, all feathers with a fine black lacing. The rest of the back and rump are golden-yellow in colour. The scapulars are dark red, wing triangle is blue. Breast, flanks and underparts are scarlet to light chestnut. The 16 central tail feathers are black spotted with cinnamon. Face and eyes are bright yellow. The legs are dull yellow. When displaying, the deep golden cape can be spread, making an impressive fan of many wonderful black, golden and orange coloured feathers.

The hen has a dull mottled brown plumage of barred buff and blackish brown feathers. The eye colour of the hen is brown.

When the chicks are 5 to 6 weeks old, you can tell the males from the females by looking at their eye colour; at this stage the males are getting much lighter coloured eyes.

Golden Pheasants are polygamous; having several hens with each male. It takes two years for the birds to mature and have the full colour plumage. Golden Pheasants lay 8-12 eggs at a time and will then incubate these for around 23 days.



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# GOOD NEWS IN THE GERMAN/ ENGLISH SHOW TIPPLER AFFAIR!



**Text and photos: Mick Bassett.**

After two years of logical argumentation from fanciers and the English NPA, the English Show Tippler is now the ENGLISH Bird/Breed and the 'German' Bird is now to be known as the Deutscher Schautippler / 'German Show Tippler'. At last it is official!

**Left: English Show Tippler.**

Important to Note:

The English Breed for Exhibition ONLY comes in Copper and Copper Tiger Colour, NOT in Black, as does the German Breed.

The Main points of difference after colour are:

1. The English ESTippler MUST have a tail bar, as defined and black as possible. The German Birds do not have this.
2. The ESTippler MUST have black edging to the Primaries (flights); a form of 'Finch' marking; again the German Birds do not have this.
3. The Copper Colour of the ESTipplers is far more intense with a distinct purple sheen, for exhibition ideally no sign of green sheen. (This Optical Factor is also very dependent on Lighting).

**Right: A Black Tiger German Show Tippler; a winning German bird.**



In the UK we also have Reds, which are selectively (with an emphasis on the 'Select'!) bred with the Coppers; this seems to maintain the lovely rich Copper colour desired in this breed. Especially when a bird is a little too dark a Copper for exhibition, it may be used satisfactorily for breeding especially when paired to a paler Copper bird or a Red.

The German Breed is larger overall, with a much more developed head; the Stance is different (more upright) and off-course Blacks are allowed to be exhibited. Both Breeds are lovely in there own right but very different. The German Breed was developed in the DDR (behind the 'Wall') so years of isolation with virtually no contact, even with West Germany!

Most German Breeders I have talked to East or West were unaware of any Difference and thought they had 'Improved' the English Breed, which to them was a 'Flying' Tippler that came in all Colours and Markings! They were unaware that the English Show Tippler was NEVER a 'Flying' Breed but was developed purely for Exhibition and in the one Colour only right from the inception of the Breed.



**Right: Copper Tiger; a winning German Bird.**



**Above: The English ESTippler MUST have a Tail Bar, as defined and black as possible.**

Also almost none knew that in the UK there is the: Flying Tippler = for Flying only. The English Show Tippler = Exhibition in Copper and Copper Tiger only. The Exhibition Tippler = that comes in all Colours and Markings and is an Exhibition Breed and is unlike the ESTippler in form and stance.

At last both 'Breeds' have their due recognition. The German Breed is certainly a lovely Breed in it's own right. The English Breed, although a Tumbler, has been bred with the care and dedication to colour and markings of a Colour Breed. And both Breeds deserve not to be confused with one another any more!

# WHAT A NICE BREEZE!

Photo: José Kramer.

No one can foretell whether we will have a warm or even hot summer this year, but each summer we will have several hot days in a row and notice our chickens are suffering from the heat. We'll give you some tips to help minimizing the effect of heat.

Birds don't sweat and depend on losing heat through respiration and releasing heat from surfaces such as wattles, shanks, and unfeathered areas under the wings.

It would be great if your birds could free range in a shaded meadow or run, but those who are to stay inside their chicken house will need extra attention. Increasing air movement by extra ventilation will help birds lose excess body heat. See to it that the sun does not shine directly into the chicken house; you could set up a parasol or cover the front with a white sheet.

In some situations, particularly in chicken houses with little or no roof insulation it helps to whitewash the roof. This is inexpensive and effective, and although it has a short life-span, it will do the trick for some time.

Another way to reduce heat buildup is to sprinkle the roof with your garden hose. Best is to just wet the roof and repeat several times with an interval of 20 to 30 minutes, if possible.

Adequate and cool water is essential during hot weather. Maybe you could add more waterers and by locating them in areas where water is not usually found you could encourage water consumption. Remember to refresh the water more often. Your chickens don't like warm water! Feed consumption can also go down during hot weather. Fresh greens will always be appreciated.

Prevent manure from building up; more frequent cleaning will also limit the fly nuisance.

Your birds will be thankful for maintaining comfort during periods of hot weather.





# OILED BIRD CARE IN THE NETHERLANDS

**Text and photos: Monique de Vrijer**

Since February 2008 there is a new organisation for oiled bird care in the Netherlands: "De Stichting Olievogelopvang Nederland". (SON)

In the Netherlands we have 5 large coastal bird asylums: de Mikke in Middelburg, Vogelklas Karel Schot in Rotterdam, Vogelhospitaal in Haarlem, Ecomare at Texel and the Vogelasiel De Fûgelpits in Moddergat. Also the Belgian asylum in Oostende is under the umbrella of this foundation. The people of the coastal asylums are very experienced in caring, cleaning and liberating the oiled birds.



It is terrible for the birds to be smeared with oil. The oil will affect the protecting layer of the feathers, causing a 'leaky' plumage. The bird will get wet, cold and die of the consequences. Depending on the kind of oil, it can also damage the inside of the bird while it tries to clean the plumage. When the bird is in good condition, it can be washed and hopefully set free again in its natural habitat.

**Photo left: Oiled swans in Bird Care asylum Vogelklas Karel Schot in Rotterdam.**



**Photo left: On their way to be washed.**

Unfortunately there is always a threat of a large oiled wildlife incident occurring, like the Erica in 1999 and the Tricolor in France in 2003. Thousands of birds can get oiled and need urgent help.



**Left: Before washing.**

**Right: And now washed and clean again.**

In case of a large oil spill, none of the mentioned bird asylums can take care of a thousand oiled birds at a time, so cooperation was needed. There is also close contact with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works.



Together strategic activities are initiated to realize quick and adequate care at the surroundings of an oil spill incident.

The task of SON lies in advising, coordinating, fund raising and informing about the care of oiled birds. They will also train people to be ready and available at the time of an oil spill. SON cooperates with the international Sea Alarm Foundation ([www.sea-alarm.org](http://www.sea-alarm.org)) established to the advance and coordination of professional responses to oiled wildlife contingencies.



**Above and left: This was a group of 47 oiled swans; 46 could be set free again in their natural habitat and only one didn't survive.**

# THE SPANISH GORGUERO CROPPER; A RARE DISTINCTION

By Nico van Benten



This Pouter breed is one of the oldest Spanish pigeon breeds and for a long time it was considered to be extinct. Thanks to the efforts of the Spanish veterinarian José Antonin i Catrecasas the Breed was restored, by making use of writings from the Spanish historian Raphael Buch Brage and a painting of the breed by the father of Buch Brage.

It took him over 20 years to gather the required birds and by strict selection of large numbers of offspring finally come up with the pigeon that had everything he wanted: perfect flying and performance capacities and a firm and character and presentation.

**Above: A painting by Emilio Blasco, the Spanish pigeon painter. This is a painting of a Faded Ashred Gorguero male, pictured from the famous bird 'the Pirat' from José Antonin. The Pirat was one of the ancestors of the breed.**

In the early nineties of the last century the Buchona Gorguero Breeders' Club was founded in Cordoba (Andalusia, Spain). The first chairman was Pino Pena, a close friend of José Antonin who supplied him in particular with the 'rosato' (faded ashreds).

In Andalusia, the many supporters of the Club soon proved the super flying capacities of the breed.



In those years the Gorguero breed also came to the Netherlands, although the distribution of the birds was low, with only 3 fanciers who seriously bred the Gorguero. In small scale one enjoyed the flying and temperament of the Gorguero Pouter, but there were worries too, mainly about the consequences of crossings with other breeds. The breed should stay pure; one could not just make a differing type or colour with respect to the land of Origin!

Thus the fanciers had to stay alert to any sign of inbreeding. The base of the breed was already very narrow and by means of inbreeding and line breeding, Antonin had already reduced the genetic diversity.

This resulted in several cases of spontaneous defects like cerebral haemorrhage, prolapse, split feathers and faults in the form of the pupil. Things like this tend to happen in all breeds that are inbred on a too narrow base, so one should always keep an open eye to these faults.

In the pictures you can see an eye fault in a young Gorguero male; this fault can be blamed on inbreeding.



# ORLOFF



A new initiative has started to get the splendid Orloff fowl more in the picture: a special Internet site for all owners of Orloff chickens, large and bantam:

<http://www.finux.be/orloff/orloff5.htm> \*

The Belgian initiators find that these beautiful chickens get too little attention in their country. This initiative must help to attract interest in these chickens, which originate in Persia, or Iran, as it is called today. According to the old history the breed was taken to the Russian continent by Earl Orloff, who was a dedicated horse keeper. The Earl gave his name to these impressive chickens and since that time Russia claims to be the country of origin. When relying on the external looks, we could hardly deny that the Asian Malay (a high legged Game fowl) has contributed to the genes of the Orloff. The upright stance, broad shoulders, yellow legs and 'eyebrows' do make you think entirely of this ancestor. Another ancestor is probably the Pavlova.

\*English version of the website is coming soon.



So this is to invite all Orloff lovers (both in Belgium and elsewhere in the world) to contribute to this early initiative. Please send your photographs and/or short articles to: John Arijs [finux5@gmail.com](mailto:finux5@gmail.com)  
All articles and photos will be published as soon as possible on the Internet site, so let's do it! With sufficient input this may develop into: " The Orloff club" ... Cheers!

**Breeder of the pictured Orloff is Eugene Lenaerts. Photos: John Arijs.**



## **This is Denka International B.V.**

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This is just one of the many examples of the well-considered methods whereby Denka converts concepts into effective products.

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# THE MIRACLE OF SANTO DOMINGO DE LA CALZADA



By the editor, with thanks to the Spanish Tourist Office.

The village of Santo Domingo de la Calzada is in the North West of Spain, on the pilgrim's road to Santiago de Compostela. According to legend a double miracle took place here. The legend is as follows:

In 1495, a married couple with their son, coming from the Archbishopric of Colony in Germany, walked towards Santiago de Compostela. When they had arrived in Santo Domingo de la Calzada, they first stopped at the tomb of Santo Domingo and then lodged in a local inn.

The daughter of the innkeeper felt very much attracted to the son and let it show, but the young man was not interested in her advances. Thus feeling humiliated, she hid a silver glass in his luggage and the next morning, when leaving, she accused the son of robbery and the young man was sentenced to be hanged. Once the sentence was fulfilled, the sad parents continued the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela.

On the way back they passed Santo Domingo again and saw their son still hanging at the gallows. At that moment, the son called to his parents:

"Father, Mother, I am not dead. Santo Domingo has me standing on his shoulders all the time!"

The parents considered this miracle a proof of his innocence, and ran to house of the Judge, who was just having dinner. The judge wouldn't believe and said with irony: "Your son is as dead as the hen and cock on my plate".

At the same moment the chickens regained their legs, head and feathers, flew from the plate and began to sing. Now the judge had to believe the son was innocent ordered to free him from the gallows.



And still today the people say: "In Santo Domingo de la Calzada the cock sang after roasting".

In the cathedral of the village, right above the tomb of Santo Domingo, there is a little chicken pen '*gallinero*' in memory of the miracle. Since a long way back, a white coloured cock and hen are kept there. (Don't worry; they are replaced with new ones every 3 weeks.)

Passing pilgrims try to feed them a piece of bread, put up with their pilgrim's staff and when the chickens take the bread it is said to bring extra blessings.

Legends like this are told in several other cities, but as far as we know, the cathedral of Santo Domingo de Calzada is the only one where live chickens are kept and without a doubt the most peculiar decoration ever shown in a church.

Please click the photo in the right or the hyperlink below, to see a short video in which the chickens can be seen, and heard!

[http://www.caminitodesantiago.org/modules/My\\_eGallery/gallery/video/historia/csweb2.wmv](http://www.caminitodesantiago.org/modules/My_eGallery/gallery/video/historia/csweb2.wmv)



The video is in the Spanish language, but you will get the idea. At the end, just when the guide is telling about the chickens regaining their feathering and becoming alive again, the cock starts to sing, causing great hilarity with the public on the tour.

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Another short video, but now something completely different: the development of a chick in the egg. Although... this is also a miracle, isn't it? Enjoy!

[http://www.rund-ums-ei.at/fileadmin/ /Pdf\\_wmv/embryonalentwicklung.wmv](http://www.rund-ums-ei.at/fileadmin/ /Pdf_wmv/embryonalentwicklung.wmv)

Photo: Bobo Athes.



# BROODY VERSUS INCUBATOR

**Text and photos: Dirk de Jong**

One of the Ronquières Turkey hens at our Care Farmhouse became broody. She, the turkey herself, made a sort of nest in the gravel right along the wall of the farm in between some dustbins. She was hardly noticed because of her protective colouring. Breeding by the turkeys itself seems to work better than putting eggs in a hatching machine. Is that always the case?

Turkeys do seem to be perfect mothers, also for chicken offspring. In older days they tried to get a turkey hen broody by putting her in a cage with warm stones in the dark. Success granted!

It takes 26 days for the eggs to hatch. When our turkey was really ready to breed I put her in a box, under cover with hay. I put the crate exactly where she had decided to make her nest. This way she stayed dry from rain during that period.

When the chicks hatched we moved the crate to the orchard and fixed a roof for her and her offspring, although I do not know if she sleeps underneath at night. I found 1 dead chick in the crate; she apparently left that one behind. Or it just could not follow the others. Perhaps not strong enough.



I am telling you, it is a sight to see, a hen with 15 chicks on the lawn. But after 2 days she had only 10 left. She is not such a good mother I find, she does not protect her chicks very well. They are lively enough, they move very quickly from one side of the meadow to the other.

But after a week there were only 6 of them left.....

I found some of them dead in the long grass. Not the work of a predator. The weather did not really help either. I kept doubting, should I have raised them myself like the other two turkey chicks from the Hatchery and the one duckling, although these 3 were not the perfect combination to raise together.

When the weather cleared up I decided to put the 2 turkey chicks and the duckling from the hatchery outside as well in the field where the Turkey mother and her 6 chicks spent the day. She was not extremely mean to others, so I hoped she would accept them. Of course we kept an eye on her, for you never know.

The moment she spotted the newcomers, she ran to them, not to hurt them, just to welcome and protect them. The newcomers understood immediately what to do although they had never seen a so called mother. Even the duckling understood.

And if you look at this situation you must realise that there is nothing better than a natural mother for your offspring.



## A NEW COLOUR VARIETY IN BOOTED BANTAMS

Photos: Rudolf Dantuma

At the 2008 NoordShow (NL) Mr. G. Hooge showed a cockerel and a pullet in a totally new colour variety. As you can see in the pictures the birds are true Booted Bantams in every respect. When we inquired about the colour we were informed that the colour was not 'created' but spontaneously originated from 'normal' porcelain and millefleur colour varieties that Mr. Hooge breeds. This new colour variety looks like a very diluted version of porcelain. (Porcelain is a dilution of Millefleur, gold mahogany being diluted to straw colour by lavender, and the black diluted to lavender by the same gene.) But this new colour variety seems to have an extra dilution, making the lavender feather parts even more diluted, perhaps due to one dose of dominant white? They were first shown at the Club Day of the Dutch Booted Bantam Club, late 2007. Hopefully the breeding of this beautiful new variety will go well this season, then maybe at the next NoordShow this fancier can enter several old and young birds; a procedure needed to have a new colour variety recognised.

It may be clear that breeding is in good hands at Mr. Hooge, as at the latest Noordshow he won Best of Show with one of his porcelain Booted Bantam pullets, which excelled in colour and marking and was awarded Excellent-97 points.

You can read an extensive report on the 2008 NoordShow in 'Ace of the Show'-part 1 in this issue.



A. Rice and Scribblers Publishings present:



# Poultry



# Photos



A. Rice and Scribblers Publishings now offers reproductions from the original glass plates and poultry photographs (Chickens, Turkeys, Waterfowl, Ducks and Geese) taken during the early 1900's by Arthur Rice. Most of these are of winners, inc. Dairy and Palace exhibitions during the 1920/30s. This unique collection is now available either mounted or framed for you to enjoy in your own home.

Mr. Arthur Rice was a breeder and judge at all the classic shows and a true specialist in taking photographs of poultry and waterfowl. When he died in 1977 at the age of 96, his son Sydney took care of the vast collection of photographs, plates, prints, books and general memorabilia. Sydney is now at the age of 94, living in a residential home.

Please have a look at their website <http://www.poultryphotos.co.uk/> to see the exclusive collection of Historical Poultry Photographs of different breeds (all available for purchase) You can see how some of the breeds have developed for the better and some that have declined, also you can see some breeds that are now extinct.

Aviculture Europe is very proud to be granted permission to publish several fine examples of these historic photos in our Orpington Breed Special in this issue.

For more information you can contact Scribblers Publishings, Friesthorpe Hall, Friesthorpe, Lincs, LE3 5AL.  
Email: [enquiries@poultryphotos.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@poultryphotos.co.uk)

## HOLIDAY HOMES FOR RENT IN FRANCE



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The house is surrounded by private grounds with a swimming pool. Each unit has its own entrance and terrace, containing outdoor furniture and a barbecue.

The property is surrounded by rolling countryside of farms and woodland and only a few miles from the little village of Valprionde. In the nearby surroundings several ancient villages with local markets and characteristic restaurants can be found.

Location: Valprionde / Montcuq

Interesting towns nearby: Cahors (30 km) and Agen (50 km)

Toulouse Airport (100 km SE) Bordeaux Airport (100 km NW)

Département : LOT (46), Region : Midi Pyrenees, France

Setting : Rural

[See for detailed information and photos on this property:](http://www.aviculture-europe.nl/keuzemenu.pdf)

<http://www.aviculture-europe.nl/keuzemenu.pdf>

